

such an airy phantom of stark staring imbecility, as the humble opinion of E. L. HOVEY. Woodstock, September 17th, 1861.

THE ROAD TO THE RAILWAY. To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—In a brief letter in your columns last week, I called attention to the subject of communication between the St. Andrew's Railway and Woodstock. That line is hastening rapidly to completion at the Houlton Road Terminus, and yet the citizens of Woodstock look carelessly on, and take no steps to derive benefit from it. I enter not upon the vexed question whether the terminus should have been located in the town of Woodstock or elsewhere, although my individual thought is that according to the common-sense meaning of the act the town is the place indicated. However, the track has been laid out elsewhere, largely worked upon and apparently will soon be finished; and there can be little doubt in the mind of any one that it will not be changed. We cannot control it, and we ought not as children to refuse to eat any bread because we cannot get the whole loaf. It is wisest to do the second best thing, if we cannot do the first. Since the railway will not take the shortest road to us, why let us make the shortest road to the railway. Why should we delay taking steps to secure the benefit of railway communication until the line has been completed? A railway forces trade even more than a river. Let us wait supinely, and the probability is that we will suffer loss. The more easy and numerous our communications are the better. If we do not attempt to slice the scream in our direction, it will find way elsewhere. Now, Woodstock has the means of benefiting much by railway traffic; it has business, means, and population. Let it refuse the offered means of trade, and it necessarily loses. The trade once diverted, it is either impossible or very difficult to re-divert it. How shall we derive most benefit from the Railway? By opening the shortest and best road to it. The Houlton Road is objectionable from its length, (9 miles) and its many and heavy hills. The old Hodgden road is much better, more level, and at a trifling expense could be put into good order; but the shortest route would be a direct road from McKenzie's Corner. There are two ways in which they might run. From McKenzie's to Jacob Smith's; the other from McKenzie's past Davis' and out by Upham's. Neither of these tracks would much exceed six miles; both of them run through a valley, admirable for a turnpike, and it is even said that the route would not be impracticable for a railway. This is the opinion of some who have traversed the ground, although as it has never been surveyed, no positive assertion can be hazarded on this subject.

Why not have a petition before the Legislature next winter for a special grant to open up such a road. It may be many years before a branch line is constructed to Woodstock. Why deprive ourselves of all benefit meanwhile. This road would practically bring the railway almost to our doors. It would open up a tract of excellent land now uncultivated. It would give easy access for our trade to the populous settlements of South Richmond. McKenzie's Corner is the centre of a well-peopled and excellent farming region; and our trade with that part of the country, especially with the south settlements, has not been as large as it ought to be and would be, just because of the long, roundabout and difficult road. A short road thither would be a mutual benefit to the farmers and the town besides being the best route to the railway. I could write much more on this subject, but I fear that I have already made my communication too lengthy. I remain yours, &c., J.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal. STR.—In the last number of your paper, your correspondent "J" has attempted to show the desirableness and the advantage of a direct road from the town of Woodstock to McKenzie's Corner.

If he had adduced facts to prove his proposition he would be perfectly justifiable in his attempt. But his very first statement is false, and what are we to think of his conclusion? He has stated that "the proposed terminal station at the Houlton road is about 9 miles from Woodstock; and the road leading to it is one of the most hilly and difficult in the Province." It is 6 miles from Woodstock to Richmond Corner, and the distance then to the point where the Road intersects the Houlton road is about 3 or 1 mile, making in all, a distance of 9 or 7 miles at the most. This, you will see is by no means so bad as 9 miles. Your correspondent does not say what the distance between McKenzie's Corner and Woodstock village is by the Hodgden road. It must, at least, be about 8 or 9 miles. Even if that road were available for traffic and travel it would have no advantage over the Houlton road, for it would not be more level, besides being about 2 miles longer.

Admitting that a direct road through the wilderness from Woodstock to McKenzie's Corner would be no more than 6 miles, and all we have for it is "J's" word, all that would be gained would be about 3 or 1 mile. So far from being one of the most hilly and difficult in the Province, the large portion of the great road in question is, by teamsters, considered one of the easiest and best to be found in this part of the province.

It is direct, and there are comparatively speaking, no bad hills from the proposed terminus to the main river.

The road slightly and gradually descends, so that the hauling, which would be chiefly from the terminus, to Woodstock, would be over a road the easiest and most favorable to be found. The proposed near road would be little or no advantage to the people of South Richmond. A Station near McKenzie's Corner would enable them to get all their supplies by St. Andrew's. They would be quite independent of Woodstock, and they would never perpetrate the folly of trudging thither for goods which they could buy cheaper at their own doors. What, then, is all this "fuss" about? A saving of less than a mile between Woodstock and a Richmond Railway Station. Verily the people must be simple if they can seriously entertain the idea of an enormous expenditure of money for so paltry an end. Yours &c., R.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS. To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR.—I have just read an article in your issue of the 19th inst., headed "Woodstock Village and the terminus of the St. Andrew's Railway." The article appears to point to the interest which the people of Woodstock should feel in having an easier road opened to the terminus of the Railway now said to be placed at a point nine miles distant. The person who penned this article is no doubt quite as much interested in the success of the Railway, as in the amount of accommodation the people of Woodstock may receive from it. The article has been thrown out as a feeler, to ascertain how far the company may go in violation of the expressed terms of their contract which reads that they shall erect a Railway "from St. Andrew's in the County of Charlotte to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, with a branch to the river St. Croix near the ledge." The terminus of the Railway now proposed at the Hillman Valley, is as near to the American town of Houlton, as the formation of the country would permit it being carried.

The people of this County have felt assured, that the Government in whose hands their interests in this matter have been placed—would see that the terms of the contract were complied with and not submit to so gross an imposition in the appropriation of the lands and revenues of the Province, as the company would now seem to contemplate. The provocation—not to use a stronger term—which has been had recourse to by the company with a view to subvert the real meaning of the contract with reference to the line being carried directly to this place, is only exceeded by the cool impudence of the proposition that to prevent our now being cut off from the benefits of the Railway, a new cartroad should be made to or near Houlton! their proposed terminus. We look to the Government for justice in the premises, else will they establish a precedent, which will disturb the foundation of all future, sound legislation. CARLETON.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, September 26, 1861.

COUNTY EXHIBITION.

The Show of the COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY on Monday was a decided success. The day though not what is called fine, was dry, and though cool, not unpleasantly cold. The number of entries exceeded that we understand, of any previous Exhibition in the County. In Section 1 of Class 1.—HORSES.—there were thirty entries; in section 2.—CATTLE.—fifty nine entries; in section 3.—SHEEP and SWINE.—fifty-one entries, thirty-two of which were of sheep. In Class II.—GRAIN CROPS and SEEDS.—the entries were seventy-nine; in ROOT CROPS and GARDEN PRODUCE thirty-six; in WOOLLEN and COTTON Manufactures sixty five; in Manufactures in WOOD, METAL and LEATHER forty one; and in POULTRY and DAIRY PRODUCE forty-seven. In all there were four hundred and two entries, and nearly all the articles entered were actually on the ground. Want of space obliges us to curtail such a particular notice of the various features of the Exhibition as they deserve; but we feel the less regret on this account because the attendance of people was so great, and so many of our readers in the County had an opportunity to see with their own eyes what there was to be seen. It was generally remarked that the stock showed that a great improvement had been made in cattle in the County of late years. In horses Carleton has always been strong; and the horses certainly came out strong on Monday. The show of wooden manufactures was larger than usual, although much smaller than might be expected. The mechanics scarcely keep up their side of our annual Shows in this County. There was a large exhibition of cereals, although the Show was held rather too early to give them a fair opportunity. The same remark might be made touching root crops. The turnips were magnificent; so were beets and other roots. The

show of Fruit was small; it is certainly rather strange that Carleton could only find two exhibitors of apples; but such was the case, and we take pleasure in singling out for particular mention, Messrs. F. P. Sharp and Andrew Stephenson. Besides apples, Mr. Sharp showed a specimen of various fruits, which excited the warm admiration of all who saw it, and received the hearty commendation of the Judges. Butter took the lead arithmetically, there being no less than nineteen samples exhibited. In the cloth room the display was large, and the appearance of so much warm looking clothing, or materials for clothing, gave the observer an agreeable sensation of comfort. We were glad to observe evidences of a cultivated taste in some of the articles exhibited; to beauty must be assigned one of the highest places in the circle of utility. Elsewhere will be found the list of awards of prizes. The Ploughing did not take place as advertised, owing to unfavourable circumstances and has been postponed to Tuesday, the 15th October.

OUTRAGE ON THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The Houlton Times of the 20th inst., contains the following editorial paragraph: AN U. S. ARMY OFFICER INSULTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn from Lieutenant W. H. Walcott, of the 17th Regiment, United States Infantry, that he was insulted at Woodstock, on his journey to Houlton by way of St. Andrew's Railroad. We regret that the uniform of an United States officer should expose the wearer to insult in the Queen's dominions. Americans would not consider themselves insulted, by the appearance among us of an officer in the uniform of her government, with whom we are at peace. Our neighbors seem to be qualifying themselves for a union with the Southern oligarchy. The Home government should have an eye this way.

It is a matter of regret that Lieutenant Walcott did not mention to the Editor of the Times the exact nature of the insult which he states was given him; or, if he did so, that the Times should not have published it to the world, that we might judge for ourselves of the heinousness of the offence and the culpability of the offender. Not having the Lieutenant's story we think it right to afford the public all the information in our reach on this interesting and important subject. One morning some time since Woodstock was honored, and her citizens entertained, by the appearance in our streets of a person rigged out in military costume "from top to toe," gauntleted in his elbows, feather flying and sabre dangling at his heels. Unused to anything in this line except the occasional appearance of our own volunteers, who are not much given to swaggering, a little crowd of amused boys was soon gathered, who followed the foreigner round with huge delight, having seen nothing so fine since the departure of the circus with its "Golden Chariot." Such of the military men of the Imperial service as business or pleasure may lead in this direction very rarely indeed flaunt around in their finery, as did our distinguished visitor from over the line; they come and go as other men do, without making much fuss, without any display of bright colours or gold lace, and consequently without being honoured with the notice and admiration of the boys and street idlers. But the gaudy plume and clanging scabbard of our Lieutenant attracted unwonted attention.

We regret to have to say that some unprincipled youngster, not having the fear of God and of the majesty of the United States of America before his eyes, so far forgot himself as to shout out as the apparition passed, "Say, boys, there goes Jeff Davis!" Furthermore, some extremely British Briton, stepping up to the stranger, asked, "What he was doing there with those clothes on;" and on being answered that he, the stranger, did not know that that was any of his business, replied indignantly that he would let him see whether or no it was any of his business. Such is the account current in this town as to this famous encounter. It is said that the Lieutenant soon after left the town of Woodstock, but whether in disgust at his treatment, or from fear of the rather vague threat above mentioned, we cannot say. Our wonder that a gentleman holding a commission in the United States regular army, the officers of which have borne a high reputation for education, politeness, and good sense, should be such a donkey as to have mentioned, or even given a second thought, to a matter so insignificant, is only surpassed by our wonder that the Houlton Times should have made itself ridiculous by affording place in its columns to a notice of what was worthy of nothing

more serious than a good natured laugh. The American Eagle must be a fragile bird if such a filip as this ruffles its plumage. Our neighbors had better beware that in their thin-skinned vanity they do not degrade it into a jackdaw.

The opportunity given the public to examine articles inside the Court House was very poor. The managers of the Society no doubt did the best they could under the circumstances; but we trust that next year an attempt will be made at improvement in this respect. The whole affair goes off in too hurried a manner; and some of the advantage of such an exhibition are consequently lost. A long tent, with a passage through the centre for visitors, and the articles ranged on both sides, would be much better than the several rooms of the Court House for exhibitors and spectators. In York County they have permanent buildings erected, and grounds set apart, for their County Shows. If Carleton cannot yet have the same it certainly can improve upon the past.

RIFLE PIC-NIC.—The Pic-Nic of Captain Baird's Company of Rifles took place on the Sheriff's Intervale on Friday, according to announcement. The day was a most lovely one, and with the amusements provided, passed off well. We have not heard the amount raised, but presume that it must be very considerable.

STIR AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—William Wells Brown, of Boston, the well-known colored author is now on his tour through the Canadas, encouraging and stimulating the colored people to self-elevation, sobriety and emigration from the cities and towns, to the W. S. Indies. The Prototype says he gave a very interesting lecture to the colored citizens in London, on Monday evening, on which occasion, a large number turned out to hear him. He urged his hearers to become tillers of the soil and said that to those who were unable to purchase land in Canada, the republic of Haiti offered a free homestead, equal citizenship with the natives, and all the privileges enjoyed by those born on the island. With regard to self-elevation, he urges his brethren to throw aside the use of intoxication drinks, give up the pipe and tobacco and devote their attention to the cultivation of their mind. The audience appeared to appreciate very highly the remarks of the speaker, and all felt that such lectures were calculated to accomplish much good among the colored population.

A BATTLE EXPECTED IN MISSOURI.—Jefferson City, Mo., Sep. 18.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes—"We have no definite reports from Lexington, but it is a settled fact that the place is infested by Gen. Price with some 15,000 Confederate troops. Good military authorities here are confident, however that the federal troops there have been reinforced, and that unless the place was taken yesterday it is safe.

Gen. Price is reported to have a large park of artillery, part of which are the guns taken from General Sigel at the Battle of Springfield. A part of Gen. Price's force is reported to be 40 miles from this city. His scouts have been seen 15 miles from here.

Gen McCullough, with 18,000 well armed men is reported to be advancing rapidly from the Southwest, in the direction of either Rolla or this City. Many think this will be the point of attack. Another object of this march is said to be to get down our troops to Rolla and other points, and prevent a junction, while Gen. Price is operating against Lexington and the capital, and if these plans are successful, then form a junction with Gen. Price.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.—Information from Fairfax, which has been received by the authorities, state that Beauregard is at that point with a command numbering 110 thousand. The estimate is based upon the number of rations daily distributed, and it is believed that it is reliable. They had an abundance of provisions, except coffee, which was only given to the advanced guard. Forage, however was scarce, all the hay and feed having to be transported from Manassas, and by reason of this cavalry arm of the service had suffered much. They had an abundance of artillery.

It has been stated by several of our contemporaries that the Russian government designs to connect the Asiatic and American possessions of the Empire with a telegraphic cable passing through Behring's straits. A Russian officer is about to be sent to the Northwest American coast to ascertain the most suitable place for a telegraphic depot.

The last Paris novelty is the milkmaid petticoat—red, gray or white, and worn over the dress.

It is calculated that there are 1,000 to 1,500 acres within ten miles of London under the strawberry crop.

The amount of money expended by the State of Massachusetts on account of the United States since the commencement of hostilities against the South, is a fraction over \$1,900,000.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUR

Despatches have been received at T Cochin China. They state that 500 or mites had suddenly attacked a French ment on the frontier, placed under the tion of M. Vial, a midshipman. This o ing but 25 sailors to defend the place ed himself in a fortified redoubt, wher an obstinate defence. The enemy, termined approached so close that for succeeded in killing two of the most for who led the attack. The loss of the produced a panic among the Cochin Cl they fled, leaving 33 dead or wounded ground.—The midshipman received round in the thigh, which is not consid gerous.

THE FUTURE KING OF GREAT BR the extremity of the Camp, slightly from the general mass of huts, and sta way up a gentle slope of grassy moun rather larger than the rest, very neat with a lawn and little garden round it the hut of the Prince of Wales. It w ly occupied by General Ridley, who r in another small mansion of the same nearer to head-quarters. The Prin role from the station across the Curr of this temporary wooden vilka, the Prince of Wales. But his Royal Hi already left, and was out with his regim in the green sloping valley, some mile the plain. To this spot therefore, rode, and remained attentively w guards while they were put through difficult maneuvers which one regim pabe of performing. Beyond one o peasants who happened to be passing hardly a single spectator in the plain sight was a suggestive one, though grand or very striking as a spectac ently it was only three mounted gent ing on at a regimental drill. Even t people present did not know that the sort was one of these three, or that officer with black craps on his arm of the regiment, who was so quick in of nel Percy's stentorian orders, and w such rigid attention among the priv company till the word "Officers at him and other time to rest and wip was the Prince of Wales, the fut England. Yet there he was, should or with privates Smith and Brown, after his company with as much car activity as all the rest of the capit

He looked, as he always does in remarkably well, perhaps a little certainly more robust and formed in than he did on that eventful morning ded from the Hero and won the hea of Halifax by standing under the the dockyard while his photograph The drill of the regiment and with it lasted continuously for some hour a so. It is quite superfluous to say dier Guards acquitted themselves of animation. Long and strict traini this superb corps to such a perfe that the whole regiment resembles of machinery in the solid, even pr every movement. The marching quick, and double time was real. When the drill was at last over the sort rode by the side of the Prince the corps marched back, and waite ment was dismissed, when both y His Royal Highness quarters.—L Corragh.

THE NEW PAMPHLET.—The sub new pamphlet issued in Paris on t entitled the "Emperor, Rome and Italy," implies that it is impossible at Rome anything else but a "Cob against the King of Italy, the Et French, civilization, progress, the liberty. Such a conspiracy cannot draw the French flag. France is draw her troops and the principle of tion will be strictly maintained. single guarantee, either moral or r has not been offered by the Italian the independence of the Sovereign Court of Rome obstinately persist appal will be made to the Roman Plebiscite will take place under the French army. If Victor Emmanuel to reign, on the following day the will be relieved by the Italian troop of Italy will publish the accordan between him and the Catholic vie to the independence of the Pope may then act as he pleases

ARRIVAL OF THE "P

CAPE R. The Persia, from Liverpool 14th ted 8 30 on Sunday morning. Political news unimportant.

BRITAIN.

The times ridicules the pass America, and says it will not see ends. The only complaint Engl in the matter is with regard to of leaving Lord Lyons to learn t ment from the newspapers. Movements were making of Can ry to their embarkment for Cu Russell writes to the Times was becoming master of his sit that the movements of Federalis