

Beckham's Institute
Box 162

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860. NUMBER 4.

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 Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., 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.

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.

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

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THE "GREAT EASTERN"

The Great Eastern came in to the Light Ship, at Sandy Hook, at 7 A.M., on Thursday morning, having left the Needles at 10 A.M. on the 17th inst. According to the official account of Capt. Carnegie, R.N., who accompanied her, the Great Eastern's passage across the Atlantic has been as happy as it was successful.

No furious gales impeded her progress, nor did favorable breezes assist to waft her across the Atlantic. Twice she encountered adverse winds and seas that would have made their formidable presence known in a smaller ship by the universal prostration of the passengers by the overpowering influence of sea-sickness, but such is the indifference of the great ship to troubles which harass her smaller rivals, that no chair was empty either at breakfast or dinner hours, nor has a single plate or glass expired in fragments on the floors as offering to Neptune.

Her passage has been made from Southampton to the light vessel in less than eleven days, but if this be considered the maximum rate of velocity ultimately attainable, it will be grievous error. Many causes now exist to reduce her speed, that are either removable or temporary, the first and most considerable being the incrustation upon her bottom, an incrustation that cannot be taken at a less figure than that of a reduction of one and a half knots per hour.

Some extra delay has also been caused by the course made by the great ship in adopting the southern passage, which brought her within the influence of the Gulf Stream and an adverse current. The Great Eastern is commended by Capt. John Vine Hall; her officers and crew number 420, and she brings 38 passengers, and eight guests.

One of the passengers gives the following information: "The highest speed obtained was 14 knots. The ship's bottom is very foul, and an allowance of at least two knots an hour should be made on that account. The distance from Southampton, as usually steamed, is 3,190 miles, but to avoid the ice she went further south."

Every one on board speaks in the highest terms of her performance in every way. There was hardly any motion felt at any time, and notwithstanding the bad weather she experienced shortly after she left Southampton, not

a person on board was sick during the passage, though more than one bilious landsman crossed the ocean in her. As she did not start until the 17th instead of the 10th, the passage was made in about eleven days, and had she not been obliged to steal south for fear of the ice, and then to contend against the current of the Gulf Stream, she would, notwithstanding the foulness of her bottom, have made the passage in a remarkably short time.

A portion of the docks lying at the foot of Hammond, Balfour, Troy and Banks streets have been selected. The total space appropriated being 718 feet in length. A good deal of dredging, the entire work costing over \$3,000, had, however, to be done to secure sufficient depth of water.

The tide had begun to fall, and the wind was not from the point of the compass most desirable. At half past five o'clock the spunker was set to aid in turning the vessel, and at half past six o'clock the vessel was got into a desired position, and two tugs hooked on to the ship and started ahead, the paddles and screw being worked half at speed; the ship answered her helm like a pilot boat, and she guided on, heading obliquely for the long bulkhead, which has been prepared for her berth.

On she came, the hawsers were cast off from the tugs, the paddles and screw were reversed to stop her headway, but still she came at a very low speed, but with the overwhelming pressure of hundreds of tons—her stem touches the dock, and about thirty feet of the bulkhead crumbles before her like so much straw.

How long the Great Eastern will remain is not yet determined, but it will doubtless be until all have had an opportunity of seeing and admiring her immense size, her noble and exact proportions, the massiveness of detail which characterizes every thing connected with her, and the beauty and good taste of her internal finish.

Mr. Bright also entered into a defence of the commercial treaty with France, and protested against the misrepresentations of the 'Times' upon the subject. He predicted the most beneficial results from the treaty.

HOW TO CLEAN THE TEETH.—There is in my opinion, no dentifice used so beneficial in its effects as charcoal. I doubt if there is a dentist, with a fair practice of ten years, but has seen worse effects from its use than from the use of acids.

The effect of charcoal is purely mechanical; it is as sharp as diamond dust, and the finer the worse in its effects. Being perfectly insoluble in the fluids of the mouth, it insinuates itself between the neck of the tooth and the gum, producing ulceration, recession, and final loss of the tooth itself.

The great dentifice that should be used at all times, and under all circumstances, is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing properties will correct the breath, and remove offensive odor sooner than any article I have ever seen tried.

Mr. Disraeli congratulated the government upon the withdrawal of the bill, and even Mr. Bright said he could not blame Ministers for the course they had taken. He trusted the public would firmly declare what it expected before the next session, and that the promised bill will be received in a fairer manner by the House.

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He believes that Naples had applied to its foreign allies to guarantee the possession of the Two Sicilies to the Neapolitan crown, but Austria had

peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that the French government had arrived at the same conclusion. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British government was on such a matter.

Philadelphia is completely gridironed with city railroads. Almost every street has its tracks, and cars pass in all directions at all times in the day and night.

The London Exhibition of 1862 is a fixed fact. The guaranty fund of £250,000 has been raised. Arrangements for the building will be commenced at once but it is not expected the "first stone will be laid before July, 1861."

MR. BENNET IN VICTORIA. From a Grand Falls Correspondent. GRAND FALLS, July 2. John Bennet, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, now on a hasty professional tour through this section of the Province, on Saturday evening last delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on Education in the Temperance Hall of this village, before a large and attentive audience.

Mr. Bennet appears to be well qualified for the situation which he holds. Evidently he is the right man in the right place. How the Smashers came to appoint so honest and intelligent a man to office is passing strange. In this County, after ignorance and inability, the best recommendation, and the essential qualification, for office is the commission of penitentiary offences.

For the Woodstock Journal. RICHMOND BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Richmond Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society held its second annual meeting on Friday, June 29th, in St. John's Church, Capt. Wm. McKenzie in the chair. The attendance was not numerous, although the proceedings were of an interesting and encouraging nature.

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AYER'S
Extract of Sarsaparil
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dical science can devise for this
and fatal malady. It has
most active remedial charac-
teristics for the expurgation of this
the blood, and the rescue of
its destructive consequen-
ces, and also those other
diseases from it, such as Erys-
sipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Scald Head, Ringworm,
Tetter, and Mercularia.

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills
FOR THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY
PHARMACY. These pills are
designed to cure the most
common diseases of the
digestive system, and to
restore the system to its
normal state.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Croup, Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness,
and all the affections of
the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S
Lowell, Mass.