

The Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1861.

NUMBER 32.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The primary objects which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are—

1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wild lands.

2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication.

3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.

4. 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 being supported by Direct Taxation.

While the Journal labors for these primary objects it does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into the arena of politics a generous, sound and manly tone of discussion—to promote sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank yet genial criticism of men and their words and deeds—to encourage freedom of thought and speech—to develop in our people a sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.

The Woodstock Journal is published every Thursday morning at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, one and three quarter dollars each. Clubs of six, one dollar and a half each. Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. Terms: terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, \$2 1/2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year, \$3, will be charged.

Foreign postage, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

To say person who makes up a club at the above rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

No subscription taken for less than half a year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY THE YEAR. A Column, \$36. Half Column, \$24. Third of Column, 16. Quarter Column, 14. Cards, not exceeding four lines, six each additional line 50 cents. BY THE HALF YEAR. One third less than by the year. BY THE QUARTER. One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Square of 12 lines or less insertion, 75 cents. Four—each succeeding insertion, 25 " For each line above twelve, 1st insertion, 6 " each succeeding insertion, 2 " When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

N. B.—No advertisements, or "Special Notices," inserted in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING.

The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c.; Job work of all kinds will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.

Hand Bills from a Sheet to sixteenth Sheet, as much smaller as may be desired.

BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS.

PAMPHLETS. CATALOGUES. LABELS, OPALY RINGS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BLANK CHEQUES, ORDERS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, &c. PROGRAMMES. BILL HEADS, &c.

LAW and MAGISTRATES' BANKS on hand or printed to order, &c., &c., &c.

All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B., and invariably postpaid.

The Journal Office is in the second story of Mr. Abner Bull's three story building, on Queen Street, directly over the shop of Vanwart & Stephenson. Entrance at the End.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c. Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House. Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH

has removed his

RESIDENCE

to the house next below Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 23, 1860.

CAST IRON RIFLE CANNON.

The London Engineer, of January 4, states that Mr. Baskley Britten had repeatedly made good practice with cast iron cannon which had been fired, and submitted by him to the British government as far back as 1854.

Experiments with such cannon have been recently conducted by Mr. Britten, on a scale of such magnitude as to test the question in the most thorough manner.

Two 93 pounders, four 32 pounders, and three 68 pounders have been fully tested. These were ordinary cast iron service guns, taken at random from the military store, and rifled without being strengthened by any addition of bands, &c.

The work of rifling one gun can be executed in about ten hours, at a cost of only five dollars. Elongated projectiles, weighing 15 lbs., were fired from the 9 pounders, 48 lbs. were fired from the 32 pounders, and 90 lb. projectiles were fired from the 68 pounders.

The charge of powder was only one-half of that employed for common guns, being only 5 lbs. for the 32 pounders, and 7 1/2 lbs. for the 68 pounder. Fifty four rounds were fired from the 9 pounders; three hundred from the 32 pounders, and the same number from the heavy 68 pounders.

Four of the guns were submitted to very severe tests, to ascertain what they would stand. The 32 pounders were fired with ten rounds of service shell of 38 lbs.; then ten rounds with shells each 72 lbs.; then ten rounds of solid shot 96 lbs. each. The 68 pounders were submitted to three similar courses of ten rounds each; two of the sources were with shells of 90 and 135 lbs., and one with a solid shot of 180 lbs.

Not one of these guns was injured by these trials. An ordinary smooth bore cannon, firing round shot with a charge of 10 lbs. of powder, and having an elevation of 10 degrees, has an average range of 2,700 yards.

The same gun when rifled, and firing a 45 lb. shell with a charge of 5 lbs. of powder, at an elevation of 10 deg., had an average range of 3,300 yards. The precision of the rifled gun was also incomparably superior to the smooth bore; the deviation of the latter ranged from 14 to 40 yards while that of the former was between 0 and 3 yards.

It thus appears, that by rifling common and smooth-bored cast-iron guns, their efficiency is more than doubled, with smaller charges of powder. With such guns, the shells and shot must be elongated to obtain the results desired.

GEN. PICTON'S DETERMINATION.—I once heard an anecdote of Picton, from an officer who was himself at Waterloo. Picton, I was told by this officer, was wounded the day before the battle of Waterloo, but had concealed his hurt, and with the most heroic fortitude, remained in the field. During the night, however, the agony of the wound obliged him to send for a surgeon, who remained with him till dawn, and on leaving, Picton thus addressed him:—You say that my wound is dangerous—mortal; that I am unfit for duty; and must be represented so to the Duke?

Such is my opinion, said the medical man. I think it would be impossible for you to take command of your division.

Leave me to judge of that, said Picton, and in the meanwhile allow me to ask you a question. From your long knowledge of me, do you consider me capable of strictly keeping my word?

I have every cause to believe so, returned the surgeon. But why the question, Sir Thomas?

Simply for this reason, returned Picton, that I made up my mind to be in the field with my brigade; and I give you my word of honour, both as a gentleman and a soldier, that if you place me in your report as unfit for duty, I will shoot you with my own hand.

The surgeon shrugged his shoulders, shook Picton by the hand, and withdrew.

The gallant General's name was omitted amongst the wounded; and as his wish had often been expressed that he might die amidst the blaze of battle, he was gratified.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—M. de Sevastioff, who has passed three years at Mount Athos, engaged in photographing the curiosities of art preserved there, has just returned with no less than 4,500 designs, representing views of all the convents, with their curious and interesting architectural features; manuscripts of the great antiquity, paintings produced many centuries ago, all have been copied with the most scrupulous fidelity. He has reproduced entire MS. bibles page by page, with all their naive illuminations; complete plans of churches, from original designs by unknown artists; geographical maps, which date from the earliest Christian times. There are also collections of splendid initials letters taken from antique manuscripts, church ornaments of various epochs.

The total shipment of gold from England to America amounts to nearly £3,000,000 since Nov. 23th

THE ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

The following is the paragraph from the *Cork Examiner* already alluded to:

"The intention of the Government to abolish the office of the Viceroy is questioned by politicians whose authority is of considerable weight, and an altogether different solution of the difficulty—at least for the time—is talked of as probable. It is said that the appointment will be vested in a person of no less importance than the Prince of Wales. It will at once be seen that the present position of his Royal Highness is different from the heir apparent to the throne of many preceding reigns, as his rank gives him precedence of his father, who is only Prince Consort. By placing the Prince of Wales in the office of Viceroy of Ireland an awkward situation would, it is said, be got rid of, and a compliment paid to the people of Ireland. We only give the above as the opinion of persons who are well informed on what we may term political probabilities."

It may be proper to state that the *Examiner* is the property of and is principally conducted by Mr. J. F. Maguire.

LEAPING.—If the footmarks of a good horse that has galloped over turf be measured, it will be found that in every stride his four feet have covered a space of twenty-two feet. If in cold blood, he is very gently cantered at a common sheep-hurdle, without any ditch on one side of it or the other, it will be found that he has cleared, or rather has not been able to help clearing, from ten to twelve feet. In Egypt, an antelope, chased by hounds, on coming suddenly to a little crack or crevice in the ground, caused by the heat of the sun, has been observed at a bound to clear thirty feet, and yet, on approaching a high wall the same animal slackens his pace, stops for a second, and then pops over it.—*Sir. E. B. Stead.*

A rustic having gone to Carlton Hill observatory, near Edinburgh, to get a sight of the moon, after a glance, drew away his head to wipe his eyes, and in the interval, the end of the telescope suddenly fell down, as if instead of pointing to the heavens, pointed down to the earth. The rustic's surprise was unutterable when he again looked through, and beheld the sign of a public house at a short distance, with the customary declaration, 'Edinburgh ale, etc.' He started back and exclaimed: 'Edinburgh ale in the moon! Guide preserve, us that beents all.'

The *Rocky Mountain News* is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of revolvers hangs over the sanctum-sanctum, within reach of the editor. Three ominous-looking guns rest in the corner. Depending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with something that would shoot lying near him.

INDULGENCE.—The coolest people we know of are the newspaper patrons, who send you a few lines of advertisement, and accompany them with a yard or two of puff, which they request you to insert in the editorial column, gratis! This is like paying a shopkeeper for a pound of sugar and asking him to throw in a barrel of flour.

To Subscribers.

The very large number of our subscribers who are in arrears two years and upwards, are informed that preparations are being made to place their accounts in the hands of a justice.

Journal Office, Jan. 29.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

THE CROWN LANDS, AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Whatever way the contest of parties in the coming session of the Assembly, and whatever way the fate of various measures which various persons, from proper motives or improper, are urging upon its attention, there is one question which demands its immediate and attentive consideration, and concerning the settlement of which there should be no delay.

Some better mode of managing our Crown Lands, of preserving them for the purposes of actual settlement, and of preventing these land monopolies which are every day retarding the settlement of the country, the increase of our population, and the promotion of our industrial prosperity, it is the imperative and pressing duty of the Legislature to find. We are all talking about immigration and immigration schemes, about the settlement of the wilderness, and the development of some agricultural resources; and all the while our Crown Lands of the abundance and fertility and availability of which we are boasting among ourselves, and preaching to the emigrating class of the old country, are being day by day rapidly bought up or secured by speculators and non-producers. It is high time that the country should be awakened to this fact. These things are done so quietly that the general public know little about them. Indeed, the process is so gradual and is one with which we have long been so familiar that it is only on making an aggregate of the cases which come to one's knowledge that one is struck with the importance of the fact. We do not know so much of the land monopolising movement in other districts as in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. But of these we can speak most decidedly. Every day brings us fresh information on this matter; every day almost furnishes us with new cases of Crown Lands bought or obtained for purposes of speculation. Whether it is that the Regulations are not sufficiently stringent, or that the officials do not insist upon a sufficiently strict obedience to them, it is beyond all doubt, that thousands upon thousands of acres of the most valuable and available of our settling lands, are passing out of the possession of the government without any corresponding progress in their settlement, and with the effect of retarding decidedly future settlement of the localities in which they are situated. Some of those whose mouths are most filled with the common cries about the settlement of the country, and whose positions are such as to impose upon them much more than upon others the duty of watching the public interests, are the greatest offenders, if offence it can be called. The conviction is forced upon all candid on-lookers that the Law and the Crown Land Regulations are habitually and scandalously evaded. We presume that not ten persons in the province will dissent from the proposition that while the Crown Lands are the property of the Province the only legitimate purpose for which the Province can use them is the promotion of settlement. It is high time that this principle should receive a practical recognition by the Legislature. We are prepared to go to carry it out, to its legitimate result, which is simply this,—that no Crown Land should be disposed of by Government except for purposes of actual settlement. Whether free grants to actual settlers should be made in some cases, or in all; whether payment should be accepted by labour on the roads, as at present; or whether a money payment, either at the time of sale, or by instalment,—are questions of detail only, and in no wise affect the principal question. First of all let the Legislature put an end to the conversion of the public domain to the uses of non-residents and speculators. This can be done by withholding the issue of grants until a series of years of actual possession, occupation and improvement by the applicant, and by sternly forbidding all lands applied for in respect to which there is not a strict compliance with these conditions.

What reasonable objection can be urged to the sale of Crown Lands to actual settlers alone? The money put into the Treasury by the sales to non-residents is a comparative trifle; and will not compensate the country for one tenth part of the injury done in the retardation of settlement by the locking up of tracts of land in the hands of speculators. The policy which allows the continuance of this baneful system is absurd and suicidal. Every new settler is worth to the country more than the price of hundreds of acres of Crown lands. He increases the Revenue, he adds to the general prosperity, and he attracts other settlers to our shores. The true policy, and the only true policy is, *The Crown Lands for the settlers, and for the settlers alone.*