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The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861. NUMBER 46.

OUR OWN ADVERTISMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The primary objects at which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are :—

1 The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wild lands.

2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication.

3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.

4 A system of Free Education for all,—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and being supported by Direct Taxation.

While the Journal labors for these primary objects it does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into the arena of politics a generous, sound and manly tone of discussion—to promote sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank yet ganial critiessm of men and their words and deeds—to encourage freedom of thought and speech—to develope in our people a sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.

The Woodstock Journal is published every Thursday morning at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor

TERMS.

Single copies,	Two dollars a year.
Clubs of six,	one and three quarter dollars each,
Clubs of ten,	one dollar and a half each.

These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year $3, will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

To any person who makes up a club at the above rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, *gratis*

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"EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,
WOODSTOCK, N. B."

and invariably postpaid.

The Journal Office is in the second story of Mr. Abner Bull's three story building, on Queen Street, directly over the shop of Vanwart & Stephenson. Entrance at the End.

TO READERS.

NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor o the

JOURNAL READING ROOM

calls attention to the opportunity which that Room affords all who desire to keep themselves posted up in the news of the day, or have an hour or two a day to devote to reading. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, and with a selection of the best United States papers, including the New York Daily Tribune, the New York Times, the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Recently there have been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News, Willimer's and Smith's European Times (Liverpool,) and the London Punch. Other newspapers and magazines will be added as the increase to the subscription list renders it justifiable. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter commenced with Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter.

Woodstock, Oct. 11th. 1860.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Concluded from the Journal of Feb. 7.

Now, Mr. Editor, after the foregoing brief idea of Municipal Institutions and their effects on men and nations, may not the Municipalities of New Brunswick (though few in number as yet, though more in proportion than which saved Hungary from Austrian encroachment and oppression, theirs was eight out of sixty, New Brunswick's three of thirteen,) save her from such outrageous, selfish, wasteful, destructive policy as hitherto practised, as by the constructions put upon the basis of the Treaty of Reciprocity, thereby paralyzing the agricultural énergies of the Province, I think they can and surely will if they only pull together by petitioning the Legislature; and if their grievances are not then redressed, remember it to them at the first general election, and see that the men they support are pledged to redress their grievances; men that can be depended on, not men that have been in the Legislature four, six, eight, and some twenty years, and have never been known to do anything that would forward the interests of the farming, or say a word in its defence. Some of them pretend to think that agricultural societies will do all that's needed; so think those that wish to live cheap at the expense of the farmer. They (the societies) may increase the quality and quantity, and that will suit those that wish to live well and cheap; but it won't increase the price. Apply the old adage, its money makes the mare go; it must be money from the sale of the farmer's produce that will enable the farmer to grow produce. It is at very low price that the farmer is compelled to dispose of his produce—at lower prices than can be afforded. The merchant gets a high price for the same because he has his supply from foreign markets, and will not take that of the country except at the lowest prices. The lumbering and laboring classes are not benefitted by the low prices, for the merchant charges all the most exorbitant price, and holds these monopolies in a great measure. Through the means of the present election law, in 1858 there were petitions to the Legislature to have agricultural implements imported duty free; but the agricultural interests had nobody to speak a word in their behalf. And not a store or public place in the town of Woodstock would allow the petition houseroom to receive signatures, but one, and that only obtained four signatures; at the same time every one that were farmers or lumberers signed, and some whole parishes, and now it is the same with the amendment to the election law; it suits the cities, towns and villages best as it is. So now you good people that can be made to believe that none but lawyers, merchants, or some one in or about the corners of the towns or villages are competent to represent you; and yet none of them will attempt to redress your wrongs, but will throw every obstacle in the way of those that do. I say, have a care how you pledge yourselves to vote for such men, and believe them after they have redressed your wrongs, and not before; for well they knew the effect that the Treaty of Reciprocity would have by substituting the schedule in the act of Assembly of 1854, Nov. 8d, instead of the third article of the basis of the Treaty of Reciprocity, and laughed in their sleeves to see how easily they could gull the country. How easily the members for the county pulled the wool over the eyes of the country when the Town of Woodstock was incorporated on such advantageous terms, and when being discussed in the Municipal Council some bellether threatened to have the County charter taken away. If they offered to meddle with the town charter, and you Mr. Editor tell what amusement the amendment to the election tax caused in the Legislature, we would say; to such, be kind enough to make a bill that will secure to the electors of the province the privilege of voting at elections without having the ballots examined or the opportunity of others coersing any one or knowing who they vote for unless the elector chooses. We have to regret very much, that so few of the counties of this province have become incorporated and manage their own Town and County business, by far the greater portion of any portion of any county that we have any knowledge of, are fully capable of managing their own private concerns and surely any parish can furnish two men that can overhaul the other parish officers accounts, or are the counties of opinons that Provincial appointments confers abilities, and let those appointed do ever so well has the country any security for the continuance of well doing and if they do not conduct to suit, have the people any control over them, none, how stands the case with incorported counties. Why if their conduct is disapproved of elect another and so on until they do suit. The people can chastise them at once, then you can alway have the voice of the people. If the councillor stands in doubt as to any particular decision call a meeting of his parish previous to the meeting of his council, they can redress grievances that justice's can't redresss or any that they inflict, and how truly Kossuth remarks in Municipal self-government that ambition has no field and has therefore no place in men's character he only floats on the majority of public opinion that once forfeited leaves the individual like an exploded shell his ambition must cease. In your editorial of 24 January some one is at the old game again of scurrilous insinuations because the Council dare to resent the imposition put upon by men many of whom are not superior either in nature or acquired abilities, if they are, how have they shewed it. The Council have only resorted to the constitutional mode of Redress and state their grievances, the returning of moneys extorted for fines you please to term cool. Maney's the man that burned his fingers with that which he thought cool, and you please to term that act as thwarting the ends of justice, the committee take quite different views of those cases, the committee would term it thwarting the ends of injustice and oppression, and letting the people know that there is in every incorporated county a tribunal that can redress the wrongs inflicted by those very consequentials that refuse to give satisfactory answers to those who ask why do ye so, what have those mighty courts of session arrived to in Carleton, to one day's meeting of some three or four justice's you say that three fourths of the reply will not apply to your stricture then apply them to where and to what they will suit best as your charges comes in such varied forms that makes it necessary to go into very many abuses that an amendment to the election law would tend to remedy. By having a fair opportunity of electing politically honest men, we regret that you are always striving to put a wrong face on things. There was not any attempt of the Council to make a new election law, it was only to amend the old one, to prevent Inquisitive Impudence, which the old one countenanced. But decently Honest or Honorable men could have got along with the old one but smasherism must have its hand in every body's pocket or it is debarred of its rights, and conservatism and centralization would like to lift the veil of futurity or they would not cling so tenaciously to the examining of who each elector Voted for.

You say the council should have said the Province pay instead of the County, doubtless you wish to have it so that would be making themselves appear ridiculous and intermeddling with things not within their own sphere of operation, as to a sum being put in the budget to detray the expense of preparing bills by the Municipal Council. We think there's quite enough in the Budget and our Members have always been very economical, Sparsimoniously so in the line of making Bill. We wish them as much so in some other matters and then they would have been of some benefit to the Provice, and as you can't understand what the committee is at. It is to have the country know the deceptions that have been practised upon them and are still being prepared for to practise, that the Basis of Treaty of Reciprocity has been so construed that it gives quite different effect and is, in fact, quite different Document from the original Basis of Treaty thereby Paralysing the energies and Sacrifising the Agricultural interests of the Province, and has caused a stagnation of the increase of the Population. Instead of which every possible means should have been used to Increase the Provinces Population by a hardy Agricultural Population, as a sure foundation for the increase of a population of other branches of industry, and Professions. Now Mr. Editor suppose the thirteen counties of New Brunswick Incorporated, and the Basis of the treaty of Reciprocity, as agreed upon by the British and American Ministers at Washington, and was refered to the Legislature for its sanction before taking effect, and the Legislature instead of accepting as presented to them should make an act of assembly with a schedule annexed that would contradict the express condition, as the act of the 3rd November 1854 dose and completely Paralyse the energies of agriculture and sacrafise the Interest of the farmer, that those Municipalities could not bring some measure into operation that would cause them to accept the treaty as at first Presented by the British Plenipotentiary I think they could unless the men of a Legislature is above all, and accountable to no one, not even their constituents the Hungarian Municipalities gained more on the Austrian despot from 1825 to 1845 than Kossuth did By the war though the war was forced upon Kossuth by that Austrian despots Intrigues of fomenting Rebellion in his Hungarian dominions at first condemning it and at the same time sending money and means to carry on the Rebellion and By that means to take from Hungary by war, what he had had conceded as her constitutional rights, very much so with our pretended Liberal men, in 1856 the Committee appointed by the Legislature to enquire into and Report on the Agricultural Interest of the Province, and they say that the Agricultural Interest and first in point of Importance in all civilized countries as more fully cited in the foregoing of this reply, and yet it is the only portion of new brunswicks Industrial pursuits that has had all protection withdrawn from it and now Mr Editor If you or or any of your readers want an Instance of greater selfishness than the enacting the schedule attached to the act of the 3rd nov 1854 and inserted it in what is termed the Treaty of Reciprocity we cant see any feature in their proceedings that would entitle any to the appelation of Liberal unless it is there selfishness of which they have given very many instances.

Now, sir, what was the sin of the Municipal Council of Carleton that you pursued them so keenly with scurrility only passing a resolution to appoint a committee to prepare a Bill to amend the election law and to inquire into the agricultural Interest of the County and province and report on the same and that the report be published in the Carleton sentinel or the woodstock Journal and that the expense of the publishing and correspondence be paid by the county. And Mr. Editor having narrated some of that Great man Kossuth's experience that tells us what Municipal Institutions has done for that country and he has shewn the effects of centuralization or Government appointments in other countries. In Great Britain Municipal self-Government has been in operation for a length of time and in the United States for some eighty odd years an In Canada, and some of New Brunswick have thrown off the leading strings of Provincial appointment in County and parish matters. And we really believe that they will be able to walk, with the assistance of Municipal self government.

yours Very Respectfully,
ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thurday, May 23, 1861.

GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION—HOW MUCH HAS EACH DONE.

The *Globe*, in one of those attacks upon the Opposition, the prevalence which at the present time may be accounted for by the approach of the General Election, recently asked contemptuously what the Opposition had done at the last session of the Assembly.

As a parliamentary Opposition is almost universally understood its principal object and chief use are not the preparation and introduction of measures, but the keeping a strict watch upon the Government in order to criticise its acts, check it when wrong, and turn it out of power when it ceases to carry out the policy recognized by the country. Under the Ministerial system, which, it is generally supposed, is established in New Brunswick, the duty of initiating important public measures falls upon the Government, who are a sort of special committee of both Houses, representing the views which are in the ascendancy in the Assembly and country, administering the government, and therefore particularly qualified to become acquainted with the legislative wants of the country and of the manner in which these can be supplied. Of course it is not expected that the Government will monopolise the initiation of public measures, nor that the Opposition should wholly neglect their initiation; but it may be laid down with perfect safety that in public legislation the Government is the active and the Opposition the passive or resisting power.

Did we choose to do so we might very well rest here our reply to the *Globe*.

But we do not so choose. We shall now take up the offensive, and show the *Globe* and the public that the Opposition at the last session in the matter of the preparation and initiation of public measures put the Government to shame.

The number of public measures of any importance which received the Governor's assent was very small, that worthy body, the Legislative Council, whose only use as at present constituted seems to be to blindly destroy measures which have with great care and patience been consider-