

## Desultory.

## THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT.

Fair streamlet, running  
Where violets grow,  
Under the elm-trees,  
Murmuring low;  
Rising gently  
Amid the grass,  
I have a fancy,  
As I pass;

I have a fancy as I see  
The trailing willows kissing thee;  
As I behold the daisies nodding,  
The hawthorn nodding at thy side;  
The sheep that feed upon thy brink  
The birds that stoop to thy wave to drink;  
Thy blooms that tempt the bees to stray,  
And all the life that thrives thy way;

I deem thee flowest  
Through grassy meads,  
To show the beauty  
Of gentle deeds;  
To show how happy  
The world might be,  
If men, obedient,  
Copied thee;

To show how small a stream may pour  
Vigour and beauty on either shore;  
To teach what humble men might do  
If their lives were pure and their hearts were true;  
And what wealth they might dispense  
In modest, calm beneficence;  
Marking their course as thou dost thine,  
By way-side flowers of love divine.

## An Extraordinary Scandal Case.

The Irish papers are full of accounts of a trial in Dublin, the developments of which exceed in depravity and selfishness almost any on record. Major Yelverton, the defendant, a man of high position in the British army, whose name must be a reproach to the British service so long as he continues therein, first met Miss Theresa Longworth on a steamer, and afterwards at a convent in Galatia, where, as a sister of mercy she attended upon the wounded soldiers of the Crimea.

Miss Longworth was very beautiful, and the second made various attempts to seduce her without success: he finally succeeded under the most solemn promises of marriage. Subsequently to satisfy her conscience he went through with a partial marriage ceremony in Dublin, one Father Mounsey officiated; he according to his own avowed looking on the whole affair, so far as he was concerned, as a mockery, while she accepted it in good faith as a reality. The villain afterwards deserted her and married another. He was examined by counsel as to his motives and conduct in his relations with Miss Longworth, and after a few verbal evasions, made an unblushing avowal of his base designs, his success, his attempted fraudulent marriage, and his unfeeling dismissal and desertion of the injured lady.

When asked if he thought it "laudable" to mislead a woman, he at first replied that he thought not but afterwards qualified his answer by saying that it depended on the social position of the lady and whether it was found out or not! He admitted that Miss Longworth was beautiful and accomplished, but denied that she was a gentlewoman because her father was a silk merchant.

The lady was likewise examined, and by her beauty, simplicity, clearness, and self-possession, quite charmed all spectators. The contempt in which Major Yelverton is held by the impressive citizens of Dublin is in inverse ratio to their admiration for his injured wife.

On retiring from the court, she was taken alarmingly ill, from the reaction of her feelings, and became the object of the most respectful sympathy; while he could hardly protect himself from the fury of the populace. A gentleman who resembled him was severely handled, and had difficulty in escaping. The contempt of the Chief Justice for the miserable defendant could not be concealed upon the examination; and the marriage ceremony, although partial has been decided legal.

EDUCATION OF THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.—At the sea side residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young princes and princesses, who have each a flower and a vegetable garden, green-houses, hot-houses, and forcing frames, nurseries, tool-houses, and even a carpenter's shop. Here the royal children pass much of their time. Each is supplied with a set of tools, marked with the name of the owner; and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and the zeal of an Anglo-Saxon. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not *au fait*. Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building, the ground-floor of which is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairy, larder, all complete in their arrangements; and here may be seen the young princesses, arrayed à la *cuisinière*, floured to the elbows, deep in the mysteries of pastry making, like a rosy New England girl, cooking the vegetables from their own gardens, preserving-pickling, laking, sometimes to partake among themselves, or to distribute to the poor of the neighbourhood, the result of their hand-work. The Queen is determined that nothing shall remain unlearned by her children; nor are the young people ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne. Over the domestic establishment is a museum of natural history, furnished with curiosities collected by the young party in their rambles and researches, geological and botanical specimens, stuffed birds and animals, articles of their own construction, and whatever is curious and interesting, classified and arranged by themselves. Here the most exalted and purifying tastes are cultivated. Here nature, common to us all, is studied and admired; while beyond this, a capability of entering into the condition of the people, and a sympathy for their labors, is acquired by a practical knowledge of what labor is, and though we need scarcely suppose that the royal children weary themselves as those who toil by the sweat of their brow, yet, even in their moderate digging and working, they must learn the better to appreciate the results of labor in the luxuries surrounding them. Not plants alone are cultivated, but health, vigor, and liberality—every quality, in fact, that must tend to make them better men and women, and better fitted to fill the stations Providence has allotted for them.—*Home Journal*.

DULL TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Herald says the first rush of Spring trade in the metropolis is now over. It has been the mildest kind of a rush. Very few Southern buyers have appeared, and the principal houses have had only limited orders to fill. The Western trade has been very light so far, but a revival is expected in April, when the canal and river navigation is fairly opened, so that produce can be removed forward. Merchants are just beginning to feel the effects of the secession movement, and the worst remains behind. That we shall have a dull summer and slack autumn trade appears to be quite certain, and unless the new Administration take immediate steps to settle the pending political troubles one way or the other, the city of New York will be the scene of a financial repulsion altogether unprecedented.

Why is life the riddle of riddles?—Because we must all give it up.

## Agricultural.

## The Tomato.

It is now getting time to start tomatoes in boxes. They should be sown as early as the 15 or 20th of this month. The following in relation to this valuable esculent will be read with interest:—

"Until within a few years very little was known in this country about the tomato. It was grown as an embellishment in some corner of a flower garden, and called the Love Apple. Now, it is an article of daily food: and in a few years it will be in common use in almost every part of the globe. Its culture and use will everywhere extend, just in proportion as reliable and exact information on the subject is spread. Everybody knows something of the value of the tomato as a fruit, and how we should miss it if it were raised no more. But very few persons know how easily and abundantly it can be grown in perfection, how cheaply it can be preserved for future use in many forms and its invaluable medical properties as conducive to health and vitality. I will speak on only two or three of these points.

MODE OF CULTURE.—Germinate in a hot-house, hot-bed or kitchen; for very early fruit transplant when quite small into pots. The tomato improves by every transplanting, and each time should be set deeper. From the time four or six leaves appear, pinch or cut off the larger lower leaves and the terminal buds, and continue this process of pruning, till the fruit is far advanced; so that when ripe the bed will seem to be covered by one mass of large smooth, even-sized tomatoes, of the rich pomegranate color—and the leaves hidden by the fruit.

Set the plants three or four feet apart, in the warmest spot you have, and let them fall over to the northern frame twelve or fifteen inches high; or on pea brush or anything to keep the fruit from touching the ground, which delays ripening, creates mould, invites cut-worms and always gives the tomato an earthy taste. Try for only one cluster, (the first that blossoms), and cut everything else gradually away. This will give you tomatoes in perfection in the latitude of Buffalo, four or six weeks earlier than they are ripened in our climate. If you wish late tomatoes, pull up each plant by the root (just before the frost comes) and hang them up on the south side of the building top down with a blanket to roll up days, and let fall nights. When ice makes, hang them up in any room that does not freeze, or in a dry cellar, and you will have fresh tomatoes all winter—somewhat shrivelled but of fine flavor.

## Best Food for Fowls.

What kind of food will cause hens to lay the most eggs, is a question much easier asked than answered. It will probably never be decided. Some recommend feeding oats; others say barley buckwheat, etc.; and we say that it is a judicious rotation of feeding that produces the best result. No one kind of food will make hens lay well, unless they are provided with the requisite concomitants, such as fresh meat, in some shape or other; when worms or insects are not to be had, charcoal and calcareous matter to assist nature in forming the shell of the egg, all of which is found in a wide range, without our special attention, or at least enough to cause a hen to lay her maximum number of eggs. Broom-corn seed is a good grain to feed with, but hens will not eat it in its whole state with that avidity that they will eat other grain, but when ground, it is highly relished by fowls. Wheat screenings we have found excellent feed for promoting fecundity, and sunflower seed is considered good feed for fowls, but they must be fed to them. When at liberty, they obtain their living promiscuously, and pick up everything that can be made use of as food in the farm yard; even the worms, grubs and bugs gives them most nutritious food and it has been satisfactorily proved there is no substitute for potatoes, if they are boiled, mashed, and mixed with a little corn meal, middlings, shorts, or even bran, as a promoter of laying. The more varied the food, however, the better. As to green food, they are partial to lettuce, cabbage, endive, spinach, chickweed, grass seeds, etc. Regularity, when fed by the hand should always be observed in the hours of feeding, also in the quantity of food given. Do not surfeit them one day and starve them the next, but give the fowls their food as regular as you take your own meals.

## Subsoiling.

The subsoil plow is rapidly becoming one of the most important implements upon the farm. It is used to run in the bottom of the furrow before the potato is dropped, to loosen the earth under the seed, to admit the air and permit the surplus water to sink; and after the potatoes are up, a one horse subsoil plow is run between the rows; and when properly done, it is equal to trenching with a spade. It is also run between the rows of corn when the corn is above four inches high. This will lift the soil slightly, and also the young corn plants, but will not separate the earth from the roots. This will be a more thorough disturbance of the soil than a dozen hoeings, and will permit the corn roots, to descend in search of food. In raising carrots, beets and turnips in heavy ground it is almost indispensable. The plow now most approved is the lifting subsoil. The sole of this plow is something like a spear flat on the ground, point forward, with its lower side slightly concave. It is a gradually inclined plane from the point backward. This is fastened to the beam by two standards with sharp cutting edges. It lifts the soil but one inch, and requires the least power to move it through the earth, at the same time pulverizing the soil as much as spading to the same depth. It may, perhaps, more properly be called the 'mole' plow, as it works like the mole, under the surface of the earth. No good farmer can dispense with it. They should have the sizes for one or two horses.

## Mulching.

The February *Agricultural* contains an excellent article on "Mulching," from which we condense a few extracts:—

If a fruit-garden is not carefully tilled in midsummer, the ground becomes hard and dry, and an army of weeds invade it, which, by the evaporation from their leaves, pump the soil still drier than it would be if bare of vegetation. But cover the ground between and around the trees with a few inches thick of forest-leaves, or tanbark, and the soil will continue moist, and few weeds will appear. The trees, too, will make a better growth.

Yet Mulching should be applied with some care and discrimination. It should seldom be used in early summer, except in the case of newly-planted trees. From April to June, it would be better to keep the soil clean and loose with the cultivator and hoe; for, if covered earlier, it would keep out the genial heat of the sun, and so retard the growth of both leaves and roots. Wait until the ground gets well warmed and vivified, until the manure have been well worked into the soil by the hoe, and until the ordinary rains and dews of summer seem insufficient to keep the ground properly moist; then put on the blanket of leaves or straw, or refuse hay, or cut weeds. So treated, it will matter little whether it rains or not, for several weeks at a time, for the mulch will arrest the moisture always rising from the subsoil, and prevent its evaporation. The hoe, too, may cease its fight of the weeds for a long time.

Again: the mulch should, in most cases, be removed before the close of the season. If kept on late into autumn, it will serve to keep the ground about the roots of the trees warm and moist, and so excite continued growth at a time when it should have ceased, and the force of the tree be spent in ripening off its wood preparatory to winter. The neglect of this precaution may account, in part, for the winter-killing of many fine dwarf and other pear-trees. There is another reason, too, for this; if the mulch of hay or straw be left around young trees in winter, it will be quite sure to afford a nesting-place for mice. Let it then be removed, say about the middle of September or first of October. Early in November, supply its place with a hill of common soil around the trunk, to repel vermin.

EARTH WORMS.—A subscriber complains that earth worms are very abundant in his ground, and are an intolerable nuisance, and wishes to know what can be done for their destruction. Their presence proves at least, that the soil is rich, for earth worms are sure to desert poor soil, as such does not contain the necessary amount of decaying vegetable or animal matter. These worms cannot make a meal of sand or clay alone, for their digestive organs are unable to draw nourishment from mere mineral matter. Earth worms never eat living vegetable substances; they must first decay and mingle with the soil; and they aid materially in manuring and draining land in which they abound. Worm castings are always the finest kind of soil, and in the most mellow condition, and very often the presence of this animal is a greater benefit than injury. When, however, it is considered necessary to remove them, apply a solution of salt and water, or what is better and cheaper, lime-water—that made by pouring water in surplus on unslacked stone-lime. Rich, undrained clay soils often abound in worms. All such should be thoroughly underdrained previous to taking any steps to destroy them.

IMPURE WATER FOR CATTLE.—We have before called the attention of our readers to this subject, but it cannot be too frequently urged upon their notice. The fact that cattle sometimes prefer muddy water, does not prove that it is necessarily impure, for by containing inorganic particles in suspension, it often precipitates organic matter held in solution; and in instances are not unfrequently where water found in a muddy condition, as in the Mississippi, on being filtered, discovers no trace of organic matter in solution. Nor does the preference exhibited by some animals for water really impure, prove anything more than a corrupted taste, such as induces a New-Zealander to prefer partially putrid meat, or the inhabitants of parts of Germany far removed from the sea, to prefer stale fish, it being the condition in which they first learned to eat it; in some of the inland towns of France, oysters slightly the worse for age have the preference. Is it then astonishing that cattle may learn to drink impure water? But it is very questionable, indeed it has been fairly decided to the contrary, that impure water should never be given to animals. It is very easy to arrange double troughs; with a diaphragm of charcoal between them, the filtering through which will purify water and render it more suitable for use.—*Working Farmer*.

DRAINING GARDENS.—Don't neglect it. Many and many a well-tilled garden has wet spots in it which need draining, and which if well-undrained (four feet deep), will be the richest and warmest spots in the garden. Make a trial, and you will run the drains through the whole, or work for it. The danger of the roots of fruit trees entering deep drains is next to none. Roots go where there is food, and so keep near the surface.

Old folk say that 'a snow year is a brave year.' And why? Our fields will receive in the spring from the melted snow a deposit of ammonia equal to a top dressing of guano. The extraordinary quantity that has fallen this year will give us an unusual supply of an element so favorable to vegetation, the more so as the ground is but slightly frozen, and when a thaw will set in the snow-water will permeate the land very easily.

Stifle joint lameness is apt to effect young colts, and is produced by the wearing away of the toe. It is most prevalent when the animal is kept on hard lumpy ground. The best remedy is to have him shod, and remove him to level ground.

## Hotels.

## PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.

J. WHITNEY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
MAIN STREET,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860. 3m

## CARLETON HOUSE,

BY THOS W. SMITH,  
15 removed to James McDonald's building on Main st.

Woodstock, where transient and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.  
A Good Oyster in attendance.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the House and premises near the Episcopal Church, owned by Col. Noble, and that he intends keeping a few permanent as well as transient Boarders, likewise a good stable for horses, and he trusts those who visit him will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spirituous liquor about the premises.  
JOSHUA SNOW,  
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

## BARKER HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICKTOWN N. B.  
H. FAIRWEATHER, PROPRIETOR.

Extensive Livery Stables in connection with the above.

## BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, ME.  
G. W. LARRABEE, PROPRIETOR.

The Largest and Most Comfortable in the City.  
NEAREST TO RAILROADS AND STREETS.

Livery Stable connected with the House.

## AMERICAN HOUSE,

Re-Opened.  
The Subscriber has taken the above well-known House.

1. Situate in King-Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Boarders in a style fully equal to any Establishment in the city. A share of public patronage is solicited. Stabling accommodation.  
S. B. ESTEY,  
St. John, N. B. April 1860.

## PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,

SUMNER WHITNEY,  
PROPRIETOR,  
MAIN STREET,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860. 1m

## Russell House,

CANTERBURY STATION.  
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling Public, that he has leased the House lately erected by ASA DOW, Esq., for an Hotel, at Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with

## NEW FURNITURE

of suitable descriptions, is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with their patronage.

His long experience in this business, and the satisfaction given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.

The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Horse man always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on the arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.

Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1860. 1f

## BARNUM'S

EATING HOUSE,  
IN GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.  
PORTLAND, ME.

Meals at all hours. Suppers and Collations furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

## Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.

Just Landing ex "Helen Mar," "Alma," and "Caledonia," from New York, and on hand—

215 CHESTS and half chests Souchong, Congou and Oolong TEAS;

83 Boxes TOBACCO, choice brands;

4 Boxes SALERATUS;

10 Boxes BLUE;

4 Cases NUTMEGS; 10 cases CASSIA;

50 Boxes RAISINS;

350 Bbls FLOUR.

To arrive per Louisville from Boston—

63 dozen PAIRS; 35 dozen BROOMS;

23 Boxes CLOTHES PINS;

12 Pipes pure MASH ALCOHOL;

Daily exported from New York—

13 Hhds, bright Porto Rico SUGAR;

To arrive and hourly expected per Hannah Fowles, from Liverpool—

45 Hhds J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;

35 Pans, and gr. do, 100 cases Mehan's Irish Malt WHISKEY.

JOHN BRADLEY,  
24, Dock Street.  
St. John, October 18, 1860.

## F. W. BROWN

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased a complete stock of

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES

since the fire, and has

RE-OPENED HIS DRUG STORE,

on the site of the lower corner of the late BLANCHARD HOUSE, where may be found, in addition to the above a good stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery, & Garden Seeds, &c., &c.,

with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Woodstock, May 17th, 1860.

## SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE!

A Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,  
UNCONNECTED WITH SLOPS.

JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his dwelling Main-street, on the 27th day of May, next, where he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and Boys garments of all kinds, and will furnish, if required, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For style and workmanship the garments will show for themselves.

Gents and Boys garments cut as low as anywhere.

JOHN E. SMITH.  
Woodstock, June 19, 1860.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Woodstock County of Carleton on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.

All the right, title, improvements, claim and demand of John Tompkins, of the 27th day of May, next, to lot piece or parcel of land and improvements situated in the Parish of Peel, in the County of Carleton, in the rear of the front of River lots, being a gore lot, and bounded on the upper side by lots of land in possession of Dennis Tompkins, and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. Worth being the land and premises at present occupied by said John Tompkins.

The same having been taken and seized, under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of Supreme Court, against said John Tompkins, in favor of James N. Moore.

F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860. 6mos.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in front of the Sheriff's Office, in Woodstock, on the 27th day of May, next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.

All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and possession of Thomas Oliver, of, in and to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Wicklow, and bounded as follows: on the upper side, by the North half of lot No. 22, occupied by Irvine and on the lower side of land owned by the estate of Edward McCollum being the lot of land now in possession of said Thomas Oliver, one hundred acres more or less, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.

F. R. J. DIBBLE, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1860. 6mos.

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.

Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1860. 4m

Aroostook Times, Pioneer, Herald, 4 mos.

## WANTED.

WINK. Sable, Fox, Otter, Wild Cat, Muskrat, Seal, Seal-skins, for which I will pay the highest prices.

C. G. BENTLEY.  
Woodstock, Nov. 29, 1860. JOHN LEVINE

## Business Cards.

## S. L. CARPENTER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Sept. 29, 1860. 1y

## S. L. CHURCHILL,

HARNESS MAKER,  
Repairing attended to. All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low.

Shop, a few doors above the SENTINEL office, Phoenix Row, Main Street.

## HARNESS MAKING.

N. CHURCHILL,  
HARNESS MAKER.

All work executed in the best manner, with promptness and at satisfactory prices.

Shop a few doors above the SENTINEL office, Phoenix Row, Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

## N. R. KIMBALL,

DENTIST,  
WOODSTOCK.

Office in Dr. Smith's New Building.

## STODDARD &amp; BAKER,

HARNESS MAKERS,  
And Importers of

Roots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness Mountings, Trimmings, French Calf, Sole and Harness Leather, &c.

OPPOSITE THE CITY MARKET,  
Phoenix Row, East Side, Main St., Woodstock, N. B.

## JOSHUA S. TURNER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,  
Consignments Respectfully Solicited.

## HENRY P. FISHER,

SURVEYOR OF LUMBER,  
INDIAN TOWN.

T. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully announces that he is prepared to receive and take charge of TIMBER, LOGS, and other Lumber, and attend to the sale of the same if required. Any Lumber consigned to him will receive his best attention.

References: B. BEVERIDGE, Esq., Tobique, N. B. H. N. WEST, Fish River, Me.

## J. D. UNDERHILL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Importer of

Flour, Meal, Pork, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

4 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY!

Manufactured by

J. Z. BECKETT,  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,  
PASTRY COOK.

AND DEALER IN CHOICE FRUITS, BOX-BOYS, Etc., 51 and 52, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Candies in Great Variety, to suit the Trade; Soda Water

Wedding Cake, Charlotte de Russe, and Table Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cake, Pastry, Tea Buns, and Ice Creams always on hand.

Private Families Parties, Balls, Pic-Nics, and Excursions supplied at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

## G. D. KING &amp; SONS,

CALEAIS, ME.

WOULD inform the traders of Woodstock and the up-country generally, that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their store in Calais, Me., a large stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., in part as follows:—

Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tobacco,

Pork, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Candles, &c., &c.

All of which they offer to the traders at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other country Produce.

\* \* \* Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

## Ships' Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery, Syrup.

THE Subscriber (as usual) thankful for past favors, would intimate to the public that having always on hand a good supply of each of the above articles, he is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. No need to import.

JOHN C. McINTOSH,  
45 Dock-Street  
St.