

Box 162

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

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OUR PAPER.

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

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance.

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Miscellaneous.

THE HUMAN BODY.

It is calculated that there is no less than twenty-eight miles of tubing on the surface of the human body, from which the water will escape as insensible perspiration; and although the amount of water which is thus evaporated from the surface must necessarily vary with the clothing, the activity and even the peculiar constitution of the individual, an average estimate has been attained which shows that from two to three pounds of water are daily evaporated from the skin. From the lungs it is ascertained that every minute we throw off from four to seven grains water, from the skin eleven grains. To these must be added the quantity abstracted by the kidneys, a variable but important element in the sum. It may not at first be clear to the reader why an abstraction of water daily should profoundly affect the organism unless an equivalent be restored. What can it matter that the body should lose a little water as vapour? Is water an essential part of the body? Is it indispensable to life? Not only is water an essential part of the body, it might be called the most essential, if preeminence could be given where all are indispensable. In quantity, water has a preponderance over all other constituents—it forms 70 per cent. of the whole weight! There is not a single tissue in the body—not even that of the bone, not even the enamel of which the teeth—into the composition of which water does not enter as a necessary ingredient. In some of the tissues, and those the most active, it forms the chief ingredient. In the nervous tissue

800 parts out of every one thousand are of water; in the lungs 830, in the pancreas 871; in the retina no less than 927.

It is pleasing to meet, in these degenerate times, anything breathing the pure spirit of patriotism, and to listen sometimes to the lofty tones of the cultivated statesman. Hear one of them in the Missouri Legislature, who, in a recent speech—*it matters little upon what—*said:

"What do gentlemen want! Is corn so dear and hocke so sweet as to be procured only at the price of having the State garrisoned by our enemies? Forbid it Jeremiah! Do you want the institutions of your State reduced to the condition of affairs away down in Georgia, where a plantation consists of two overseers and one nigger? As the poet says, 'I'd rather be a long, mangy, straggling, yaller dog, with a bobtail, and bay at the moon, than not to say, this is me owa, me n'vive State.' And I will defend the institutions so long as grass grows and water runs."

THE WAR QUESTION.—The latest accounts from abroad shows that the greatest uneasiness and uncertainty prevail with regard to the important question of peace or war. Carefully written notes to allay the public anxiety are appearing in the Monitor, but at the same time supplies of lint and wooden legs are being sent to the South of France and people cannot persuade themselves that there is "nothing in it." Furthermore, it is said that the Lyons Railway Company have received orders to keep its lines in readiness for the transport of 75,000 men; 16 generals and 13 colonels have received appointments to the army, and the squadron of naval evolutions is out the practice of manoeuvre. Indeed there is a good deal of manoeuvring going on just now in France; but the question is, what is the meaning of it? The German Powers, great and small, seem to have taken the alarm, and to be engaged in thinking violently over plans approaching the defensive. The people are said in the telegrams to be in a state of perturbation, and that is saying a great deal, for Germans.

A DISCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Wisconsin Chief has a correspondent who takes a doleful view of affairs: "He avers that all confidence is lost between man and man. The bottom has fallen out of everything. Shrewd business managers are cheating God in their professions, and the Devil in their bargains. Ginger is made out of mustard, and coffee of chicory. Young Hyson is raised in the cow-pasture and Young America in the dram-shop. Pure Wines are made of poor whiskey, and Havanas are made of rascally vinegar. Legislatures are marked as merchants' mark goods, and the people's funds absorbed for charitable purposes. Governors are knocked for \$50,000; legislatures for \$5,000 to \$20,000. Caucasuses are 'packed,' and young men electioneered on the Sabbath. Fairbanks' scales have taken to swindling and old rascals selling their tails to spike cannon. Jewsharps are palmed-off as harps of a thousand strings, and Democrats as 'genuine Republicans'—sports of just men made perfect. Saucages are adulterated and tempting links seem to wag in the most dogged manner. Our territory, as well as crinoline is indefinitely expanding. The Bright rows of pearl at the hair-dressers, and ambrosial curls at the dentists, and ambrosial curls at the hair-dressers, and none patriotic save horse-jockeys; none talented save politicians; none talented but those who make 'on change' of a grocery corner and cheat out of the needy what they give to the Lord.

STABBED BY A SHERIFF.—Letters received from Richibucto states that Joseph Wetmore, lately, if not still, High Sheriff of the County of Kent, had on Wednesday met on the street Morden S. Levy, one of the persons said to have exercised themselves to procure Wetmore's displacement. Words passed, and Wetmore stabbed Levy in the abdomen, and had to be cut away. It is not known if the injury is fatal. Next day Wetmore, armed with pistols, paraded the village, defying any one to arrest him. A telegram, stating the facts, was sent to the Government, and disquisitions were received that a constable should be placed in charge of the goal, and that Wetmore should be arrested and brought before a magistrate. This was done, and Wetmore was remanded for 14 days, in order that the character of the wound inflicted on Levy may be ascertained.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND RELIGION. The directors of the statistical bureau of Berlin furnishes the following curious statements: The population of the whole earth is estimated to be 1,288,090,000, viz: Europe, 272,000,000; Asia, 755,000,000; Africa, 200,000,000; America, 69,000,000; and Australia, 2,000,000. The population of Europe is thus subdivided: Russia contains 62,000,000; the Austrian States, 39,393,620; France, 38,039,364; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,438,863; Prussia, 17,089,407; Turkey, 18,740,000; Spain, 16,618,000; the Two Sicilies, 8,618,922; Sweden and Norway, 5,082,820; Sardinia, 4,676,034; Belgium, 4,607,666; Bavaria, 4,647,239; the Netherlands, 3,487,617; Portugal, 3,471,199; the Papal States, 3,100,000; Switzerland, 2,494,560; Denmark, 2,468,648. In Asia, the Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000; the East Indies, 321,000,000; the Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; Japan, 36,000,000; Hindostan and Asiatia Turkey, each 15,000,000. In America the United States are computed to contain 23,101,876; Brazil, 7,877,800; Mexico, 7,661,820. In the several nations of the earth there are 335,000,000 of Christians (of whom 170,000,000 are Papists, 89,000,000 Protestants, and 76,000,000 followers of the Greek Church.) The number of Jews amounts to 5,000,000; of these 2,830,750 are in Europe, viz: 1,250,000 in European Russia, 853,804 in Austria, 234,248 in Prussia; 192,176 in other parts of Germany, 62,478 in the Netherlands, 33,953 in Italy, 73,995 in France, 86,000 in Great Britain, and 70,000 in Turkey. The followers of various Asiatic religions are estimated at 600,000,000, Mahomedans at 160,000,000, and "heathens" (the Gentiles proper,) at 20,000,000.—Builder.

INVASION OF CUBA.—The Courier des Etats Unis of the 6th instant reiterates its statement that a new expedition for the conquest of Cuba has been formed in New York. "Not only," it says, "does it exist; not only is it organized; but even at the time we write, it is already partially carried out. One ship, at least, has sailed from New York with a choice selection of 'emigrants'; others wait only the signal to start. The invaders' plan of operations is to disembark at some point on the south side of the island, to gain Puerto Principe, and there to establish themselves. This stand point once gained, they will there await the breaking out of the insurrectional movements upon which they believe they can reckon in various parts of the island." The Courier goes on to say that for the encouragement of the hopes of this project, there is a secret understanding with official departments at Washington, and that "the leaders of the project have the assurance that as soon as the flag of the 'lone star' floats over Cuba, the government of the United States will consider the struggle as a war of independence, and will give free course to the 'active sympathies' of the citizens of the Union for the 'insurgents.'" The Courier continues to say that it might speak more emphatically, but that it refrains, as the whole affair will in a few days become notorious.

VALPARAISO.—The attempt at revolution on the 26th of February, in Valparaiso, was as usual unsuccessful, but not so bloodless as usual. An attempt to break into the Intendencia by battering at the doors having failed, the attacking party endeavored to set fire to the doors by the use of spirits of turpentine, and several were shot while engaged in the attempt. The custom-house was broken into and robbed of muskets and rifles. The government soldiers suffered from firing from the windows and balconies on the principal square. At last the ammunition of the rebels gave out, and they had to retire and disperse. The soldiers committed great outrages in the houses from which they had been fired upon. Of the soldiers four were killed, and fifty wounded. Villar, a leader, was executed on the 1st of March. A young Irishman named Ninon was awaiting sentence of death, and others were to be tried. The American and English Consuls had afforded shelter to a few of the rebels, but it was regarded as certain that they would have to give them up for judgment. An Englishman named Jones, who had kept the Star Hotel, was shot on suspicion that he had harbored rebels. He was innocent.

AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—Four Hundred Female Applicants.—There has been lately established in New York a State Inebriate Asylum, and a proposition was recently made to the Legislature for an appropriation in its behalf. This proposition was unsuccessful, but it will doubtless be renewed hereafter. The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the appalling spread of intemperance, says that a large number of eminent names are being erased from the list of the living, where the true cause of death is never suspected by the community at large (the interposition of surviving friends saving their memories from indelible disgrace,) died of "delirium tremens" being the fearful secret. At least two on the list of subscribers for the contemplated asylum—men who stood high in the profession of law and literature—are already victims to this insidious destroyer. It has been asserted that men are not to be found who would voluntarily commit themselves to an institution for inebriates; but this is refuted by the fact that almost before the foundation stone was laid, there had been 2800 applicants for admission, of whom, according to Dr. Turner, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, "more than four hundred are women in the high walks of life, educated and accomplished." There appears to be no room for reasonable doubt on this point.

The Jewish Chronicle says that the police of Rome continue to make visits in Jewish families, in order to ascertain whether any Christian domestics are kept by them. These visits often take place at very unseasonable hours. When, some time ago, a Jew remarked to the intruders that it was rather inconvenient to be disturbed by them, the ruffians fell upon him and beat him so severely that he was confined to his bed for three weeks. The Jews of Rome groan under the heavy yoke weighed upon them, and many of them look anxiously for the means to escape from a bondage as bitter as that of their ancestors in Egypt. The Motara family has received a definite answer to its memorial that "obsequiousness administered cannot be revoked." Nor were the parents any longer permitted to see their child, who sick. This was when they came it was sick. This will account for their having quitted the Papal States.

A Hibernian when knocked down, exclaimed, "Do you strike me when he is down?" "O, no," said his antagonist. "Then faith, and I'll lay here!" replied Pat.

"You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a father to his unruly son. "I know it very well, dad, but I'll try to get along without it."

A precocious youngster, nineteen years old, named O'Donnell, is on trial in St. Louis for being married to three wives at the same time.

The Journal.

Thursday, April 21, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Another day has been devoted mainly to the College Bill. The determined opposition to it which characterized yesterday has been continued. Upon almost every section and clause which has come up the most frantic efforts have been made to break the Bill down.

On the 6th section coming up Mr. Smith moved that the vestitorial power when put in Commission should be exercised by a layman, the appointment to be in the Governor in Council, instead of in the Visitor. Very little objection was made to this.

Mr. Tibbets attacked the Bill on its general principles; and expressed an opinion that it was better to hand over the College to the Episcopalians.

Mr. Smith moved that the Bill be postponed for three months. It was very evident, he said, that it would not be got through the House this session.

Mr. Cudlip cautioned members that if they persisted in forcing this Bill through the House they would hear of it hereafter.

After some conversation Mr. Smith withdrew his motion for adjournment, and his amendment was carried without a division.

To the 8th section Mr. Smith moved an additional clause giving the Governor in Council power to appoint and remove from time to time the Professors and other Officers, and to fix their salaries. This was opposed by the supporters of the Bill. Mr. McIntosh said that he would not object to it if Mr. Smith was willing to apply the principle to all other educational institutions in the Province receiving aid from the Treasury.

The Postmaster General replied that no other institution in the Province stood in the same position as the College; and the others were all partially self-supporting. Mr. Steadman thought it was not necessary to place this power in the hands of the Government; they had the appointment of the members of the Senate, and could thus control the appointment of the subordinate officials.

Eventually Smith's amendment was lost, 17 to 12.

Mr. Smith moved another amendment to the 8th section placing the power of selling and leasing lands in the hands of the Governor in Council instead of as contemplated in the Bill, in those of the Senate. Upon this a long discussion took place. The Attorney General explained that the Bill did not contemplate giving the power to the Senate to sell the lands without restriction; and he would not consent that even the Governor in Council should have that power; it should be done by the special Act of the Legislature.

With respect to the leasing of the lands, that should be in the hands of one person; it would be exceedingly inconvenient, could the Senate not give a lease without the previous consent of the Executive.

Mr. Gillmor said that as it appeared that the Attorney General was determined to consent to no amendment he should advise Mr. Smith to let the Bill go, and let its supporters take the responsibility of it. Mr. Smith replied that he should not let the Bill go, and should do what he could to have it amended.—The amendment was lost, 19 to 11.

Mr. Mitchell made a fierce attack upon the supporters of the Bill for their urging it through the House, and refusing to allow it to be amended. He censured the Government generally, and the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary particularly. The course pursued by the Attorney General in forcing this Bill down their

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