

Binding

POOR

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

OUR STREETS.

The quantity of rain which has fallen has kept our streets well supplied with mud. It is now that people begin to think of the value of side-walks and crossings, and to wonder why it is that our Town authorities take no step to provide these much-needed conveniences. The streets of Woodstock are a disgrace to a place which makes so much generally well-deserved pretension to enterprise and improvement. Surely the village does not cover so much space but that we can afford to make our streets passable for both carriages and pedestrians—which they are far from being now. We believe that there is scarcely a rate payer in the Town who would object to paying a sufficient tax to provide good side-walks and crossings, and to gradually macadamise the streets. But the How NOT to do it seems as well understood in the management of the petty affairs of this lilliputian Town as in those of greater places. How is it that our local rulers will not open their understandings to the truth that they are constituted and appointed not for the purpose of spending the least possible amount of money, but to get a certain amount of work at the least possible cost? Their conduct in this matter of the streets reminds one of the Highlander who experimented to ascertain upon how little fodder his horse could exist, by reducing the amount slightly each day, and who found that he at last overshot the mark, inasmuch as the day upon which he reduced the quantity of provender to one straw was that upon which the unfortunate animal terminated its existence from starvation. Why should we not carry some of the neatness and desire for comfort which are so observable in our dwellings into the streets in which we go to and fro, and into the public places in which during the day we are wont to congregate. A very considerable proportion of our population spend some hours daily of their time in the streets; their occupations oblige them to do it. None of us but walk them daily, and frequently every day. Is it not then a matter of high importance that they should be made at least fairly passable—that we should be able to get along a few rods without the necessity of putting on a pair of jack boots to keep the mud and water out of our feet? If the expense were great, there might be some show of reason for the neglect. But the cost of making gravel side-walks to every street in Woodstock, and stone crossings at every corner, would be such a trifle compared to the comfort and convenience that this objection is at once put out of the question. The saving on shoe-leather and clothing in the course of a year would almost pay the cost; and if there is any balance left, we will produce you cleanliness, a decrease in colds and other complaints caused by damp and cold feet, and general comfort, sufficient to offset it ten times over.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.—The party of engineers and their assistants of which we spoke as passing through Woodstock upwards some three weeks since has been employed in making explorations for a Railway line from Richmond Corner on through Williamstown, crossing the St. John at Monquart, thence across the Tobique onwards to Lake Temiscouata. At the same time a surveying party from Canada is exploring downwards from River du Loup, in order to connect with the New Brunswick Survey. We learn that a feasible line from Monquart across the Tobique towards Grand Falls has been found. We have seen some of those who have been engaged in this exploration. They speak of the land over which they have travelled from Monquart, in the Tobique valley, and across to the Falls as being of the very finest description, and declare that no adequate notion of the beauty and agricultural richness of this region has been formed by those who have not seen it with their own eyes.

Should the Railway cross the River, and be carried forward through this district, it would open up to settlement a country over a hundred miles in extent, comprising almost the whole of the County of Victoria, and portions of four other counties, Restigouche, Carleton, York and Northumberland, now entirely tenantless, except by the inhabitants of the forest. We shall await with no small interest the final result of the exploration and survey.

THE "BLANCHARD HOUSE."—Mr. Merrill Blanchard having leased Sheriff Dibblee's new four-story Brick Building on the corner of Main and Queen Streets, has been for some time employed in fitting it up as a first class hotel, and in this day's Journal announces its opening to the public. The building is sixty-five feet front on Main Street, and fifty on Queen Street. Two thirds of the first story is occupied with shops; all the remainder goes to the hotel. On the ground floor is a large and roomy office, with the entrance from Main Street. A winding stair carries you to the main floor, where you find a spacious landing, a dining hall fifty feet by twenty, a large ladies' parlour, a smaller one for temporary visitors, a gentleman's parlour, and so on. The remainder of this and the two other stories are occupied chiefly with bed rooms, and suites of private rooms, suitable for families. Notwithstanding the extent of the House Mr. Blanchard has already far advanced towards having every room in it well and comfortably furnished. The parlours are models of airiness and comfort; no expense has been spared to fit them for the reception of guests. Much of the furniture is from Boston; but Mr. John M. Rice of this place, has manufactured a considerable portion of it. Owing to the favorable position of the house, there is not a room in it from which you do not get a "front view"; on one side you look towards the River, on the second, down the River, on the third, up the valley of the Maduxnakik.

The kitchens and offices are commodious and well arranged. The stable contains fittings up for some twenty-five horses. The Blanchard House has the space, the furnishing, and the accommodation of a first-class hotel, and will compare favorably with any House in the Province. If necessary, lodging can be provided in it for a hundred persons. With such a house, and his own experience as a landlord, Mr. Blanchard will be able to make all who patronise him comfortable. We wish him and his house success.

MR. McLEAN'S NEW SAW MILL.—On Tuesday Mr. McLean's saw Mill commenced operations, a single saw being set going. This Mill is a credit to its enterprising owners, and to the place itself. In order to obtain such a foundation as was needed, and to give room for the application of the water-power, the bank of the creek was blasted and removed for a distance of three hundred and fifty or four hundred feet. Of this distance about two hundred and forty feet, had an average depth of eight feet, and for fully three hundred feet of the length, a width of rock averaging eleven feet was removed. A party of men was engaged during the whole past summer at this work, and the cost has been not less than one thousand dollars. The Mill machinery has been put in by Mr. William-Trott, of Baring, Me., formerly of St. Stephen. The iron work was manufactured at Calais and St. Stephen. As yet but one saw is going; but in three or four weeks there will be a gang of saws, including circulars, &c., ready for work. The works will include a planing machine, lathe machine and shingle machine, and in the upper story Mr. McLean intends fitting up a machine shop. When the mill is completed it will employ about forty men; and Mr. McLean hopes to have everything in readiness by the opening of Spring to set that number at work. In the construction of the building over two hundred thousand superficial feet of lumber have been consumed. The starting of the single saw on Tuesday created no small degree of interest, and a very considerable number of townspeople assembled to see the first log sawn. The result answered fully the expectations of all; the machinery worked with great precision; and the rapidity with which the saw worked was a matter of general admiration. It is intended that the single saw shall be able to make two hundred strokes a minute, and that the gang shall make one hundred and eighty. Very few water mills in the Province, we presume, can match such a speed. The power is applied by four cast iron centrifugal wheels.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We have to chronicle a shocking accident on the Railroad below Eel River which occurred on Tuesday last, and resulted in the death of two persons, and the wounding, more or less severely, of fourteen others. From the information which has reached us we gather that on that day, a number of persons of both sexes had gone down the road from Rankin's Mill to the ballast pit, some four miles below, to see the operation of a steam shovel. Two locomotives are engaged in the ballasting, one taking trains downwards from the pit, the other upwards. The party being about to return the men in charge of the lower engine, which was the larger of the two, took them on the tender and engine, with the intention of carrying them up a distance on their way. This was about half past five in the evening. On a sharp curve they were met by the other engine coming down, each, we have been informed, going at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour. Both engines were immediately reversed, but too late to prevent a fearful collision. The smaller locomotive, which was drawing five or six loaded gravel cars, was literally smashed to atoms, some of the loaded cars being forced on top of the engine, and others against and under it. The other was much damaged. The consequences to those upon the locomotives may be imagined. Two were killed, it is supposed immediately. One was a foreman named Hughes. Both his legs were cut off near his body, and his head shattered frightfully. The other was a boy named Kelley, who was, we believe, employed as a switch man. Mrs. Smith and Bell are attending the wounded. The former has furnished us with the following list of the casualties, and states that the persons are all doing well: George Hughes, foreman of gravel train, and Kelley, switchmen, killed. Miss Martha Sawyer, Woodstock, Mr. Kendrews, time-keeper; Richardson, brake-man, severely injured; Michael Flaherty, laborer thigh broken; Howard Sawyer Woodstock, Thomas Lee, laborer, arm broken; Crooman, laborer, ribs broken; Griffiths, fireman, finger dislocated and contusions; Mr. Jack, St. Andrews, Sullivan, switchman, W. Sawyer, Woodstock, and several others, more or less severely contused.

MR. BENNET.—The Chief Superintendent of Schools visited Woodstock during the past week. To-day he makes an examination of the Grammar School. His intention was to have delivered an address at Jacksbuiltown Corner last evening; but owing to a letter going astray in the post office, no notice had been given, and he had to forego his intention. Mr. Bennett returns to Fredericton to-morrow. He has nearly completed his educational tour for this season, on which he has been engaged pretty constantly since the twentieth of June. During this tour he has, we believe, examined all but one or two of the Grammar Schools in the Province. Those interested in education will look forward with some interest to his report upon this important class of our educational institutions, and to the result of his examinations into their general condition and efficiency.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The election of Co's Councillors took place in the various Parishes on Tuesday last. The following are the results, with the votes, polled, so far as we have been able to hear: WOODSTOCK.—Alexander Gibson 164; Henry E. Dibblee, 131; John Fisher, 45. RICHMOND.—Oliver Hemphill, 117; Ivory Kilburn, 93; Joseph Connell, 76. WAKEFIELD.—John Harper, 131; Amos Gallop, 124; L. R. Harding, 51. NORTHAMPTON.—George Glowse and William Connell, without opposition. SIMONS.—D. Raymond and Isaac Williams. WICKLOW.—J. A. Estabrooke; Joshua Hartley. BRIGHTON.—Samuel Shaw; Wm. Hayward. KENT.—Ja. Phillips; John Giberson. PEEL.—D. Tompkins; Wm. Banks.

BOSTON, Nov. 2. Gen Scott is placed on retired list and General McClellan is appointed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States. Gen. Scott's letter of resignation is patriotic and his retiring is owing solely to failing health. The parting of the veteran warrior with the President and Cabinet was impressive. Undoubtedly McClellan will soon make immense demonstration against the rebels. Fremont now holds Springfield, the gateway to South Western Missouri. Rosecranz holds possession of Western Virginia, and a large Federal force is being thrown into Kentucky. The Naval expedition will also soon be heard from on the Southern coast, while the army of the Potomac is in active preparations for advance movements. Superfine State Flour \$5 55 a 5 60. Extra 5 75 a 5 80.

There are more than fifty thousand miles of telegraph wires in use in Great Britain. During 1860 the general public used them to the extent of 1,787,357 messages.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An "occasional correspondent" in the New York Tribune of the 28th inst, in a letter from Washington gives some account of the condition of the army under the command of General McClellan which looks more like truth than anything else we have seen about it. Deprecating the public impatience for a great battle he says:

It is universally believed by well-informed men I think, that the enemy is in larger force on the Potomac than we are. He has thus far shown better generalship than we have. His position with respect to rearward communications is superior to ours. The only advantage which we have over him is in the justness of our cause, in a superior generalship (which remains to be proved), and in the superior equipment and discipline of our forces. Probably we are better disciplined and equipped on an average; yet a considerable part of our force is very insufficiently equipped, and a much larger part is composed entirely of raw recruits, not at all disciplined. There is not one really well-disciplined regiment in the country. Not one regiment of regulars or volunteers; and the whole army of the Potomac is yet much more a mere mob than it is an army of soldiers.

There are almost no soldiers here as yet. Soldiers are not made in a day, nor in a month, nor in two months, with such officers as we have; and the majority of this army two months ago were civilians, without the remotest conception of the habits of soldiers. It is impossible to state too strongly the unfitness and inadaptation to the business of a soldier which seventy years of peace have wrought in the habits of the people. Neither among officers nor men do you yet see anything of the air and carriage which, when a traveler sees in Europe, he learns to say, "there is a soldier." I speak of regulars as well as volunteers. I don't mean that McClellan is not a promising young General, nor that since he has been here there has not been, under his guidance, as much improvement in discipline as was possible for Americans under the circumstances. There has been most gratifying progress, and the troops that were here in July are comparatively exceedingly well disciplined now. But with reference to a true standard or the American at the close of the Revolution—there are no disciplined troops at Washington, officers or men.

He describes the appearance of the volunteers at a military funeral:

A full programme of the form of a general order from the headquarters of the Provisional Brigade was published in the morning papers. It was therefore, to be a strictly military funeral. To begin with it was ordered to march at 11 o'clock. It was 12 when, walking westward from the Patent Office, I discovered a regiment of volunteers detailed as escort, in line, at rest, not a few of the men squatting on the ground—not a dignified attitude for a guard of honor, I thought. There were all sorts of irregularities of dress, of which I will only notice that among a thousand pairs of leggings there was no evidence that any one had been properly cleaned since they were first worn; many had lost buckles, which had not been replaced. I hope their musket locks are better looked after, but don't believe it. I wanted to see McClellan, who the order stated, would take a place in the column, for though they say he is out a great deal, I never yet happened to meet him in his rides. To get a good position I stood upon a horse block, on and near which was already a group of Down-East volunteers and teamsters, who I perceived in a moment were far more at home with handspikes than with muskets. Yet their observations were shrewd and critical. A tall man, dressed in a suit of civil clothing, without straps, and his black cloth pantaloons sumpling up half way to his knees, but with military cap on his head, rode up and down the line, apparently giving orders or instructions to the mounted officers. He had a military saddle with military trappings. I report the dialogue I heard. First Down-Easter.—Who's that chap? Second Down-Easter.—Guess he's a Colonel. First Down-Easter.—What sort of a way is that for a Colonel to rig himself. Second Down-Easter.—Morphodite rig, I guess. Third Down-Easter.—He ain't no Colonel; he's one of the new Brigadier-Generals that ain't got his uniform yet. First Down-Easter.—Half General and half Minister, I'll be darned if that ain't a Brigantine-General. Second Down-Easter.—Waal, I said he was a morphodite.

The body of the slain officer was brought out of the house, borne by six Colonels—one of them Col. Wilson, in full dress, the rest in military dress, the line saluting with solemn music. Standing in salute many of the men turned their heads and looked over their shoulders, some were talking aloud, some were looning on one leg some wriggling, some scratching, some held their pieces one way, some another, not a few, as if they were fish-poles, the whole ceremony being thus made more ridiculous than dignified. The guiding sergeant (I mean the tall man at the extreme left of the line) stood with his legs open, and toes turned in—in the altitude of a man warming himself by a fire in his rear every now and then craning his head forward to see what was going on at the end.

BY TELEGRAPH ARRIVAL OF THE

The "Borussia" from Southampton was intercepted off Cape Cod Nov. 1st.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Times leader says: Southern ports is not effect Washington Government bound to recognise only re Lancashire people that run as the Bermuda and many same, also shows that the ton supply is the work of the North; and that it sees Cotton exportation has been Confederate Government nations, especially England sides in the American quarrel. There is great abundance Stock Exchange, and India finance. Consols 92 1/2 a 92 1/2 money can stocks 25 1/2 to 26 1/2.

FRANCE

The Gazette de France Discussion took place by Thouvenel on the Italian of opinion exists. The Patrie says that decided upon putting ship experiment succeeds England in one year. The Admiralty numerous defunctives and the Red Sea. The Times says that face of English credit of that difficulty will be exp remittances to England. French rentes released 95.

PRUSSIA

The King and Queen enthusiastically at Danzig AUSTRIA The Imperial patent of taxes are the same as RUSSIA The Emperor closed Universities.

SPAIN

France and England position in Mexico. Spain demanded satisfaction for expected that a majority in Spain are favorable fauna dead.

ITALY

Approaching reaction Naples tranquil. Neapolitan reaction vessels.

POLAND

The Military forbids Churches and convey congregation to the arrested have since remaining would be military service.

AMERICA

The clergy have seen. The people hundred merchants for each for closing their Agitation increasing ties are taking more means for the maintenance. The Borussia left S full cargo, 118 passengers specie.

MAINE

Cotton buoyant, downward tendency. 93, to 1s. Cord in steady.

LAUREL

There was a terrible night, lasting to are reported. The ship Maritima went to pieces near and 7 saved.

NEW ENGLAND

No vessels from reported among the The Naval Expedition on Wednesday, and gale. The storm caused The St. Anne New has arrived. Breach 92 1/2. Political news The Rebel batter daily commanding the Federal camp's without damage. Superfine State \$5.70 a \$5.75.