The Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.

Montrose, January 5, 1853.

RAILROAD LYRICS.

AIR.—"*Coming through the Rye.*"

If an engine meet an engine
"Coming round a curve,"
If they smash track, train, and tender,
What do they deserve?
Not a penny's paid to any,
So far as we observe,
But all acquit the engineer,
When "comming round a curve."

If an engine meet a steamer
"Coming through the draw,"
If they crush or drown the public,
Need we go to law?
If the engineer was careless—
Per'aps he's rather raw—
They don't discharge an honest fellow,
"Coming through the draw."

If a steamer chase a steamer,
"Running up to time,"
If they burst their pipes and boiler,
Where's the mighty crime?
Should a jury in a fury,
Make them pay one dime,
Or send the officers to prison,
"Running up to time?

If they maim or kill a body,
Or a body's wife,
Need a body sue a body,
For baggage, limb or life?
If you sue for damages—
For pay for what you lost,
You get a broken neck or leg,
And have to meet the cost.

Farmers' Department.

To prevent Cows from Shedding Milk.

Collodion (liquid cuticle) is a somewhat recent discovery, and has been applied to useful purposes by surgeons, but I am not aware that it has ever been used to prevent the loss of milk by leakage from the udder of the cow. The mode of applying is as follows:—After milking take a thin piece of muslin, the size of a three cent piece, wet it in the collodion and apply it quickly to the end of the teat.—It dries immediately, and adhering firmly prevents the escape of milk from the orifice.—It can readily be removed at the next milking.

On first making use of this means, I did not anticipate anything more than temporarily to prevent the evil. After making a few applications it was discontinued, and I was somewhat surprised to find that ithad permanently lessened the fault. Upon reflection the *modus operandi* appeared as follows:—First the colodion contracts the orifice and then prevents the escape of milk; and, second, the bag becoming distended, its capacity is permanently enlarged. Try it.

Another useful purpose of this article may be mentioned. Cows teats often become tender from chaps and deep fissures in them.—They may readily be cured by moistening a piece of muslin in this liquid and applying it smoothly to the parts affected. It adheres so firmly that it will not be loosened, even if the calf is allowed to draw the milk.

Mr. Editor:—The above recipe I cut from a Harrisburg paper. As it gives no credit, it may be original. Please publish it in the *Stock Register*, and add, that *molasses* is "the soverei gnest remedy" for the chapped teats of a cow—to be applied after milking. Of course the udder should be washed with cold water, which of itself will frequently cure slight cases.

My observation and experience though limited, go to prove the better plan to be letting the calf have free access to the dam for twenty-four hours after birth. The sucking and butting it administers is just the right treatment for the swollen udder; and cases of "Garget" are extremely rare where this plan is practiced. It is also much easier to seperate the mother from the calf the next day, the maternal instinct being then partially quieted.

Also, it should never be permitted to kill a calf in any place which the cow can have access to. Their piteous lowings in such cases leave no room to doubt that they recognize the blood of their offspring. The writer has known of actual *tears* pouring down the face of a cow, on being shown the bloody hide of her calf. These may be thought matters too trifling for the consideration of "men of mark"—but it is not so; the beautiful humanities must all combine, to form the perfect character.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

LIME.

It is a well established fact, that nearly all kinds of soil are benefitted by the application of lime; but it is equally true, that some soils bear liming to a much greater extent than others; and that the quantity which will bring one field into the highest state of fertility, will be absolutely destructive to vegetation in another. Which are the soils, then, that are most benefitted by lime? How do we know that lime is wanted on it at this particular time? How much will it require—or how much will it bear? These are interesting questions, and in order that we may answer them correctly, we ought to know what lime is, what properties it possesses, and what its objects and effects are when mixed with soil.

Lime is composed of a metal, *calcium*, and of a gas, *oxygen*. It is obtained by exposing limestone, marble, oyster shells, or chalk to a red heat, which process expels the carbonic acid, with which the lime, in the substances mentioned, is combined. When lime is thus combined with carbonic acid, it constitutes carbonate of lime. Not one of the substances enumerated, however, is a pure carbonate of lime, other minerals and earths, as oxide of iron, firestone, magnesia, &c., being mixed with it.

Lime is an alkali, (as are potash and soda,) which means that it changes vegetable blue to green, and produces evervescence an when it comes in contact with acids. It has a remarkable attraction for water. When quick lime, (that is, lime fresh from the oven,) is exposed to the atmosphere, it attracts one-third of its weight of water, and is reduced to a fine powder. But it cannot long remain in this condition, for the carbonic acid in the air will speedily displace one-half of the water, and itself unite with the lime, thus converting it into a carbonate of lime. Lime, however, unites not only with the carbonic acid, but also with many other acids. Combined with sulphuric acid, it forms sulphate of lime, or gypsum, and when in combination with phosphoric acid, it is called phosphate of lime—a substance which largely enters into the composition of bones, and which has of late years become of much importance to agriculture.

Lime is an invariable ingredient of vegetable structure; and this is one reason why it must be contained in soils. It is found in plants combined with carbonic, sulphuric, phosphoric, nitric, and various organic acids, as oxalic, malic, citric, tartaric, &c. Without it, vegetation could not for a moment proceed. But lime has also a chemical effect upon soils. Of this, and of other matters relating to this invaluable substance, we shall treat in our next.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Shade Trees.

Autumn is certainly the most favorable time for transplanting shade trees—at any time a most agreeable occupation to the men of taste. Some one has truly remarked, that he who plants a tree, thereby makes posterity his debtor. The extent to which the present generation are indebted to the past, may be inferred from the fact that many of the forests and parks standing in the more densely settled portions of Europe, have been planted by the hand of man. The pioneers of the American wilderness thought little of making provision for the future shade, when the sun was almost entirely excluded from his gloomy home in the thick shade of the forest. He had too much shade already. It was round him and over him. But in some sections of the country, the work of extermination has been carried too far. In many regions the cultivated portions have been swept as bare as if the proprietors were fearful of the presence of the deadly upas. True, this is for the profit of the thing; trees exhaust the soil, shade the crops, and obstruct cultivation; but the farmer who has twice as much land as he can cultivate properly, might spare a trifling portion to add to the comfort of himself and his flocks and herds. The English evince better taste in this particular, lofty trees stand in every hedgerow and cast their shade over every inclosure. Instead of the neat cottage, with its shades and shrubbery, how much more usual is it to see the great, ilty constructed farm-house, without a bush to exclude the scorching rays of the sun, or allay the heat of an American summer.

In conclusion, I would say to every one, plant trees. Let the old man plant trees—he may live to enjoy their beauty; at least they will keep alive in the minds of posterity, the memory of one who lived not for himself alone. Let the young man plant trees, when he is old they will seem like youthful associates, so that he will not feel quite alone among a new generation.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Remedy for the Bots.

Having seen many horses die with bots, and many remedies given without effect I was induced by a merchant in Cambridge, to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in common use without effect, and had given him up for lost.

Half pint vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming.—To my great surprise, the horse was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and ate freely—the next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure.—*Cor. Albany Cultivator.*

Useful Information.

How to Save your Teeth.

Our first advice is, to keep the teeth clean. If this be done, a great and good work will be accomplished. It is a simple matter to keep the teeth free from all impurities, if persons will only form the habit of brushing them every day. And when this habit is once formed, it will not be neglected any more than eating at regular hours. Persons that are accustomed to use the brush every morning will tell you that they would as soon forget to eat their breakfast as to forget to brush their teeth. Then see what beautiful white teeth such persons have. Their food tastes sweet and good. There is a flush upon the cheek; the stomach is not ever "out;" the air they breathe is pure, and they do not impose upon their associates with bad breath. To a person that takes proper care of his teeth, all these and many other advantages occur. Then how shall we take care of our teeth? Use the brush daily; have them put in perfect order by some good dentist, and then have them examined certainly once a year, and, if they are inclined to decay, twice a year, and we will warrant nine sets of teeth out of ten to last for the life-time. Of course we mean that this care must commence very early. Every parent should insist upon her children using the brush as early as the twelfth year. At this age they should not use any powders, nor is it necessary for adults to use tooth powders, generally speaking. If the teeth have been neglected for some time, then some good powder will be necessary. But great care should be taken in selecting a powder. Many of the dentifrices kept for sale are not fit to use.—Thurston's is a good article. We do not like clean charcoal, and therefore cannot recommend its use. Most dentists keep a good powder on hand, with which they supply their patients. We supply our patients with the Orris tooth powder, for which we shall give a recipe in some future article. Now we say again, go to some good dentist and have your teeth put in good order; the old roots, removed, the decayed ones filled, the whole set well cleaned, and then use the brush regularly.

To Preserve Eggs Fresh.

Turn water upon unslacked lime in quantity sufficient to cover the lime. In a short time a scum will rise upon the surface. Then drain off the whole water, and add fresh, and repeat the operation until no more scum rises. Stir up the lime and water, and put in your eggs so that they are completely covered. This wholly excludes the external air, and preserves them in the finest order. I have now eggs which have been kept in this way eight months; and on being broken cannot be distinguished from those which are fresh layed. A lady who gave me the stated that she had preserved them perfectly good in this way for two years. The repeated saturation with water seems necessary to destroy the too great causticity of the lime; otherwise its strong affinity for the carbonate, the material of the egg shell causes its decomposition.

THE WAY TO HAVE GOOD BACON.—Salt your meat in a good cask; put salt sufficient on each layer to cover it; three or four days after, make a brine as strong as can be made in boiling water; skim the brine while making, when cool, cover the meat with it, and keep it under the brine six weeks; then let drain a few minutes, and rub thoroughly with black pepper ground fine, (the finer the better;) hang and smoke until your bacon is well cured. If it hangs in the smoke house twelve months you need have no fears of bugs or skippers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

BURNS.—For burns or scalds, apply *dry flour* at once, and keep it on the wound till it is healed. If it cannot be made to stick, grease or oil the part, so as to form a coat of it. We knew a child a short time since, to burn the back of its hand, so as to take off the skin entire. The flour relieved the pain instantly, and under its cover the wound healed in a few days.

A great many people are like an "independent press" which chimes exactly with their own opinions, but, a truly honest press must differ from somebody.

To Drive away Rats.

A friend has just informed us of a plan he adopted to get rid of rats. His premises swarmed with them. He took a small fish-hook, attached to a fine wire, and suspended on it a piece of cheese, letting it hang about a foot from the ground. One of the rats leaped at it and was hooked, and sat up such a horrible squeal, noise and rattle that all the rest forsook him and fled. Not a rat remained on the premises. A few days afterwards his neighbor declared that he was visited with a plague worse than those of Egypt,—that the rats would surely eat him up, house and all. Our friend enjoyed the joke but kept shady. This was not philanthropic of him, so for the benefit of his neighbor, who we hope takes the Rural, and the rest of mankind, we "disclose the disclosure" without enjoining secrecy or charging the dollar.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Fire-Side Reading.

Be Kind to Loved Ones at Home.

Thy father—is he not feeble and full of years? Has he not borne the burden and heat of many long summers? Is he not as a ripe shock of corn, ready to be gathered to the garner above? Yes, you behold him with bent form, with slow and unsteady step, moving down the hill of life, soon to enter the valley of the shadow of death. Then be kind to him; bear him up while thus oppressed with the infirmities of age; comfort him amid his sorrows; and then shalt thou do well.—Has he not labored for thy good? Has he not toiled long for thy comfort? and does he not daily send up his prayers for thy eternal welfare? Administer then to his wants, and smoothe his passage to the grave.

"Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young
Who loved thee so fondly as he!
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee."

Thy mother—she, too, is just passing away. Soon she will sleep where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are forever at rest. "On her brow may traces of sorrow be seen." On her cheeks, once rosy and healthful, are marked the furrows of age. "She is passing away!" Has she not nurtured and cherished thee? Has she not watched over thee in childhood's gleeful hours, and in youth, directed thy footsteps in wisdom's ways? In thy wayward moments has she not been solicitous for thy good? Has she not wept for thy follies, and oft at morn and eventide, prayed "thy sins forgiven." "Oh, well mayest thou cherish and comfort her now, for loving and kind has she been."

"Remember thy mother—for thee will she pray
As long as kindness, then, cheer her lone way.
Even to the dark valley of death."

Thy brother—"love thy brother as thyself." Sever not the ties that bind thee to him.—His parents are thy parents. His home is thine. Is he kind? Is he virtuous? Is he of noble spirit? Then love him as thou shouldst, and encourage him with thy smiles; for his heart will have death, if the smile of thy joy be withdrawn. Is he vain and simple? has he been allured from virtues path? Forsake him not. Deal gently with him. By affection thou mayest reclaim him. Is adversity upon him? does he walk in poverty's vale. Cast him not off; for he is the own brother, "and the flowers of feeling will fade at their birth, if the dew of affection be gone."

"Be kind to thy brother wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer, by far,
Than pearls from the depth of the sea."

Thy sister—is she "mild and lovely?" is she kind and affectionate? Turn not away from her. Let affection's tendrils twine about her, and she will cherish thy memory. In childhood's sinless days, she sported with thee—when in sorrow, she comforted thee; when afflicted, she watched around thy bedside, and with her own soft hand pressed thy fevered brow. Cherish her then, for she is thy sister, and soon from her thou mayest be parted. Cheer her with the words of kindness. Strew her pathway with flowers, and thou will make her happy.

"Be kind to thy sister—not many may know
The depth of true, sisterly love:
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above."

The Follies of Great Men.

Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed color and his legs shook under him, on meeting with a hare or a fox.

Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost: if by mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost.

Julius Cæsar was always convulsed by the sound of thunder and always wanted to get in a cellar or under ground to escape the dreadful noise.

To Queen Elizabeth the simple word death was full of horrors. Even Talleyrand trembled and changed color on hearing the word pronounced.

Marshall Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed with terror at the sight of a cat.

Peter the great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony.

Byron would never help any one to salt at the table nor would he be helped himself.—If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished.

The story of the great Frenchman, Malebranch, is well known, and well authenticated. He fancied that he carried an enormous leg of mutton at the tip of his nose. No one could convince him to the contrary. One day a gentleman visiting him adopted this plan to cure him of his folly. He approached him with the intention of embracing him, when suddenly he exclaimed.

"Ha! your leg of mutton has struck me in the face!" at which Malebranch expressed regret. The friend went on, "May I not remove the encumbrance with a razor!"

"Ah, my friend! my friend! I owe you more than life. Yes, Yes; by all means cut it off!"

In a twinkling the friend lightly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from under his cloak a superb leg of mutton raised it in triumph.

"Ah!" cried Malebranch, "I live! I breathe! I am saved! My nose is free; my head is free; but—but—it was raw, and that is cooked!"

"Truly; but then you have been seated near the fire; that must be the reason."

Malebranch was satisfied, and from that time forward he made no more complaints about any mutton leg, or any other monstrous protuberance on his nose.

☞ A new married couple went to Niagra on a visit, and the gentleman, in order to convince his dear that he was brave as well as gallant, resolved to go down into the cave of the wind. She of course, objected; but finding that he was determined, affectionately requested him to leave his pocket book and watch behind.

Effects of Martial Music.

Since Poetry—especially the lyrical form of it—has become a power in the State, may be interesting to our readers to hear that a Turkish poet, Halis Effendi, has written a national Hymn, in the style of the "Marseillaise" which his countrymen are described as repeating with extraordinary zest and energy. Philosophers affect to despise poetry, and Plato banished the poets from his model republic; but in moments of crisis like that which the Orient, it is always found that men will bear, and dare, and aspire more greatly under the sway of lyrical passion than without the exaltation of nerve and brain produced by this subtle and spiritual power. The Spartans needed a Tyrtæus. Roger de Lisle nerved the arms which beat downsome after another the Kings of Europe. Korner roused all Germany to action. Becker's lyric saved the Rhine provinces—and won for the author two royal pensions.

The Revolution of '48 was effected to the chorus of "Mourir pour la Patrie,"—and the splendid Hungarian campaign of '49 was made to the "Kossuth March." Our own Commonwealth was introduced by a psalm tune,—and James the Second was frightened out of three kingdoms by a chorus. Dublin and Campbell did nearly as much for the British Navy as Nelson and Collingwood,—either writer certainly did more than Seldan, Pepys, and all other antiquarian prosers about the sovereignty of the seas put together. It is of no small moment, then, that a native poet should have drawn from the rock those living waters of song which at once satisfy the common craving and fortify the national zeal. To those who have a merely human interest in the contest of Turk and Russ, it is pleasant to catch the voice of the Muses beside the thunder of Cannon, if it be only as the expression of another and a nobler influence in the affairs of men.—*Ath'n'um.*

Mozart's Requiem.

His sweetest song was the last he sung—"The Requiem." He had been employed upon this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspirations of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it its last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his "cygnean strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. After long, tasking days, steps of his daughter Emilie awoke him. "Come hither," said he, "my Emilie—my task is done—the Requiem—my Requiem—is finished." "Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes; "you must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it. I am sure we will make you well again—let me bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid, in this, my dying hour. You spoke of refreshment; my Emilie—take those, my last notes—sit down by my piano, here—sing them with the hymn of thy sainted mother—let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solace on earth and delight."—Emilie obeyed, and, with a voice enriched by tenderest emotion, sung the following stanzas:—

"Spirit, the labor is o'er!
Thy term of probation is run—
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race I immortals begun," &c.

Spending Money.

The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure, than upon one's degree's difference in the scale.

Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to a man; and yet how often his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expending *per se*.

Let yourself feel a want before you provide against. You are more assured, that it is real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel the relief from it.

When you are undecided as to which of, two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trading indecision.

Too much leisure leads to expense; because, when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money; and he invents expenditures in order to pass the time.

Truth.

The temple of truth is indeed built of stones of crystal; but in as much as men have been concerned in rearing it, it has been consolidated by a cement composed of baser materials. It is deeply to be lamented that truth itself will attract but little attention, and esteem until it be amalgamated with some particular party, persuasion, or sect. Unmixed an unadulterated, it too often proves as unfit for currency as pure gold for circulation. Sir Walter Raleigh has observed: "That he that follows the truth too closely must take care that she does not strike out his teeth. He has little to fear from truth, but he has much to fear from the pretened friends of it. He therefore, that is dead to all the frowns of the living alone is equal to the hazardous tasks of writing a history of their own times, worthy of being transmitted to times that are to come."

Bursts of Eloquence.

The following burst of eloquence was delivered before a court of Justice in Virginia:

"Your honor sits high on the adorable seat of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal river of mercy, like the cadaverous waves of the valley, flows meandering at your feet."

The following is the commencement of the speech of a lawyer in New Jersey:

"Your honors do not sit there like marble statues to be wafted about by every little breeze."

Another lawyer thus commenced his harangue:

"The important crisis which were about to arrive have arriven."

Another thus expatiated:

"The court will please to observe that the gentleman from the east has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Romulus socked with old Socrates, ripped with Eutripides, and cented with old Cantharides, but what, your honor, does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

Extract from the argument of a young lawyer before a Mississippi justice:

"May it please the court—I would rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunderbolt—chaw the ragged end of a flash of lightning—swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my my bowels torn out by a greenbrier, than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman."

☞ Guard against reading too much or too rapidly. Read rather with attention; lay the book often down; impress on your mind what you have read and reflect upon it.

Advertisements.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

"THE Sere and Yellow Leaf" reminds us that the fast approach of the keen Frosts of Old Grey Winter, when one of these unsurpassable and highly approved Stoves from the most extensive Manufactories in the Union, Messrs. Shear & Packard, become indispensable to every family. We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Susquehanna and adjoining counties that we have just received and are receiving the largest and best assortment of Stoves ever introduced into Eastern Pennsylvania, which will be sold at the very lowest *cash figure*. To those who are in want of Stoves they will find it to their interest to call and examine our variety before purchasing elsewhere. They comprise in part as follows:—

United States,	*Oriental Parlor,*
Eastern Queen E. O.,	*Venetian, do*
Fire Clipper E. O.,	*Fancy do.*
National Air-Tight E. O.	*Ieving do*
Morning Star,	*Cottage, do*
Farmers' Air-Tight,	*&c., &c.*

The above Stoves are too well known to require any minute description, being the most popular and approved Stove in market. All who may favor us with a call will be shown through our assortment with pleasure. "Recollect the number"—EATON'S for famed "One Price Store."

Milford, Pa., Sept. 1853.—35

CARPENTER'S HOTEL,

(FORMERLY "LUSK HOUSE,") GREAT BEND, PA.

THE subscriber, having rented this well known house, and refitted and re-furnished in good style, is now prepared to receive and entertain guests. This house is delightfully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna river, on the line of the New York and Erie, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads; overlooking a most beautiful section of country, and is the panorama of scenery unequalled anywhere.

AS A SUMMER RESORT for the business man seeking quiet and relief from the noise and din of city life, and for ladies and gentlemen in pursuit of pleasure amid the rural scenery of the country, this location cannot be equalled. Here the weary traveller is secure from the confusion incident to the continual arrival and departure of trains, which, especially in the night time is a very great annoyance to those stopping at houses very near the Depot.

His Rooms are neat, pleasant and well furnished; his Table with all the delicacies which both country and city markets afford; and no pains will be spared to make his house a pleasant home to all his guests.

☞ Guests will be conveyed to and from the cars at any hour day or night, in a good Omnibus free of charge.

☞ A LIVERY STABLE is attached to the House.

N. V CARPENTER.

Great Bend, June 27th, 1853.—26-tf.

Bryant House Great Bend Depot, Pa.

THIS new and spacious building, situated but a few feet from the Depot at Great Bend, is now opened and furnished in a suit able style for a Public House, and will be kept open at all hours, (both day and night,) for the reception of travellers; and especially for the accommodation of passengers travelling on the N. Y. & Erie & L. & W. Railroads, being at the junction of these two roads, and the most convenient point to step in and take refreshments and be off with the first train, as well as the most convenient house to accommodate the public. It is NEW CLEAN and WHOLESOME! with rooms enough to accommodate ALL, being fitted up with new furniture throughout, and tables always set, with WARM MEALS and luxuries furnished at a moments warning.

☞ Passengers desiring rest and sleep, can by calling here, avoid the inconvenience of taking a carriage to find an inn, as well as the delay and uncertainty of returning to the depot at the arrival or departure of the trains; as a porter will be in waiting to conduct them with their baggage to the Bryant House, "just across the way," and on call them back again without fee or new rel, taking special care to wake them if desired at any hour of the night.

The location of the Bryant House, with the natural scenery about it combine to make it a very desirable SUMMER RESORT for business men and others in the city, who may wish to "rest off care" for a few days to recruit in the country.

A Large and Commodious Hall

is attached to this building for the convenience of pleasure PARTIES, who may always find good accommodations here, without regard to numbers with warm stables for their teams, and reliable help to wait upon them.

☞ For further particulars inquire at the Bryant House of the proprietor.

ADDISON BRYANT.

Feb. 1853—7tf.

New Arrangements.

Binghamton Store at Lodersville, Pa.

STOWERS & THOMAS

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Lodersville, Great Bend and vicinity, that they are now receiving a new supply to their already large stock of *Goods*, in their new store recently erected by David Phinnis.

The assortment is extensive, embracing every article usually called for, and will positively be sold *cheaper for cash*, than ever before offered in this section of country, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Iron, Steel, Nail's, Boots and Shoes, Flour, Fish and Salt,

and ten thousand notions not enumerated.

The subscribers wish it generally understood that CASH is what they most want, and for *cash* will sell (Not as cheap) but cheaper than any other establishment West of New York.

Please remember that what we tell you is no fiction, but "stubborn facts," which we can and will demonstrate upon examination of our stock and prices.

All those who have been in the habit of going to Binghamton to purchase Goods will find it to their advantage to call upon

STOWERS & THOMAS.

before going farther, for we have what you all want.—36tf.

Mount Prospect Water Cure and Institute

BINGHAMTON N. Y.

THIS institution is located in a beautiful and romantic grove, at the base of Mount Prospect, and within the corporation of the village; possessed of an abundant supply of *purest soft water*, advantages for exercise in the pure air, a carriage and foot walk up the mountain, overlooking a scenery unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur, and free from the noise and turmoil of busy life," with excellent sailing and rowing privileges on the pleasant waters of the Chenango.—These are a few of the presentation the "Cure" offers to the invalid.

The house is new and commodious—bathing apparatus excellent—well ventilated, with 230 feet piazza.

The medical department is under the entire care of Dr. Thayre and wife, who have had large experience in Hydropathic practice, and are favorably known as successful practitioners.

Courses of Lectures, with full plates and illustrations, will be given throughout the season to the Students and Patients, upon Anatomy, Physiology, Hydropathy and *Hygiene*, for which there will be no additional charge.

Females who have been confined to their beds for years, are invited to correspond with us or give us a call. Our success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, has given us confidence, and we say to all such, even if they have suffered much from many physicians," make *one* more trial.

Terms from $4 to $8 per week, (payable weekly,) according to room and attention required. Patients will provide for personal use 3 comfortables, 2 blankets, 3 linen or cotton sheets and 6 towels.

O. V. THAYRE, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

1y6 D. W. & H. M. RANNEY.

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HAVING enlarged and refitted our extensive Crockery and House Furnishing Store, expressly for the business, we have added a new feature in its departments.

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Montrose, Sept. 6, 1853.

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THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Lodersville and surrounding country, that he has greatly enlarged and improved his Store, and filled up with a large and complete assortment, of Paints, Oils, Dye woods, Dye stuffs, Window Glass, Sash, Putty, Varnish and Brushes. Also,

Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Glass ware, Perfumery, Fancy Notions, Confectionery, Toilet articles, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. Also on hand a large assortment of

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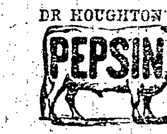
July 18, 1853.—tf.

DR HOUGHTON'S



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☞ CAUTION THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole Proprietor Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines—Price, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale by ABEL TURRELL, Druggist, Montrose Pa., wholesale and retail Agent. 9v1.

Morses Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.

THIS is a *Purely Vegetable Compound*, scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Material Medica and has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following effects, viz: Purifying and Strengthening the Liver and Digestive Organs, and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and thus curing all Billious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, &c., and in short, is found to nourish and support every part. Purifying the Blood and thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions Scrofula, Salt rheum, Scrofula, Scald Head, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Blotches, Tumors, Mercurial Disease, Cancers, &c.

Regulating the Secretory Organs,

and by uniting them to perform their proper functions preventing and curing many painful and dangerous diseases, *Strengthening and Invigorating the Nervous System*, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, Neuralgia, Cramps &c.

It is unrivalled in the cure of all Female Complaints,

as, Weakness, general debility, Irregularity, Obstructions, Swellings of the Feet, Limbs, Joints, &c., caused by excesses, also Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus, Painful Periods, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c., also, Dropsy

Having made use of the Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, prepared by C. Morse & Co., other curatives, in my own families, and finding it to be a very salutary and effectual preparation, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a most valuable medicine.

E. Bourne, Esq., Cashier Native al Bank, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Sweetser, Esq., Cashier Globe Bank, do do do; Rev. William Phillips, Rev. J. P. Richmond, C. S. Jones, editor Providence Gen. Advt., Wm. Field, M. W. G. M., Cyrus Fisher, M. E. P. P., James Hutchinson, G. S. Dea., V. J. Bates, Dea. Henry Colby, and one hundred others of the most respectable families of Providence.

This certifies that I have for a number of years been acquainted with the composition and mode of manufacture of Morses Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root. I have also been acquainted with its medicinal effects in disease, and can say that half the cures it has established to remedy that class of diseases for which it was designed. It is especially valuable in *Indigestion* and all attended symptoms, it excites a healthy action the *Liver*, removes Torpor and Inactivity of this Organ, and stimulates health action in all the system.—As a *Depurator* or purifier of the Blood it has no superior.

DAVID HOLMES, M. D.

Providence, R. I. Jan 4 1853.

☞ Prepared by C. Morse & Co., No. 416 Broadway, N. Y. and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

☞ Sold in Montrose by ABEL TURRELL.

(16y1)

To the Citizens of Susquehanna County.

WICKHAM & BENNETT would respectfully call the attention of all persons in Susquehanna County and Vicinity to their large and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Carpets which consist of all the fashionable and seasonable Goods now in vogue. Goods suited both for the grave and the gay and in fact all of the different styles of goods which can be called for or thought of. We are determined not to be undersold, and if you will be so kind as to favor us with a call we will make our word good. Our stock of Dress Goods consists in part of

Black, Brocade, Plaid, Stripe, Changeable, and Lining, Fig. and Satin Wool Delaines, Fig. and Plain Cotton de Laines, Silks, Merinos, Tibbets, A variety Fur mantia, Merino, Plaid Linseys, Colored Cloth, Flannels, Calicoes &c. &c.

SHAWLS.—Of which we have all the various variety. Cashmere Shawls, from $7 to $50, Bay State, long and Square do. Figured and Plain Tibbet, &c. &c.

SHEETING.—Plaid and Stripe Jaconet Muslins, Bird Eye and Russia Diaper, Irish Linen, Table Linen, Linen, Cotton Worsted, and Cotton Spreads, Swiss and India Book Muslins, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Linen Cambric, Linen Cambric Hdk's, French Worked Collars and Under Sleeves, Muslin Drapery, Linen and Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, Bleach and Brown, Jacquard Diaper, &c. &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.—Cassimeres of Black and Fancy, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy, Satinetts, Sheep's Grey, Kentucky Jean, Cashmerette Satin, Worsted and Silk Vestings Black and Old Hides, Satin Stocks, Neck Ties, &c. Flannels, White, Red, Blue, Yellow and stripe, Gent Cashmere Wrappers, Drawers &c. &c.

Our stock of Carpets was never so complete embracing Ingrains, Misses and Gents Glorias, Lisle thread Cashmere, Cassimere, Plaque Lined, Chamois Lined, Beaver Rid, Buck skin, &c. &c.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Cotton Hose, and Half Hose, White, Brown, Mixed, Black and Made Colors, Alpacca, Woolen, Cashmere, Merino and Silk do. and every other style of woven skin Hosiery.

Also an endless variety of other styles of Goods such as Damasks both Cotton and Wool, Silks and Cotton Velvets, Counterpanes, Marseilles, Cambrics, Tuft Lace, Comforters, Rose and Horse Blankets, Napkins, Tickings, Mariners stripe, Oil Cloth, Carpet Bags, &c.

Groceries.—Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Starch, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Glue, Rice, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fish, Salt, Flour, Feed, Corn, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Dried Apples, Peaches, Cranberries, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, &c. &c.

Hardware.—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Nails, Spikes, Screws, Hinges, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Chains, Files, Rasps,