From the New York Evening Post.

The Under Dog in the Fight.

BY DAVID BARKER.

I know that the world, that great big world,
From the peasant up to the king,
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.

But for *me*—and I care not a single fig
If they say I am wrong or am right—
I shall always go for the *weaker* dog,
For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that great big world,
Will never a moment stop
To see which dog may be in the fault,
But will shout for the dog on top.

But for *me*, I shall never pause to ask
Which dog may be in the right,
For my heart *will* beat, while it beats at all,
For the *under* dog in the fight.

Perchance what I have said I had better not said,
Or 'twere better I had said it incog.,
But with heart and with glass filled chock to the brim,
Here's a health to the *bottom* dog.

About Salt.

That universal table relish, salt, is a chemical compound of twenty-three parts, by weight, of a beautiful silver-white but soft metal, called sodium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1807, and thirty-five parts of a pungent yellowish green gas, called chlorine, discovered by Scheele in 1774. This most useful compound is found in the sea and in the rocks, from which our principal supply comes. The most wonderful deposits are found in Poland and Hungary, where it is quarried like rock, and to a great depth. Other large deposits are found in Cheshire, England, where the water is forced down by pipes into the salt and pumped up as brine, which is evaporated and the salt obtained. To such an extent has this been carried that one town in the salt region has scarcely an upright house in it, the foundations having been undermined by the extraction of the salt. At Northwich, in the valley of the river Weaver, in England, there are two beds of rock salt, together not less than sixty feet thick, which are supposed to constitute large insulated masses, about a mile and a half long, and nearly thirteen hundred yards wide. In Virginia there are beds of salt, and the Salmon Mountains in Oregon contain large deposits of the same material. The beds or masses of rock salt are occasionally so thick that they have not yet been bored through, although they have been mined for many centuries. This is the case with the mines at Wichezka in Austrian Poland, and the lower beds at Northwich, England. The brine springs of Salina and Syracuse, N. Y., are well known. There are also extensive salt-springs in Ohio. The brine is pumped up from wells made in the rock into which it flows. The brine is put into large iron kettles under which fires are built, and the process of evaporation proceeds rapidly. Salt beds are found in nearly every strata of the earth's crust, which shows, says the *Scientific American*, that as the majority of these salt beds have come from lakes left in the hollows of the rocks by the recedence of the sea, the sea has through all geologic ages been as it is to-day. An illustration of this fact is found in the Great Salt Lake, which is the largest salt lake in the world, but by no means the only one, as such inland masses of saline water are found over the whole earth. It is situated 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, among the Rocky Mountains, and has an area of three thousand miles. Yet high as is the lake, it was once a part of the sea, which retired by the upheaval of the rocks, and that great basin took its salt water up with it. Should this in time evaporate, and its salt become covered with mud and sand, and the land again be depressed, it would become a part of the earth's crust, and the people of future ages would wonder perhaps, how it came there. There are also, however, salt rocks taking their place in regular geologic series with other rocks, and can be accounted for only as other stratified rocks, viz., that they were deposited from their solution in water or carried mechanically to the spot where now found by the water.

The ocean is, however, the most magnificent mine of salt, since the chloride constitutes about one-thirtieth part of its weight. In warm regions the salt is extracted from the ocean by natural evaporation, as at Turk's Island, where great quantities are every year obtained in this way. Large shallow basins, called tanks or brine reservoirs, the bottom of which is very smooth and formed of clay, are excavated along the sea shore. Between them and the sea large reservoirs, deeper than the brine-pits, are excavated. These communicate with the sea by means of a channel provided with a sluice. The basins where the sea-water is evaporated are divided into a number of compartments by means of little banks. All these compartments have a communication with each other, but so that the water has frequently a long circuit to make, from one set to another. Sometimes it must flow four or five hundred yards before it reaches the end of this sort of labyrinth. The water of the sea is let into these reservoirs in the month of March, and is exposed on a vast surface to evaporation. The first reservoir is intended to retain the water till its impurities have settled, and from it the other reservoirs are supplied, as their water evaporates. The salt is considered to be on the point of crystalizing when the water begins to grow red. Soon after this a pellicle or thin saline crust forms on the surface, which breaks and falls to the bottom. This, the salt, is drawn out, and then left upon the borders to drain and dry. The salt thus obtained partakes of the color of the bottom on which it is formed; and is hence white, red, or gray. On the coast of San Francisco there are extensive natural salt pans, which furnish an abundant supply of excellent salt. In France and Germany salt water is pumped into great cisterns on the tops of towers, whence it is allowed to flow down the surface of bundles of thorns built up in regular walls between wooden frames, which are exposed to the wind, in order to promote evaporation. After the brine has been thus concentrated, it is boiled down.

To Delay Blossoms.—Any fruit tree may be made to bloom sufficiently late in the season to prevent its fruits from the frost, and consequently present a fine, heavy crop, by the following judicious treatment:

In the middle of the winter, when the ground is most severely frozen, put a large pile of wheat straw or oak leaves around the roots, letting it extend for some distance in every direction, so as to cover the extended roots that approach the surface of the earth. Cover this pile with planks or boards, so that no rain can fall upon the pile. Let this cover remain until all danger from frost has passed. Then remove the cover and straw, and look for a splendid crop to follow soon.

The rationale of this simply is: the frozen earth will not thaw until late in the spring, if the pile remain; and while the earth is frozen the tree cannot bloom; but when the danger is past remove the covering, and the tree will bloom forth speedily. Try it, farmer friends.—*New Yorker.*

☞ Never, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, feed your horses with clover hay, as it will, *nine times out of ten, produce the heaves.* Good, sweet Timothy hay and oats are the best feed for a driving horse and a quart or two of ship stuff at night if he wants loosening.

How Clover Improves Land.

A Western subscriber says: "Will you or some of your scientific correspondents, be so good as to explain, on scientific principles, how clover improves land; and also why it excites the salivary glands and causes horses to slobber after it comes into flower? We know that it has both these effects, but how, or why, is not so clear."

The latter query we cannot answer. It is clear that something is developed in the clover plant, more especially at and after flowering time, which stimulates the salivary glands of horses into an unnatural and unhealthy action, as tobacco does those of men who use it. In the latter case we suspect, but do not know, that the nitrate of potash, (saltpetre,) a compound which all know abounds in tobacco, is the cause. In the clover, we have no doubt, that some compound, perhaps a salt of one of the alkalis—more probably of potash—is developed to a larger extent than a moderate and healthy action of the glands requires, and thus produces the slobbering.

We do not claim to have answered the question, and leave it open to any one who can. When the effect is observed, especially if in a horse at work, his feed should be changed.

The other question, we think, is easily answered. Clover has long roots which penetrate the earth deeply, and draw up its mineral food from a greater depth than most plants. Of course it draws less from the soil contiguous to the surface, because fed largely by that below. It has also a well expanded foliage, and draws, for its organic elements, largely from the air. Now if these mineral elements, drawn from deep in the soil, and the organic elements collected from the air, when both are combined in the full grown plant, be turned under, it is manifest that so much is given to the soil for manure. We cannot, in this case, say given back, or returned to the soil, for it did not come from the soil proper, but from above and below it; and the proper soil has acquired so much of what it had not before, and that in a condition to be readily dissolved and to pass into other plants, as in a succeeding crop of wheat, for instance.

But suppose the clover be cut off or fed off, instead of being turned in. Still nearly half its growth is left in the soil: for the roots of a clover crop are found, by investigation, to be nearly as heavy, when gathered and dried, as the tops. But in addition to the large amount of fertilizing matter left in the soil, its being perforated by so many roots and to such a depth, may have something to do with the beneficial effects. May not these perforations favor a natural drainage of the soil by opening pores for the redundant water of rains to pass freely off and for the air to follow? The drainage and the aeration of soils is of vast importance; and it may be that clover, by its strong, wide spreading, and deeply penetrating roots, favors those operations more than the generality of plants. We only mention this, as a possible mode in which clover may improve soils; believing, however, that the good effects are due mainly to the fact, that the clover acts as a collector of plant food for future crops, gathering from the subsoil and the air and depositing in the surface soil.

The comparison might not seem too "far fetched," if we should say—as the steward brings the meat and vegetables into the kitchen, so the clover brings the plant food into the soil proper: and as the cook prepares the food for hungry guests, so the clover prepares the plants food for the wheat or whatever crop is to succeed.—*Farmers' Mag.*

The Robin.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, early in 1858, a resolution was introduced, authorizing the President of that Society to petition the Legislature for a repeal of the laws prohibiting the killing and destroying of the robin. This motion was laid on the table, but a committee was appointed to investigate and learn the habits of the robin, and report. This committee reported March 5th, 1859. We give in brief the results of the committee's investigations as reported by its chairman, Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, and found in the Society's journal:

1st. Early in March, numbers of this bird made their appearance in this vicinity; but until the 2d week in April, only the male birds.

2d. The gizzards of those killed in the morning were, as a general rule, either entirely empty, or but partially distended with food, well macerated, while those killed in the latter part of the day were as uniformly filled with food freshly taken.

3d. From the almost daily examination of their gizzards, from the early part of March to the first of May, not a particle of vegetable matter was found in the gizzard of a single bird. On the contrary, insects in great variety, both as to number and kind, as well as in every variety of condition as to growth and developement, were the sole food.

But nine tenths of the aggregate mass of food thus collected during this period consisted of one kind of larva, which, through the aid of Baron Ostensacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, I was enabled to identify as the Bibio albipennis, Say, and whose history and habits, by the aid of Dr. Asa Fitch, entomologist of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, I was enabled to make out quite satisfactorily.

From one to two hundred of this larva were frequently taken from a single gizzard, all in fresh, unmacerated condition; and usually, when this larva was found, it was the only food in the stomach.

4th. During the month of May, the Bibio larva entirely disappeared from the gizzards, but, up to the 21st of June, was replaced by a variety of insects or worms only, including spiders, caterpillars, and beetles of the family Elateridæ, the parents of the well known wire-worms, so destructive to corn and various other seeds when committed to the ground.

The earth-worm I found to be a favorite food for the young bird, but sparingly employed by the adult for its own use.

5th. From the date of June 21st, I began to find strawberries, cherries, and pulpy fruit generally, but in a majority of the examinations intermingled with insects, which led me to conclude that they were not fond of an exclusively vegetable diet, but rather adopted it as a dessert, and from the ease of procuring it particularly during the enervating season of moulting. At this season of the year, I discovered a marked difference in the food of the birds killed in or near the village and those killed in the country at a distance from gardens and fruit trees, the latter having less of stone fruit and more of insects in their gizzards, which led me to conclude that the robin is not an extensive forager.

6th. the mixed diet of the robin seems to continue from the ripening of the strawberries and cherries to October, the vegetable portion consisting during August and September, in great part of elderberries (Sambucus canadensis) and poke-berries (Phytolacca decandra).

7th. During the month of October the vegetable diet is wholly discarded, and its place supplied by grasshoppers and orthopterous insects generally.

8th. Early in November the robin migrates southward—the few remaining eking out a miserable existence during the winter months, on bay berries (Myrica cerifera), privet berries (Ligustrum vulgare), and juniper berries (Juniperus communis).

THE MONTROSE

General Finding Store

Is now replenished with a large variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

We cordially invite the Public to inspect our

Builders and Cabinet Hardware,

Pocket and Table Cutlery, Mechanics Tools and Manufacturing Articles, Farming Tools, Guns, Sporting Articles, Miscellaneous and Fancy Hardware, Lake Huron Grindstones,

Mason's Challenge Blacking,

always bright and sparkling, "it adorns the Palace of the great, and cheers the solitary hut of the lonely backwoodsman."

LOCK CHAINS,

Biggin & Sons Celebrated English Saws, warranted to run true, set well, carry points, and face all kinds of knots.

Nails, Iron, and Steel,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Raisons, Spices, &c.,

Crockery,

Wooden Ware, Paper Hangings, Wreath, Basket Centre, Brown Vignette, and Gold Centre Window Shades. Window and Picture Cords, and Tassels, an assorted selection

CARRIAGE BUILDERS GOODS,

Linen Fabrics, Napkins and Table Linen, Curtain and Furniture Material, Laces, Embroideries, Cambric Muslin, &c.,

SCOTCH AND SWISS GOODS,

Ponger and other Handkerchiefs, Assorted Neck Ties and Silk Cravats, Ladies' Gauntlets, Net Mitts, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

PRINTS,

Pacific, Allen's, Bay State, Dutches, Spragues, Dunnell, American, Richmond, Tacony, Hamilton, Harbor, &c., &c.,

Foreign and Domestic Ginghams,

Derseges, Alpacas, Parametas, Merinos, &c., Lawns, Moulin DeLaines, Black Silks, Carpets, Bags, Sheetings, Chairs and Bedsteads, &c., &c.

We charge nothing for inspection, and cheerfully impart information to all. Hoping soon to see you, We remain, Respectfully, Yours,

M. S. Wilson & Son.

Montrose March 23, 1859.

New Goods. New Goods.

POST BROTHERS

Are now receiving a well selected stock of Goods, suitable for the season. Among their stock may be found quite a variety of

Dress Goods, Delaines, Lawns, Silks, CHALLIA, PRINTS, &c.

Sheetings, Bleached & Unbleached,

TICKING, CHECKS, DEMINS

Blue Drill, Toweling, Table Linen, NANKEEN, MAREEN,

Pants Stuff for Boys & Mens' Wear.

Yankee Notions.—Consisting of Fancy Soaps, Tooth, Hair, Cloth, and Scrub Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Combs, Pins, Bonnett pins, and fixings generally.

Groceries.—Such as Teas, Black and Green, Coffee, Roasted Coffee, Raisons, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Soap, Candles, Starch, Zante Currants, Saleratus, Gelatine Tapioca, Lemon Extracts, Cream Tartar, Pork, Fish, &c., &c.

Woodenware.—Pails, Tubs, Keelers, Mop-handles, Brooms, Clothespins, Covered Boxes, Ox-Bows, *Shipman's Axe Handles, made from Virginia Live Oak.*

Hardware.—Patent Coffee Mills, Nut-Crackers, Hammers, Hatchets, Knives and Forks, Butchers' Knives, Builders' Furnishing Goods, Iron, Nails, and Steel.

We tender our thanks to all our old friends, and assure them that we now offer a choice stock of goods at fair prices, and shall be pleased to see them.

Montrose, March 30, 1859.

HOWE'S PATENT ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.

Luxury, Comfort, and Ease Combined.

These celebrated beds for sale by **W. W. SMITH & CO.**

Montrose, March 23, 1859.

A CARD.

Dr. Thayer of the **Binghamton Water Cure**, will be at Susquehanna Depot, (Nicol's Hotel,) on the 6th of each month, during the Spring and Summer, for Consultation. Invalids will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Patients received at all times at his ESTABLISHMENT, in BINGHAMTON, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of **Invalids.**

Binghamton, N. Y., March 23, 1859.–tf

Z. COBB

Offers to the public, at prices that cannot fail to suit, a large and superior assortment of

GROCERIES,

At the old and well-known establishment formerly occupied by O. M. Crane.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, SPICE, FLOUR, and SALT, (by the sack or barrel,) FISH, and all articles usually found in first class Groceries.

Flour by the Wholesale and Retail.

As I mean to merit, I hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. The highest market price paid for **Pelts** and **"deacon"** and **Veal Skins.**

Z COBB.

Montrose, March 16, 1859.–tc

REMOVAL.

G. F. FORDHAM has removed his **Harness and Trunk Shop** across the street, into the building formerly occupied by Boyd & Webster, one door below Kecler & Stoddard's, which he has fitted up expressly for a

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Shop,

and where he would be happy to have his friends call. All who have unsettled accounts for 1858, will please call without further notice.

And oblige, G. F. FORDHAM.

Montrose, January 19, 1859.

3000 ROLLS WALL PAPER.

70 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Bordering, Window Paper, &c.

A new supply, just arrived, and for sale cheap, by ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, March 9, 1859.

News Office!

New York City Illustrated Newspapers, *Magazines*, &c., for sale at the Montrose Book Store by A. N. BULLARD.

STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS!

That every intelligent man in this community should know that a new arrangement has become in force namely,

WEAVER & ATHERTON,

at the **STEAM MILL**, for carrying on the

Blacksmithing and Carriage Ironing Business.

Many know this to be a fact; but for the benefit of the *few* who do not, we would say that we are prepared to do any work in our line which may be entrusted to us, in the most durable manner, in the most improved style, and in the shortest possible time.

All Work Warranted to give Good Satisfaction.

JAMES H. WEAVER, JERRE L. ATHERTON.

Montrose, March 9, 1859.–6m

MEAT MARKET.

On Public Avenue, near Searle's Hotel.

Keep constantly on hand a good supply of MEATS of all kinds. **Cash** paid for **Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs.** Also for **Hides of all kinds.**

HENSTOCK & HAWLEY.

S. T. HENSTOCK. N. HAWLEY.

Montrose, Feb. 16, 1859.–tf.

UNIONDALE MILL!

Exact Justice to ALL Men.

D. A. MOON & CO., respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have completed their large and Superior

FLOURING MILL!

AT UNIONDALE,

and commenced the manufacture of all the various kinds of **Flour, Meal, and Feed,** of the purest quality. To those unacquainted with our Establishment we would say: *We have Four Run of Excellent Stones,* manufactured by Hart & Munson, Utica, N. Y., and superior Machinery from the Washington Iron Works of I. Stanton & Co., of Newburg, N. Y., with three Bolts of the best Anchor Cloth, and the whole fitted up with all the

Modern Improvements of a First Class Mill.

In consequence of these improvements, the "*Screen*" is dispensed with and better results obtained. The Flour is better and whiter, and the saving to the customer in grinding small grains will often equal 15 per cent.

Custom Work

executed promptly, and in the best manner. FLOUR, MEAL, and FEED kept for sale at the Lowest Cash Prices. ☞ *Satisfaction given in Every Particular—Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.*

Uniondale, Feb. 23, 1859.–1y

KEYSTONE HOTEL.

Wm. K. HATCH, Proprietor.

This new and commodious Hotel, situated on Main Street, near the Court House, and nearly in the center of the business portion of Montrose, is now fully completed and furnished, and was opened on the 27th of September, 1858, for the accommodation of the public and travelers. The Proprietor feels confident that he is now prepared to entertain guests in a manner that cannot fail to give

Complete Satisfaction.

The House and Furniture are new, and no expense has been spared to render it equal, if not superior to any similar establishment in this part of the State. It is well supplied with all the recent improvements and comforts, and obliging waiters will always be in attendance to respond to customers. The **Stables** connected with this House are

New and Convenient.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

WM. K. HATCH.

Montrose, September 22, 1858.–tf

New Firm in Brooklyn.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the people of Brooklyn and vicinity that they have entered into a copartnership in the Mercantile Business under the name and style of

McKenzie & Nichols.

They will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c.,** and will dispose of them for

Cash or Ready Pay,

at prices which will prove to be *live and let live prices.*

They would have it *distinctly understood* that the business will be conducted strictly upon the READY PAY system, except by special arrangement with PROMPT three to six months buyers.

They would invite the old customers of the late firm of McKenzie & Eldridge, and the public generally, to give them a call, promising to deal honorably and with all alike.

Bring along your Produce and we will pay you the HIGHEST MARKET prices for the same in exchange for Goods.

To Dairymen!

We are making arrangements to send your Butter and obtain the *very* highest market prices. We design to do a **General Forwarding and Commission Business,** and ask a share of your Patronage.

Edwin McKenzie, Amos Nichols } McKENZIE & NICHOLS.

Brooklyn, March 2, 1859.–tf

RIGHT IN TOWN:

EXTENSION TABLES

MANUFACTURED BY

SMITH BROTHERS,

of all SIZES and PRICES to suit the TIMES, of

Walnut, Cherry, and Mahogany,

and warranted to work right up to the ☞ le.

Montrose, June 9, 1858.

TO BE HUNG!

Every day in the week, (Sundays excepted,) over 2000 pieces Wall Paper, besides Border and Window Shades, a large variety. The largest and best assortment of Wall Paper ever bro't into this market, which will be sold for cash, as low as the same quality can be had *even in Binghamton.*

For further particulars call at A. N. Bullard's Book Store, first door north of L. Searle's hotel, where you will also find a large and superior assortment of Books and Stationery, with a few Yankee notions at the *lowest cash prices.* A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, March 9, 1859.

NOTICE.

D. E. PATRICK, JR., would like, after a silence of nearly ten years, to appeal to the moral sensibilities of a very generous public, who have always manifested their sense of appreciation of his usefulness by exacting his services when needed or thought to be needed; but who have given no other evidence of gratitude or good-will—particularly in the way of "substantial aid" as Kossuth would say—that he now desires a full and entire settlement of all his accounts, also the accounts of the late firm of Patrick & Dimock; and he wishes further to state that he desires nothing to be considered *wrong,* if, after a few weeks, the said accounts, remaining unsettled, should be placed in the hands of a good *sharp collector,* and made to account to him something that will buy Oats and Buckwheat. Please notice this and take action accordingly.—Yours Truly,

E. PATRICK, JR.

☞ If attention should not be paid to this, John F. Dunmore may have something to do with it.

Bugles—at Turrell's.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A Compound Remedy, of which we feel authorized to profess that it is the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from protracted complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of signal service to this large class of enfeebled fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases in the following complaints:

Scrofula, and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions, and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dispepsy and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it sluggish and clogged in the veins; cleanse it when you feel it to be foul and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy and all is well; but with the pestilence of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must give way, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been regrettably deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are invaluable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.**

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for the purpose of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per box; Five Boxes for $1,00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named distribute among our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they may make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by A. TURRELL, Montrose; T. HAYES, Dimock; DR. SCOTT, SPRINGVILLE; H. N. SHERMAN, Lynn; WALTMAN & SWISHER, Auburn; and by all Druggists and the principal Merchants in Susq. Co.

March 16, 1859.–6mo.

Keep it before the People

That the FILLING used by these New York makers contains no acid with which to rot the iron and spoil the Safe. Evidence of this can be seen at 26 South Fourth Street, and no Safe can be made under the Champion patent which will last ten years before it will be entirely eaten up; and that the sale of Joseph Tribner, of Norristown, that was blown open on the night of the 1st of December, and $1,000 stolen, and which is now sold as "intended simply as a fire-proof," had on the famous powder and burglar lock, USED, AND RECOMMENDED by Farrel, Herring, & Co., as the only burglar proof lock in use.

FARREL, HERRING, & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the only Safes made in this City which have never been robbed by burglars or had their contents destroyed by accidental fires.—From The Press of the 4th ult.

Evans & Watson's Philadelphia Answer to a New York Humbug.—We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., do hereby certify that the iron safe belonging to C. E. Baldwin, made by Farrel & Co., No. 34 Walnut street, Philadelphia, which was in the fire that occurred here, is not fire-proof, and is useless as a fire-proof safe; that the books, papers, jewelry, &c., which were in the safe at the time were much injured; also, that the building which it was in was of Frame, and only ONE story high, and that a fire so TERRIBLE as the one which burned over the old safe was not sufficient to have injured any SAFE purporting to be Fire-Proof.

Signed, W. R. Penrick, druggist; Jos. W. Trotter, merchant; J. A. Barter, banker; David Agnew & Maxwell, merchants; William Ray, John Cudd, C. E. Baldwin, St. Joseph, Mo.

EVANS & WATSON, 28 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, have now on hand the largest assortment of Salamander Safes in the United States, warranted equal to any others, made on reasonable terms. Please give us a call. BILLINGS STROUD,

Montrose, January 19, 1859.–1y AGENT.

HERRING'S

PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

$1,000 REWARD to any person who shall prove that one of them has ever failed, in an accidental fire, to preserve its contents.

The *BEST SAFES* made.

F. B. CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Montrose, Nov. 24, 1858.

REMOVAL.

New Firm. New Store.

Public Avenue, just below J. Etheridge's.

A. BALDWIN would respectfully announce to the public that he has associated himself with WM. L. ALLEN, in the

FLOUR, FEED, AND GROCERY BUSINESS.

Also, that they have removed into their newly fitted up building on Public Avenue, just below J. Etheridge's Drug Store, where can always be found the choicest brands of

Family Flour, Meal, Feed, Pork, Hams, Fish, Dipped Candles, Timothy, Clover, and Field, Garden Seeds.

Also a general assortment of

Groceries, such as **Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.**

Thankful for past favors, would solicit a continuance of the same, under the new firm, pledging ourselves to do the fair thing, hoping by each bargain to be sure of another.

Being under a different Administration, it is very desirable to have all old accounts settled, and commence anew, under the **Ready Pay System.**

BALDWIN & ALLEN.

A. Baldwin, ... Wm. L. Allen.

Montrose, Oct. 20, 1858.–tc

NEW STOVES.

H. BURRITT is just receiving a large stock of

NEW STOVES,

including a full assortment of ELEVATED OVEN LARGE OVEN, AND FLAT-TOP PREMIUM COOK STOVES, FOR **WOOD or COAL,** WITH A SUPERIOR VARIETY OF **Parlor, Office, and Shop Stoves,** for WOOD or COAL: Also

Stove Pipe, Zinc, Sheet Iron Stove Tubes, &c., &c.

HIS ASSORTMENT will INCLUDE the MOST

SELECT and DESIRABLE STOVES

in market, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, &c., to which he would invite the particular attention of

CASH BUYERS.

New Milford, November, 3, 1858.

THE WISE CAPTAIN

Keeps Wide of the Rocks

WHICH WRECK THE SHIP

And Wise PEOPLE Trade where

Goods

Are Sold the Cheapest.

NEW GOODS

AT

HAYDEN BROTHERS,

ONE PRICE AND READY PAY STORE.

Just arrived a large and Splendid Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

WALL & WINDOW PAPER,

Flour and Salt,

Watches, Jewelry, Yankee Notions,

&c., &c., &c.

and a great many articles too numerous to mention. A word to the wise. If you want bargains, call at HAYDEN BROTHERS.

New Milford, Dec. 22, 1858.

Something New in Montrose.

BLACKSMITHING

AND

CARRIAGE-MAKING

BY STEAM!

HAWLEY & LATHROP, having removed into their new building on Turnpike Street, near L. Searle's hotel, are manufacturing and will keep on hand

Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs, &c.

They have provided themselves with a **Steam Engine** and all the necessary machinery and conveniences for doing work with dispatch; and being both practical mechanics of long experience and employing none but

GOOD WORKMEN,

they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the

Blacksmithing and Carriage Making Line,

in their usual prompt and

Workmanlike Manner,

and by being at all times on hand ready and willing to answer any order for work, and by using

Good Materials,

and by MODERATE CHARGES, hope to receive a large share of public patronage.

We would tender our thanks to our old customers, and invite all in want of work to give us a call and see for themselves.

Montrose, August 11, 1858.–1y

OH YES, OH YES,

HERE WE COME.

BOYD & WEBSTER,

Having purchased of S. A. Woodruff his Stock in Trade, are prepared to accommodate all who will favor us with their custom, at "live and let live" prices.

STOVE AND PIPE, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE

of every description usually found in the country.

Also, WINDOW SASH, PANEL DOORS, WINDOW BLINDS, LATH, PINE LUMBER,

and BUILDING MATERIALS generally.

Designs for Country buildings, with specifications and estimates of cost, &c., furnished to such as may desire them, at moderate prices.

Persons about building in this County will find it to their interest to call on us. Come and see us, we intend always to keep the latch-string out.

Tin shop in their new building, corner of Main and Turnpike streets, a few rods south of Searle's hotel.

Carpenter shop near the Methodist Church.

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Wm. H. Boyd, A. L. Webster. } BOYD & WEBSTER.

Montrose, March 3, 1858.–1y

STOVES, PIPE, TIN,

—AND—

SHEET IRON WARE.

The undersigned would announce to the public that he is again in the above mentioned business, and may be found opposite his old stand, on Main Street, below Searle's Hotel, where he will be happy to see his old customers and as many new ones as will give him a call.

Stoves of the newest patterns, and at the cheapest rates.

Jobbing Done on Short Notice.

Produce taken in exchange for wares.

S. A. WOODRUFF.

Montrose, Nov. 3, 1858.

J. Higginbotham,

WATCH FINISHER,

—AND—

General Repairer,

Of the Best English, Swiss, and Chinese Duplex Watches, Patent and Detached Levers, Repeaters, Lepines, &c., &c.

Truly proud of the flattering encomiums bestowed on him as an honest and superior

WATCH JOBBER,

and grateful to all who have employed him, and doubly so to those that have continued to be his steady customers since his commencement in Montrose, (now nearly three years,) and encouraged by those who already know his abilities, he now informs those who do not, that early in life he was taught the art of

Finishing New Watches,

by Atkin, late of Lord Street, Liverpool, who was a first rate MAKER and REPAIRER of the best watches. After having worked for him upwards of nine years, (seven of which as an indentured apprentice,) he then commenced for himself, and latterly in New York, where he has been employed by some of the first and most respectable establishments in Broadway, Maiden Lane, Bowery, &c., and was by them classed a first rate workman.

N. B. He has always on hand a well assorted stock of Watch Wheels, Cylinders, Watch Jewels, Mainsprings, Watch Hands, and Watch Glasses, which will be carefully fitted, right away, and for prices less than they can be had in the City.

☞ Shop in Bentley, Read, & Co's Store. Phœnix Block, Montrose, Aug. 18, 1858.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale at his establishment in Montrose, the best quality of *SOFT SOAP*, manufactured from the lye of wood ashes and grease, in the old fashioned way, and not by any patent process.

For those that furnish the grease, he manufactures the soap for $1,50 a barrel. Warranted in all cases to be a good article, or the Soap may be returned and the money refunded.

PRICES.

Per barrel	$5,00
Half Barrel	2,50
Gallon	26

Wholesale dealers will be furnished—if delivered at the Asbery in Montrose—at the rate of ten barrels for $45, or at Scranton at ten barrels for $50.

JOHN HENRY WARES.

Montrose, March 7, 1856.–tf

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

A. A. HALL

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of **Furniture,** is now prepared to fill all orders or Bedsteads of all kinds at wholesale or retail, on short notice. Retail prices range from $2 upwards, according to style. He also keeps on hand Ready-made Coffins; and as he has an elegant Hearse, he is prepared to attend funerals on short notice.

New Milford, Dec. 7, 1858.–4y1

☞ FARMERS ATTEND!! ☜

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Farmers and all others interested, that

MOTT & TILDEN,

at the old stand of M. & E. MOTT, are prepared to furnish PLOWS of the most approved patterns now in use, such as *Blatchley's, Mott's Iron Beam, &c.* Also *Points* of all kinds, Landsides, Cultivator teeth, and all kinds of castings for Farmers and others, all of which we propose to sell as low as can be afforded by any establishment in this country.

ELIJAH MOTT.

G. A. TILDEN.

We are also agents for Emery's Horse Powers, Drag and Circular Saws for wood, also Dog Churn Powers, which we can furnish on short notice.

Montrose, Dec. 1, 1858.–tf

A Forty Horse Power STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORDER.

3 FEET eight inch stroke, 14 inch Cylinder, ballance wheel, three tons. Is a strong well built machine. Suitable for a Coal Shaft or Tannery, and will be sold very low. Address,

POST BROTHERS.

Jan. 14, 1857. Montrose, Pa.

SALT for sale by the barrel, by

Jan. 5, 1859. READ & CO.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,

THE GREATEST MEDICAL Discovery of the Age.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

**EVERY K