

Desultory.

Scotch Song.

November came so chill and cold,
And frost and snow on hills and
And Boreas' wail his blasts so loud,
Was threatening 'a' our chicks to kill:
When my gudewife, who has a soft
Gat up and plied the needle,
Gat to the drugist, John, and buy
The Pectoral o' Dochter Ayer.

Now this is so, as weel ye know,
To cross the lassies will my pay,
So aff I did as I was bid,
And bought the Pectoral that day.
Our health increased, our coughing ceased,
No from the gudewife's brow did wear:
So every time we brew the malt
We drink the health o' Dochter Ayer.

Lang be his life an' free from strife,
May bairnies bairnies climb his knee,
And ne'er my they to their last day
For gowd or siller wanting be:
May he ne'er lack a trusty friend,
May he ne'er feel the clutch o' care,
O' blessings may our Father send
To him the eldest brother's share.

Louis Napoleon's Gold Mines.

A somewhat remarkable story is now current that the Emperor Napoleon possessed and has possessed ever since the year 1853, a gold mine in the heart of Africa which yields him per annum more than the united product of California and Australia. This statement would be altogether incredible were it not given with great precision of detail. It is asserted that soon after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, a number of persons conversant with geology and mineralogy, turned their attention to different portions of the globe, in which geological formations indicated the presence of the precious metal, and the result was the discovery of a gold region, vast in extent, and unprecedented in richness, among the Kong mountains, and in Senegambia, Africa. It is said that the use of this discovery was first tendered to the government of New York, without success, and subsequently found a purchaser in Louis Napoleon, who stipulated to give 15,000,000 of francs, which claim against the French Emperor was presented a few months since to our government by an American citizen.

As early as 1853, it is stated, the Emperor dispatched thirteen vessels and twenty-five hundred men to Senegal, making that place the basis of operations. The whole affair was kept a profound secret, and trivial excuses were made for the operations on the African Coast. England, it is declared, was induced to give up to France certain stations of little value on the coast, on plain consideration of the abolition of the slave-trade; and yet it is declared that for several years past, the French Emperor has employed large numbers of slaves in working these gold mines in the Kong mountains, and that the gold from these mines has been flowing into France in immense quantities. In 1858, it was admitted for their rest time that France was in receipt of gold from the mines, but the amount being put down at the small figure of 60,000 francs, did not excite suspicion; but it is now contended that the receipts during the four years previous to 1858, averaged the enormous sum of 550,000 francs annually.

Thus, if these reports be true, France has been enabled to coin more gold than England and the United States together, notwithstanding the resources of the latter countries in Australia and California, as the following the coinage of France, England, and the United States, will show:

	England.	United States.	France.
1854	\$20,750,015	\$52,094,595	\$105,365,440
1855	45,043,315	41,166,550	80,456,554
1856	30,010,570	58,938,393	101,656,399
1857	29,230,200	45,487,964	114,512,245

H. W. Beecher thus discourses on Thanksgiving day. I want to say to my Southern friends, we will remain faithful to our compact, we will be loyal to the constitution, but we won't lie to you. We will not hunt or stop your slaves. It cannot be. So long as there is bread in the larder and water in the cistern; so long as there are hills to hide among, and valleys through which to travel, so long as humanity and freedom reign in the heart of the North—long men must and will escape from slavery, and fugitives will gain their freedom!

The Geographical Society of Paris offers a prize of \$1,600 to the traveler who shall first travel from Senegal to Algeria, or from Algeria to Senegal, by way of Timbuctoo.

Elm plants, taken up out of the Thames previous to the building of the new London Bridge were quite sound, although they had been in the water 800 years.

A few weeks since a very sudden and extraordinary rush of the tide occurred, probably caused by the falling of a large meteor into the Atlantic!

(Servant girl speaking.)—Well, marm, hevery think considered I'm afraid you won't suit me. I've always bin brought up genteel; and I couldn't go nohowers were there ain't no footman kept.

"I wonder, Elizabeth, how it feels to kiss one of these creatures with a moustache?" In deed I don't know, but I am a going to get the heart-broom and try it.

"John you seem to gain flesh every day: the grocery business must agree with you. What do you weigh last?" "Well, Simon, I really don't know, but it strikes me as a pound of sugar."

The gentleman who kissed a lady's "snowy brow," caught a severe cold, and has been laid up ever since.

On one of the rivers in Iowa, the only ferry is a sorrel horse. He crosses three at a time—two on his back, and one fastened to his tail.

It is well to leave something for those who come after us, as the gentleman said who threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

It is aggravating to see a good looking man wrestling with your wife in a waltz, without having the privilege of going up and tightening his neckerchief.

Bill said Bob "why is that tree called weeping willow?" "Cause one of the sneaking playboys things grow near our school house, and supplied the master with switches."

The Haytian government is making every exertion to induce free blacks and Indians to emigrate from this country. They offer each one six to ten acres of land, and those who are unable to pay for their own passage to the Island will have it paid for them. Emigrants are admitted to citizenship at once.

Ned Shutter thus explained his reasons for preferring to wear his stockings with holes, to having them darned: "A hole," said he, "may be the accident of a day, and will pass upon the best gentleman; but a darn is premeditated poverty."

A lawyer once asked a boarding keeper the following question: "Mr.—if a man gives you \$500 to keep for him, and he dies, what do you do?" "Do you pay for him?" "No sir," he replied, "I pay for another like him."

"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll dog you for an hour, I will!" "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible as he balanced a penny on his thumb, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing."

Agricultural.

Liquid Manures.

Why are liquid manures more efficient than would have been the solid materials from which they were made? This question is often asked, and involves the exercise of natural laws, precisely in the direction in which farmers should investigate it.

We claim that the compost heap, arranged with a cistern at its lower end, and supplied with a pump, so as to throw back on top the fluid drainage, frequently adding water when the drainage is insufficient, will cause the whole mass in due time to be converted into the fluid form without loss of the ammonia, and will thus render all the constituents of compost capable of being applied by the sprinkling cart.

The reasons why a single cord of manure thus treated will have the effect of four or more cords of the same manure applied to the soil, after the usual decomposition in the ordinary way, are two-fold: first, the liquid form secures the ability to bring portions of this manure in contact with the surface of all the particles of the soil, disseminating it so that it comes in contact, as a necessity, with all the roots percolating the soil and in a form to be readily received by absorption second, the chemical changes which necessarily go on during the entire decomposition of the compost heap before it reaches the soluble condition, are most complete; every ingredient is brought in chemical contact with every other ingredient, and progression of conditions is occurring continuously, until at the time of the eventual solution, the progression probably equals what would have occurred by the whole manure having taken place once or often in organic life, before finding its place as a manure in the soil. The same effects are illustrated when we plow in clover as a green crop: it receives from the soil its inorganic pabulum and is thus progressed by its appropriation in its organism; when the clover is once more decomposed beneath the surface, these inorganic constituents are yielded up ready for use in a new crop. So with the liquid manures Manufactured in Flanders and elsewhere: no portion of a straw decomposed in the soil can feed a new plant, until it is capable of being dissolved in water, and this solution cannot occur without chemical changes, the conditions for which are supplied by the surrounding. Such changes occur most rapidly when the compost heap is arranged in the manner we have described; and, therefore, fluid manure contains all the inorganic matter in a progressed, as well as in a soluble form and will not be refused by growing crops. In this way all that nature's laws would bring about with manures in an ordinary state plowed into the ground, in ten years, are ready and occur in the current season when these manures are presented to the roots of plants in fluid form.

The convenience of the compost heap arranged with a cistern and pump, as we have described it, is very great, for it admits of mixing large quantities of inert materials in the compost, and of rendering them soluble; thus, swamp muck decomposed by the lime and salt mixture, river mud and other similar materials, may form part of this compost; all the wastes of the house in the form of soap-suds, chamber lye, etc., may pass through this cistern and perform their part of this compost heap; besides supplying their ingredients eventually to the field. In soils where potash is deficient, this may be added in a soluble form to the cistern, or in an insoluble form placed on top the heap, for there it will meet with so many changes of condition, and combine with such a variety of other chemical constituents, as to render it soluble. When ammonia is escaping, which by the by is not likely to occur where the heap is fully supplied with moisture, then sulphuric acid may be added to this cistern, and being pumped on the compost, thus diluted, will change the carbonate of ammonia, which is volatile, and is valuable for its power of rendering water capable of dissolving those ingredients of impure and soils, most needful to plants.

BENEFITS OF DRAINING.—In traveling over various portions of the Country, it is gratifying to observe the progress that is making in draining land. It is hardly ten years since, that not more than three or four farms in the United States had a drain tile on them, now we seldom visit a well-managed farm of heavy soil, in any of the older states, that is not drained; and the manufacturers of tile in all the places where the business has been started are now unable to supply the demand for them. In an article on draining, the Country Gentleman, in speaking of some of its advantages, says: One beneficial result claimed for thorough drainage is that 'it lengthens the season of labour and vegetation'—an extension which the crops and the farmer need as often as the customer of banks and brokers. The time required for the 'settling soil' after the winter frosts pass from it, depends to a great extent upon its porous or its retentive character, is everywhere known and conceded. The deep gravelly loam is seen to be very soon free from water while the heavy clay requires a long time to become fit for cultivation. In one case the soil is fully drained, and in the other the water mostly passes off by the slow process of evaporation. Thorough drainage of the heavy soil renders both alike in this respect, and thus adds from ten to fifteen days to the time of preparation for seeding—giving the most increased time for the growth of the crops to which the land is devoted."

The following remarks, copied from the *Main Farmer*, we commend to the notice of the farmers: As the snow gives facilities for pleasant traveling, and the pressure of farm business is much less than in the growing and harvesting season, the farmer can afford to devote more of his time to the social duties of life. Let him cultivate those duties, and by prudent recreation and timely visits among relations and friends, renovate both his body and mind by the relaxation from severe labor and the cultivation of social friendship.

Farmers should associate with each other, they should meet together often, and by friendly conversation, improve themselves in the important topics of the day, and more especially in those pertaining to their own calling. As iron sharpens iron so does mind sharpen mind in friendly discussion, one with another. Hence one great value of farmers' clubs. These clubs, we are happy to say, are increasing among us, and wherever they are established and faithfully attended, there is always a perceptible improvement in the neighborhood. If it is not convenient for you to unite in these social meetings, it will be advantageous to spend the long evenings in perusing some of the many good books which are now so easily obtained. In this matter of reading, however, we would recommend some system of moderation. Consider what subject will be most congenial to your present time and condition, and buy or borrow some treatise which shall give you information in regard to them. In this way you will become more interested and be more likely to remember and profit by the information given.—*Main Farmer*

Flails vs. Threshing Machines. A writer in the *Rural American* demonstrates by figures the advantage of flails over machines for some uses, and thus sums up the result of his investigations: "The cheapest way to thresh wheat is with a machine, but for oats I much prefer the flail, and it is considerably cheaper. A good hand, at \$13 per month, will in cold weather average full four hundred and fifty bushels per month, well cleaned, and do chores enough to pay his board.—This brings the cost of threshing and cleaning with the flail up to three cents per bushel. Now for the cost with a machine: Threshing 450 bushels oats at \$3 per hundred \$9 00 To two teams one day, 75c. 1 50 To seven men each, 75c. 5 25

Cost in cash out, \$15 75 The item of board for teams and hands we have not taken into account. Thus we find the cost by machine to exceed that of the flail on 450 bushels, two dollars and seventy-five cents. In threshing with a machine, the straw is badly broken; when done with a flail it is unbroken, and can be bound and cared for. The litterings from the winter threshing floor are always fresh and palatable to stock, while straw threshed with a machine becomes changed by contact with air, and unpalatable. For myself I would make a clear difference of five dollars for this one item of difference in value and care of straw. Then with a machine it is—hurrah, boys—hurly burly—glad when they come and more glad when gone—waste is inevitable.

I have practiced treading out oats with horses; this is a very economical way, and if the straw is not wanted but for feed and litter, it is as good as with a flail. On a large floor, in a cold winter day, one man can, with a smart team, get out twice as many as with a flail, or say fifty bushels. Of course in these estimates much depends upon the yield. If I had a very poor crop, and large straw, I would do the work with a machine."

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS.—The New York Beeing Post thus describes an invention for this purpose, patented by L. O. Colvin of this state: "Four sockets receive the four teats of the cow, with the operator, seated beside the cow, with the pair between his knees, works two small air-pumps one on each side, which drain the teats by a process like that of nature, drawing out the milk, and releasing the teats alternately by short intervals of suction. This method has the advantage of the common one in cleanliness, and a still greater one in expedition for it milks three cows, at least, in the time which would be needed for one if milked by the hand. A friend who has tried the instrument on his own cows, assures us that the experiment was highly satisfactory. The animals did not seem to be incommoded by its operation, or to dislike it any more than the usual way."

Carleton House, BY THOS. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

IS 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. Dibble, and where 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 spiritualism about the premises. JOSHUA SNOW, Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES since the first, and has

RE-OPENED HIS DRUG STORE, on the site of the lower corner of the late BLACKBURN HOUSE, and may be found, in addition to the above goods, a full stock of

Paints, Oils, Dry Staffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Garden Seeds, &c., &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention. Woodstock, May 17th, 1860.

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JOHN LENAHAN, Woodstock, May 26th, 1860.

PHENIX ROW, AND OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER!!

THE Subscriber, having engaged one of the best workmen from the city of St. John to assist him in his business, would invite the attention of the public generally to call and see the Stock of New Goods just received, consisting of: Black and Fancy Velvets; Silk Vestings in variety; Satin, plain and fancy, and a variety of Goods and Clothing made in his Establishment, too numerous to mention.

He would kindly thank his customers generally for their liberal patronage before the fire, and would solicit a continuance of the same, in consequence of his loss sustained in the late catastrophe, must inform his customers that he has removed to his new Establishment.

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Business Cards.

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S. L. CARPENTER, Counselor and Attorney at Law, PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

S. L. CHURCHILL, LAWYER, Reparing attended to. All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low. Shop, a few doors above the

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 SEXTON'S office, Phoenix Row, Main street, Woodstock, N. B.

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N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST, WOODSTOCK, Office in Dr. Smith's New Building.

STODDARD & BAKER, HARNESS MAKERS, And Importers of Boots 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.

JOSUEA S. TURNER, COMMISSIONER, PROVISIONS, Fruit and Groceries, No. 23 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HENRY P. FISHER, SURVEYOR OF LUMBER, INDIAN TOWN, ST. 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. DEVEREUX, 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 NORTH WIND, ST. JOHN, N. B.

EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY! J. G. BECKETT, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, PASTRY COOK, AND DEALER IN CHOICE BUTTER, BOX-BESS, ETC., 51 and 52, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

G. D. KING & SONS, CATAIS, ME. WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their store in Catais, Me., a large stock of PROVISIONS, G