

Right Binding

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, September 19, 1861.

THE HARVEST.

The beautiful Autumn days which we have recently enjoyed have given such opportunities to our farmers, that the harvesting is now far advanced, and notwithstanding the backwardness of many fields, in a week more the greater portion of the grain will be in the barn. A few weeks since we heard much of the destruction of the crops by the plant louse—of the approach of the terrible army worm—of the devastation by the potatoe rust—of the loss caused by the early frost. One would have supposed from the lamentations which arose from a few credulous and faint-hearted people that ruin and famine were at our very doors. Each of the pests mentioned, the army worm excepted, has doubtless been the cause of some damage and loss; the potatoe crop, we fear, is less than an average. But the harvest upon the whole seems an excellent one. From various quarters we hear that the little wheat that was sown has turned out well, showing that this crop is reviving in this part of the Province. Early sowing has been found by many the best preventive against the attack of the weevil. The very superiority of our country, in a farming way, gives rise to more than half the fear and discontent observable upon an occasional partial failure of any particular crop. From many, we may say most, of the diseases which affect, and the vermin which infest, crops in old countries ours in this new country has been hitherto exempt. As our country grows older, these gradually creep in, just as the vices of civilization follow, or, rather, accompany the spread of enlightenment into every corner of the world. Some fine morning the New Brunswick agriculturist walks out into his grain fields, and finds there, rioting upon the juices which are to form the precious kernel, some tiny, to him unknown, depredator. Forthwith he takes fright—sees in imagination his whole crop eaten up—and has a vision of ruin to New Brunswick sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. If he but knew that in other countries—in one of those glorious old islands from which his forefathers came—the insect upon which he gazes with such horror has been for hundreds of years a yearly and familiar visitant, and is regarded in no worse light than the haymaker looks upon a rising shower, his fears would be calmed, and his face assume a less elongated appearance. The farmers of New Brunswick cannot expect to forever escape the plagues of other regions; they should be thankful that in their day of small things their immunity has been so great, and brace themselves up manfully to meet the difficulties and trials of altered circumstances, and, in fact, improved condition. For these new visitants which have feasted on Bluenose grain of late years, are, to a great extent, the consequence of an advance in the settlement of the country, in tillage, and in facilities of communication with our neighbors. If a man chooses to become a hermit, and bury himself in a

“lodge in some vast wilderness,” he may perhaps escape the infection of the small pox or cholera. If he prefers the benefits which arise from association, and communion with his fellow beings, he must stand his chance of catching the diseases which prevail amongst them. Just so with our farmers. They cannot expect all the advantages which the improvements taking place around afford them, without accepting also the drawbacks. Instead of whining over partial failures of crops, let them set about preventing such failures for the future, to what extent is possible, by the use of such means as have been found efficacious in other countries, and the additional means which their own observation and experience may suggest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY for the use of Schools. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL. B., F. R. G. S. Printed and published by John Lovell, Montreal. Here, in a convenient quarto form, with maps and illustrations, we have a specimen of home manufacture which is much needed. Many of the primary geographies used in our schools are the work of our neighbors over the border, who, possessed with the spirit which one of their Presidents let slip from his pen in the expression “the United States and the rest of the world,” devote

so large a share of their respective works to the Republic, and so small a share to British North America, as to be out of all proportion, if not to the comparative importance of these respective regions, at least with regard to the requirements of the young ideas among us to whom a knowledge of their own country is a matter of the first concern. The information as to these colonies in the school books which come from the other side of the Atlantic is equally meagre, and even less accurate. In the work before us British North America has the place and the space which it of right should occupy in a manual intended for use in British North American schools. We are sorry to observe in the description several inaccuracies which it would seem could only have occurred through carelessness. The population of St. John is stated to be 21,000. Under the head of “Railways” we have the following paragraph: “Railways extend (1) from St. John to Shediac, 115 miles, with a projected branch to Nova Scotia, 37 miles; from Shediac to Miramichi 90 miles; thence to Canada; and from St. John to the State of Maine, 75 miles. (2) From St. Andrews to Woodstock, 100 miles.” This may be meant for a joke; but we are not aware that it is usual to introduce jokes into elementary school books. With these exceptions the description of our Province is satisfactory, and as full as could be expected. The general arrangement of the whole work we like much; and we think it might very well be introduced in our common schools.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By Prof. JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON. Printed by Barnes & Co., St. John. We are truly glad to see that this little work has been “approved by the Board of Education for use in the schools of New Brunswick,” and has been reprinted for that purpose. It has been for many years known to the educational world, and has received the commendation of being translated, as the advertisement states, into nearly every European language, and used in the schools of a dozen different States, European and American. It is clear, precise, pointed, concise and practical, containing in the space of sixty-eight pages a vast amount of most useful knowledge. The parent or guardian of every schoolboy who is intended for an agriculturist should place a copy in his hand, and see that he studies it. The only difficulty which we see in the way of its successful study is the want of an extensive knowledge by teachers of the sciences of Chemistry and Geology on their relation to Agriculture. The author seems to have anticipated some such difficulty, and observes that “the teacher himself will find further information in the Author's Elements and published Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, and with one or other of these works, as a help in teaching, he ought to provide himself.” Arthur for September, and Godey for October have come to hand, as also the *Lives of Life* for September.

FISHER GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal offered by Mayor Fisher for competition in shooting by Captain Baird's Company was shot for on the 11th inst., the ground chosen being the east side of Bull's Island, where the lowness of the water affords a long stretch of beach. There were but twenty-three competitors. Each fired three rounds at two hundred, three at three hundred, and three at four hundred yards. The firing was at first very wild, but improved very much. According to the score kept by Captain Baird, at the shooting stands, Sergeant Wm. Q. SHAW and Private JOHN BUCK were the two highest, each making seven points. The score kept at the target differs from this, adding to these two Private Edward Estabrooke as having also made seven. The decision of the Company sustained the Captain's score; and the tie has since been shot off, BUCK winning with 5 points in nine shots.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

The Government have recently been in session on some Railway propositions as to connecting with Canada by the Shediac and St. Andrews Road. We shall probably by and by hear the result of their deliberations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Hovey's letter has been received; but as, on account of tomorrow's holiday we have got the Journal out earlier than we otherwise should, we are compelled to postpone its publication until next week. The population of Paris now amounts to 1,700,000 souls.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on the 28th of August. In a speech he delivered on the occasion he eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by England. He said that perfect defense was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign powers. He alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of men individually brave, but imperfectly drilled, against an organized enemy.

The Times has another editorial in regard to the loan and expenses of the federal government for war purposes. It concludes with the belief that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless task, even if the North pours forth its wealth unsparsingly into the federal exchequer. But if the North should attempt to defray their accumulating charges with money borrowed at seven per cent., they will find themselves engaged in an expenditure that no country in the world could support.

THE IRISH HARVEST.

The Northern Whig says: The disastrous continuance of wet weather is filling the minds of the farmers with gloom and disappointment. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted by each day's rain; every symptom of a change is welcomed with eager anxiety, for the fate of our harvest this year is trembling in the balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is not to be fulfilled. A fearful accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, on Sunday, Aug. 25. An excursion train was run into in the entrance of Clayton tunnel. Twenty-two persons were instantly killed, and a great number seriously injured. A despatch to the Times, of Monday evening, says: “The number of deaths of yesterday has, we regret to say, not been over estimated.”

The American barque California had arrived at Hull, and reports being boarded by the privateer Jeff. Davis about 150 miles S. E. off Bermuda. The privateer hoisted the French flag of distress in consequence of which the captain of the California bore down to her. The commander of the Jeff. Davis requested the California to back to sea, as he wanted to send a letter on board. Instead of the letter being handed in, the boat's crew, eight in number and armed to the teeth, boarded her and demanded the ship's papers, which were immediately delivered up. The cargo proved not of a nature (being pine and pitch) to suit them; they therefore let them go. The New Galway and New York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their head quarters.

The Indian government continue to publish reports from all parts of the country relative to the cotton producing capabilities of India, which are represented to be equal to all wants, provided that a steady demand and good roads are established.

Dr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times says that the issue in America is rapidly narrowing between slavery and abolition. He thinks that the President will soon declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States army free. The Times editorially advises a compromise between the North and the South.

It is stated that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased fifteen thousand bales of Surat cotton for shipment to New York.

Earl Russell, in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance cannot be calculated on as permanent.

FRANCE.

The hearing in the appeal of the Mires case was progressing. The attorney general had argued in favor of the maintenance of the first decision.

The pays denies the report that the government had notified the foreign ambassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The minister of marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be necessary again next year.

The Pays says: “Gen. Pinelli has defeated a band of brigands in the environs of Avellino.”

The Moniteur of August 26, contains the following: Mr. Roebuck has recently affirmed that he knew of the existence of a convention by which Sardinia would be eventually ceded to France. We give a formal denial to this assertion. Not only does such a convention not exist, but even the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's government.

The wheat crop is now completely gathered in throughout France, and housed in excellent condition. The new wheat is heavier and of better quality than was expected, but the quantity is short.

At the opening of the Council General for the Department of the Puy de Dome, Count Morny, the president, said: The internal embarrassments of almost all the powers, and above all, the words of the Emperor, remove all apprehension of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts toward labour.

ITALY.

The statement made by several Italian newspapers, that some Bourbon partisans had attempted a disembarkation on the 21st, at Ascoli, is without foundation. A large vessel conveying them sailed off without any attempt to disembark.

on account of the alarm having been immediately spread among the inhabitants.

The Chevalier Visone, Intendant General of Piacenza, will temporarily replace Signor Cantelli at Naples.

A despatch from Naples, of August 24, says: News has been received here that Col. Laren has attacked Chiavone's band on the mountains near Sella, in concert with the French.

Advices from Sorò to the 23d state that it was rumored that some French troops had arrived at Castanvita, in order to prevent Chiavone from entering Roman territory.

The Florence Nazionale, of August 25, publishes a despatch from Rome dated the 23d, stating that a band of 500 reactionists had set out from Rome in the direction of the Tuscan frontier.

The Gazzetta di Torino of August 25 says: It is rumored that General Cialdini had demanded fresh troops in order that he may be enabled to make a simultaneous attack upon the insurgents.

A despatch from Naples of August 26 says: Yesterday the reactionary band in the mountain of Somma was dispersed. The brigands at Matese, having been surrounded by 24 battalions, were all killed or taken prisoners. Four hundred who endeavored to cross the frontier were taken by the French troops.

HUNGARY.

A despatch from Pesh, of August 25, says: Two circulars, addressed by the Hungarian Chancellor to the Oberzeshaus of Hungary arrived here yesterday. One of these contains the assurance of the Emperor's intention to maintain the Hungarian constitution intact.

In the other hopes are expressed that the public mind will remain tranquil until the assembling of the new Diet, and that the attitude of the people will be such as to render a reconciliation possible.

The Emperor also solemnly declares that he has no intention of incorporating the Hungarian crown with the crown lands of the Austrian empire, but that he wishes to maintain the self government and independence guaranteed to Hungary by the imperial rescript of 1790.

A great popular demonstration took place at Pesh on the 25th. The people shouted “Deak forever!” “Hungary forever!” Order was not disturbed.

AUSTRIA.

The Donau Zeitung of August 24, gives a denial to the news published by some Bulgarian journals, that M. Brentano, ministerial councillor, is now in London negotiating the conclusion of a loan of six millions.

A telegram from Vienna, of August 25, says: Both houses of the Council of the Empire have voted an address, acknowledging in loyal and grateful terms, the firmness of the Emperor in maintaining the historical rights of the crown, and thanking him also for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his policy in protecting the interests of the non-Hungarian provinces, without, however, neglecting the means of bringing about some understanding with Hungary.

THE FIGHT AT HAND.

Affairs at Washington rest upon “the perilous edge.” The line of secession pickets has gradually been drawing nearer and nearer to the Capitol, the fortifications of the rebels have been advancing week by week, until now along the line from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge a cannon shot from almost any of our camps would fly over the outposts or the breastworks of the enemy. Their regiments drill within sight of our strongest fortifications, and the flag of treason flaunts the air within sight of the Nation's Capitol. It were impossible that this state of things should continue very much longer without an engagement; indeed within the week—perhaps while these very lines are read, the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry may be resounding from the heights of Arlington and Alexandria, and a general engagement be taking place, which is to add to the Bull Run disaster another yet more depressing to the hopes of freedom-loving, loyal citizens, or which shall retrieve the loss of that mournful day, and strike the first great blow upon the front and forehead of treason. We are not permitted to state the numbers or the disposition of our forces, but the country may be assured that an army larger than any which has hitherto been gathered in defense of the Capitol, better equipped, better officered, and better disciplined, and better disposed with relation to the enemy,—will defend our holy cause. The plans by which they are guided have been moulded by the greatest General and strategist of his age—they will be executed under the personal lead and direction of the young and gallant General in whom the trust of the nation is so confidently reposed. Our armies will fight for Law, for Liberty, for Order, for a good Government, and for a Union which is the palladium of our own Constitutional liberties and the hope of civilization the world over. And now may the hearts and the arms of our soldiers be nerved to fight bravely and victoriously, and may God defend the right.

A passenger from Manasses 5th states that the rebels killed 300 Federals and losing only 20 in a sparp skirmish on the 4th, and taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

The Charleston papers state that the planters have unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either North or South, having pledged the entire crop to the Confederacy.

HATS OFF—AN INCIDENT IN MONTREAL.

An amusing incident occurred the other day in this city, which at the time created quite an excitement. The band of the 47th Regiment had been “discouraging sweet music” opposite the Lawrence Hall, and, as is the custom, concluded with “God save the Queen.” No sooner was the National Anthem commenced than all the hats were uncovered—no, I am wrong, not all—but still remained on the head of a free-lance American. He was one of those rugged, but useful individuals who might truthfully be described as “half horse, half alligator.” There stood, a man of elongated stature and ferocious countenance, defiance in his look and insolence in his very attitude. The cry of “hats off!” from different parts of the crowd, but rather glancing around him with lowering brows and undaunted mien. Great indignation arose among the standers, and our independent friend, notwithstanding his warlike appearance, must inevitably have “come to grief” had he not been taught useful lesson and saved a drubbing in a manner which he little expected and probably could not appreciate. An officer of the 47th stepping forward, gently removed the offending heaver from the head of the fire-eater and immediately placed it in the hand of its owner with a polite “The effect was miraculous. The king of hats at once assumed the gentleness of the dove, from that moment his meekness was exemplified. He very soon retreated to his private room the hotel.”

A NOVA SCOTIAN ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Halifax papers are discussing, with some warmth of course, the United States authorities in arresting a Scotian named Leguire who recently arrived in Boston by the steamer “Eastern State,” en route for Memphis, Tennessee, whither he was proceeding to take care of a store for his brother, charge of “conspiring with the insurgents of the seceded States, giving them aid and comfort, and assisting them in their warfare against the Government of the United States.” It is from the evidence produced at the trial, that Leguire from his brother, requesting him to chase in Boston some dry goods, etc., for his use; and a uniform of the “Halifax Rifles” found in the prisoner's trunk. The uniform was argued, was for the Secession army decision has since been given; and the *Traffeller* of the 4th, we extract the following: “This morning U. S. Commissioner gave a decision in the case of James Leguire of Halifax N. S. charged with conspiracy against the government, and after a detailed statement of the case, ordered to be committed to jail, out bail, to take his trial at the next term of U. S. District Court, for treason. His counsel asked that he be admitted to bail, but this refused. The Court will be in session on day next, and the evidence will probably be placed before the Grand Jury without delay. At noon to-day, Leguire was taken to Boston by a deputy Marshal, and will be carried to Judge Sprague, on a motion that he be admitted to bail.

OUTRAGE!

We are informed that upon arrival of the steamer *New Brunswick* at port yesterday, on her passage from Boston to this city a gentleman belonging to, and a doctor Miramichi, in this Province, was immediately arrested by the Federal authorities; the same having been purposely detained at Eastport, order that this heroic act could be the more fully performed. The serious crime with which prisoner stands charged, is, that of speaking mind too freely, of the present disarrangement of affairs in the United States, and that whilst the *New Brunswick* was on her way between Portland and Eastport!

We sincerely hope, first, that our information in reference to this cowardly transaction strictly correct; and secondly, that if it is substantiated, that neither the captain or any officer of the boat is implicated by giving information of the offence, so trivial in itself, which has resulted in the arrest of a British subject, in a country which pretends to the name of liberty and speech, or at least from arrest, by giving utterance to it. The phase of the revolution of France, the stated to us, can find no parallel.—*St. John's Review.*

FRESH SUCCESSSES OF THE EX CHAMPION.

The star of Mr. Edward Ross, of Cambridge University, appears to be again in the ascendant at the Montrose Rifle Gathering, on Wednesday, Scotland's Cup, shot for at 760, 800, and 840 yards, five shots each, was won by that man. He made eight, seven, and six. Smith of the Edinburgh Volunteers won the cond prize with three, eight, and seven. Major Moir of Stirling won the third prize shooting off ties at 15, with two other. Stranger's Cup was competed for at these being ten shots at 300 yards and 2000 yards. Ross made 18 points; K. Renfrew, 17; and Moir 16 points.

The Halifax Sun

says that the mackerel continue around our shores, and are taken in considerable numbers. This we believe is time for eight or ten years that this fish has been so early in September. It is said to be the time of a large run of good fish late in the season. *New Brunswick.*