

Woodstock Journal.

Mechanic Month 162

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

NUMBER 35.

OUR PAPER.

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

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

Single copies, Two dollars a year.
Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each.
Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.
N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS: The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS.

By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive issues. These thorough copies of this number were issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

Life Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Pictorial Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the Journal very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and either the Water Cure or Pictorial, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

House of Assembly.

Debate on the Post Office Bill.

(Reported for the Journal.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. Botsford in the chair.
On the question put that the Bill be read section by section.

Mr. Williston said that in bringing forward this Bill for the abolition of the office of political Postmaster General he was actuated by no feeling against either the present occupant or the two former occupants of this office, but by a desire to abolish an useless encumbrance upon the body politic. Members would agree with him that there was too much Executive influence on the floor of the House. With only forty-one members in the House, they had at the beginning of the session seven Executive Councilors. He did not find fault with the Government for filling up all these offices, for he believed that were the opposition to go into power they would do precisely the same thing; the office of Postmaster General, he regretted to say, had been first filled by the party with whom he usually acted. The Post Office is the most intricate and important of the departments. Take the most able and astute member on the floor of the House; would he be able in the short time any one Government remained in power to grapple successfully with the duties of the office? He believed not; and the office should therefore be in the hands of a man bred up to it. In no other colony except Canada was there a political Postmaster General; there was none in Nova Scotia, and none in the great colonies of Australia. It was an unfortunate day for New Brunswick when the department was taken from the hands of Mr. Howe—a man

who had been bred up to it from his infancy.—The cost of the department last year was £1430; and this was taken out of the hard earnings of the people of a country which was poor and not progressing. The financial state of the Province was a matter of serious importance. We had now a debt of £330,000; upon which we paid an annual interest of £50,000; a daily interest of £137. This was a debt of four pounds on every man, woman, and child in New Brunswick. And yet we paid £1400 a year to keep up this fifth wheel of the Government coach! About £70,000 was required to meet the permanent grants fixed by law. Here was at once a sum of £120,000 fixed upon us; while our whole Revenue last year was but £120,000; and people are leaving the Province instead of coming into it. It was really a most serious question how the expenditures of future years are to be met. He believed that the result would be that we should have to force Municipal institutions on the people whether they liked them or not, and to make the various Municipalities support their roads, bridges, and schools by direct taxation; or else the Government would have to impose a land tax. Looking upon what we were coming to he was prepared to go farther than to abolish this useless office; he would get rid of the office of Solicitor General, and with even more of them. Three Executive Councilors were enough on the floor of the House. The Executive had now too much influence there. These seven Executive Councilors had probably seven thick-and-thin supporters; then there were seven expectants of these offices, who probably had their other seven. This made twenty-eight in all; where then was the independence of the House!

Hon. Mr. Smith.—O, there's a "Third Party!" (Great Laughter.)
Mr. Williston.—It was the wish of the country that the office should be abolished. The press on both sides were for the abolition. And were they to set themselves up in opposition to the wishes of the people? They must meet their engagements; and in order to do this it was their duty to lop off all useless offices. He would warn gentlemen from the rural districts that unless means were taken they would have to submit to a land tax for the payment of the interest on the Railway money.

Mr. End would like to hear from the hon. member from Kent (Mr. M'Phelim) on this Bill. As he was the first Postmaster General he should commence; and then the second, or late, Postmaster General, should follow; and the third, or present, Postmaster General top off (Laughter.)

Mr. M'Phelim said that he declined speaking just at present.

Mr. Wilmot said that he had never been very favorable to the original establishment of this office. He was one of three who voted against the passing of the Act in the first place. But that its repeal would save the country from ruin he very much doubted. He felt as Mr. Williston did about the financial condition of the country. He felt that there never was in this Province so injurious a measure passed as that which bought out Jackson and authorized the building of the Shediac Railroad. Our condition was bad, and we were going downwards. He believed the Shediac line would not pay working expenses. But unless they were prepared to adopt some course of policy beyond this Bill he did not see that it would be of any service to pass it. The responsibility resting now upon a Government was very great; he should be sorry to take upon himself the responsibility of a Government at this time. Unless some means were taken to avoid it the Province would fall into ruin.

Mr. End said that before the debate proceeded farther he would to prevent members falling into a quagmire read the

votes upon the Act establishing the office when first introduced.—The hon. member then read them from the Journals, and concluded with some facetious remarks upon the expansive quality of members' consciences, which he likened to Canada stockings—which fitted snugly the leg of an infant and of a full grown man.

Hon. Provincial Secretary Tilley said that as both Mr. Williston and Mr. Wilmot had referred to financial matters he should do so too. Even if there was £60,000 interest on the debt to pay the people would not have to pay the amount provided by the Revenue Bill of 1854 of the Government of Mr. Wilmot—£209,000. This year there would be required but £164,000. He referred to this because these bugbears which they had just heard would go broad and hurt our credit. Members when speaking of these matters should not give them a color which did not belong to them. The fears which had been expressed he considered groundless. He did not think facts here out Williston's remarks respecting members being thick-and-thin supporters of either side of the House.—He would not anticipate his financial statements, which he hoped to make before the end of the week; but he would say that he should be able to show that the Government would be able to meet their engagements without adding much to the burdens of the country. Mr. Williston, in order to prevent the ruin of the country proposed to do away with a few heads of departments. Now with respect to the Post Office, the excess of expenditure over revenue in 1856 was £6,000. In 1858, notwithstanding the creation of the Postmaster Generalship, the excess was but £6,200, while the mail accommodation to the public was greatly increased. Mr. Kerr had alluded the other day to the time at which the Post Office was self-sustaining. But look at the accommodation now offered to the public. Every week some thirty or forty thousand newspapers were carried through the Province free; while in every section of the Province, even the most remote and hidden, Post or Way Offices were now established; supplied by weekly, tri-weekly, or even daily mails.—The sum drawn from the general revenue for the support of the Post Office was large; but the accommodation afforded, especially in the rural districts, was also great.—Mr. Williston said that the change in the department cost annually £1400. This sum included the salaries of the Clerks.—But there had been no increase in the number of the clerks; when the office was first filled Mr. M'Phelim brought three clerks from the office in St. John.—All the increase was the salary and travelling expenses of the Postmaster General. He (Mr. Tilley) appreciated Mr. Howe; but it was impossible for the same man to discharge the duties of the local office in St. John and of the Postmaster General in the Government or in opposition—in the House or out of it, he should be prepared to defend the change which had made the Postmaster General a political officer and member of the Government.—No department in the Province required more of the time of its chief. His whole time and energy should be devoted to it. In view of all the uncertainties of public life, alluded to by Mr. Williston, he was still in favor of the new system.

Mr. Gray said that he never had any doubt about the propriety of making the Post Office political. On every occasion he had sustained the principle, and he was prepared now to sustain it. He did not believe that every little inconvenience which maladministration in the office might cause should be allowed to militate against the general principle. It was a sound principle that the public officers should be directly responsible to the public through this House. He wanted to see the Executive Councilors filling the heads

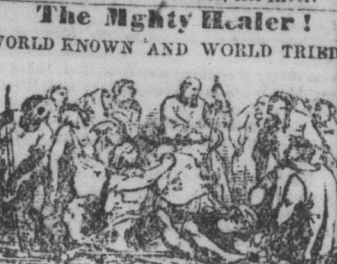
of departments, and occupying seats on the floor of the House. The system carried within itself the remedy for any evils which might spring out of it. Most of the complaints against the Post Office arose from irregular delivery of mails, and the cause was in the conduct of the Governments of the adjoining Provinces. He did not know that the increased expense in the department exceeded the increase in convenience to the public. One reason urged for the creation of the office was the number of applications from Postmasters for increase of salary. Members might call to mind, as an example, of how little attention a non-political officer met in the House, of an instance in which Mr. Howe was called upon for advice concerning increase of these salaries, and in which his recommendation, though founded upon, and accompanied with, the fullest and most reliable and valuable information, was treated by the House with the most perfect contempt. After all the question was not so much what the department costs, as to what extent it promotes the public convenience.—Mr. Gray went on to remark in view of the financial topics admitted into the speeches of preceding speakers, that it would be better should all extraneous matter be banished. In opposing this Bill he did not express any support of the Government. He believed that the departmental system would ultimately work well. Instead of turning the heads of departments off the floor of the House he would increase the representation; for he considered this House a school of politics and for the study of public affairs.—The man who spent a few years here in retiring again to their respective localities would carry with them a most valuable political training and knowledge of public affairs.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said that he had had experience enough in the department to teach him two things; first, that we must have a political Postmaster Generalship; secondly, that it would never do for him to hold it. (Great laughter.) "His own interest taught him the latter." Mr. Williston had given two reasons for the abolition of the office. The first was that there were too many Executive Councilors in the House. But if there were seven Executive Councilors here without office, and they could appoint seven more persons to the public department, would not they have more influence than the Executive at present exert. The influence would be greater, while the labor and responsibilities would be less. To carry out Mr. Williston's principle the Executive Councilor's must be entirely removed from the floor of the House. Mr. Williston had been unhappy in his reference to Nova Scotia as being without a political Postmaster General. This Province had been suffering from that very fact. The Post office in Nova Scotia instead of being governed by a responsible chief, was governed by the contractors who carried the mails (hear hear.) The Postmaster General dare not stir to anything for fear of the contractors, who were in the Assembly or had influence in it. It was well known that we had been paying Nova Scotia £1000 a year for which we got no return. Bags containing the New Brunswick mails were loaded by the Cunard Steamer at Halifax, and although they did not require to be opened, but merely to be checked, yet they were delayed in the Halifax Post office until their own mails had been opened, sorted, made up, and dispatched over all Nova Scotia, and then our mails were forwarded three hours after and then sent by express at our expense (Shame! Shame!) For carrying the mails across the Bay of Fundy the arrangement was that we should pay £500 and Nova Scotia £500. But because we carried the through correspondence of Nova Scotia—their correspondence with Canada and the United States—their receipts on this account were twelve times ours. None of these things were attended

to until the appointment of a political Postmaster General. Then we had been carrying the British mail for Canada back and forward through the Province, and had received nothing in return.
Mr. End.—Don't they carry ours in return?

Hon. Mr. Speaker.—He would show that they could not. The Canadian mails to Britain had to go through New Brunswick, particularly in winter. Now it was evident that if Canada carried its New Brunswick mail to the boundary line between the two Provinces, and we carried our Canada mail in the same way to the boundary between the two Provinces, the arrangement would be fair and just. But we not only carried our own Canada mail to the borders of Canada, and carried back the mails from Canada for distribution throughout the Province, but we also carried the through mails of Canada—the mails going to that country from Great Britain, and the mails coming from Great Britain to that country. And Canada made no return by carrying through mails for us, because we had none to send through her. When in Canada he had called the attention of the Canadian Postmaster General to this injustice. That gentleman did not attempt to justify it, but said that the fault was in the Imperial Government, which required the mails to be carried through New Brunswick. Then a change took place; the mails were forwarded to Canada in summer by the St. Lawrence Steamers. Still the winter mails were carried through New Brunswick. Within a few months another change has taken place by which the mails were sent through the United States, so that we were relieved from the burden. He had no doubt but that the Canadian Government would have made us a compensation had the old arrangement continued. But he could not say as much for Nova Scotia. The difference arose from the fact that in Canada he applied to a Postmaster General who was a member of that Govt. and responsible to the Assembly, and who would be supported by the weight of the Govt., while in Nova Scotia he applied to a man who had no political position and power, who was under the direction chiefly of a committee of the House, and who dared not turn this way or that for fear of the contractors. At the time of his resignation he was about to address the Govt. of Nova Scotia directly on the subject; and believed that his successor would have to adopt that plan.—Mr. Speaker ridiculed the notion of Mr. Howe being bred up to his work from infancy. Without finding fault he would say that he thought him too good natured to deal with sharpness with the men with whom he came in contact. The press had said a great deal about his (Mr. Speaker's) neglect of the office. But he did not care for these attacks; he could allow them to pass, and when the proper time arrived he prepared to answer for himself. When he went into the office he thought it his duty before making any organic changes to learn the routine of the department. He had prepared a set of Regulations in which every instruction in every branch of the service that could be required by postmasters and Way Office keepers was set forth. The expense of the department had not been increased by the change more than twenty or thirty pounds above the salary of the chief. The papers had said a great deal about the postage imposed on magazines. But the Act authorized the charging of three times as much as had been exacted. Mr. Howe had let them pass through the office free with a law to the contrary staring him in the face. The Government could diminish the rate, but could not abolish it. Nineteen twentieths of the weight of our mails were newspapers and printed matter which were carried free. How was it with respect to magazines? The Steamer Admiral would bring over from Boston trunk loads of them as freight. The booksellers

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, &c. And all diseases that have been established in the system for years.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St., N. Y.
W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, N. B.
R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beardsley and Falls; S. P. Grosvenor, Eel River.



Holloway's Ointment.

The free admissions of all nations, as well as the verdict of a leading hospital of the day as well as the New World, stamp this wonderful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering humanity. Its penetrating qualities are more marvellous, through the external orifice of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal disease; and all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is Nature's great ally.

Erysipelas & Salt Rheum.

Are two of the most common and virulent diseases prevalent on this continent, to these Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the poison and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, & Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have obstinately refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful agent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Rising from a bad state of the blood or other diseases are cured, and a clear transparent surface regained by the action of this Ointment. It surmounts many of the most difficult and other toilet appliances in order to dispel rashes and other disfigurements on the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of this prevalent stubborn disorder is eradicated locally, entirely by the use of this emollient; warm applications should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariably.

The Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Scalds, Eruptions, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Itch, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless words "Holloway, New York and London," are inscribed as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or the same may be plainly seen by holding the pot to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party guilty of counterfeiting the medicines or the same knowing them to be spurious.

So d at the Manufacturing of Professor LOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and respectable Druggists and Dealers in fine throughout the United States and civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, 1 sh.

There is considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
WILLIAM T. BAIRD,
Agent for Woodstock.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

of every variety,
150 Kilby Street, - Boston.

FRENCH & BROWN, Agents.

All assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates.

Ad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of Province.

Wm. H. John, N.B.; by Wm. Thompson, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES AND ONIONS.—10 BBLs. Aldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls. 1 bbl. Pickles.

For sale by MYSHRALL & RICHEY, Woodstock, Nov. 10, 1858.

SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the Country that they are prepared to execute orders for FLOUR deliverable at Saint John, and forward the same by Railway.

Orders at St. John will not exceed the prices in St. John.

Orders by this route will be taken to take delivery of the goods at the depot at Howard Settlement and provide the transportation from that place.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER, Woodstock, Dec. 1, 1858.

n St. John put each number up in a wrapper, and sent the whole load over the Province, post free. And this while our own and British pamphlets actually were charged postage! The Government therefore ordered the imposition of postage, but had, under the authority of the Act, decreased, the rate fixed in the Law five thirds. He would put it to the good sense of the House if they had not done as they should! We were now carrying through New Brunswick Canadian and Nova Scotian newspapers free, while our papers going into these Provinces had to pay postage. Would not the appointment of a political Postmaster General lead to a different arrangement? He could say, and the interests and wishes of the public would require him to say, — If you will not carry our papers free, we shall charge yours. He would mention another matter in which the efforts of a political Postmaster General would be required. It was generally understood that there was an arrangement between our Government and that of the United States by which the mail matter of both countries was carried in the other without preparation being required, each Government retaining for his share the amount collected within its territories. Our Government carried out this arrangement in good faith. But soon from the United States Postal department was issued requiring preparation of letters sent into New Brunswick. When the attention of the United States Government was called to this it was said to be a mistake, and another order repealing the first, was issued. But when the first order was published everywhere, and brought most fully under the notice of the public, the latter was posted up only in a few corners, where but few would notice it. Besides this, as the United States postmasters were partly paid by a percentage on postage collected it was ever their interests to have letters prepaid. The result was that they collected much more postage than we did. Again, we carried through mails for Prince Edward's Island; but that Province carried none for us. — Many of our disadvantages arose from the geographical position of New Brunswick. They would be remedied by the assiduous and persistent efforts of a political Postmaster General. — Hon. Mr. Speaker went on to show the inconvenience of having an Executive Council not composed of heads of departments, who would have to call these heads into their councils in order to procure from them information concerning these departments. He made a general defence of the departmental system, and proceeded to speak of the expense of the Post Office. In the State of Maine there was last year a deficit in Post Office of £8000. Yet Maine had three times our population, had railroads on which many of the mails were carried, and had no more extensive country over which to carry mails than New Brunswick. There was not in the world a country which for the same population the same amount of mail accommodation was given as in New Brunswick. (Hear, hear.) Under the old system if a new way office was wanted it had to be got by a resolution on the floor of the House, which gave occasion for the practice of the log-rolling system. One fact might be mentioned as significant — Mr. Howe during the whole time that he was at the head of the department never once visited the post and way offices throughout the Province. — Mr. Williston had said that the people would call them to account. — Well; he had met the people on the hustings six times, and he was prepared to meet them again. Did the people conclude to leave him at home it was their privilege to do so, and he would have no right to complain. The forty-one men now on the floor of the house were not the only set of men in this country fit to legislate for it. — The hon. Speaker concluded with a warm eulogy on parliamentary and responsible government, and upon the results which they produced upon the general intelligence and intellect of the community.

Progress was then reported. WEDNESDAY, Feby. 23. At two P.M. the House again went into committee on Mr. Williston's Bill for the abolition of the political Postmaster Generalship. Mr. Gilbert in the chair. Mr. Wilmot said that he had a few words to say in reply to remarks made in the debate yesterday. — He then went on to defend himself against the charge of inconsistency. Hon. Mr. Tilley had charged him with changing his opinion respecting the building of railways by Government. In 1852 the question of the inter-colonial line was before the country. The only person from St. John then in the Government was Mr. Hazen. It was thought that in a question so deeply important as this line and its route the great commercial emporium of the Province should be fully represented in the Government. He therefore accepted office, feeling that this matter was of far more importance than any merely party or political question. If he was inconsistent it was with a view to the promotion of the interests of the Province. — With respect to the Bill up of the office of Postmaster General by the former Fisher Government they certainly never offered it to him; but he was given to understand, through a channel which could not be doubted, that he could have the office. Hon. Mr. Tilley. — I never heard of it. Mr. Wilmot. — He did not care whether the Secretary had heard of it or not; he said it from a source which he would not name, but which he could not doubt. — The Province was running extravagantly into debt. He was at one time burnt in effigy in St. John for opposition to the railway schemes of the day. He had always thought that the building of a railway to Shediac, in the direction of a line of road which would not support a daily stage, was folly. If he had afterwards taken another course, and agreed to the contract with Jackson, it was only upon a footing which the present Attorney General had declared to be safe in any part of the Province, — pledging the Province to the extent of only £3000 a mile. When Mr. Tilley spoke of the large revenue, and the great taxation by the Tariff Bill of 1854, he (Mr. T.) seemed scarcely to recollect all the circumstances in connection with that Revenue Act. Mr. Tilley's own Estimates in 1855 made the revenue £10,000 short of what was needed. Hon. Mr. Tilley. — But the Reciprocity Act had been passed in the meanwhile. Mr. Wilmot. — Well; he was only looking at the Secretary's own arrangements. The Revenue Bill of 1854 taxed certain unenumerated articles 7½ per cent; Mr. Tilley's Revenue Bill of 1855 made them 10 per cent. In 1856 he had supported Mr. Tilley in the election for St. John as a Protectionist. What did he do in his Revenue Bill of '55? Certain articles which the Government of '54 thought could be manufactured cheaply and profitably in this Province, and which in fact under that tariff were sold more cheaply than now, were taxed 20 per cent. The Secretary in his tariff of '55 reduced them to 15 per cent. In 1854 the Partelow Government announced that the Province was virtually out of debt. A debt of £40,000 to the Bank of British North America, but not then due, had been paid off in anticipation, and the one per cent. Loan Duty was repealed. Now the Province was in the position that it was issuing Debentures to raise money to pay the interest on its debt. Hon. Mr. Tilley denied this assertion, and some sparring took place between the two members, the exact purport of which we could not understand. Mr. Wilmot continued. — When the accounts came in they would see. The Shediac Railway would not, he believed, pay running expenses. If instead of building that line the efforts of the Province had been turned to making a railway connection with the Canadian railways, or those of the United States, there would have been a profitable investment. But when the Government of Nova Scotia invited negotiations for an union of the Shediac line with theirs, our Government never even gave them an answer. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that he could promise to lay in a few days the estimate before the House, when a full and satisfactory explanation of the financial condition of the Province would be given. He should then have an opportunity to reply to the hon. member. Mr. McAdam made some remarks in favor of railways; and expressed himself as opposed to the Bill before the committee. Hon. Attorney General said that he was prepared to show that it was Mr. Wilmot and his friends who had led the Province into the present railway scheme. He was not afraid of our debts. — With respect to the filling up of the Postmaster Generalship of by the Government in 1855 — when he could conscientiously state that that Government went out of office in 1856 he had not made up his mind as to the propriety of making it political. Now that he had seen the working of it he was satisfied that the change was a good one; but at that time he was not convinced of it. In the framing of the Bill his Government had used such terms that even after its passage the subject was open to inquiry. Mr. McPheilm said that all parties were responsible for the erection of the office of Postmaster General, as all had voted for it. He thought that his own appointment was not an injudicious one. He had to begin at the very foundation of the department, and he believed that every measure which he had adopted would become a fixture in the department. Mr. McP. went into a history of the department from the first appointment of Mr. Howe to the Post Office at St. John. Against that gentleman he did not desire to say a word; but he found him totally ignorant of the mode of contracting for sending mails abroad; and he believed the department had gained by its change of hand. He would call attention to the progress made in the Department. By the first Report of the Postmaster General it appeared that in 1850 there were 892 miles of mail route; the mails being carried over in the year 149,916 miles, at a cost of £3780. In 1856, after the control of the office came into the hands of our Government we had 2720 miles of mail route, and the mails were carried 558,608 miles, at a cost of £6,873. Every man now had his letters and papers carried, so to speak, to his own door. Those who talked of the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office took a wrong view of the matter. Where was the revenue afforded by the Board of Works; it never placed a shilling on the credit side of the Provincial accounts; and yet who talked of abolishing it on that account? The erection of the Post Office was not a question of revenue, but of public accommodation and convenience. In the United States Postal department there was a large annual deficiency; in Nova Scotia the Post Office deficiency last year was over £7,000; in Canada it ranged from £27,000 to £40,000. The mail arrangements between the colonies were made in 1850 by a deputation from the several Provinces which met at Montreal. These arrangements were very unjust to New Brunswick. We carried a mail of 700 lbs. for Nova Scotia from Amherst to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of 416 miles, and another mail of 400 lbs. from Amherst to Robbinston, in Maine; while Nova Scotia in return only carried a mail never exceeding 400 lbs. from Amherst to Halifax, 124 miles. Not satisfied with this the Post Office Committee of the Nova Scotia Assembly asked for still further advantages. Messrs. Hyde & Archibald, the Nova Scotian mail contractors, had Mr. Woodgate, the Postmaster General, bound hand and foot. Had he (Mr. McP.) remained longer in office he would have established a mail line of our own from Amherst to Halifax. — Respecting the cost of our Post Office he might mention that when it was in the hands of the British Government they sent out a Post Office surveyor, whose allowance did not amount to less than £650, which might be set off against the salary of department in the Province, except perhaps the Secretary's, was there was too much work to be done as in this department. No chief was so capable of conducting it successfully as a political chief. The political office had never yet had a fair trial; he went into it ignorant of the duties; and he supposed that his two successors did the same. It required time to acquire a knowledge of all its intricacies and of its working. By judicious management it could in a few years be made self-sustaining. Not one of the recommendations which he submitted in his first month, out of the twelve, in which he generally had nine-tenths of the court; he had not gone to the Court at Dorchester, nor into Gloucester. He had been in Fredericton frequently; and had travelled round visiting the post and way offices; and answered with his own hand all the important correspondence. At the close of a year he found he should have to resign or lose his practice, and concluded to do the former. He would not now take the office with double the salary. With respect to the remarks of Mr. Cadlip concerning St. John he felt bound to say that the simple truth was that Mr. Howe had been nothing more than Postmaster General for St. John. All he had to do was to keep St. John quiet. Mr. McPheilm or himself in the short time he had been in the office had learned more about the department than Mr. Howe himself knew. That gentleman was of a disposition so facile that almost any person could impose on his good nature. He had not said he was on the eve of making reforms when he resigned. He said that his correspondence with the Canadian Government would have resulted in their no longer required. Respecting Nova Scotia, the Postmaster General should proceed thither; and he should not go merely as Postmaster General, but as a member of the Executive, and clothed with the power and authority of the Government. The terms made in 1850 with the other Provincial Governments were unfair to us because the House could not furnish the information on which just terms might have been demanded. When called upon by the House for information and advice Mr. Howe could not give the former with accuracy, and had no foundation on which to rest the latter. The additional expense of the department was actually £637 — the chief's salary, and office rent. The conduct of the Postmaster General was likely to be much more fair and impartial when he was a political officer, a member of the Government and Assembly, than if he was outside of both. If the Government desired to perpetrate an injustice it could be much more easily and safely done through a subordinate officer than through one of themselves. Members said that they could see no reforms; nevertheless there had been reforms effected, one of which was the adoption throughout the Province of a regular and uniform system of proceeding by the Postmasters and Way Office keepers. The press and public opinion were both said to be against the office. — The truth was the press did not know what it was talking about. The oldest and best informed members in the House would acknowledge that this very discussion would do good, and place us in a better position with reference to making postal arrangements with other countries. Mr. Montgomery thought that information as to the improvements in the Post Office should have been laid before the House. The two ex-Postmaster Generals had spoken for four or five hours, but he had not received from them the slightest particle of information concerning the office. He could not vote for the Bill as he wished to give the office a fair trial. Mr. McAdam moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed three months. Mr. DesBrisay complained bitterly of mail arrangements. They were all in a mess together. The Chairmen of the Railway Board, in whose hands it might be said were the destinies of the Province, ought to be on the floor of the House. He should vote for the Bill. Mr. Tibbets spoke briefly in favor of the retention of the office, and of bringing other heads of departments on the floor of the House. Mr. Gillmor said he had changed his mind somewhat concerning the office. — One thing should be perfectly understood — a head of department was paid for devoting his whole time to it. Whether a lawyer or a merchant he should remove to Fredericton, and give himself entirely to the department. The reasons which might be used for bringing the Postmaster General on the floor of the House would not apply to the Railway Board. The former was a permanent office; the latter was not for we could not go on for many years expending £250,000 a year. He would like to see an amalgamation of the Board of Works with the Post Office. Hon. Mr. Brown spoke against the Bill. Mr. End spoke against the Bill, and eulogized the two ex-Postmaster Generals. Mr. Scovill supported the Bill. The people expected that the paid head of a department should devote his time to it; but he was afraid that when Mr. Connell saw his logs coming down the river in the spring he would be in St. John, and in Woodstock, and anywhere but in his office. Mr. McIntosh said that he should vote against the Bill because so long as they had Executive Councilors on the floor of the House it was best to give them the departments, and hold them responsible for their management. Mr. Gillmor had called the Railway Board a trumpety department, because the construction would soon cease. But when the railways were completed what was to be done with them? — were they to be given away? Would not they still require management? He believed that to keep up the Railway from St. John to Shediac would require the expenditure of £100,000. If it was necessary to have on the floor of the House the Postmaster General, who had the expenditure of six or seven thousand pounds was it not much more necessary to have the Chief Commissioner of Railways, who would spend £100,000? Mr. Williston closed the debate in a short speech. He said that he had anticipated that both the members of the present Government, who had the office, and the leading members of the opposition, who expected it, would oppose its abolition. — He did not wish all the Executive Councilors removed from the floor of the House, but he wished the number decreased. If that was not done there must be an increase of the representation, or the only remedy which could be found for the evil of Executive influence would be in a federation of the colonies. Mr. Williston went on to reply to the arguments advanced against the Bill. The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. McIntosh, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months. Ayes — Fisher, Tilley, Connell, Brown, Smith, Watters, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, McPheilm, Lead, End, Mitchell, McMillan, Steadman, Speaker, Tapley, Ferris, McAdam, McIntosh, Hamington, Gillmor, Wright, Chaudler, Tibbets, C. Ferley. — 29. Noes — Cadlip, Kerr, McLeod, W. E. Percy, Scovill, Williston, Lewis, M'Ciellan, Lawrence DesBrisay. — 11.

THE DAILY NEWS says that the rumored delay in the production of Sir John Packington's plans for providing for the defence of the country by the Navy, is caused by the important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has received the partial sanction of the Government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications placed at intervals along the seaboard. CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK. — Her Majesty's government have at length resolved to comply with the prayer which both Houses of Parliament presented in their last session, and abolish all the services for the state holidays, with the exception of that appointed for the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession. A royal warrant, under the sign manual, which we publish in another column, revokes the authority under which the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the deliverance of King James from the Gunpowder Plot; the "Form of Prayer with Fasting" in commemoration of the "martyrdom" of Charles I., and the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the "unspeakable mercy wonderfully completed" in the restoration of King Charles II., have hitherto been used on the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and 29th of May. The use of these services in the churches and chapels of the Establishment, whether parochial or collegiate, will henceforth be illegal, as violating the act of Uniformity; and is moreover expressly forbidden by the new warrant, and the prayers themselves are not henceforth to be printed and published with or annexed to the prayer book. [London News, Jan. 19.] SATURDAY, Feby. 24. We were absent from the gallery morning when Mr. End made some remarks

name, but which he could not doubt. — The Province was running extravagantly into debt. He was at one time burnt in effigy in St. John for opposition to the railway schemes of the day. He had always thought that the building of a railway to Shediac, in the direction of a line of road which would not support a daily stage, was folly. If he had afterwards taken another course, and agreed to the contract with Jackson, it was only upon a footing which the present Attorney General had declared to be safe in any part of the Province, — pledging the Province to the extent of only £3000 a mile. When Mr. Tilley spoke of the large revenue, and the great taxation by the Tariff Bill of 1854, he (Mr. T.) seemed scarcely to recollect all the circumstances in connection with that Revenue Act. Mr. Tilley's own Estimates in 1855 made the revenue £10,000 short of what was needed.

Hon. Mr. Tilley. — But the Reciprocity Act had been passed in the meanwhile. Mr. Wilmot. — Well; he was only looking at the Secretary's own arrangements. The Revenue Bill of 1854 taxed certain unenumerated articles 7½ per cent; Mr. Tilley's Revenue Bill of 1855 made them 10 per cent. In 1856 he had supported Mr. Tilley in the election for St. John as a Protectionist. What did he do in his Revenue Bill of '55? Certain articles which the Government of '54 thought could be manufactured cheaply and profitably in this Province, and which in fact under that tariff were sold more cheaply than now, were taxed 20 per cent. The Secretary in his tariff of '55 reduced them to 15 per cent. In 1854 the Partelow Government announced that the Province was virtually out of debt. A debt of £40,000 to the Bank of British North America, but not then due, had been paid off in anticipation, and the one per cent. Loan Duty was repealed. Now the Province was in the position that it was issuing Debentures to raise money to pay the interest on its debt.

Hon. Mr. Tilley denied this assertion, and some sparring took place between the two members, the exact purport of which we could not understand. Mr. Wilmot continued. — When the accounts came in they would see. The Shediac Railway would not, he believed, pay running expenses. If instead of building that line the efforts of the Province had been turned to making a railway connection with the Canadian railways, or those of the United States, there would have been a profitable investment. But when the Government of Nova Scotia invited negotiations for an union of the Shediac line with theirs, our Government never even gave them an answer. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that he could promise to lay in a few days the estimate before the House, when a full and satisfactory explanation of the financial condition of the Province would be given. He should then have an opportunity to reply to the hon. member. Mr. McAdam made some remarks in favor of railways; and expressed himself as opposed to the Bill before the committee. Hon. Attorney General said that he was prepared to show that it was Mr. Wilmot and his friends who had led the Province into the present railway scheme. He was not afraid of our debts. — With respect to the filling up of the Postmaster Generalship of by the Government in 1855 — when he could conscientiously state that that Government went out of office in 1856 he had not made up his mind as to the propriety of making it political. Now that he had seen the working of it he was satisfied that the change was a good one; but at that time he was not convinced of it. In the framing of the Bill his Government had used such terms that even after its passage the subject was open to inquiry. Mr. McPheilm said that all parties were responsible for the erection of the office of Postmaster General, as all had voted for it. He thought that his own appointment was not an injudicious one. He had to begin at the very foundation of the department, and he believed that every measure which he had adopted would become a fixture in the department. Mr. McP. went into a history of the department from the first appointment of Mr. Howe to the Post Office at St. John. Against that gentleman he did not desire to say a word; but he found him totally ignorant of the mode of contracting for sending mails abroad; and he believed the department had gained by its change of hand. He would call attention to the progress made in the Department. By the first Report of the Postmaster General it appeared that in 1850 there were 892 miles of mail route; the mails being carried over in the year 149,916 miles, at a cost of £3780. In 1856, after the control of the office came into the hands of our Government we had 2720 miles of mail route, and the mails were carried 558,608 miles, at a cost of £6,873. Every man now had his letters and papers carried, so to speak, to his own door. Those who talked of the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office took a wrong view of the matter. Where was the revenue afforded by the Board of Works; it never placed a shilling on the credit side of the Provincial accounts; and yet who talked of abolishing it on that account? The erection of the Post Office was not a question of revenue, but of public accommodation and convenience. In the United States Postal department there was a large annual deficiency; in Nova Scotia the Post Office deficiency last year was over £7,000; in Canada it ranged from £27,000 to £40,000. The mail arrangements between the colonies were made in 1850 by a deputation from the several Provinces which met at Montreal. These arrangements were very unjust to New Brunswick. We carried a mail of 700 lbs. for Nova Scotia from Amherst to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of 416 miles, and another mail of 400 lbs. from Amherst to Robbinston, in Maine; while Nova Scotia in return only carried a mail never exceeding 400 lbs. from Amherst to Halifax, 124 miles. Not satisfied with this the Post Office Committee of the Nova Scotia Assembly asked for still further advantages. Messrs. Hyde & Archibald, the Nova Scotian mail contractors, had Mr. Woodgate, the Postmaster General, bound hand and foot. Had he (Mr. McP.) remained longer in office he would have established a mail line of our own from Amherst to Halifax. — Respecting the cost of our Post Office he might mention that when it was in the hands of the British Government they sent out a Post Office surveyor, whose allowance did not amount to less than £650, which might be set off against the salary of department in the Province, except perhaps the Secretary's, was there was too much work to be done as in this department. No chief was so capable of conducting it successfully as a political chief. The political office had never yet had a fair trial; he went into it ignorant of the duties; and he supposed that his two successors did the same. It required time to acquire a knowledge of all its intricacies and of its working. By judicious management it could in a few years be made self-sustaining. Not one of the recommendations which he submitted in his first month, out of the twelve, in which he generally had nine-tenths of the court; he had not gone to the Court at Dorchester, nor into Gloucester. He had been in Fredericton frequently; and had travelled round visiting the post and way offices; and answered with his own hand all the important correspondence. At the close of a year he found he should have to resign or lose his practice, and concluded to do the former. He would not now take the office with double the salary. With respect to the remarks of Mr. Cadlip concerning St. John he felt bound to say that the simple truth was that Mr. Howe had been nothing more than Postmaster General for St. John. All he had to do was to keep St. John quiet. Mr. McPheilm or himself in the short time he had been in the office had learned more about the department than Mr. Howe himself knew. That gentleman was of a disposition so facile that almost any person could impose on his good nature. He had not said he was on the eve of making reforms when he resigned. He said that his correspondence with the Canadian Government would have resulted in their no longer required. Respecting Nova Scotia, the Postmaster General should proceed thither; and he should not go merely as Postmaster General, but as a member of the Executive, and clothed with the power and authority of the Government. The terms made in 1850 with the other Provincial Governments were unfair to us because the House could not furnish the information on which just terms might have been demanded. When called upon by the House for information and advice Mr. Howe could not give the former with accuracy, and had no foundation on which to rest the latter. The additional expense of the department was actually £637 — the chief's salary, and office rent. The conduct of the Postmaster General was likely to be much more fair and impartial when he was a political officer, a member of the Government and Assembly, than if he was outside of both. If the Government desired to perpetrate an injustice it could be much more easily and safely done through a subordinate officer than through one of themselves. Members said that they could see no reforms; nevertheless there had been reforms effected, one of which was the adoption throughout the Province of a regular and uniform system of proceeding by the Postmasters and Way Office keepers. The press and public opinion were both said to be against the office. — The truth was the press did not know what it was talking about. The oldest and best informed members in the House would acknowledge that this very discussion would do good, and place us in a better position with reference to making postal arrangements with other countries. Mr. Montgomery thought that information as to the improvements in the Post Office should have been laid before the House. The two ex-Postmaster Generals had spoken for four or five hours, but he had not received from them the slightest particle of information concerning the office. He could not vote for the Bill as he wished to give the office a fair trial. Mr. McAdam moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed three months. Mr. DesBrisay complained bitterly of mail arrangements. They were all in a mess together. The Chairmen of the Railway Board, in whose hands it might be said were the destinies of the Province, ought to be on the floor of the House. He should vote for the Bill. Mr. Tibbets spoke briefly in favor of the retention of the office, and of bringing other heads of departments on the floor of the House.

Mr. Gillmor said he had changed his mind somewhat concerning the office. — One thing should be perfectly understood — a head of department was paid for devoting his whole time to it. Whether a lawyer or a merchant he should remove to Fredericton, and give himself entirely to the department. The reasons which might be used for bringing the Postmaster General on the floor of the House would not apply to the Railway Board. The former was a permanent office; the latter was not for we could not go on for many years expending £250,000 a year. He would like to see an amalgamation of the Board of Works with the Post Office. Hon. Mr. Brown spoke against the Bill. Mr. End spoke against the Bill, and eulogized the two ex-Postmaster Generals. Mr. Scovill supported the Bill. The people expected that the paid head of a department should devote his time to it; but he was afraid that when Mr. Connell saw his logs coming down the river in the spring he would be in St. John, and in Woodstock, and anywhere but in his office. Mr. McIntosh said that he should vote against the Bill because so long as they had Executive Councilors on the floor of the House it was best to give them the departments, and hold them responsible for their management. Mr. Gillmor had called the Railway Board a trumpety department, because the construction would soon cease. But when the railways were completed what was to be done with them? — were they to be given away? Would not they still require management? He believed that to keep up the Railway from St. John to Shediac would require the expenditure of £100,000. If it was necessary to have on the floor of the House the Postmaster General, who had the expenditure of six or seven thousand pounds was it not much more necessary to have the Chief Commissioner of Railways, who would spend £100,000? Mr. Williston closed the debate in a short speech. He said that he had anticipated that both the members of the present Government, who had the office, and the leading members of the opposition, who expected it, would oppose its abolition. — He did not wish all the Executive Councilors removed from the floor of the House, but he wished the number decreased. If that was not done there must be an increase of the representation, or the only remedy which could be found for the evil of Executive influence would be in a federation of the colonies. Mr. Williston went on to reply to the arguments advanced against the Bill. The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. McIntosh, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months. Ayes — Fisher, Tilley, Connell, Brown, Smith, Watters, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, McPheilm, Lead, End, Mitchell, McMillan, Steadman, Speaker, Tapley, Ferris, McAdam, McIntosh, Hamington, Gillmor, Wright, Chaudler, Tibbets, C. Ferley. — 29. Noes — Cadlip, Kerr, McLeod, W. E. Percy, Scovill, Williston, Lewis, M'Ciellan, Lawrence DesBrisay. — 11.

Mr. Wilmot said that he had a few words to say in reply to remarks made in the debate yesterday. — He then went on to defend himself against the charge of inconsistency. Hon. Mr. Tilley had charged him with changing his opinion respecting the building of railways by Government. In 1852 the question of the inter-colonial line was before the country. The only person from St. John then in the Government was Mr. Hazen. It was thought that in a question so deeply important as this line and its route the great commercial emporium of the Province should be fully represented in the Government. He therefore accepted office, feeling that this matter was of far more importance than any merely party or political question. If he was inconsistent it was with a view to the promotion of the interests of the Province. — With respect to the Bill up of the office of Postmaster General by the former Fisher Government they certainly never offered it to him; but he was given to understand, through a channel which could not be doubted, that he could have the office. Hon. Mr. Tilley. — I never heard of it. Mr. Wilmot. — He did not care whether the Secretary had heard of it or not; he said it from a source which he would not name, but which he could not doubt. — The Province was running extravagantly into debt. He was at one time burnt in effigy in St. John for opposition to the railway schemes of the day. He had always thought that the building of a railway to Shediac, in the direction of a line of road which would not support a daily stage, was folly. If he had afterwards taken another course, and agreed to the contract with Jackson, it was only upon a footing which the present Attorney General had declared to be safe in any part of the Province, — pledging the Province to the extent of only £3000 a mile. When Mr. Tilley spoke of the large revenue, and the great taxation by the Tariff Bill of 1854, he (Mr. T.) seemed scarcely to recollect all the circumstances in connection with that Revenue Act. Mr. Tilley's own Estimates in 1855 made the revenue £10,000 short of what was needed.

Hon. Mr. Tilley denied this assertion, and some sparring took place between the two members, the exact purport of which we could not understand. Mr. Wilmot continued. — When the accounts came in they would see. The Shediac Railway would not, he believed, pay running expenses. If instead of building that line the efforts of the Province had been turned to making a railway connection with the Canadian railways, or those of the United States, there would have been a profitable investment. But when the Government of Nova Scotia invited negotiations for an union of the Shediac line with theirs, our Government never even gave them an answer. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that he could promise to lay in a few days the estimate before the House, when a full and satisfactory explanation of the financial condition of the Province would be given. He should then have an opportunity to reply to the hon. member. Mr. McAdam made some remarks in favor of railways; and expressed himself as opposed to the Bill before the committee. Hon. Attorney General said that he was prepared to show that it was Mr. Wilmot and his friends who had led the Province into the present railway scheme. He was not afraid of our debts. — With respect to the filling up of the Postmaster Generalship of by the Government in 1855 — when he could conscientiously state that that Government went out of office in 1856 he had not made up his mind as to the propriety of making it political. Now that he had seen the working of it he was satisfied that the change was a good one; but at that time he was not convinced of it. In the framing of the Bill his Government had used such terms that even after its passage the subject was open to inquiry. Mr. McPheilm said that all parties were responsible for the erection of the office of Postmaster General, as all had voted for it. He thought that his own appointment was not an injudicious one. He had to begin at the very foundation of the department, and he believed that every measure which he had adopted would become a fixture in the department. Mr. McP. went into a history of the department from the first appointment of Mr. Howe to the Post Office at St. John. Against that gentleman he did not desire to say a word; but he found him totally ignorant of the mode of contracting for sending mails abroad; and he believed the department had gained by its change of hand. He would call attention to the progress made in the Department. By the first Report of the Postmaster General it appeared that in 1850 there were 892 miles of mail route; the mails being carried over in the year 149,916 miles, at a cost of £3780. In 1856, after the control of the office came into the hands of our Government we had 2720 miles of mail route, and the mails were carried 558,608 miles, at a cost of £6,873. Every man now had his letters and papers carried, so to speak, to his own door. Those who talked of the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office took a wrong view of the matter. Where was the revenue afforded by the Board of Works; it never placed a shilling on the credit side of the Provincial accounts; and yet who talked of abolishing it on that account? The erection of the Post Office was not a question of revenue, but of public accommodation and convenience. In the United States Postal department there was a large annual deficiency; in Nova Scotia the Post Office deficiency last year was over £7,000; in Canada it ranged from £27,000 to £40,000. The mail arrangements between the colonies were made in 1850 by a deputation from the several Provinces which met at Montreal. These arrangements were very unjust to New Brunswick. We carried a mail of 700 lbs. for Nova Scotia from Amherst to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of 416 miles, and another mail of 400 lbs. from Amherst to Robbinston, in Maine; while Nova Scotia in return only carried a mail never exceeding 400 lbs. from Amherst to Halifax, 124 miles. Not satisfied with this the Post Office Committee of the Nova Scotia Assembly asked for still further advantages. Messrs. Hyde & Archibald, the Nova Scotian mail contractors, had Mr. Woodgate, the Postmaster General, bound hand and foot. Had he (Mr. McP.) remained longer in office he would have established a mail line of our own from Amherst to Halifax. — Respecting the cost of our Post Office he might mention that when it was in the hands of the British Government they sent out a Post Office surveyor, whose allowance did not amount to less than £650, which might be set off against the salary of department in the Province, except perhaps the Secretary's, was there was too much work to be done as in this department. No chief was so capable of conducting it successfully as a political chief. The political office had never yet had a fair trial; he went into it ignorant of the duties; and he supposed that his two successors did the same. It required time to acquire a knowledge of all its intricacies and of its working. By judicious management it could in a few years be made self-sustaining. Not one of the recommendations which he submitted in his first month, out of the twelve, in which he generally had nine-tenths of the court; he had not gone to the Court at Dorchester, nor into Gloucester. He had been in Fredericton frequently; and had travelled round visiting the post and way offices; and answered with his own hand all the important correspondence. At the close of a year he found he should have to resign or lose his practice, and concluded to do the former. He would not now take the office with double the salary. With respect to the remarks of Mr. Cadlip concerning St. John he felt bound to say that the simple truth was that Mr. Howe had been nothing more than Postmaster General for St. John. All he had to do was to keep St. John quiet. Mr. McPheilm or himself in the short time he had been in the office had learned more about the department than Mr. Howe himself knew. That gentleman was of a disposition so facile that almost any person could impose on his good nature. He had not said he was on the eve of making reforms when he resigned. He said that his correspondence with the Canadian Government would have resulted in their no longer required. Respecting Nova Scotia, the Postmaster General should proceed thither; and he should not go merely as Postmaster General, but as a member of the Executive, and clothed with the power and authority of the Government. The terms made in 1850 with the other Provincial Governments were unfair to us because the House could not furnish the information on which just terms might have been demanded. When called upon by the House for information and advice Mr. Howe could not give the former with accuracy, and had no foundation on which to rest the latter. The additional expense of the department was actually £637 — the chief's salary, and office rent. The conduct of the Postmaster General was likely to be much more fair and impartial when he was a political officer, a member of the Government and Assembly, than if he was outside of both. If the Government desired to perpetrate an injustice it could be much more easily and safely done through a subordinate officer than through one of themselves. Members said that they could see no reforms; nevertheless there had been reforms effected, one of which was the adoption throughout the Province of a regular and uniform system of proceeding by the Postmasters and Way Office keepers. The press and public opinion were both said to be against the office. — The truth was the press did not know what it was talking about. The oldest and best informed members in the House would acknowledge that this very discussion would do good, and place us in a better position with reference to making postal arrangements with other countries. Mr. Montgomery thought that information as to the improvements in the Post Office should have been laid before the House. The two ex-Postmaster Generals had spoken for four or five hours, but he had not received from them the slightest particle of information concerning the office. He could not vote for the Bill as he wished to give the office a fair trial. Mr. McAdam moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed three months. Mr. DesBrisay complained bitterly of mail arrangements. They were all in a mess together. The Chairmen of the Railway Board, in whose hands it might be said were the destinies of the Province, ought to be on the floor of the House. He should vote for the Bill. Mr. Tibbets spoke briefly in favor of the retention of the office, and of bringing other heads of departments on the floor of the House.

Mr. Gillmor said he had changed his mind somewhat concerning the office. — One thing should be perfectly understood — a head of department was paid for devoting his whole time to it. Whether a lawyer or a merchant he should remove to Fredericton, and give himself entirely to the department. The reasons which might be used for bringing the Postmaster General on the floor of the House would not apply to the Railway Board. The former was a permanent office; the latter was not for we could not go on for many years expending £250,000 a year. He would like to see an amalgamation of the Board of Works with the Post Office. Hon. Mr. Brown spoke against the Bill. Mr. End spoke against the Bill, and eulogized the two ex-Postmaster Generals. Mr. Scovill supported the Bill. The people expected that the paid head of a department should devote his time to it; but he was afraid that when Mr. Connell saw his logs coming down the river in the spring he would be in St. John, and in Woodstock, and anywhere but in his office. Mr. McIntosh said that he should vote against the Bill because so long as they had Executive Councilors on the floor of the House it was best to give them the departments, and hold them responsible for their management. Mr. Gillmor had called the Railway Board a trumpety department, because the construction would soon cease. But when the railways were completed what was to be done with them? — were they to be given away? Would not they still require management? He believed that to keep up the Railway from St. John to Shediac would require the expenditure of £100,000. If it was necessary to have on the floor of the House the Postmaster General, who had the expenditure of six or seven thousand pounds was it not much more necessary to have the Chief Commissioner of Railways, who would spend £100,000? Mr. Williston closed the debate in a short speech. He said that he had anticipated that both the members of the present Government, who had the office, and the leading members of the opposition, who expected it, would oppose its abolition. — He did not wish all the Executive Councilors removed from the floor of the House, but he wished the number decreased. If that was not done there must be an increase of the representation, or the only remedy which could be found for the evil of Executive influence would be in a federation of the colonies. Mr. Williston went on to reply to the arguments advanced against the Bill. The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. McIntosh, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months. Ayes — Fisher, Tilley, Connell, Brown, Smith, Watters, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, McPheilm, Lead, End, Mitchell, McMillan, Steadman, Speaker, Tapley, Ferris, McAdam, McIntosh, Hamington, Gillmor, Wright, Chaudler, Tibbets, C. Ferley. — 29. Noes — Cadlip, Kerr, McLeod, W. E. Percy, Scovill, Williston, Lewis, M'Ciellan, Lawrence DesBrisay. — 11.

Mr. Wilmot said that he had a few words to say in reply to remarks made in the debate yesterday. — He then went on to defend himself against the charge of inconsistency. Hon. Mr. Tilley had charged him with changing his opinion respecting the building of railways by Government. In 1852 the question of the inter-colonial line was before the country. The only person from St. John then in the Government was Mr. Hazen. It was thought that in a question so deeply important as this line and its route the great commercial emporium of the Province should be fully represented in the Government. He therefore accepted office, feeling that this matter was of far more importance than any merely party or political question. If he was inconsistent it was with a view to the promotion of the interests of the Province. — With respect to the Bill up of the office of Postmaster General by the former Fisher Government they certainly never offered it to him; but he was given to understand, through a channel which could not be doubted, that he could have the office. Hon. Mr. Tilley. — I never heard of it. Mr. Wilmot. — He did not care whether the Secretary had heard of it or not; he said it from a source which he would not name, but which he could not doubt. — The Province was running extravagantly into debt. He was at one time burnt in effigy in St. John for opposition to the railway schemes of the day. He had always thought that the building of a railway to Shediac, in the direction of a line of road which would not support a daily stage, was folly. If he had afterwards taken another course, and agreed to the contract with Jackson, it was only upon a footing which the present Attorney General had declared to be safe in any part of the Province, — pledging the Province to the extent of only £3000 a mile. When Mr. Tilley spoke of the large revenue, and the great taxation by the Tariff Bill of 1854, he (Mr. T.) seemed scarcely to recollect all the circumstances in connection with that Revenue Act. Mr. Tilley's own Estimates in 1855 made the revenue £10,000 short of what was needed.

Hon. Mr. Tilley denied this assertion, and some sparring took place between the two members, the exact purport of which we could not understand. Mr. Wilmot continued. — When the accounts came in they would see. The Shediac Railway would not, he believed, pay running expenses. If instead of building that line the efforts of the Province had been turned to making a railway connection with the Canadian railways, or those of the United States, there would have been a profitable investment. But when the Government of Nova Scotia invited negotiations for an union of the Shediac line with theirs, our Government never even gave them an answer. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that he could promise to lay in a few days the estimate before the House, when a full and satisfactory explanation of the financial condition of the Province would be given. He should then have an opportunity to reply to the hon. member. Mr. McAdam made some remarks in favor of railways; and expressed himself as opposed to the Bill before the committee. Hon. Attorney General said that he was prepared to show that it was Mr. Wilmot and his friends who had led the Province into the present railway scheme. He was not afraid of our debts. — With respect to the filling up of the Postmaster Generalship of by the Government in 1855 — when he could conscientiously state that that Government went out of office in 1856 he had not made up his mind as to the propriety of making it political. Now that he had seen the working of it he was satisfied that the change was a good one; but at that time he was not convinced of it. In the framing of the Bill his Government had used such terms that even after its passage the subject was open to inquiry. Mr. McPheilm said that all parties were responsible for the erection of the office of Postmaster General, as all had voted for it. He thought that his own appointment was not an injudicious one. He had to begin at the very foundation of the department, and he believed that every measure which he had adopted would become a fixture in the department. Mr. McP. went into a history of the department from the first appointment of Mr. Howe to the Post Office at St. John. Against that gentleman he did not desire to say a word; but he found him totally ignorant of the mode of contracting for sending mails abroad; and he believed the department had gained by its change of hand. He would call attention to the progress made in the Department. By the first Report of the Postmaster General it appeared that in 1850 there were 892 miles of mail route; the mails being carried over in the year 149,916 miles, at a cost of £3780. In 1856, after the control of the office came into the hands of our Government we had 2720 miles of mail route, and the mails were carried 558,608 miles, at a cost of £6,873. Every man now had his letters and papers carried, so to speak, to his own door. Those who talked of the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office took a wrong view of the matter. Where was the revenue afforded by the Board of Works; it never placed a shilling on the credit side of the Provincial accounts; and yet who talked of abolishing it on that account? The erection of the Post Office was not a question of revenue, but of public accommodation and convenience. In the United States Postal department there was a large annual deficiency; in Nova Scotia the Post Office deficiency last year was over £7,000; in Canada it ranged from £27,000 to £40,00

Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FRIDAY, Feby. 26.
MEMBERS PAY.

Mr. Cudlip brought in a Bill to-day to amend the Act to provide for the expenses of the Legislature. The Bill limits the pay of Members of the Assembly to £40 for the session. The daily allowance is one pound; the effect of the Bill therefore is that if the House sits longer than 48 days members will have to serve the additional time free.

GRAND ROAD BILL.

This Bill, the object of which is to place over 500 miles of Bye Roads on the Great Road establishment, was committed at twelve o'clock. The first and only section was passed without dissent. Mr. Gray wished to have a road in the County of St. John added. This was objected to on the ground that all the roads in the Bill had in former sessions been brought under the notice of the House and referred to the Board of Works, and that this road mentioned by Mr. Gray had not gone through these preparatory steps. The discussion lasted till one P. M., at which hour the committee separated for dinner. When again assembled at two Mr. Gray withdrew his road, and opposed the Bill on the principle that it was wrong to pass a measure which would involve a large expenditure of public money without having the financial statements before them. Members of the Government replied that this was a matter of no consequence, for the Bill would not come into operation till the close of the present fiscal year, and therefore in no way interfere with the expenditures of the year; and that the fact of removing these roads from the Bye to the Great Road list did not necessarily involve any expenditure upon them, but only a change of supervision. The debate took a wider range, and went over the management of Great and Bye Roads, the usefulness, success of the Board of Works, the desirability of a reduction of the number of supervisors, and various other matters. The discussion lasted till 5 o'clock, when the motion of Mr. Gray to report progress was lost, only six voting for it, and the Bill was agreed to.

RAILWAY DOCUMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Gray drew the attention of the Provincial Secretary to the section of the Railway Act, which required the Railway accounts to be laid before the House in ten days after the opening of the session. Much more than ten days had elapsed, but the accounts were not here. He wished to know when they would be in.

Hon. Mr. Tilley replied, on Saturday or Monday.

Mr. Gray said that the trouble was that the accounts would be in so late that a thorough investigation of them would be impossible.

A long and rather warm conversation followed. Messrs. Gray and Wilmot wished to know why the delay had taken place. Mr. Tilley could not tell; he had warned the gentlemen in the audit office three months since that the accounts must be ready in time. Messrs. Hamilton and McIntosh thought that no blame could be attached to the Audit office. They could not make up their report until the whole year's accounts of the Railway Board were before them, and it appeared that the last quarter's accounts, though ending on the 31st of October, had only been sent up recently. Mr. Gray contended that it was the duty of the Government to have the accounts and reports laid before the House, and they could not shift the blame to any other quarter. He wished to know whether among the papers to be laid on the table on Saturday or Monday there would be the Quarterly accounts of the Railway? Mr. Tilley could not say.—The Reports of the Chairman, Engineer, and Superintendent, a pamphlet of 150 pages was being printed in St. John with all possible dispatch, but it contained so many figures that it could not be printed as quickly as other documents.—A few minutes after 6 the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feby. 26.

We were absent from the gallery this morning when Mr. End made some remarks

respecting the notice of his name in the Journal of Thursday last. We understand that he pointed out that we called the Bill for the amendment of the Parish Election Law in Gloucester Mr. Kerr's Bill, and expressed his dissatisfaction that the credit of the Bill should have been taken from the members from Gloucester. Mr. End is not so ignorant as not to know that compositors frequently make grievous mistakes especially in setting up manuscript, and that the proof sheets of the Journal could scarcely be forwarded to us from Woodstock for correction. In the same issue we find that where we wrote "mere routing business" the compositor has made it "mere Executive business,"—a mistake sufficiently ridiculous. Mr. End, we are told, also took exception to our describing his speeches "as exhibiting no little wit and humor," and said that he did not wish to be published to the country as a jester. Certainly this is the first time that we ever heard of an Irishman being ashamed of his wit. That Mr. End is witty and humorous and facetious is a fact; and if there are any of our readers who did not know it they are no longer in ignorance. Moreover, we have the pleasure to inform them that the stranger in the gallery with wit and humor and facetiousness appear to be the chief characteristics of Mr. End's oratory. Perhaps Mr. End will be still further displeased with this trumpeting of his powers of humor. We can't help that; we shall not call him dull and dry and stupid and sober and sedate, however much he may wish it.

In reply to Mr. End's request that the reporter's name be not mentioned in the future, so far as regards ourselves we beg to inform him that although he may think, and perhaps with good reason, that "the less said about him the better"—for him, we have a duty to the public which we must and will discharge, however much it may displease him.

BEAR BOUNTY.

Mr. Tibbet's Bill to abolish the Bear Bounty was committed, and gave rise to a warm and lengthy discussion. The mover stated during the past year £712 had been paid for the destruction of bears. In Charlotte County the bounty had been paid on 236 bears, in York on 148 bears. He could not understand how the bears came to flock to Charlotte in such numbers, unless it was that they preferred monarchical institutions, and therefore crossed the St. Croix from the State of Maine. He thought it high time to put an end to this bear bounty.

The bears found many defenders, particularly in the members from the North, although upon the whole they got but bare justice. Our space would be barely sufficient to make a bare allusion to all the bright ideas presented in this discussion; and even had we sufficient space we fear our readers could not bear up under the infliction. Mr. Botsford read a Bear nose affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace. The names are fictitious; the rest is literally correct.

June 9 1858

John Doe caught the bear the nose that he brought to me belongs on a steel trap on the ninth of this month.

This ere Bear was sworn before me Thomas Doe Justice of the Peace.

Hon. Mr. Smith made some bare-faced insinuations concerning bear nose frauds in the County of Charlotte. Whilst he was laying bare these matters it was easy to see anger bruin in the face of the members for that County. They, however, had to "grin and bear it," until he got through. He had barely resumed his seat before the Hon. Mr. Brown rose, and saying that he could bear it no longer, expressed his indignation at the charges. After him rose up Mr. Gillmor to bear the member of the Government. As by the time that he had finished there was barely time to get to dinner by one, members immediately vacated their seats, and commenced to bear down upon their respective hotels.

When they returned Mr. End came to the rescue of the bears; and Mr. Botsford followed with a story of a tame bear which he, or some other person had seen, who appeared to want a snout. In astonishment at the singular appearance of the animal, he asked its owner, "Is that really a bear?"—who replied, "O, yes; the rascals down in Charlotte cut off his nose to get the bounty on it!"

What further shall we relate of this famous discussion? Shall we tell how it came out that the magistrates who got up the famous affidavit given above was one of the recent appointments of the present Government? Or shall we tell how Mr. Tibbet's expressed an opinion that nine-tenths of the members would not know a bear's nose from a bear's paw if the two were laid side by side before them? It is only sufficient to add that the Bill was rejected, 20 to 11, and the country saved.

On motion of Mr. Tilley the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed a resolution declaring that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. Monday the 7th of March was fixed on for again going into supply. The House adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feby. 28.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

At 12 noon the House proceeded to the election of a chaplain.—Mr. C. Perley moved that the Rev. John Brewster be appointed; to which Mr. Montgomery in amendment moved the appointment of the Rev. Charles Coster.—Objection was made that one gentleman could not be moved in amendment to another. The Speaker decided that the amendment could be moved. Hon. Mr. Connell then wished to know if it was competent for a clergyman not in charge of a congregation to be a candidate (Mr. Coster is a teacher in a collegiate school).—Mr. C. Perley said it was high time that dissenters should know whether they had any friends in the House. The Church of England enjoyed great emoluments and privileges. The dissenters were of the whole population; and as a matter not only of right but of justice they asked this mark of respect.—Mr. End replied to Mr. Perley, regretting the commencement of such a discussion, and defending the Church of England. Hon. Mr. Smith thought Mr. Perley's remarks most unwise and injudicious.—The House then divided on the amendment for the appointment of Mr. Coster. Ayes—Gilbert, Chandler, Cudlip, Tilley, Hannington, Wilmot, McIntosh, Desbrisay, Montgomery, Vail, Scovill, McPhelim, Smith, Lawrence, Allen, Botsford, Watters, Gray, Kerr, Read, Williston, McMillan, Noss—M'Clellan, Lewis, Wright, Tibbet, C. Perley, Connell, Fisher, Gillmor, Brown, McAdam, W. E. Perley, Ferris, McLeod, Mitchell, Steadman, Tapley. 22 to 16.

THE BUDGET.

At 2.35 P.M. the Hon. Provincial Secretary commenced his financial statement, which occupied one hour and ten minutes.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

The Medical Bill was again committed, and discussed. The objections made to it on a former day were reported; and it found other opponents on the general ground of its liberality. Mr. Steadman urged that it would put in the hands of the Allopathic Physicians the power over Homeopaths and physicians of all other systems if they wished.—A motion to postpone 6 months was lost, 12 to 23. Mr. Tilley declaring his willingness to have the Bill amended if a majority of the House desired it. At his request progress was reported.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley having laid on the table certain Reports and documents concerning the European and North American Railway. Mr. Gray moved the appointment of a special committee to whom they should be referred. The motion was carried. A discussion took place as to whether that committee should consist of a member from each county, or of a smaller number. It was agreed to fix it at nine. The Speaker then named on it Messrs. Gray, McAdam, Botsford, Tibbet, Mitchell, Tapley, McMillan, Wright Vail.—Mr. McIntosh drew attention to the fact that the committee contained not a member from York or Carleton.—Mr. Williston drew attention to the fact that seven of the committee were supporters of the Government, and only three belonged to the opposition. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Tilley the name of Mr. Lawrence was substituted for that of Mr. Wright.—Mr. Speaker explained that he had tried to distribute the committee over the Province; to avoid putting in its members of last year's Railway committee, and to have represented upon it both parties.—After some further conversation the House adjourned.

We have received Harper's Monthly for February, containing its usual excellent variety.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feby. 26.

The *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool 2 p. m., of the 12th, arrived at Halifax 6.30 p. m., on Thursday, 24th.

The session of French Legislature opened on the 7th, with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:—"To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten—what have ever been my principles: to reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank amongst the nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the continental powers the extent of our relations according to the conformity of our views and nature of their relations toward France. It was in that spirit that on the eve of my third election I made at Bordeaux this declaration, 'The Empire is peace,' anxious to prove by that expression that although the heir of Napoleon 1st had ascended the throne he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to alliance of England I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion. A'so to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving the irritating remembrance of the past, the columnial attacks directed by prejudice, and even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the christian religion. Since the establishment of peace my relations with Russia have assumed the character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all points in dispute. I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia which have never ceased to be maintained with mutual good will. The cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in allaying them; for instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian principalities has not been completed without many difficulties which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and if I were asked what interest France has in these distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interests of France is everywhere where there is a just cause and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont which proved herself so devoted during the war and so fruitful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well loved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reasons must be attributed, but natural consequences of community of interests of two countries, and of the friendship of two Sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, gives just cause for anxiety to diplomacy; this, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to a belief in war; some may invoke it with all their heart without legitimate reason; others may in their exaggerated fears endeavor to show to France the danger of a new coalition. I shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice and of national honor, and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous.—Far be from us then these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed.—Resume then calmly the usual course of your labors. I have frankly explained to you the state of our

foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months both at home and abroad. You will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased to be ethical—wise than firm but conciliatory; therefore I confidently rely upon your support as well as upon that of the nation which has entrusted its fate to me. It is well known that never shall personal interest or a petty ambition guide my actions. When supported by popular sentiment we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility, we rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motives of our actions as our last judges are good conscience and posterity."

The speech is variously commented on by the press. Notwithstanding its pacific language, its effect on the funds was not favorable. Prior to delivery of the speech on the 7th, the Paris Bourse was excited and buoyant, and sales advanced 1-2 per cent. subsequently a decline took place, and after the publication of the speech sales were quoted only one quarter higher than on the previous days. London exchange sympathized with the Paris Bourse, and before the speech, advanced one half, but reaction ensued, and they closed only a quarter higher. On the following day both markets fluctuated slightly and a firmer tone prevailed.

The London Times has a playful editorial on the proposed appropriation of thirty million dollars to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and strongly recommends the system to the notice of the Emperor Napoleon. It says that America has certainly deepened science and enlarged the jurisdiction of money.

LATEST.—The Daily News city article of Friday evening, says the pacific assurances in every quarter are neutralized by increased warlike preparations on the continent.

The Times city article, says accounts from Turin are still regarded with anxiety. The English funds opened without alteration, and experienced little change throughout the day; the slight movement that took place, however, showed an adverse tendency. The delivery of the China letters caused some speculative inquiry in the Tea market, which had previously become stronger.

The Halifax Chronicle says the Legislature of Prince Edward Island met, in pursuance of the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, on 17th instant, and on being directed by His Excellency to proceed in the election of a Speaker—the Government party were taken by surprise on Mr. Ramsay declining to take the qualification oath as a member—placing the numbers, for Government 15, and Opposition 15. Failing to elect a Speaker—and the Opposition declining to allow one from their ranks to be nominated as Speaker, the alternate was, either resignation of the Ministry, or dissolution of the Assembly. The latter was determined on, and His Excellency's proclamation appeared on Saturday morning, dissolving the House, and ordering the issue of writs for a new election forthwith.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria (Australia) is composed of 20 gentlemen, 10 merchants, 5 barristers, 4 solicitors, 3 squatters, 2 auctioneers, 2 surveyors, 2 physicians, 2 farmers, 1 editor, 1 wine merchant, 1 attorney-general, 1 president of the board of works, 1 postmaster-general, 1 treasurer, 1 solicitor-general, 1 chief secretary, 1 newspaper proprietor, and 1 music seller. The speaker is described as a gentleman, and the chairman of committees as a barrister.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from the St. Croix Herald that a little boy, aged two years, son of Benjamin Moore, residing at Oak Bay, died on Sunday the 30th ult., from injuries sustained by his clothes catching fire the Friday previous. The rest of the family were absent from the house at the time. He suffered most acutely for nearly two days, until relieved by death.

DEATH AND LIFE.—Within a few days a lady residing near Perkiomen bridge, Montgomery county, Pa., lost two children by measles; but on the evening of the funeral the lady bore twins!

It is recorded in the South Carolina Gazette, that, on one occasion, while two coffins awaiting interment, were in St. Philip's church, two bridal parties came into the church.

Select Story.

A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT GRANGE." CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED. "There is whence the cause of her refusal may have come," remarked Mr. Kage. "You had tired out."

not aware of the appointment; that you had not been consulted?" asked Miss Canterbury. "Most certainly I was not. If I had been I should have refused to accept it, and yesterday, in the mortification of the moment, I inwardly resolved not to do so; setting other feelings aside, I rebelled at my name being so prominently allied to an act of injustice. But I took the night for deliberation; I strove to see what I ought to do. I reflected that my refusal could not remedy the injustice or alter the conditions of the will; that it could do no good to any one, but might bring trouble and embarrassment on Mrs. Canterbury and her child; therefore I have decided to act, believing it my duty so to do. I could not help coming here to explain this, and to beg of you not to misjudge me."

Kage was ready to resign his executorship; some law details had thus protracted the settlement. The deed of release was forwarded for Mrs. Canterbury and the other parties to sign, and Mr. Kage also left London for the Rock; there was no legal necessity for his presence there, but he chose to spare the time for the journey. The terminus was two miles distant from the Rock, and upon looking for the omnibus which usually met the train, Mr. Kage ran against Mr. Carlton. "Don't get into that jolting omnibus," cried the warm-hearted squire, "let me drive you in my pony-gig; there's room for you and your portmanteau, too. I came to look after a parcel of books, and it has not come."

she wore a black lace dress, and a shower of ringlets, sunny and luxuriant as in former days. Her emotion at the sight of her visitor was vivid and he could not fail to observe it. "Oh, Thomas! this is, indeed, unexpected." "I wrote you word last week, I should be coming."

"Few men have been exempt from embarrassment at some time or other of their lives," observed Mrs. Canterbury. "Captain Dawkes's having been in debt, ought not to tell against him, now he is free from it."

made. Instead of "ignorance and rudeness" prevailing in Mr. Tippet's parish, his hearers, as also those of other denominations there resident, are amongst the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of the Province. Of the state of the Church on his assuming the duties of his office we cannot speak positively; but do know that, long before his arrival in this Province, there was an exceedingly neat building belonging to the Episcopalians in what has since been known as his parish. The remarks with reference to the Baptists are too ridiculous for comment. It is much to be regretted that circulation, apparently, too, on such authority, should be given to a story so utterly without foundation. Mr. Tippet should at once, over his own signature, in the Manchester Guardian, deny the truthfulness of the statement therein contained, for which he at present appears as the author. [Ed. Journal.]

Correspondence.

FROM OUR GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT.

Temperance Festival.

MR. EDITOR.—The usual monotony of winter life at this place has been most pleasantly disturbed of late by a festival given under the auspices of Grand Falls Division Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick. A history of this Division from its origin to the present would doubtless prove highly interesting to all who may be partial to the temperance cause among your readers; but neither my own time at present, nor is it at all probable your valuable space could be judiciously devoted to such a purpose. As a passing remark however, permit me to say that it is extremely doubtful whether any similar association in our Province has exerted an influence equally beneficial upon its surrounding vicinity, at least in so brief a period, as has Grand Falls Division upon the village from which it derives its name; and indeed a mighty lever it has already proved, for among its ranks may at present be found those who by its influence alone have been elevated to a position where friends may learn again to respect, and self-esteem once more assume its long vacated seat. But returning to my present topic—the festival—the Court House, which is the largest building in the village, having been procured for the purpose many days previous to the 14th inst., was occupied alike by Sons and volunteers, in preparing and decorating the several apartments. And the opinion of a spectator is cheerfully added to the previously entertained almost unanimously expressed one of those who were present, that the ingenuity exhibited in devising, combined with the taste and industry displayed in executing, has not been surpassed, if heretofore equalled in New Brunswick. Where an ability to describe more minutely proves wholly inadequate, suffice it to say, that festoons, evergreens, illuminated mottoes, beside portraits, paintings and pictures most beautiful, formed but a few of the embellishments which on every side arrested the admiring eye. The services of the Woodstock Band having been secured, they, assisted by a couple of amateur violinists, tendered materially to enliven the scene and enhance the attractions of the evening, acquitting themselves in a manner highly satisfactory to their auditors, and creditable alike to themselves and the musical talent of the domicile. The pleasures of the evening began the ladies of Grand Falls presenting a beautiful banner to the Division accompanied by an address which was read one of their number, and of which the following is a duplicate: "Gentlemen, in offering you this humbly testimonial of our high respect and esteem we feel that we are addressing those who claim on our sympathies are of no ordinary kind, and we consider the achievements of heroes, however great and deserving need of praise, fall very far short of victory we this evening meet to celebrate for it is a self-conquest, and a conquest will bring peace and plenty and happiness to all our hearts and homes. May God bless and strengthen your noble efforts. Long may this banner wave over you. Long may the glorious Sons of Temperance for glorious you

women have been exempt from... course he is. He lives here openly...

made. Instead of "ignorance and rudeness" prevailing in Mr. Tippet's parish...

and glorious you will be, while true to your pledges) keep increasing till the fell demon of Intemperance is swept from the length and breadth of our happy land.

inhabitants it would be very wrong to separate them into two Ridings for election purposes. It would only tend to perpetuate their differences.

Special Notices. Mothers, Mothers, Mothers. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

Here's for Comfort! By Greene's ACCOMMODATION LINE, ON THE NEREPEIS ROAD.

Correspondence.

TEMPERANCE LIFE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

From our GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENT. Temperance Festival. MR. EDITOR.—The usual monotony of winter life at this place has been most pleasantly disturbed...

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

MR. EDITOR.—The usual monotony of winter life at this place has been most pleasantly disturbed by a festival given under the auspices of Grand Falls Division Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick.

ABOLITION OF THE POLITICAL POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

At two P.M. the House proceeded to the second order of the day, and went into committee on Mr. Williston's Bill for the abolition of the office of political Postmaster General...

Cramp & Pain Killer.

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERJINS.

DEWING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses. Duty paid at St. Stephen.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22. THE PRESBYTERIAN BILL. Mr. McAdam's Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick and the several churches in connection therewith, was committed.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22. THE PRESBYTERIAN BILL. Mr. McAdam's Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick and the several churches in connection therewith, was committed.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22. THE PRESBYTERIAN BILL. Mr. McAdam's Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick and the several churches in connection therewith, was committed.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22. THE PRESBYTERIAN BILL. Mr. McAdam's Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick and the several churches in connection therewith, was committed.

WOODSTOCK JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22. THE PRESBYTERIAN BILL. Mr. McAdam's Bill for the incorporation of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick and the several churches in connection therewith, was committed.

The above is copied from the New Albion. It is difficult to believe the sentiments contained in the Manchester Guardian, attributable to the Sons of Temperance (for glorious you are,

and glorious you will be, while true to your pledges) keep increasing till the fell demon of Intemperance is swept from the length and breadth of our happy land.

inhabitants it would be very wrong to separate them into two Ridings for election purposes. It would only tend to perpetuate their differences.

Special Notices. Mothers, Mothers, Mothers. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

Cramp & Pain Killer. The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS & PERJINS.

DEWING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses.



St. John Marble Works,

The Proprietors of this Establishment... are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vault, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, &c., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE. Premiums and Reductions.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of the day—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00; For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00; For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00; For all four of the Reviews, 8 00; For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00; For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00; For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00; For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00; For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00.

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above request, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. No credit will be given from this day forward.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL. A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap.

WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN informs his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his

STOCK OF GOODS, he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

The Stock consists of a large assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Satarra Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Deer

CLOTHS; CASHMERE, DOEKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises. CLOTHING, IN

Over Coats and Under Coats, in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

HATS AND CAPS, remarkably cheap. Gents' Finishing Goods.

Garments made to Order in the most fashionable styles; and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a neat and substantial manner.

Those who wish to examine the Stock, or to purchase, will please find the shop under the sign of the "Woodstock Clothing Store."

Woodstock, Nov. 18th. Water Street.

Brick Building, MAIN STREET.

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE attention of the public to his

FALL STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF—

MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY; Silks, Delaines, CASHMERE, COBURGS, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS; Polka JACKETS, Berlin TALMAS

Berlin Hoods, in choice styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Stamped Muslins, for working stays, Hdkchiefs, Shirts and Shirt Collars.

Blankets and Flannels, in all choice colors, for Shirts & Horse Dugs.

FURS, In Fitch, Stone, and Mountain Martin, Squirrel, &c.

Sleigh Robes, in Shawl and Buffalo.

Hats and Caps in new styles. Ladies' BOOTS, SHOES, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS.

Gents, and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article.

All of which will be sold very cheap; But None on Credit! Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

Special & Important Notice. ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE first time since commencing business begs to remind those persons indebted to him that all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he hopes people will comply with the above request, so as not to put him to the necessity of suing. No credit will be given from this day forward.

NOW OPENING AT THE WOOLLEN HALL. A General Assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., which will be sold cheap.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. (Limited).

Punctuality, Expedition and Economy. The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement in connection with the trains from St. Andrews.

Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence. The Coach will leave Woodstock every morning at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in sufficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews.

Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full. Parcels and Express Freight will be carefully attended to and delivered with dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

JULIUS THOMPSON. St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1858. 6in.

Tailoring!! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," CUTTER.

Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER. The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a FASHIONABLE GARNMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner,

This is the Place! CLOTH of every description suited to the season always on hand.

Parties purchasing their own cloths can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the "Woollen Hall" is the Place.

W. SKILLEN. Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

New Variety Store.

A WINTER STOCK! THE SUBSCRIBER IS JUST receiving his

Winter Stock of Goods at his shop next below the Post Office, which he will sell for ready money or country produce. Among the articles now on hand may be found:

- Codfish, Pickled Herrings, Boxes Digby Herring, Crushed do, Mollasses, Tea, Coffee, Salsaparilla, Carbonate of Soda, Sops, Candies, Tobacco, Pipes, Coleman's Starch, Patent do., Button Blue, Fancy Soaps, Whole & Ground Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Ground Cassia, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper, Mixed Pickles, Nutmegs, Cloves, Lemon Syrup, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Figs, Apples, Walnuts, Filberts, Castana Nuts, Soda Biscuit, Butter do., Wine & Sugar do. Graham Crackers, Pilot Bread, Confectionery, Rice, Barley, Onions, Screw Nails, Looks, Hinges, Salt Petre, Pocket & Table Knives, Scissors, Whips, Curry Combs, &c., &c., &c.

Woollen & Cotton Goods, BLUE & WHITE COTTON WARPS. JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, September 23, 1858.

New Store AND New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibble, Esq., where he intends keeping a

Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN. NO MORE SICKNESS. NO MORE RHEUMATISM.

or Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Headaches, Toothaches, or suffering from other bodily Infirmities. The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c.

Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with Cramps, Spasms, Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases. Let a dose of this Remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, when suddenly seized with Pain or Sickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED

Rheumatism, In four hours. Neuralgia, In one hour. Cramp, In ten minutes. Diarrhea, In fifteen minutes. Toothache, In one minute. Spasms, In five minutes. Sick Headache, In ten minutes. Chills and Fever, In fifteen minutes. Cholera, In six hours. Influenza, In six hours. Sore Throat, In ten minutes. Burns, In twenty minutes. Frost Bites, A few Clocks. Paralysis, In a few days.

AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains, the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness ceases. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE. The Great Grand Discovery.

R. R. R. (No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills.

Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough purifying, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fulness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegantly coated with gum. Free from taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these Pills once per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramp and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition.

REGULATE each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Heart and Kidneys. THEY CURE

Costiveness, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., &c., &c.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to Fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. Price 25 Cents.

Ask for Radway's Regulators or Regulating Pills. The Great Constitutional Remedy.

R. R. R. (No. 2) A New Life-Creating Principle. Radways Renovating Resolvent.

Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, Instills within the system renewed Health, and Resolves and Exterminates all Chronic and Constitutional Diseases. This great and glorious remedy should be hailed by the human race as a special gift from the Almighty, to regenerate diapidated humanity.

Dr. Radway & Co. are the only Physicians and Chemists in the world that have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually remove from the human system constitutional diseases and ailments, transmitted from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Cankers, Pits, Runnings from the ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Sore Legs, Cankerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Consumption, Rash Tetter, Humors of all kinds,

Skin Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia.

And all diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 102 Fulton St., N. Y.

W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock; W. R. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Beardsley, G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Kel River.

The Great Ambassador OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. A DOON TO THE SICK. The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the life and necessities of the suffering portion of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was severely felt till this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure; they attack the roots of the complaint, and thus by removing the hidden cause of disease reinvigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of VITAL and FANTASTICAL REFORMATION.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, loss of spirits, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the cradling influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS. The proper quantum and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this anti-bilious medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose 60 (60) time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations its effect is all but miraculous.

UNKURVED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of this noble remedy, and certifies in the USUALNESS OF ITS SUCCESS BEAR WITNESS TO THE USUALNESS OF ITS EXTENSIVE UTILITY.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Aching Headaches, Indigestion, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Cholera, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—Some persons mistake the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one tendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES.

of every variety, 34 Kilby Street, - Boston. GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents. A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates, Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

As made by John N. B. by Wm. Thompson, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

APPLES & ONIONS.—10 BBLs. Baldwin and Greening Apples; 5 bbls. Onions; 1 bbl. Pickles. For sale by MYSRAEL & RICHEY, Fredericton, Nov. 10, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the upper Country that they are prepared to execute orders for FLOUR deliverable at Saint Andrews, and forward the same by Railway. The cost at St. Andrews will not exceed the current prices in St. John.

Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the station at Howard Settlement and provide for their transport from that place. HALL & FAIRWEATHER. St. John, Dec. 1, 1858

Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 5.

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

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each, Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

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

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year. The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

CLUBBING WITH OTHER PERIODICALS. By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance. A new romance by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive issues. Thirty thousand copies of this number was issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

American Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Phrenological Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the Journal, very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and either the Water Cure or Phrenological, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

Miscellaneous. THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.—The Providence Journal, usually cool in observation and cautious in expression as to public events, takes the following sombre view of matters in Europe. We fear there is too much ground for its apprehensions.—The Journal says:

We are forced to believe that Europe is rapidly drifting into open war. The English warships have been bidding us look to the speedy reconciliation of the hostile parties. They have told us that the angry clouds which lowered over all southern Europe, would soon be dispelled, and the sunshine of perfect peace would soon gladden all hearts. Every mail has brought us with its rumors of war the confident promise that the next steamer would bear us tidings of pacification. But no news have we seen, which appears so warlike as that which the America has just brought to our shores.

The scenes in France remind one of the days which preceded the Crimean war.—Agents are scouring the country for cavalry horses, five-sixths of the artillerymen are making cartridges, the surgeons are all ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, the naval forces are gathering in the Mediterranean, and the immense army seem to be concentrating a large part of their strength on the eastern frontier. The same activity is witnessed with enthusiasm of the alliance with France, while the betrothal of the Princess Royal to Prince Napoleon must be regarded as a pledge of the sincere devotion of these two sovereigns even resolved to fight Austria at all events. Neither the earnest remonstrances of England, nor the perils and the sufferings which war must bring upon their realms, have shaken them in their positions. Steadily and rapidly they hurry on in their preparations for the worst, and now they have reached a point where it will be difficult for diplomacy to save them from a long and desperate con-