

The second pre-... Society took place, John C. Winslow's... Secretary. The... alterations, of officers for the... with the following

ever this is the case the intelligent have to bear the whole burden of the school, and to suffer at the same time the petty malice and spite of those cannot appreciate because they cannot see their excellencies. I am acquainted with two instances of this kind; where one or two individuals have had to bear this whole burden and expense of supporting a school; and where one has carried it on himself for no inconsiderable period. Let not your readers suppose that this burden was unfelt. It was most severely felt at times. But these men were resolved at all hazards to educate their children to the limit of their ability, and they did so, and they deserve well of their country. But what shall we say of a system which throws the burden upon one or two willing men, whilst others who contributed neither means nor labor, reaped an equal benefit with those men as able to contribute who were mean enough to educate their families at the expense of one or two liberal and intelligent men. These are facts, which can be substantiated were it needful. There are in these two districts, and have been formerly men who would not contribute one penny to the support of a school, knowing that Messrs. So-and-So, would certainly have a school set a going, and that they could send their children for almost nothing after it was commenced. And this is not all. The law provides that a sum at least equal to that contributed by government shall be raised by the people of the district, and given to the teacher. This is constantly evaded. Indeed, I do not know a single school district in the County where it is not directly violated. Persons subscribe their names with the express understanding that they shall not be called upon to pay, in order that by this appearance of a guarantee, the government money may be obtained. This is dishonest to say the least of it. It is a fraud upon the Government;—that is to say upon their fellow citizens, and it causes that they cannot secure the services of a respectable first-class teacher, but have to put up with an untrained third-class one. The only preventive of this fraud and falsehood that I can see, is the adoption by the Government and legislature of a uniform system of taxation. Taxes cannot be evaded so long as Municipal officers perform their duty; and when they fail, we know how to apply a remedy. And this method is just, and equitable, because each must pay according to his means.

I fear that I have already made this letter too long; but there is one other matter I wish to refer to before it closes. I refer to the dependent position of teachers. At present they are at the mercy of a multitude who pay or pretend to pay part of their salary. How unpleasant this is, we may surmise; but how injurious it is, we know. One parent is offended upon one trivial pretext, another upon a second; and the teacher if he is a man of mind and independent character is soon compelled to withdraw, if he is pliant and time-serving finds himself compelled to adopt such a course as neither commands itself to his judgment, nor benefits his pupils. The value of the school is impaired or destroyed by one or two ignorant and peevish individuals. Now, were Teachers answerable to one or two responsible Trustees, they would be freed from the evils of Mobocracy; but this cannot be without direct taxation. I have thus endeavored to present in as concise a form as possible some of the evils which I apprehend are incredible under the present system; and I have preferred to give them in connection with instances that have come within my own knowledge, all of which can be substantiated. They are not trivial, but such as mar the operation of our common schools, and retard to a most serious degree the educational advancement of the country. I would commend this subject to the honest attention of our legislators. It is no party matter; but one demanding the unbiased regard of every man interested in the welfare of the country. Is there no lover of his country who will dare to incur the odium of the ignorant and interested in order to benefit this and all succeeding generations by placing our common schools on a satisfactory and efficient footing? Odium he might and would incur; what good man does not? But I venture to say that any man who would introduce and carry through the Legislature a bill imposing direct taxation for schools, would in a very few years be regarded by all classes as a signal benefactor of the people.—What will our representatives do? I am, Sir, yours truly,

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

Portland, Dec. 7th, 1861. "North American" arrived at half-past eight last evening. Consols open money 93 1/2 to 84. Funds dull. Anglo Saxon over due. Tell firm at Hong Kong, 13th Oct. Canton evacuated by the British. Ricasoli presented a project for the arrangement of the Roman question. The Bank of France reduced discount to five per cent. Great activity in the Italian navy. The Queen of Spain *excellent*. There is a prospect of settlement of difficulties between Turkey and Montenegro. Riza Pasha exiled and Porte consents to a union of the Principalities during the life of Prince Conza.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN. The Case of the Harvey Birch and Nashville.

The case of the rebel steamer Nashville and the Harvey Birch created great attention. The Nashville remained at Southampton for repairs. The captain of the Harvey Birch has gone to London to consult with the American Minister. The crew of the Harvey Birch vowed vengeance against the crew of the Nashville, as they were placed in irons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The officers of the Harvey Birch declare that she was on soundings when the Nashville bore down on her. Col. Peyton was on board the Nashville, on a mission from the Southern Confederacy, and with Commander Pegram had gone to London. The latter wants the Nashville made into a ship of war at Southampton, but legal difficulties are raised. The question is raised whether the proclamation of neutrality has not been infringed by the landing of prisoners of war. It is reported that the Nashville has spare officers on board for Confederate ships of war preparing in England. The Times, in alluding to the case of the Nashville, points to the recent visits of the Jas. Adger, and says it would be for the interest of England to keep them both out of the harbor; but, if this cannot be done, they must be both let in alike. The London Star, although wishing that the commander of the Nashville might be punished, says, if he can produce a commission from the Confederate States government, we must let him go, as the English government has recognized their belligerent rights. The Galway steamer Adriatic is reported to have been sold, and is fitting out for the West Indies, but there is a strong impression that she is destined for the Confederate States. The Confederate States Commissioners were expected at Southampton in the steamer La Plata, due on the 29th. It is reported that the James Adger has been cruising to intercept the La Plata and capture her as having contrabanded of war on board. The underwriters were raising the war risks on American vessels. No tidings had been received of the steamer North Briton. The Anglo Saxon was also overdue. Telegrams from Hong Kong to Oct. 13th report tea firm and imports dull. Exchange 4s 5 1/2; Shanghai 6s. The Italian Parliament has been opened. Ricasoli presented his project for the settlement of the Roman question. A reduction of from 30,000 to 100,000 men is spoken of in the French army. The men are to return home on a furlough of one year. It is reported that the Ministers of the French Marine declare that he cannot agree to a single centime reduction in his department. M. Fould will not raise a loan at present. Gen. Cialdini has arrived in Paris. The preliminary elections in Prussia favors the Liberals. The utmost activity prevails in the Italian naval department. The Queen of Spain is again *excellent*. Advances from Turkey say that a heavy snow had compelled Osman Pasha to go into winter quarters. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—At the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, the Porte informed the foreign representatives that he consents to the union of the Principalities during the life of Prince Conza. There is a general disposition to accept this offer as a final solution of the question. Negotiations have been opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro, which afford a prospect of the settlement of the differences between Montenegro and Turkey. The arrival of the French mails from South America confirm the report that the town of Rosario has surrendered to Gen. Mitre. Steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived out on the 22d. The insurance had been advanced to 30 guineas on the North Briton, and 50 shillings on the Anglo Saxon.

BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, Dec. 5.

Report of Secretary of War gives number of Federal troops now in the field at six hundred and sixty one thousand. The most important proposition before Congress, is relative to confiscation of slaves of rebel owners, and if a necessity of war, then being armed as the last alternative. Next a proposition to alter geographical lines of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; to strengthen on Washington, as the Capital; also a military railroad connecting loyal portions of North Carolina with Tennessee and Kentucky. Rebel reports say Planters are burning stores of Cotton and Rice in South Carolina to prevent their falling in to hands of Federals. Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Boston, Dec. 6. Parson Brownlow, at the head of three thousand Unionists, has defeated a large rebel force in Eastern Tennessee. Rebel sources acknowledge that they were badly out to pieces, and asserd it was the first defeat their cause has suffered.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions for taking possession of the cotton and other confiscated property in the rebel states of Government agents, the cotton to be shipped to New York. Slaves are to be paid three cents per pound for collecting and cleansing the cotton.

It is believed that a Bill will pass Congress confiscating and emancipating the slaves of the Rebels. 20,000 Rebel troops are concentrating around Charleston.

The 79th New York Regiment advanced from Port Royal to within 20 miles of Charleston, captured three batteries, spiking the guns, and returned to camp.

Despatch from Washington says the commander of British forces in Canada has recalled all absent officers, and is engaged in bringing his forces to a high state of efficiency.

Information is received that Rebels have 150,000 troops at Centerville and daily expecting an attack from Federals.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool 23rd arrived yesterday. The affair of steamer Nashville and Harvey Birch was exciting great attention.

The London Daily News says it would be monstrous if belligerents while in a neutral port were permitted to obtain means for continuing the war.

Mason Slidell were expected to reach England in West India steamer La Plata, due 29th. Stated that a Federal steamer was at the mouth of the English channel to intercept them.

240 prisoners from Fort Warren will be sent to Fortress Monroe, thence to Norfolk. This indicates exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Banks telegraphed from Federals last night that Confederate troops from Winchester were moving towards Harper's Ferry; Banks thereupon ordered 16th Indiana Regiment with 2 rifled guns to Harper's Ferry.

Norfolk papers received at Fortress Munroe state a battle is expected immediately on the Potomac.

Government received information that thousands of Marylanders in the rebel army in Virginia desire to return to their homes and allegiance. It is reported that Government declines taking part with England, France and Spain, in the expedition against Mexico. The question of exchanging prisoners will soon be settled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th.—En's arrivals from Pensacola bring particulars of late action. Cannonade commenced between Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas, steamers Niagara and Richmond engaged Fort M'Rae, and several batteries were silenced, Navy yard partially burned. Fort Pickens uninjured. Col. Brown says he can take Fort Barrancas and other works of rebels as soon as reinforcements arrive to enable him to hold them. Richmond suffered some damage, lost 1 killed and 6 wounded. Six killed and several wounded in Fort Pickens by explosion of a shell.

Steamship Hansa from Southampton 27th arrived at New York to-day. Mail steamer La Plata arrived at Southampton on the 27th, bringing intelligence of the seizure of Mason and Slidell.

Reported that British Government would allow steamer Nashville to refit at Southampton, as U. S. steamer James Adgar was allowed the same privilege, thus carrying out strict neutrality.

Consols 94 5/8. Markets unchanged. LATER BY HANSA.—"Hansa" brought copy of London Times of 28th of November.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell caused intense excitement. At a public meeting of merchants at Liverpool resolutions were carried by acclamation, denouncing the insult to England and calling on Government to maintain the dignity of British flag. The feeling of indignation was very strong.

London Times contains an account of Liverpool meeting, and the following placard was posted on London Exchange: "Our rage on British flag! Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from British Mail Steamer!"

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Liverpool: "Resolved that this meeting having heard with indignation that an American ship of war has forcibly taken from a British Mail Steamer certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably, under shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, we earnestly call upon the Government to assert dignity of British flag."

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES AVOIDED.

Too much eating and drinking, new habits and modes of life often produce irregularities in the bowels and general health of the system. But Brandreth's Pills will soon cure, the stomach will regain its strength, and a healthy action will be restored. No medicines are equal in usefulness to the Brandreth's Pills, Brandreth's Universal Salve and Alcock's Pectoral Pastils. Every man of the Fire Zouaves had a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Universal Salve and an Alcock's Pectoral Plaster put in their knapsack free of expense. And to this fact may be attributed the absence of any of this regiment from the hospital. Every soldier should have a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Salve, and a piece of Pectoral Plaster. They're sure to be useful, often life saving.

CENTRAL MONEY TAKEN AT THE FACE AT THE Journal-Office!

THE SILVER THREADS which Time introduces into the hair, prevent thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet in ten minutes Christoforo's Excelsior Dye would render every fibre as Dark as Night, and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of Dr. Chilton's analysis proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair, as it is wonderful for its beautifying propensities. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article they can safely use. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Christoforo, 6 Astor House, New York.

PROPOSAL FOR A STEAM FERRY AT WOODSTOCK.

The Subscriber proposes to put on a steam Ferry Boat at the Ferry over the Saint John River at Woodstock, on the following conditions: He will have the Boat ready to run by the first day of June, 1862, and will keep it running throughout the season, as the ferry boats are used to at present. The rates of "berriage" to be those at present fixed by By-Law of the County Council. The Council to give him the sole right to the Ferry, for say ten years, or until a Bridge is put across the St. John at Woodstock. He intends to make this proposal to the Municipal Council at its next meeting; and publishes it now that it may be before the public; and its merits may be discussed.

JOHN McDOWGALL. Woodstock, Nov. 18, 1861.

New Advertisements. Central Bank Notes.

WILL be taken at par by the Subscribers for either Notes or Book accounts due them, and also for Goods, until further notice. MYSHRALE & RICHEY. Fredericton, Dec. 4.

Central Bank Paper.

THE Subscriber will continue to receive Central Bank Paper in exchange for Goods, or on account, until further notice. S. R. MILLER, Bookseller & Stationer. Fredericton Dec. 4.

CENTRAL MONEY Taken at a Discount at the BRITISH HOUSE.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 12. MAGAZINES! MAGAZINES!! PERSONS wishing to obtain Harper's, Leslie's, the Atlantic, Godey's, Ballou's or other American Magazines or Reprints, can have them supplied at the subscription price, from 1st January 1862, by previous application at the MEDICAL HALL. Woodstock, Dec. 10.

SINGING CLASS.

MR. BENJAMIN BRAGDON informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodstock and its vicinity, that he has opened a Singing Class at Council's Hall, on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Terms—Gentlemen \$1.50 per quarter of 24 Lessons; Ladies 75-cents. [Dec. 12.]

NOTICE.

MRS. CROZIER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity that she has removed her Stock of MILLINERY, &c., &c., to the BACK STORE in rear of Whitear & Bourne's Furniture Rooms, where she is prepared to make to order any articles in her line, in the LATEST STYLES and at shortest notice. Shop in the building of Charles Council, Esq. next to the Bridge, N. B. entrance through the Ware room of Messrs. Whitear & Bourne.

AMBROTYPES!

THE SUBSCRIBER has located his AMBROTYPE SALOON on the burnt district in King Street, opposite the Post office and near English's Hotel, and is prepared to take LIKENESSES in the various styles of the Art. He has on hand a supply of Cases of all Descriptions; Those who choose to call see specimens of his work. Prices reasonable. E. G. ROLLINS. Woodstock, Dec. 10th 1861.

BRIDGE CONTRACT!

TENDERS will be received at the office of Public Works, Fredericton, until Saturday, the 28th December, next, at noon, for the erection of a Bridge over

LANE'S CREEK!

near Woodstock, County of Carleton, according to Drawings and Specifications to be seen at the said Office, and at the Office of David Munro, Esq., Woodstock, at either of which places further information may be obtained. Each Tender must be sealed and marked "Tender for Bridge," and must enclose a written engagement from two persons, whose responsibility may be satisfactory to the Government, to become sureties for the faithful performance of the Contract. G. L. HATHEWAY, Chief Commissioner. Department Public Works, Fredericton, 27th Nov., 1861.

may want to sell off a 30 or 40...