

Woodstock Journal.

McIntosh's Note

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside."

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

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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 open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

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

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

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 at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS: 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. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, was commenced in the January number, 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.

Life Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Phrenological Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the JOURNAL very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and either the Water Cure or Phrenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.—The Providence Journal, usually cool in observation and cautious in expression as to public events, takes the following sombre view of matters in Europe. We fear there is too much ground for its apprehensions.—The Journal says:

We are forced to believe that Europe is rapidly drifting into open war. The English journals have been bidding us look for the speedy reconciliation of the hostile parties. They have told us that the angry clouds which lowered over all southern Europe, would soon be dispelled, and the sunshine of perfect peace would soon gladden all hearts. Every mail has brought us with its rumors of war the confident promise that the next steamer would bear us tidings of pacification. But no news have we seen, which appears so warlike as that which the America has just brought to our shores.

The scenes in France remind one of the days which preceded the Crimean war.—Agents are scouring the country for cavalry horses, five-sixths of the artillerymen are making cartridges, the surgeons are all ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, the naval forces are gathering in the Mediterranean, and the immense army seem to be concentrating a large part of their strength on the eastern frontier. The same activity is witnessed in Piedmont, and the Turin journals speak with enthusiasm of the alliance with France, while the betrothal of the Princess Royal to Prince Napoleon must be regarded as a pledge of the sincere devotion of Victor Emmanuel to the French Emperor. These two sovereigns seem resolved to fight Austria at all events. Neither the earnest remonstrances of England, nor the perils and the sufferings which war must bring upon their realms, have shaken them in their positions. Steadily and rapidly they hurry on in their preparations for the worst, and now they have reached a point where it will be difficult for diplomacy to save them from a long and desperate con-

test. For it must not be supposed that the war, with which the continent is now threatened, can be made a sham fight or boys' play. Already have France and Saradinia done for Germany what no man and no power has done since the days of the great Napoleon. They have made her a unit. The Emperor of Austria said truly the other day that he could count upon the entire population of Germany to stand by him now. Hated as he is by many of his subjects, envied as his empire is by the smaller states in opposing the invading armies of the Frenchmen he can rally a stalwart host from the shores of the Adriatic. A million of soldiers are ready to say that French bayonets shall never again cross the Rhine.

The war cannot be merely a war in Italy. All central Europe must be kindled in flames. From Ostend to Trieste the battles must be fought. England will scarcely be able to keep out of it. And who can see the end from the beginning? If diplomacy has any power to avert this dreadful calamity, may it speedily succeed. Every moment is precious at such a crisis as this. But unless we hear very soon of some settlement of the Italian question, we must conclude that a war is inevitable. The spring must open with the thundering cannon, and the fair plains and fruitful valleys of Italy will this year not rejoice in the golden corn and purple fruitage of the vine, but will bear the red, sad harvest of Death.

ANIMAL CURIOSITIES.—The tongue of a cat is a singular instrument. It is her curly comb. For this purpose it is rough, as you will find it, if you feel it. When she cleans herself so industriously, she gets off the dirt, and smooths her coat, just as the oster cleans and smooths the horse's coat with the curry comb. Her head she cannot get at with her tongue, and so she has to make her fore paws answer the purpose instead.

There is one bird that lives chiefly on oysters. It has a bill, therefore, with which it opens an oyster as skillfully as an oysterman can with his oyster knife.

Some birds can sew very well with their bills and feet. There is one bird that sews so well that it is called the tailor bird. Its nest is hid in leaves which it sews together. It does this with a thread which it makes itself. It gets cotton from the cotton plant, and with its long, delicate bill, and little feet, spins it into a fine thread. It then pierces the holes thro' the leaves with its bill, and passing the thread thro' the holes, sews them together. We believe that in getting the thread through the holes it uses both its bill and its feet.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait, not in idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady and cheerful endeavor; always willing, fulfilling, and accomplishing his task; that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is very indigestible and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always working in the face of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our voices.—Longfellow.

DIFFICULTIES.—Wait not for your difficulties to cease; there is no soldier's glory to be won on peaceful fields, no sailor's daring to be shown on sunny seas, no trust or friendship to be proved when all goes well. Faith, patience, heroic love, devout courage, gentleness, are not to be formed when there are no doubts, no pains, no irritations, no difficulties. The highly-favored are they who amid tribulations are patient, amid rebuffs are meek, amid chastisements are resigned, amid pains are courageous, amid provocations are gentle, amid enemies are full of love, amid doubts hold fast the faith, amid sorrows find joy in God.

The Journal.

Thursday, March 10, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Very little business of public importance was transacted to-day. In the morning Mr. McIntosh tried to get Mr. Allen added to the Railway Committee. This led to a lengthy conversation respecting the number of the committee, and no little noise was made about "reflecting upon the Speaker." The Speaker gave his reasons for desiring not to put the members of the last year's committee on this year; and several members expressed an opinion that these gentlemen from their last year's experience were the most competent this year. Mr. Tibbets moved to substitute Mr. Allen for Mr. Lawrence; then withdrew it, and moved that Messrs. Allen and C. Perley be added. Mr. Mitchell moved that the present number be considered sufficient, upon which the House divided, 16 to 16. The Speaker thought that after what had passed the House would not call upon him to give a casting vote. The whole matter was then dropped.

PRESBYTERIAN BILL.

The Presbyterian Bill was taken up, and discussed. It was opposed by several members on the grounds already stated—the assumption of the title.—The Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. The objectors to the title divided the committee on the first section.

Ayes—Tibbets, Connell, Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Gillmor, Hanington, McLeod, Vail, Ferris, Tapley, W. E. Perley, McAdam, Smith, Lawrence, Lewis, McClean, McMillan, C. Perley, Steadman, Gray.

Noes—Wright, McIntosh, Kerr, Read, Montgomery, End, Williston—21 to 7.

A number of members did not vote. The Bill was then agreed to.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN BILL.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick in connection with the Established Church of Scotland was committed, and progress made therein.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

A vast deal of talking has been done to-day, but very little actual progress has been made in business. The inclination of members to talk, and to turn everything into sport, seems rather to increase. Almost every question which arises seems to be looked upon in no other light than to furnish a theme for a display of what the members, under a strange delusion, consider wit. This session may be properly termed the *facetious session*.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Mr. Kerr's Bill for the settlement and support of the poor in the Province was committed, read, and ordered to be printed.

THE WOODSTOCK BRIDGE.

Mr. C. Perley presented the petition of some eighty-five inhabitants of Brighton praying that provision may be made at this session for the building of a Bridge over the River St. John. As the petition interfered with the initiation system it was not received. The Speaker recommended the member to present it to the Board of Works.

ENLARGING CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Mr. McAdam's Bill to extend the bounds of the County of Charlotte was committed. Mr. McAdam explained that its object was to cut a slice off the back part of the County of York and add it to Charlotte. The reason why this was desired was that in this part of York there were lands held by private individuals living in Charlotte, and to whom the shire town and the markets, &c., of the latter was more convenient than those of York.—Hon. Mr. Fisher opposed the Bill, and said that the cause

of its introduction was the desire of non-resident landholders to escape paying taxes.—Mr. McIntosh also opposed it. He said that if the boundary was run in the direction stated in the bill it would take in Skiff Lake and a portion of the Howard Settlement.—Much more was said about it; and there was a passage-at-arms between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McIntosh, springing from the former stating that although he did not see the merits of the Bill he should support it on his faith in its mover.—Several members said that they could not vote for the Bill until the opinion of the inhabitants of the district mentioned was obtained. The Bill was postponed for 3 months by a vote of 23 to 11.

THE MEDICAL BILL ONCE MORE.

The Medical Bill was again committed. Sections 6 to 10 inclusive were agreed to without a word of dissent. On the 11th section being read Mr. Montgomery objected to it, which was the signal for the commencement of another debate on the principle of the Bill. Its chief opponents were Messrs. Gillmor, Wilmot, Tibbets, Connell and Brown; its supporters Tilley, Gray, Smith and Lewis. Progress was again reported.

House of Assembly.

THE BUDGET.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that he was commended by His Excellency to lay on the table certain papers relative to the Revenue, and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the current year.—Before doing so he would call the attention of the House to certain facts in connexion with the statements in these documents. Mr. Tilley then went on to compare together the estimated and the actual expenditure of last year. The expenses of the Legislature and of education had exceeded the estimate. The total estimate was £129,000; the expenditure £130,000. He then compared together the estimates and the actual revenue. Import duties estimated at £109,500 had produced £93,956; and export duties had fallen short a little of the estimate. The aggregate estimate was £129,000; the aggregate revenue only £114,000.

The Secretary made a lengthy statement of the Provincial liabilities and assets. The debt to the Savings Bank had been reduced £4,600; a large amount,—£14,368, 7s. 11d.,—of warrants of 1857 unpaid at the close of the fiscal year of 1857, had been paid off, and the deficiency in the revenue had been provided. This had been done by the sale in England of £31,000 sterling, and in this Province of £1,400, of debentures issued under the Loan Act. In September last £25,000, accumulation of the Railway impost, had been placed in the hands of Baring Brothers to meet interest upon railway debentures. Mr. Wilmot would therefore see that his impression that the Government had to borrow money to pay interest on the railway debentures was erroneous. The object of the Government in placing this large sum in the hands of Baring's was to give additional reputation to the railway debentures. Of the Loan Act debentures £7,000 had been paid to the Bank of New Brunswick. It had been intended to draw from the Central Bank the Surplus Civil List Fund, for the payment of the Bank of New Brunswick, but this was not carried out from a desire not to embarrass the Central Bank.

The total liabilities of the Province, including railway debentures, were £864,364 15s. 9d.; and the whole assets, including railways, £737,637 3s. 10d. The assets show a proportional advance on those of last year, caused by the profits on the sale of railway debentures, which amounted to £19,000.

The Secretary said that he wished to call the attention of members for a few

moments to the manner in which the Province had passed through the late commercial crisis. Such a depression in business had never been known. Many of the best houses in London could not obtain advances on unquestionable security under ten per cent. During this crisis the Government had secured an advance of £25,000 in specie to meet any run which there might be on the Savings Bank; and they also secured an advance of £40,000 for the general purposes of the Government. Yet they had not paid for any money obtained during that period a fraction over five per cent. Whatever might be said of the maladministration of the Government in other matters in this he felt that credit could not be refused them. They let their agents in London know that whatever might happen they were determined to maintain the faith of the Province. Not only was specie provided to pay calls upon the Savings Bank, but the Government, had anything occurred to damage the reputation of the Provincial Banks, were prepared to pay the railway contractors in specie. They applied to Baring's for this purpose, and that firm responded cheerfully to the call, and advanced the money at five per cent. They furnished to Baring's a full and particular statement of the financial condition and liabilities of the Province, keeping back nothing; and that House, and other gentlemen in England,—among whom he would particularly name Mr. Thomas Daniel,—had lent their influence to support the reputation of the Province. The presence of our debentures, he believed, produced a good effect on the estimation of our debentures. He would show that there had been a positive improvement in the reputation of our railway debentures. In January 1858 our debentures were quoted in the London Times nine to ten per cent. lower than those of Canada. In December 1858, they were but from two and a half to three per cent. below them; and the latest quotations were—Canadian, 112 3-4 to 113 1-2; N. Brunswick, 110 to 111.

Mr. Tilley then went into the Estimates for the present year. Import duties which last year yielded £93,000, he estimated this year at £103,000. The estimated expenditure was £132,000. To bring the revenue up to this would require an addition of £7,000; which he proposed to raise by increasing the duties on "unenumerated articles" from ten to twelve and a half per cent. The Revenue Bill would be substantially the same as the present one, except in this increase.

The Government proposed to bring in a Bill relating to Agriculture. It would contain many of the recommendations of the Agricultural commission, but would not provide for a Model Farm, which the government, after much consideration, had deemed it not advisable to venture upon at present. It would provide for an extra grant every third year of £750 for the purpose of a Provincial Exhibition, commencing in 1860.

With respect to emigration, a portion of the sum voted last year had been expended, and the Government would ask for £500 this year. They had found published in England a paper called the *Canadian News*, the design of which was to make Canada and her resources and fitness as a field for emigration known throughout Great Britain. The Canadian Government subscribed for 300 copies of that paper, and distributed them to the reading rooms throughout the rural districts of Great Britain. Our Government had made arrangements to have a portion of this paper devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and to have a corresponding editor for it in this Province; they have also subscribed for 150 copies—136 to be distributed in the same manner as those taken by the Canadian Government, and 20 to be sent to this Province. The title of the paper has been changed so as to stand the *Canadian Times, New Brunswick Herald, and British Columbian Intelligencer*. The Emigration Office in Saint John had been put