

Woodstock Journal.

Mechanics Institute
Box 162

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

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

NUMBER 27.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINTER.—The Belfast (Ireland) Mercury gives the following in relation to printers: "From high to low they are the same careless, light-hearted, clever, well-informed, reckless fellows—knowing how to act better than they do—nothing at times—everything if the occasion requires, or the fit takes them. No sooner are they comfortable in one town than they make tracks for another, even though they travel on 'hair space' means. And to what will they not turn their hands? 'We have seen,' says an American editor, 'one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in California, a lawyer in Missouri, a sheriff in Ohio, a boatman on a western canal, sailing a privateer, an auctioneer in New York, and a pressman in a great printing office.' Nor are these characteristics of the printer's confined to any country; they are everywhere the same. We have met them as lecturers, actors, traveling teachers, ventriloquists—in fact, everything. We have met on the tramp in this country members of this roving profession from all parts of the globe—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Germans and Swedes—and all apparently as much at home as in their own country. Ardent lovers of liberty, king-craft finds but little favor in their eyes. They are always with the people. When the Charlist excitement was raging in England, the most eloquent leaders in the movement were printers. When the barricades were raised in Paris, in 1848, the compositors cast their types into bullets and fired them at the royalists' troops. When the Americans were at war with Mexico, General Taylor's regiment was composed almost entirely of printers, and they were the bravest of his troops.

A farmer has furnished the Brookville Recorder with the following interesting information. He states that he raised thirteen tons, and twelve hundred weight of carrots, on two rods and twelve acres of land. The following is his manner of cultivation:—"In the fall I ploughed down a heavy coat of manure, then in the spring ploughed it as deep as it could be ploughed, then harrowed the ground quite smooth; again drilled it up two feet between each drill, and instead of sowing two rows on the top of the drill, as is generally done I only sowed one. In doing this when the plant is very small, I can get quite close to it with the drill harrow to keep down the weeds, as weeds are the principal things we have to contend with in raising carrots." In thinning them, I keep from five to six inches between each plant. In this way of raising carrots there is a great deal of labour saved which is commonly done with the hoe.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg to November 4, says that the work of preparing the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs, advances slowly and steadily. Most of the provincial committees placed the movement upon the ground of benevolent condescension accorded by the nobility to the serfs, but the military governor of Kazans in his address at the inauguration of the committee, took higher ground, and represented it as an act of strict justice and reparation due to the serfs, in compensation for what they have endured during long years of servitude. This is the sound view taken of the matter by the Emperor, who does not consider himself engaged in a scheme of philanthropy, but in securing long delayed justice to the masses of his subjects.

HARRIS COOL.—John Mitchell, whose success in reforming the institutions of his own country naturally inspires him with a renewed confidence in his ability to regulate the affairs of this, objects to the Old School Presbyterian Church in the South, as unfaithful to the interests of slavery, and

thinks that there is clergyman in the South "who ought to be invited to leave." Some of these native clergymen, whose ministrations have proved so unacceptable to this new comer, might go as far as to think that there are foreigners here who might leave without any serious detriment to the country, which managed to get along so well before they came on, as to make it more than probable that it could survive their departure.

CANADIAN KNIGHTS.—The Toronto Mirror says, four Canadian politicians have been graced by Her Majesty with the Order of Knighthood. Two of them—Sir L. H. Lafontaine and Sir B. P. Tache—are French Canadians; and the other two—Sir J. B. Robinson and Sir Allan N. Mac Nab—are Upper Canadians of Scotch and English descent. We have a Knight of Irish descent, though Baldwin and Hincks are eminently qualified for the distinction. Now, however, that a commencement has been made, we may see a more even distribution of honors.

ECLIPSES 1859.—There will be four eclipses of the sun in 1859 viz. a partial eclipse on the 24 of February, invisible here. A partial one on the 4th of March invisible here. Another on the 20th of July, partial and very small; it will end at 41 m. past 6 evening. Another one August 27th, visible only in the Great Southern Ocean. There will be two eclipses of the moon, the first one on the 17th of Feb. will be total. It will commence at 13 m. past 4 o'clock in the morning—middle 6 o'clock—and quarter before 8. The other one, Aug. 18th will not be visible here.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.—The London Times' correspondent writing from Rome, under date Nov. 15, says,—"The question of the French occupation stands according to the best information I have been able to obtain, pretty much as follows. The Papal government, that is to say, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, or perhaps I should say Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope, would like to get rid of their allies. They are of opinion that they could get on very well without French bayonets, and keep the peace with their own resources. In this belief it is thought they are mistaken. Persons well able to form a just appreciation of the situation, believe that disturbances would quickly follow the withdrawal of French troops. Of these there are now about 6000 in the Papal States, including, of course, those in this city. Were they to leave, the Swiss (of whom there are hardly 4000) would be all the government could depend upon, and they would not suffice. As to the Roman troops, I am positively assured that no reliance could be placed on them, and that they would be much more likely to join in a revolution than to co-operate in its suppression. The Roman army numbers, I believe, about 10,000. All these points considered, it is pretty evident that the French cannot yet be dispensed with, without danger to the existing order of things."

A MONSTER PRINTING OFFICE.—The Paris Imperial printing establishment possesses the type of fifty-six eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern. Also the type of sixteen European tongues which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different forms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 558 reams of paper, equivalent to 9268 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 600 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

New Zealand still continues to attract a good many immigrants from the Provinces. A brig, the Prince Edward, lately left Charlottetown for that destination with a large number of passengers, including many highly respectable, and intelligent members of the community. [Huller's Witness.]

General Williams made the handsome donation of £100 to the Wieders College. He also presented the Institution with the sword which he wore during the defence of Kers and with his own bust. These will be considered valuable in the eyes of all true Nova Scotians. [Ib.]

A PURGENT DIALOGUE.—Grocer—"Mr. Editor, I'll thank you to say that I keep the best groceries in the city."

Editor—"I'll thank you to supply my family with groceries gratis."

Grocer—"I thought you were glad to get something to fill up your paper."

Editor—"I thought you were glad to fill up store-rooms for nothing."

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Exit grocer in a rage, threatening to kill the paper.

GRAMMATICAL.—In a village school, recently, when the schoolers were parsing, the word wait occurred in the sentence.—The youngest who was up—a bright-eyed little fellow—puzzled over the word for a few minutes, he burst out with, "I can conjugate it.—Positive, wait; comparative waiter; superlative, waiting wax!"

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a fine young farmer to his sweetheart.

"No, indeed, you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet."

It is believed that five thousand persons in the United States live by selling quack medicines, and that ten times that number die annually by buying and swallowing them.

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 for all grades, from the school 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. 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, post masters and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADRESS: The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Country produce of almost every description will be taken at this office for arrears due the Journal, and for current subscriptions. Those who owe for more than one year who do not choose to avail themselves of this opportunity within a reasonable time, will find their accounts in the hands of a magistrate, to whom they will have to pay cash, not only for the respective amounts, but also for the necessary legal expenses. The Proprietor of the Journal has borne with delinquent subscribers until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. He wishes respectfully to inform them that this is the last warning that they will get from him.

Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, January 6, 1859.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our Fire Department does not occupy an amount of attention at all commensurate with the importance of the interest under its charge. In a wooden town like ours fire is the most destructive and most dreadful foe. No enemy can at all compare with it for insidiousness while in its indolency, for overwhelming power when once fully aroused, and for the fearful devastation which

it can make in a comparatively brief space of time. It frequently commences its attack in the night; it creeps on slowly and warily while we are wrapped in our soundest slumbers; and its progress is often before discovered, beyond the power of man to stay. In an hour it will level a whole city to the ground, and reduce its noblest edifices to ruins,—destroying property almost beyond computation, reducing thousands from competence to beggary, and driving them out, houseless wanderers in the world.

We do well to enlist a militia to watch and to fight this dreaded foe; but we do not well in this Town to show so little care for the organization, the discipline, the arming, and the mustering of that force. Our Fire Department is undoubtedly the most important branch of our military service. Every member of the community is interested that our Fire companies should be as well disciplined, as ready, and as effective as possible.

We had recently the pleasure of inspecting the engine house of No. 1 (Captain John Moore's) Engine Company of Fredericton. In the lower story of the house is the engine with every thing prepared for instant action, and with a party of men ready to take it at a moment's notice to the scene of action. The engine is kept in perfect order, being overhauled by the engineer almost daily. Over the engine room is another room for the engine company. It was formerly occupied as a police court, but has been given by the city authorities to this Engine Company.

The members of the company have at their own expense, and at a cost of fifty pounds, cleaned it, fitted up, painted, papered, ornamented and prepared it, as a place of meeting and recreation. The room is not yet finished and furnished; but when it is it will be not only a comfort but a credit to the company. They have pictures and maps sufficient to cover the walls from end to end, and from top to bottom.

They are engaged in instituting a library and reading room. A very fair collection of books has been made, and some thirty newspapers have been promised by various persons. When their preparations are concluded the company, numbering over seventy, will have a large, comfortable, neat, and well furnished room for discourse, and for social converse and recreation, with a good library and reading room. The effect of these will be to draw the young men of whom it is composed away from frivolous and injurious employments and amusements, and to place in their way the means of moral and intellectual improvement. The results of such wise provision for the mental wants of the young men will grow in extent year after year, and the time will come when its originators will reap the improved moral and intellectual tone of those brought within the range of their institution their full reward.

More attention should, we think, be paid to our Fire Brigade in this village. The engine is a very good one, and the company is composed of good material, though deficient, we understand, in number. But something more is required. It is required that the service should be made popular, and that every thing in connection with it should be brought to the highest state of efficiency. Means should be taken to provide supplies of water, or to make available in every part of the place the already existing supplies. The preparation for conflict with the devouring element should be considered a business, and a business of importance, and not a mere amusement. There is no material interest in which we should all be more concerned than this, for there is none which comes nearer home.

In these brief and hurried remarks we must not be understood as finding fault with existing organizations or regulations, but only as urging to further efforts in the same direction. Much, has no doubt, been already done; but these still remains much to do.

THE SAINT ANDREWS RAILWAY AND AROOSTOOK COUNTY.—The following article from the Aroostook Pioneer of the 21st instant, with the remarks subjected to it, have been handed to us with a request for publication. We readily comply, as we entirely agree with the writer as to the importance of securing for our railway the Aroostook trade.

Is New York nearer than Bangor?—Revolution in Aroostook Trade.
At present, freight, on the St. Andrews Railroad, is hauled from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, twenty miles,—then from Woodstock to Houlton, twelve—making thirty-two miles.

Within a year from this time the cars will come within seven miles of Houlton, probably, at all events within twelve—so that our hauling distance will be from seven to twelve miles, instead of thirty-two, as now.

Think of the prices heretofore paid by consumers on account of hauling freight from Bangor, 110 miles, and compare them with cost at present time, then think of the vastly improved condition of the southern and middle portions of Aroostook county, in relation to necessities and luxuries next year.

Mr. E. I. F. Nickerson, of Linneus, has embarked in general mercantile and forwarding business, between Saint Andrews and Houlton and vicinity, and is importing flour, fish, &c., &c., which he exchanges with traders and farmers for grain, shingles, etc., etc., and from him some idea has been had of the revolution in things.

Take the article of flour as an example. He purchased in New York, paid freight from New York to Saint Andrews, thirty cents per barrel.—St. Andrews to Howard Settlement, twenty-six cts.—Howard Settlement to Houlton, fifty cts. thus he pays from New York to Houlton but \$1.06 the barrel. We have heretofore paid an average of \$2.00 from Bangor to Houlton. Which is now nearest Houlton, Bangor or New York? Rather, how much nearer is New York?

St. Andrews is a great fish market. One ton of fresh cod-fish is now on the way to us, and we pay but half the price per lb. we usually have, and enjoy our chowders as much, quite as often, and at about as cheap rate as Bangoreans.

One day's drive places our shingles at a point from which they reach market at thirty-nine cents per thousand. You perceive Houlton and adjacent towns, may now be classed in the congregations of the blessed.

We can say we have a Railroad, for we already feel the benefits, advantages, saving, increase of comforts from the St. Andrews road. Would that our and your vicinity felt these benefits as immediately from the Aroostook Railroad! We shall, if politicians will consent to urge the general weal of the State, rather than hope to gain temporary political advantage from movements of opponents.

December 10. HORIZON.

The above brief allusion to facts gives a hint which we of this Province, and particularly the managers of the St. Andrews Road, should more than glance at.

Our interests are so closely connected,

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