## Philadelphia as a Seat of Polytechnic Education.

The accession of Prof. Henry Vethake, LL.D., to the chair of higher Mathematics in the Polytechnic College, is an event alike creditable to himself and to the Institution. Four months ago we chronicled the fact of the resignation of this distinguished scholar from the position of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled with so much honor. He now unites his interests with those of the Polytechnic College under equally flattering auspices. The new College is not, like that which he left, designed to afford a classical education. It is devoted chiefly to the education of gentlemen for the scientific and industrial professions, and when we reflect how many of the highest occupations of this busy age depend upon science and its application, it is not surprising that the polytechnic course should be fast superseding the old routine of Latin and Greek, which, originally designed for the training of ecclesiastics, has remained almost unchanged for centuries.

Nor is it surprising that men of profound scholarship, seeing the tendency of the popular educational movement, should hasten to identify themselves with it, and to employ their talents and erudition in its advancement. A few years ago and the polytechnic system which had accomplished so much for science and the arts in Europe was almost unknown in this country. When the initiative was taken in the establishment of our Philadelphia institution, the first college of the kind in the Union, the *Ledger* indicated the advantages which must accrue to our city and State if the enterprise should prove successful. Success has now been attained; those advantages are beginning to be realized, and the sons of our own citizens, as well as those of distant portions of the Union, are receiving in Philadelphia that which then could have been acquired only on the other side of the Atlantic, viz: a thorough education under the polytechnic system.

This system is based upon two great sciences, Mathematics and Chemistry. The latter, which, probably more than any other, is contributing to human comfort and to human progress, includes Mineralogy and Metallurgy. Indeed, much of Geology and what is known as Physics, depends upon chemical principles. These branches have ever been popular and preeminent in our Polytechnic College, and excellent manufacturing chemists, among them the able director of the "Aramingo Chemical Works," near Frankford, are included in its list of graduates. Upon Mathematics, the other great foundation-science of the course, depend Mechanics, Civil and Mine Engineering, Architecture, and Design. To say that the instruction on these is confided to the newly elected professor and his accomplished colleagues, is a sufficient assurance of its efficiency. Such a noble course of education needs to be profusely illustrated not only by specimens and experiments, but also by exhibitions of the actual methods pursued in the most approved practice, and we claim for Philadelphia that these can be seen in greater perfection in her public works and industrial establishments, than in those of any other American city. In the value and variety of her manufactures she is without a rival; her civil and mechanical engineers occupy the first rank in their profession; her workshops and foundries afford all needed opportunity for the inspection of the best applications of machinery, to the working of the raw material and to the more delicate branches of manufacture; her contiguity to mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper, and her railroad communication with them, present eligible practical facilities to the students of mining and engineering. Here, therefore, are centered interests which mark Philadelphia as the proper seat of the first Polytechnic College in the Union. It is not a little thing that our city should come to be the centre of American education in science and its applications. While extending the blessings of such instruction to the ingenious youth of the country, she will receive in return a rich reward in the stimulating influence which such a College must directly exert upon the development of all her resources, and the perfection of every branch of her industry.—*Phila. Ledger.*

## The Territory of Jefferson.

The Territory of Jefferson is the latest birth in the family of the American confederacy. The message of the Governor to the Territorial Legislature is published. The heart of this Territory is in the Rocky Mountains, between the 105th and 106th degrees of West longitude. Hitherto it has been included in Kansas; but a wilderness of five or six hundred miles lies between the inhabited part of Kansas and the inhabited region of the Rocky Mountains, and a separate government is required.—Whether the "provisional government," whose organization we announce to-day, will be recognized and sanctioned by Congress, we are unable to say. At all events, it is the first step of a government, and it is probable the region referred to will be known forever as "Jefferson." It shows a very impoverished inventive faculty, when a community has to use a name already immortal, and already used to excess all over the country. But American frontiersmen are rarely imaginative: they can build States, and care little about the proper naming of them.

Jefferson Territory, lying between Kansas and Utah, will have a most interesting position, and an important one in the development of our country. Let a civilized and prosperous population be established there among the Rocky Mountains, and its streams will flow off East and West, towards the Mississippi and the Pacific, fertilising both slopes, and hastening the great work of redeeming the desert wastes that have been occupied by wild beasts and savages, and even reforming the white semi-barbarism that sanctions polygamy. The Rocky Mountains will become a political as well as a topographical summit ridge, and it is, therefore, peculiarly important that the political principles planted there be of the true kind, that will bear good fruit in the future, when the Territory reaches the altitude and the vigor of a State. It will be a calamity to the whole nation, if the turbulent territorial history of Kansas is to be reproduced in Jefferson. But we do not anticipate such a result, and we hope for the peaceful growth of a free State, destined, in the course of a generation, to be one of the most important in the confederacy.

The growth of population, the increase of gold-mining, and the establishment of prosperous commerce and agriculture in Jefferson Territory, will make a railroad to the East absolutely necessary, and as soon as the necessity is felt, the railroad will be made. Congress, which halts before the idea of building a railroad across the unpeopled wilderness, will not be so appalled when asked to grant lands or a railroad to Denver City. That will finish one-half of the Pacific Railroad, and then in a few years, the business of Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington will make the construction of the remaining half indespensable and feasible. As a great movement, therefore in behalf of the Pacific Railroad, the organization and peopling of Jefferson Territory are very important.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

LIFE IS A MYSTERY.—The following is beyond all number, says Punch, the most extraordinary phenomenon we ever read:—Six ladies were enjoying themselves over the tea-table at Rotherab, and, by way of amusement, they began confiding to each other in secret how old they were; and it was found that their united ages amounted to one hundred and twenty-five years. The most singular thing, however, is, that the daughters of these six ladies—and each lady had one—were in the next room, trying over the last new Polka; and, upon calculating their united ages, the result revealed the astounding fact that, though not yet married, still they were older than their Mammas by seven years, eleven months, and fourteen days! The mystery is still unexplained; and yet, we should be loth to accuse the young ladies, for the purpose of gaining a victory of no moment whatever, of having made themselves out to be older than they really were.

☞ "As long as your head is not cut off, don't say you'll never wear a hat."

## Fannon's Mare.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous partisan of Randolf, would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction.—He was a reckless fellow—bloody minded as the hounds of Hayti. He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward! But he had that instinctive tone and bearing of authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will. He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring, lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him.—His rage had been boiling in him several days and some fresh affront at the spring caused his anger to become ungovernable; he drew his sword and rushed at his captain, swearing he would kill him. Fannon had stretched his light form on the sward, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head. His devoted followers were around him, and he heard the click of their locks as they cocked their rifles. "Let him alone," cried Fannon, in his quick and sharp tone. He lay still, calm, and self possessed, with his keen dark eyes fixed on the raging lieutenant, as he made a tremendous plunge at his breast. But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake, and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon's sharp blade passed through his gigantic frame—"thus, and thus, I punish those who disregard my authority!" and his eyes glowed and sparkled like a serpent's. The man sank to the earth forever.

But "Fannon's Mare," is written at the top of this article, and she is the heroine of this present writing. Achilles had his Xanthus, and Balius his Podargo; Alexander had his Bucephalus; M'Donald had his Selim. Fannon was a man of blood like them, and like them had his favorite and trusty charger; and Fannon's mare was worthy of her owner, or even a better man. He called her the Red Doe, from her resemblance in color to a deer. She was a rare animal—fleet, powerful, intelligent, docile as a lamb; and her owner valued her, I dare say, above king or country, or the life of his fellow man. She bore him proudly, and fearlessly in the bloody skirmish or the quick retreat. When he stood in the noisy council of his partisans or in the silent ambush, the faithful brute was by his side, ever ready to bear him whithersoever he would.

Down on the east of Little river, the partisan and some four or five of his followers one day captured a man by the name of Hunter, a political opponent, from the country about Salisbury. This was sufficient cause of death, and Fannon told the man he should hang him. Hunter was evidently a man of his time; but what could he do alone and defenceless, with half-a-dozen bitter enemies? It was a case of complete desperation. The rope was now ready, and a strong old oak threw out its convenient branches. Fannon told him he might pray, for his time was come. The poor man kneeled down, and seemed absorbed in his last petition to the throne of mercy. Fannon and his men stood by, and the trusty mare stood among them with the reins on her neck. They began to be impatient for their victim to close his devotional exercises. But they soon discovered there was more of earth than heaven in Hunter's thoughts, for he suddenly sprang on Fannon's mare, bowed his head down on her powerful neck, pressed his heels on her flanks and darted away like the wind.

The rifles were leveled in a moment—"Shoot high!" cried Fannon, "save my mare." The slugs all whistled over Hunter's back, save one that told with unerring aim, which tore and battered his shoulder dreadfully. He reeled on the saddle and felt sick at heart, but hope was before him, death behind him, and he nerved himself for the race. On he sped—through woods, and ravines, and brambles, did that powerful mare carry him safely and swiftly. His enemies were in hot pursuit. They followed him by the trail of blood from his wounded shoulder. He had come to Little river; there was no ford, the bank was high, and a deep place in the stream before him. But the foe came. He drew the rein and clapped his heels to her sides, and the gallant mare plunged recklessly into the stream. She snorted in the spray as she rose, pawed the yielding wave, arched her beautiful mane above the surface, and skimmed along like a wild swan. Hunter turned her head down the stream, in the hope of evading his pursuers, and she reared and dashed through the flashing waters of the shoal like lightning in the storm-cloud.

But Fannon was on the trail, and rushing down the bank with all the mad energy that the loss of his favorite could inspire. Hunter turned the mare to the opposite bank; it was steep—several feet of perpendicular rock—but she planted herself on the shore at a bound, and then away she flew over the interminable forest of pines, straight and swift as an arrow—that admirable mare!

On and on did the generous brute bear her master's foeman, till the pursuers were left hopelessly behind. Late in the evening H. rode into Salisbury, had the slug extracted from his shoulder, and after lingering some time with the effects of his wound and excitement, finally got well. And that gallant mare that had done him such good service, he kept and cherished till she died of old age.—*Metropolitan Record.*

☞ An English paper says: "A gardener having occasion to newly paint the woodwork in the interior of his green-house, determined to make a trial of the theory of the absorption of heat by black color, with the view of promoting the maturity of his plants and shrubs by means of a greater quantity of caloric. In the preparation of the paint he used coal tar, procured by the distillation of coal in the manufacture of gas. This coal tar, besides the advantage of its color, offers considerable economy in painting, being about one-eighth of the price of the material used in mixing black paint. The painting here in question was executed before the setting in of winter. On the return of spring the gardener observed, with no less surprise than satisfaction, that the spiders and other insects which had infested his green-house had totally disappeared. He, moreover, remarked that a vine, trained on an espalier, which for the space of two years had been sensibly decaying, and which he had intended to uproot for the purpose of planting another in its place, had acquired such renewed health and vigor as to be capable of producing excellent table grapes."

☞ There are upon record in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, as in existence in the several States, 786 Agricultural Societies. Illinois has the largest number of any State, 88; then N. York, 77; Indiana, 75; Pennsylvania, 68; Ohio, 63; Massachusetts, 44; Iowa, 36; Wisconsin, 31; Missouri, 34. The Southern States have but few, except Virginia, 31; Maryland 10; Tennessee, 18; South Carolinia, 8, etc.

There was one in Kansas, one in the Indian (unorganized) Territory, 8 in California, 2 in Oregon, 11 in Minnesota, 1 in Utah, 2 in Washington Territory.

TRANSPARENT CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Dissolve one part by weight of India rubber in 64 of Chloroform; then add 16 to 24 parts powdered gum Mastic. This should be kept warm for two days, and shaken frequently. It is applied with a camel's hair brush.

## Breaking Steers.

The following sensible remarks on the management of young cattle for the yoke were read before the Farmer's Club of Concord, Massachusetts, by Chas. Hubbard:—

I have found that by far the best time to train steers is when they are calves—say the first winter. Oxen which are trained when quite young are much more pliable and obedient, and this adds much to their value.—Steers that run till they are three or four yrs old are dangerous animals to encounter.—They are always running away with the cart or sled whenever there is a chance for them, and often serious injury is the result. I do not recommend working steers hard while young, as it prevents their growth—there is a difference between working them and merely training them. I have often observed that very little attention is paid by our farmers to train their steers to back, but as they become able to draw a considerable load forward, they are often unmercifully beaten on the head and face, because they will not back a cart or sled with as large a load as they can draw forward, forgetting that much pains has to be taken to teach them to push backwards. To remedy the occasion of this thumping, as soon as I have taught my steers to be handy, as it is called, and draw forward, I place them on a cart where the land is a little descending; in this situation they will soon learn to back it. Then I place them on level land, and exercise them there. Then teach them to back the cart up land that is a little rising, the cart having no load in, as yet. When I have taught them to stand up to the tongue as they ought, and back an empty cart, I next either put a small load in the cart or take them where the land rises faster, which answers the same purpose; thus, in a few days they can be taught to back well, to know how to do it, and by a little use afterwards, they will never forget. This may appear of little consequence to some, but when it is remembered how frequently we want to back a load, when we are at work with our cattle, and how convenient it is to have our cattle back well, why should we not teach them for the time when we want them thus to lay out their strength? Besides, it often saves blows and vexations, which is a considerable when one is in a hurry. I never consider a pair of oxen well broke until they will back with ease any reasonable load, and I would give a considerable sum more for a yoke of oxen thus tutored than for a yoke not thus trained.

IS IT WELL TO CHANGE THE PASTURE OF COWS?—We had supposed that it was; but in the Report of the Committee appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society to visit dairy farms, it is stated that Edwin Pitcher, of Martinsburg, who has a dairy of eighty cows, has but one pasture in summer for his cows (except about twenty acres for night pasture), which he deems preferable, as the cows are more contented, and do better through the season than when changed in their pasture. What say our correspondents?


**Take Notice!**

ALL infringements of the patent for READY'S PATENT PORTABLE CLOTHES FRAME, in the County of Susquehanna, for which the undersigned has the sole right, will be pursued according to law.

These frames are for sale by the subscriber, at $3, retail. Length of line in each, 117 feet, occupying about ten feet square.

CHAUNCY FOOT.

Montrose, Sept. 14, 1859.—tf

**NEW GOODS!**

DELAINES, Ginghams, Prints, Sheetings, &c. Also Fresh Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Candles, Coffee, Raisins, White Lead and Zinc Paints, Linseed Oil, &c., just opened and selling Cheap, Cheap, Cheap for Cash.

J. LYONS & SON.

Montrose, Sept. 28, 1859.

**NEW STORE!—NEW GOODS!!!**

**DRY GOODS & CARPETS!!!**

**R. H. HALL & CO.,**

Are selling very Cheap. Will the Ladies call and look at this stock of Goods, selling at reduced prices!

Binghamton, September, 1859.

**The New Era!**

**NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

**At Great Bargains!**

READY PAY AND SMALL PROFITS!

HUBBITT has now in Store and is making large additions to his stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to which he would invite the attention of prompt paying buyers, embracing the most desirable varieties of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

In New Styles of Rich Fall Prints and Plaids; in DeLaines, Dacal Plaids, Plain and Plaid Merinos, Alpaka Cloths, Ginghams and Silks; Brocha, Stella, Cashmere, Silk, and Wool Shawls; Rich Ribbons, Bonnetts and Flowers, Net Hoods, Ladies' Cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c. With a full assortment of

**STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,**

as usual, including Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Stoves, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Painted Window Shades, Wall Paper, Clocks, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Pipe, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

The entire stock being large, and bought for cash, will give superior opportunity for choice selections, and will be sold for READY PAY, 10 to 25 per cent. below regular prices. An examination of the GOODS and PRICES will be found profitable, to those who wish to buy.

**Flour & Salt constantly on hand.**

New Milford, October 22, 1859.

**GEO. L. SHAW,**

**Produce Commission Merchant,**

**No. 3 Erie Buildings, Beade St., N. Y.**

I AM prepared to receive Consignments of PRODUCE from you, confident, from my knowledge of the PRODUCE BUSINESS, of the desirable facilities for large and convenient STORE HOUSE, that I shall be enabled to dispose of Consignments to as GOOD, if not BETTER ADVANTAGE, than most houses in New York.

**Advances made on Consignments of Produce, &c., *if required.***

Strict attention given to the Sale of Consignments, and Prompt Returns made. All sales Guaranteed.

JUSTUS DILL, Agent. GEO. L. SHAW.

Late firm DILL & ARMSTRONG.

JUSTUS DILL wishes to inform his old friends and patrons that he would be pleased to receive Consignments from them and others.—Having had over twenty years' experience in the exclusive Commission Business, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. ☞ COMMISSIONS AS LOW AS ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

GEO. L. SHAW. J. DILL, Agent.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Chauncey, Pres. Met. Ins. Co., N. Y. | J. L. Adams & Co. New York. |
| C. Brush, Prev. Met. Bank. " | C. B. Armstrong & Co., " |
| Wm. M. Harris, Pres. Nat. Ins. Co. " | Clark & Thompson, " |
| J. M. Studwell, Pres. Mont. Ins. Co. " | A. & G. Little, " |
| J. Funk, Pres. Lafayette In. Co. " | James V. Freeman, " |
| Saml S. Powell, Mayor, Brooklyn. " | R. L. Cass, " |
| C. H. Sheehan, 97 Maiden Lane. " | Capt. James H. Leed, " |
| J. G. Lightbody, Beekman Street. " | Miller & Co. " |

A. W. BRONSON, of Susquehanna Depot, will receive and forward Produce of all kinds to the above G. L. SHAW and JUSTUS DILL, Agent, New York. The Bills of Sale, with current funds, will be sent back to the Store of said BRONSON.

September 7, 1859.—1y

**Make the Old Things New.**

A NEW ARTICLE for sale in Susquehanna county, only at the MONTROSE BOOK STORE.

A MAHOGANY CLOTH 22, 45, and 48 inches wide, for Tables, Stands, Bar and Store Counters, Melodeons and Piano Covers.

**Figured Table and Stand Spreads,**

of various sizes and styles, and all warranted to stand the test of boiling water, hot Coffee, hot Camphene, Spirits, &c. &c., and will not break or crack in cold of hot weather. Just the article to make old furniture new. For sale by A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, July 27, 1859.

☞ *Job Work done neatly and expeditiously at the Republican Office.*

**NEW YORK STORE!**

**51 COURT ST.,**

ADJOINING THE BANK OF BINGHAMTON.

**H. K. MURRAY, Agent.**

THIS SPACIOUS and ELEGANT STORE is now open with an entire New Stock of

**Dry Goods,**

Which for extent, richness, and variety, far surpasses anything ever offered in the Southern Tier.

**Our Cloth Department**

abounds with every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Over Coatings, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c., from the finest to the cheapest. In the line of

LADIES'

**DRESS GOODS,**

We have the largest and most elegant Stock of

**Rich, Black, and Fancy Silks;**

*Ever Exhibited in this Market.*

Plain and Printed all Wool French Merinos, from 62 cents up. Rich Chintz figured all Wool De Laines. Richfields Silks and Poplins. 250 pieces French and English Stuff Goods, of every style and fabric. Good double fold Paramattas, only 18 c. Plaid Merinos and Satteens, Plaids and Stripes, only 20 c. M. De Laines, 10 c. English Prints worth 12 and 15 cents for 10 cents. Good Dark Prints, 6 cents.

**Shawls! Shawls!**

Of every description, from the Cheapest Rob Roy, to the most elegant Double Broche, cheaper than ever known.

CLOAKS,

RAGLANS,

DUSTERS,

Ladies' Cloths of every Fancy Color and Quality with Trimmings to match.

**Gloves and Hosiery**

of all kinds and qualities, for Gents, Ladies', Boys, Misses and Children. Ladies' Skirts, all makes.

**FLANNELS.**

100 pieces White and Scarlet, Plain and Twilled Wool Flannels, retailing less than the New York package price.

**DOMESTICS,**

of every kind, by the bale, piece, or yard. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Ginghams.

**Millinery Goods,**

Of every description, at Wholesale and Retail. Milliners supplied with everything in the line at New York Wholesale Prices. From the fact that one of the Proprietors spends his whole time in New York City, securing and forwarding the

**BEST BARGAINS**

the market affords, purchasers can rely on always finding our Stock full and assortment complete. All Goods bought for this Establishment, are in connection with a large Wholesale House in New York, from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and New York Auction Houses direct, thereby saving the Jobber's profit.

*The Benefit of which our Customers can have.*

From the facilities we possess, we KNOW that we can and

**Will sell all Kinds Of Dry Goods**

**LESS**

**Than ANY other House**

**IN THIS SECTION.**

We have the ABILITY, and we will satisfy our Pennsylvania Customers, on Examination, that we have the DISPOSITION.

**Look out for the New York Store,**

**51 COURT STREET.**

**H. K. MURRAY Agent.**

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 28, 1859.—3m

**ABEL TURRELL**

HAS just returned from selecting and purchasing, and is now receiving one of the largest and best assortments of

**GOODS,**

ever offered in this market. The quality of nearly every thing good; and all warranted as represented. TERMS: READY CASH and LOW PRICES. Some general idea of the stock may be formed from the following enumeration:

| | |
|---|---|
| DRUGS, MEDICINES, | SILVER & Plated Spoons, |
| CHEMICALS, | FORKS, &c., |
| PAINTS, OILS, | Gold Pens, |
| VARNISHES, | Stationery, |
| WINDOW GLASS, | VIOLIN, GUITAR, BASS |
| DYE STUFFS, | VIOL STRINGS, Bows, &c., |
| GROCERIES, | Porcelain Teeth, |
| GLASS WARE, | LITHOGRAPHS, |
| CROCKERY, | Artist's Tube Paints, |
| MIRRORS, CLOCKS, | Brushes, &c., |
| WALL PAPER, | also some |
| WINDOW PAPER, | DRY GOODS, |
| WINDOW OIL SHADES, | Wooden Ware, |
| FANCY GOODS, | Hard and Jap'n'd Ware, |
| MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, | FLUID and OIL CANS, |
| LAMPS, JEWELRY, | Camphene, Coal Oil, |
| PERFUMERY, | BURNING FLUID, |
| STONE WARE, | ALCOHOL, |
| BROOMS, BRUSHES, | Turpentine, |
| WHIPS, UMBRELLAS, | LAMP, Tanner's, NEAT |
| BIRD CAGES, | FOOT, LARD, OLIVE, CAS- |
| POCKET KNIVES, | TOR, Boiled, and RAW |
| GUNS, PISTOLS, | Linseed OILS, |
| AMMUNITION, | White Lead, |
| LIQUORS, TRUSSES, | ZINC, and all kinds of |
| SUPPORTERS, | COLORED PAINTS, |
| PORT-MONNAIES, | Vinegar, |
| SHOULDER BRACES, | CANARY SEED, |
| SPECTACLES, | also all the popular |

PATENT MEDICINES,

and other things too numerous to mention.

Art is impracticable to give more than a general outline of my stock through the Newspapers, every one wishing GOODS is invited to call and ecomonize. Customers on entering the Store must not expect to find every thing in sight; but nearly every article wanted will be produced by inquiry.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, he hopes to merit a continuance and large increase of the same.

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, October 5, 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.

Pathents 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 29, 1859.—tf

**LADIES' GAITERS**

AT KEELER & STODDARD'S for 50 cents a pair. Also a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES just arrived—going Cheap.

Montrose, May 25, 1859.

**FRESH GOODS!**

THE THIRD STOCK AT

**POST BROTHERS.**

DRESS SILKS, Delaines, Muslins, and White Goods, Mantillas Lace and Edging, Bibbons, &c. Our stock is now

**COMPLETE:**

AND AT

LOW PRICES.

Montrose, June 8, 1859.

**THE CHEAPEST**

**and Best Stock of Goods**

IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

AT THE

**Original One Price & Ready Pay Store**

**HAYDEN BROTHERS,**

Are on hand with a Large Stock of

**SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,**

that are adapted to the wants of the People.

*DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FLOUR, SALT, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WOODEN and STONE WARE, HAYING TOOLS, &c., &c. WATCHES, JEWELRY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,*

**at Wholesale and Retail.**

The variety of our stock is such, that anyone can see, with a moment's thought, that we are enabled to sell Goods 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER than can be bought of any of the oldest Forys in the State claiming to sell goods for "Ready pay and small profits." 10 to 15 per cent. below regular prices. Our stock was purchased for CASH and will be sold Cheap—CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

**HAYDEN BROTHERS.**

New Milford, June 8, 1859.—1y

**HOSTETTER'S**

**STOMACH BITTERS.**

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp of the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

*For Persons in Advanced Years,* who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

September 28, 1859.—1y

**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 27th.

Montrose, June 9, 1858.—tf

**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 Keeler & 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.

Harness Trimmings, Carriage Trimmings, a general assortment; Oak Tanned Leather, on hand, from which Harnesses will be made and WARRANTED. All trimming done cheaper than elsewhere.

Customers will please bear in mind that I wish to settle up once a year. And oblige, G. F. FORDHAM.

Montrose, January 19, 1859.—tf

**CROOK & JOHNSTON.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Carriages, Bent Rims,**

THILLS, BOWS,

**Wagon Poles, and Plough Handles,**

GREAT BEND, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

**List of Prices.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 inch Fellies, | $1,25 | 1¼ inch Fellies, | 2,00 |
| 1¼ " " | 1,38 | 2 " " | 3,00 |
| 1½ " " | 1,50 | Bows, | ,60 |
| 1¾ " " | 1,63 | Thills, bent heels, | ,60 |
| 1½ " " | 1,75 | " straight, | ,50 |
| 1¾ " " | 1,83 | Hickory Poles, bent, | ,75 |

Great Bend, April 13, 1859.—1y

**HOTEL KEEPERS,**

**Merchants and Grocers,**

CAN now be supplied with the best assortment of

**WINES and LIQUORS**

ever offered in this county, consisting of

*Otard Cognac, Pale and dark Seignette, United Proprietor Brandy, Meder Swan, Scherdan, and Clover Leaf Gin, Scotch & Irish Whiskey, Monongahela do. Old Bourbon do. Old Rye do. Old Jamaica Rum, St Croix do. New England do. Pale Brown & Gold Sherry, Old Port Wine, (Pure J.) Fine Old Madeira, S. M. Madeira, Black Berry Brandy,* in bottles, *Rose &c., Cordial, White Brandy,* for Preserves, *Sour Wine,* for Cooking, *Malaga Wine, OLDER BRANDY, Rectified Whiskey,* by the barrel,

at prices beyond competition, either by the PIPE, PUNCHEON, BARREL, or GALLON. Every article warranted as represented. For the retail trade I have a superior article of BRANDY, GIN, and RUM, for medicinal purposes, in bottles. Also, OLD PORT, SHERRY, and MADEIRA WINE, ROSE CORDIAL, and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, for Diarrhœa. Store on Main Street, 4 doors below Searle's Hotel.

Montrose, April 12, 1859.—tf JACK CHAMBERLIN.

**STEAM GRIST AND SAW MILL.**

POST BROTHERS keep constantly on hand at the above mill, SUPERFINE and FINE FLOUR, CORN MEAL of Superior Quality, also CHOP and SHAWS at the lowest price. Custom work will be done with dispatch, and in all cases WARRANTED.

Montrose, July, 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, "DEACON" and VEAL SKINS.

Montrose, March 16, 1859.—tc Z. COBB.

**AN ACROSTIC.**

| | |
|---|---|
| COME see my | MY OFFICE is grand and SUPERB, |
| HEADSTRONG Hats, | OH, come, and see me, come hat HA, |
| ALL Spanish | RECEIVED, (less the discount,) at PAR, |
| BEST in my | ROOKS, where pain will not Disturb B, |
| LOCATION | IS PLEASANT, and low is the FARE, |
| YOUR HUMBLE | SERVANT Morris, Dressed Hat R. |

Shop No. 8, Basement of Searle's Hotel, on "apike Street, Montrose, August 11, 1857.—tc

**LIQUID GLUE,**

AN article every family needs, for sale by READE & CO.

Sept. 28, 1859.

**KEYSTONE HOTEL.**

**Wm. K. HATCH, Proprietor.**

THIS new and commodious Hotel, situated on Main Street, near the Court House, and nearly in the centre of the business portion of Montrose, is now fully completed and furnished, and was opened on the 27th of Sept., 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, Sept. 22, 1858.—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 RUNS OF EXCELLENT STONES, manufactured by Hart & Munson, Utica, N. Y., and superior Machinery from the Washington Iron Works of L. Stanton & Co., of Newburgh, 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

**Something New in Montrose.**

**BLACKSMITHING**

AND

**CARRIAGE-MAKING**

BY STEAM!

HAWLEY & LATHROP, having removed into their new building on Turnpike Street, near 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 employ 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, 1859.—tf

**Removal.**

THE subscriber has removed his stock of Goods to the "HEAD OF IRRIGATION," where he will now be found with a large and desirable stock of

**Ready Made Clothing,**

**HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,**

consisting of every variety and shade, and WARRANTED to be made in every particular as good as custom work, and at prices that cannot fail to suit, for READY PAY. Thankful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. S. LANGDON.

Montrose, April 20, 1859.—tf

**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 HALDEMAN'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.

Montrose, December 1, 1858.—tf

**Soap Manufactory.**

THE subscriber keeps constantly on