

# Woodstock Journal

Mechanic's Institute  
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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. R. McVillie 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. 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 were 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.

## WHAT THEY THINK OF CANADA AT HOME.

A few months since the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture transmitted some fifty or sixty copies of the 1st and 2nd volumes of the Journal and Transactions of the Board, to the leading Societies and public Journals of the United Kingdom, France, &c. The party who took them to England, and undertook their distribution, informs us that the volumes have already excited considerable interest, and have called forth in the public prints very favorable remarks. He says that wherever he goes particularly in the country districts, he is beset with people wishful to obtain valuable information respecting Canada; and that by putting forth sober and truthful statements in a popular way, a superior class of emigrants might be induced to make this country the land of their adoption. Several of the public journals have published extensive extracts from the Transactions, accompanied by favorable remarks, a proof that our agricultural organizations have not been unproductive of benefit to the Province, far beyond its own boundaries. The honorable distinctions that have been conferred on several of our public men by Her Most Excellent Majesty, and the cordial reception that has been shown them by members of the Imperial Government, and prominent British citizens, clearly indicate the high position which Canada has already attained in the heart of the empire, and which it is like our duty and interest to consolidate and improve.

The Mark Lane Express, the leading agricultural paper of England, has a notice of the Transactions, of which the following is an extract.

A great change has taken place in Ca-

Canada since the boon of self-government has been so justly awarded by the mother country. We no longer hear of those wild founded complaints of mal administration, disaffection to English rule, and threats of joining the American Union. Never, even in the "old country," were the people so happy, prosperous, or loyal. Indeed, generally speaking, their attachment to the Queen is more strong now than they are removed from the immediate pressure of royalty; and we firmly believe that in the event of a war with the powers of the Continent, Upper Canada would not only cheerfully furnish her portion of expense towards the warfare, but her contingent of men to fight the battle of her father-land. The present, excellent governor, Sir, Edmund Head, is the patron and supporter of every useful national undertaking. Under his government, these important works the Grand Trunk Railway and the Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence have been constructed at an expense of several millions sterling, which open up speedy communication between the more remote portions of British North America. A grand future is, therefore, opening to Canada, as the highway to the West; whilst the favorable climate of the Upper Province, where winters are shorter by five or six weeks than in the Eastern Provinces, renders it a much more desirable residence for Europeans.

England may well exult in having such a colony—such a resource for her teeming and over-crowded population; nor less ought she to do so on seeing the result of the liberal policy adopted (at the eleventh hour, it is true) towards it by the Government. "Wise and happy will that nation be," said a French statesman "before the American War of Independence, which shall first consent to see its colonies allied provinces, not mere dependencies of the mother country." Wise and happy will that nation be which will consent to recognize as the only principle of consequence in commerce, the employment of all its lands in the manner most advantageous to the owners and all its labor in the manner most advantageous to the individual laborers, that is, the manner in which every man would use both of them, if he were permitted to do so, for his own advantage.

Upper Canada is the country of the British agricultural emigrant. It is essentially English in its manners, customs, religion, language, industry, and, in fact, in all respects that can possibly render it a home to an Englishman tired of battling with the anxieties and drawbacks on prosperity of the "old country." It has also started into life with all the advantages of the experience of the mother country, and full scope for their employment and development. There is, therefore, no interval between the infancy and full manhood of the colony, as soon as the pressure of paternal superintendence was removed, it rose in its full stature at once, and showed that nothing but that interference had prevented her from sooner displaying her capabilities.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.—(Continued.)

Court House, Jan. 12.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings a lengthy conversation took place respecting the collection of taxes from delinquent ratepayers, Justices sometimes retaining the whole, or nearly the whole, amount collected, for costs. It was resolved that in future Justices having delinquent lists for collection should hand the whole amount collected to the Secretary Treasurer, and submit their bill for costs to the Council. It was further resolved that Collectors should place their delinquent lists in the hands of a Justice resident in their own Parish.

Mr. Hayward presented a petition from Joseph Mouton, Esq., and twenty-four other inhabitants of Brighton, stating that at the recent Parish election a list of Parish officers had been made up by an irresponsible committee, and praying that such list might not be confirmed.

From statements made by Messrs. Hayward and Orser, Councillors for Brighton, it appeared that soon after the opening of the meeting the ratepayers then present had agreed, in order to avoid the confusion, uproar, and consequent dissatisfaction in the mode of voting in Parish elections, heretofore followed, to appoint a committee of nine to draw up a list of Parish officers, to be submitted to the approval of the meeting. The committee retired and made out the list. When they brought it in and submitted it to the meeting a number of those present in the morning had left, and many not then present had come in. These raised objections to the list, and the proceedings of the morning; and such a hubbub was raised that no action was taken upon the list, nor were any officers elected in the usual manner. Under these circumstances a number of the people had petitioned against the confirmation of the list prepared by the Committee.

After a brief discussion, as the chairman of the meeting had made no return of Parish officers elected, the two Councillors for the Parish were directed to prepare a list.

On inquiry Mr. Clowse the Secretary Treasurer stated that in January session a resolution was passed directing the Auditor to furnish him with a list of the sums due from Parishes to the County and from the County to Parishes, and directing him to case where a Parish owed the County to add the amount of that debt to the assessment of that Parish for 1858, and in the case where the County was indebted to a Parish to deduct the amount from the assessment of that Parish for 1858. The Auditor had furnished him with a list; but it was so obviously incorrect that he took the responsibility of issuing the assessment warrants for the original sums fixed by the Council, without making the intended additions and deductions.

From a conversation which followed it appeared that the Auditor had taken the balances for or against the County from the books of the late Auditor, Mr. Thomas E. Orser, which was all the data at his command; and that these balances were in some way deceptive, and did not exhibit the information needed by the Council. Mr. Lindsay stated that the required information could be found in the report of a committee at a former meeting of the Council. On motion of Mr. Clowse, the resolution of last January respecting the additions and deductions was re-affirmed for 1859.

Mr. Hayward read a letter from Joseph Noble, Esq., respecting a list of delinquent ratepayers placed in his hands for collection. He had collected 20s 9d, and there remained to collect 8s 10d, which would probably cost to collect more than that amount. Mr. Noble wished to know whether he should proceed in these cases. The Council resolved that the statement of Mr. Noble was satisfactory, and that his account be squared on the Auditor's Book on his producing a certificate from the Overseers of the Poor that the amount of 26s 9d had been paid them.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the Town of Woodstock for the passing of a by-law prohibiting cattle from running at large upon the highway between Gideon Yearke's upper line and the lower line of the Parish, was complied with.

Messrs. Gray, Kilburn, and Hemphill, were appointed a committee to investigate a complaint of M. L. Phillips of unjust taxation for school purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hayward it was resolved that whereas difficulties have arisen heretofore respecting the apportioning of the County Tax equally among the several Parishes, for want of a just valuation of the property in each Parish, that the Assessors of Rates for the several Parishes shall be compelled to go to the residence of each ratepayer in his district, and to value all property to the best of his judgement; and in lieu thereof the Assessors shall receive five per cent. for so doing, instead of two and a half, the present rate.

If any reader enquires what is meant by the expression "in lieu thereof," in its connection in the above resolution, we have only to say that he must guess at its

or apply to the person who drew up the resolution.—Reporter.]

Messrs. Corbett, Kilburn, Hemphill, Rideout, Orser, Hartley, Gallop, and Gibson were appointed a committee to add up the Assessment lists of 1858 in order to obtain the necessary data for the apportionment of the County Rate among the several Parishes. They were ordered to report at 10 A. M. on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

The report of the Committee on County Accounts was presented and accepted; and the following items were disposed of:

1. Major Hamilton, 4 days attendance January Court, £1 9 0
2. Wm. Melville, salary as gaoler 7 months ending Jan. 14, 1859, boarding, repairing windows, &c., 7 9 0
3. J. H. Jacques, constable Jan. Court, 1 0 0
4. Sheriff Dibble, account, 12 5 0
5. W. Q. Shaw, constable, September Court, 1 0 0
6. W. Q. Shaw, constable, Jan. Court, 1 0 0
7. H. Akery, do do 1 0 0
8. George Maddox, acct. for expenses as Overseer Poor for Wicklow, 1858, £8 10 6; referred to Overseers Poor said Parish.
9. Alfred Murphy & Jas. Cushman, ditto 1857, ditto.
10. Bartholomew Maddox, ditto £8 15 0 ditto.
11. Aaron Perkins, 1 day's attendance County election, 10s, referred to election.
12. Wm. Cronkhite, constable, Sept. Court, 1 0 0
13. John Donnelly, do 1 0 0
14. John P. W. Winslow, advertising notices of Supreme & January Courts, 12s; referred to explanation from Mr. W. Winslow.
15. J. H. Jacques, constable Supreme Court, 2 0 0
16. Thos. O. Upham, services as constable, 2 0 6 3
17. Samuel Watson, do 1 6 0
18. Major Hamilton, constable, Supreme Court, and repairing Court House, 1 15 0
19. James McLachlan, 4000 envelopes for Parish elections 1 7 6
20. Robert Woodward, constable Supreme Court, 2s; to stand over as not properly attested.
21. John Donnelly, services as constable 12s, allowed at G. L. Raymond, Esq., J. P., was heard in reference to a return which he had made of a list of delinquent rate-payers placed in his hands, and was allowed to withdraw it in order to make it out in detail.

A list of Parish officers for Simonds was presented by Mr. Raymond and confirmed.

A similar list for Brighton confirmed.

Mr. Lindsay presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Woodstock, praying that Samuel Watson may be appointed constable, as he had not been elected at the Parish election.

Mr. Gibson presented a counter petition from seventy inhabitants of Woodstock, praying that he may not be appointed, and preferring certain charges against him while constable.

The following persons were heard under oath touching the matter: G. L. Raymond, Esq., Samuel Watson, Robert Johnston, Edward Loomer, Sylvester Wright.

Mr. Hayward moved that Mr. Watson shall not be appointed constable.

Ayes—Raymond, Kilburn, Hartley, Rideout, Gallop, Gibson, Orser, Clowse, Hayward.

Noes—Lindsay, Corbett, Gray, Hemphill.

Mr. Clowse moved that the petition of Lewis Coombs respecting the Woodstock ferry, presented on Tuesday, be complied with.

Mr. Hemphill moved as an amendment that all the right which the County possesses to the Ferry between Shea's landing, Northampton, and Rice's landing, Woodstock, be granted exclusively to Charles Shea and Lewis Coombs for a term of five years, on condition they build and keep running at all reasonable times between the above-mentioned landings a good and

sufficient Horse Ferry Boat, during the said term of five years; and that in event of their failing to do so they shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer six pounds annually for each year of such failure.

The amendment was carried.

A list of Parish officers for Kent was presented and confirmed.

A similar list for Wakefield was confirmed.

It was resolved that in view of the bad condition of the bridge over the Beaugunie, near Samuel Dickinson's, the County representatives be requested to use their efforts to obtain a special grant at the coming session to build a new one.

Mr. Corbett moved that on account of the indisposition of Mr. Winslow preventing him from attending at the Council a committee wait upon him to ask an explanation of his account. Lost Messrs. Corbett and Kilburn voting for it.

Mr. Kilburn from the committee to add up the Assessment lists of the various Parishes, reported the following totals:

Woodstock, £170,050
Wicklow, 22,000
Kent (list for 1857), 18,100
Wakefield, 62,900
Brighton, 28,400
Richmond, 20,000
Northampton, 25,500
Simonds, 31,400
Total, £460,050

The report was accepted, and the subject ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The ferry known as "Patchell's," was granted for three years to Joseph Kerr for one pound per annum in labor on the ferry landings, under supervision of the Councilors from Woodstock and Northampton.

A list of Parish officers for Northampton was presented and confirmed.

A resolution was passed requesting the County members to use their best endeavors to have the road on the east side of the river from Patchell's ferry to the upper line of the county placed on the Great Road list.

It was resolved to fix the sale of Tavern Licenses the same as last year.

Mr. Raymond presented a petition from Albert Orser for a tavern license in Brighton. A lengthy and warm discussion took place upon this petition. It was opposed by both the councillors for the Parish of Brighton, on the ground that the people in the vicinity of the proposed tavern objected to it. The Council finally refused to grant the license.

The committee appointed to consider the case of M. L. Phillips reported that they found he had been in 1856, illegally taxed for school purposes 14s. 6d., and had paid legal costs to the amount of 7s. 6d.; and in 1857 had been in the same district illegally taxed two pounds, and had paid 10s costs. The committee recommended the case to the consideration of the Council.—The report was accepted and the school district recommended to refund to Mr. Phillips the whole sum of three pounds twelve shillings.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

The committee on Parish returns presented a Report, which was accepted.

A number of Tavern Licenses were granted.

Twenty-five pounds was ordered to be assessed on the Parish of Simonds for the support of the poor in 1859.

The petition of Alfred Orser for a tavern license in Brighton, presented yesterday and refused, was reconsidered. A memorial from a large number of the inhabitants of the vicinity surrounding the necessity for a public house in the locality, and the fitness of Mr. Orser to keep it, was presented. A license was accordingly granted to Mr. Orser.

Richmond was ordered to be assessed £60 for the support of the poor, and Wakefield £50.

The upper road district in Woodstock