

Institute
Geo. F. Johnson

The Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

NUMBER 23.

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

"Woodstock Journal,"

It 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 main object in this matter is to draw the eye of the Colonist to the vast tracts of land, and to show that it is far more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to go half a dollar a acre for them.
2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We would improve 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 anxious state of life between the courts and the law.
5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a Legislative Union with the Province of 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 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 House of Assembly, social and moral discussion, a bold, generous and manly tone. We aim to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and creeds of men. We shall give an unflinching support to free inquiry into whatever is within the bounds of human intellect, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to grapple with. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only that feeling of independence and self reliance which is 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.

SUBSCRIPTION.
The Journal is published on Thursdays, at Woodstock, N. B., by WILLIAM EDGAR, Proprietor.

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Single Copies, \$2 a year
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" " " " " " 1.50

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All letters on business should be addressed to PROPRIETOR JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B.
And correspondence for the paper should be addressed to EDITOR JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

And in all 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.

GIVE ME THE PEOPLE

Some love the glow of outward show;
Some love mere wealth, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When lik'd to hard or haughty feeling?
What'er we're told, the nobler gold
Is truth of heart and manly dealing.
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
More fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.
A lowly roof may give us profit;
That lowly flowers are often fairest;
And trees, whose bark is hard and dark,
May yield us fruit and bloom the rarest!
There's worth as sure 'neath garments poor,
As e'er adorned a lofter station;
And minds as just as those we trust,
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation!
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
More fashion's smile, and try to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE N. B. REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The Colors recently procured for the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, were presented at the Institute last evening. The Hall was filled to overflowing shortly after 7 o'clock, and hundreds of people retired unable to procure admittance. Large numbers of those present remained standing during the whole of the evening, it being impossible to obtain seats for all who gained admittance.

The Volunteers in and about the City attended in large force and made quite an interesting appearance. About 8 o'clock, Captain Rankine's Company, carrying the Colors, entered the Hall, and marched upon the platform, the City Band playing "British Grenadiers." The Colors were then unfurled, the Band playing "Rule Britannia."

Lieut. Col. Thurgar informed the audience that the Colors were now to be presented in the name of the Ladies of St. John; and he called upon Rev. Dr. Gray to consecrate them.

The Address of Presentation was delivered, extempore, by Lieut. Col. Gray. He spoke (an unusual thing for him) so low as to be heard quite indistinctly in the further part of the house. Addressing himself to the officers and men of the Artillery, he said that he was honored by the command of the Ladies of the City and County to represent them on this occasion. What, he asked, is the purpose that has brought us together? What have we come here to see? This banner, (pointing to the dark blue banner) beautiful as it is, is but the product of the worm; the work upon it that of frail, though, perhaps, young and beautiful hands. Yet it lives, it moves, it is the embodiment of the triumphs and glories of the arms of England. This unstained banner of your country's honor is about to be committed to your care, are you prepared to receive it and maintain the purity of its unsullied character? It has waved triumphantly in Spain and France, and India, in every quarter of the globe, and whether carried forward to glorious victory or borne back in honorable retreat, it has never been stained—on its folds no bar sinister shows it to have been disgraced. You, Volunteers, are not asked to carry this flag beyond the confines of your own Province; you are asked to stand by your own homes, to defend, if need be, those dear ones who look to you for support and protection. In the heart of every truly brave man, there will be, I am sure, a warm response to the prayer made this evening, that the dark cloud which now hovers over our country may be averted; but if called upon, not one of you would for a moment hesitate to discharge your duties as becomes men, in the face of danger, difficulty and death. In you are embodied the elements of the three great nations from which our forefathers came. Each of them has its peculiar characters. The Irishman is quick, fearless, joyous and obedient. He fights with a light heart, for he loves it; his joyous temperament sustains him in many a trying situation, while his ready obedience to command impels him forward at the call of duty.

The Scotchman fights for the love of home, one of the strongest feelings of his breast, and no matter what beautiful country or sunny land he may be in, no kinder appears to him like his own, no clan like his, and his heart ever recurs with warm feeling to the mossy heath and barren moors of his native land; and for that land he sheds his blood with ready willingness. The Englishman fights because it is a duty he has done. Gloomy, savage, almost relentless, face to face with the foe, he knows no

and whether victorious or beaten, to him it is the same, he perseveres with equal determination. Alford really, as you should be to maintain the integrity of that flag, under which he who seeks protection is sure to find it or a nation to avenge his wrongs. Mr. Gray then alluded to the date, 1793, on the flags, commending the principles of the loyalists, and ended by asking the volunteers if they were prepared faithfully, manfully, and fearlessly to preserve the colors which were to be presented to them.

In response Lieut. Col. Foster replied as follows:
"COLONEL GRAY—In the absence of Colonel Hays, our commanding officer, who was invited by the Committee of Arrangements to take his part in the ceremonies on this occasion, it becomes my duty, on behalf of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunners of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, to return their warmest thanks for the munificent gift which they have this night received at the hands of Miss Gray, from the Ladies of the City and County of Saint John.

These Colors come to our hands unstained. In their virgin purity, fresh from the hands of youth and innocence, we receive them; most faithfully will we defend them, and whatever difficulties may arise, in consequence of the present most unhappy condition of political affairs on this Continent, we shall endeavor with the blessing of Almighty God, to transmit them to our successors untarnished.

The nucleus of our Regiment dates its organization from the 4th day of May, 1793; ten short years subsequent to the landing of the Loyalists, and was known as the Loyal Artillery. Its ranks, to the number of ninety-four, were filled by a body of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and British Americans, comprising the principal merchants and ship-owners of the city at that period; men, of whose moral worth, any community in the world might feel justly proud.

Its first Captain was John Colville, founder of the late commercial firm of Crookshank and Johnston. Its first Sergeant was the venerable and highly-esteemed, John Ward.

Our avocations are those of peace. Our several duties and positions, in life preclude that close application to the study of Military affairs, which is expected and required from those whose lives are devoted to the profession of arms, consequently, we should not be expected to possess that thorough knowledge of all those little niceties of Military etiquette, which are by some considered so essentially necessary.

We are all willing and desirous to learn, and ready at all times to give a cheerful response to the orders of our superior officers;—none, other than weak minds, would smile at our imperfections, and none but imbeciles would, under our peculiar circumstances, jeeringly apply to us the term unilitary.

When the honor of our Queen or the interests of our country demand our active services, under the guiding hand of the most High, those services will be rendered. From our progenitors, we inherit those principles of Loyalty and Patriotism by which they were governed. As the descendants of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and British American Loyalists, we are proud of our nationality; and thank that merciful Providence who has made us the subjects of a Sovereign, whose manifold virtues, as Daughter, Wife, Mother or Queen, entitled her to the fullest confidence of all her subjects, as well as to the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world.

Miss Gray then presented the flags to Lieutenant Hunter, and Lieutenant M. H. Peters, the "juniors" of the Regiment, simply saying that she made the presentation.

The colors were then marched into the ranks the Band playing "God save the Queen,"—after which three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Lieutenant Governor and three for the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Thurgar thanked the Rev. Dr. Gray for his attendance and assistance.

SETTLEMENT AND ADMISSION OF STATES.

The following table will be found interesting, as containing very briefly a correct chronological statement of the dates at which the old States were settled, and the younger ones admitted into the Union.

- 1607. Virginia settled by the English.
- 1610. New York settled by the Dutch.
- 1620. Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
- 1623. New Hampshire settled by the English.
- 1624. New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
- 1628. Delaware settled by the Swedes and Poles.
- 1633. Connecticut settled by the English.
- 1635. Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
- 1636. Rhode Island settled by the English.
- 1639. North Carolina settled by the English.
- 1670. South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
- 1681. Pennsylvania settled by English Quakers.
- 1732. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.
- 1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
- 1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
- 1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
- 1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
- 1811. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- 1815. Indiana admitted into the Union.
- 1816. Mississippi admitted into the Union.
- 1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
- 1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
- 1820. Maine admitted into the Union.
- 1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
- 1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.
- 1837. Michigan admitted into the Union.
- 1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
- 1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
- 1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
- 1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
- 1850. California admitted into the Union.
- 1854. Minnesota admitted into the Union.
- 1857. Oregon admitted into the Union.
- 1861. Kansas admitted into the Union.

ARTEMAS WARD IN THE ARMY.—As I previously informed you, I am a captain of the Baldwinville Company. I fit gradually but unobtrusively from drummer's secretary to my present position. But I found the ranks wasn't full by no means, and commenced to recruit. Having noist general desire on the part of the young men who are in the Crisis to wear epiplets, I determined to have my company exclusively of officers, every body to rank as brigadier general. The idea was among the various questions I put to recruits:—

Do you know a masked battery from a chunk of gingerbread?
Do you know an epilet from a piece of ehik?
If I trust you with a real gun, how many men of your own company do you spec you can manage to kill during the war?
How you ever heard of General Price, of Missouri, and can you avoid similar accidents in case of battle?
How you ever had the mesels, and if so, how many?
How are you now?
Show me your tung, &c., &c. Sum of the questions was sarkastikal.

We are progressing purty well with our drill. As all our commanding officers, there ain't no jealousy, and as we air all exceedin' smart, it ain't worth while to try to outstrip each other. The idea of a company composed exclusively of commanders in chief originated, I spose, skurely need say, in those Branes. Coside red as a idee, I flatter myself it is purty hefty. We've got all the tacketies at our tungs en ds, but what we particularly eksel in its restin' as, but we can rest muskits with any body.

Our corps will do its duty. We're Colambly—we fight for the stars. We'll be chopped into sass. We'll exhibit our cought-tales. We'll fight till there's not a foe left of us but our little toes, and even they shall defiantly wiggle.

"Ever of thee." A. WARD.

AN UNWORTHY TALENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND A REBUKE.—There is one mean of the United States, now abroad, and doing his best to conciliate English feeling towards us, who will regret to see the following imprudent and superfluous taunt, in the speech of Governor Andrus, at the dinner given by Capt. Wilkes:

"That there may be nothing left to crown the exultation, Commodore Wilkes fired his shot across the bows of the ship that bore the British lion at its head." (Cheers.)

A popular preacher received so many pair of slippers from the female part of his congregation, that he got to fancy himself a couple.

The geological character of the rock on which drunkards split is said to be quartz.

on all sorts of possibilities. Larger farm owners may want to sell off a 30 or 40 acre