

Woodstock N.B. 1861

Nov. 21st.

The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

NUMBER 18.

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. It is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. The primary objects at which the Journal aims in the present circumstances of the country are principally these:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and Good Land for the actual Settler! Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to get half a dollar an acre 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, speculation 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, healthy interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support. 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 *outs* and the *ins*.
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 include Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in a 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 those colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we contend. We have always endeavored to introduce and support in the arena of political, social and moral discussion a bold, generous, and many-toned. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and creeds of men; to give an unflinching support to free inquiry and to whatever is within the bounds of human intellect, 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 fullest practical recognition of the great truth that the law is superior to all, and that Freedom to be Freedom indeed, must go hand in hand with Order.

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The JOURNAL is published on Thursday, at Woodstock, N. B., by WILLIAM EDGAR, PROPRIETOR.

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Single Copies,	1/3
Clubs of six, each	1/50
" " ten "	1/50

If not paid in advance \$2.50, and if not paid until the expiration of the year \$3 will be charged.

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All letters on business should be addressed to "PROPRIETOR JOURNAL," WOODSTOCK, N. B.

And correspondence for the paper should be addressed to "EDITOR JOURNAL,"

A RUSSIAN WOMAN SHOW.—A St. Petersburg correspondent gives the following as one of "the peculiarities of northern life." The scene is laid in the "Summer Garden," one of the pleasantest places of popular resort in that city, on Whit-Sunday afternoon—a festival observed with scrupulous care, when "it is the custom to decorate the dwelling, boats, rafts, carriages, and church doors with branches of linden," and when in the old times the "Wife Show" was the greatest feature of the occasion;—"The Wife Show is now the last lingering relic of what was once a popular national custom. Here the sons and daughters of tradesmen went to assemble, to select their partners for life. The girls would come decked out in all the ornaments the family could raise, and sometimes carrying in their hands a bunch of silver teaspoons; or playing gracefully with a huge silver ladle, as if it were a fan; while the young men, also appearing to the best advantage, would stroll by them, and on seeing any young lady who particularly struck their fancy would politely inquire about her dowry from her parents, who invariably accompanied the blushing damsels. The custom so far exists in the present day that, had I been matrimonially disposed, I might have selected a wife with ut even the trouble of advertising, to say nothing of the time which the more conventional customs of my native land deemed requisite for a courtship. Here comes a group of practicing more than ordinary attention. They are candidates for matrimony—two young sisters, apparently about eighteen years of age. They are rather pretty, and quite elegantly dressed in light colors, and wearing the little jaunty hats and feathers. Behind them come the parents and an old woman plainly attired, but after all one of the most important members of the family. If a young man is taken with the appearance of the candidates he will give the old lady a shawl a gentle pull, and they will together step on one side and avoid the crowd by turning into one of the sidewalks. A conversation something like the following will ensue, it being, of course, understood by the parties that the young sir, what is your name?—Young Man: Anna Petrovitch, little mother. Old Woman: Where do you live?—Young Man: In Gargarovitch Street, No. 6.—Old Woman: You are well? Young Man: Yes, I get so many roubles from the little store at Gostinog Diver, and have so much laid up. What's the name of the young lady?—You're not the first that has asked me that, for a finer young woman has not been on the Summer Garden for many a springer. Her name is Ekatarina, and her dowry is so many roubles. After some further cross questioning the parties separate. In the evening the old woman states to the parents the various propositions she has received, and to the one who has the largest income a note is sent. If all his statements are found correct the thing is considered settled, and Ekatarina is married to Ivan with little more ado. She never thinks of objecting, and neither bride nor bridegroom have any idea of wasting time in courting. But this custom is fast falling into desuetude, and this year not more than half a dozen candidates for matrimony presented themselves at the Summer Garden Wife Show for 1861. Two or three years more and the custom will be a tradition of the past."

THE ARREST OF MASON AND SIDELL.—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Sidell were on their way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his Government and ours for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy, will disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and must return Mason and Sidell to the bosom of the only Power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this great Republic. Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton, and Reverdy Johnson have expressed the opinion that our right to take and keep Mason and Sidell was unquestionable.—Tribune.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, publishes correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winder, telling the latter to make choice of the Union prisoners as hostages for Southern privateers. As a hostage for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, this lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into a close confinement in the felon's cell. The other hostages are: Col. Lee, Coggeswell, Wilcox, and Wood; Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Neff; and Major Potter, Revere, Vodge; and Captains Richard, Brownson, and Jeffries.

Why is a water lily like a whale? Because it comes to the surface to blow.

OATS GIVEN TO HORSES BEFORE OR AFTER DRINKING.—It is well known, but not so generally practised as it ought to be, that oats or other grain given to horses are more readily digested; and consequently more nutritious, when supplied in a bruised or reduced state; and we have now improved a very convenient machine for effecting this very desirable purpose. The health and durability of the horse greatly depends on the mode of feeding and treatment during his hours of rest, as well as on the quality of his food, and the amount of labor which he is required to perform. The following abridged observations of a practical French writer in the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, are deserving the attention of all who have horses under their care:

The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. I have made the experiments on my own horses, and have always observed that if in the day a quantity of oats not digested, when I purposely gave them water after a feed of oats. There is decidedly, then, a great advantage in giving horses water before grain is fed to them. There is another bad practice, I observe, that of giving grain and hay on their return to the stable immediately after hard work. Being very hungry, they devour much food eagerly, and do not properly masticate it; the consequence is, that it is not so well digested and not nearly so nutritious. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, it should be allowed to rest for a time, then given a little hay; half an hour afterwards, water and then oats, or other grain. By this plan water may be given without risk of cold, as the oats act as a stimulant.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A few days since the gipsy camp situated about a mile from this city, was thrown into great confusion, owing to the elopement of one of the fair sisterhood with a male member of the fraternity. The father of the fair nymph waxed wroth over the matter, and employed our celebrated detective, Mr. Yanvalkenburg, to hunt up the truant pair, which "Yan" succeeded in accomplishing, having found them snugly ensconced in a tavern not far from Black-sing's bridge. As is usual on such occasions, billing and cooing was the order of the day, but keen-sighted and quick-scented Thaddeus put a stop to the loveable conversation when he dropped in upon the two, as a Hibernian would term it, "in a jiffy." It seems the license was issued and the happy pair were waiting for "Father Tuamy to buckle them in a twinkling." However, the papa, of our fair damsel succeeded in rescuing his daughter before the nuptial knot was tied. The gentleman gipsy who acted as number-one on the occasion, has since been expelled from the camp—left the hunting grounds of his fathers for ever and a day. We quite agree with the tenor of the chorus in the song, which sings thus:—

"Elopement now is all the go,
It sets the people crazy;
Come, ladies all, both great and small,
Beware of Gipsy Davy."

When did the course of true love run smooth—no, not even among the gypsies. Yet, we pity the poor lad and lass who have so ruthlessly been torn asunder. We wonder will it make any change in the affairs of our busy, plodding world or will Davy try his luck again.—London Prototype.

THE NEGROES OF JAMAICA.—I think that the position of the Jamaica peasant in 1860 is a standing rebuke to those who, wittingly and unwittingly, encourage the vulgar lie that the African cannot possibly be elevated. The most ignorant work whenever they can get work. There are fully 20,000 of both sexes who work for the estates, and who may still be regarded as a laboring class. There are probably 10,000 who work as domestics. There are 3000 at work on the roads, where scarcity and idleness of laborers are made no grounds of complaint. The small proprietors work on their own lands and on the estates whenever they can. Very large numbers work as merchants, mechanics and tradesmen, and not a few of the ex-slaves of Jamaica, or their children, are members of the Legislature, and fill responsible offices under Government. In the Assembly alone there are 17 black and colored members out of a total of 49. The whole people of Jamaica work; and if their work is often misdirected and wasteful, the blame does not surely rest with the unlettered classes. They work, as I said before, up to the light they possess, and when I look at the feebleness of that light, I am utterly amazed at the progress they have made.—Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

YOU ARE ALL BRICKS!—The St. John, News tells a good story of His Excellency Manning-Sutton, late Governor of New Brunswick. It seems that a party of young gents from St. John, rather fast in their tendencies, visited Fredericton last winter, and after viewing the lions, deemed it incumbent upon them to pay His Excellency a visit. This was done, and the Governor was treated to some highly complimentary remarks by the spokesmen of the party. "Happy to see you," was polite rejoinder of His Excellency. "I hope you are well and that your friends will not be long deprived of your company at home." After a few more interchange of compliments His Excellency invited his guests to "take a glass of wine," which they did, except the Temperance ones. Shortly afterwards they rose to depart and bade His Excellency "good bye" in the most fervent manner, and the compliment was as cordially reciprocated. On passing out of the front door one of the party seized the gubernatorial hand and remarked—"by George, your Excellency, but you're brick!" "So are you," said his Excellency—"you're all bricks."

LIFE IN THE SEA.—Brimful of life at its surface, the sea would be ennobled if that prodigious power of production was not kept somewhat in check by the antagonist power of destruction. Only imagine that every herring has from fifty to seventy thousand eggs! If every egg was to produce a herring, and every herring fifty thousand more, there would not an enormous destruction going on the ocean would very soon be solidified and putrified. The great cetacea drive them towards the shores ever, and anon diving into their ranks and swallowing up whole shoals. The whiting eat their fry; cod again devour the whiting. The cod has up to nine millions of eggs. No wonder that the fishery of this productive fish has created towns and colonies. But what would the power of man be opposed to such fecundity? He is assisted by others, among which the sturgeon takes chief rank. Then, again, the sturgeon itself is a very fecund fish. This devourer of cod has itself fifteen hundred thousand eggs. Another great devourer is not proportionally reproductive, and that is the shark.

CHESS.—In London on the 7th ult., came off the great "blindfold" game between the celebrated chess player Paulsen, against ten of the strongest metropolitan amateurs that could be induced to enter the lists. Many ladies were present contrary to the rules. When the game had lasted 12 hours, Mr. Paulsen and his antagonists were even, and Mr. Burden alone left to contend with him. The excitement became intense, until Mr. Burden made a happy move, and so Mr. Paulsen lost. Though beaten Mr. P. was enthusiastically cheered, having done so well against such odds. Bell's Life says the spectators did not give Paulsen fair play.

A SPARROW CAUGHT BY AN OYSTER.—The Birmingham Daily Post narrates the following incident which occurred on the premises of Mr. Potter fishmonger, Dale end, Birmingham, England:—"A neighbour passing through the yard, observed a sparrow fluttering in a frantic manner on the top of a heap of oyster shells, as though struggling to release himself from unpleasant detention. He found that the leg of the poor bird had been caught firmly in the grip of a young oyster which was attached to the outside of one of the discarded shells. He at once took his prisoner into Mr. Potter's shop, where the singular bird-trap was opened with a knife, and the bird released. It is supposed that the oyster had opened its pearly jaw for air, and that the feathered wanderer, whilst hopping merrily past, accidentally, but too surely, put his foot in it."

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The London Engineer, an eminently scientific journal, says that atmospheric railways are bound, some day, to supersede the ordinary iron railroad. A speed of one thousand feet per second, or seven hundred miles an hour, may safely be made in a tube and can be safely accomplished. Accidents or collisions could not possibly occur, and a man would not realize that he was going very fast in an atmospheric car. In short, the passage would be not only a great deal safer, but much more agreeable in every way, to say nothing of the immense speed. The cost of running would be only a fraction of the cost of the present railroad equipment and power. The experiment in London with a short road of this kind has been very satisfactory.

NO NEWS FROM THE GULF.—There is no news from the Gulf. Although voluminous dispatches, brought by the Rhode Island, with dates, to November 1, were received to-day, not a word is said of the destruction or capture of the Sumpter, and the reports to that effect must, therefore, be dismissed as untrue.—Tribune.

Gram's Family
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The Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, that he has just received a supply of

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(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)
Fredericton, May 18, 1863.

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JOHN C. WINSLOW,
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Woodstock, August 8, 1860

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