

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Delinquent Subscribers

To DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers in arrears two years and upwards are informed that the Proprietor is daily making out their accounts in order to place them in the hands of a justice for collection. He has already made over a large batch of them; and each will have this turn so soon as his account can be made out. Circumstances have rendered this course absolutely necessary; a winter's stock of material having to be laid in if the paper is to be kept going. The proprietor has determined that those who do pay shall not suffer for those who do not; and consequently has resolved to hand over every account, as mentioned above, without exception, or reservation.

HARD TIMES AND ONE OF THEIR REMEDIES.

We have no intention in this brief article of making any deep or elaborate enquiry into the causes of that "hardness" of the "times" of which we hear at present, and have often before heard, so many and such grievous complaints; nor have we any specific to propose for its cure. The subject is sufficiently wide and difficult to require a treatise, and would be found rather unmanageable in a newspaper article. But there is one rather important idea in connection with it to which we desire to call the attention of those who trouble themselves with inquiries into the causes of commercial and industrial phenomena. We speak of production. In a new country such as ours,—with a sparse population, abundant and cheap land, a rich soil, great mineral and other natural wealth, large opportunities and advantages for manufacture, and light taxes,—wealth and the necessaries and comforts of life should be produced with great rapidity; and no man who possesses muscle and brain, or either of them, should lack the means of a comfortable subsistence. The producing classes—farmers, citizens, manufacturers,—are, we believe, much less distressed than the non-producing classes, or exchanging classes: those who carry on the buying and selling of the community. Is not one principal cause of our commercial distress the overdoing of the trading business? Merchants and traders are non-producers; they make their living out of the mere exchange of the articles which others produce. The producing classes are those who build up the industry and the wealth of a country. The farmer who raises by his own labour a bushel of oats, and the artisan who converts a piece of wood into a table, add so much to the positive wealth of the country; the trader who buys the bushel of oats and the table to-day and sells them to-morrow adds not a whit to their value or a cent to the property of the community. Traders are necessary; for exchange is necessary; and it is not desirable that the producer should be a trader. Division of labour is an essential to the prosperity and the material and intellectual advance of a country. But production cannot be overdone, while trading may. Of course production in any one branch can be overdone; and the result is invariably disastrous. We have an edifying illustration in the production of wood goods in our own Province. General production, however, it is impossible to overdo. The result of great production is an increase in the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries of life, and a decrease in their price—in other words, wealth. Trade, on the other hand, must always be measured by the condition and the wants of the community. There is a limit beyond which it cannot go; and if endeavored to be carried beyond this limit the result is loss and ruin to those employed in it. To production there need be no limit; the greater it is the greater wealth, the prosperity and the progress of the country. It follows then that the wisest policy which a nation can pursue is to encourage and foster productive industry. Every additional acre brought under cultivation, every additional blade of grass grown, every additional yard of cloth turned out from our looms, every additional article from the hands of our carpenters or our smiths, is a positive increase to our wealth; and an increase the benefits of which are not confined to the individual grower or maker, but shared in ultimately by every member of the community.

These are facts of the simplest and most self-evident character. You have, of course, heard and read of them often before; and they would have occurred to you had you never heard or read of them. But nevertheless the history of our country shows that facts, though they be, they have not had that attention and that practical recognition which for the promotion of our own interests they should have enjoyed. There are two kinds of belief the divines tell us,—or if they don't tell us they should. One is cold intellectual perception or apprehension; the other is saving faith. We may have in the facts and principles which we have enumerated in these remarks a cold intellectual belief; but as respects them we certainly have not evinced the saving faith. New Brunswick possesses great natural resources, and superior advantages for manufacture. The labour mental and physical of the two hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children who compose the population of New Brunswick, properly applied, with the means which the country affords, should make a vast and rapid increase to the aggregate wealth of the Province, and consequently to the comfort of the body of the people. Hitherto the capital, the enterprise and the labour of the country have been almost monopolized by one branch of manufacture—the production of lumber. We have time after time seen the consequences, in over-production, glutted markets, fall of prices to a non-numerative rate, and limited sales. The ultimate results we have seen in paralyzed business, deficiency in currency, great commercial depression and public loss and individual distress. We want a many-sided industry. There are many kinds of manufacture which may be pursued profitably in our Province. To use the slang phrase,—“there is money in them;” and it only needs the application of a moderate amount of capital, skill and labour to get the money out. We import largely articles of the simplest construction; articles which a school boy with a moderately sharp jack-knife could make. The manufacture of these articles within our borders would keep within them large sums which we yearly send to the United States and elsewhere for their purchase; and thus our stock of circulating medium would be kept at a much higher point.

We say, then, encourage production. Encourage our young men to betake themselves to occupations which will put money in the pockets of themselves and their fellows, and add to the general prosperity and safety. Encourage our capitalists to put their money into mills and mines and factories. Encourage the producing classes by doing them honor—by freely and cordially recognizing their importance. Make labour more honourable by making it more intelligent; you will at the same time make it more valuable. We abundance of the raw material of wealth; let us work it up into actual wealth; We have but to crack the shell, and the kernel lies within our reach.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We are glad to see that several of our Provincial contemporaries have taken up the question of a geological and scientific exploration and survey of the Province, and are urging it upon the public and the Government. In 1860, five hundred pounds were put in the estimates and voted by the Legislature, “to secure an examination of the Mineral Resources of the Province.” Nothing was done, however, in the matter during that year. In the session of 1861, Mr. Comfitt questioned the Government as to the appropriation; and in reply, the Attorney General said:

“In putting £500 into the estimates of last year, the Government had in view to procure the services of some person to make the geological survey in whom all would have confidence. Sir William Logan, of Canada, was the gentleman whose services he particularly desired to procure, and the hon. member from Carleton, then in the Government, had agreed with him. When in Canada he had seen Sir William, but had not been able to induce him to visit the Province for the purpose required last year, nor would he give a positive promise to come the present year. For this reason no step has been taken in the survey, as it would be folly to spend the money without securing a real benefit.

No further step, that we have heard, has been taken in the matter. Meanwhile the gold discoveries in Nova Scotia have more strongly than ever turned attention to the mining wealth of these Provinces, and to the necessity for a thorough scientific survey, such as have been found so beneficial in other countries. Nova Scotia has commenced the work by the employment of two competent persons. There is every reason in the world why New Brunswick should follow this example, by immediately, or as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, setting at work some thoroughly competent man of sciences. The juncture seems peculiarly favorable. The attention of the old country and of

other portions of this has been within the last year called to New Brunswick more strongly than ever hitherto. Efforts at inducing emigration have been undertaken in earnest; and the late Surveyor General of New Brunswick is now, as the Scottish papers show us, engaged in the work of calling the attention of the farmers and laborers of North Britain to the advantages which New Brunswick offers them for a home. The rich mines of Albert and Westmorland have done much to draw notice to our resources. Then the International Railroad project is again taken up, with a chance of success. Surely no more favorable period could have been found for undertaking a scientific survey of our natural resources. The current seems as though it might set in in our favor; it is for us to use every effort within our power to secure its aid. And we trust that the Government in engaging a geologist will not allow any question of a few hundred pounds to prevent their securing a thoroughly competent one—a man whose reputation will put upon his labor and his report; a stamp which will pass them current. No falseness economy could there be than the employment of a second or third rate man. If the services of Sir William Logan can be procured, so much the better. But we think it simply absurd to postpone the matter one, two or three years, waiting till he is engaged elsewhere.

THE EMPIRE AND THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Empire of a recent date has the following: “The Standard has the following in relation to the late fatal collision on this Railway, which it attributes chiefly to ‘a sharp curve;’ but why should there be such a sharp curve? May it not be the cause of other serious disasters hereafter, which might be classed as ‘accidents?’ Much has been said as to the engineering on this line, and a complete examination of it should be had by a competent engineer, out of regard for the lives of H. M. subjects, and if there is really no danger, the fears that now exist would be allayed.”

The Empire has undoubtedly shown from the very first an extraordinary amount of kindness towards the St. Andrews Railway, and has never lost an opportunity of giving it a sly stab. But we suggest that if its object is to injure the road or the Company, or any person connected with the former or in the service of the latter, such an object would be promoted by its paying some slight attention to common sense and common decency—if, indeed, it be not too much to expect either from that self-complacent and pompous sheet. When a person who has had no more than a very slight acquaintance with Railway construction reads of a “sharp” curve, he applies the term not to an acute angle, but to a curve of the smallest radius allowed on the road. It is not to be expected, of course, that the magnificent “Colonial Empire” should stoop to the acquisition of such commonplace, everyday information. And it is not difficult for an ordinary person to comprehend that this curve may be on a hill-side, where the nature of the ground absolutely prevents a view of more than a few hundred feet ahead. As to the examination of the line by a “competent engineer,” we should be delighted to hear of it. The result would be, to prove to the people of New Brunswick that it is possible under judicious management to construct a Railway fully equal to the wants of the Province for the next twenty years, for something less than twelve or thirteen thousand pounds a mile—even for so small a sum as five or six thousand a mile. The result would also testify to the ability, the care and the integrity of Walter M. Buck, C. E., and of his assistants, under whose direction the greater portion of this Road has been located and built; and would show the baselessness of the spiteful and dishonourable slanders in which the Empire chooses from time to time to indulge.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—The War telegrams

are so notoriously untrustworthy, and the telegrams relating to the boarding of the Trent and the capture of Slidell and Mason, which we publish elsewhere, have such a peculiarly lying look, that we incline to say little about the matter before having more reliable information. That the deed was done there can be no doubt, but that, as the telegraph says, the Federal Government justify it, is too improbable a story to find reception without “confirmation strong as proof of holy writ.” The Federal administration may do strange things, but we cannot believe that it is so utterly mad as to support one of its officers in a clear breach of the law of nations; and that, too, at this peculiar juncture. It is useless to speculate upon what course the British Government will pursue in the matter. The honour and the interests of the nation would be safe, in the case of such a gross outrage and indignity, in the hands of any statesman who ever presided at the Councils of England—they are more than safe in the hands of such men as Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. But we express a firm belief that the Imperial Government will not be put to the test; for we look to prompt disavowal by the Federal Government of the act of its subordinate, accompanied by his dismissal, for a speedy release of Messrs. Slidell & Mason, and for such an apology as the case may require. In a few weeks the matter will probably be happily and peacefully settled.

CARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We have the authority of Mr. Bennet, Chief Superintendent of Schools, for the following remarks respecting the Carleton County Grammar School, which was examined by him on Thursday, Nov. 7th:

The examination was thorough and searching, and extended over a wide field, embracing all the subjects usually taught in a first-class Grammar School.—Greek, Latin, French, the common English branches, and Mathematics. In all of these, the pupils acquitted themselves with credit, testifying alike to their own studiousness, and to the care and diligence of the master, Mr. McCoy. The order maintained throughout was good, and spoke well for the general discipline of the school. It was very evident that the children were trained to think, as well as to commit to memory. It was a novel, and certainly a pleasing thing, to find a class of boys so conversant with the history of the Province, as Mr. McCoy's school afforded on this occasion. The general condition of the School was gratifying alike as regards discipline, the course of study, and the mode of teaching; and Woodstock has reason to be pleased with the possession of so efficient an educational institution.

This is high praise, but those who have known Mr. McCoy's school for many years, will acknowledge that it is deserved. Such an institution as his is of real benefit in this County, as it affords a means for those who desire to prepare themselves for the University, to become Surveyors, first-class Parish School Teachers, &c., to acquire the information and the intellectual training necessary to fit them for these several purposes. Mr. McCoy's school has turned out not a few young men who are attaining honours in the various walks of life. Persons from a distance, who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, can find board at his own house, where their whole expenses, including school fees, will be as heretofore, but twenty-five pounds a year; and as his school is provided with a good assistant teacher, as well as the necessary apparatus to illustrate the different branches of study, the facilities for the acquisition of knowledge are not surpassed, we believe, by those of any school in the Province.

WHITEAR & BOURNE'S WOOD FACTORY.

As we insist upon the propriety of our country devoting more attention to the various kinds of manufacture, so we take especial pleasure in noticing every movement in that direction. Within a year or two Woodstock has made very considerable advances in the matter, and shows evidence of an intention of continuing at the good work. Among those whose efforts are particularly noticeable are Messrs. Whitear & Bourne. They have during the past season put a planing mill and furniture factory on the south bank of the Maduxakik, a few rods from the Bridge. They have here erected a two story building, forty feet by twenty. They have put a steam engine to drive the various kinds of machinery required. The engine is of eight horse power, with a tubular boiler seven and a half feet high. The engine is a very neat and pretty piece of work, and with the boiler does not occupy a space in one corner of the building more than eighteen feet by four and a half. It works with great smoothness and accuracy, and Mr. Bourne informs us that half a cord of wood per week is sufficient to keep it going. By this engine there are kept at work when desired, a small circular saw, making two thousand seven hundred revolutions per minute, a planing machinery, lathe, boring machine, and other works. The planing machine is a very compact and well finished piece of mechanism, and does its work with great efficiency. With these appliances Messrs. Whitear & Bourne are prepared to do planing, wood turning, circular sawing, to prepare clapboards for use, to make doors, window sashes, to make furniture of every description, and furnish to order almost any description of wood work required. Their enterprise deserves reward; and we feel satisfied that they will establish a good and profitable business.

PETTY LARCENY.—We regret to observe that

some of our contemporaries are falling into a habit of using the local items and brief articles upon local subjects of their fellow journalists without giving the credit which honesty and fair dealing requires. The plan adopted is this: The article is partially re-written; a small portion of it, perhaps only a few sentences or words,—is omitted or altered; and it is inserted in the paper which copies as original. It would be much more easy to mark these extracts, and transfer them bodily, or in part, setting up from the letter press of the paper in which they appear with the credit given, as has been the fashion. But by the new plan the paper which commits the theft gains by appearing to do very much more in the collection of local news than it actually does accomplish. We are very sorry to see such a habit creeping in. Although apparently a very small matter it evinces a meanness and want of fair play which every respectable journal should spurn.

“RAILWAY SURVEYS.” Under this title *Miramichi Gleaner* of the 16th quotes the St. John Globe an abridgement of a which we gave a few weeks since of the going on from Richmond towards the frontier; and goes on to ask by whose at whose expense this survey is made. afford our contemporary some information the subject. The survey is being conducted by the officers, and we have no doubt, by authority and under the direction of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company. have some connection with the International Railway Scheme now being again brought before the notice of Imperial Government; seems the more probable because Mr. Manager of the Railway, was present at a fornicia at Quebec; and has the past week passed through Woodstock on his take part personally in the exploration, sides this it is pretty well understood Company looks forward to an early completion of the St. Andrews Road to the Canadian

BULL'S CREEK BRIDGE.—We speak of all who travel the road below Woodstock when we say that it is high time that the attention of the Board of Works should be directed to the Bridge over Bull's Creek some five miles below this village. It is for travelling, and some of these days, are not taken, we may hear of some accident involving loss of limb or property upon it.

The Rev. H. J. M'Lardy will have service at the Church at the Upper Corner (D. Sabbath, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE “NORWEGIAN”

Portland, (Me.) Nov. 19. Norwegian arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. Government ordered large shipments of tridges to Canada. Shipment of Armstrongs countermanded.

Austria adopting more coercive measures Hungary.

Belgium has recognised Italy, by appointing Ministers.

The three powers are to send an expedition of ships on the expedition to Mexico. The States are invited to send what they please to leave Mexico free choice of their own Government.

The speed of the *Warrior* had reached ten knots an hour.

There has been several heavy falls in Paris.

Finances in Italy in a bad condition. Infanta of Portugal is dead.

Arrests continue in Poland. Violence and soldiery is increasing.

Cotton and Flour steady. Corn dull—Wheat very firm.

Consols 93½ for money.

BY TELEGRAPH

New York, Nov. 20. Mason and Slidell were taken from the *Stearns Trent* on her way from Havana to Southampton. The San Jacinto fired a shot her bows and brought her to, Lieut. F. 31 armed men went on board and effected the capture of the *Trent* raved and swelled officers piratical yankees, &c. E. Macfarland, secretary to the ambassador also arrested. Mrs. Slidell and child, permitted to go on to Europe. The officers patches, which are voluminous and intact of Mason and Slidell against being from a British ship, are withheld for the arrest causes rejoicing quite equal capture of Beaufort.

15,000 troops left Annapolis on Saturday. A second large naval expedition; destination probably New Orleans.

St. Louis despatches state armies of McCullough have retreated into Arkansas. The City of Manchester from Liverpool intercepted off Cape Race on Saturday.

Convention of France, England, and intervention of Mexico was signed at London the 31st October. Active preparations for the despatch of the *Stearns* to Mexico; surmise of ulterior designs.

The Times editorially condemns Seward's dispatch to Lyons. Maintains the right of Government to call attention to cons provisions. It also ridicules Seward's to Governors of States relative to fortifications.

In another article *Times* exposes Lyng grammar. Says English side was argued by ill and the American side with integrity, but only results to entirely convince on their own showing, the acts of the government has been illegal as regards American citizens, and the violation of the nations as regards foreigners.

*Herald* says Lyons has exposed *Expedition*, without the right to resent it. *Pellegrin* listens to pro-