

# The Woodstock Journal.

Jan. 2nd,

Family ESTABLISHMENT, Regent streets, N. B.

respectfully intimate Woodstock and the he has just received a

American

being every variety of the Trade, consisting

ren's Spring and Sun- Flat Heels, qualities.

o. Cashmere, Elas- Patent, Enamelled Boots, Course and Fine's and Youth's Boots

ers in great variety NUFACTURE.

Serge, Prunella, and Patent, Enamelled Boots, Course and Fine's and Youth's Boots

arge assortment now on y small profit as our

nd Small Profits." R. GRAHAM (ster & Son.)

AQUA Insurance Company

PARTMENT. Hon. John M. Goodwin

JOBS. Miller, Shepley W.

in New Brunswick issue

St. John, both cash and

John C. Winslow, Agent for Woodstock.

Hardware

ND QUICK SALES!

est Stocks of PAINTS,

TINGS, MATERIALS, CROCERIES, &c., &c.

ware STORE, CHAS. E. SMITH,

PORTATIONS!

received per Steamer- "Lampedo,"

ENTER GOODS. nays, Mantles, Ribbons,

Gloves, Laces, Lace

from Boston—Skeleto

Paper.

Hugh Hay's.

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

NUMBER 24.

## "Woodstock Journal,"

IS an eight page weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and particularly to those of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria.

The primary objects at which the Journal aims in the present circumstances of the country are principally these:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and for the actual Settler! Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is far more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to go half a dollar an acre for them.

2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We need improvement in our Rivers, so as to facilitate internal navigation; and we need Railroads—the latter built if possible by private companies and not by Government in order to prevent jobbing, speculation and all the other evils which accompany the construction of public works by Government.

3. A system of Free Education for all, schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation. If there is any one thing which will wake the whole people from their apathy with respect to Education, and give them a living, feeling interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support.

4. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly, in order to destroy the illegitimate influence of the Executive, and check the degrading and noxious traffic between the *outs* and the *ins*.

5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a Legislative Union of the Lower Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as opposed to a federal union which would include Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in a representation in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that such a legislative union would remove many of the political evils and difficulties under which all these Provinces now labour—would give them increased strength, importance and influence—would tend to a more rapid development of their native wealth, afford a vast impetus to home industry and would effect more for the rapid progress of these colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we labour. We have always endeavored, and hope that we shall ever continue to endeavor to introduce and support in the arena of political, social and moral discussion a well, generous, and manly tone. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and creeds of men.

We shall give an unflinching support to free trade in whatever is within the bounds of human intellect, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to apprehend. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only the essence of independence and self reliance which is of the essence of individual and national nobility, but also that love of order and subordination which makes the fullest practical recognition of the great truth that the Law is superior to all, and that Freedom to be Freedom indeed must go hand in hand with Order.

The CONFEDERATE privateer *Sumpter* is a source of infinite trouble to the Government of the Northern States, and of intense grief to various of their naval commanders. Her exploits exceeded any recounted of the *Flying Dutchman*. She has been telegraphically captured and destroyed many times; she has been burned and destroyed many more. But alas! no sooner do Yankee merchants congratulate themselves on the end of the "peaky" thing, than they are startled by the cries of the newboys, announcing some other "piratical" exploit of the most irritating description. She is here, there, and everywhere—except where the Federal captains can catch her. Now calling at Havana, and now at St. Thomas, and now haunting her flag at St. Thomas, and now running into Kingston; dodging in and out among the West India Islands; she keeps we know not how many United States gun-boats on the qui vive, and has already destroyed the reputation of three or four naval officers. If she is not caught soon, the whole blockading fleet will have to leave the Southern coast and unadvisedly chase her down. Singly she is too much for any individual United States commander. The combined intelligence of the whole may succeed in terminating her destructive career. We say "may succeed," but such a result is by no means certain.—*Toronto Globe*.

There is a report afloat from Washington that Great Britain is not so particular about Mason and Slidell's surrender, but wants the north-east corner of Maine ceded to her in order that she may construct through it a great Military Railroad from Halifax to the Canadas. This is sensible and practical. We do not care to prompt her; but if there is anything else that she would like—say Nantuxet, Key West, or Washington Territory—now is her time to make the suggestion. She has us at a disadvantage, and may not in half a century find another so good an opportunity for having her own way. If her modesty does not stand in the way, she may drive a good business with us for the next few weeks; for if she refused anything she pleases to demand, it will not be our fault. We propose to give her full swing.

And now if we still have Statesmen or Generals who fancy that we can afford to let this Civil War run on through a year or two longer, we shall not attempt to set them right. If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.—*Tribune*.

A Job for TEN THOUSAND MEN.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* having advised the State of New York to raise immediately ten thousand men "for the purpose of seizing and holding Canada, in case the British Government should declare war with our Government," the *Montreal Gazette* thinks the *Journal* has rather a higher opinion of American soldiers than the *Gazette* entertains. It was laying out a large job for ten thousand men, certainly.—*Portland Argus*.

A Scotch Student supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of his examination, how he could discover a fool. "By the questions he would ask," was the prompt reply.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

### THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Government have called out one company of seventy-five men in each battalion of the Sedentary Militia. There are about five hundred battalions in Canada, Upper and Lower, and the call will produce between thirty and forty thousand men. The mere calling out of this number of militia involves a very large expenditure, and we are bound to believe that the step has not been taken lightly. We are entirely ignorant of the reasons which have produced it, and can only guess that instructions received by the *Jura* have caused the Government to regard the United States difficulty as more serious than they did before. Certain it is that communications from the Government, a day or two ago did not indicate that they thought thirty or forty men were necessary for the defence of the Province. An intimation from England that the arming of the militia was advisable, and perhaps, also, that the Imperial Government would bear the expense, may have led to the change of policy. The Government will doubtless supply the public with needful information on the point.

The call for men will be promptly met. Companies are being formed in every village and town, and the rural districts will soon begin to move. In a short time a very respectable force could be sent to guard the exposed points on the frontier, and the rest would speedily follow.—*Toronto Globe*.

There is a report afloat from Washington that Great Britain is not so particular about Mason and Slidell's surrender, but wants the north-east corner of Maine ceded to her in order that she may construct through it a great Military Railroad from Halifax to the Canadas. This is sensible and practical. We do not care to prompt her; but if there is anything else that she would like—say Nantuxet, Key West, or Washington Territory—now is her time to make the suggestion. She has us at a disadvantage, and may not in half a century find another so good an opportunity for having her own way. If her modesty does not stand in the way, she may drive a good business with us for the next few weeks; for if she refused anything she pleases to demand, it will not be our fault. We propose to give her full swing.

And now if we still have Statesmen or Generals who fancy that we can afford to let this Civil War run on through a year or two longer, we shall not attempt to set them right. If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.—*Tribune*.

A Job for TEN THOUSAND MEN.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* having advised the State of New York to raise immediately ten thousand men "for the purpose of seizing and holding Canada, in case the British Government should declare war with our Government," the *Montreal Gazette* thinks the *Journal* has rather a higher opinion of American soldiers than the *Gazette* entertains. It was laying out a large job for ten thousand men, certainly.—*Portland Argus*.

A Scotch Student supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of his examination, how he could discover a fool. "By the questions he would ask," was the prompt reply.

## RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

### UNDYING REVENGE IF FORCED TO GIVE UP MASON AND SLIDELL.

I was much struck with the deep spirit of animosity displayed by some friends of mine, for whom I entertain a great respect, in speaking of the probable action of Great Britain.—"If we are forced now, in our hour of weakness, to give up Slidell and Mason, I trust to God that every man in America will make a solemn resolve to let England feel the force of our resentment and an undying revenge when next she is involved in any difficulty." One of the gentlemen I allude to is a naval officer of high distinction, well known to all of us in England, and he, no doubt, spoke in the bitterness of knowing that the United States could not pretend to offer any resistance to the naval forces of Great Britain. He was moved probably rather by the importance of getting hold of the prisoners than by the mode in which they were taken, the latter being as new to him as it must be to every naval officer.

The Prince de Joinville speaks of the transaction with the profoundest regret, and evidently regards it as inexcusable, and the Orleans Princes share the sentiments of their uncle.

### DIVISIONS IN THE CABINET.

In the Cabinet there is division, so it is said, of opinion in reference to the course to be pursued. The President, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Chase, are said to be in favour of giving the captives up, Mr. Seward and others are believed to resist this, and to sustain the capture. Major General McClellan is easier in his mind now that the law has been laid down for him, but regular officers of experience in the army and navy view the plea in justification, and the cases in point, if any, with great suspicion. It is to them as if an officer who should seize Mr. Kosuth in his London villa by order of the Emperor of Austria were defended by a long legal argument to show that he was quite right, or as if any other violation of accepted principles were to be vindicated by law books and the authority of precedents. "The only thing that could have settled this matter properly," said an eminent person to me yesterday, "would have been the instant release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with an ample apology, and the dismissal of Captain Wilkes."

### AN AMERICAN ARMY EXPENSIVE.

There are at this moment 60,000 men in the service of the United States, who if not soldiers in its best sense, are certainly paid at the rate of nearly £60 per annum, with rations, clothing, &c., taking the pay at that of private alone. There are upwards of 600 pieces of artillery in the field, which cost something also. As to Generals, Brigadiers, officers of rank, and the like, their powers of drawing pay are beyond the conception of us poor Europeans, and show how much more valuable or expensive a fighting American citizen is than your ordinary Old World warrior. "Make war as expensive as possible," say some people, "and it will cease." But here it is rendered prodigiously expensive and does not cease.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.—His Excellency's proclamation sets forth distinctly that none but good officers are needed now. Men who only hold commissions for the honor of the thing in time of peace should at once resign and make way for those who are willing to work and fight. Every officer of the Sedentary Militia—even those not chosen for the first formed flank companies—should drill incessantly for that active service which may be required of them ere long. For it may be that twice the number of companies now called out may have to be formed—how speedily, none of us can tell.

What is Slavery now costing the United States? Two million a day for the support of the Army and Navy, and one million for the value which the labor of soldiers and sailors would create if devoted to peaceful productive employments. In all, we are now paying three millions of dollars a day, not to mention suffering and loss of health and life, for the privilege of keeping four millions of faithful friends of the Union enslaved to its deadly enemies. Is it not about time to put an end to the necessity for such an expenditure!—*Tribune*.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Advices by the *Niagara* state that the improvement reported in the London market has been maintained. Quebec timber had advanced 2d to 3d per foot; Saint John and other deals were also in demand. A John and other deals had brought £8 7s 6d cargo of St. John deals had brought £8 7s 6d for Spruce, £8 2s 6d for Pine, Boards realizing £8 12s 6d. Another cargo averaged £8 5s 6d for Spruce, £8 11s 6d for Pine, and Boards £8 12s 6d.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BROCKVILLE.—This town has raised one rifle corps, and efforts are being made to raise a second.

GALT.—Galt Rifle Company is rapidly filling up its ranks, and has attained to considerable proficiency in the drill. The Rifles for this company are expected during the ensuing week. The officers and others of the sedentary Militia are also drilling twice a week, and the drill-room is nightly attended by quite a number of spectators.—*Reporter*.

ST. MARYS.—Already a number of names have been enrolled for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Company in this village.

STRATFORD.—In this town two new rifle companies are being formed.

BRANTFORD.—In Brantford four military companies are being organized.—A Highland brigade, two rifle corps, and a cavalry corps.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE CORPS.—The companies of this Regiment have been increased to their full strength, and drill every night in rotation in the Victoria Hall.—*Montreal Herald*.

REGIMENT OF CHASSEURS.—We understand that the formation of a regiment of chasseurs by Mr. E. N. Duvornay is progressing rapidly, several hundred men having been already enrolled. It is proposed to increase the regiment to 500 strong, for service on the frontier, if required.—*Montreal Herald*.

FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT.—We have before mentioned that C. J. Coursol, Esq., had offered to form a regiment of 1000 men from the French Canadian societies. We believe that he has met with great success, upwards of five hundred having already been enrolled.—*Montreal Herald*.

ANOTHER FRENCH CANADIAN BATTALION.—A Battalion of French Canadians is about being organized in the Quebec Suburbs, by Joseph Duhamel, Esq., Advocate, to be known as the *Gerde Nationale*, and as soon as it is complete he will tender it to the Government.—*Montreal Herald*.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—We understand that Mr. Legge, civil engineer, has applied for His Excellency's permission to raise a volunteer company of Sappers and Miners, from amongst the carpenters, stone cutters, masons, &c., lately employed on the Victoria Bridge work, under the designation of the "Victoria Bridge Corps of Sappers and Miners." Should the requisite permission be granted, a finer and abler body of men for this particular aim of the service, it would be impossible to bring into the field. Their service would be at the disposal of Government for the construction of defensive works in any part of the Province.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Major Shanley has issued a notification for the purchase of two hundred and fifty horses, for the use of the Royal Artillery in Canada. The age is to be between four and six years, and the average height 15½ hands. The *Toronto papers* notice the arrival there of two officers in the Queen's service, whose object is the purchase of a large number of horses for artillery purposes.—*London News*.

### THE UNITED STATES PAY DAMAGES FOR A BRITISH SHIP.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the case of the British ship *Perthshire*, which was captured and detained by the United States steamer *Massachusetts* on the 9th of June last, on the misapprehension that she had run the blockade with a cargo of cotton from Mobile, reported a bill yesterday recommending Congress to reimburse the owner to the extent of his claim—£200 sterling—for the damage sustained by the error of the United States captain.

A WONDERFUL LOCK.—There is now in course of manufacture at Wolverhampton a new patent keyless lock, having 244,140,635 combinations. This lock is the invention of Count Kerschlan, a Frenchman, but is now the property in this country of Mr. Loysell. It has five rollers, and each roller is marked with twenty-five letters of the alphabet. If the letter at which it is set should be discovered, the exhausting of all the variations necessary in that case to the opening of the lock would require an immense expenditure of time. It is intended to place one of these locks upon some iron safe that are being made for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. In one of the safes it is proposed to place the sum of £500, which is to fall to the lot of the person who may be fortunate enough to effect an opening of the safe.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

## JOB PRINTING.

The JOURNAL OFFICE is supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored Papers, Card Paper, &c.; and Job Work of all kinds will be executed to order.

BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS, BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS, &c., &c.

LABELS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c. LAW & MAGISTRATES BLANKS ON HAND OR PRINTED TO ORDER, &c., &c., &c.

All letters on business should be addressed "PROPRIETOR JOURNAL,"

WOODSTOCK, N. B. and correspondence for the paper should be addressed "EDITOR JOURNAL,"

and in both cases INVARIABLY POST-PAID.

Office in the third story of Owen Kelly's New Brick Building, north side of King St., over the British House.

all sorts of possibilities, though, there are may want to sell off a 30 or 40