

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

NUMBER 37.

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton St., N. Y.

W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woods W. R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beard G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River

The Mighty Healer
WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRUSTED



Holloway's Ointment

The free admissions of all nations, as the verdict of the leading hospitals of Old as well as the New World, stamp powerful remedial Agent as the greatest preparation ever made known to suffering humanity.

Its PRESERVATIVE QUALITIES are than HAYFELLOWS, through the externalness of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, reaches the seat of the internal disease in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything on record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and violent disorders prevalent on this continent, the Ointment is especially antagonistic to "modus operandi" is first to eradicate venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers

Cases of many years standing that pertinaciously refused to yield to any remedy or treatment, have invariably yielded to a few applications of this powerful agent.

Eruptions on the Skin

Arising from a bad state of the blood, chronic diseases are eradicated, and a transparent surface regained by the use of this Ointment. It surpasses many cosmetics and other toilet appliances in power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistulae

Every form and feature of this protracted and stubborn disorder is eradicated, and entirely by the use of this emollient and healing preparation should precede its application. Healing qualities will be found to be the same in all cases.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- Bunions, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sore of all kinds, Mercurotic Eruptions, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Tetters, Ringworm, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Scalds, Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by the light. A handsome reward will be given to any rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any parties counterfeiting the medicine, vendoring the same, knowing them to be so.

Sold at the Manufactories of P. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to every box.

WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

FAIRBANKS

CELEBRATED SCALES of every variety.

34 Kilby Street, - Boston.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of well-perfected and store furniture for sale at Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in place of the Province.

At St. John, N. B. by W. Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES & ONIONS.

Baldwin and Greening Apples Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles.

For sale by MYSHALL & BROS. Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE SUB-CRIBERS

to their Customers in Woodstock and upper Country that they are prepared to take delivery of the goods at Howard Settlement and their transport from that place.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER, St. John, Dec. 1, 1858.

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 means of railroads, &c., an increase of the population in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

The Journal is published every Thursday Woodstock, N. B., by Wm R. Melville for M. Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance, or one dollar and a half quarterly.

Single copies, one dollar and a half each.

Advertisements, one dollar and a half each.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

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

ADDRESS: 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. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January issue, and will be continued through successive issues. Thirty thousand copies of this number was issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

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he re-embarked his troops; how as a *rescue de guerre*, he sailed past Quebec, nine miles up the river, when night came on, dropped silently down the stream again in boats, until within about two miles of Cape Diamond; how he landed there, and gained the heights of Abraham, by clambering and dragging cannon up an almost perpendicular bank 200 feet in height, which it was supposed could not be climbed by men; how Montcalm, angry at being out-generated, marched round from Beauport, and made a rash and impetuous attack upon the British force, and was signally defeated; and how Quebec, and with it Canada, became the prize of the conquerors; all this, or ought to be, familiar to every reader of British American history. This was a great battle. It was not so by reason of the quantity of blood spilled or the magnitude of the armies engaged, for there could not have been 20,000 men in all on the field on that day.—But it was a battle to bring about which a very able and difficult strategical movement was made on one side, and in which the most extraordinary bravery was exhibited on both; it cost England a Wolfe, France a Montcalm. It was one of those "decisive battles," which determined the fate of nations and which leave their impression on history for all time. On yonder heights, on that memorable thirteenth of September, was finally and effectually decided a question which had been pending for two centuries. On that day the power of France upon this continent went down, never to rise more. It was then decided that Britain should reign paramount on the continent of North America. West, as yet the first of American painters, has made a scene in this greatest of American battles the subject of his *chef d'oeuvre*, "The Death of Wolfe," and the engagement most possess a deep interest for every student of history. What might have been the state of America now,—what might have been the position of Britain relative to France and to the world, if Montcalm, and not Wolfe, had been the victor? And yet we are probably only beginning to see the more grand results of that victory.—The events of the present day show that a new, large, and powerful empire is rapidly growing up around that nucleus formed by the blood of Wolfe and his victorious comrades on the soil of the plain of Abraham, and the spot made famous by their victory.

Our first excursion about the environs of Quebec is to the battle field on the heights of Abraham. Between Cape Diamond and these heights there is a broad valley of moderate depth. On the farther or western side of this the land rises to a greater elevation than any part of the surface of the surrounding country except Cape Diamond. From this elevation, still proceeding westward we reach, by only a very slight descent, the lofty plateau, which may be more properly called the Plain of Abraham.—On this plain and about this elevation the battle was fought. On what is the most elevated part of the heights, or nearly so, stood a redoubt, forming, on the day of battle, a support to the French left wing; and here, it is said, Wolfe received his death wound. On lower ground a few yards westward of this, out of view of Quebec and its citadel, is the spot where he breathed his last in the now famous words—"God be praised—I die happy." The spot is marked by a neat, substantial, stone obelisk, bearing the inscription—"Here died Wolfe victorious." A walk farther on brings us to the top of the river bank up which Wolfe and his little army climbed. Men will never cease to express their wonder and admiration of that fact when they see the spot where it was performed.

The centenary of such an exploit, so glorious and so important, is one which justly deserves to be held in high honor, and we sincerely trust that the movement

which has been commenced to celebrate it in an appropriate manner will be cordially responded to, not only in England but in British North America. The former can hardly be slow to mark one of the brightest passages in her annals, which the sagacity of the great Chatham conceived, which a Wolfe so nobly carried out, and in which the valor of her English and Highland regiments stands so conspicuous. By the latter it may be regarded as the foundation of the great empire which is destined to spread civilization over the north of the American continent.

ROTARY CANNON.—A rotary cannon has been invented, which can be fired at the rate of sixty rounds per minute. The piece is a brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the breech which contains four charges, replenished by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this results what is believed to be an important and valuable discovery. By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder, by which ignition is caused, the cylinder becomes perfectly electrized, which keeps it as cool as if constantly bathed with ice.—On firing two hundred rounds in rapid succession, at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, it was found that at the end of that time, and without using the swab once, the breech was much colder than when the firing commenced.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most thorough and uncompromising antitoxics to the poison of disease that the world has ever seen are at the same time the mildest and least violent in their operations. Hence they are peculiarly adapted to the complaints of females. Their alterative mission is performed without pain or any undue disturbance of the system. Obstructions are generally removed, irregularities are imperceptibly restrained, functional derangements of the most delicate nature are readily controlled, and lost health and vigor are restored to the female invalid by the use of this invaluable medicine, without subjecting her to any of the inconveniences and dangers which inevitably attend the "sharp practice" of the regular faculty in such cases.

The vagrants of Philadelphia obtain commitments to prison for thirty days, and then sell them for three cents to comrades who desire to go to prison more than they do.

A woman in Cincinnati recently made an application for divorce on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." He was evidently well mated.

House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

INSOLVENT CONFINED DEBTORS' BILL.

Mr. Williston's Insolvent Confined Debtors' Bill was read a third time. The question was put that it should pass.

Hon. Mr. Smith raised several objections to it. By the present law the creditor could have a rehearing before the Justices, and have advantage of any further evidence which he might have collected; but by this Bill the debtor was at once discharged; the Justices had not authority even to adjourn the Court. He thought there was too much prudence in our legislation to allow people to rid themselves of their debts and liabilities. He believed that there were very few five shillings a week cases.

Mr. Mitchell supported the Bill. The only difference between the examination under it and that under the present law was that it allowed the creditor to go back and, on the suit in his inquiries into fraud and undue preferences on the part of the

debtor. He denied Mr. Smith's statement that the Justices had the power of giving the creditor a rehearing on his whole case; all they could do was to take evidence as to the debtor's ability to support himself, and to suspend the order for alimony. He believed that human nature was the same in all men, and that there were just as many cases of cruel creditors as of dishonest debtors.

Messrs. Hanington, Steadman, and McIntosh supported the Bill. Mr. Gray opposed, contending that no civil was proved calling for this remedy.

On the question being taken the Bill was defeated, 19 to 16.

Hon. Mr. Tilley laid upon the table papers concerning the Grand Falls Bridge, moved for by Mr. McIntosh.

ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE PROVINCE.

The House went into committee of the whole upon Mr. Gray's Bill, to enable parties having claims against the Province to have them adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court. Mr. Wright in the Chair.

On the question that the Bill be read section by section

Mr. Gray asked the attention of the committee until he explained the policy and object of the Bill. He hoped to be able to command for it the support of every member of the committee, even of the very Government itself. He wanted it discussed and considered without any reference to party, and upon the abstract principles of justice. There was a principle which was universally recognised—that wherever there was a wrong there should be a remedy. He would show them where there was a wrong without a remedy, and if they came to the same conclusion as he did, as to the way and its remedy, they could easily arrange the details. A great deal of prejudice has been raised against this Bill because it was asserted that it would enable persons to recover excessive damages for land taken for railway purposes. But this Bill could not meet any such claims. For their adjudication there was already a tribunal established by law; and lawyers well knew that when the law had provided a special tribunal for these questions they could not be brought before any other court. The Bill was intended to meet an entirely different class of circumstances. The principle was admitted that officials were not personally responsible for the consequences of any act performed in the discharge of his duty. The case of Mr. Sears, concerning an importation of coin, recently tried in St. John, showed that the Provincial Treasurer is not responsible or liable in any way for the effect which his official acts may have upon individuals, and that the only remedy is an application to the Government. Now when a remedy was given it should be a remedy by right, and not by supplication; a remedy which the humblest man in the Province could enforce. In the yielding up of the initiation of money grants to the Executive the people had lost a power to remedy these things. When that privilege was in the House persons aggrieved could apply directly to the representatives of the people, and have relief given. Now the person had to go to the Government, and if refused redress, although his petition could be brought before the House, if the Government chose to resist what was to some extent a reflection upon them, it was hard to carry a claim against them. But no man should be made to beg that as a favor which he should be entitled to by right. The friends and supporters of the Government in these applications naturally stood a better chance than their opponents. But there was another view of the question.—The construction of great public works by the Government had entirely altered the position of the Government. It was now a corporation for the building and carrying on of public works; it had become a con-

mon carrier. Legal men knew the position of a common carrier imposed certain duties, and gave rise to certain remedies at law. If goods were put on board a ship to carry from one port to another, and suffered damage by the fault of the vessel, the owner could sue and recover the amount of damage, and so with carrying on land. The Province had departed from the position it had hitherto occupied, and had become a common carrier. If a merchant's goods on board a railway car at St. John, to be carried to Shediac, he was responsible for the freight of these goods; and the Government could detain them until the freight was paid, or could sue him and recover the amount; and having this right it should assume the corresponding responsibility and liability. If the Government chose to enter into competition with individuals and corporations in the carriage of goods, it should be prepared to take the same responsibility as individuals. He saw by a Book of Rules of the Railway, which had been laid upon his table, that the Government in these rules recognised a liability for loss and damage to goods carried on the line. Here then was the liability admitted. He would call attention to the fact that in England, in Canada, and in the United States there was no Government railways; the railways were in the hands of companies, and the Governments of these countries had not assumed the position of common carriers. He knew of no instance in any of the British dominions in which the Government had assumed that position.

Hon. Mr. Smith,—"Do they not in the Post Office?"

Mr. Gray, would come to that presently. If in England, in the United States, and in London there was a remedy for damages sustained in railway carriage there should be in this Province. No member in that House would say that there ought not to be a remedy. And as the Government in this book of rules required a liability they ought to furnish means to obtain a remedy. The Government might incline to do what was right, but it would look more favorably on the representations of its own servants than on those of others. It was urged against the Bill that there could not be found any instance in which the crown could be sued. There was a roundabout way of doing it, with the consent of the crown itself. The only case that he remembered was in Nova Scotia, where the crown permitted an action against itself by a contractor for the building of a dock in Halifax harbor. As the law formerly stood even in cases in which the crown prosecuted, and failed in the case, it did not pay costs. But by recent enactments a departure from that position had been recognised; and now the crown paid costs when it lost, and recovered costs when it gained. If the principle of mutual liability was established in this matter why not establish it here? The Government entered into business as a carrier, and held out inducements to persons to trust their goods and themselves on their railways. If those who had the advantage of these offers violated certain rules they were punished; if they did not pay their goods could be retained and themselves sued. And yet that very person could not recover from the Government for any breach of its contract by which damage had been done him. He put it to the country at large, whether this was a correct and sound principle. In countries in which railroads were owned by companies, if a person was maimed on one by mismanagement, he could recover damages; or if he was killed, his wife and children could sue for and recover compensation.

The treatment to which he proposed to refer their claims was the highest and most able and respected in the land—the Supreme Court. If it was allowed to decide questions which involved the lives and the property of men, surely it might be allowed to decide disputed claims against the Government. Mr. Gray then went on at great length to argue that the details of the Bill provided a sufficient protection against the Government being annoyed by frivolous or vexatious suits. The action was brought against the Provincial Secretary, as being the officer most stationary at head quarters. The action could not be brought until a Judge of the Supreme