POOR COPY

Mechanics Institute
Box 162

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860. NUMBER 3.

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., for Wm Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS.

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 make 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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY THE YEAR.

A Column,	$26,	Half Column,	$14
Third of Column,	10,	Quarter Column	8
Cards of four to eight lines,			4.

BY THE HALF-YEAR

One third less than by the year.

BY THE QUARTER

One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Square of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion,	3s.
Same—each succeeding insertion,	1s
For each line above twelve, 1st ins.,	2d.
Same,—each succeeding insertion	1d.

N.B.—When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

☞ *Advertisements should be sent in not later than 3 P.M. on Wednesday.*

CORN MEAL AND HERRING.—A few barrels of Kiln Dried CORN MEAL. Also a few barrels of Herring.

LIME & PLASTER.—A few casks of Nova Scotia ground PLASTER, and 25 casks superior Green Hill LIME.

GRINDSTONES.—1 Dozen Superior GRIND STONES for sale. Apply to JOHN EDGAR.

Steamboat Landing, May 8, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House.

Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.

Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.

☞ Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW
BLINDS.

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS cheaper than any imported from the United States, and they have made such improvements that these Blinds when soiled can be washed and made to look as good as new. They flatter themselves that for elegance of design and beauty of finish the Blinds made by them cannot be surpassed.

Also—*FRESCO*, and all kinds of Graining, Marbling, Decorating and Ornamental SIGN PAINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Estimates sent free.

References:—Magee Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants; Whittaker and Purinton; Barnes & Co., Stationers, St John; and C. S. Beverly, Fredericton.

Rooms in Walkers Brick Building, Canterbury Street, St John.

CREAK & MILES.

St. John, June 14th, 1860.

BONNETS & HATS.

JUST received a few more of those White Tape Bonnets so much enquired for, and also White Hats & Bonnet Shapes, with a large assortment of Gents Drab and Black Hats.

G. STRICKLAND.

Woodstock, June 14, 1860.

THE SEWERS OF PARIS: A JOURNEY UNDER THE FRENCH CAPITAL.—A correspondent of a Swedish journal furnishes an interesting account of a subterranean voyage made throughone of the admirably constructed sewers of Paris. The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty-five feet. The boat, a flat bottomed affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high, and of equal breadth, with a ditch or canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth is carried away. On the one side are sidewalks, which together are about four feet wide. The whole is built of beautiful white sandstone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible.—The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large drains beneath the sidewalks. The sidewalks are excellent, and exhibited no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept whitewashed, and are at all times as white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immense speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very strong and lasting. The fabric is said to be built after a model of the catacombs of Rome, aided by all the late improvements. On both sides at about two hundred yards distance from one another, are openings through which the workmen can ascend by means of permanent iron ladders, in case a sudden rainstorm should cause the water of rise over the sidewalks, which is, however, of rare occurence.

The contents of the sewer, of course, flow into the River Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry the boat used along with considerable velocity. Large reservoirs are constructed, at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time, in case it should be necessary to keep the canal dry for a little while. The whole work was completed in four years. Besides the main canal, there are many minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuileries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any part of the city, the Imperial Government might, at short notice, and without any person being aware of it, transport the same way. There is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry be transported in the same way. There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among things that have been never to occur again.—Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from Louvre to the Seine, without attracting attention, and thence sent off by railway, which is near at hand. This splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the harvest of 1860 in Canada West will be fully an average one, in spite of winter killing, wheat-fly and drouth, all of which have had their effects. The drouth has done some damage to spring grain, but the recent rains are sufficient to cause a recovery. The grass crop is only middling in the front townships, but good in the rear. The fruit crop is magnificent everywhere.

It is said the Great Eastern consumed 3877 tons of coal during her voyage to New York.

£200,000 of Austrian gold arrived in England on the 25th June.

The Railroad is so far finished that a train will run all the way from St. John to Shediac (distance 115 miles) towards the last of this week, of course not for the public.—*News.*

The Portland Advertiser calls on the New York agents again to redeem British faith, and send the Great Estern Down East on a visit.

The amount of Bullion at present in the Bank of England is £16, 194, 569.

THROUGH ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE WEST.—The ship Countess of Elgin, from Liverpool, is now discharging at the Grand Trunk wharf. Her cargo consists of upwards of six hundred tons of weight and measurement, chiefly destinated for Toronto. Upwards of 120 tons of Australian wool is, however, for Burlington, and will be transferred by Lake Champlain Railway. She is the first sailing ship that has been placed on the line to Quebec forwarding through to Montreal and the West, far as Chicago, on the St. Lawrence Dock Co's Railway through rates. By the end of this month, the Eastern pier of the St. Lawerence Dock Co's mills, 550 feet of river frontage, will be ready for the reception of the mail steamers. By stopping at Quebec the Company will, it is said, be able to work the weekly service without having to charter extra ships in case of any breakdowns. Such chartered steamers as the Melita and Palestine are too small, and altogether inferior to such ships as the Bohemian, Nova Scotian North Briton. The Grand Trunk, by making Quebec the last of operations during open navigation will intercept the ocean shipping traffic, the neglect of which has, no doubt, hitherto been a fatal error on the part of the management. We know of some thousands of tons of railway iron which will be sent by rail, ex ship, from Quebec to Toronto in platform cars, and arrangements have been made to send back train loads of deal per Nothern Railroad to the extent of 600,000 pieces, at a cost of $40 the car load of 10 tons. We believe that we shall be found correct in announcing that the Grand Trunk tariff for both passengers and goods for local traffic, will be put on as liberal a footing as for the Eastern and Western States. If this be done, we have no hesitation in saying that the local traffic of Canada will yield a return of £20 per mile as it exists, to any extent that the railway is able to carry it. If the rates are within 20 per cent of those by water, the merchants of Montreal will receive their goods by the Countess of Elgin at 15s. per ton, via Quebec, while by ship, direct, the charge would be from 20s. to 25s. Shipowners in England estimate the saving in freight to Upper Canada merchants, at £74,000 per annum.

The New York Tribune states that on Tuesday evening the celebrated Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfelt, lay at the point of death and was not expected to survive the night. On Saturday morning she arose in her usual health, but soon complained of giddiness, and lying down, was at once deprived of speech and motion by a paralytic stroke. Sunday and Monday she was able to partially recognize those about her, but on Tuesday she seemed to have lost all consciousness, and was pronounced by her medical attendants as beyond hope of life. For some time past she has resided at No. 15, Clinton Place, New York, and during her sickness has been faithfully cared for by several of her intimate friends.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD DIGGINGS.—Late Halifax papers contain a somewhat lengthy Report to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia on this subject, from the son of the Honorable Joseph Howe, who by direction of His Excellency has recently visited the *locus in quo*, that the Secretary might be the better enabled to judge for himself. It appears that the Indians estimate the distance of the "diggings," at about fifteen miles from the head of Ship Harbor Lake. The information conveyed by Mr. H. in the following paragraph of his Report, may prove of a vast deal more importance than the discovery of the imaginary Eldorado, which he thus remarks of a portion of his fatiguing journey:—

"The path was pretty well blazed all the way, and was not so difficult as I had anticipated. It lay chiefly through the hard wood hills, and where there were bogs or swamps, they were firm enough to enable us to traverse them with comparitive ease. For nearly the whole distance we were shaded by the branches of an unbroken forest, to which the attention of our merchants and enterprising capitalists ought to be turned.

Noble groves of birch, beech, maple hemlock and spruce, intersected with ash, oak and pine, seem to invite the axe of the lumberman; and we could not but marvel how rumors of gold diggings had so soon excited the population, while so much real wealth, with lakes and streams, offering great facilities for easy transit to the seaboard, had been so long disregarded, and while vessels, seeking lumber and deals, are annually sent half round the Provinces."

Mr. Howe proceeds to say, that although gold has been found in small quantities, yet, these are so infinitesimal, that for all practical purposes, *the Tangier diggings are utterly valueless!*—He says, that the richest specimen of Tangier gold he has seen, was not worth half a crown, and all he had seen put together would not fill a lady's thimble.

EXCAVATION OF WESTERN MOUNDS. A correspondent of the *Ginona* (Minnesotia) *Republican* writes that Mr. A. L. Jenks of that place, who is prospecting in one of those mounds which are so common in that country, recently discovered at the depth of five or six feet, the remains of seven or eight people of very large size. One thigh bone measured three feet in length. The under water, one inch wider than that of any other man in this city.

He also found clam-shells, pieces of ivory or bone rings, pieces of kettles, made of earth and coarse sand. There were at the neck of one of these skeletons, teeth two inches in length by one half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with holes drilled into the sides, & the ends polished, with a crease around it. Also, an arrow five inches long by one and a half wide, stuck through the back, near the back-bone; and one about eight inches long stuck into the left breast. Also, the blade of a copper hatchet, one and a half inch wide at the edge, and two inches long. This hatchet was found stuck in the skull of the same skeleton.

The mound is some 200 feet above the surface of the Missippi, and is composed of clay, immediately above the remains two feet thick; then comes a layer of black loam; then another layer of clay six inches thick, all so closely packed that it was with difficulty that it could be penetrated. There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in the vicinity.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Conference of this Body in Eastern British America, has been in session in Fredericton during the last ten days. The stations for the ensuing year were fixed on Friday last. The only change of Ministers in this City and Portland is on the West side, Carleton. The Rev. E. Botterell is appointed to St. John's Newfoundland, by the unanimous and cordial request of the Quarterly Meeting of that City, to the members of which he is very well known, having been their Pastor from 1850 to 1855.—Mr. Botterell's many friends will be gratified to Newfoundland, as he went there ten years ago, as Chairman of the Newfoundland District.

The large elm tree on Boston Common, which was not only an object of pride to the Bostonians, but of admiration and interest to every intelligent stranger who visited that city, is nearly destroyed. About one-third of it was blown down in a severe storm of wind and rain on the 29th ult. This elm is one hundred and ninety years old, having been planted in 1670 by Capt. Daniel Henchman, an ancestor of Governor Hancock.

English papers give details of a remarkable snow storm that occured all over the North of England on the 28th of May last. The snow fell in many parts of the North of Yorkshire to the depth of six feet. The sheep had generally just been shorn, and the destruction among the flocks was very great.

Brigham Young, the Mormon Mogul, had 217 children at the latest accounts. Probably there has been an increase since then.

PRINCE ALFRED AND HIS CAPTAIN.—Prince Alfred is every inch a sailor, as full of mischief and fun as any middy in Her Majesty's service, and vastly popular among his companions, who although wicked lads, are none the less sad pickles. Boys will fight, and one day Prince Alfred had a turn with young Gordon and got a regular thrashing. Some one carried the news to Captain Tarleton. "Dont bother me with such nonsense," said he; "if I listen to these tales I shall have enough to do. If the Prince can't keep a civi tongue in his head, the sooner he is taught to do so the better."—*Plymouth Paper.*

A VERSIFIED PARAPHRASE OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer has been set to music in England, and is having a great run. It is the best we have ever seen in any language—there is nothing wanting and nothing redundant,

Our Heavenly Father hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy Kingdom Come; Thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread that we may live;
Forgive our sins as we forgive;
Help us temptation to withstand,
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and forever unto Thee,
The Kingdom, power and glory be.
Amen.

The Halifax Yacht Club intend to have a Regatta on the occasion of the Prince's visit "that will be worthy of the occasion." The Provincial Goverment have placed one hundred pounds at the disposal of the Club for that purpose, and the City Council have also appropriated £75 of the city funds for the same objects. Subcriptions are also to be taken by a committee appointed for the purpose to swell the fund to a reasonable amount.—*News.*

This morning a fire originated in a range of houses occupied by several parties, between the store lately occupied by Mr. Hale and the workshop of Mr. Estabrooks, near Scotts Mill.—Although at a very early hour, the Fire Companies were promptly on the spot and by their well directed energies saved the whole row from destruction; as it is, three of the houses alluded to, occupied by P. M'Gaire, A. M'Clay and Mr Coulthard (as a workship) are badly injured.—*Reporter.*

Among the curious on dits is one relative to the intention of the Beaufort family to open the coffin of the first Earl of Worcester, as it is said that he ordered a steam engine he invented to be buried with him.

We are indebted to the kindness of Julius L. Inches, Esq., of Kingsclear, for a basket of new potatoes, the size and quality of which would do credit to his culture at any season of the year.—*F. Reporter, 13th.*

Mayor Wood has invited the Prince of Wales to New York, through Mr. Dallas, Minister at the Court of St. James, who delivered the invitation to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, but as yet received no answer.—*News.*

GOLD FISH.—Salmon are reported to be so plentiful this season at the North, that the Messers Williston are said to have taken as many as many as 795 in one day, value at the lowest calculation, £200. Others, it is said, have been equally successful. This is *mining* for gold to some purpose.

The six oared race at the Regatta in Portland on the 4th July was won by the Victoria, a Montreal boat, in 13 minutes and 16 seconds—distance 2¼ miles—beating the winner of the second prize 31 seconds. There were three boats entered for this race. First prize $125.

We are assured that it is the intention of our spirited townsman, Mr John Richards, of Malakoff Hotel, to present the Prince of Wales, upon his arrival in the waves of Old Chebucto, with a pair of young and beautiful Moose calves.—Beat this Nowfoundlanders.—*Halifax Journal.*