

McLennan's Institute  
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# The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.  
VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1860. NUMBER 2.

**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 object of which it particularly aims is 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.  
Single copies, Two dollars a year.  
Copies of six, one and three quarter dollars each.  
Copies 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 every 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.  
Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a half a year.  
ADDRESS:  
The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
BY THE YEAR.  
A Column, \$25. Half Column, \$15.  
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, 3c.  
Second—each succeeding insertion, 1c.  
For each line above twelve lines, 2c.  
Squares, each succeeding insertion, 1c.  
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.

**HOME.**—Home comprises all the space that a woman should desire to shine in.—*Exchange.*  
We don't know about that. We like to see a woman shine in company sometimes, and who is not delighted to see her shine in literature? The truth is we are tired of this cant about "woman's sphere," and "domestic duties." Their are some minds, masculine minds, that never weary of reiterating those phrases. Do they not betray a jealousy of woman's genius and is there anything meaner than such jealousy? Or are such men afraid they will not get their buttons sewed on, their linen washed, and all their little wants carefully attended to?  
Of course woman should shine at home, and she does shine there, but she need not hide her light under that bush. It will sometimes burn all the brighter for coming in contact with the outer air. We never heard that Mrs. Stowe made any the worse wife, or mother for having written Uncle Tom's Cabin, or that Grace Greenwood neglected any of her duties towards her husband, because she has occasionally appeared before an audience as a lecturer. Where one woman has neglected her household duties in a vain attempt to shine outside the walls of home scores have withered in a monotonous round of duties, for want of something higher to occasionally call out their powers, or bring into play a new set of faculties. It is good for woman to have some resource from which to draw relief from the wearing duties of the best regulated home.  
Besides, there are some women who are prevented by circumstances of their own natural endowments from confining their exertions to domestic duties.—Must such persons be condemned to listless inactivity, deprived of all opportunity to shine, because they cannot shine at home? Must Rosa Bonheur throw down the brush because she is a woman; or Harriet Hosmer abandon the chisel, and Maria Mitchell desert her observatory because they did not have the happiness to be born of the masculine gender?  
The truth is, woman has the right to shine wherever she has the power to shine. The attempt to confine her exclusively to an attendance upon the domestic wants of man, is worthy only of a Turk or a Mormon. Indeed it springs from the very spirit of polygamy, which denies to woman all individuality, and makes her the mere servant of her master. It is entirely unbecoming in man to attempt to describe the sphere of woman's exertions. He has no more right to do it than she has to limit the scope of his activities. Left to herself woman will always find her appropriate sphere—her nice sense of propriety will prevent her overstepping it. If some women have indulged in extravagant pretensions, it is but the natural result of the denial of their just rights, give them those, and all such extravagances will be abandoned.—*Portland Transcript.*

**COURAGE IN WOMEN.**—There is a branch of general education which is not thought of all necessary for woman; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons courage may seem as unnecessary for woman as Latin Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make woman happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day, sensible women in other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must be rubbed off by that presence of mind which enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist to overcome that sickness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active powers of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Bullen, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see that it is grand for these delicately bred, high nurtured, hapless personages to meet death with a silence and a confidence like his own. But there would be similar dignity in woman's bearing similar terrors with fortitude. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, dishonouring creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself like. Women are pre-eminent in steady endurance of tiresome suffering; they need not be far behind men in a bearing courage to meet that which is sudden and sharp. The dangers and the troubles, too, which we may venture to say they now start at unreasonably, are many of them creatures of the imagination—such as, in their way, disturb highminded animals brought up to see too little, and therefore frightened at any leaf blown across the road. We may be quite sure that without losing any of the most delicate and refined of feminine graces, women may be taught not to give way to unreasonable fears, which should belong no more to the fragile than to the robust.

**MARRIAGE OF NEAR RELATIONS.**—It seems that the Ohio Legislature has lately thought this subject of sufficient importance to demand its interference in the enactment of some regulative laws. The unhappy physiological and psychological results that have followed the marriage of cousins seem to prescribe it as a duty of parents, guardians, physicians, and all others who are in positions to influence the minds of the young, earnestly to dissuade near relations from forming matrimonial alliances, while the same facts call for such legislative interpositions as will tend to secure the introduction into the world of a healthy instead of a diseased and imbecile posterity. It is said in Massachusetts, out of seventeen families formed by the marriage of cousins, there were ninety-five children; and in Ohio in eight hundred and seventy-two such families, there were three thousand nine hundred children. It would thus seem that the average number of children is not diminished by such intermarriages, the Massachusetts statistics giving five and a half children to each such marriage. But out of these ninety-five children, forty-four were idiots, twelve scrofulous, and only thirty seven in tolerable health; while in Ohio, two thousand four hundred and ninety out of three thousand nine hundred were either intellectually or physically defective. In one case of double consanguinity children—all there were idiots of low grade.  
Facts of this kind are indeed startling, and can not be too widely promulgated as warnings and admonitions to those blood relations who need the practical wisdom which they teach. The general uniformity of these deteriorations in the offspring of blood relations demonstrates the presence of a law in the premises, the precise nature and rationale of which might constitute the subject of an interesting physiological psychological inquiry.

The success of Garibaldi in Sicily imparts additional interest to the political events which may spring out of it. Garibaldi, according to the English writer who has been specially despatched to Palermo to record his doings, is willing to come to an understanding with the King of Naples, if the constitution guaranteed by England be restored, and the King promises to begin a truly Italian policy. This seems to be a lame ending of a drama, the opening scenes of which were so brilliant and promising, but the end is not yet. In Naples Proper all is still Cimmerian darkness.—*English Paper.*  
It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has announced his intention of conveying a representative assembly or the Grand Duchy of Finland, some time during the year 1862. This will be the first assembly of its kind that has ever met in the Russian Empire, and in this respect, the intelligence is of considerable importance, and the concession on the part of the Emperor of considerable significance. Already a hope is entertained that it may be followed by similar grants to some of the other provinces. In the question of progress the Russian Emperor does not fall far behind the spirit of the age.

**AYER'S**  
**Extract of Sarsaparilla**  
A natural remedy which the modern times can devise for this evil, and fatal malady. It is the most active remedial that has ever been used for the expurgation of the blood, and the rescue of its destructive consequences. It can be employed for the cure of scrofula, but also those other affections from which such eruptions, discharges, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Ulcers, and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Syphilis and Mercerial Disease, Dyspepsia, Debility, &c. COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief that the blood is found in but a degeneration of the blood. Its purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla and regenerate this vital fluid sound health is impossible in constitutions.

**CORN MEAL AND HERRING**—A few barrels of Gilt Dried CORN MEAL. Also a few barrels of HERRING. **LIME & PLASTER**—A few casks of Nova Scotia Green PLASTER, and 25 casks superior Green Hill LIME. **GRIND-TONES**—1 Dozen Superior GRIND STONES for sale. Apply to STEAMBOAT LANDING, May 8, 1860.

**PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.**—Prof. O. S. Fowler, the distinguished Phrenologist, of New York, delivered the first of the course of lectures on this subject last evening. A goodly company were present, and seemed to appreciate the manner in which the lecturer handled his subject. It must have required years of careful study to become so thoroughly master of this science. The manner and the exactness with which the Professor delineated the characters of the individuals whose heads he examined was truly wonderful, and cannot fail to shake the prejudices of the most sceptical. He delivers the second lecture of the course, on Monday evening.—*Cour.*

**HEROIC ACTION OF A NEWSBOY.**—On Friday, June 29, as the Ocean Queen on an excursion from Brooklyn to Bay-side, was approaching the latter place, a lad, one of the deck hands, was in the act of throwing a line ashore when he unfortunately fell overboard. There was no attempt made to save him—he had sunk twice and was going down the third time, when as his fate seemed inevitable, he was rescued by a newsboy named Denis Gavin, one of the inmates of the Newsboys Lodging house in Fulton Street, who happened to be on board plying his vocation when the accident occurred. Without a thought of his own danger he threw off his coat and shoes and nobly jumped into the water, and was successful in the rescue. The passengers, in admiration, made up a collection of five dollars and twenty cents for the brave newsboy. The boy saved is the only support of his widowed mother.—*Life Illustrated.*

Continued proofs are being found of the existence, to some time in Pera of a race of beings much larger than any now in existence. Not long since, the bones of a human head of enormous size were found in some Peruvian granito at Petersburg Va., and recently in a load of that fertilizer delivered at Norfolk, were found the vertebrae of a human being, about twice the size of that portion of the human frame to be found in those now living.  
Ten years ago the State of Wisconsin had not a single mile of railroad completed within her borders. Now nearly one thousand miles are traversed daily by the cars.

**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. Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House. Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

**FANCY BISCUITS.**—One pound of almonds, one of sugar, and some rose water. Beat the almonds fine and sprinkle with the rose water; when they are smooth to the touch, put in a pan with flour sifted through a fine sieve; paste till it does not stick to the finger; keep stirring to keep it from burning; then take it off and make it into fancy shapes; you may see them, or not.

**TO CLEAN SILK.**—I have seen a good receipt for cleaning all kinds of silk, which I have used with good effect.—Take equal quantities of alcohol, wood ash, soft soap, and molasses. Mix them and rub with a cloth on the silk; afterward rinse in clear water with a little salt or alum.  
Your silk will be as good as new if it has never been washed before.

**LEMON PIE.**—Two lemons, two eggs two cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of a cup of cream, grate the rind of the lemons and cut the pulp fine.  
No one, by merely conversing with a fish, ever succeeded in drawing him out.

The London Literary Gazette says that Napoleon III. is busy at the present moment writing a life of Julius Caesar.

**J. C. PETERSON, M. D.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN  
AND  
SURGEON.  
Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.  
Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

**TRANSPARENT SHO 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 set can be washed and made to look as well as new. They favor themselves that the elegance of design and beauty of finish the blinds made by them cannot be surpassed. Also—FRENCH and all kinds of Graining, Marbling, Decor tiling and Ornamental PAINTING done with neatness and dispatch.  
Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Estimates sent free.  
References:—Mages Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants; Whitteker and Parlaton; Barnes & Co., Stationers, St. John; and C. S. Beveridge, Fredericton.  
Rooms in Walker's Brick Building, Canterbury Street, St. John.  
CREAR & MILES.  
St. John, June 14th, 1860.

**ON Tuesday last a special Session of the Peace was held at the Court House; when the Court resolved to appropriate a sum, not exceeding £600, for repairing and preparing the Court House for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Session also appointed the Hon. John Robertson, W. H. Scovil, Esq., and Dr William Bayard, Commissioners under the Act for establishing a general Public Hospital in this City.—*New Brunswick.***

**BARON OTTAWA OF OTTAWA.**—Some of the Canadian papers say that Sir Edmund Head is to be raised to the peerage with the above title, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

**THE Galway Steamship Company** are making arrangements for their steamers to run to Boston. The first steamer for Boston will leave Galway on the 10th inst., and the first from Boston for Galway will sail on the 20th inst.

**PREPARED BY**  
**J. C. AYER & CO.**  
LOWELL, MASS.  
WOODSTOCK; S. F. GROSS & SON, Eel River; W. H. SMITH, Fredericton; JOHN MCINTYRE, St. J. M. WALKER, St. John, and Druggists and Merchants.  
**FINE & EXTRA FLOUR,**  
JOHN EDGAR.

**BONNETS & HATS.**  
JUST received a few more of those White Cape Bonnets so much inquired for, and White Hats & Bonnet Shapes, with a large assortment of Genis Trub and Back G. STRICKLAND.  
Woodstock, June 14, 1860.

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