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# Woodstock Journal

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

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

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### 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 population in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money or without price, and supported by Direct taxation.

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

TERMS.

Two dollars a year, in advance, and one dollar and a half if paid for in advance, and one dollar and a half if paid for in advance, and one dollar and a half if paid for in advance.

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.

Single copies, one cent.

Advertisements should be sent in not later than 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

### UNION LINE.



STEAM! STEAM!!

THE Steamer *Ann Augusta* will commence leaving Fredericton for St. John, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, in each week at same hour.

The steamer *Forest Queen* will also leave Fredericton for St. John, commencing on TUESDAY morning, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, in each week, at same hour, until further notice.

WILLIAM FISHER, Agent.  
May 11, 1860.

**Nails & Glass AT EDGAR'S, STEAMBOAT WHARF.**

**Albertine Oil, & Fluid FOR SALE BY John Edgar.**

**EXTRA Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Oat meal, Salt, Herring, Codfish, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Sarsaparilla, Soda, &c., &c.** For sale low for cash by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, May 24 1860.

**SASHES, DOORS, FRAMES, Blinds, Moulding, &c.,** Surface and Job Planning, Jig and Circular Sawing &c., at the New Brunswick Sash Factory, Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John.

J. E. TURNBULL, & Co.  
N. B.—A first rate Tongue and Grooving Machine for sale cheap.  
F. E. T. & Co.  
May 24, 1860.

### FOR SALE.

A second hand single Wagon. Any kind of Country produce taken in payment.  
WENTWORTH WINSLOW.  
Upper Woodstock, May 23.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLETON, SS.** To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, greeting.

WHEREAS, Charles W. Dingo, of Simons, in the said County, farmer, hath prayed that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of Charles Dingo, late of the same place, deceased, and who died intestate, as it is said, may be granted to him in the form of law.— You are therefore required to cite Averd A. Dingo, of Aroostook, State of Maine George Dingo, of Presque, Elizabeth Turner of Simons, in the County aforesaid; Hepzibah P. Clark of the same place; and Mary Johnston, of the same place; and all and every the heirs next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock within and for the said County on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration, as prayed for, should not be granted. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this sixteenth day of May, 1860.

L. P. FISHER, Surrogate &c.

A. K. S. WHITMORE, Registrar of Probates for said County.

### Clearing Out Sale.

THE Subscriber, desirous of drawing his business to a close in this place now offers to the Public the remainder of his extensive stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at decided bargains.

Parties purchasing a bill of ten pounds and upwards may rely upon liberal terms, as the whole stock must be disposed of in 30 days. Clothing, of which there is a large quantity on hand, either ready made or made to order for the above space of time will be sold positively at 55 per cent less than can be had at any other house in the trade. To those in want of a fit out now is your time—call and examine the stock on the site of the "Blanchard House."

W. SKILLEN.

### THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The 78th Highlanders have had an ovation at Edinburgh; and never was a triumph better deserved. The trophies of a hundred battles and long years of bold adventure adorned the hall in which they were banqueted by their fellow countrymen. The people of the Scottish capital poured out to meet them; young and old, men, women, and children, joined in the splendid welcome. And all England would have been there, could England have been across the border; for assuredly no regiments in the British army are more renowned, or more popular, than these columns of heroic soldiers in plume and tartan, who have followed their pipers half over the world and never disgraced their flag. A march of Highlanders through the streets of London creates a greater sensation than the tramp of the Guards themselves, partly no doubt because the spectacle possesses more novelty, but in a great degree also because the English have an intense admiration for those sons of the mountains who have carried into the torrid zones the wild and high spirit, the dauntless nerve and unweary courage of the North. Moreover, the military history of the Highlanders is one remarkably honorable to the Scottish nation generally.— We in this country, who are apt to indulge in meriment at the expense of the folks calling Edinburgh their Athens, are lavishly willing, if the opportunity turn up, to give the hard-headed race all possible credit for its national qualities. We cannot forget that when Great Britain was fighting half the world, from 1763 to 1815, the Highlands gave her forty battalions of troops, and nearly fifty of militia; that seventy-three thousand of their sons stood in arms to defend the kingdom; that the Gordons and the Grants, like chieftains of the Homeric era, loved small armies by their personal influence. From these days to our own have the Highlanders ever been backward? They mingled in the terrible contests before Sebastopol; they hurried to India when the revolt broke out; and it was the 78th, the regiment just feasted at Edinburgh, which was led by Havelock to the walls of Lucknow, followed by the equally gallant and illustrious 93rd.

The Highlands, then, have been invaluable as military nurseries for the empire. Will they permanently continue to send forth similar legions? This is a question concerning which many doubts have been raised. The hereditary martial spirit of the mountains is undoubtedly upon the wane. From many a glen the ancient people have been driven, to make room for farms and deer. Elsewhere, prejudices against the military vocation have taken root. In other quarters, bordering on the more highly cultured districts, the men have learned to despise camp and barrack life, in comparison with the profitable ease of the laborer or artisan. It is in vain that national egotists repudiate these explanations. They make it a point of honor, we perceive, to affirm that the Scotch are no less addicted to whisky, to wild life, and to foraging than in the past century; but if we are in future to pay so dearly for Highland troops as did the feudalists of former times—who could afford it, where as the British Treasury cannot—we must be content with a diminishing 78th and a dwindling 93rd. But are the chiefs of clans doing their best to keep the old spirit? Is not Balmoral seducing them from that devotion to the people that made the people loyal to them, so when the seven brothers died one after another for Hector Maclean? When the Gordons, "cooks of the North," possessed a sweep of land stretching from the Atlantic to the German Ocean, and when the Gers "little kings," the world saw how a traditional spell could act. France declared war in 1793. Within eighteen months those two

proprietors equipped nearly two thousand men for the field; the ladies of their houses went forth with bouquets and cockades; duchesses danced with the young recruits; the battalions were raised amid festivals and frolics; but they proved the metal that was in them on the glorious field of Bergen; and in the long war that followed, whole troops of heroes were given to the British flag by the Marquess of Badenoch and the Camerons of Lochaber, whose "gathering" was heard on the night before Waterloo, until the hearts of thousands throbbed so fiercely that they crossed the darkness that delayed the battle. From Glenlivet and Strouven, from Strathpey and Glen Urquhart, thronged the reinforcements that infused new blood into the legions campaigning against Bonaparte.—Richmonds and Seafields, Sutherlands and Lovats, Lochiels, Macdonalds, Macleods, and Mackenzies, perpetuated then, as they perpetuate now, the antique fame of the Highlands, and we agree with one of their national writers that it might be judicious to renew the system of Pitt, and place commission at the disposal of the leading chiefs, who would thus be enabled to render the Highlands more prolific as recruiting grounds than they have been within the last few years; for our "Highland regiments," as at present composed, contain numbers of men who never bore the name or spoke the language of Clans Gael.

We do not remind the public of this circumstance to detract from the fame of the splendid 78th. The honors they have won belong to Scotland, and the Highlands especially. Havelock had seen soldiers engaged in twenty-seven battles; but the 78th, on their way to Lucknow, eclipsed them all. The regiment truly wears a rich historical crown. It is fifty-five years since they were recruiting under the brilliant and intrepid Lord Seaworth, of whom Pitt said, "Such were his abilities that he ought to have been deaf, so as to be placed on a level with other men." The 78th then marched to Aroon, there unfurling the old flag of *Craggan's Field*; the "ladies of the land," in scarlet plumes and feathers, caroled in front of them, and such a band of stout-hearted fellows went into the field as never had surpassed. The event of Tuesday evening, too, reminds us of another episode in the history of the incomparable 78th—the famous scene at Kairn, in October, 1860, when the regiment halted under the windows of General John Mackenzie, who, verging on his hundredth year, had commenced his military career with the battalion that they saluted him! These celebrations and these reminiscences tell with admiring effect upon the army, which is thus reminded of former achievements, inspired to future efforts, and encouraged to maintain a high and honorable character. We cannot but regret, however, to the undeniable truth that the Highland population as a by no means so soldierly as of yore, and there is reason to fear lest such regiments as the 78th should deteriorate. Not but that magnificent troops might be raised in the Lowlands and along the borders; the point is to take care and cherish the chivalry of the riots of our rough Island story, and we may need it ere long again. There is no reason in nature or the laws of civilization why the rotation of crops, improved agricultural implements, or gradual disencumbrance of the soil should impair the martial qualities of a people inured for centuries to arms, who still sing the exploits of John Roy Stewart, who have in their legends glimpses of the great Inverness, and who declare themselves so brave that Satan himself never ventured among their glens "except in disguise." We trust it may be long before "improvement" or "eviction," by more advanced farm wages, will so enervate the race which sent the "Greys" to Waterloo that Great Britain will mark a diminution in its physical strength, and the patriotism of such men, reared and trained upon the hills, as marched with Havelock to Lucknow.—London Telegraph.

A physician at Iowa recently took a black beetle from the ear of a man, where it had been for thirteen years; the animal so entombed was preserved from decomposition by the antiseptic nature of the secretions of the ear.

### A GHARIYARI CLUB.

To THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.  
Bel River, May 14th, 1860.

SIR—Perhaps, ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the fatal accident that occurred here on Saturday, the 5th instant, by which one of our most promising young men was suddenly deprived of his life. Nathan Moore, eldest son of John Moore, blacksmith of this place, while engaged with several others in saluting the steamer "Tobique", on her passage upward, had his brains literally blown out upon the ground by the bursting of an old musket which had been used as a sort of cannon on such occasions. He lived, tho in a state of total unconsciousness, for two hours; and expired about half past 4 p. m. He was aged twenty two.

Being a resident of this place, knowing the working of some of the society here, and having been an eyewitness to this heart-rending tragedy, I feel it my imperative duty to state to you what has been going on in this vicinity, the result of which we have before us in the death of this young man; feeling assured that as your valuable paper is both attentively and extensively read in this community, a proper notice taken of it by you will have a telling effect on such conduct for the future.

You are aware that the low and infamous practice of "charivari" which has been put down in all towns by the strong arm of the law, still exists in some parts of the County. Last Fall three or four of our "fast boys" took it into their heads to form a society to carry these demonstrations into effect. They have succeeded in drawing almost every boy in the neighborhood, from ten years and upwards, into the club. They initiate them by an oath something similar to that of the "Carabinieri" of Italy—pledging to protect one another through right or wrong, thick and thin; and should one of the club turn traitor they are to follow him to the end of the earth for his heart's blood! This will, no doubt, appear almost incredible to you; but such are the facts as I am told them by those who pretend to know. The pernicious influence of this is easily seen—the very youngest of the club are perfectly indifferent whom they insult, as they say no other boy, or even man, dare touch, or say anything to them, as the whole Society is bound to revenge it for them. And I am known to the fact that some really good boys have been compelled to join them, in order to get rid of their annoyance. They style themselves "Investigators." They have officers of every description. A couple of old muskets, lashed on a small carriage, constitute their "artillery"; and this poor fellow had charge of the "ordnance", as he was both willing and fearless. Every parent who had children large enough to go near them was in constant fear; and every right-thinking person in the community saw that something fearful must inevitably result from it. The poor had almost frantic gobs as she gazed on the almost lifeless remains of her son in the field, upbraided them personally and by name, with having murdered him; and yet it appears to be no warning to them to desist; for while I write, at a very late hour, I can see the sepulchral light in their place of rendezvous. Some good boys who were beguiled have forsaken them; but still, as a body, they exist. What is to be done? I know that I am speaking the minds of every intellectual reader of THIS JOURNAL in this place when I say that we wish you to take proper notice of the facts, and speak accordingly; as one word from you would avail more than anything else that could be said or done.

### fula, or King's Evil,

constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, which this fluid becomes vitiated, and poor. Being in the circulation, it attacks the whole body, and may burst out on any part of it. No organ is free from attacks, nor is there one which it may not reach. The scrofulous taint is variously conveyed, mercurial disease, low living, diet, or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, finally, by the venereal infection. What is its origin, it is hereditary in the descending "from parents to children, third and fourth generation;" indeed, to be the rod of Him who says, "I will be the iniquities of the fathers upon children."

It commences by deposition from the corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the liver, and internal organs, is termed "scrofula"; in the glands, swellings; and on the face, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption renders the blood, deprives it of life, so that scrofulous constitutions only suffer from scrofulous complaints; but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders although not scrofulous in their nature, rendered fatal by this taint in the blood.—Most of the consumption which do the human family has its origin directly from scrofulous contamination; and many live diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, &c., of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

A quarter of all our people are scrofulous; persons are invaded by this lurking and their health is undermined by it. Hence it from the system we must renovate and by an alternative medicine, and in it by healthy food and exercise.

### AYER'S

### Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

an effectual remedy which the medical world of our times can devise for this every prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed of the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. It should be employed for the cure of every form of scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA, SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, MALTA FEVER, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, SPHACELUS and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief that "the purity of the blood" is founded in truth, and that a degeneration of this Sarsaparilla purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, which sound health is impossible in vitiated constitutions.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

### FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

composed that disease within the range of action can rarely withstand or evade them. They penetrate properties scorch, and cleanse, invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of their use, the bowels are relieved, and the physical debility is astonished to find his energy restored by a remedy at once so and so inviting.

They cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and chronic diseases. The great below named is a list of the diseases cured by their use in the following complaints: Costive-ness, Headache arising from disordered bowels, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints. A low state of the body or obstruction of the functions.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

### FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

Wide is the field of its usefulness and so many are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape attention, and where its virtues are known, we no longer hesitate what antidote to employ to distressing and dangerous affections of the respiratory organs that are incident to our climate, or the many inferior remedies thrust upon the afflicted which can never forget, and procure cures too numerous and too remarkable to recount.

### PREPARED BY

### DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

W. W. BROWN, Esq., Rev. A. B. HERRICK, D. D., President; JOHN M. WALKER, Esq., J. M. WALKER, Esq., J. M. WALKER, Esq., and all Druggists and Merchants.

### WATERBURY & EXTRA FLUID

JOHN EDGAR