Agricultural.

How to Make a Good Barnyard.

Several things are essential to render a barnyard a good one. It must be so constructed that water from any source will not accumulate in it. It must not be uncomfortably wet or disagreeably muddy for stock. The surface must also be firm, so that coarse manure will not be pressed down into the soft earth, and thus make hard pitching. These are the main requisites. Now, the first thing is to provide for carrying off the surplus water that will be liable to find its way among the manure. Cut a good ditch entirely around the yard, not less than 30 inches deep, and fill it with tiles if they can be obtained, or with plank. Stones will be just as good to drain the soil and carry off the water; but the drains are more liable to be filled up by rats. This drain will keep the ground dry on each side of it, and will not carry off the liquid manure. Conduct all the water by eave-troughs from the roof of the barn and sheds into this underdrain.

The next step is to grade the yard, either by hauling earth away, leveling off the knolls, or by drawing in compact earth to fill up the depressions. The surface of the yard should always descend gradually from the barn and sheds. There ought also to be buildings, or cheap sheds on every side of the yard. Excavate at the lowest part so that liquid from all parts of the yard will descend to that place, and there sink a sugar hogshead, and cover it with plank, so that nothing can fall into it. Then, set a cheap pump in this hogshead, pump up the liquid, and send it in board or bark troughs among the solid manure in any part of the yard. This will be a perfect security against its heating and becoming "fire-fanged."

The next job will be to pave the whole, or a portion of it. Stones of various sizes and forms may be used. Flat stones three or four feet square are objectionable, for heavy cattle are liable to slip on large stones so as to injure themselves. Were they to slip not more than two feet, there would be little danger of harm. Some parts may be paved with boulders of a certain size, and then those of another size may be used in another place. Large stones and small ones may be placed side by side, by excavating a little for the large ones, so that the surfaces of each will be of equal hight. Stretch a line across the yard and lay the top of each row of stones even with the line. In this way there will be little or no difficulty in making the surface of the pavement even. When laying the stones, the workman needs a trowel to place sand, or fine gravel beneath thin or small stones, to raise them up to the line, and a rammer made of a billet of hard wood with an iron ring like that of a beetle on the bottom of it, to drive those stones that are too high, down even with the line.

After the paving is finished, spread sand, gravel or finely-pulverized clay all over the pavement and work it into the interstices. This will make a barnyard that every good farmer will be proud of. On many farms there are loose stones enough lying in the fields to pave several yards. Where stones are scarce, the surface may be covered with gravel or clay, or compact earth, instead of stones. Where timber is cheap, a yard can be paved with wood, by sawing off logs, five or six inches long, with a drag saw, and placing them on the end. This would make a pavement that could not fail to please the most incorrigible faultfinder or grumbler. Hemlock, pine, oak of all kinds, and many other kinds of wood sawed into paving blocks and well tarred on the lower ends with coal tar, would last many years, always making a very smooth and agreeable surface to work on, and not slippery for animals. It would also hold liquid manure well.

How to Increase the Manure Pile.

The soil unmanured, will often produce good crops for a year or two, or more, and then it demands rest, in order to recuperate, and gain soluble, ash ingredients enough for another series of crops. This period of rest it was early found might be much shortened by frequently stirring the soil by the plow and harrow; and moreover, it became known that the addition of certain substances to the soil, such as the dung of animals, the ashes of trees and plants, etc., not only operated in the same way, but entirely did away with the necessity of fallowing. Thus, long in advance of the philosophy which we now recognize as accounting for these facts, farmers knew what would restore lost fertility, and what course of treatment would keep up their land. Man, indeed, does nothing without some kind of a reason, and so in old times the farmers had a philosophy which answered as well for them as ours does for us, so long as it did not conflict with known facts. Now-a-days we have so many facts, and they are so well systematized, that our philosophy must be very nearly right in the main, though still there are many points upon which the Doctors disagree.

Manures supply to the soil what the plants require as food, and that which other crops may have removed. They also cause chemical action to take place, by means of which plant-food, in the soil but not available to the plant, becomes soluble, or otherwise available. Besides, they produce other desirable effects, such as making the soil more friable, porous, absorbent of moisture, and more tenacious, or less so, etc. Good tillage without manure may produce several of these effects, especially in conjunction with the action of the air, rains, sunshine, frosts, etc., and it always greatly assists the action of manure.

In all civilized countries in which the soil has been long enough under cultivation to show a decline in fertility, manure is valued for all the reasons just enumerated. The questions of "Inquirer," of Barrysburg, Pa., whose letter we quote, are to the point. He says:

"I am anxious to know in what way to increase my manure heap. I have only 30 acres of land and am working every foot of it. Of straw, I have not even enough to bed my stock with. I keep five horses, two cows, and generally feed two oxen through the winter. My manure heap is nearly always smoking, being so hot, and turns gray, or looks mouldy inside. How shall I proceed to prevent it, and what shall I do for materials? Spent tan-bark I can get three miles off; sawdust none about here; I can get but a very small quantity of leaves, and for these I have to pay very high; muck I have none on my land, and have nothing, indeed, but gravelly soil. Will some one please give me advice as to what I am to do?"

It is now autumn, and our friend will not do well to collect much, if any, vegetable matter which can contain weed seeds in any considerable quantity. Still it is probable that a good deal of such things as potato tops, swamp grass, rushes, reeds, bogs, etc., may be obtained. His soil is gravelly; were it not for this, we would recommend him to use good loamy, or even sandy soil, for bedding for his stock. Nothing is better to bed cattle, or horses upon, than about a barrowful of soft loam, free from stones and sticks, covered with a very slight spreading of straw or other litter.—The litter may be renewed daily and raked off, with the dung and the soil as often as it becomes saturated with urine, or otherwise defiled or wasted—say once a week for cows, and twice for all male animals.—This will not only increase the bulk of the manure heap, and check the fire-fanging, but it will greatly improve its quality, really more than our philosophy with present data can account for. If it is possible for Inquirer to get such soil, we say by all means use it; if not, let him go out into the highways and hedges, and trim off the sods, pare off the turf, clean out the road-side ditches, pools, etc., and cart it all in to swell the manure heap. The best way to use it is, having it dry, to mingle it daily with the manure in the stall; if this cannot be done, then make the mixture when the stables are cleaned out, using uniform quantities daily in proportion to the amount of manure made. As for the heap, mouldy, heated, and fire-fanged, as it is described, the only thing to do with that is to work it all over, repiling it with uniform square sides and a flat top. It should be supported on rails, or any other contrivance for good drainage, so that water may be pumped over it and run though into a sunk hogshead, or tank of some kind. When piling up such a heap, mix in soil, muck, straw, or something of the kind, and tread it down hard on the edges, that they may not dry so much as otherwise.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to make Good Cider.

Good, sound, and ripe apples, washed clean, are the first and indispensable requisite. Specked and wormy apples, and those dropped from the trees before they are half ripe, and have become tough and insipid, or bitter, can never make good cider. Indeed, a few apples of this description in a bnshel of good ones, will materially injure the good flavor of all the cider. Grind the apples to a fine pulp, without crushing the seed, which will impart a bitter taste to the cider. The pomace should be kept in a large vat or tub, for at least twenty-four hours before the juice is expressed. If the weather is so cool that fermentation will not start, it will be better to allow the pomace to remain four or five days. If the pomace is pressed soon after the apples are ground, the juice will often be very insipid and light colored, and always destitute of that excellent flavor and rich color which good cider possesses, when the pomace has lain a few days. In the usual way of fermenting, the cider after becoming perfect, soon becomes hard and contains more or less vinegar. This can be avoided by taking the same care with cider as with wine. Procure a tin, glass, or india rubber tube, and fit it closely in a hole bored through a bung, which perfectly fits the barrel. The bung being placed in the bung hole, the other end of the tube is placed below the surface of water contained in a cup or other convenient vessel. If all in tight, the gas liberated in fermentation will pass through the tube, and bubble up through the water, but no air can enter the barrel as long as the end of the tube is covered by the water. When bubbles cease to appear, the fermentation is complete, and the cider may then be racked off into clean barrels and bunged tight. The fermentation should go on slowly in a cool cellar.

Cheese from a few Cows.

The communication from a "Farmer's Wife," upon making cheese from a few cows, published last June, seems to have met the wants of a number of our readers. Mrs Ellen Whitcomb, of Delaware County, Iowa, writes a pleasant account of her success, and as her ingenuity in overcoming some difficulties may be of use to others, we give the following extract from her letter:

"I quite disagree with the 'Western Boy,' in saying the *Agriculturist* is not adapted to the West. I think wherever people are, whether East or West, they may learn some thing. I have all the love for the West that any one can boast, still I have learned a great many things from the columns of your paper, indeed I could not do without it. As I was putting my cheese to press this morning, I thought I would write and tell you how much benefit your paper was to me, and perhaps my experience might help some one else; and also to express my thanks for the timely assistance in making my cheese, derived from it. This spring I said I wanted to make cheese with two cows, my neighbors, who thought they must have sixteen or twenty, laughed, and guessed I would make a large cheese with two cows, one of them being farrow, and we have a pet lamb that drinks four or five quarts a day. I did not like to give up, but never having seen a cheese made, and not liking to ask them how, I was still undecided, when the June *Agriculturist* came with those plain and sensible directions. Now, I said, I would have a cheese. My husband said he would fix a press if I would try to make one. I got a peck measure for a hoop, and the rennet from a neighbor, but then I had no linen cloth for a strainer; never mind, some old thin cloth would do for all I should make. The next difficulty was we had no cheese basket—well, the colander would do, and now I was ready. The first cheese being too salt and rather thin, I then thought, to put three curds into one. I tried it, putting each curd into the press, and pressing lightly, so that it would not sour, then the third day I crumbled the two first with last, and pressed them altogether, and a very nice cheese was the result, and you may well believe I was proud of it. Now I have three, and they all admit I can make cheese from two cows, for which I thank the paper and the lady who wrote for it."—*American Agriculturist.*

Best Method for Keeping Beef.—Cut up the meat in pieces as large as you desire. Pack it in a barrel, or cask. Then make a brine as follows: 1½ lbs. salt to 1 gallon water, 1 oz. saltpetre to 100 lbs. beef, 1 tablespoonful of ground pepper to 100 lbs. of beef. Put in the salt and saltpetre and heat it boiling hot, skim it, then add the pepper. Pour it on the beef boiling hot and cover closely. Your meat will be good and fresh any time. The philosophy is this—The hot brine closes the pores on the surface, preventing decay and the meat from getting too salt. Try it. If necessary scald the brine over in the spring, or put on a new brine. Farmers can in this way have fresh meat nearly all the time. The meat should be taken as soon as it is cold, before it has acquired any old taste by exposure to the atmosphere.

Another good Way to Keep Meat.—Cut it in slices ready to broil or fry for the table. Then putting down in a jar one laying of meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and so continue till the jar is filled, cover closely and set in the coolest part of the cellar. It will keep a long time, for I and my neighbors have tried it.—*A Country Woman.*

Molasses Sponge Cake.—Mix 1 cup of molasses, 1½ of flour, 3 eggs, and a teaspoonful of soda. Bake in a quick oven.

Clothing.

GOOD NEWS. REBELLION ENDED!

THE PRICE OF CLOTHING

GONE DOWN WITH GOLD!

The best stock of good, well made Clothing ever brought to this market is now open for inspection at the

STORE OF R. W. EDDY,

Bought since the fall of Gold and the Rebellion, which will enable him to give his customers the benefit of very low figures, and the decline in prices. My goods as usual are stylish, and *a la mode*. No second rate shoddy goods, every article guaranteed as represented or no sale. My goods are all

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

And equal to the best city custom made, and fit to a T. As usual the best quality all wool

Business Suits,
Black Frock Coats,
Black Doe Pants and Vests,
Linen Coats, Dusters, and Pants,
The Latest Style Fine Silk Hats, Soft, Straw, Panama and Cloth Hats, White and Negligee Shirts, Collars Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Best quality English Half Hose, Over Alls, Over Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies Fine Mcrocco Travelling Bags. in fact everything usually found in a First Class Gentleman's Furnishing Store. My motto is good Goods at a fair price are cheaper than poor goods at any price. All goods sold at one price, no bantering nor teasing to make an offer, but every one gets the same goods at the same price, which is the bottom of the market. All old goods marked down to the gold base, and will be sold regardless of sacrifice. If you want good goods at a fair price, go to EDDY'S, where you will find him ready to show his goods and sell them too at the lowest figure to correspond with Gold. Bear in mind the place to buy good, well made, reliable Clothing is at R. W. EDDY'S, next door to Powell & Co.

R. W. EDDY.

Towanda, May 17, 1865.

SOLOMON'S CLOTHING STORE!
NEW FIRM.

M. E. Solomon respectfully informs his old customers and the public that he has taken in partnership his son Alexander, under the firm of SOLOMON & SON, and that they will continue business at the old stand, on Main Street No. 2 Patton's Block. They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR!

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

Also, constantly on hand a full line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

Consisting of SHIRTS, COLLARS,

NECK TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HDK'FS,

And a large assortment of ARMY SHIRTS,

Which they offer to sell at prices CHEAPER than

ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, AT

SOLOMON & SON'S.

Jan. 1, 1865.

☞ M. E. Solomon requests those indebted to him to call and settle. He is desirous of closing all accounts by the 1st day of March next, as after that time, all unsettled matters will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHEAPNESS, STYLE AND BEAUTY.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO

YOUR CLOTHING CHEAY AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE PEOPLE.

Just received—a large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing at J. CORN'S Elmira Branch Clothing Store. He says coolly, boldly and deliberately, that he takes the foremost of the Clothing Merchants of Towanda.

Eigthteen hundred and sixty-one has come, and the light and beauty of Spring shines upon us, with all its radiant splendor. I shall continue to sell Clothing, for Cash, cheaper than any other man, as my goods are all bought cheap for cash, and they will be sold cheap for cash.

My goods are all manufactured in Elmira, therefore I can warrant them well made. Enough for me to say have everything in the line of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

That is kept in any other Store in town.

This is a free country; therefore it is free for all to do their trading where they can do the best, regardless of the cross and sour looks of old fogy merchants. I invite you to come and see me—country as well as the city are invited—every person, rich or poor, high or low, bond or free are invited to call.

At JOHN SHLAM'S Clothing Store, next door to H. S Mercur's Dry Goods Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

N. B.—We wish to be understood, that we are not to be undersold by any man, or combination of men.

☞ No charge for showing our Goods.

Towanda, March 12, 1862. J. CORN.

Hardware.

HARDWARE. CODDING & RUSSELL

HAVE A

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS.

To which additions are daily being made, which they offer cheap for Cash. A large assortment of

COOKING STOVES,

Among the many desirable and beautiful patterns is the CELECRATED AMERICAN.

This beautiful stove is unsurpassed for economy in fuel; is a perfect baker; is the best COOK STOVE in the market. Among their heating Stoves may be found a great variety suitable for every place where stoves are used.

STOVE PIPE AND SHEET IRON WORK,

Always on hand and made to order.

TINWARE,

A large stock manufactured from the very best material and by experienced workmen. A very ful assortment o

IRON, NIALS AND STEEL,
At New York prices.
HOUSE AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
TOOLS FOR THE FARMER,

Tools for the House Joiner and Carpenter—Tools for Blacksmiths'—Tools for everybody.

WINDOW SASH AND GLASS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES, MACHINE OIL AND BENZOLE,
KDROSENE OIL, LAMPS. WICKS AND CHIMNEYS
BELTING, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
BRITTANNIA AND PLATED WARE,
Pumps, Lead Pipe, Chain Pumps, Water Pipes, Grindstones and fixtures,

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

JOB WORK done with dispatch. Lamps repaired. Fluid Lamps and Lanterns altered and fitted to burn Kerosene.

Grain, Old Iron, Casting and Wrought Scraps, Copper, Brass, Brittannia, Beeswax, Feathers and Rags taken in exchange for goods.

Highest price in cash paid for Sheep Pelts and Furs.

☞ OUR GOODS have been purchased on the pay down system and will be sold for READY PAY.

JOHN A. CODDING, } CODDING & RUSSELL.
C. S. RUSSELL. }

Towanda, March 10, 1863.

Photographs.

SOMETHING NEW AT

GEORGE H. WOOD'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

TOWANDA, PA.

He has the pleasure of informing his old friends and patrons, that he is now prepared to make the new and beautiful style of

GEM FERROTYPES,

mounted on cards very cheap.

Also, Melainotypes for Lockets. Cases, or Frames, as well as all kinds of

PHOTOGRAPHS

AS BEFORE IN

THE BEST STYLE OF ART.

Views taken of Houses on short notice.

COPYING DONE TO ORDER

In a few days.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Albums kept on hand and will be sold cheap.

G. H. WOOD.

Dec. 6, 1864.

WANTED.—200,000 LBS., OF WOOL, for which the highest Cash price will be paid. Cash paid for Veal and Deacon skins by

D. C. DAYTON

Towanda, May 25th.

Drugs and Medicines.

BARSTOW & GORE'S DRUG STORE!

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS,

AND NEW PRICES!

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Drug business under the name of BARSTOW & GORE, at the old stand No. 4, Patton's Block, where they are daily receiving additions to their stock, from the most reliable importers and manufacturers, respectfully ask for a liberal share of public patronage. A large stock of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Has just been received, and we are now prepared to supply the

WANTS OF THE PUBLIC WITH ALL ARTICLES

BELONGING TO THE TRADE.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CONCENTRATED

BOTANIC ECLECTIC AND HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH,

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

DYE-STUFFS AND GLASS.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY KIND.

TILDEN'S ALCOHOLIC AND FLUID EXTRACTS,

ALKALOID AND RESINOIDS.

All the Best Trusses,

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,

Shoulder Braces,

BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE SHELLS, AND SHIELDS,

Nursing Bottles, Syringes and Catheters.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS, STROPS, POCKET KNIVES,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF LATE STYLE

AND BEST QUALITY.

A large supply Brushes for the Hat and Hair. Also for the Teeth and Nails, Tooth Powders and Pastes, Oils, Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Hair Dye, Invigorators, &c., Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Shades, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., all of the latest styles.

CHOICE CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

☞ Physicians supplied at reasonable rates. Medicines and Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded and prepared by competent persons at all hours of the day and night. Sunday hours from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 1 to 2 in the afternoon.

D. H. BARSTOW, W. H. H. GORE.

Towanda, Aug. 1, 1865.

DR. PORTER'S OLD DRUG STORE.

Already admitted to be

The largest, safest and most approved

DRUG HOUSE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

An established reputation for keeping the best medicine

UNEQUALLED

In its facilities and apparatus for compounding and preparing

MEDICINE AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

Conducted by thoroughly competent persons, who devote the most careful attention, pay the strictest regard to accuracy, and use only selected articles, and medicines of unquestioned purity, has become

THE CASH DRUG STORE

With prices revised to correspond with the market

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

By recent arrangements with the Manufacturers, Importers or First Holders of Goods and Cash Purchases, the prices will always be at the lowest point for Prime Goods.

LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Everything in this extensive stock will be sold Cheap for Cash!

PRICES REDUCED, VIZ:

OF SOAPS. PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS,

LAMPS AND MATERIALS FOR LIGHT.

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS,

WINES AND LIQUORS, ONLY FOR MEDICINE.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

TOOTH, SKIN AND HAIR PREPARATIONS,

FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Eclectic, Botanic and Homœopathic Medicines

Spices, Bird Seed, Lamp Shades and Garden Seeds.

FISH TACKLE, AMMUNITION, &c.

Constituting the most complete assortment, embracing the great wants of the People, reduced in Price, and revised for the Cash System.

DR. PORTER'S COAL OIL.
DR. PORTER'S CAMPHENE!
DR. PORTER'S ALCOHOL!
DR. PORTER'S BURNING FLUID!

Are Fresh, daily prepared, and unrivalled by any in the Market.

DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS

FOR FAMILY USE.

Known as Safe and Reliable Remedies, are warranted to what they are intended to give satisfaction.

VIZ:

Dr Porter's Pectoral Syrup	price 50	cents
Dr Porter's Family Embrocation	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Tonic Elixer	" 100	"
Dr Porter's Worm Syrup	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites	" 100	"
Dr Porter's Uterine Tonic	" 150	"
Dr Porter's Blackberry Balsam	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Tooth Ache Drops	" 25	"
Dr Porter's Cephalic Snuff	" 25	"
Dr Porter's Tooth Powder	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Tricogene	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Tricophile	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Shampoo	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Horse and Cattle Lotion	" 50	"
Dr Porter's Horse and Cattle Powder	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Bed Bug Poison	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Black Ink	" 25	"
Dr Porter's Cleansing Fluid	" 37½	"
Dr Porter's Rat and Mice Poison	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Citrate Magnesia	" 35	"
Dr Porter's Worm Wafers	" 35	"

MEDICAL ADVICE GIVEN GRATUITOUSLY AT THE OFFICE.

Charging only for Medicine.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that no pain shall be spared to satisfy and merit the continuance of their confidence and patronage, at the

CASH DRUG STORE!

Corner of Main and Pine streets.

NEW PLANING MILL.

The undersigned having built a large and commodious Mill in the Borough of Towanda, and filled it with the most modern and improved machinery, for the manufacture of

WINDOW SASH, & BLINDS,

are prepared to fill orders, whether large or small, upon the shortest notice. We have also a large variety of MOULDINGS, of the latest style and pattern, which we can furnish much cheaper than they can be worked by hand.

PLANING,
TONGUEING,
GROVEING,
AND SCROLL SAWING,

and all other work pertaining to Joinery, will be done to suit our customers.

Persons building, and not living more than twelve or fourteen miles distant, will find it largely for their interest to buy of us, or bring their lumber and have it worked by our machinery. Bring your grist of Flooring, or other lumber, and while your team is feeding, have it ground out and take it home with you.

We will pay CASH for PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER delivered at our lumber yard. Come and see us, or if you can't come, write.

L. B. RODGERS & CO.

Towanda, Feb. 8, 1864.

CALL AT HUMPHREY & CO'S.

And look at the finest assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Ever offered in this market. Also

TOILET SLIPPERS AND RETICULES.

Just the things for Holiday Gifts.

Dec. 12.

Rail-Roads.

TIME TABLE—WAVERLY STATION,

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD.

Change of hours commencing Monday, May 15, 1865. Trains will leave Waverly Station at about the following hours, viz:

GOING EAST.

Train No. 2, New York Express		11:43 a. m.
" " 4, Night Express		2:05 a. m.
" " 6, Steamboat Express		5:22 p m.
" " 8, Cincinnati Express		5:03 a m.
" " 14, Binghamton Accommodation		8:45 a m.
" " 28, Way Freight		3.45 p m.

GOING WEST.

Train No. 1, Buffalo Express		5:25 p m.
" " 3, Lightning Ex. for Dunkirk		5:51 a m
" " 5, Mail		10:20 p m.
" " 7, Night Ex. for Dunkirk & Buffalo		5:29 a m.
" " 9, Mail for Dunkirk and Buffalo		8:80 a m.
" " 15, Elmira Accommodation		3:45 p m.

Train 3 stops Sundays and Mondays only, and 12 Mondays only. Train 21 runs daily, 7 daily except Sundays and Mondays, 4 and 8 daily except Mondays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l. Sup't.

J. S. SHEAFE, Station Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

Monday, December 26, 1864.—The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg, and arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburg as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express Train leaves Harrisburg daily a 2.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.55 a. m

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 8, a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.40 p. m Passengers take Breakfast at Harrisburg.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays). at 1.30 p. m., and arrive at West Philadelphia at 6 25 p. m.

Pittsburg and Erie Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.20 a. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation Train, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.30 p. m. *This train has no connection from the West*

Mount Joy Accommodation Train, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 8 a. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 8.40 a. m., connecting (except Mondays) with the Fast Line east.

WESTWARD.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1.15 a. m., Altoona 7.30 a. m. take breakfast, and arrive at Pittsburg at 1.00 p. m.

Baltimore Express Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 3.10 a. m.; Altoona, 8.35 a. m., take breakfast, and arrive at Pittsburg at 10.40 p. m.

Phila'a Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.45 a. m., Altoona at 9.25 a. m., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 2.40 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) excepted at 4.15 p. m., Altoona at 9.20 p. m., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 2.10 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1.40 p. m., Altoona at 7 55 p. m., take supper, and arrive at Pittsburg at 1.30 p. m.

Mount Joy Accommodation west leaves Lancaster at 11.20 a. m., connecting there with the Mail west; leaves Mount Joy at 11.51 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

The Harrisburg Accommodation Train from Pittsburg which arrives at Harrisburg at 6.30 p. m., stops there, passengers for East of Harrisburg lay over until 1.40 a. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. Middle Div. Penn'a R. R.

Harrisburg, Dec. 23, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Rail Road Company*, and is operated by them

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 17th, 1864.

Time of Passenger trains at Williamsport:

LEAVE EASTWARD.

Through Mail Train,	8:35, P. M
Elmira Express Train,	9:50, P. M.
Lock Haven Accomodation	8:45 A. M
Williamsport Accommodation	2:00 P. M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

Through Mail Train,	6:15 A. M
Elmira Express Train,	7:20 A. M.
Lock Haven Accomodation	6:30 P. M.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:50 A. M.

Passenger cars run through without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Mail Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and on Elmira Express Train both ways between Williamsport and Elmira.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at Corner 30th and Market streets, Phil'a.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr., Corner 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; J. M. Drill, Agent N. R. R. Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON Gen'l Freight Agt. Phil'a.
H. W. GWINNER, Gen'l Ticket Agt. Phil'a.
JOS. D. POTTS, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

Fancy Goods, &c.

FANCY GOODS & DRESS & CLOAK MAKING!

MRS. L. M. TABER,

Informs the Ladies and Citizens, of Towanda and vicinity, that she has opened, at the late stand of Miss Darling, next door south of Patch's Grocery Store, Main Street, a

FANCY GOODS STORE,

which she will keep well supplied with an assortment of the most Fashionable Goods to be procured in the New York market Great care will be taken in selecting to meet the wants alike, of the most fashionable, as of the most plain and economical.

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING

in all its branches will be done by competent and experienced persons, on reasonable terms.

The attention of the public generally is solicited to my stock of Goods, and facilities for manufacturing, with an assurance that no pains will be spared to deserve and secure their patronage.

STICHING done on a sewing machine, to order.—Also STAMPING neatly done.

Towanda, Dec. 1, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

NEW FIRM. GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

FELLOWS, CRANDALL & CO.,

Successors to Reynolds, Fellows & Co., are now offering and prepared to furnish on short notice, Wagons, Carriages and Sleighs, of all descriptions and of the latest and most approved style and of the best material, at the old stand opposite the Union House, in the central part of Alba Borough, Bradford County, Pa.

The public are assured that the reputation the shop has acquired during the last six years under the superintendence of J. H. Fellows, will be more than maintained, as he will superintend the work as heretofore, he having long been and having had much experience as a Carriage and Sleigh Builder, would assure the public that no pains will be spared by the above firm to make the establishment worthy of their patronage. Thankful as one of the old firm for the patronage thus far extended, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B.—We, the undersigned, being practical mechanics can manufacture and offer to the public at prices that will defy competition.

JAMES H. FELLOWS,
D. W. C. CRANDALL,
J. G. MERITT.

Alba Borough, March 30, 1865.

SEAMAN & OWEN!

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ROME, PENN'A,

Keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

TEAS, COFFEE,

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold at lowest prices for cash.

The highest market price paid for Country Produce. A share of public patronage desired,

Rome, Aug. 3, 1865.

NEW AND FRESH GOODS!

Just received,

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Bought for Cash,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

Thankful for past favors, I would respectfully say to my old friends that I hope by strict attention and fair prices to merit a continuance of their favors.

Towanda, Feb. 2. E. T. FOX.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED WOUNDED Soldiers, Fathers, Mothers, Widows, Brothers and Sisters, and Orphan children of deceased soldiers, and all persons that have claims against the United States, in any of the Departments at Washington, can have the same promptly collected, by calling on

H. B. McKEAN.

☞ Office over Montanye's Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

March 20, 1865.

BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. The undersigned Agent for collecting Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay of all kinds due Officers, Privates, Sutlers, Officers' Accounts settled and Certificates of non indebtedness procured. No charge unless successful. W. T. DAVIES.

Towanda, March 16, 1865.

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF FISH, CODFISH, Mackerel, Herring, Blue-Fish, Scale-Fish, &c., at wholesale and retail. Mackerel put up in small packages for family use, some very choice ones; also quarter and half-barrel packages, all offering for sale at low rates, by feo2 E. T. FOX.

TO ALL INTERESTED!

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of D. C. HALL, that having disposed of the Liquor Store belonging to said estate, that all accounts must be settled or paid at once, or costs will be made. Payments may be made to E. W. Smith, Esq., at M Kean's Liquor Store, or to me at Codding & Russells'.

June 26, 1865. CHAS. M. HALL, Adm'r.

Cards.

McKEAN & PAYNE.—*ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW*, Towanda, Penn'a. Particular attention paid to business in Orphans' Court.

H. B. M'KEAN. S. R. PAYNE.

Aug. 28, 1865.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Troy, Pa. Special attention given to collecting claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Office with E. B. Parsons, Esq.

June 12, 1865.

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. Office in Montanyes Block, over Frost's Store. July 13th, 1865

S. RICHARD PAYNE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Where he will transact all business entrusted to him with promptness and care. Office with C. L. Ward, Esq., 3d street, Towanda.

Sept. 12, 1864.

JOHN N. CALIFF, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent or the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty. ☞ No charge unless successful. Office over the Post Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864.

O. H. WOODRUFF, *Dentist*, permanently located in Towanda. Office—No. 3, Brick Row over R. W. Eddy's Store. Entrance one door south of Powell's Keystone Store. Dec. 1, 1864.

W. A. PECK, *Attorney at Law* Towanda Pa.—Office over Means' Store, formerly occupied by N. N. Betts. Dec. 1, 1864.

W. T. DAVIES *ATTORNEY AT LAW*. Towanda Pa. Office with WM. WATKINS, Esq. Especial attention given to Military Claims and to preparing papers relating to Exemption from the Draft. Dec. 1, 1864.

THOMAS J. INGHAM, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, LAPORTE, Sullivan County, Pa.

DR. E. H. MASON, *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON*, offers his professional services to the people of Towanda and vicinity. Office at his residence on Pine street, where he can always be found when not professionally engaged.

H. B. MCKEAN—*ATTORNEY AT LAW*—Towanda, Pa.—Having seen service, Military business of all kinds attended to.

☞ Office over Montanyes' Store. April 21, 1863.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*—Office in Union Block, formerly occupied by Jas. Macfarlane.

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates. 25-42.

MERCUR & MORROW, *Attorneys at Law*, Towanda, Penn'a,

The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.

ULYSSES MERCUR, P. D. MORROW.

March 9, 1865.

EDWARD T. ELLIOTT, *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa.,. ☞ Office one door south of Patch's, up stairs, over the room formerly occupied for the Telegraph Office. March 2, 1865.

E. L. ANDRUS, *Licensed Auctioneer*, Canton, Bradford county, Pa., having had much experience, offers his services to the public. Address by letter or otherwise.

Canton, July 18, 1865.

BACK PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS I can no get Bounty through the Pay Department in all cases where a soldier was discharged on account of wounds received in service.

Also, the Advance Bounty of $25 00, and premium of $2 00, when the soldier was discharged before receiving the same.

W. T. DAVIES.

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in law business under the name of ADAMS & PEET. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court.

J. C. ADAMS.
Towanda, January 33, 1865. H. PEET.

PATRICK & PECK, Attorneys at Law, Offices:—In Union Block,