POOR COPY

Mechanics' Institute
Box 162

Scrofula, or King's Evil

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

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to throw off and the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disease which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin direct in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous. Their persons are invaded by this lurking pollution, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

The most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul border from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. It is hence it should be employed for the cure not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erupt[illegible] and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth. Scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find himself health or energy restored by a remedy at once simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disorder of the stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction in its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons who are known, 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 observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

W. T. BARD, Woodstock; F. GROSVENOR & SON, Eel River; W. H. SMITH, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE, Richmond; J. M. WALKER St. John, and by all Druggists and Merchants

SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR
[illegible] JOHN EDGAR

Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 6. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860. NUMBER 45.

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. —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 one 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.,	3d.
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.*

NOTICE.—The heirs of the Estate of the late William Grant are hereby requested to meet at the residence of Charles Grant, in the Parish of Northampton, on the 15th day of June next at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of claiming their rights, &c.

WM P. TOMPKINS,
Executor.

Northampton, May 5th, 1860.

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

TO PRINTERS!

PRINTING TYPES AND ALL OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 50 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, *including this note*, three times before the first day of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill. Address

GEORGE BRUCE,
Type Founder, 13 Chamber street N. Y.
March 28.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Philadelphia American thus comments on a recent speech of Mr. Halibucton in the House of Commons:

It appears that England is never without a grievance, nor France without a design. "Fruits is out, cats is in," as Sam Weller says. Savoy dished and swallowed, to England's disgust, another treat in the cod and oyster line is preparing for her on this continent, by the obiquitous Emperor whose influence pervades the world. He is resolved there shall be no peace for the wicked—no, nor for the rightcous.—Aggressive England, haughty Austria, confiding Italy, inoffensive Switzerland, are equally the objects of his delicate attention, and somehow or other are made to suffer from it. These observations are a prelude to our noticing a speech recently made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Haliburton, a gentleman whose name is well known in connection with Canadian affairs.—The honorable member called the attention of the House and of the Government to the proceedings of the French on the coast of Newfoundland. Not far from the entrance to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and in a favorable position for commanding the southern coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, are the two small islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, or Michelom. They are barren, and of no value in themselves, so far as their natural wealth is concerned. But, owing to their position, they are of great geographical and political importance. These islands were ceded by Great Britain to France by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

* * * * * *

It would seem that Napoleon III does not consider himself bound by the treaties entered into by his Bourbon and Orleans predecessors; at all events they do not interfere in the least with his projects. According to Mr. Haliburton, who claims to have an intimate personal knowledge of the locality, there are now fortifications on St. Pierre, and the island has been recently made a naval station, a large coal depot has been placed there, and a large body of armed men, sailors and marines, is long garrison duty. Two war steamers cruise in the harbor of Cape Breton under pretence of receiving the mails from the Cunard boats. No less than between 30,000 and 40,000 men are engaged in the fisheries, and they are all registered seamen, liable to be called upon for service in the French navy. These men have absolutely taken possession of the fisheries on the south coast of Newfoundland, and have lately pushed their operations round to the west, into St. George's bay, where they have had the audacity to give notice to two thousand British subjects to remove, upon pain of having their houses pulled down about their ears in case of refusal. So much irritation had their conduct occasioned, that it was feared bloodshed would ensue. Such is the statement made by Mr. Haliburton, and if it be a correct one, it certainly merits attention.

We have so often called the attention of our readers to the designs of the Emperor of the French, that it would be superfluous to dilate upon them now. We may, however, observe that whenever France gets a foothold the place is immediately converted into an arsenal, a garrison, a depot, and a menace. In this way Savoy will be made the headquarters of a powerful division of the French army, and a flotilla, "for the protection and dignity of France," will soon be launched upon the Lake of Geneva. Nice, as soon as it shall be conquered, will be strongly garrisoned, and the Alpine passes will be aplanis in readiness for military operations. In like manner the Suez canal is destined to be the pass by which French fleets and armies, and not merely French commerce, shall reach India. The Nicaragua transit it intended for a short cut to Oceanica and China, for similar purposes. In conjunction with the disaffected French of Lower Canada, it is doubtless intended, in case of war with England, to make an attack upon British America and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelom would serve as a basis for offensive operations. It is probable that, but for the possession of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia by England, the French Government would have made itself master of those colonies, and thus, with the island of Anticosti in its hands, it would have held the navigation of the St. Lawrence completely under its own control.

Of course, we cannot foresee that such an event will not occur, should a war take place between England and France, but we are decidedly of opinion that the interests of this country would not be benefitted by the transfer of the British colonies to the dominion of France. Those colonies in due time, and in the natural order of things, probably by the operation of public opinion only, and without a struggle with the mother country, will one day become members of the Union. Identity of race, language, religion, manners, laws, feelings, all are in operation to bring about such a result; and England grown wise by experience, and liberal by enlightenment, is well aware of this. We assume that she would not seriously oppose the decidedly expressed desire of the Colonists for annexation to ourselves. But it would be a horse of another color, if the majesty of France had to be consulted.—We should then have an antagonist to deal with. Moreover, to permit anything like the permanent establishment of French arsenals and garrisons on this continent, is as much a failure to uphold the Monroe doctrine, as would be the permitting England to occupy Honduras, or Spain to reconquer Mexico.

The Minister (Lord John Russell) to whom Mr Haliburton addressed his observations did not respond to the "interpellation." Perhaps this Saint Pierre business may be one among the many causes of anxiety which the Emperor is giving to the British Ministry, and, like the Savoy question, is one of those awkward affairs about which they would prefer to say as little as possible. It is not pleasant to have a neighbor who is continually annoying us, but yet does not do anything sufficiently serious to justify an open quarrel with him. Constant irritation is worse than a fight which lets off the steam and the bad blood at the same time.

We ought not to omit noticing that by the treaty between this country and England, concluded in 1854, liberty was secured to our fishermen to fish on all the English coasts and bays in North America, and to repair their ships, and salt their fish therein. Any interference with the right thus guaranteed to us demands the attention of our government. Great Britain is bound to the utmost of her power, to secure to us the full enjoyment of this right.—Therefore she ought to take steps to prevent the encroachment of the French fishermen, for our sake if not for her own. And we are bound to support her in such actions as she may legitimately take in the matter.

Business of all kinds yet remains dull in this City. Business men, however, anticipate a change for the better in a short time.—*Globe.*

THE RIFLED CANNON MAKERS AND THEIR CANNON.

For four weeks in succession, every Tuesday night, says the London *Builder*, the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, has been crowded; the lecture room has been full to overflowing; many members having had to leave the building each night in consequence of there being no room, the regular seats, the aisles, the doorways, and the back stairs even having been crowded. The paper read was by Mr Longridge, "On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels to resist great internal Pressure; but the subjects discussed have been the Armstrong and the Whitworth rifled cannon, actual working samples of these rivals (twelve-pounders) having been placed on the table, open to the inspection of all the persons present. If there was a secret once, there is no such thing in the case now, On one evening Sir William Armstrong explained the mode of manufacture, the make, the method of working, loading, sighting, and firing, in the simplest and clearest language possible. Few men possess the enviable gifts of Sir William Armstrong With a gentlemanly presence, a musical voice, a fluent delivery, a powerful and cultivated intellect, Sir William Armstrong is a man any nation ought to be proud of: and Lord Derby will have the honor conferred on Sir William long reflected back on himself and on his government. But to the rifled cannon subject. The gun invented by Sir William Armstrong is in appearance light and even elegant: in use it is indestructible, and in its effects tremendous. A dozen such guns at Sebastopol would have shortened that terrible contest, as every ship and steamer afloat in the harbor must have been sunk within the first week of opening fire, and the most distant buildings would have been rendered untenable. All this, and more, was explained during this interesting lecture. Sir William answered all questions put to him, and gave clearly and fully all explanations required. There was the gun, there was the inventor, with his hand upon it; and there, within arm's length, sat Mr. Whitworth, listening to all that was said, for, against, and in explanation. Sir J. Burgoyne was in the second row of seats, in the part occupied usually by the members of the Council of the Institution; and generals, admirals, and officers of lower grades, with scientific Englishmen, and many foreigners, were also present. Geo. Parker Bidder, the wonderful calculating boy of former years, as president, occupied the chair. Sir William Armstrong explained how his gun was made, the reasons why it was so made, showed its several parts, manipulated the breech, explained the mode of loading, the several sorts of solid shot, hollow shot, (shell), their mode of bursting, and their effects.

The Armstrong shot is coated with lead, to allow of its passing the rifle grooves; and this is, we think, *the* objectionable feature in this otherwise admirable cannon. A solid iron shot cannot be turned, or, rather, returned, to any offensive use, unless it happen to fit the bore of any hostile cannon most exactly. Hundreds of tons of round shot, and fragments of shell lay about in front of Sebastopol, and on the plains of Inkermann and Balaclava. Perfectly unuseable; but if these had been fired from Sir William Armstrong's rifled cannon, the lead would all have been useable for rifle bullets; and, if ever fired against semi-savage nations, the lead from Sir William's shot will most certainly be so returned to us. This feature of the question may have escaped the notice of the Eight Barnacles at the War Department, but deserves to be considered before the next Caffre or Indian wars commence. The leaden jacket, or coating, is necessary to Sir William's plan of rifling, and in this necessity the weakness of his invention lies.

On the Tuesday night following Sir William Armstrong's exposition, Mr. Whitworth had a full meeting, and one of his wonderful 12-pounder field guns was on the table before him. Mr. Whitworth has neither the presence, the power, nor the fluency of his rival. Mr. Whitworth read his remarks, but neither fluently nor clearly, and this never tells with an audience. The crowd was, however, all attention and patience, and continued so to the end. The matter was interesting and absorbing, though the manner was against it. "The gift of the gab" is of great value—well used. Whitworth does not possess it.

Sir William Armstrong makes his guns of flat bars and flat rings of wrought iron twisted and welded together. Whitworth makes his guns out of homogeneous iron or steel,—that is, iron run from crucible into moulds, so as to form one solid, compact, homogenous mass. Both guns are breech loaders, have both a direct passage through, from breech to muzzle, and both breeches open and close by means of levers and screws. In the Armstrong gun, the breech piece is small and moveable, and there may be any number ready to replace a lost or damaged one. In the Whitworth gun, the breech piece is heavy, and opens clumsily on a hinge, so as to be sadly and clumsily in the way during loading, and liable to accident. Injury to the breech would be for the time ruination to the gun.

This hinged breech is a weak point: in all besides the Whitworth gun has a decided advantage. Homogeneous iron is better than the lead coated shot of Armstrong. Any enemy must possess Whitworth guns of the exact calibre, to return any of his soot, as each solid shot or shell fits to the 1 50ths of an inch. It requires a power of many tons weight to force one of Armstrong's lead-coated shot through from breech to muzzle; but any child may easily push one of the Whitworth shot through his guns, the fit is so true, even, and easy. The Armstrong gun cannot be used as a muzzle loader; the Whitworth gun can be used in the same manner if required. The Whitworth material and *form* of bore and mode of rifling, with the Armstrong breech and mode of sighting, would constitute a perfect weapon in every respect. With such guns Great Britain will fight her next great battles and woe be to whatever may be brought within the range of such terrible weapons: wrought iron plates, the thickest and strongest that can be made for any vessel to carry, as plate-mail, will be punched and perforated, as if only of the consistency of cork. Shells and hollow shot of the most destructive character will pierce ships and scatter annihilation around, either above or below the water-line. No material will be able to resist the direct action of such engines. A Whitworth ball will pass through 40 feet of sand, and continue in a direct line at any angle through water. A Whitworth rifle bullet has a range of 2,000 yards, and spins on its axis at a rate of 100,000 revolutions per minute. Rope mantlets, sand bags, or other known means of protection hitherto used, will be of no avail against such a spinning, direct, and insinuating projectile.

Monsieur Raymond may disparage the British rifled cannon as much as he pleases himself and his egotistical countrymen, Sir William Armstrong—and we hope we may soon write "Sir William Whitworth"—have made guns that require more than assertion to be proved inferior to any of French invention to make. Gunpowder cannot burst either the Armstrong or the Whitworth guns: this is about all which need be said on strength, and as to range and accuracy, these have been proved.