

# The Woodstock Journal.

Institute Bot

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

NUMBER 20.

## "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 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 or 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 sell them at 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, 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 *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 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 creeds of men. We shall give an unflinching support to free inquiry into 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 be 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.  
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Third of Column, 18, Quarter of Column, 12  
Cards, not exceeding four lines, 6  
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One-third less than by the Year

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One-half less than by the Year

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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 Papers, Card Paper, &c.; and Job Work of all kinds will be executed to order.

BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, BLANK CHEQUES, ORDERS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, &c., PROGRAMMES.

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.

2nd 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.

### WARM STABLING.

Each winter as it passes impresses us more and more with the importance of securing to cattle, especially to milk cows, young cattle and horses warm stalls and stables of some sort. We have time and again held up to condemnation the plan of allowing young cattle to weather the storms and to pick up a living about the corn ricks, and the criminal wastefulness of affording milk cows no other protection than open sheds and the sunny side of a barn; but few men will recognize a habit of their own as a crime, even though it be very distinctly specified and denounced as such. It is through the pocket that the conscience is reached, and this is a very short road in this case if people would only try it.

We propose to our readers who are in the habit of letting their young stock and cows stand in the way we specify, or who keep their cows in old barns or closed sheds, through the cracks of which the wind has pretty free sweep, to make a trial of keeping some if not all their stock warm this winter, and to do it in this way—it will not cost much.

If the wind can draw in under the floor and it is not convenient to take the floor away bank up earth against the outside, protecting the boards or timbers from decay by placing others outside of them. Then put on an inner lining of boards about the whole stable, stuffing in dry leaves between the inside and outside. The cracks in the outer boarding may be battened with laths in the inside or outside; or you may do as the Irish do mix clay and cow dung, and with this plaster up the cracks—any way to accomplish the end and get cattle stalls in which, while free ventilation is secured, the temperature will always be at least mild. In a good stable water ought never to freeze hard in the coldest nights.

In close stalls the best ventilation is secured by a trunk or trunks rising from immediately above the cattle. In stalls open in front into the barn if horizontal doors or shutters, hung at the lower edge, should be made to close all the space except a foot at the top, near the ceiling of the stalls, a very perfect ventilation is secured, and the stalls made very much warmer, as we have seen demonstrated in several instances.

Nothing is more injurious than a lack of ventilation; but even this is more profitable than too much.

The amount of growth gained by "weathered" young cattle is next to nothing—often nothing at all. The amount of milk is vastly decreased by cold; the calves produced in the spring, after the cows have been exposed to severe weather are inferior, and scarcely ever make so fine animals as if born of cows in good, comfortable condition; and the amount of food saved where cattle are kept in good warm stalls, is alone enough to pay expenses of battening and lining a stable in the way we have described.

The internal temperature of an animal never varies essentially. By evaporation of water from the lungs and of perspiration from the skin, animals keep their temperature down often far below that which surrounds them, as for instance when laboring in the sun at midday. This is just as we sprinkle water upon the floors that its evaporation may cool the rooms. In the winter we make fires and burn quantities of wood and coal for the purpose of maintaining our rooms at a comfortable temperature. The animal body needs a similar means of keeping warm, and so feeds voraciously in proportion to the cold it endures. The fat of its body is needed as a protection against the cold, but if the requisite amount of fuel in the shape of hay, stalks or corn, is not supplied, this store of fat laid by in the autumn is used as fuel in the animal economy and thus we have "spring poor" cattle. It is a systematic starving process, and the only wonder is that so many of the abused creatures live till grass grows again.—*Homestead.*

A few weeks after a late marriage, the dozing husband had some peculiar thoughts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of a "washing." He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled the fire. When hanging on the kettle, he made a noise on purpose, to arouse his wife; she peered over the blankets and exclaimed—

"My dear what's up the day?"

He deliberately responded, "I've put on my last clean serk, and am gwan to wash one to myself."

"Vess well," said Mrs. Easy, "ye had better wash me an' too."

A vendor of hoop skirts was recently extolling his wares in the presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the shop keeper. "Well, of course not," drily responded the husband who was something of a wag; "she should be within it."

## The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 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, or reservation.

Central Bank paper taken at the face for arrears.

### THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

#### AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW.

Last week we endeavored to present the two points of view from which the two contending powers of the North and the South might be supposed to regard the dispute in which they are engaged. In this article we propose to view it from our own stand point, and to indicate the condition of feeling respecting the belligerents which the progress of the contest has induced among our own people.

Before the actual secession of the South, the sympathies of ninety-nine out of every hundred New Brunswickers were strongly with the North. The rise and gradual progress of the Republican party were watched with intense interest; and the success of that party was hailed with sincere pleasure. It was not that we cared much, if at all, for any political party among our neighbors, with respect to the men of which that party was composed. But our feelings were enlisted against the dominancy of the pro-slavery men, and against the extension, and, indeed, the very existence, of Slavery. There is something in that institution so abhorrent to the true Briton that he is its natural enemy, wherever it is found, and he naturally sides with those who oppose it, whomsoever and whatsoever they may be.

As the South had been a unit in Congress, and the North had been divided, the South, by an alliance with the Democratic party of the North, had managed for many years to guide both the legislation and the administration of the country. The Federal Government had not conducted itself in its foreign relations with much honor and moderation; and as it had generally preserved whatever was most unbecoming in its manner, for its dealings with Great Britain, New Brunswickers regarded it with anything rather than love and respect, and looking upon the Southern party as the dominant one, added to its dislike of that party for its pro-slavery tendencies, as great a dislike for its anti-British prejudices. The election of Lincoln was a source of no little gratulation amongst us. We looked upon it as the downfall of a long-prosperous, unscrupulous and corrupt faction; as the initiation of a more upright, pure, and manly administration; and as a decided check to the pro-slavery movement.

We gave the Republican party credit for a great deal of honesty and decency, on the faith of their opposition to a party that never was accused of either of these un-democratic qualities. Certainly the Republicans, and Mr. Lincoln, with his Cabinet, had as first our warm sympathies. If a change had come over the spirit of our dream, it is traceable in a large degree to the disappointment experienced in finding that we had been deceived, or have deceived ourselves. We have discovered that the same spirit which disgusted us in the Democratic party when in

possession of office, is displayed by the Republican leaders. They have not treated us a whit more generously or courteously than did those who preceded them in power. But this is not the only cause of the revulsion of feeling in favor of the South which is so apparent in New Brunswick. The disagreeable and ridiculous features of the struggle on the part of the North have been obtruded upon us until there has been excited intense disgust. The vanity and arrogance of the North would not have been so unbearable had they been accompanied by acts which bore them out. But the very contrary has been the case. The work done has been in inverse proportion to the noise made about it. They threatened fearfully; they boasted without stint; they promised wonders; they have done little or nothing. Through their numerous newspapers, and by the mouths of their countless mob orators, the country has been deluged, and the world wearied with floods of talk and of bombast—with mountains of boast of what the North is, and can do—and of predictions as to the wonders to be accomplished by the Federal arms. The South has been depreciated, sneered at, and vilified. Yet at the end of the first campaign how stand the contending parties? The South has certainly held its own, if it has not done something more. The temporary success of the recent naval expedition may seem to have turned the balance of success to the side of the North; but we have not yet reached their result; we must see, whether they can hold the ground which they have gained before pronouncing upon their importance in the general result of the war. In generalship the South has proved itself superior; in fighting qualities its troops have shown themselves equal to those of the North. So far the game has been an equal one; and as the North is the attacking party an equal game is a positive triumph to the South. Had there been less boast and bombast—less threatening and prediction—we should not have thought so meanly of the Federalists. They cannot complain if we judge them by the standard which they themselves have set up. Judging them by that standard, we may say that their tongues are much sharper than their swords, and that they bully and scold much more effectively than they fight.

Our sympathies naturally incline to the weaker party; and to the party whose actions best support their professions. Our sympathies turn, also, to that party which stands on the defensive, and against the aggressor. The South is fighting for independence. The North, as against the South, is waging a war of conquest. True, the South has cast off the bonds of the Federal Government, and does not bear to the North precisely the relation of an independent State. Yet there is so vast a difference—so wide a gulf—between the two sections, that we look upon them very much as two separate and well defined nationalities. In our former article these differences were pointed out; it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The people of New Brunswick see no good reason why the North and South should be united at all. Now that they are separated, and have exhibited such an antagonism of interest and feeling, they are still less able to discover the propriety of a re-union bro't about by force. It is very natural, we argue, that the North should be reluctant to part with the South—very natural that it should endeavor to prevent a separation even by the harsh remedy of the sword—but why should we make ourselves a party to their desires and feelings? We have no disappointed pride to revenge in the matter; we have no interest in the victory of the North; to us it is a matter of no consequence that the Federal Government is defeated in battling up the ill-assorted match. Had the North treated Great Britain with that courtesy and justice which we had a right to expect, then, being our nearest neighbors, we might have been led to give them our sympathy in a quarrel in which we should be otherwise in no way interested. But the North has done the very reverse of this; Great Bri-

story's on... may want to...