POOR COPY

Oct. 24th,

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

Subscriber would respectfully intimate
he inhabitants of Woodstock and the
ing country, that he has just received a
pply of
English and American
d Shoes, embracing every variety of
nmonly kept by the Trade, consisting
Misses' and Children's Spring and Sum-
mer Boot's and Shoe's,
s new styles and qualities.
Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elas-
side, Military and Flat Heels
gle and double soles in great
variety, Gents walking and
Dress Boots Congress and
Lace Shoes in Patent
Enammelled and
Calf Skin,
vy and light, Slippers in great variety
OMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and
d Boots, Gent's Patent, Enammelled
Skin, Congress Boots, Coarse and Fine
every style, Boys and Youth's Boots
ve with the large assortment now on
be sold at a very small profit as our
is
ICK SALES and Small Profits."
R. GRAHAM.
(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)
ton, May 18, 1861.

ISATAQUA
Marine Insurance Company
OF MAINE.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
Capital $500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin
bed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W.
tarr
DIRECTORS.
M. Goodwin, Obed P Miller, Sheply W.
d Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Paine
agement.
e principal towns in New Brunswick issue
st loss or damage by Fire.
urance Policies issued by
O. D. WETMORE Genl Agent
for New Brunswick.
all practical purposes this agency is essential-
ce, strengthened by a paid up capital of
securely and advantageously invested.
made out at Woodstock, and issued when
ns are signed.
aid in St. John.
rede-posited in St. John, both cash and
arantee Fund.
of affairs has been duly filed in Secreta
edericton, and with
JOHN C. WINSLOW,
Agent for Woodstock.
August 8, 1860

one Ware!
pieced stone ware consisting of
Butter Crocks,
TCHERS
CREAM POTS,
eserve Crocks,
JUGS,
Pots, Water Fountains,
&c.
For sale low by
JOHN EDGAR.
k, June 21.

lton Hardware
STORE.
RGAINS! AND QUICK SALES!
Come and See?
the Largest Stocks of
RE, GLASS, PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
OWS & CASTINGS,
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS TOOL'S,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
k County, which we are selling at very
ow Prices,
untry produce at the
on Hardware STORE,
merly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,
Ely,
ALMON H. FOGG & Co
Engines for Sale.
wer, portable, with Boilers complete.
do do do
o do do
on Wooden frame, do
ff 3 throw pumps (Barden's Patent.)
small Boiler complete.
e for sale on easy terms. Apply to
T. T. VERNON SMITH.
Custom House Buildings, St. John, N. B.
t received from the Factory
100 Bedsteads,
old on reasonable terms.
eb. 1st, 1861. R. R. DAVIS.

Instituted Part

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 8. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861. NUMBER 14.

A DIALOGUE OVER THE FENCE.

"How d'ye git along hayin', nabur Job?"

"Oh! After a fashion. Put up about ten tons."

"Ten tons! Missy sakes! Is that all? I've got thirty ton in the stack, 'n it all come off'n a leetle more'n half an acre."

"What was the cost of it?"

"Not a red cent. Ma'n the boys put it up. We don't ketch me a hirin' when I've got tew great lubberly boys, like Jim and Sam, around."

"How long were you at work, Uncle Amos?"

"Just tew weeks."

"Twelve days for yourself, at $1.25 is 15; twenty-four, at $1. for the boys, is 24—and how much team work?"

"Five days."

"Call that $4, making, in all, $43."

"Wall, I've got fifteen head o' cattle to winter, and that's—let's see——tew dollars and eighty seven a head. I reckon'd I can stan' that. How much d'ye say yew cut?"

"Ten tons."

"twenty head 'o cattle tu winter! Yu'll hev hides to sell in the spring, Job."

"Yes, and good round carcasses in them. I have three acres of turnips, bagas, and so on, to say nothing of my corn stalks."

"'N ye think that's better'n thirty ton of hay—eh?"

"Better and cheaper."

"Cheaper! Wall, how?"

"Yes, cheaper, because better, even if it should cost more. But that is far from being the case. It figures up this way: three acres of plowing, $5; harrowing, $5; sowing and care, $3; harvesting about $6—I shall plow them out and don't count that, as it must be done to prepare for the next year's crop—then add ten tons of hay, at 1.43, 14.30; in all, $37.30. I expect at least, twenty tons of roots to the acre: so I shall have seventy tons of feed for twenty heads of cattle, at a less cost than your thirty tons for fifteen heads; and if I don't bring mine through the winter in as good condition as you do your's, I shall [illegible]."

(Uncle Amos [illegible] up to his nose—and eyebrows trying to ride each other.)

"Faith! Guess he will. 'Bout a dollar a head cheaper, tew. I'll try it, next year—I will—fact!"—*Rural Minnesotian.*

A DISAPPOINTED WOMAN.—A few months since a gentleman had the misfortune to lose his wife, a literary lady of some reputation. After grieving for a number of weeks, a bright idea entered the head of the widower. He thought that he could do something to lessen his sorrow, and for that purpose he called upon a lady of his acquaintance and requested to speak a word with her in private. Thinking that she was about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared to listen with becoming resignation.

"Myrrah," said he with downcast eyes, as he took her hand, "you knew my wife?"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for man to be alone?"

"Perhaps not."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the marriage service which requires couples to cleave unto each other till death do them part?"

"I have."

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now death has parted me from my wife, and I feel very lonely."

"I should think quite likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to me her kind consolations, and the memory of her virtues."

He pressed the lady's hand and sighed. She returned the pressure and also suffered a sigh to escape her.

"My dear," he said, after a long pause. "I'll come to the point at once. I have a proposal to make."

"A proposal?"

She blushed and covered her face with her hands.

"Yes; I have concluded to write my wife's biography. Now I have had not little skill in literary exercises, and if you will correct my manuscript, and write the headings of the chapters, I will give you five dollars."

She sprang from his side and her eyes flashed with anger.

"I'll see you hanged first and then I won't; you—you—"

She left the room, not being able to express her feelings. The widower sighed, took his hat and went home. He has not yet published, nor exposed. It was a pity to be so misunderstood.

A QUALIFICATION.—A merchant, lately advertising for a clerk, "who could bear confinement," received an answer from one who had been ten years in the state prison!

A "VICTIM" OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A gentleman bearing the highly respectable name of John Erskine, was recently arrested by a police Marshal in Missouri, and taken before a magistrate. When captured, Mr. Erskine, who is a "severe" looking personage, with sickly whiskers, was apparently endeavoring to carry away the stone steps of a banking house, and occasionally calling some invisible individual a "darned mean ab-litish-ish-ionist."

Upon being arraigned before the court, Mr. Erskine balanced himself on one leg, shut one eye indignantly, and said severely,—

"G'on with the show!"

"What is the matter with this man?" thundered the magistrate, somewhat ruffled by Erskine's profound remark.

"Drunk! your honor!" roared the marshal.

"Itz all a mistake, Mr. Chairman—I mean your Honor," responded the injured Mr. Erskine. "I was not drunk, sir—no sir! drunk, sir—no sir! drunk, sir,—no, sir, hoss!"

Here the court remarked that the prisoner was rambling.

"No, sir!" ejaculated Mr. Erskine, falling suddenly into the arms of the marshal, and then righting himself with a heavy lurch. "I'm not rambling, sir, but it's the cussed telegraph, that's what's the matter with me. I take a paper and read all the telegraphs. That's what's the matter. Six telegraphs an hour, and all diff-fiff-fifferent—hic! I want to know about the war, and I read the telegraph. What do I learn by the telegraphs? Why, I learn that what took place yesterday didn't take place yesterday but will take place to-morrow, won't oc-ke-ke-cur till some time last week—hic! That's what's the matter. I'm so confused I don'no what I'm 'bout, and it's all the telegraphs. I hope your honor won't think I'm at all intox-ox-oxes-intoxes-ox-oxes-isticated—hic! That w-what's the matter!

Here the eloquent speaker swayed to and fro for a moment on his left leg, made a pitch forward, recovered himself, and then went down stern foremost.

The court decided that it was the most touching case of "telegraph" they ever heard of, and desired the marshal to have the body carried tenderly out on a shutter.

SEPARATING THE SEXES IN THE SCHOOL.—On this point, Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language:

"The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together, and all in all, the Scottish people are the most moral people on the earth. Education in England is given separately, and we never have heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin, a larger number of girls turned out badly, who had been educated alone until they attained the age of maturity, than of those who were otherwise brought up. The separation of sexes has thus been found to be injurious. It is stated on the best authority, that of those girls educated in the school of events, apart from boys, the greater majority go wrong within a month after being let loose in society and meeting the other sex. They cannot, it is said, resist the slightest compliment or flattery. The separation is intended to keep them strictly moral, but this unnatural seclusion actually generates the very principles desired to be avoided. We may repeat, that it is impossible to raise the girls as high, intellectually without boys as with them, and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Girls brought up with boys are more positively moral, and boys brought up in schools with girls, are more positively intellectual, by the softening influence of the female character. In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow, the most beneficial effects have resulted from the most natural course. Boys and girls, from the age of two or three years to that of fourteen or fifteen, have been trained in the same class-room, galleries and play grounds, without impropriety; and they are never separated except at needlework."

A lady of Columbus inquired of the spirit-rappers how many children she had.

"Four," replied the spirit.

The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and inquired, "How many children have I?"

"Two," answered the rapping medium.

The husband and wife looked at each other with an odd smile for a moment, and then retired—non-believers.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, October 31, 1861.

MORE ROOM!

The appointment of a new Governor for this Province has led many of our papers into discussions upon the propriety of elevating distinguished colonists to the posts of Colonial Governors. We do not understand that it is asked from any side that the Governor of a Province should be appointed from among the residents of the Province itself. That, we believe, would prove anything but a boon; and probably no colonial statesman, or journalist of standing, would either make or support such a proposition. All that is urged, so far as we understand the views of our contemporaries, is that the claims of colonists to these appointments should be fairly considered by the Imperial Government—that, in short, as this is a class of appointments not only honorable, and in some instances lucrative, but is likewise a class of appointments for which leading colonial politicians may be considered peculiarly qualified, it would be a proper and judicious, not less than graceful, policy in the home government to resort more than they have hitherto done to the ranks of colonial politicians for Her Majesty's representatives in her dependencies.

In the British North American Provinces, with a small population, limited connexion with other states, and the guidance of foreign relations in the hands of the Imperial Government, the field for the display of statesmanship is as yet very circumscribed. There is not room and verge for the growth and development and the motion of a powerful and expansive intellect—of minds of the highest order, such as we undoubtedly have among us, only partially cultivated because the means and the occasion for their highest development is not to be found in our country. A keen, active and sagacious politician can soon rise to the highest position which our country has it in her power to bestow. Arrived at that point he cannot but feel that he has taken but one step upwards, and that he has capacity for work much more trying than any which the internal government of a Province of two or three hundred thousand people affords. His mind may be equal in power and grasp to that of a Canning or a Peel—his eloquence may rival that of a Gladstone or a Derby—but how different the field in which he has to labour, and how different the means for the exercise and developement of intellect! But there he is, cribbed, cabined and confined; bound fast between four walls, like a pumpkin growing in a pint bottle. The result almost inevitably is to cramp and degrade his mind intellectually and morally. Although perhaps leader of an administration, he has not half the scope for the exertion of intellect that is enjoyed by a second or third rate member of a House of Commons opposition. If in opposition he becomes a comparative nonentity. Consequently he resolves to preserve, at almost any cost, his hold upon the reins of administration; and what might have been a noble and useful life becomes degraded into a constant and unscrupulous contest either to retain or to gain office. The moral perceptions are gradually blunted, and the grasp of mind lessened. The man never becomes what with a wider and nobler field he would have been; and probably, in the lapse of years sinks into a selfish and unscrupulous politician.

Perhaps the effect of the condition of our Province as a field for statesmanship is as much to deter men of first rate minds from entering the arena as to degrade the minds of those who do enter it. Where the opportunities for winning distinctions are so poor it cannot be expected that the powerful in intellect and the elevated in taste will make haste to enter. Some higher and nobler inducement is needed to draw our best men into colonial politics, as much as a wider scope to develope and cultivate their minds. The same remark applies almost equally well to all other of the higher occupations in a small colony like New Brunswick. We are too poor and too young to afford for the highest efforts of intellect such a pecuniary compensation as they claim and obtain in old and wealthy countries. Certainly it is a great disadvantage that we cannot afford to employ and provide a compensation for the profoundest intellect, the highest taste, the deepest erudition; but it is an incident to our position, which time alone, with the change in circumstances which it will bring about, can remove. We share it in common with all new countries and all poor communities.

If the home government would recognise the ability of our public men, and give such of them as are worthy, the same opportunities to rise in its service which natives of the three kingdoms enjoy, it would doubtless be a boon to them, and no small advantage to us, for these men in preparing themselves for the higher employments of the Empire world give us the benefit of their services. But even did New Brunswick have her full share, in proportion to population, of the offices and emoluments of office, would the effect be of so much advantage to us as those who complain of our present exclusion seem to think? We doubt it. It would be but a drop in the bucket, and but a very small drop at that. We are not altogether disregarded. A New Brunswicker has held for years the important and honourable place of Imperial Commissioner under the Fishery Treaty. Another was chosen the umpire of the home government for the settlement of a most important and delicate question in a neighbouring colony. The position of a Colonial Governor is, of course, still higher and [illegible] the cases of Messrs. Hincks and [illegible] would it avail us if Charles Fisher or John [illegible] Gray was called to represent Her Majesty in one of her dependencies? Our full share of such honours, meted out in strict proportion to our population, would be as comparatively nothing in the way of incentive to our public men. We must indeed be faithful disciples of Hahnemann if we see in such an infinitesimal dose as this relief for political ailment.

The narrowness of the colonial field, and the consequent barriers against the exertion of colonial intellect and ambition, have attracted the attention of some of our best minds in British America. The fetters have been felt more gallingly in the lower Provinces. Canada is not subject to our disadvantages in an equal degree; for Canada is large, her population considerable, and her position consequently more important. But in the Lower Provinces—in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island—we can stand in the centre of our prison, and with outstretched hands feel its four walls. The shrewd intellect which has immortalized a Yankee Clock Pedler, has made this subject a matter of discussion. Haliburton is able to see a solution only in the Provinces becoming politically an integral part of the three kingdoms; he would have us converted into British shires, returning knights to Parliament, and sharing in all the privileges and burdens of Middlesex or Yorkshire.

This idea of representation in the Imperial Parliament has been a favorite with not a few politicians and journalists in the colonies. It has, however, scarcely attracted attention in the old country. If feasible it is exceedingly doubtful whether it would eventually be an advantage to us. Our own opinion is that it would not. But that matter need scarcely occupy attention; for the scheme is almost positively impracticable. A legislative union between Great Britain and these colonies is as unnatural as the marriage of an octogenarian with a boarding school Miss of sixteen, or of a maid of honor to a travelling tinker. It is not a question of loyalty, or of at-