

Institute Box

Nov. 28th,

# The Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 8. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. NUMBER 19.

## Woodstock Journal.

It is an eight page weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and particularly to those of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. The primary objects at which the Journal aims in the execution of its duties are principally as follows:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and Free Land for the actual Settler. Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is far more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to see half a dollar secured for them.
2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We need improvement in our Rivers, so as to facilitate internal navigation; and we need Railroads—the latter built if possible by private companies and not by Government in order to prevent jobbing, and all the other evils which accompany the construction of public works by Government.
3. A system of Free Education for all,—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation. If there is any one thing which will wake the whole people from their apathy with respect to Education, and give them a living, feeling interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support.
4. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly, in order to destroy the illegitimate influence of the Executive, and check the degrading and noxious strife between the two branches.
5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a legislative union of the Lower Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as opposed to a federal union which would facilitate Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in representation in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that such a legislative union would remove many of the political evils and difficulties under which all these Provinces now labour—would give them increased strength, importance and influence—would tend to a more rapid development of their native wealth, afford a vast impetus to home industry, and would effect more for the rapid progress of these colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we labour. We have always endeavored, and hope that we shall ever continue to endeavor to introduce and support in the arena of political, social, and moral discussion a bold, generous and manly tone. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and orders of men. We shall give our unflinching support to free inquiry into whatever is within the bounds of reason, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to apprehend. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only that feeling of independence and self reliance which is of the essence of individual and national nobility, but also that love of order and subordination which makes the law its superior to all, and that Freedom is to be Freedom indeed must go hand in hand with Order.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**  
The JOURNAL is published on Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., by WILLIAM EDGAR, PROPRIETOR.  
**ADVANCE TERMS.**  
Single Copies, \$2 a year  
Clubs of six, each 1.75  
" " " " 1.50  
If not paid in advance \$2.50, and if not paid until the expiration of the year \$3 will be charged.  
Clergymen, Postmasters and Teachers \$1.50 in advance.  
No subscription for less than six months.  
No papers discontinued unless all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

**ADVERTISING TERMS.**  
**BY THE YEAR.**  
One Column, \$16, Half Column, \$24  
Third of Column, 18, Quarter of Column, 14  
Cards, not exceeding four lines, 6  
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**BY THE HALF YEAR.**  
One-third less than by the Year  
**BY THE QUARTER.**  
One-half less than by the Year  
**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
12 lines or under, 1st insertion, \$1 00  
Same, each succeeding insertion, 0 50  
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When an advertisement is sent to the office, the time which it is to be inserted should be stated, verbally or otherwise. When this is not done, it will be inserted until ordered out, unless at the option of the publisher.  
No advertisements or special notices inserted in the editorial columns or amongst the reading matter.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
The JOURNAL OFFICE is supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored Paper, Card Paper, &c. and Job Work of all kinds will be executed to order.  
**BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS.**  
**BILL HEADS.**  
**BLANK CHEQUES.**  
**RECEIPTS, &c.**  
**LABELS OF ALL KINDS, &c.**  
**LAW & MAGISTRATES BLANKS ON HAND OR PRINTED TO ORDER, &c. &c., &c.**  
All letters on business should be addressed to "PROPRIETOR JOURNAL," WOODSTOCK, N. B.

and correspondence for the paper should be addressed to "EDITOR JOURNAL," and in both cases INvariably POST-PAID.  
Office in the third story of Owen Kelly's New Brick Building, north side of King St., over the British House.

**PADDY RYAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.**  
Most of our readers know Paddy Ryan (formerly of Carriack-on-Sour, and more recently of Newnagh), the manufacturer of Irish tweeds. Paddy paid a visit to the camp at the Carragh of Kildare, during his Royal Highness' sojourn. By dint of stratagem he succeeded in getting into the presence of the Prince. Here Paddy paid homage to his Royal Highness, and the bright idea struck him that he might turn the occasion to a little personal advantage, and accordingly he displayed to the view of the Prince some specimens of his wares (which he had chanced to bring with him) at the same time treating his Royal Highness in his own peculiar brogue, to a gratuitous dissertation on the *modus operandi* adopted by him in the manufacture of the tweed, at his rural factory in Tipperary. The Prince ordered a coat of Paddy's own manipulation. Paddy promptly inserted his scissors, and severed the making of a coat from the favourite piece. The Prince of Wales then ordered liberal payment to be made, and here it was that Paddy showed he was not only a loyal subject but a generous one. Was it Paddy Ryan to take payment for a coat for his future king? The Prince insisted on remunerating him. Paddy was inexorable; but since his Royal Highness was so determined on recompensing him, if he would only give him his autograph, merely prefacing it with a brief statement that he had bought a coat of Irish tweed from Paddy Ryan of Tipperary (of his own manufacture), it was all that he would ask or accept. The Prince presented Paddy with the desired testimonial. Paddy made obeisance and salutations without number, offered prayers for the speedy and happy marriage of the Prince, and retired. He exhibited the Prince's certificate to all whom he came in contact, or, rather, to such as would likely be influenced by Royal example, particularly in taking a coat of Paddy Ryan's tweed. The result more than realized his expectations, as we are informed that all the officers and men in every brigade, regiment, and depot at the camp invested in Paddy's merchandise.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.**  
THE JOURNAL is one of the papers which has given but few words to the discussion of the great contest going on between the two sections of the Republic. We have felt that it is a matter in which acts are so much more important than words, that words would in nine cases out of ten be thrown away. The question is not one capable of exact argument or of mathematical solution. It is one of those cases in which opinion and feeling must, after all, be influenced materially, if not decisively, by the result of the contest. If the South wins its independence by the sword, whatever may be the views of the North upon the matter, almost every disinterested state, and almost every disinterested person, will say that the South has been right. If, on the contrary, the North succeeds in overpowering the Confederacy, and brings back the revolted states into the Union, and keeps them there, without a breach of the Constitution which was a year ago common to all, then who shall be bold enough to deny that the result has justified the course which the North has pursued? In this view of the matter there is nothing inconsistent, and nothing dishonest. If a large and well-marked portion of a confederation of States,—or of a single State, for that matter,—differing from the remaining portion in almost everything which holds communities together,—in geographical position and peculiarities, in industrial character, in social and political condition and proclivities, in general interests,—chooses to endeavor to detach itself from the parent, and set up for itself, on the grounds that its own safety and the promotion of its own interests demand such a step, and makes by its own strength, energy and perseverance, that endeavour successful, we hold that by the immutable law of nature, it stands justified before the world. It proves its own right to independence by asserting that independence, and making it good by its own strength. But if the parent state, regarding the revolt but as a local disease, and an attempt on the part of a disappointed minority to shake off the constitutional restraint of government by the majority, crushes out the rebellion and brings back the wandering sheep into the fold, as in the other case, it justifies its act by showing that the revolt was but the work of a minority, who attempt to set up an independence which they have not the stamina to sustain. States and communities have no tribunal to which they can appeal for the ultimate decision of their differences but that of the red-handed god of war. The only test, in the last resort, is that of the sword. It may seem to be a rude, and an untrustworthy test; but there is none other. When we have that "Federation of

**LARGE FREIGHTS.**—The Portland Advertiser learns that the pressure of freight for Portland over the Grand Trunk road is so great that the officers of the road have been compelled to turn aside some descriptions of freight offering.—*Globe.*

## The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

### 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 his 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, on reservation.

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the world" which exists but yet in the vivid imagination of the Poet, we shall have perhaps a tribunal in which all disputes between states and nations shall be decided according to the "very right" of the matter. But until that happy time arrives, we must make the best of the rude trial which nature prompts—the ordeal of battle. And, after all, badly as that mode of trial would be between man and man, promote the ends of justice, and advance peace and prosperity, as between nations it has merits which none but a fool will deny. To enjoy independence a nation must first win it, and then keep it. Strength and courage are the great requisites to the maintenance of national independence; and where you have these qualities, high moral and intellectual qualities will rarely be found wanting. Nations need their trials and their temptations just as do men; else they wax insolent in their unbroken prosperity, and forget their dependence upon the Ruler of nations.

The point of view from which the North regards this war is easily understood. Were we citizens of the United States, living north of Mason and Dixon's line, we should probably take precisely the same view. It would be unnatural to expect that the people of a great state would allow one section to throw off its allegiance to the general Government without an attempt, and a strenuous one, to prevent it. It is the natural language of that love of life which is a faculty of the nation not less than of the individual. Then, in the occasion chosen for the revolt, and in the manner in which it was initiated, the North has strong ground for their stand. So long as the South had the dominancy in the State there was no desire for separation. Its respective combatants must, after all, be influenced materially, if not decisively, by the result of the contest. If the South wins its independence by the sword, whatever may be the views of the North upon the matter, almost every disinterested state, and almost every disinterested person, will say that the South has been right. If, on the contrary, the North succeeds in overpowering the Confederacy, and brings back the revolted states into the Union, and keeps them there, without a breach of the Constitution which was a year ago common to all, then who shall be bold enough to deny that the result has justified the course which the North has pursued? In this view of the matter there is nothing inconsistent, and nothing dishonest. If a large and well-marked portion of a confederation of States,—or of a single State, for that matter,—differing from the remaining portion in almost everything which holds communities together,—in geographical position and peculiarities, in industrial character, in social and political condition and proclivities, in general interests,—chooses to endeavor to detach itself from the parent, and set up for itself, on the grounds that its own safety and the promotion of its own interests demand such a step, and makes by its own strength, energy and perseverance, that endeavour successful, we hold that by the immutable law of nature, it stands justified before the world. It proves its own right to independence by asserting that independence, and making it good by its own strength. But if the parent state, regarding the revolt but as a local disease, and an attempt on the part of a disappointed minority to shake off the constitutional restraint of government by the majority, crushes out the rebellion and brings back the wandering sheep into the fold, as in the other case, it justifies its act by showing that the revolt was but the work of a minority, who attempt to set up an independence which they have not the stamina to sustain. States and communities have no tribunal to which they can appeal for the ultimate decision of their differences but that of the red-handed god of war. The only test, in the last resort, is that of the sword. It may seem to be a rude, and an untrustworthy test; but there is none other. When we have that "Federation of

Graham's Family  
SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.  
of Queen and Regent streets,  
Fredericton, N. B.

Subscriber would respectfully intimate  
the inhabitants of Woodstock and the  
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supply of

English and American  
Shoes, embracing every variety of  
commonly kept by the Trade, consisting

of Misses' and Children's Spring and Summer  
Boots and Shoes,  
of new styles and qualities,  
of Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elastic  
side, Military and Flat Heels  
single and double soles in great  
variety, Gents walking and  
Dress Boots Congress and  
Lace Shoes in Patent  
Enamelled and  
all  
Skin,  
heavy and light, Slippers in great variety  
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,  
of Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and  
Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Enamelled  
all Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine  
in every style, Boys' and Youth's Boots  
and Shoes,  
above with the large assortment now on  
hand will be sold at a very small profit as our  
policy is  
"QUICK SALES and Small Profits."

R. GRAHAM  
(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)  
Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

## PISATAQUA & Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.  
Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin  
President, Obed P. Miller, Vice President, Shipley W.  
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**DIRECTORS.**  
John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shepley W.  
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for New Brunswick.  
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office, strengthened by a paid up capital of  
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Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when  
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Premiums are paid in St. J. h.  
Insurances are deposited in St. John, both cash and  
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All matters of affairs has been duly filed in Scrota  
County, Fredericton, and with  
JOHN C. WINSLOW,  
Agent for Woodstock.

Woodstock, August 8, 1860

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OILS, VARNISHES,  
PLOWS & CASTINGS,  
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Woodstock County, which we are selling at very  
Low Prices,  
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PATTERNS,  
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## F. W. CLEAR'S MARBLE WORKS,

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Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully  
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UMENTS, TOMB TABLES, HEAD STONES,  
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tage of expense.  
Subscriber determines to sell at as low a scale of  
as those of any other establishment. The facilities  
offering every description of work in Marble or  
Stone, are as good as can be found elsewhere.  
The different kinds of Marbles are imported direct  
from the United States, etc. Please call and examine  
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F. W. CLEAR.  
John N. B., Aug. 21, 1861.