Tight Binding

A few copies of the present half-year of the *Genesee Farmer* can be had at this office, for three york shillings a copy. The *Farmer* is a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Husbandry, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., and is full of practical information for all engaged in these pursuits The 1s. 10½*d.* will purchase six numbers of this excellent work, from July to December inclusive. Those desirous of getting a copy had better apply immediately.

Journal Office, Sept. 15.

LAST WORD TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Having given those of our subscribers who were two years in arrears on the 7th instant (yesterday) timely notice of the means which we should adopt to collect the sums which they owe us, those who have disregarded the warning will have to take the consequences. To-day a large number of accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate; and we will continue to hand them over to him as fast as is found convenient.

Journal Office, Sept. 8.

The Journal.

Thursday, October 27, 1859.

The River Saint John.

It is an unfortunate thing certainly for our enterprising lumber operators that the improvement of the navigation of our noble River has not been aided by further appropriations by the Legislature. The large amount of business evidently intended to be done by our lumbermen during the present winter will be brought nearly to a "stand still" in consequence of the difficulty of getting necessary supplies brought from Fredericton up. Had fifteen hundred pounds more been expended in improving the navigation the steamboats now lying idle, awaiting a freshet to enable them to run, might be engaged in plying from Fredericton up, to the advantage and convenience of all interested, giving an impetus to the winter's business, and adding materially to the industrial facilities of the country. As it is, large quantities of goods are now lying in Fredericton for want of conveyance, and a great portion of them will have to remain there until a snow road is obtained, then to be hauled from sixty to one hundred and eighty miles to carry on the winter's operations, at a cost much above what would be incurred were the navigation such as to allow the running of the steamers.

This improvement of the river navigation is one of those useful and practical reforms which far surpass in value the whole budget of political theorisings in which our legislators are wont to indulge. In a new country internal communication is the first great want; and to furnish facilities for internal communication and commerce should be a primary object of the Legislature. What matters it that Carleton and Victoria Counties can raise luxuriant crops if the means of transport of these crops to good markets are wanting? if the cost of transportation eats up all the profits? What matters it that we can afford to purchase in foreign markets products which we do not raise and manufacture, to carry on our industrial operations, if the means are not to be had for their carriage hither?

Nature has done much for internal communication in New Brunswick by providing a magnificent river running directly through its midst. But the people themselves, or rather the Government, as their representative and agent, has done exceedingly little in the completion of the work which nature has begun, or rather in making available the vast facilities which she has placed almost in our grasp. Were the River St. John located in some portions of this continent, and those not a whit longer or more thickly settled, or a whit more wealthy, than New Brunswick, it would be made by the care and enterprise of the inhabitants a great highway throughout the year. But our Government is so inert and so inattentive to the practical good of the country that the advantages which are bestowed upon us are to a great extent neglected. We cry out against our country, while we neglect the resources which might make it one of the most prosperous on the continent. We cry out for railroads and for means of cheap and speedy transportation and communication, while we neglect the very means which Providence brings to our doors.

The Diocesan Church Society.

The Twenty Fourth Report of the Diocesan Church Society of N. Brunswick furnishes some interesting and valuable information concerning the Church of England in this Province. The objects of this Society are concisely set forth in the 8th article of the constitution. They are:

1. Missionary visits to places where there is no settled Clergyman, and aid to new and poor missions.

2. The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's College, Fredericton; and assistance, where necessary, to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially sons of Clergymen.

3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.

4. The supply of such books and Tracts as are on the catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, and none other.

5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.

7. The creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of Clergymen who are poor; and towards the education of the children of such Clergymen; and towards the making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity.

8. The creation of a fund for the widows and orphans of the Clergy.

Towards the carrying out of these objects there have been appropriated since the organization of the Society in 1838 £29,324 19 7. During the half year which ended in June 1859 the receipts of the Society were

Ballance per last audit,	£839	19	5
Subscriptions and donations,	1,185	17	5
Collections in Churches,	25	11	6
Interest,	32	10	0
	£2,083	18	4

Expenditures during the same period:

Missionary visits,	£564	3	4
Churches and Chapels,	50	0	0
Widows and Orphans,	50	0	0
Education.	6	5	0
Book Committee,	100	0	0
Salaries and Contingencies,	115	0	6
	£865	8	10

From the Report we learn that there are in the Diocese fifty-four clergymen, of whom eighteen receive stipends from the Society. The Society appears to be a very useful and active one; and it seems to meet with the success which it deserves.

The Right Word in the Right Place. By the Author of "How to Write," "How to Talk," Etc. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers.

The publishing firm of Fowler & Wells are famous for the issue of little books like this, calculated to supply wants which many feel, but for which few attempt to provide and to shorten as much as possible the road to knowledge. This volume is a neat little octedecimo of 214 pages, well bound, and costing but half a dollar, yet it contains in a convenient and portable form a collection of matter of the utmost value to writers and speakers,—to all in short, who desire to use their mother tongue with clearness, precision and force. It contains first a dictionary of synonyms which covers seventy-two pages; secondly, a dictionary of technical terms, with their meanings; thirdly, a dictionary of abbreviations; fourthly, a vocabulary of the foreign words and phrases most commonly found in English works, with translations; fifthly, a series of brief rules for punctuation; and, sixthly, some valuable information respecting writing for the press and proof reading.

Meeting of the Executive Council.—The only results which we have yet heard of the meeting of the Executive Council recently held in Fredericton are the appointment of a commission for the framing of a Bankrupt Law, under the resolution of the House of Assembly of last session, and of the three Government members of the Medical Council. The members of the former commission are Charles Duff, Barrister, St. John, J. D. Lewin, President of the Bank of New Brunswick, John Glasier, of Lincoln, County of Sunbury, and William Parker, of whose residence, occupation, or standing no one of whom we have inquired can inform us. The members of the Medical Council are Hon. Robert Gordon, of Northumberland, and Drs. Harding and Livingston, of St. John.

United States Elections.—A number of state elections have taken place this fall, in which the Republicans have been generally victorious. In Indiana they have made gains; they have carried Iowa; in Minnesota they have elected state officers and a majority of the Legislature; in Ohio they have carried a majority in the Legislature. Pennsylvania which has been considered Democratic hitherto has elected an opposition Legislature. These elections are regarded with much interest, as they are supposed to be to some extent premonitory of the Presidential election, which takes place next year.

The Weather and the River.—Since our last issue the weather has been cold and frosty. Owing to the slight falls of rain and snow which took place last week the river rose to a height sufficient to allow the *Bonnie Doon* to make one trip up on Monday and Tuesday, but has again fallen below steamboating pitch.

New Publications.—The *Western Recorder* published in Carleton, St. John, is now issued twice a week, as *The Morning Herald*. It presents a neat appearance.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine, for November, have come to hand. These publications are both excellent in their way, and are deservedly favorites with those to whose benefit they are specially dedicated.

Our Musical Friend, Number 47, has come to hand.

Railway Communication with Canada.—By private advices we hear of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway down to River du Loup, bringing that place within four miles travel of Quebec. Thus Canada is pushing on the iron road towards New Brunswick; while New Brunswick, who would be the principal gainer by a railroad connection, is doing nothing towards it, but seems absolutely to be, according to the St. John *Globe*, reflecting upon the propriety of completing that magnificent mistake, the Shediac road, by continuing it on to the United States.

Execution of Blaney.—As our paper although dated Thursday is not issued until Friday, we have been enabled to hear that Blaney was hanged at 9 a.m. this day by Sheriff Beckwith. When on the scaffold he said that he was insane from the effects of liquor when he committed the deed. He thanked the Sheriff for his kindness and expressed a wish that all present sould pray for him. He did not live above a minute after the fall. There was a very large crowd present.

Florenceville, N. B.—A few days ago, we passed through this thriving little village for the first time. It seems more like a Maine village than any other we have visited in New Brunswick, if we may except Grand Falls. John D. Baird, Esq., is erecting a large steam mill near the river, and we noticed that a large number of building lots had been laid out. Mr. Smith, the enterprising landlord of the Florenceville House, is building a new house near the one he occupies at present. From its location, this place must soon become one of considerable importance. Its most serious drawback is the height of the banks of the river, as it is a long and steep hill from the village to the water's edge.

—*Aroostook Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Boston, Oct. 24th.

The Anglo-Saxon passed Farther Point yesterday.

The Great Eastern had gone round from Portland to Holyhead. It was reported she would not leave England this year, but would go in to winter quarters at Southampton soon.

Negotiations at Zurich still linger.

Large numbers of volunteers were flocking to the standard of the Italian League.

Rumors are current of difficulties, and even a split, in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

Robert Stephenson, the eminent Engineer, was in a dying state.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, Oct. 26.

The Persia left Liverpool at 11 on the morning of the 15th inst. and arrived at 3 this morning.

Zurich rumors conflicting. Some report delays and misunderstanding regarding Lombardy debt; others say signing of the treaty hourly expected and the Congress which follows has been convened, all the Great Powers, England included, being represented.

Nothing regarding the Great Eastern's movements.

It is denied that Clarendon succeeds Canning.

Napoleon has returned to Paris. The Italians in Bordeaux were arrested during the Emperor's stay there.

Garibaldi issued a stirring manifesto to the troops, saying the hour for new struggle approaches.

The Pope prolongs his stay at Castel Gondolfo owing to the agitation in Rome, where striking manifestations took place, in honor departing Sardinian minister.—Justice being done Parma for auvite assassination Farini issued proclamation vehemently branding crime.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, also that Austrian Emperor will visit Napoleon.

Breadstuffs generally drooping. The advance early in the week lost. Provisions dull, sugars firm, tea quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE JASON.

Newfoundland, Oct. 26.

The Jason arrived at Newfoundland today. China mail arrived. The American Minister was courteously received at Pekin, and expects to be able to send home ratified treaty next mail.

Rumors say the Great Eastern sails for America 24th inst.

Zurich.—Numerous conflicting reports spoke of delays and misunderstandings regarding Lombardy. Others say signing treaty hourly expected, and that Congress which is to follow the conference had been convened, all the great powers, England included, being represented.

Stephenson dead.

The British war steamer Hero, 91 guns preparing for Vancouver's Island.

It is denied that Clarendon succeeds Canning.

Reported that Prince Napoleon is about to visit London.

Garibaldi issued a stirring manifesto to the troops, says the hour for new struggle approaches.

Consols 95 3-8. Money 90 for account.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—After numerous defeats, Schamyl, as a last resource, shut himself up, with 400 murides who remained faithful to him in the fortified aoul of Gounib. Gounib is a fortified stronghold, on very elevated ground, of large extent. On three sides the rocks are perpendicular; the only other side was deemed impregnable, and a handful of determined men could have defended it for months against any odds. Prince Bariatinski ordered the attack to be made on both sides at once. The attack commenced on the 7th of September. While the chief attack was made on the only accessible side a number of men, who volunteered, scaled the rocks. The enemy was taken by surprise. A fearful struggle ensued. The resistance was most determined. Of the 400 murides in Gounib only forty-seven remained alive. Five guns were captured. Schamyl retired to a house cut in the solid rock. The plateau was covered with corpses. We have lost more than 100 men. Prince Bariatinski, who had come up, summoned Schamyl to surrender, and ordered his men to cease firing. The Imam asked upon what conditions. 'Come out without conditions,' said the Prince. Schamyl came out, and the Prince met him though advised by his officers not to retire for fear of treachery. "Are you Schamyl?" said the Prince. 'Yes, I am,' replied the Imam. 'Well, your life is safe; you may keep your wives and treasure, but to-morrow I send you to St. Petersburg. Your fate will depend upon the will of the Emperor, my august master.' Schamyl bowed without uttering a word. The prince then said to him, 'I expected you at Teflis; I thought you would have come to make your submission. As you did not, I was obliged to come and seek you here. Turning then to Lieut. Colonel Grabbe, Prince Bariatinski said, 'Start at once for St. Petersburg—tell his majesty what you have seen and heard—I will send written details to-morrow and Schamyl with them.'

This is the denouement of the sanguinary drama which has lasted so long. But it is not quite over yet. There are many tribes in the Caucasus who still maintain their independence, but the capture of Schamyl will contribute greatly to their subjection.

The Globe considers the fall of Schamyl a blow to English interests in Asia.

The Great Eastern is positively to leave Portland to-morrow, October 8th. This has been determined on by the Directors in consequence of the Board of Trade refusing to allow the ship to carry passengers until certain requirements have been complied with by the Company in regard to the ship. She will, therefore, proceed on her trial trip at once, although all the alterations and redecorations may not be completed, as that will fully test her speed, part of the works can be going at the same time, while the confidence of the public will be re-established by her successful accomplishment of the short voyage intended—viz., to Holyhead. Here she will complete her repairs and embark her passengers for America, her Majesty in the meantime visiting and inspecting her.

The return of the Quarter's Revenue to the 30th September, shows a considerable increase. In the Customs, £460,000, attributable chiefly to tea, currants, wine, spirits, and tobacco. The Excise shows an increase of £450,000, hops alone being stationary. The Legacy and Successive Duties have augmented the Stamps over £100,000. Under the head of Land and Assessed Taxes there is likewise an increase; the Post Office also advancing £35,000. The Miscellaneous showing a falling off of over £191,000, and the Property Tax of £580,000, leaving the net increase on the quarter of £300,714, the year showing £828,798.

The strike in the Builders' Trade is not at an end, although there have been several meetings of delegates from the opposing parties and an appearance of arrangement has resulted—the masters have somewhat given way, while the men evince more willingness to submit their rules to revision. Both sides must be heartily sick of the struggle, and anxious to end it.

The enquiries into the alleged cases of bribery at elections in the country have been going forward this week. The case at Gloster is a particularly long affair, and many proofs of bribery and treating have been brought forward against the present members, a circumstance the more to be deplored since they are denominated Liberals. The local press say that bribery is a weapon borrowed from the Tories, but that the Liberals were so unskillful in its use that they bungled the business so as to unseat their own members, and call upon the Tories to prevent a repetition by adopting the ballot.—*London correspondence Freeman.*

The Wallace Monument committee have awarded the first premium (fifty guineas) to Mr. Rochead, architect, Glasgow. The design represents a mediæval Scottish tower, the proposed height of which will be 220 feet, with a staircase leading to the summit.

We are informed that two very distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in this City at a quarter past two o'clock this morning. They were of much longer duration than usual, and it is thought that they will have been felt elsewhere to a far greater extent.—*Church Witness.*