

Items, Foreign & Local.

No less than 1,600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at \$60,000,000. The Mississippi drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, washes the shores of twelve States; and from the Gulf of Florida to the source of the Missouri, it is 4,500 miles in length, its average depth 50 feet, and its width over half a mile.

A Russian ship, having on board 1000 tons of Welsh steam coal, has blown up in the British channel, in consequence of the accumulation of gas. She went down almost immediately, and twelve of the crew are supposed to have perished.

A large quantity of human bones has been dug up in Moorfields, London, supposed to be the remains of the 100,000 persons who died of the plague in 1665.

There is a proposal to turn the Thames Tunnel into a railway.

The cotton field of America embraces an area of 500,000 square miles, and the capital invested in the cultivation of the plant amounts to \$900,000,000.

An enterprising chap in Chicago has leased of the city, the fence along the entire western side of Custer House Place, for advertising purposes.

The Melbourne Herald states that in less than a quarter of a century, Australia has increased from a population of 170 to 500,000 persons; and in ten years has exported 28,000,000 ounces of gold.

The governmental expenditure of Great Britain is \$215,000,000—more than a million dollars—per day. The people consume seven hundred thousand dollars worth of food per day—more than their own soil produces.

The largest mail ever despatched from London to Australia was sent from the General Post Office on the 20th ult. It consisted of 1,100 boxes, each two feet long by one foot broad, and one foot deep, and required nineteen omnibuses and one cab to convey the vast mass of letters, newspapers, and book parcels to the railway terminus.

The News says a young lady of high accomplishments, and prepossessing appearance, about 15 years of age, belonging to a highly respectable family, and a worshipper in Bishop Mealey's Cathedral, Fredericton, has, we learn, just joined the Church of Rome.

The Prince of Wales has just sent Mrs. Hatt, daughter of Col. de Salaberry, and Mrs. Laura Scott, both of Quebec, £1000 each, as a mark of sympathy for these ladies in their straitened circumstances.

Last year the number of soldiers of all kinds in the service of the Queen was 238,854. This year there will be 212,773. The regular force to be retained in the British Islands this year will be about 40,000.

Mr. Gurney, the English M. P., whose wife eloped with her footman, has obtained a verdict in his divorce suit.

There are in England and Wales 39,338 known thieves and depredators.

A lap dog recently brought \$25,000, in London by auction.

It is said that the Austrian government has just made a contract with a firm at Trieste for the construction of two iron-plated steam frigates.

Water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, united chemically in different quantities. Every nine pounds of water contains one pound of hydrogen and eight of oxygen.

At a camp meeting recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord.

Great distress prevails amongst the muslin weavers in some parts of Ulster, Ireland.

Excavations were lately recommenced in Pompeii, and among the first discoveries made was a drug-gist's shop, containing pill boxes in abundance.

An American engineer, who has lately made an extensive tour through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, counted 46 new steamships in the course of construction on the river Clyde. These vessels range in size from 6,000 tons to 200, but most of them are over 2,000 tons.

Among the many products obtained from coal are chloroform and very pure spirits.

The average duration of human life in Paris is 28 years; in all France it is 35 years.

Louis Napoleon has decided that a movable topographic establishment shall be attached to every regiment in the French army, under an officer versed in all the details of the art. During battles, their duties will consist of painting blood and thunder with sunlight.

A girl advertises in a German Newspaper for a situation as bar maid or waitress in a refreshment saloon. Among her qualifications for such a position, she says she can cut 225 pieces of bread, of satisfactory appearance, out of one pound of bread, and butter them with two ounces of butter.

Indian Corn contains four times the amount of fat that is usually found in wheat.

The Niagara railway suspension bridge is 821 feet in span over a gorge 240 feet deep, and is the longest of its class yet erected.

Pelemy Philopater, who lived some 200 years before Christ, had a ship with forty banks of oars being 500 feet in length—100 feet longer than the Persia, and 120 feet shorter than the Great Eastern—76 feet from one side to the other; light to gunwales was 96 feet; and from the highest part of the stern to the water-line, was 100 feet. It had four rudders, each 60 feet long. When it put to sea it held 5,000 rowers, and 400 supernumeraries, and on the deck were 3,000 mariners.

Fixe.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a dwelling house on Westmorland street, owned by a man named Lee, and soon communicated with another building adjoining in the rear, occupied as a barn and stable by Mr. Charles L. Hart. Both were totally consumed. Lee had \$800 insurance on his house, and we understand, about \$500 on stock and furniture. The fire originated through a defect in a chimney. Mr. Hart's loss is trifling.—Herald Quarters.

The Canadian Government has paid, up to March 1, bills for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales amounting to \$222,742.83, or, deducting the proceeds of articles sold and sums returned, \$204,502.85. In addition to this there are some unsettled accounts, for the payment of which the sum of \$30,000 is reserved.

Statistics of Syrian massacres show that 40,000 Christians were killed, and 3,000 women and young girls sold into Turkish harems.

Barnum's latest curiosity is a three ounce dog which he purchased in Connecticut for \$100.

Agricultural.

Cultivate Rhubarb

It will grow without much care—the burdock is scarcely harder; but to have large, succulent stalks, pulpy as an apple, readily cooked, and good when cooked, it must be generously dealt with. The plant is a hearty feeder, and it easily appropriates the rankiest manure. If there be not a plot of it already established in the garden select a convenient place about five feet wide, and long enough to contain say two crowns to every three members of the family, the plants to be set four feet apart in the row. The bed may very well be made beside a fence, though much shade is objectionable. A very good plan is to have some roots on the south side of a board fence to start early, and others on the north side in the shade, where they will start late, and continue good much later in the season. As early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, trench it two spades deep, and work in six or eight inches of well rotted manure. Do not throw it in lumps here and there, but mix it well throughout the soil. Set one row in the middle of the bed: with good culture it will make a wide spread. Procure crowns of the Linnaeus variety, put them in three inches below the surface: keep the soil loose by stirring occasionally, and entirely free from weeds. As the plants progress, water the bed now and then with wash-water and other house slops—particularly if there be drought—they will put out broad leaves as if in very thankfulness. A few stalks fit for the table might be gathered the first season, especially if whole roots instead of single crowns can be obtained for plants; it is better to allow the whole growth of single crowns to remain, that the roots be firmly established.

In the Fall, cover the whole bed with stable manure two or three inches deep and in the following Spring fork it into the soil. To bring a few plants forward rapidly for first use, set an open box over each crown, and put in three or four inches of manure from the horse-stable. Also surround the box with the same material: this will supply much warmth and hasten growth. After the leaves put forth, it is the practice of some to place a barrel, with both heads out, over the plant, to induce a lengthening of the stalk: it also has a semi-blanching effect, and there is less acidity in the edible part. This may be done with a part of the plants. As the growth increases, year by year, and new crowns are formed, they should be divided and reset, or otherwise disposed of. If they become crowded, the growth of leafstalks is impeded, and the value for cooking impaired.

It is better to procure crowns than to sow seed; as at least a year of time is saved, and we may be sure of obtaining the variety desired. Where seed is sown the product may differ greatly from the parent plant.

March

March is a conflict between the winds of the North and the South, and in this respect the climate of America at this season bears a close resemblance to that of Britain. The same Gulf Stream that flows along our coast, producing such marked changes in our temperature, sweeps the Western shores of Ireland and England, carrying the heat of tropical seas, and the floating wrecks of tropical lands, thousands of miles towards the poles. The Laplander cooks his reindeer steak, and boils his tea-kettle, if he indulges in that luxury, with the palms that were floated out into the Caribbean Sea. As we are nearer the tropics, the Gulf Stream has a higher temperature, and as our northerly winds come over snow-cold lands, we have greater alternations of heat and cold in Spring than are known in England. These sudden changes are the characteristic features of this month. To-day we have the wind from beyond the great lakes, and the thermometer goes down to the neighborhood of zero. To-morrow it comes from the warm South, bearing rain-laden clouds and the balmy air of the Mexican Gulf. Now we have fierce snow storms and pinching frosts, and it would seem that winter had resumed his iron sway. Again the clouds dissolve, the snowbanks disappear from under the walls, and in sheltered nooks the grass lifts its green spires above the withered vegetation of the old year.

Nothing can be more charming than these first indications of Spring, after the long and dreary winter. The notes of the blue birds are heard in the orchard, and if seen peeping into the knot hole that he occupied in the summer. A stray robin is seen hopping on the meadow in search of grubs. What lands have they visited while their old haunts have been wrapped in snow? The wild geese fly over-head in long, wedge-shaped flocks, seeking their breeding places on the coast of Labrador, and further north. This is a sign, universally accepted, that winter is broken. The merriment instinct of the bird does not push northward until certain of finding a congenial climate for laying its eggs and for brooding. The ducks are disappearing from the bays and inlets along the shore, and seeking, by easy flight, the same northern retreats. They know their appointed season.

And among domestic animals there are cheering indications of Spring. It will soon be the yearning time with the flocks and herds; and the boys and girls will be rejoicing over the calves and lambs, that so suddenly and mysteriously make their appearance in the yard. Though all is dead yet in the field and forest, there is a stir of preparation that heralds the coming Spring. The buds swell a little in the bright warm days. The water runs merrily from the dripping eaves and spouts, and the mowed earth drinks in the flood, and the cheering rays of the sun. Could these sunny days last, the Spring would be upon us at once. But there is the fatal weakness of this fickle month. She does nothing so gently, and often closes in snow-banks and frost, apparently

as dead as December. And March, in this respect is just like a great many men and women. They lack pluck and nerve to put an enterprise straight through. Here is a man that starts vigorously in the business of farming. He purchases a homestead and begins to improve and cultivate. He repairs the house and out-buildings, builds new walls, gets the best tools, plows deep, and manures high, and shows that he has capacity enough to get rich by the cultivation of the soil. You call at his house the third year, and find that he has sold out everything at a sacrifice, and gone to California. Had he kept on his work, he would have made an unflinching place on his farm. But his enterprise was only a March wind from the South.

There is another, who goes in for improved stock. He purchases judiciously, and raises fine Morgan colts, superb Devons, and Suffolk pigs, that live upon almost nothing and grow fat. He takes pride in the sleek, handsome animals that fill the stalls and sties, and makes a sensation at the fairs with the multitude of prizes that he carries off. He becomes known to the public as a stock breeder, and has orders for all the improved stock he can raise. He finds the business fairly remunerative, but in an evil hour is tempted to plunge into some new enterprise that promises larger gains. Perhaps a neighbor has become suddenly rich by speculation in city lots, or railroad stocks. He is envious of his success, invests largely, and is ruined. Too late he discovers that a man's experience in farming is of little avail in other callings, and a good judge of cattle may be a poor judge of men, and that man great upon a farm, may be very small elsewhere.

Another has a right theory of farming, but is fickle in reducing his principles to practice. He sees clearly enough that draining pays in the long run; that deeper plowing is needed, and that more manure is the great want of his soil. If he drains an acre, he is alarmed at the fifty dollars that have slipped out of his pocket, and he never returns. If he subsoils, he counts the cost of the extra team and labor, and mourns over the ten dollars sunk on an acre in getting it ready for a crop. If he gets his barn cellar in readiness, he shrinks back from the expense of digging and drawing muck enough to keep his manure factory running through the year. A hundred dollars spent on the raw material of manure seems a great drawback from his profits. True, the compost made last year wrought wonders and gave him such crops as he never raised upon the old system; but then, it cost so much to furnish the muck. He is troubled with a longing for creative power to make something out of nothing, and makes but small drafts upon the muck mine. In no business do men need more to follow a steady, persistent course than in farming. There is no chance for sudden wealth, no brilliant speculations that will raise a man from poverty to affluence in a month, or in a year.—Agriculturist.

How Canada Prize Butter was made.

The winner of the silver medal for the best butter shown in the Provincial Exhibition, at Hamilton, Canada West, gave the process of making it as follows:—My dairy, consists of eight cows, which are milked regularly twice a day. I use earthenware pans, which are scalded with hot water and then cooled with cold water every time they are used. I let my milk stand forty-eight hours; I stir my cream every morning, churn twice a week, and use a box churn. I bring my cream out of the cellar over night and let it stand till the temperature is about 60 deg. then I generally takes from forty to sixty minutes churning. When the globules begin to break, I put a little cold water in the cream, and continue to do so until the cream is well gathered. I take my butter out of the churn with a wooden ladle, and first work out the butter-milk; secondly, wash it well with clear cold water, and finally I work in the salt in the proportion of one pound of salt to twenty pounds of butter; after which I wash it again with cold water and let it stand in the butter tray in the cellar till evening, and then wash it again and leave it till morning; then work out all the water possible. It is then ready to pack in a firkin. The manner in which I prepare the firkin for use is as follows:—I first put a handful of salt and one of bran into the firkin, and also one pail of scalding water and cover it for an hour, after which I empty it and fill it with cold water and let it stand a day, and then empty and rub well with salt; the firkin is then ready for use. I rack the butter with a wooden ladle. When the firkin is full I put a cloth on the tutter and cover the cloth with a thick layer of salt to keep the air from the butter. I use the common salt, rolled, and I consider it the best.

PROPAGATING CURRANT.—The best way is to cut off in the early spring, before the buds swell, the growth of the last year, close to the old wood; make the cuttings one foot long; remove all the eyes except some three or four at the top of the cutting, to prevent suckers; then place it compactly in good sandy soil to half its depth, or six inches, and by good care in one year it will be sufficiently established for transplanting. It should always be cultivated in the form of small brush trees and by a skilful hand can be easily made to assume a handsome pyramidal or espalier form. All superfluous wood should be carefully pruned out every winter and the plant invigorated with rich manure in the spring. The currant or gooseberry can hardly be over-fed.—Parade.

MILK AS FOOD.—It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirteen per cent. of digestible solids, and skinned milk ten per cent.; that is the former fully one-half, and the latter, above a third, of the nutriment contained in the lean part of beef and mutton.—Ladies' Book.

Hotels.

PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.

J. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

MAIN STREET, PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860.

CARLETON HOUSE,

BY THOS W. SMITH,

WOODSTOCK, JUNE 1, 1860.

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. Dible, and that he intends keeping a good 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 spiritual liquor about the premises.

JOSHUA SNOW.

Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

BARKER HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON N. B.

H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.

Extensive Livery Stables in connection with the above.

BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, ME.

G. W. LARABEE, Proprietor.

The Largest and Most Comfortable House in the City. Nearest to Railroads and Steamboats.

Livery Stable connected with the House.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Re-Opened.

THE Subscriber has taken the above well-known House, situated in Kingston, and has 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 accommodated to all.

St. John, N. B. April 1860.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,

SUMNER WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

MAIN STREET, PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Oct. 13, 1860.

Russell House,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling 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 hereunto warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.

The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Horse for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.

JAMES H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1859.

BARNUM'S

EATING HOUSE,

IN GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.

Meals at all hours. Supper and Callings furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.

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

25 CHESTS of hand picked Souchong, Congou, and Oolong TEAS;

85 Boxes TOP GROWN, choice brands;

43 Boxes SALT LARD;

10 Boxes BLADE;

4 Cases NUTMEGS; 10 cases CASSIA;

50 Boxes RAISINS;

350 lbs FLOUR.

To arrive per Louisville from Boston—

65 dozen PALES; 15 dozen BROOKS;

25 boxes CLOTHES PINS;

12 Boxes pure ALCOHOL;

Daily expected from New York—

15 Hhds. bright Porto Rico COGNAC;

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

35 Pipes do, do, 100 cases Mechan's Irish Malt WHISKY.

JOHN BRADLEY, 24, Dock Street.

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, Stationary, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Garden Seeds,

&c. &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 at his dwelling, Main street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and Boys garments of all kinds, and will be 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 3 o'clock, P.M.

All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and demand of John Tompkins, of in or to all that certain 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 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. W. North being the lot of land now in possession of 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's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1860. 6mo.

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 3 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 Wexford, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Wexford, and bounded as follows: on the upper side, by the North half said lot No. 22, occupied by Irvine and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. W. North 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. 6mo.

CASH given for Hides at the

WOODSTOCK TIMES, Pioneer, Herald, 4 mo.

WANTED.

MINK, Sable, Fox, Otter, Wild Cat, Muskrat, Seal, Laid, Skins, for which I will pay the highest price.

JOHN LENEHAN

Woodstock, Nov. 20, 1860.

Business Cards.

S. L. CARPENTER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

Sept. 20, 1860.

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.

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 Lining Leather, &c.

OPPOSITE THE CITY MARKET.

Phoenix Row, East Side, Main St., Woodstock, N. B.

JOSHUA S. TURNER,

CONFECTIONER.

AND DEALER IN

Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,

No. 22, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HENRY P. FISTER,

SURVEYOR OF LUMBER,

INDIAN TOWN,