

McLennan's Institute
1862/162

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 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.
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 could 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, and Complaints arising from Impure Blood. The popular belief of the blood is founded in truth is 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 JOHN EDGAR, 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 granio 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.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
AND SURGEON.
Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.

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.

The census takers of the United States find a great many young ladies aged sixteen or seventeen years. In one family in Vermont, there were twelve girls between ten and eighteen years of age.
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.

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, Decorative 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 Parliant; 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.

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 Trab and Black Hats.
G. STRICKLAND.
Woodstock, June 14, 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.
A boat race between the St. John, N. B., oarsmen and those of Halifax, it is said will come off in the harbour of the latter place during the Prince of Wales visit. The New Brunswickers will be the challengers.—Exchange.

We learn from a private letter that at least one thousand persons are now at work at the gold-mines. The specimens are said to be very rich, whatever they have been sufficiently tested or not, we cannot say.—Halifax Journal.
The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia and General Trollope reviewed the volunteers of Halifax last week. The Governor complimented them on their proficiency in drill.
The London Literary Gazette says that Napoleon III. is busy at the present moment writing a life of Julius Caesar.

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.

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Counterfeit Bills on the Prescott Bank Loan, Mass., are in circulation. Look out for them.
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.

Tight Binding

The Woodstock Journal.

The Journal. Thursday, July 19, 1860. INSPECTION OF THE RIFLE COMPANIES.

On Thursday evening last Major Carter of the 63d Regiment arrived in Woodstock for the purpose of inspecting the Rifle Companies in this vicinity. On Friday morning Captain Baird's company were paraded on the hill beyond the Creek, at 8 a. m. in the presence of the Major. The Company mustered forty all told. They went through a variety of evolutions. After some forty or fifty minutes thus spent, the Major addressed the officers and men, complimenting them on their proficiency in drill, under the unfavorable circumstances in which they had been placed. They had labored, he said, under the disadvantages which attended the commencement of those and all other enterprises. Those who joined the Company in future would have the benefit of going amongst men already partially disciplined, and familiarized with the elementary evolutions, and would therefore be able to learn with more ease and more rapidity. It was highly creditable to them that laboring under all the disadvantages which attended the initiation of any movement, and with no aid but a few weeks tuition by the drill sergeant when he had sent them, they had attained such a degree of proficiency; and it was creditable to the Town of Woodstock itself that it should turn out such a volunteer company, especially as it had recently been visited. The men now before him could feel that they had already acquired a knowledge of military combination and movements which made them a match for more than their number of un-disciplined men, and that if called upon to defend their homes, their wives and their children, they could do so much more effectively than those who had not received the same instruction. They might not now require to turn to general use the knowledge which they possessed; nor in two years, or ten years, or perhaps they might never require it. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that the time might come, and that perhaps soon, when they would be called upon to put in practice, in defense of themselves and their country, the art which had been taught them; and they would find how valuable spent had been the time devoted to military drill. There was one thing which he desired to impress upon them particularly. The rifles which they held in their hands were of the very best description; they were equal in every respect to any rifles used in the British army, or in the world. Their accuracy was great, and they carried a great distance; he had seen men killed with them at over half a mile's range. He wished to impress upon them the necessity of taking the best of care of them, and of keeping them properly cleaned; if this was not done they could not depend upon their preserving their accuracy. Major Carter then described the means which should be taken to keep the rifles cleaned, and went on to say that after a time no doubt ball cartridge would be served out to the Company, and they would have an opportunity of having ball practice, and of learning to shoot with these admirable arms. This was the first Company which he had inspected in the Province. In all probability there would now be an annual inspection of all the volunteer corps in the Province; and he trusted that who- ever should come here to inspect them next year would find the company much improved in number and in proficiency in its drill. He should not only make a report to the Commander in Chief of the New Brunswick Militia, the Lieutenant Governor, but this report would also go home to the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in chief of the British army, so that the creditable proficiency which they had attained would be known in the highest quarters. The inspection then closed. The Company was not fully uniformed, but nearly all the men present wore some one or other article of their dress. We understand that by the 20th of July the whole effective force of the Company will be fully uniformed. The remarks of Major Carter must have been highly gratifying to men, to officers, and to the spectators present. And here we may say that while every credit is due to all connected with the Company it is no deduction from the merit of any to say that to Captain Baird they owe very much of the efficiency which drew forth Major Carter's commendatory remarks. A more active, painstaking and attentive

officer than Captain Baird is, we feel confident, not possessed by any volunteer corps in the Province. His previous acquaintance with the drill gave him, of course, some advantages; but the care attention and energy which he has given to this work deserve the thanks of every friend to the volunteer movement; and we are heartily glad that the value of his labors met with such a recognition as the laudatory remarks of Major Carter upon the efficiency of his Company. In the afternoon the Major, accompanied by the officers of the Woodstock Company, and others, drove out to Richmond Corner, and inspected Captain Kilburn's Company. Owing to the shortness of the notice given them, and the distances apart which the men live, spread over a whole country side, the number was small, amounting to some twenty-two, almost all of whom, however, were in uniform. The only available place for drill was the highway, in which the Company could not manoeuvre to advantage. After the inspection Major Carter addressed the Company; but as his remarks contained much of the same matter as those reported above, we need not repeat them. He told them that under the circumstances in which they were placed, living in the country, separated from each other by distances of, in several cases, twelve or fourteen miles, they had made a progress in drill which was much to their credit, and he trusted that they would continue their efforts. Although it did not fall within his line of duty, he might mention that there was a probability of their being called to Frederickton, to take part in the reception of the Prince of Wales, and he believed that in that display they would do credit to themselves and to the district from whence they came. He was glad to find that so many of the Company had already provided themselves with a uniform. The proceedings of Friday last will, we are gratified to think, give a new impetus to the volunteer movement in this County. REPLY TO THE AROOSTOOK TIMES. Our Health contemporary, in its issue of the 13th instant, replies to our remarks, made two weeks since, upon Mr. Hallock's slander of Woodstock; and endeavors to clear itself from blame. The following extract contains the substance of its argument: "Our object in noticing the article is simply to repel the unjust and unreasonable imputation cast upon us by the Journal, that by inserting Mr. Hallock's letter without remark we became an endorser of the sentiments he thought proper to express in relation to our Woodstock neighbours. Now nobody understands better than the Journal, that a newspaper is responsible only for what it says editorially, and is in no manner accountable for the opinions expressed by correspondents, or by other papers from which it may copy, so long as they contain nothing contrary to morality and propriety. The opposite doctrine would involve an absurdity, and make a newspaper a very one sided affair indeed. There is hardly a newspaper in the country whose columns do not contain weekly many items from exchanges and other sources which are very far from being in unison with the sentiments of its conductors. In the same number of the Journal in which the above article appeared, there is published a letter from Mr. Macaulay, of doubtful authenticity, in which American institutions, and our whole system of Republican government is misrepresented and denounced. Yet we should be very unwilling to believe that the Journal endorses the sentiments of that letter, although it publishes it without a word of reproof or denial. We cannot allow the Times to dodge out of its false position under cover of this fallacy. We are acquainted with the law of editorial responsibility which it enunciates, and recognize its correctness. But we know also, as does the Times, that there is such a thing as moral responsibility, which is of as much importance and as much obligation as the legal responsibility. If you merely repeat, as a report, a statement which you may have heard concerning another person, affecting his reputation, and which you know to be false, you may not be guilty of legal slander. But will the Times assert that if you repeat such a story concerning your friend, not as your own statement or opinion, but merely as having heard it in the street, without accompanying it with a word of contradiction, doubt, or qualification, you do that which is honorable and you do that which is precisely what our contemporary has done. It knows per-

fectly well what were the facts respecting the Woodstock fire and the subsequent rebuilding of the Town; and being generally believed to possess this information, any uncontradicted statements respecting those which may appear in its columns are regarded by many of those not having opportunities of personal observation as correct and reliable. Yet these statements, not "sentiments" merely, of Mr. Hallock are allowed to appear in the body of a selected article, which is provided with an editorial preface, without contradiction or qualification. Our publication of a letter by the late Lord Macaulay,—"the sentiments" of which, by the way, we heartily "endorse,"—expressing grave doubts of the value of the democratic institutions of the United States, has about as much similarity to the case of the Times inserting Mr. Hallock's remarks about Woodstock as the nectar of the gods has to Yankee "white-eye," as any one who knows the difference between opinions and facts can see at a glance. The Times goes on to say "by way of explanation, and not as an apology," that in copying the letter of Mr. Hallock the remarks which excited our ire "wholly escaped the Editor's attention," although even if they had whether he "should have felt bound to have taken up the glove in behalf of his Woodstock friends, while they have at home such gallant champions as the Journal may admit of a question." Had our contemporary contented himself with this explanation, instead of prefixing to it the lame argument given above, all would have been well as regarded his conduct toward Woodstock. While we will do the conductor of the Times the justice to say that we readily believe his denial of any intention or wish to "say ought of disparagement or detraction against the people of Woodstock," we must be allowed to add that we had much rather that he should find some other mode of displaying his good feeling toward them than insisting to circulate Mr. Hallock's slanders. The allusion of the Times for us bears too striking a resemblance to that ascribed in the popular song to the Irishman, who Goes out, meets a friend, and for love knocks him down, to be pleasant to those upon whom it is bestowed. If it is all the same to the Times, the people of Woodstock would prefer to exchange the good will which leads to such results for such an amount of hatred as would induce it to treat us kindly. But to leave jesting aside. We do not think that the few words which we addressed to the proprietor and conductor of the Times will bear out its imputation of "attacking it in a discourteous and unreasonable manner." Under the aggravated circumstances of the case we were exceedingly forbearing to them—and to Mr. Hallock. And, just at present, we have nothing more to say; save to thank the Times for its complimentary tone, and to warmly unite with it in the expression of opinion that—"it will take something more than 'Yankee Scribblers,' or Blue-ink scribblers, to disturb the cordial relations which happily exist between the two sections, and which are soon, we hope, to be further strengthened and riveted by bands of iron." JUSTICE TO WOODSTOCK.—The Aroostook Pioneer, in the following paragraph in its issue of the 17th, does that justice to our people which all observing and truthful visitors will readily yield: "We have lately visited this pleasant and active town, and were much pleased to notice the extensive preparations here being made to erect several large brick blocks in the burnt district. The people of Woodstock are full of energy and courage, notwithstanding their town was almost entirely destroyed by the late fire." CAMP MEETINGS.—The Wesleyan Camp meeting commenced in the woods near the residence of John Bennett, Esq., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and continued until to-day the 18th. On Sunday the attendance was immense. On Sunday evening all parts of the country, and from great distances, to

THE WEATHER.—During the last week we have been visited by several pelting and refreshing showers, to the great delight of agriculturists. They came too late however to redeem the grass crop. The water in the River is very low—almost as low as it has been for years. PRESENTATION OF A SILVER BUGLE TO THE 7th DURHAM RIFLES. The volunteer movement had made considerable progress in other parts of the country before it was taken up in Durham; but the tardiness exhibited at the outset has been amply redeemed by the vigour and spirit displayed on all sides after the matter had been earnestly taken in hand. We are glad to find amongst the volunteers of Durham the importance of discipline has been fully recognized, and the attention which they have given to the careful instructions of Sergeant-Major Flack has its reward in the very cordial reception which they meet with whenever they appear in public. The estimation in which the corps is held has been manifested in a variety of ways; but the most striking instance of this feeling was afforded on Whit Monday, when the ladies of Durham did the volunteers the distinguished honor of presenting the corps with a silver bugle, and the High Sheriff of the county entertained the whole of the members at his magnificent residence, Burn Hall. The proceedings in connection with the presentation of the bugle were of a most interesting character, and the volunteers received quite an ovation. About two o'clock the bugle sounded, and the volunteers, to the number of one hundred and fifty-one, including the band, assembled on the Court Green where the muster-roll was called over. They afterwards formed into fours, and headed by the band, marched away to the Palace Green. The crowd of spectators was immense. Almost every window and doorway was occupied by admiring gazers, and the volunteers were repeatedly cheered as they passed along. On the arrival of the corps at the Palace Green a large body of spectators had assembled, and there was an accession to their number up to three o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony of the day to take place. The mound in the centre was filled with the friends of the ladies' committee, and the relatives of the volunteers. After the corps had been put through a few evolutions, they were drawn up on the south side of the mound with their backs towards the cathedral. The Hon. Mrs. George Liddell, daughter of General Meade, had been selected to make the presentation, and a few minutes after three she made her appearance on the scene, leaning on the arm of H. J. Spearman, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county. They were followed by the Hon. G. Liddell and Lady Williamson, and the four ladies of the committee—Mrs. W. Henderson, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. G. P. White, and Mrs. W. Stoker. The bugle was borne on a crimson velvet cushion by Mr. Henry Bell, and was of elegant design and exquisite workmanship. The whole party stationed themselves on a temporary platform, and immediately behind them were a number of ladies who had taken an active share in the promotion of the undertaking. The officers of the corps having taken their places, and the men having shouldered arms with their glittering bayonets fixed on the ends of the rifles, the Hon. Mrs. George Liddell stood forward and spoke as follows:—"Captain Elliot, and Gentlemen of the Volunteers, I am deputed by the ladies of Durham—not as the most eloquent, but as the daughter of a noble soldier who fought and bled for his country, and I may add, as the wife of a soldier who would never have quitted his beloved profession had not failing health compelled him—to present to this gallant corps a silver bugle, as a mark of our esteem and admiration of the noble and patriotic manner in which the volunteer movement has been responded to in this our ancient city. Unmindful of the sacrifices of time which would otherwise have been devoted to peaceful pursuits, you have, as it were, placed yourselves at school to learn military duties, not from a love of war, but a devotion to Peace and her attendant blessings (Applause)—thereby proving your loyalty to your Queen and your country, and showing to the world at large your determination to resist, even to the death, that foe who shall dare to set foot on British soil. Gentlemen of the volunteers—We, the women of England, are ready also to become volunteers in that which becomes our sex, if war should come and spread de-vag-

tion, and mourning, and woe through this our beloved land—which God in his infinite mercy forbid!—still, if for our many shortcomings it should be permitted to chastise us, we shall be found ready in that hour of need to come forward with one heart and one mind to tend the sick and suffering, to comfort the mourner, to cheer the bereaved and those cast down by hardships which their peaceful occupations had never caused them to feel. And, remained you how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, should this bugle sound to arms, should fraud or danger be at hand, we bid you, father, husbands, brothers, sons, go forth in the might of righteous duty to defend your Queen, your country, and your homes, and may the God of battles have you in his holy keeping!" Captain Elliot, having received the bugle from the hands of Mrs. Liddell, the bugler was called forward, and the bugle was handed to him, the fair lady placing over his shoulders the silver cord to which the bugle was attached. Captain Elliot returned thanks on behalf of the corps, which shortly afterwards marched to Burn Hall to partake of the hospitality of the High Sheriff of the county, H. J. Spearman, Esq. A gentleman of Halifax, we are informed by the Sun, has been unable to purchase as much Nova Scotia gold as would make a finger ring. We are of the opinion the real wealth of the sister Province is to be found in "the deep deep sea," which surrounds her coast, when it will be looked for in vain as the Tangier Mines, which, unless correct information is speedily circulated will prove a delusion and a snare to the industry of the country.—New Brunswick. The cost of the Prince of Wales' visit to Montreal will be \$109,000. The wealth of the United States is estimated at twelve thousand millions, which, counting five persons to each family, would give \$2,500 to every family of the republic. VICTORIA GRAND JURY REPORT. To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal. MR. EDITOR.—As a member of the late Grand Jury of this County I would most respectfully call upon the Clerk of the Court for some elucidation upon the story quite current throughout the County, that our Report has been feloniously abstracted from his file of County papers. For the information of the Public I may state that this Grand Jury as a body refused sanctioning any assessment on the County until such sums as remained in Magistrates hands for collection were satisfactorily accounted for; this was embodied in the Report, as also the names of the Justices against whom amounts stood unsettled; all of which was to have been reported to the Executive. Some suspicious circumstances connected with the disappearance of the Report very strongly induce one of the most interested members of the Bench as chief actor in this little piece of villainy. However the Public have long ere this been prepared to hear of the perpetration of any act—Penitentiary or otherwise—from Victoria County Justices. Indeed as your correspondent of last week most truly remarked, it does indeed seem that the Smashers have taken much pains to select their favored ones men whose chief recommendations for office must be the grossest "ignorance" blended with the "committal of Penitentiary offences." Public opinion will insist upon a clearing up of this late transaction, otherwise if the affair is to be hushed up, what we next expect? A GRAND JUROR. Victoria County, July 12th, 1860. DIED. At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on 9th April, after a few days illness, much regretted, Barbara Ellen, the beloved wife of the late Mr. Joseph Martin, Junior, and second daughter of Hugh M. Kay, Esquire, J. P., in the 23rd year of her age, leaving an infant daughter. Her end was peace. At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on 23rd April, in the full assurance of eternal life, Mr. Joseph Martin, Junior, in the 24th year of his age, deservedly esteemed in the community, and leaving a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their bereavement. At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on 27th June, in the 24th year of his age, Robert M. Kay, second son of Hugh M. Kay, Esquire, J. P. He died in the triumph of faith in hope of a blissful immortality, regretted, not only by his family, but the manly in general. In South Richmond, on the tenth inst., Kirkpatrick, aged, 23 years.

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