

Woodstock Journal.

Box 162

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

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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, &c., an 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. H. Melville for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS.
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 issues. 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 Phenological 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 Phenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA.

Among a considerable amount of commercial and general intelligence conveyed to the public by the Melbourne correspondent of the London Times, the following reflections and statements may interest the reader:—

"How different is the actual condition of this great insular continent from the conception entertained of it 30 years since. Every new exploration discloses new and hitherto unanticipated features, which show a large portion of the country to be fit for settlement. From a recent report of Mr. Gregory, in command of an expedition from South Australia, it seems probable that a low-lying belt of sandy desert extends from the great Australian-bight, west of Spencer's Gulf, towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, uniting into one great insular continent what was once two islands, the more fertile portion lying to the eastward of this sandy belt. A patriotic inhabitant of this colony, who conceals his name, offers £1,000 towards further explorations, and a subscription is now in course of collection for the purpose. It will, no doubt, be supplemented by the Assembly, and it is now thought quite practicable to traverse the continent from our boundary, the Murray, to the northern coast. For this and other purposes this Government is about to introduce camels as an experiment. Those who are acquainted with the habits of the camel affirm that they will thrive and breed freely in this climate."

"The gold has certainly peopled these colonies in a very extraordinary manner, but it has reached its maximum effect, nearly so; and we must henceforward look to other productions, such as the vine, the

olive, the mulberry, cotton, tobacco, and rice, to promote the further progress of these colonies. Exploration is a necessary step to the development, and it is the conviction of this truth which has stimulated so much enterprise in this way.

"We also want facts to account for some of the phenomena connected with our climate. The north wind in the winter is the coldest wind we have; in summer the wind from the same quarter is like the hot blast from a furnace, sometimes marking 117 degrees in the shade. What is the condition of the interior which causes this anomaly? That the north wind should be less not in winter than in summer might be inferred a priori, but why, coming from the tropic, should it be colder than the south wind, coming from the frozen ocean? This is the problem to be solved, and it cannot be solved without greatly adding to our stock of knowledge."

THE GREAT OPIUM EATER.—Of De Quincy a writer in the last number of the North American Review, gives the following personal description:—"In person he is anything but prepossessing; being diminutive in stature, and awkward in his movements, with a shrivelled, yellow parchment skin. His head, however, is superb, and his face remarkably sensitive and expressive; the eyes sunken, but brilliant with the fire of genius and the illuminations of opium. In manners he is a model of decorum, urbanity, and natural unaffected gentility. He is a magnificent talker, and a fine reader, which last quality he notes as a rare accomplishment, whether among men or women. He is genial and hospitable in his household. He performs set tasks of walking, day by day, in his garden, and marks his progress by deposits of stones. He has offered his body, after death, to the surgeons, for dissection, as his contribution to physiological science. He seriously believes that the dreadful gnawing of the stomach, already alluded to, which arises, perhaps, from the collapse and impotency of that organ through the use of opium, is caused by the ravages of a living animal. He is singular in his habits, often disappears from his home for days together—no inquiry being made after him by his friends—and returns as mysteriously as he went. He has two daughters, one of whom is married to an officer in the Indian army; the other, and eldest, presides over the house, and acts as his amanuensis."

THE "GLOBE" ON KING'S COLLEGE.—Two courses suggest themselves with respect to this subject. We shall state them candidly, and shall then offer our own suggestions. Either the friends of the bill prepared last winter may again urge it, and a new agitation be commenced, which in the course of years may effect the object—or the parties in the Legislature friendly to the Institution may bring forward and carry a measure to secure its immediate re-organization. The latter course is on every account the preferable one, as it is the safest and surest way of dealing with a vexed question satisfactorily. While the people of this country are decidedly opposed to this College in its present form, we believe that very few wish its entire destruction; and in this condition of the question, common prudence suggests a moderate but decided course. The public man, either in or out of the Government, who is disposed to act recklessly on this question will not be sustained. Some of the principal supporters of the bill passed last winter are members of the Government. It has been felt by many of the party that the momenta with respect to the college bill were precipitate. The rejection of the measure offered by the Provincial Secretary, and the resistance of the prudent course supported by the Attorney General, have left the Province a year longer with the question unsettled. This cannot now be gainsayed; and it will be much more sat-

isfactory to the Liberal party to see its members take a prudent course, and the only course which offers any rational prospect of success. The measure of Judge Wilnot (which was the bill introduced by the Secretary) would, we are persuaded, give general satisfaction; we would like to see it introduced again and carried, and then the experiment can be fairly tried whether we can sustain a University in New Brunswick.

We write this for two reasons; we do not wish to see the Government again divided on this question; the personal animosity displayed by some of its members last winter—however gratifying to a few rabid people—was not approved by the more moderate. We also fear that there is now no other way of dealing with the question with the least probability of putting an end to the controversy for many years to come. Plainly the public want something done, not for the purpose of creating causes of excitement, but for the accomplishment of an important object. [Globe 3d Inst.]

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Toronto, Jan. 29.—The Governor General opened Parliament to-day in a speech from the throne. He says, referring to seat of government question: "The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection. An act, moreover, was passed, adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds. This act of the Canadian Parliament, and the decision of the Queen, are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time, when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by her Majesty, at your own request, and thus you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses you yourselves caused to be presented to her."

In regard to the federation of the British Provinces, he says: "The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character, the British colonies in North America has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you dispatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to the question of affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway."

In reference to Provincial affairs he says: "It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound, rigid economy in every department of the public service, will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditures within the limits required by our revenue."

In regard to Supplies and Tariff, he says: "In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that every thing will be done with a view of placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of ad valorem duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out."

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, it appears that there are in the United States 7 provinces, 49 dioceses, 2 vicariates, 46 bishops, 2,108 priests, and 2,393 churches. In 1774 there were only 10 priests in the United States. During the last thirty years the number of dioceses has increased from 11 to 43; the

number of bishops from 10 to 45; the number of priests from 282 to 2,108; the number of churches from 230 to 2,393. The most rapid growth has been in the Western States; the diocese of Milwaukee, for instance, having 189 churches, while New-York has but 78, Philadelphia 163, Boston 85, New-Orleans 73. The diocese of Cincinnati, organized at a comparatively recent date, compared with that of Baltimore, has 123 churches, while Baltimore has only 98. The diocese of Buffalo, organized only some ten years ago, has one of the finest cathedrals on the continent, and 102 churches. In the archbishopric of St. Louis, containing the dioceses of St. Louis, Alton, Chicago, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Nashville, Santa Fe, St. Paul and Kansas, there are 569 churches, while in the archbishopric of New-York, comprising New-York, Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Burlington, Hartford, Newark and Portland, there are but 576.

THE MAINE LAW IN PORTLAND.—Ominous threats like those at the head of this article, have resounded in the columns of the Temperance Journal from time to time. At one time last August, we fully expected an outcry. Still every thing remains as before. The rum shops are in full blast, on every side, and one would no more suspect that we had a prohibitory law here, than that we were a nation of cannibals. Liquor is sold and drunk as openly as bread, and the prohibitory law is a dead letter. The nuisance act, has never been invoked, and the chances are, that it never will be.

These men must keep up a continual racket and threaten somebody; they dare not move an inch. Take away Neal Dow, and there is not among the whole set, a man who dares organize a party, and tear down the Blue House or United States Hotel, under the nuisance act. The truth is, they have got the liquor law, but it is like the man's elephant, a troublesome present to take care of.

This new agitation it is said, was got up to effect the spring elections, and especially to get rid of Mayor Jewett, who is not up to the utter prohibition standard. The truth is, the trouble of this whole matter lies in the erroneous principle on which the law proceeds. It makes no difference between a sale of liquor for the legitimate uses of a traveller at the United States Hotel, and the sale of rot-gut in the lowest grogery in the city. It seeks to make all drinking, as a beverage, unlawful, a sentiment that has gained no practical strength in any community. The stories told of the efficacy of the Maine Law, as a means of suppressing drunkenness are mere fictions.

The Prohibitionists feel the awkwardness of their position. They have promised great results from the law, if allowed the use of it, and now that it is in their own hands, they step back, and lack the courage to put it in execution. Instead of calling conventions and making professions of what they are going to do; let them put the law in force, and give us the result of its workings. [State of Maine.]

RAILWAY MATTERS IN AUGUSTA.—We learn from Augusta that the Joint Stock Committee on the Aroostook Railway, propose to modify the plan of last year, so as to meet the existing feeling throughout the State. They propose to carry the line from Milford to the boundary at Orient, by the way of Lincoln and Metewunkeag, at such point as will best suit the government and people of New Brunswick; and that before any State aid is asked, the company is to extend the line one half the distance, and to give the State a lien on the whole for an advance of its credit on the balance, at the rate of \$5,000,000 per mile.

If the State purchase the European and North American line to Saint John and Halifax, by an advance of its credit for \$200,000, and at the same time secure 76 miles on the most direct line to Aroostook, all parties will readily agree to the plan. [State of Maine.]

The Illustrated News was started May 14th 1849. In 1858 its weekly sale was 80,000, and now it has a circulation of 300,000. It has correspondents and artists all over the world, not only giving the latest news, but graphic pictorial illustrations of striking events of the day, objects and places of interest, and portraits of great men, forming a complete picture gallery of the existing world, as well as a complete epitome of its history and news. The projector and proprietor, Herbert Ingram,

Esq., is a man of wealth and influence in London. Dr. Mackay the poet and lecturer, is one of the principal editors. Landells, Esq., the great lithographer, is the head designer of the illustrations. Many attempts have been made in London to break down by rivalry the Illustrated News, but all have proven failures. [CHANCELLOR, in State of Maine.]

HOULTON.—A correspondent of the Lawrence (Mass.) American, who has recently made a visit to Aroostook, thus compliments our sister village:—

"At Houlton, they have a smart and growing country village, supported by the trade of thirty or forty miles of country around, and everything desirable to make it a pleasant place of residence. They have gentlemanly, social and accommodating men; beautiful and intelligent ladies; good schools, good churches, good stores, good taverns, good horses and sleighs, with abundance of warm robes, some of which were placed at our service. They have also good lawyers and doctors, if we judge by their social qualities, although we thought ourselves fortunate in not having occasion to test their skill. They also have very good preaching, but judging from the small attendance at church, they are not entitled to much credit as a church-going people. But the most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout the village, and no signs of intemperance or rowdiness were seen during our stay."

After speaking of the unmistakable signs of thrift and prosperity that greet the eye of the traveller as he approaches Houlton, and of the "splendid fields, commodious farms, elegant houses, and good stocks of cattle and horses," the writer proceeds to remark:— "And yet I was told that for the best land lay further up the country, and although the people of Houlton are unwilling to acknowledge it, I am well satisfied from what I learned that the large portion of land in the county lying north and west of Houlton is more uniformly good, and as good as can be found on the face of the earth." [Aroostook Pioneer.]

CHINAMAN'S OATH.—Great trouble has been experienced in California to make Chinaman understand the solemnity of an oath. They will take it readily, but they are not afraid of breaking it—at least when prescribed in the ordinary way. Knowing the horror that the Chinese have of dying or being buried anywhere except in their own dear native land, a shrewd California Justice of the Peace has hit on the following oath to bring John Chinaman up to "law." "You do solemnly swear that you will tell the truth in the case now on hearing, and if you don't you hope to be drowned on your way to Canton, and go to hell afterward."

Skating parties are becoming a decidedly interesting outdoor amusement with us; on Wednesday afternoon, upwards of one hundred of our citizens, and citizenses, met together on the St. Croix between Milltown and Baring, and nearly all of them participated in this lively sport for two hours; the ice for the space of two miles presented a lively aspect, rendered more charming and pleasant from the numerical force of our fair friends, and the vivacity with which they entered into the spirit of the bracing exercise. [St. Croix Herald.]

A GALE AT SEA.—The following from Lord Dufferin's Yacht Voyage, is a fine picture of a ship in a gale:—

"Anything grander and more exciting than the sight of the sea under these circumstances, you cannot imagine. The vessel herself remains very steady; when you are below you scarcely know you are not in port. But on raising your head above the companion, the first sight which meets your eye is an upright wall of black water, towering, you hardly know how many feet, into the air over the stern. Like a lion walking on its hind legs, it comes straight at you, roaring and shaking its white mane with fury—it overtakes the vessel—the upright shiny sea curves inward—the white mane seems to hang above your very head; but ere it topples over the nimble little ship has already slipped from underneath. You hear the disappointed jaws of the sea monster snap angrily together; the schooner disdainfully kicks up her heels; raging and bubbling on either side the quarter, the unpausing wave sweeps on; and you see it round back far ahead gradually swelling upwards as it gathers strength and volume for a new effort."