

Invariant But

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY - JUNE 20, 1861.

NUMBER 6.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial and literary interests of New Brunswick. Its primary objects are to give the people the most accurate and reliable information of the progress of the country, and the facilitation of the means of improvement of the masses of the population.

It is published every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, for Van Edger, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year.
 Clubs of six, one dollar and a half each.
 Clubs of twelve, one dollar and a half each.
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All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed to "EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B." and invariably postpaid.

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

A Sketch.

A THRILLING SCENE.

Capt. Warren, in his report to the British Admiralty, relates the following:—In the month of August, 1775, I was sailing 77 degrees north latitude, when one morning, about a mile from my vessel, I saw the sea entirely blocked up by the ice. Nothing could be seen, as far as the eye could reach, but mountains and peaks covered with snow. The wind soon fell to a calm, and I remained for two days in this constant expectation of being crushed by that frightful mass of ice, which the slightest wind could force upon us. We had passed the second day in such anxieties as about midnight the wind got up, and we immediately heard horrible creaking of ice, which broke and tossed about with a noise resembling thunder. That was a terrible night for us; but by the morning, the wind having become by degrees less violent, we saw the barrier of ice which was before us entirely broken up, and a large channel extending out of sight between its two sides. The sun now shone out, and we sailed away from the northward before a slight breeze. Suddenly, when looking at the sides of the icy channel, we saw the masts of a ship; but what was still more surprising to us, was the singular manner in which its sails were placed, and the dismantled appearance of its spars and manceuvres.

It continued to sail on for some time, then stopping by a block of ice, it remained motionless; I could not then resist my feelings of curiosity; I got into my gig with some of my sailors, and went towards this strange vessel. We saw, as we drew near, that it was very much damaged by the ice. Not a man was to be seen on the deck, which was covered with snow. We shouted, but no one replied. A port-gate opening up the side, I looked through a bare hole which was open, and saw a man seated before a table, upon which were all the necessary materials for writing. Arrived on deck, we opened the hatch-way and went down into the cabin; there we found the ship's clerk seated as we had observed him through the port-hole. But what was our astonishment when we saw that it was a corpse, and that a green death mould covered his cheeks and forehead, and hung over his eyes, which were open!

He had a pen in his hand, and the ship's log lay before him. The last lines he had written were as follows:
 11th November, 1762.
 "It is now seventeen days since we were shut up in the ice. The first wind was a steady and successful breeze, which died this morning. There is no more hope."

My subject kept aloof in the air from this dead body, which seemed still in life. We were attracted as was the body of a woman laid on a bed, in an attitude of great and perplexed attention. One would have said, from the freshness of her features that she was still in life, and not the contraction of her limbs told that she was dead. Before her a young man was seated on the floor holding a steel in one hand, and a file in the other, and having before him several pieces of German tinder. We passed on to the fore-cabin, and found there several sailors, but in their hammocks, and a dog stretched out at the foot of the ladder. It was in vain we sought for provisions and fire-wood we discovered nothing. Then my sailors began to say it was an enchanted ship, and they declared their intention of remaining but a very short time longer on board. "No," then, after having taken the ship's log set out for our vessel, struck with terror at the thought of the fatal instance which had just seen of the peril of polar navigation in sailing a degree of North latitude. On my return, found, by comparing the documents which I had in my possession, that the vessel had been missing three years.

GET THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY.—"How low, there captain?" said a brother Jonathan to a crew of a canal packet on the Erie Canal. "What do you charge for passage?" "Three cents per mile, and boarded," said the captain. "Well, I go, sir, I'll take passage, captain, seeing as how I'm kinder gin' out walking so far." Accordingly he got on board as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan sat down and commenced demolishing the coffee as to the utter consternation of the captain, until he had cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably. How far is it, captain from where I got on board?"

"Nearly one and a half miles," said the captain. "Let's see," said Jonathan; "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, captain, I can't be small, here's five cents, which pays my fare to here; I guess I'll go ashore now I'm kinder rested out."

SOUTHERN CLIMATE AND NORTHERN S. L. DIVERS.—The Southern rebels count strongly upon the effect of the hot weather upon our Northern troops. In this they will find themselves mistaken. Mr. Russell, their great friend and historian, in one of his letters from India, stated that its climate was best endured by the Europeans for several years after their arrival; and other authorities have stated the same thing. Our own experience during the Revolutionary War shows that the New-England troops operated in the South during the summer heats of 1780 and '81 without difficulty. Many glorious battles were fought by them during the hottest months, and no-one of their relaxing in courage or conduct during July, August and September of those years.—N. Y. Post.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
 At a parliamentary meeting of the Great Steamship Company, the Chairman said confounding orders had been given to the Captain of the Great Eastern with respect to her employment by American Government, and Ministers would be asked in Parliament whether she would be allowed to proceed to the coast of the Queen's province and get out.

FRANCE.—During debate in Senate on petition to extend French occupation of Syria, Billant explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 6th of June. If evil results ensue, responsibility will rest on those who demand withdrawal. France will leave six vessels to cruise off the coast, and English and Prussian ships will act in concert with them.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election in Sunbury will be held on the 1st of June. Kent County, 1st June. York County, 4th June. County of St. John, 5th June. City of St. John, 6th June. Carleton County, 8th June. Northumberland, 12th June. Westmorland, 15th June. King's County, on the 15th June. Queen's County, 15th June. Gloucester County, 17th June. Charlotte County, 20th June. Restigouche, Nomination 13th June, polling 21st.

GREAT YIELD OF WOOL.—Ten sheep of the Leicester and Cotswold breed, belonging to J. G. Stewart, Esq., which have been sheared, yielded 90 lbs. of wool. This was the weight after being washed. The largest fleece weighed 10 1/2 lbs. Who can beat this?

The Prince of Wales is to spend part of the summer at the Camp at the Carragh of Kildare in order to receive military training. He will be attached to the Grenadier Guards.

Dr. Ryerson has issued circulars intimating that he is about to write a history of the British United Empire Loyalists. "Dr. Ryerson produces a 'History of Canada.'"

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Honorable Albert J. Smith to be Attorney General of the Province, provisionally.
 By His Excellency Command.
 S. L. THURLEY,
 Secretary's Office, 27th May 1861.

GENERAL SCOTT.—A Boston paper says "The veteran general, to whom the whole country now looks with such confidence for the successful defence of our Government, will be seventy-five years old on the 19th of June."

VICE-ADMIRAL PATERN, who arrived here a few days since, and is now stopping at the Warren, has been making a tour of the Upper Valley, and spent some days in the neighborhood of Grand Falls. He speaks in glowing terms of the magnificent scenery of both the Upper and Lower St. John, and of the many advantages which our Province offers to emigrants who wish to become farmers. The Admiral will have here to-morrow on a visit to Prince Edward Island, prior to his return to England.—[News]

United States.

June 12th.
 New York Herald states that General Butler with a strong force from Fortress Monroe had stormed and taken the two Rebel forts at Great Bethel where the repulse took place on Sunday night, capturing 21 guns and 1 thousand prisoners. At assault on Sunday night 19 killed and 47 wounded. Rebels are becoming rampant in Baltimore, and heavy guns at Fort Mifflin are turned on the C.

June 13.
 Ex-Gov. Ross of Massachusetts now Major General, Commanding district of Baltimore, and any outbreak by rebels will lead to bombardment. Unionists in Kentucky and Tennessee are rapidly forming armed organizations.

June 15.
 Election at Baltimore yesterday resulted in favor of Union candidates. Governor Jackson of Missouri has issued strong abolition proclamation and calls for fifty thousand volunteers to protect state from invasion of Federal troops. Union men in Kentucky appeal to Federal Government for arms and assistance. Jefferson Davis in letter requests cessation of hostilities but says he cannot hope Federal Government will entertain the proposition. Federal forces are concentrating in all directions with evil intent purpose of taking Richmond and rebel troops are withdrawing from their advanced positions. Skirmishing is daily reported but a battle is not expected for several days.

June 15.
 Rebels have evacuated Harpers Ferry after destroying all Government property and great bridge of Ohio & Baltimore Company, in process of building one million dollars, all the bridges on Alexandria London & Hampshire Rail Road between Leesburg and Broad River have been burnt by the rebels. Of unnaturalized Irishmen, who have been forced into rebel army applied to Lord Lyons for relief. British Consul at Richmond is ordered to demand their release. It is thought rebels were concentrating all their forces for dash on Washington. Fortress Monroe invested by rebel forces and communication cut off except by sea. Camp at Hampton also invested. Gov. taking extraordinary measures for protection six Regiments from Massachusetts, one each for N. H. and Maine, will immediately be ordered to seat of War. Maryland Congressional election resulted in heavy Union Majorities.

BOSTON, June 13, 1861.
 A Rebel private Schooner with long eight gun and pivot gun and thirty men was captured off Charleston, the men were conveyed in trucks to frigate Minnesota, the schooner sent to New York. Special despatches state rebels are harrying Massachusetts Junction and retreating on Richmond.

June 13, 1861.
 Three Companies Ohio Troops while proceeding by train cars from Alexandria to Vienna were fired upon by a masked battery of rebels 11 killed and wounded. A special dispatch says battery was captured. Governor Jackson of Missouri has led and the Capitol is occupied by Federal troops. It appears he confirms d, rebels retreating from Massachusetts Junction, with view to attack Richmond. Longed through. Federal troops are now under arms in Washington and Virginia.

MacKinnon and Johnson, disputing on a literary subject, Johnson quoted Greek. "I don't understand Greek," said MacKinnon. "A man who is sure should understand every language," replied Johnson. "Very well," said MacKinnon, and gave him a quotation from the Irish. "What gender is hat?" asked a dame, the other day. "Masculin," replied the scholar. "Indeed! Then, what's the feminine?" "Why come, to be sure."

A pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out, "Oh don't! don't! I won't call you so any more! I'll never say what I think again all the days of my life."

Poppy, all the rest of the boys are learning to smoke, won't you give me the ends of your cigars when you get through with them just to learn with."

In the game of life, most infrequently play the knave, and when the dice are cast, how many "frog blossoms" does it require to make a nose-gay?