

Woodstock Journal.

McPherson Institute
Box 162

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."
VOLUME 5. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859. NUMBER 33

Chronic Rheumatism
Dyspepsia.
And all diseases that have been established
the system for years.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE
Sold by Druggists Every where.
W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock,
R. Newcomb, Tulliver, J. D. Beardsley,
and Falls; S. F. Grosbeck, Eel River.

The Mighty Healer!
WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIED.



Holloway's Ointment.

The free admissions of all nations, as well as the verdict of the leading hospitals of the world as well as the New World, stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its OPERATIVE QUALITIES are more than MARVELLOUS, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else known, and is Nature's greatly ally.

Erithipelas & Salt Rheum

Erithipelas and Salt Rheum are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent; to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venous and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers.

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

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood, chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the ointments and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurement of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of this prevalent and stubborn disorder is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentation should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

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

- Bunions, Skin Diseases,
- Burns, Swelled Glands,
- Chapped Hands, Sore Legs,
- Chilblains, Sore Breasts,
- Fistula, Sore Heads,
- Gout, Sore Throat,
- Lumbago, Sore of all kinds,
- Mercurial Eruptions, Sprains,
- Piles, Stiff Joints,
- Rheumatism, Tetter,
- Ringworm, Ulcers,
- Salt Rheum, Venereal Sores,
- Scalds, Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible on a white paper each box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

Sole Agents at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

WILLIAM T. BAIRD,
Agent for Woodstock.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
of every variety.

34 Kilby Street, - Boston.
GREEN LEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

210 N. B. John, N. B. by Wm. Thompson, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBL'S.
A Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls. Ontario; 1 bbl. Pickles.
For sale by HYSBIRALL & BIRDIE,
Erdrethton, N. B., 10, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the upper Country that they are prepared to execute orders for FLOUR deliverable at Sable Mills, and forward the same by Railway. The cost at St. Andrews will be added to the current prices in St. John.

Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the Station at Howard Settlement and provide for 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 by means of railroads, the 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 numbers. 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.

A CONVICT'S CAREER.—Captain Ketchicall was convicted and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, and in due course was landed in the colony of New South Wales. His career in Botany Bay, if transcribed with minute fidelity, would warrant, perhaps, the assumption that it was the most extravagant fiction ever penned. There was scarcely a crime of which he was not guilty in Australia, and of which he was not convicted. Petty theft, burglary, forgery (he once forged the name of Sir James Dowling, one of the judges, and was transported to Norfolk Island, for life), and piracy—piracy on the high seas, and the most extraordinary case that ever was heard of in this world. When he was on his way to Norfolk Island in a chartered brig called the Wellington, under sentence of transportation for life, for forging the signature of Sir James Dowling, he one night, in a fearful gale of wind, contrived, having muffled his irons (his naval experience never deserted him,) to get up on the deck, and unobserved entered the doctor's cabin, whence he abstracted from the medicine chest a quantity of arsenic, which he threw into the large copper vessel in which was made the soup for the ship's company, the convicts, 50 in number, and the guard, consisting of 25 men of the regiment of foot then quartered in the colony of New South Wales. On the following day, shortly after dinner time (one p.m.) nearly every soul on board the Wellington was hopeless; whereupon Captain Ketchicall and nine men who at his bidding, had abstained from tasting the soup, in the most quiet and deliberate manner imaginable took possession of the

vessel. The guard was thrown overboard alive, but more probably dying. The master, officers, and seamen, shared the same fate. And then the remaining forty convicts were brought up in their irons, and with equal remorselessness were committed to the deep. [Welcome Guest.]

THE POPULATION OF ROME.—A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 180,357—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last 200 years, without any symptom of that progressive development which has enlarged, enriched, and enlightened every other European capital. In the muster-roll there are 31 Bishops, 1331 secular priests, 2304 monks, 1872 friars, 2700 nuns, 850 seminary students. Last year the figure was 179,952, but the slight increase is made up by counting this year 854 "heretics, Turks, infidels, and Jews," who are permitted to live outside the Ghetto, and were never included before in the census. There is no mention of what the Ghetto itself holds, but it is supposed to lodge about 6000 children of Israel.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA is again in trouble at home. The Committees of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated their labours, "have drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to approve a Statute, General for Russia." The ostensible object of this request is that the subject may have full consideration. The real object of it is, to obstruct, and if possible to defeat, the Emperor's project of emancipation.

EXTRICATION OF FISH.—The New Brunswick fishery says that the amount of Fish caught in this harbour and exported from Carleton, last year, will exceed £30,000 in value.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
The steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 7th inst. The war panic is on the increase. General news unimportant.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.
As regards England, Mr. Bright continues to hold meetings and to have meetings held, but it is remarkable that no M.P. of note has joined his peculiar agitation. Roebuck has indeed met his electors at Sheffield, but he did not mention Bright's name, and his views concerning the success of the present agitation are certainly not bright. They seem to intimate that the excitement is rather factitious; that, therefore, the reform proposed by the Ministers will be incomplete, and accordingly that the country cannot expect any great and satisfactory measure. He thinks, besides, that the complications of the Continent will absorb the attention of Parliament.

The panic on the European Exchanges has not yet subsided, according to a very moderate calculation public securities have been depressed in value, some £300,000. While French, Sardinian, and Austrian Government stocks have declined five per cent. the railway shares in the same countries have sustained a fall of between 15 and 35 per cent. while the Lombardo Venetian shows a decline of nearly 50 per cent. Save London, every European stock exchange believes in war. I have no reason to alter my views on this topic, as before expressed. I am convinced that Louis Napoleon does not really mean war; that his intentions do not exceed a diplomatic victory over Austria, connected with a good haul for himself and his tail of adventures on the Paris Bourse. The noisy tone of the Bonapartist press and of that venal deposit of gossip, the Independence Belge, the ostentation with which military preparations are heralded forth, are sufficient to show that no fighting but "frightening" is the object in hand. It is now admitted even by the London Times' correspondent that the debt-ridden flunkies about the Court have again been allowed, and to a more formidable extent than ever, to fleece the "respectable" speculators and the small holders of stock all over the country, by bearing the market in an unprecedented degree.

A war with the prospect of forced loans,

of plunder and war contributions from conquered provinces, would, at a certain extremity, appear the only outlet left to him. But it is not merely the financial question; it is the general insolvency of his position in France; it is the consciousness that, though Emperor by the grace of the army, he cannot overstep certain limits in struggling against public opinion, either of the middle or working class; that because Emperor by the grace of the army, he must obey its will. It is all this which long since has made it as evident to himself as to the rest of the world that his last trump, in an extreme danger, is war, and a war for the reconquest of the left bank of the Rhine. It is not exactly necessary that such a war should be commenced on the Rhine itself. On the contrary, the territory in question may be conquered, or its conquest begun, in Italy, just as the first conquest of these provinces was completed by Gen. Bonaparte's victories in Lombardy.

Such a war is necessarily Louis Napoleon's last card. He stakes his all upon it, and as an experienced gambler, he knows full well how fearful the odds are against him. He knows that silent and mysterious as he affects to be, the whole world knows, and knew from the first day of his power, what the last card is. He knows that none of his sphinx-like airs can deceive anybody on this point. He knows that no European power would tolerate such an extension of French territory and that the friendship of Russia is almost as reliable as his own oath. While this is going on in France, in Piedmont we have a King who, before Christmas, announced to his generals the intimation to keep themselves ready, for they might be called upon to smelt powder before spring, and who now opens his chambers with a speech so full of general run of Italian patriotic bombast, and of allusions to Austria's misrule, that he must be either determined upon war or be content to be declared by all the world a perfect fool.

In Lombardy, in Rome, in the Duchies, we have an excitement equalled only by that preceding the outbreak of 1848; the population seem to put the foreign troops at defiance, to be intent upon nothing but to show their utter contempt of established authority, and their certain conviction that the Austrians will in a few months have to leave Italy. To all this Austria answers by very quietly strengthening her army in Lombardy. It has consisted of three army corps—the 5th, 7th and 8th, together about 100,000 men. Now, as I stated in my last, the 3d is on the march to join it. Six infantry regiments (85 battalions) 4 battalions of Tyrolean chasseur, two cavalry regiments, six batteries, and the whole staff and engineering train of the Third Army corps are reported to be on the road, or to have already arrived in Lombardy. This raises the force to 139,000 or 140,000 men, who, in the position between the Adige and Mincio, will be able to resist, at least, double their number.

Thus, on every hand, the elements of strife are accumulating. Is Louis Napoleon the man to control them all? Not he; most of them are perfectly out of his reach. Let there be an outbreak in Lombardy, in Rome, or in one of the Duchies—let Gen. Garibaldi make an irruption into the very next portion of neighboring territory and insure the population—will Piedmont, will Louis Napoleon be able to hold back? After the French army have been all but promised the conquest of Italy, where they are to be received as liberators, are they to be told that they must stand at ease, with arms groused, while Austrian troops trample out the embers of Italian insurrection? There is the point. The turn of events in Italy has already escaped from Louis Napoleon's control; the turn of events in France may escape from it any day.

The Times, in a leader on the King of Sardinia's speech, remarks that Sardinia has reached the point where two roads divide, which part further and further asunder at every step. Those steps cannot be retraced, so that the traveller who decides for the one must not hope ever again to see the other. The two diverging paths which we shall call French, the other so an English policy. Sympathies and antipathies, revenge for past defeats, ambition and future glory, all plead loudly with Piedmont, and counsel her to place herself at the head of a movement in favor of Italian independence, and to play over again, in 1859, the drama in which she acted so conspicuous a part in 1848. She counts on the support of France. She affects to believe in the unanimous uprising of down-trodden and oppressed Italy.

With such allies, she counts completely on annexing to her crown the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and possibly Parma, Modena, and Luccana. This course is, to use the words of the King's speech, decided; but is it also prudent? While it is yet time, we invite those on whom the decision and responsibility will rest coolly to calculate their chances of success. Such a step would be to place Piedmont entirely in the power of France, and to deprive her altogether of the control over her own policy. Piedmont has a noble mission, if she did but know it; but she will show herself unworthy of that fortune which has exempted her alone, of all the States of the Italian Peninsula, from the fetters of despotism, if she cannot consent to find in extended dominion any consolation for the loss of internal freedom. A nation may be great without being populous, but cannot be happy unless it is free.

Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, February 17, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION.

To-day the work of the session was commenced. By two in the afternoon all the members of the House except Mr. Macpherson, who has gone to England on business, Mr. Wright, McLeod and Ferris, had assembled in the "place of their usual meeting." At ten minutes past two the guns announced the arrival of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The House was called to order by the Clerk, and after a few minutes were called up to the presence of His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, whence they soon returned, with a notification that it was His Excellency's pleasure that they should forthwith elect a speaker.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.
Members having settled down quietly into their places, and having been informed by the Clerk of His Excellency's desire, a great calm fell upon the House, and no one seemed willing or ready to break the ice.

After a little Mr. McLeod moved that the House do adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Clerk asked whether the Governor having directed the House to elect a Speaker it was in his power to adjourn the House before taking any steps towards that object without the consent of His Excellency?—The Atty. General said that there was no power on earth to forbid the House adjourning when it chose. Mr. End replied that there could be no doubt that the House had the power; but there was a question whether it would not be treating the Governor cavalierly to adjourn without making any attempt to do what he had requested. He could see no reason for adjourning.—Mr. Wilmot could see no reason for adjourning.—Mr. Johnson suggested that perhaps time might be saved by taking a little time for reflection.—Mr. Kerr protested against such a waste of time. The Speakership had been vacant five or six months, which gave every member ample time for consideration.—Hon. Mr. Brown opposed adjournment.

Mr. End said he was glad that this was not to be made a Government or party question. It was now, it appeared an open question, but if the House adjourned, and the question went through the mill of this night, and was canvassed in the upper story of Barker House, no one could say what would become of it. He should nominate Bliss Botsford for the Speakership.

Mr. Smith said that Mr. End's nomination was not in order, as there was a motion for amendment, which must first be decided.—Mr. Gray asked if Mr. End had Mr. Botsford's consent to nominate him? He thought no member should be nominated without his consent having been previously obtained.—Mr. End replied that

he had not consulted Mr. Botsford, or asked his consent.

Mr. McLeod explained that he moved the adjournment because no one appeared ready to make a nomination. He was willing to withdraw if there were any nominations made.

The House divided upon the question of adjournment.

Ayes—Watters, Johnson, Smith, Tilley, Fisher, Brown, Connell, Steadman, McAdam, Tapley, McLeod, Hannington, Gilmor, Cudlip, Chandler, Tibbets, C. Ferley, Noss-Alley, McIntosh, W. B. Ferley, Gilbert, Vail, Scovil, Gray, Lawrence, Wilmot, Williston, Mitchell, McPhelim, DesBrisay, Botsford, End, Read, Montgomery, McMillan, Kerr, Lewis, 17 to 20.

The adjournment was therefore lost. This result occasioned a demonstration of approval in the gallery which was immediately severely reprobated by Messrs. Smith, Allan, Wilmot, and Mitchell.

Mr. Gilmor nominated for the Speakership John M. Johnson, which Mr. Tibbets seconded.

There was another pause, whereupon Mr. Smith suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Gray asked whether Mr. Johnson was not a member of the Executive Council, and whether he did not hold an office of emolument under Government? and whether if this were so it was compatible with sound principle to elect him while holding these offices to preside over the House. He thought not.

Mr. McLeod thought that if Mr. Johnson received a majority of votes the question of eligibility would be settled. He nominated Daniel Hannington for Speaker. Mr. Steadman seconded the nomination.

Mr. Johnson said that his nomination was entirely unexpected. He had no desire to fill the Speaker's chair, but was willing to serve in any capacity which the House might desire. Of course he could not be a member of the Government and Speaker at the same time. He should feel it his duty, if he consented to a nomination, to ask His Excellency if he would accept his resignation; and he also felt bound to consult his colleagues in the Government. Taking a vote now upon the nomination would place him in a false position, as some might oppose him on the ground of his being an Executive Councillor who would otherwise support him.

Mr. McPhelim agreed with Mr. Johnson respecting the propriety of placing his resignation in the Governor's hands before allowing himself to be made a candidate. But before the House adjourned all those whom it was intended to make candidates should be nominated.

Mr. Kerr argued that an Executive Councillor was not eligible for nomination.

Mr. Steadman said that if Mr. Johnson wished time to place his resignation in the Governor's hands he should have it. But if he resigned it should be absolutely, and without conditions.

Mr. Johnson said emphatically that he was not in the habit of doing things conditionally. If he resigned it should be absolutely.

Mr. Montgomery thought it was not necessary that Mr. Johnson should resign, but only that it should be understood that if elected he would resign. The House had a perfect right to elect whom it chose to preside over it.

Mr. Gray said that there was no doubt about the right. But he did doubt the principle of choosing to preside over the House a man who at the time of election occupied a position in the Government, and who was bound to aid in carrying out the policy of that Government, even though he should resign that position immediately after his election. Nor did he consider it right that Mr. Johnson should be allowed a position which would enable him, if rejected by the House, to fall back upon his seat in the Government.

Mr. Smith concurred in the view that it