

Institute Box 162

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NUMBER 34.

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 object 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, Two dollars a year.
 Clubs of six, one and three quarters dollars each.
 Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.
 These 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.
 Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.
 To any 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, \$26.	Half Column, \$24.
Third of Column, 16.	Quarter Column 14.

Cards, not exceeding four lines, 50 cents.
 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.

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Square of 12 lines or less insertion, 25 cents.
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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 a sixteenth Sheet, or as much smaller as may be desired.

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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.

TO READERS.

NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor of the **JOURNAL READING ROOM** calls attention to the opportunity which that Room affords all who desire to keep themselves posted up in the news of the day, or have an hour or two a day to devote to reading. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, and with a selection of the best United States papers, including the New York Daily Tribune, the New York Times, the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Recently there have been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News, Willinger's and Smith's European Times (Liverpool), and the London Punch. Other newspapers and magazines will be added as the increase to the subscription list renders it justifiable. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter commenced with Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter. Woodstock, Oct. 11th, 1860.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Friday Feb. 15.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
 On the reading of the 5th paragraph of the proposed reply to his Excellency's Speech, which runs thus:

"5. We unite with Your Excellency in the expression of our satisfaction in the progress which has been made in the organization of a local Military Force, and at the soldier like appearance of the Volunteers present during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

MR. GRAY said that the volunteer force of the Province had not been fairly entitled. When on the occasion of the Prince's visit they had been called out to supply the place of regular troops, in the absence of the latter, and appeared uniformed at their own expense, and received no remuneration for the time thus spent, he thought that they were entitled to much more care and consideration than they had received. They had not been properly countenanced and supported, and he understood from Colonel Foster, who had taken much interest in the force, and much trouble in endeavoring to promote their interests, that his correspondence with the Adjutant General was most unsatisfactory, and such as to discourage the volunteers in their efforts. This Province had not taken a proper interest in the movement. While in Nova Scotia, in which such a force was not so necessary as in New Brunswick two thousand pounds had been appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for its encouragement, here but three hundred were asked for that purpose. If more was not done the movement would entirely fail. He would be sorry to think that the volunteers had been led on to spend time and means in disciplining and uniforming themselves to accomplish nothing more than the trifling display of last summer. Their spirit ought not to be chilled by the indifference of the government. In the absence of the Report of the Adjutant General he should not remark further upon the subject. The Province was likely to have in the course of the present year a visit from another member of the Royal Family. He trusted that the Government or Legislature would take steps to have the vessel to which Prince Alfred belongs come into the Bay of Fundy and into the harbor of St. John, and not have him brought there in a small steamer, as was the Prince of Wales, thus tending to confirm and perpetuate the well known prejudice in the British Navy against the Bay. The harbor was quite as safe as that of Halifax; and yet it was regarded in the navy as insecure; and thus, when the Prince of Wales visited us he was brought over from Windsor in the *Styr*, a small steamer. He hoped that in the event of a visit from Prince Alfred the government would, if necessary, represent to Her Majesty that the harbor of St. John was capable of accommodating vessels of the largest size, so that his own vessel would be brought in, a step which would go far to dispel the unfortunate prejudice which exists concerning the Bay of Fundy and the harbour itself. This ignorance about the Province went to absurd lengths. He recently observed in a leading commercial English paper a statement in a letter that Anderson, the fugitive slave, could not be brought from Canada to a port in New Brunswick without travelling four hundred miles on snow shoes. He was afraid to say much more about the Speech, lest he should be accused of talking about nothing.—It was almost the same as that of last year; and he complimented the Government on the ingenuity shown in varying the expressions in Speeches on almost precisely the same subjects. The Speech he was surprised to see, contained nothing about any scheme of immigration to be laid before the Legislature. With respect to the improvement of the Grammar Schools, anything connected with education he had never looked upon as a matter of party and he should give the Government in the maturing of any measure upon that subject his most cordial aid.

The Provincial Secretary said that his hon. colleague being a Colonel in the Militia, and interested in the force, had, of course, to say something on that subject, and had actually not shown in his remarks nearly so much zeal as he expected. When the Report of the Adjutant General came in the gallant colonel would have an opportunity to ventilate the subject more fully. The Government had actually expended about £550 on the service. The £300 voted last year was merely for drill Sergeants, and those had been provided for the different companies. Providing drill rooms would be a matter for further consideration, and most likely the Government would ask a larger sum this year than last. The statement about Anderson was of course incorrect; but the gentleman who made it should not be cen-

sured so severely as had been the case, for he (Provincial Secretary) knew him to be a person much interested in the Province, and one whose principal object in writing about the Anderson matter was to draw the attention of the British authorities and the public to the necessity of a Railway communication between Canada and the lower Provinces.

Below we give the debate upon the address in reply to the seventh and fourteenth sections of his Excellency's Speech.

The seventh section runs thus:—

"7. It is satisfactory to be informed that the Railway from Saint John to Shediac has been opened for traffic, and we hope that the character of the Road and the regularity and safety with which Trains have been run, will ensure public confidence; it is also gratifying to learn that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate."

MR. LAWRENCE said that the statements in the Speech concerning the Railway were very indefinite, and afforded no information that could be satisfactory to any one. It told them that the Road had been opened, a fact which almost the youngest school-boy in the Province knew. He did expect to hear that the Road was not only "opened" but "fully completed," and the construction account closed, and that steps had been taken to consolidate the management with the Board of Works. They were told that the earnings of the road had exceeded the estimate. He was not aware that there had been any estimate of the earnings of the Road. If the earnings were indeed so great it was a source of gratification; and he thought that the Government ought to have been prepared with a scheme for the extension of the Road. He was prepared to go for the extension; and if they brought in a good scheme, and one which would not give themselves much connection with the management, he would be prepared to support it. He regretted that the Speech was no more definite on this matter.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that the estimate spoken of was an estimate of £12,500 to be taken from the general revenue to aid in paying the interest on the debentures. The actual amount taken was £3,300, and if £2,500 which was in the hands of the Railway Commissioners had been paid over before the end of the past year, the general revenues would have been called upon for no more than about £800. The net earnings had been £10,500. In answer to several questions the Provincial Secretary explained that a balance of the Impost Fund of £7,000 from the previous year, with the 1 post duties and the earnings of the Road for the last year paid the interest upon the debentures, except the sum of £8,300, which was taken from the general Revenue.

MR. TIBBETS said that he was not satisfied with the language of the Speech on this subject; he should like to see something in it to indicate what had been actually done. He had expected some scheme for the extension of the Road. As the accounts were made up no later than the 31st October, they would show nothing of the effect on the earnings of the Road of the snows of this winter. It appeared also that the expenses of the whole staff of officials had been borne by the construction account, and that only those actually engaged in running the trains, and so on, had been supported from the earnings of the Road.—It was a very poor road indeed that would not pay the engine drivers. The Secretary's defence of the misstatement of the English writer who talked about bringing Anderson four hundred miles on snow shoes was very poor. People ought to be well posted before they undertook to write about the country. There was nothing in the world that would so much intimidate British capitalists from investing their money in public works in this country as such statements as that. He himself had recently travelled from Riviere du Loup to Tobique in two days. The address would pass, because there was nothing in it.

MR. WILMOT said that if the statement made by the Secretary as to the earnings of the road were correct, he was most agreeably disappointed, but remembering that after the cost of the construction had been estimated, the House was last winter informed that fifteen per cent more would have to be added, he should not take the favorable account of the Secretary for granted, but should wait till he could see the figures. If the statement were correct, and the road doing so well, he must blame the Government for not being prepared with a scheme to carry out its extension.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—"We have plenty of Legislation for that now."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the fifteen per cent addition arose from a miscalculation in the estimate of the Engineers; but the earnings of the Road were not a matter of estimate at all, but of fact. They had now plenty of law for the extension of the Road; but when they found the United States and Canada in a position to meet

them, it would be time enough to commence extending the Railway towards those countries.—Extraordinary events had occurred during the last year, it was impossible to tell what might happen during the present. He thought that whether the States or Canada was at present in a position to unite with us in Railway construction, and that it would be better for us to wait to see the effects of what we had done before extending our Road. If it became desirable to extend it there was law enough now for it.

The paragraph was then agreed to; as were the six following. The fourteenth paragraph was then read. It is as follows:

"14. Fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the increase of our population and the settlement of the Province, we will consider whether additional measures may not be adopted to attain an object so desirable."

MR. ALLEN said he would like to hear the Attorney General on this extraordinary paragraph. This matter of immigration and settlement was of the very first importance; it was so considered this last year, and had been discussed very fully, and its importance urged upon the Legislature. It was a most singular thing, then, that the government had no scheme, but seemed prepared to receive one from that House. It was the duty of the Government to introduce the measure, and they should not throw the responsibility upon the House. It was made a ground of attack against the Street Government in 1854, that they had not done sufficient for immigration; and again in 1857 the Gray Government were attacked on the same ground, although they had not left the matter entirely to the House, but had actually prepared and brought forward a scheme, which he was not aware had been improved on since. He did not find that the men who had made these attacks, when they were now in power, had prepared any measure. He put it to the House whether that was the way in which the administration should meet this matter—that they should shirk it, and endeavor to throw upon the House the responsibility of preparing any scheme which might be desired. He intended to move an amendment to this paragraph, placing the responsibility of initiating the matter upon the Executive; and he should ask the House to pronounce upon that amendment. If hon. members wanted the government to take no responsibility in the matter let them say so; but he wished to have their opinion recorded, that hereafter it might be known what the duty of a Government was,—whether important measures which the country called for, were to be left to take their chance among individual members, and whether the Executive were to shirk their duty unless driven to it. He held that it was the duty of the Government to prepare such measures; and in confirmation of that opinion he should refer to the dispatch of Earl Gray, dated March 31st, 1847, and laid before the House in 1848, in which he quotes and adopts the language of Lord Sydenham. He says: "In my opinion by far the most serious defect in the government is the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to attempt to occupy the attention of the country upon real improvements, or to lead the legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the colony."—He (Mr. Allen) would ask the House if this subject of immigration was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the country? If Earl Gray was right, as had been universally admitted, why had the Government shirked this duty, and put such language in this Speech as that it "will afford the Government sincere satisfaction if the House shall be able to devise means to promote immigration?" Earl Gray says again: "It does not appear to have occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted." Was there, then, no improvement needed in the matter of the settlement of our Crown lands?—Had we as many immigrants as we wanted. Was our population so large and our lands so thoroughly settled, that nothing more was to be done and the Government had no "improvement to suggest?" He would ask every hon. member if knowing and acknowledging these principles and facts they were prepared to say that the Government would be allowed to shirk their duty? If they were, then this would be a rule to all future Governments, altho' it had not been acknowledged as a rule for former administrations. He would ask the Attorney General why he did not not ask Earl Grey's views of the duties of a Government, not a single idea of which he (Attorney General) had not approved. These principles were surely as correct to-day as they were in 1854 or 1857.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—They have not been acted upon.

MR. ALLEN.—It did not matter that they had not always been acted upon. Earl Grey's despatch was good law yet. If other Governments had done wrong in neglecting those prin-