

# Woodstock Journal.

McPhelin's Notebook Jan 16

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

VOLUME 5. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859. NUMBER 34.

## 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 to 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 R. Melville for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

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.—No 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.

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, 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.

The Water Cure Journal, monthly, 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 Phrenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

## Miscellaneous.

Miss Amelia Ross, aged 117 years, died last month in England. She lived in the reign of five sovereigns of Great Britain. One hundred years ago her parents settled with her in the town of Newtonhamlavady and she lived there until the day of her death.

In Quebec a few days ago the 39th regiment turned out in full force upon the St. Lawrence, and performed all the light infantry evolutions consequent on the corps acting as skirmishers thrown out to cover the advances of a brigade across the frozen surface of the river. The effect is described as very picturesque.

The papers say there is a great demand for women in Oregon. Isn't there a demand for women everywhere? Genuine, sensible women are in demand all over creation. They are scarcer than good gold, and safer to tie to than the best state stocks.

A bet was made in Albany, New York, a few days since, that of a large crowd of applicants for relief, at the office of the Overseer of the Poor, at least half a dozen had money in the Savings Bank; and to test the matter, a report was circulated that the Commercial Savings' Bank had failed. In an instant, thirteen of the beggars were rushing madly for the bank, in order to save their money from the wreck.

Bishop Kendrick (Catholic) of St. Louis is set down in the tax list of that city as possessed of property valued at \$402,400, which is taxed \$5,625.

RELECTION BY AN IRISH LOVER.—It's a great pleasure to be alone, especially when you have your sweetheart with you.

## Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, February 24, 1859.

### Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, Feby. 16.

#### LUMBER SURVEY BILL.

Mr. Tibbets moved that this Bill be referred to the Committee on Lumbering Interests.

Messrs. Connell, Hanington and Montgomery supported the motion.

Mr. Cudlip opposed it. A similar Bill had in a former session been shelved in the same way.

The motion was carried, 16 to 8.

Mr. Connell wished to have Mr. Cudlip added to the committee, but that gentleman refused. Messrs. Wright and Tibbets were added to it.

#### FIRST REPORT OF CONTINGENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mitchell presented the first Report of the Committee on Contingencies. The committee think the contingent bill of last session highly extravagant. Measures should be taken to lessen the contingencies this session. We recommend that the Clerk provide the stationary, and keep an account of the amount issued to each member, and also to the several clerks.

The Clerk's staff is recommended at the Clerk himself, one assistant, and three engraving clerks. The committee had communicated with the printer and had learned that no arrangements could be made with them for an adequate supply of their papers containing reports for the session.

The committee recommend the distribution of \$140 out of the \$200 among the reporters giving fair and impartial reports, and that the remaining \$60 be at the close of the session given to the reporter or reporter whose reports are the fullest and most impartial. They recommend that the number of copies of the Journals published be increased to 2,000.

The House went into committee on the report, Mr. Gilmor in the chair.

Mr. Hanington wished to know how they were to ascertain which reporter best performed his work. If the contingent committee would undertake the decision he should be very glad; but they would find it an onerous duty.

Mr. Mitchell replied, explaining the reasons which had induced the committee to propose the plan recommended. Copies of the papers could not be had in any number without curtailing too much the sum intended for reporters. And fuller reports could not be had because the papers were not large enough to contain them. They therefore thought it best to divide \$140 among all the reporters, and reserve the \$60 as a bonus to those who should best do their work. The decision of whom would be entitled to this the committee were willing to undertake. The committee represented all shades of public opinion, and could be an examination from time to time of the various reports form pretty correct notions of which were best.

Mr. Wilmot was glad that the committee had taken the responsibility of the distribution; but thought that they had their troubles all before them.

Mr. McPhelin said that by present arrangement the cost of both Journals and reporting would this year be \$725 against \$1300 last year. But last year they had several thousand copies of the Reports to distribute amongst their constituents; while this year they had none. With respect to the Clerk keeping an account of all stationary procured by each member, it would be found difficult to carry it out.

Here the discussion turned upon the recommendation respecting stationary, and a long, and to general readers uninteresting, conversation took place.

Mr. Read thought it derogatory to the

House that the Clerk should be required to keep an account of stationary got by each member.

Mr. Botsford replied that derogatory or not derogatory there was the fact of a £500 stationary bill last session,—over £10 to each member,—starting them in the face, and affording proof of the necessity for some check.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said that the only satisfactory plan would be to allow the Clerk and members each a certain sum,—say £100 for the former and two pounds ten shillings each for the latter,—in lieu of stationary, and let them purchase for themselves. The £500 bill of last session contained the bill of the previous short session and some binding, which would really reduce it to about £350.

Mr. Tibbets approved of Mr. Tilley's plan, and thought that the report of the Contingent Committee should be amended.

Mr. Lewis also approved of Mr. Tilley's plan.

Mr. DesBrisay thought that ten shillings would purchase the whole amount of stationary necessary for any one member.

Hon. Mr. Smith did not approve of any part of the report. Ten shillings was quite enough to purchase stationary for any member; he was quite sure that he had never had more than a pound's worth in any one session. They could not limit the Clerk to £100 worth, or to any quantity, unless they ascertained that the business of the session would not require more.

The account proposed to be kept would be no real check on members; they could still get what they chose, and the account, he was sure, would never be published.

Mr. McPhelin proposed that the members should not be permitted to purchase stationary at the expense of the House. Members might differ as to the efficiency of reports; to make any distinction of the kind would be injurious and lead to controversy.—The committee had better withdraw the report, and reconsider it.

Mr. Steadman thought that they were giving too much attention to so small a matter as the stationary bill (loud cries of hear, hear.) He liked the report upon the whole, but thought that perhaps the best plan would be to let members pay for their own stationary.

On the question of adopting the report the committee divided.—Ayes 24; Noes 10.

### WEDNESDAY, Feby. 16.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the Bills introduced to-day were the following: By Mr. Tibbets—a Bill to erect a part of the Parish of Grand Falls into a separate Parish; by Mr. Cudlip—a Bill to modify the Laws of Interest and Usury.

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

Messrs. Williston, Lawrence, Gray, Gilmor, McLeod and C. Zerley, were appointed a committee to consider some scheme for the transfer by religious corporations of real estate without the necessity for an application in any case to the Legislature.

Mr. Gray gave notice of motion for an address to His Excellency for documents relative to the European and North American Railway.

#### MAP OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. McLeod inquired of the Surveyor General when the new map of the Province in preparation was to be ready, and why it had been so long delayed.

Hon. Mr. Brown replied, explaining the causes of delay, and stating that the map was now ready in the old country, and copies might be expected very soon.

Mr. Wilmot said that it had been in preparation since 1854, and a proof had been laid on the table in the Speaker's room at the last session. There had been much more delay about it than there should have been.

#### LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS.

The Bill to incorporate the Lepreaux Manufacturing Company was committed. A long debate took place on a motion of Mr. McPhelin to add a clause making the personal property of each stockholder liable for the debts of the company to double the amount of his stock. Messrs. Steadman, Gilmor, Botsford, Tilley and Connell, argued for the limitation of the liability to the stock of the company; the Speaker

and Messrs. Wilmot, Cudlip and McPhelin, in support of the motion of the latter. The clause was added by a vote of 19 to 15.

#### INTER-COLONIAL RAILROAD.

Hon. Mr. Fisher laid upon the table the voluminous dispatches concerning the inter-colonial railroad, and the report of the delegation.

The Medical Bill was committed, and progress made therein.

There is little business of importance yet doing in the House. To day several local bills were committed. Members are afflicted with the talking fever which always prevails at the commencement of the session. Unimportant matters, which four weeks later would not receive ten minutes consideration, are now discussed for hours. It would greatly conduce to the expediting of business were members satisfied with having every argument for and against every measure, and every remark naturally suggested by it, repeated not more than say three or four times.

If the leading members—those who best understand the particular subject under consideration, and can best discuss it in every point of view—were allowed to do the talking, the result would be a wonderful economy of time. But there is an unfortunate desire on the part of every member to give his opinions on every subject; and thus we have them rising one after another, and repeating and re-repeating what the previous speakers have already said, and probably said with much more precision and force. They seem to regard speaking an essential part of the work of legislation, and not merely incidental. Why is it necessary that upon every question twenty five or thirty members should express their opinions, when some half dozen of them can express the opinions of the remainder?

What would be the result were the members of the House of Commons to be seized with such a talking fever as afflicts those of our House of Assembly?

It is a fact that the House of Commons is a very quiet body. It is a dark, dirty, close, ill-ventilated place; but if the members are as desirous to make their opinions heard as they profess to be, measures will probably be taken to make certain improvements in the gallery which will render it as nearly habitable as such a place can be. The three reporters from the ladies gallery, and the two who had boxes in the other gallery, are now placed side by side in this new situation, which, we presume must be dignified by the name of the Reporter's Gallery. Reporting has as yet been very easy, as the House adjourns early, and has had scarcely one important subject under discussion.

#### FREDERICTON.

Fredericton is certainly favored in the matter of fires. It had another this morning about two o'clock. The locality was a building at the lower end of the city, near the Central Bank. The flame was soon got under, and little damage was done. Water was brought from the river through about five hundred feet of hose.

Fredericton is about as dull as usual. The *Nisi Prius* sittings of the Supreme Court, which commenced yesterday, make a little stir. The frequent thaws and side walks one half the time swimming with water and the other half so slippery that the walking is not safe.

#### THURSDAY, Feby. 17.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. End—Bill to enable aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province in like manner as British subjects: A Bill to abolish Judges Fees in the Supreme Court.—By Mr. Fisher—A Bill relating to Attorneys: by Mr. Chandler—A Bill to amend the laws relating to Absent, Concealed and Absconding Debtors.

#### DOCUMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Hon. Mr. Tilley by His Excellency's command laid on the table returns from certain public institutions and banks. Mr. Connell laid on the table Post Office Regulations.

A petition from some 230 inhabitants of Fredericton, praying the stopping of Sunday labor in the Post Office service, was presented.

#### BILLS COMMITTED.

Much time was taken up by a Bill introduced by Mr. Mitchell, respecting the Buoy and Beacon Fund of the Port of Miramichi, which was committed to-day; but the debate would prove but of little interest to the majority of the readers of the Journal.

Mr. Cudlip's Bill in amendment of the Act passed last winter respecting the registering of co-partnerships was committed

and agreed to with scarcely any discussion.

#### RAILWAY LAND DAMAGE.

Mr. Steadman presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Westmorland praying an investigation into the mode of assessing damages to persons upon land taken from them for railway purposes.

#### SUNDAY LABOR IN THE POST OFFICE.

At two P.M. Mr. McPhelin moved his resolution requiring the Postmaster General to rescind his recent Sunday Regulations. Mr. McPhelin spoke briefly in favor of his resolution. Mr. McClean followed, and moved an amendment, of which he had given notice, reaffirming the resolution passed at the close of last session, and declaring that the House will support the Post Master General in all regulations calculated to stop Sabbath labor in the postal service. The debate,—if debate it could be called,—lasted till past four. The Ladies' Gallery was occupied by a number of the dames of Fredericton, who had probably come with an expectation of being entertained. If they did they made a grievous mistake, for the discussion was of the driest and most uninteresting character possible. Whatever members may have thought and said about the regulations in private it was evident that on the floor of the House not one in ten of them dared express his real opinion. Almost every one who spoke treated the House to a sanctimonious lecture upon the sacredness of the Sabbath, and paraded their moral and religious opinions to an extent which might have suited a conventicle, but was utterly out of place in the Assembly. Such an exhibition it has rarely been our lot to see in our short experience as a reporter. With the exception of Mr. McPhelin himself there appeared to be scarcely a member with courage enough to put mainly the question before the House, and create in a common sense way. No doubt not a few were really sincere in their remarks and in their votes; but the conduct of the great majority was strikingly different.

We need a full and complete report, but a brief summary of the most important points will be sufficient.

Mr. McPhelin introduced the resolution in a brief address. If it was resolved to carry out the system of stopping all Sabbath labor in the department he was willing to aid in it. But he would not take a half measure like this, which only made the matter worse. The regulation which closed the mails on Sunday instead of Saturday afternoons led to writing letters on the Sabbath which did not exist under the old system. Mails were received and dispatched on Sunday as heretofore, and the clerks were obliged to attend for that purpose; and yet no delivery was allowed. The Sabbath should be respected; but there were certain servile labors which were indispensable on that day. Of all our interests the carrying of letters was that in which the whole people were most widely and deeply concerned.

Mr. Cudlip seconded the resolution.

Mr. McClean said that he had always been favorable to a cessation of Sunday postal labor, and had several times brought the matter before the House. His constituency generally, and the entire public, were in favor of a cessation. Sabbath labor of all kinds was being gradually depressed in Britain and America. With the electric telegraph, railways, and other facilities which we now have there was no excuse for Sabbath carrying of mails. There were no doubt difficulties in the way of stopping the carrying of mails on Sunday which it would take some time to overcome.

Mr. Read would go for a total cessation of Sabbath labor; but complained of the advantages which the recent regulations gave to some over others.

Mr. End supported the Post Master General; thought that all work should be stopped; but excused the Post Master General for his yet partial efforts on the ground that the opposition and sneers of the public must be overcome gradually.

Hon. Mr. Connell said he was very much pleased to see the unanimous feeling round the House, that Sabbath labor in the Department should wholly cease. He hoped he should be able to gratify members by carrying out fully their expectations. He took office with a desire to give satisfaction to the public. That was his wish—his desire—his anxiety. He did not wish that it could be said when he left the office that he had done an act of which either he himself or the public could disapprove. On accepting office he had looked into this matter, and had found the resolution, moved by Mr. McClean, passed at the close of the last session, calling upon the Government to discontinue so much as possible

Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all diseases that have been established for years. HIGHER ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, N. B. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beaudry, and Falls; S. F. Grosvevor, Eel River.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ills and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from animal and other deleterious particles, was severely felt this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the radical or root of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease relieve the system, and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vital and restorative reformation.

DIARRHOEA. The great scourge of this continent yield quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, the searching and unerring remedy dispenses from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, loss of spirits, an all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the enervating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS. The proper quantity and right condition of the bile is momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this antiseptic medicine expels the hidden acids of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and resuscitating the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy. A Lover may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods, and other disorganizations its effect is all but miraculous.

UNREFUTED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unanimous borne to the health-giving virtues of this noble remedy, and certifies in every living language to the truth of the UNDENIABLENESS of their INTRINSIC WORTH.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the following diseases:

- Asthma, Headaches, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Coughs, Influenza, Colic, Inflammation, Chest Diseases, Inward Weakness, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Lowness of Spirits, Diarrhoea, Piles, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Debility, Secondary Sympoms, Fever and Ague, Venereal Affections, Female Complaints, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sole Agents at the Manufactories of FROST'S HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

## FAIRBANKS

CELEBRATED SCALES, of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, Boston.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

Wm. W. John, N. B., by Wm. W. John, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

## APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBL.

Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 lbs. Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles.

For sale by MYSHKALL & RICHES, Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the upper Country that they are prepared to execute orders for FLOUR deliverable at St. Andrews, and forward the same by Railway. The cost at St. Andrews will not exceed current prices in St. John.

Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the station at Howard Settlement and provide their own transport from that place.

HALL & FAIRWATER, St. John, Dec. 1, 1858.