

May 16,

CONNELL AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

On page 69 of the Reported Debates, Road Grants, and on a petition read by Mr. Thomas Murray, the Warden of the County of York, it is stated that Mr. Connell, in presence of the wisdom of New Brunswick, did say, "he was glad the question had come up, and that the special grants were the great duty which the county members met with, and that they would gladly be provided by the money could be appropriated in a way satisfaction, and expended where really The amounts were so small and the needs of the country for bridges and improvement of roads so great, that much annoyance from the attempt to distribute the money. In Carleton County one half the had heretofore been given to the municipality what had it done with it? Why, without to the actual wants of different localities, and until there was some law to guard the distribution of the money by municipality, he was not disposed to advocate of putting all the money into their hands. He and his colleagues had never discussed the division of the money. The special grants were that they should as a reserve fund to be used where the needs of particular localities, otherwise seemed to demand."

if the division of the special grants is a duty of such magnitude for the County Representatives, why do they not try the experiment of giving it to the Council to divide for one year, and get rid of the great difficulty they complain of? But no; they never made a complaint, nor even intimated the subject to the Council. It is my opinion Mr. Connell would rather keep that business under control, for the benefit of his own biased electioneering baits, his complaints of difficulty notwithstanding. Having his speech a little further down, he said in Carleton County one half of the had heretofore been given to the Municipality what had they done with it? Why, without to the actual wants of different localities, and until there was some law to guard the distribution of the money by municipality, he was not disposed to advocate of putting all the money into their hands. He and his colleagues had never discussed the division of the money. The special grants were that they should as a reserve fund to be used where the needs of particular localities, otherwise seemed to demand."

Councillors are such an ignorant, lazy, and regardless set of fellows as Mr. Connell makes them, so must the people be of them. Therefore that speech does not do very well for his constituents. It is that the division of the money by the Council has not always been by unanimous vote, and memory serves me right; the only objection to an equal division was made by the Hon. Mr. Allan. And I further make say that since the money has come through the hands of the Municipal Council of this County, distributed by them, it has done far more good than when it was divided and distributed to County Members. And a very good reason is shown why it is so. The Councillors in each parish live in most cases in the localities where the money is expended, and a knowledge of where it is most needed, and see if it is expended judiciously by the Councillors; for this reason the Commissioners more particular under the present system, were when the County members divided the money, then they were under no responsibility—now they are. He also says in his speech, "that until there is a law passed to the Councillors, he is not disposed to add the system of putting all the money into the hands of the Council, and sense of 18 men chosen to that parish is not equal to his Hon. C. Connell appears to think he is fully capable of best enough to manage this business of dividing the money, without a law to guard it."

not space nor time to go fully into this now, but I beg to join issue on this point: Hon. King Charles the 1st, and shall matter up some time not far in the future more words and I am done for the "He says that he was glad the question came up"—why, glad I ask. I think the apparent, and that his feelings toward Mr. Connell are hostile, was it not so he would have been glad of an opportunity of attacking his indifference toward their petitions for three years past is sufficient proof of his

Yours, &c.
A COUNCILLOR.

1861,

The Woodstock Journal.

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THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.

[From the Reporter May 10.]

The last number of the Woodstock Journal, in a letter signed James Edgar, and also in an Editorial written by the same gentleman, affords us a singular instance of the small portion of truth which is required in order to give adhesion to a long string of misrepresentations.—The reader will therefore excuse us if in self defence we are compelled to "begin at the beginning," and of the differences which have arisen between the Reporters of the late Debates.—Mr. Edgar in particular—and ourselves as their Publisher.

At the commencement of publishing the Debates last winter, we found the manuscripts of Mr. Edgar so carelessly written, we will add so execrably bad, that it became next to impossible to proceed with them at one half the ordinary speed of type-setting, and the despatch so necessary on the particular occasion. The proofs which we in the first instance furnished him were consequently far from clean, and thereupon he wrote us that he would not in future feel it his duty to correct our typographical errors. The question then arose with us, as to what was and what was not a typographical error under such extraordinary circumstances, and we showed samples of the manuscript to Wm. End, Esq., M. P. P. one of the published committee, who at once stated that it was not fit for a printing office. We did not however make a formal protest, and being unwilling to make further trouble, we submitted during the whole session to the drudgery of correcting, or endeavoring rather to guess at the appearance of scrawls which could not be made out by one of themselves—as we can prove—without the context!

At the close of the session Mr. Edgar went away without seeing or making any arrangement with us, in reference to the yet unwritten portion of the debates; but a gentleman here (Edward Miller, Esq.) informed us that he had appointed him his agent, and from him sometimes and sometimes through the Post Office, after unreasonable delays, we received the remainder of his manuscripts.

It was then that Mr. Edgar commenced sending us—along with his own written Reports—long extracts from the evidence taken before the Crown Land Committee, and already published from the Royal Gazette Office—as these extracts had been read in the House of Assembly. To this we for a time submitted, as these extracts might be supposed necessary to give point to the respective speaker's opinions; but when at length Mr. Edgar sent us "an extract" read by Mr. McIntosh, which would make over three columns of the printed Debates, (we had already printed one more than a column long from the same speech) we felt that the infliction was more than we had a right to bear, and we refused to publish it as whole, although we stated to Mr. Edgar's agent that we were willing to publish such extracts from the extract as he, the Agent, thought reasonable and proper under the circumstances. Had we proceeded with all the extracts we would have been compelled to publish the whole book referred to, as almost every word of it had previously been quoted as parts of their speeches, by the respective members. This offer Mr. Miller declined to comply with, from authority on the other side. The latter also informed us that Mr. Edgar had prohibited him from reading the proofs, and consequently it afterwards devolved upon us to issue to the best of our ability correct versions of the speeches, from the description of writing already alluded to.—indeed so bad was the scrawl, purposely, we fear made so, by Mr. Edgar, that when we carried it to the Hon. Mr. Allan, in order to have some blanks filled, which Mr. Edgar had left to be supplied by ourselves, he, Mr. Allan, declared his inability to read the connections!

Of the opinion entertained by the Reporters in reference to their own importance, and the belief that a publisher must render himself liable to their will, we may just add, that one of them explicitly stated, that as a matter of principle, and in adherence to our contract, we were bound to publish the whole of the Debates, or the adventures of Baron Munchausen, if they chose to furnish them, as read by a member, as a part of his speech in the House of Assembly! The public will readily perceive that under such an impression it would be madness for any one to tender for such work, when a simple combination between a single Member of the Legislature and a single Reporter—mark, we do not say this, was the case between Messrs. McIntosh and Edgar—would render the fulfilment of any contract utterly impossible.

As it is, we have published the late debate to an extent to which they have never before reached in this province; giving the whole speeches as reported, and also a great number of extracts, with all the necessary references to the pages of the Report and evidence alluded to. This we have done without the slightest indication of party feeling, as will readily be seen by a perusal of those extracts and references as they appear in the speeches of the respective members. A specimen of the writing furnished us by Mr. Edgar may be seen at our office, and we pledge ourselves to acknowledge that individual to be not less sincere than civil, if there be a single business man who can read it.

Here then we find Mr. Edgar furnishing us in the first place with manuscripts which neither Dr. Angus nor the noble personage said to have been his prompter could read; in the next leaving Fredericton without a personal interview; next contradicting us with matter which, if we had not

rejected it, he might have continued to impose upon us to the present day, and next forbidding his agent—who by the way coincides in our views about the extracts—to read the proofs, corrected as they were in our office.—Verily it becomes a man who has so selfishly and so uncourtously conducted his part as a Reporter, to find fault with the self-defensive conduct of the publisher.

Of all the impertinence in Mr. Edgar's editorial and letter, we can well afford to take no notice. He doubtless felt that it might prove beneficial for him to say something which would increase his popularity with the opposition. He also supposed that in leaving Fredericton, where he should have remained in order to fulfil his part of the contract, he would place us in an embarrassing position; and particularly so, as after leaving blanks in his manuscript, and directing us to quote matter not in our possession and which he neglected to furnish, he wrote to Mr. Miller not to attend to its correction, although it resembled more the scratchings of a hen in a garden than the penmanship of a professed writer. We can however assure him that the mean effort which he from the first made—urged on as he must have been by a party behind the curtain—to injure us as a publisher, will be as likely to injure himself as a Reporter.

With regard to the political partiality of which he accuses us, our sole answer is, that during a term of sixteen years, reporting in the Legislature we never were accused of giving a political preference to either one party or the other. Can Mr. Edgar in his short space of public service say as much? Nay can he say so in reference to the debates of the late session, a glance at which will satisfy either political friend or opponent that he has both in the extent and execution of his Reports proved himself a most thorough partisan; interlarding the debates with his own notes of admiration, whenever he thought they suited his party, and ever recording "a laugh," "loud laughter," "renewed laughter," or representing a liberal as speaking "excitedly" whenever he supposed it would tell to his disadvantage. (see pages 105, 106 and 108 of the debates)—lengthening out the speeches of some, and abridging, as Mr. Smith truly observed, those of others. Such a person we hope never to see again as an official Reporter in the House of Assembly; and we invite the public to examine his reports, in order that they may judge for themselves. To "mutilate" his Reports were indeed a work of supererogation.

Finally, if there be any precedent at home or abroad in the whole history of parliamentary Reporting and Publishing, for a similar trick with that attempted to be played upon us, such precedent is beyond the course of our reading.

We have to request that papers noticing Mr. Edgar's attack upon us, will also notice our reply.

New Advertisements.

RENFREW HOUSE!

THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodious Hotel lately erected by W. T. BAIRD, Esq., would inform his friends and the travelling public in general that it is now open for all those who will favor him with a call and hoping by strictly attending to the wants of his patrons he will merit the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

THOS. W. SMITH.
A commodious yard and stabling and a good Hostler always in attendance.
T. W. S.

Room Paper.

Of a Great Variety of PATTERNS, and at various prices,
Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's.
May 14.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & Land Company.
(LIMITED.)

Alteration of Trains.
On and after Monday, May 13, 1861, a mixed passenger and freight train will leave St. Andrews, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.45 A. M. Arriving at Canterbury at 2.30 P. M. Returning, will leave Canterbury, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M. arriving at St. Andrews at 3.10 P. M.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED per ship "Lampedo," a very large and varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
JOHN McDONALD.
Fredericton, May 8, 1861

Ex SCHOONER "INO."

HOURLY expected, ex schooner INO, from Boston, 20 Puncheons Alcohol. For sale low while landing, either in bond or duty paid, by
MYSHALL & RICHEY.
May 1, 1861;

New Store! New Store!

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he respectfully direct the attention of the public. The stock is very large and varied, consisting in part of—
Black, Coloured, and Fancy Dress Silks;
Black Silk for Cloaks;
Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls;
Black Lace Shawls;
A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles;
Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns;
Muslins, Prints, Brilliants, Marcellines;
Hosiery and Gloves, Alexander's best French Kid Gloves;
French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers;
Cloak Cloths;
Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Deeskins;
Moosefoot Tweeds, Table Linens;
Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c;
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats;
Fazels, Curtain Laces, Marcelline Quilts;
Crib Quilts, Damasks, Towelling, &c.
New Embroideries, Soft Chenille Hair Nets;
Silk Underclothing;
Gentlemen's Finishing Goods;
White French Shirts;
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.
P. McPEARE.
British House, F'ron, May 8, 1861.

NO. 81, KING STREET.

Spring Importations, 1861.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamers, via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves; English and American Parasols; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Deeskins, Tweeds, Russel Cord and Italian Cloth; Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in variety.

Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market—Terms—Cash and No Second Price.

M. McGUIRK, Jr.

UNION LINE!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning, (except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock.

Returning—Will leave Fredericton every morning, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock; connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and upper country.

As soon as the Freshet subsides, a Night Boat will be placed on the usual nights.

All Way Freight must be prepaid.
Not accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer.

THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT.
40 Dock street.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ILLUSTRATED Sketches of New Brunswick by E. J. RUSSELL, dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Mann as Sutton, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

Published Monthly, complete in twenty-four parts at 25 cents each part, containing two splendid Lithographic Drawings of Provincial Scenery and 16 pages of descriptive matter. For sale at

MILLER'S BOOK STORE.
Fredericton, May 3, 1861.

Decimal Currency Arithmetic.

A FURTHER supply of the second, or Sangster's National Arithmetic, in Decimal Currency, just received. The elementary Arithmetic expected soon, at

MILLER'S BOOK STORE.
April 24, 1861.

Removal.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by MRS. CROZIER, in MR. McCOY'S

BRICK BUILDING,

King Street.

where with a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass Ware, Paints

Oils & Nalls.

Together with a large assortment of New GOODS suited for this market, which will be sold on terms the most reasonable to suit the times.

VANWART & STEPHENSON.
Woodstock May 7th 1861.

Blue & White

Cotton Warps,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

Two Bales at
ROBERT BROWN'S.
Woodstock, May 9, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN

Has just received

PER ANTELOPE, HIS FIRST ARRIVAL

for the Season,

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,

—CONSISTING OF—

STUFFS, CALICOES

AND

Haberdashery,

and a general assortment of

SMALL WARES.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN'S

Second Importation!

SPECIAL ATTENTION

called to the assortment of

HATS, BONNETS,

—IN THE—

NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.

FEATHERS FLOWERS

AND

Bonnet Borders.

Parasols and Chenille Hair Nets.

Dress Trimmings, &c.,

Woodstock, May 9, 1861.

THE IMPORTED HORSE.

"Active"

WILL stand at the following places during the present season:

Near Burpee's Mill—May 20, 30; June 10, 19, 29; July 10.

At Churchill's, Little Presqu Shore—May 21, 31; June 11, 20; July 1, 11.

"Wheeler's Big Presqu Shore—May 22; June 1, 12, 21; July 2, 12.

"Woodstock—May 28, June 7, 17, 27; July 8, 18.

"Jacksontown—May 29; June 8, 18, 28; July 9.

This Horse is a

CLYDESDALE.

Raised in Scotland, stands 16½ hands high, with strong bone and muscle, combined with great action, and weighed when travelling

Over 1600 pounds.

The Subscriber is furnished with a number of certificates testifying to the number and quality of his stock, many of which have gained prizes and been sold at high prices—130 guineas having on one instance, been paid for a pair of unbroken three year old fillies of his get.

ROBERT BARCLAY.

Woodstock, May 4, 1861. 2mos

Milk Pans, Butter Crock.

NOW LANDING ex "John Barbour," from Liverpool:

500 dozen Milk Pans, white inside;
100 " Cream Crock, do;
30 " Jugs assorted sizes;
20 " Jars;
10 " Curd Crock;
100 " Flower Pots. Will be sold low Wholesale and Retail.

F. CLEMENTSON,
29, Dock street.

St. John, May 2, 1861.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrews Railway for Sale.

A LOT of a 100 feet square, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, now occupied by John S. Patterson, as a Hotel and Store at Canterbury, in the County of York, and adjacent to the Railway station.

For further particulars, apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P. on the premises; Messrs Sisson & Rainsford, St. Andrews, and the Subscribers at St. John.

J. R. MACSHANE, Barrister, J. H. AKERLY, April 25

CONCERT!

THE WOODSTOCK BRASS BAND

will give a CONCERT in the UNION HALL, at Upper Woodstock, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10th.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Estabrooke's Ambrotype Saloon or at the depot.

Woodstock May 9th 1861.

UNION LINE!



STEAM! STEAM! STEAM!

A STEAMER of the Union Line will run daily (except Sunday) between Fredericton and St. John, leaving Fredericton at 7 o'clock in the morning, and in daylight at 9 o'clock, in the morning, until further notice.
WM. FISHER, Agent.
Fredericton, April 24, 1861.