

Tight Binding

POOR COP

The Woodstock Journal.

The Journal. Thursday, June 14, 1860.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

We are glad to hear from various quarters that the volunteer movement in the Lower Provinces is gradually on the increase. In Nova Scotia it was from the first more vigorous than in this Province and it has now attained a growth proportioned to that vigor, the Halifax companies having been formed into a battalion, and having made more than one highly respectable appearance. In New Brunswick the movement has been more languid and more quiet, having received but little aid or countenance from those in high places. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has given it the assistance which was in his power, but our men of power and influence have, as a general thing, seemed to regard it with indifference. The volunteer movement is not yet, we think, understood. By many it is looked upon as a joke, and a bad one at that. By others, perhaps the majority of our people, it is regarded as a piece of mere child's play, furnishing diversion for a few light-headed men and boys. That this is the popular view we are very well satisfied; and that it is the view of not a few men of intelligence and information we have sufficient evidence. We believe that it is a thoroughly mistaken view. We believe that those who so think and feel have misconstrued the aspect of the times, the needs of our country, and the peculiar form which has been assumed by the great and ever-present problem of national defence—a problem which we must face, and must solve if we count national honor, or national safety, or even national existence, as anything. Those who think that the world is governed by the blind goddess of Chance may laugh at the Rifle movement in Great Britain, and call it a mere freak of a feverish public mind, brought into existence by a momentary exaggeration of the French Invasion idea, and destined to gradually languish out of existence. Regarding every movement of the public mind as parts of one great whole, guided by rules as certain and well-defined, though not so well known, as those which obtain in the physical world, we agree with those who view this great movement as the natural out-growth of modern civilization. It is a return to the condition of the early days of Society, when every man is, in fact as well as in law, a soldier; and it is a return in thorough consistency with the spirit which seems to be gradually pervading the modern world. Standing armies have never been regarded with favor by the British people. They were unknown until a comparatively recent period; and the very fact that they took their rise, in the times of the Caesopote Stunts in the eyes of a people jealous of any infringement of their liberties. Fortunately the liberties of England developed more rapidly than the modern military system did within her boundaries, else their development might have been prematurely nipped, as it has been in other European states. The Parliament has always during time of peace kept the army at starvation point, in respect to numbers; and the consequence is that in the beginning of every war in which Great Britain has been engaged she has been found unprepared, and has had to submit to one year at least of disaster, if not defeat, before her army could be raised to the strength and efficiency necessary. Neither has the mother country ever placed her dependence for protection against foreign invasion upon the army. The navy has always been looked to as the bulwark of the country. Campbell's words, Britannia needs no bulwarks, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep— were for a long time literally true. The application of steam to the purposes of navigation has worked a change in this respect; and Britannia's wooden bulwarks are no longer the certain protection against sudden invasion that they once were. A knowledge of this fact has caused a constant and an increasing uneasiness in the mind of the British public. Some system

of military defence less expensive, and more congenial to the national taste, than a standing army has become a pressing necessity. When the volunteer movement commenced it was not anticipated that it would ever assume the proportions or rise to the importance which it has already attained. But as it has been going on, increasing, widening, deepening, taking day by day more of the character of a national idea, its value has forced itself on the minds of thinking men. They think that they see in it an unconscious solution of the great problem of national defence. The people, in one of those strangely opposite movements, which, occurring from time to time, give us glimpses of the great mystery of the moral government of the world, have themselves cut the gordian knot which has puzzled a generation of warriors and Statesmen. It remains for those in whose hands are vested the government, social and political, of the state, to bend their wisdom and their energy to the task of giving form, direction and stability to that which has been shaped roughly to their hands in the rude but powerful crucible of popular apprehension and democratic fervor. Some general ideas concerning the nature and possibilities of this Rifle movement are gradually evolving themselves in Great Britain. There is a strong prospect that they will in the lapse of time receive a national recognition, and an adoption by the state as established principles of action. In these ideas we thoroughly and heartily concur, considering that they present the important matter of national defence in precisely the light in which it should be regarded. The natural defenders of the state are its whole people. However much for purposes of foreign conquest, or for the securing of important strategical points it may be necessary to employ a standing force, for the purposes of defence against foreign aggression and inroad the whole body of the people should, in a free state, be armed and disciplined. As no other person can have that interest in a family and a home which its head and its owner has, so no other heart and hand can bring to its protection the same spirit. The hired mercenary, fighting for his daily wage, can never make the defence of the citizen soldier who raises his arm in the protection of his wife, his children and his own fireside. But even though the regular army should be as effective, or more effective, in war, during peace it is not needed, and becomes a cumbersome, expensive and useless body. Duty, economy and convenience—all the considerations which should and usually do influence communities—point towards a citizen soldiery, devoting to the military art a sufficiency of their time and pains to become familiar with the use of arms and with the more simple evolutions of military bodies. A country every citizen of which, capable of bearing arms, possesses this amount of military knowledge is, under almost any circumstances, unconquerable. The effect which such a condition of the population would have on the national spirit, and the relations of the state, can scarcely be overrated. It would give a feeling of security most beneficial to industrial development and material and intellectual progress. It would give power and strength to the government, and weight to the national opinion. It would lead to a vast decrease in the expenses of government; would lighten the burdens upon capital and labor, and give an increased impetus to industry and enterprise. Look also at the effect upon the individual man. The physical training which the volunteer would receive would tell upon his body in better health, more vigor of limb, more power of muscle, quicker nervous perception and action, and an increase of the power of endurance. The intellectual and moral results would be as great; quicker perception, increased knowledge of the relations of things—greater subordination when subordination was necessary—a knowledge of the value of combination and union—more manliness, courage, determination. It has been suggested that the effects upon the next generation would be a visible improvement in physical and mental constitution; and all philosophy and all experience warrant the conclusion.

Next week we shall return to this interesting subject. We shall endeavor to answer the objections which may occur to us as likely to be urged against the ideas set forth in this article; and then to apply these ideas to the condition and circumstances of the North American colonies.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The weather still continues the leading topic of the day. During the week the showers by which we had hitherto favored gradually slid into a downright rain; which, in its turn gave away to a new series of showers, revised and improved, so far as quantity goes. The air has become much colder; and we have had days which needed but the change of foliage from green to brown to appear decidedly October.

Greener and fresher and ranker grows the vegetation under the balmy influence of the June showers, alternated with warm layers of sunniness. The crops and the grass and the foliage look absolutely glad, and show their gratitude in a way most promising for the harvest. The River feels the reviving influence, and has risen a foot or two in consequence. The Reindeer and Richmond have not been running for some time, and the water has not risen to their mark, and perhaps will not do so. The Bonnie Doon and Tobique continue their trips regularly.

The rush of shanty building is over, but still buildings are occasionally put up. Most of our merchants and traders have either settled down in Shanty Town, or found elsewhere in the town places to carry on their business. There are very few, we think, that have not resumed business. One would think that the fire had been forgotten, for it is very rarely that any allusion is made to it, otherwise than to use it as a date for the purposes of comparison. The pressure of the loss which so many have sustained will not be felt so severely for some time; but we incline to think that the courage and energy of our people will do much towards mitigating its bitterness. A difficulty that is firmly met is already half overcome.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—From every quarter which the Prince is expected to visit we hear of preparations being made for his reception. Carleton County is, of course, out of the line of his march; but Carleton County can do something to show its appreciation of his visit to our Province. We believe that every one will agree with us that there should be a public demonstration in Woodstock of some kind while the Prince is within our borders. We propose, therefore, that steps be immediately taken to carry out this object. We understand that the Mayor broached the subject at a recent meeting of the Town Council, and that the proposition for a demonstration was favorably received in that august body. The objection to having a public meeting is simply that the Fire has deprived us of a place in which to hold it. But the Mayor might summon together a number of our leading citizens, when a Committee of arrangements might be appointed, who should draw up a programme, and appoint sub-committees to attend to the various departments. The expense need be but inconsiderable; and our Townsmen have always displayed much taste in these demonstrations. We suggest that immediate steps should be taken in the matter.

MAINE.—At the Republican State convention held at Bangor on the 7th instant, Israel Washburn, Jr. was on the first ballot, nominated candidate for Governor of the State at the coming Fall Election.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

North Briton Farther point last night, left Londonderry 1st. Severe gales on the Coast of England. Many vessels damaged, forty or fifty lives lost. Severe fighting in Sicily. Neapolitan Government despatches say Garibaldi defeated but a test and probably reliable despatches are that Garibaldi had entered Palermo, and the insurrection was becoming general. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull. Consols closed Thursday 94 7/8. Chinese had agreed amicable settlement with England and France. Emperor Japan been assassinated.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c., &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency:—The Committee of Council have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 2nd instant, accompanied with a second Letter from the late Postmaster General intended as a reply to our Communication to Your Excellency of the 23rd ultimo.

We are convinced that in preparation of both the papers submitted to Your Excellency by Mr. Connell, he has been influenced more by a desire to avoid the discussion of the real grounds of his resignation than to represent accurately the policy and acts of his late colleagues in the Government. His reference to what took place in Council on 10th April last—introduced for the purpose of establishing the position that the cause of his resignation was not the refusal of the Government to issue the five-cent stamps—is rather unfortunate for him. The subject then under discussion was not, as Your Excellency may have been led from his communication to suppose, one of general interest, neither had it any connection with the points to which he refers in his last memorandum to Your Excellency in justification of his resignation. We shall recite the facts, simply because we find it necessary to place the matter fairly before Your Excellency.

At the commencement of the last Session of the Legislature, Mr. Connell undertook the management of addressing and dispatching the Journals and Debates of the Assembly—the expense of which has exceeded £200. At the meeting of Council referred to, Mr. Connell requested an order for a Warrant to pay the expense incurred; but the amount being more than double what was originally anticipated, the Council asked a detailed statement of the services for which the sum named was required. This, Mr. Connell declined to give previous to the payments being made, and upon the Council's intimating their unwillingness to make the order until after the desired information was furnished, Mr. Connell expressed his disapproval of their decision; but he did not use the language quoted by him.

We cannot suppose for a moment that when that meeting of Council closed, Mr. Connell had the most remote idea of resigning his office; and we cannot be mistaken as to the real cause which eventually led to that result. In our former Memorandum, we stated to Your Excellency that Mr. Connell had the assent of his colleagues to procure decimal Postage Stamps; and we again assert that the Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five-cent stamps until after they were struck off and put in circulation. The Council do not admit that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenditure by the Board of Works is obtained at the Audit Office, or that the Members of the Board exercise no supervision over the expenditure made by the Chief Commissioner; and Mr. Connell is well aware that one Member of that Board devotes considerable time in aiding the Head of the Department in carrying on and superintending the Public Works.

We regret that Mr. Connell has not read our memorandum to Your Excellency with more care. He says that we have not denied that our Minute of Council in relation to the University Bill, was a departure from the principle acquiesced in by us. We conceive that we denied it most distinctly when we asserted, "That the Minute of Council relating to the University Act, and the Act itself, so far from diminishing the power of control vested in the Provincial Government, actually enlarged it." We do not quite understand what Mr. Connell means by his statements in reference to the survey of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. We cannot suppose that he intended to assert that all the reserved lands ought to have been granted to the Company in the Spring of 1859, as we believe that such was not his wish. The present position of the Company proves that had the Council then advised Your Excellency to grant them the whole of the reserve, they would have acted not only unwise, but also in opposition to the spirit and letter of the

law. And we cannot understand how the surveying of the whole tract in lots—instead of 35,000 acres and running the side lines of the remainder of the reserve—could have prevented the financial embarrassments of the Company, or caused the suspension of the works.

Mr. Connell passes by our statement in relation to the European and North American Railway by repeating his former assertion, and adding, "That it appears that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension to deep water wharves." We made no such statement. We said, "If decided on, we are of opinion that it will not cost more than one tenth of the sum mentioned by Mr. Connell."

Your Excellency will doubtless recollect that we asserted that what Mr. Connell in his first Memorandum to Your Excellency called, an illegal expenditure of the Railway Funds for the construction of Bye Roads and Bridges, and which constituted one of the alleged grounds of his resignation, had actually received his support in Committee of Council. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Connell admits the correctness of our statement in this respect; but he now seeks to justify that course by stating that in doing so he expected to secure the erection of the Bridge over the Saint John near Woodstock. We assure Your Excellency that the proposition for the construction of the two approaches to the Railway Stations was not coupled with any such condition. Various estimates of the cost of proposed Bridge at Woodstock having been made—varying from 7,500 to 25,000—plans with estimates were procured by the Government, but in doing this the Council did not suppose that that would be considered as a guarantee for its immediate construction; and the opinion of his colleagues upon this point was fully understood by Mr. Connell.

The policy of the Government in relation to the settlement of the Wilderness Lands of the Province, is just what it was before Mr. Connell joined it, and what it continued to be while he was a member of it. And we must express to Your Excellency our surprise that Mr. Connell should have penned such a paragraph as he has in relation to the Tract of Land surveyed in Carleton County, implying, as it does, that pledges given by the Government to the Rev. Mr. Glass, in relation to the opening up of the Road, will not be fulfilled. Such a charge is utterly unfounded. Since Mr. Glass left New Brunswick he has made but one request to the Government, and that was for the survey of an additional 10,000 acres of Land near Glassville, a Road to be laid out through the same. This request was promptly and cheerfully complied with, and the Government will carry out in good faith all the engagements made for the opening up of that Settlement. While Mr. Connell was a Member of the Government, we had not the slightest grounds for supposition that any disaffection existed upon this subject. We had no such intimation from the Rev. Mr. Glass either before or since Mr. Connell's resignation; and we need not assure Your Excellency that Mr. Connell's liberality will not be taxed to make good any of the engagements of the Government.

Mr. Connell having published his second Letter to Your Excellency, we request Your Excellency will authorize the publication of this our reply.

(Signed). CHARLES FISHER, A. J. SMITH, JAMES BROWN, D. WARK, S. L. TILLEY, CHAS. WAITERS, W. H. STREVEES, PETER MITCHELL. Council Chamber, 5th June, 1859.

Chicago was crowded with visitors during the sittings of the Republican Convention. At one hotel, the Tremont, in a single week, the provisions consumed were 5,220 lbs. beef, 1620 lbs. ham, 1,220 lbs. chickens, 1,400 lbs. fresh fish, 1,630 gallons milk, 1,450 lbs. butter, and other articles in like proportion. The number of persons who breakfasted, at the Tremont one morning was 1,600, and another morning 1,380.

Albert W. Hicks, the pirate was sentenced to be hung on Bedloe's Island, on the 13th of June. Hicks was one of the crew of the ill-fated Saladin.

Table with columns for location, description, and amount. Includes entries like 'CARLETON BYE ROADS', 'To be expended by Edward Benn', 'To repair Bridge at George Debeck's', etc.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.—CHICAGO, June 5, 1859.—From telegraphic messages received here last night and this morning, we learn the following further particulars regard to the tornado of Sunday morning.

The first that was heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Lynn county, Iowa, going north west and south west, in three different currents, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, several times.

At Lisbon station the depot buildings and all the warehouses in the village were completely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, was lifted from the track bodily and dashed to pieces.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolished everything in its course and killed sixteen persons more.

Another urgent took in its course Oaion Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad near DeWitt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield. The current then passed south of the R-wmra and Low-Moor, destroyed the houses of David Willard, killing him and a portion of his family.

The CHAMBERSBURG.—A correspondent of The London Morning Post says: "If Sayers were equal to maintaining the position of Champion he ought to have upheld it. If he were, the public to expect he would. If he were, he might that his arm is permanently injured and that from another cause it is desirable that he should give up the belt, he should have done so at once and openly—stating his reasons—and he might have

retired with honour to action to his country (this moment, Henry England, Sayers has defends the belt against is tantamount to a defeat by Sayers. If little earlier, the lords and ladies, would not have subjected here of the introduction of England. The first New England, and introduced into America by Winslow, who in 1623 to procure Plymouth colony. and a bull, the Bradford, of any the land." According in his account of were at Plymouth and goats, but ma —When the Pilgr partnership with under whose ausp in 1621, the stock and lat property of the One cow and tw by lot to every ai and swine throug by the same rule The ex postu entered the are with his late co lengthly commu Governor. The descended to pence is pub Royal Gazette, day for the re has been publi papers. Mr. weighed in the and found was exposed him as his allegati and manfully charity recom a discussion h honors on his mine a paper and in this p infra dig, in place itself appointed p a game of rec The two ways some in all young they get thames us they are p than our vulgar loy assiduity; say like a soul in h tage of soc and a hur into rctm a low win is sentim delicate with men offspring as with wer Ly The London cial say "The to be dea this co of the esse w the pat ties. in a f The that Mass land past Li Look suffe of doll of hap