The Farm and Fireside.

MY ACRE.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

I had an acre fenced around—
A little modest piece of ground
My father gave me, and I made
Shift day by day, with plow and spade—
Working while others danced and played,
To cultivate my acre.

I sowed my seed—a little store;
So little! But I had no more.
"This is not borrowed, but my own,"
I said, "and when the hours have flown
The harvest will be mine alone—
The grain reaped on my acre."

Then came the snow, and winter cold;
The stormy winds like cannon rolled,
For four long years, and in that blast
The iron hail that hurtled past
The stoutest trees fell thick and fast
Around my little acre.

But nothing harmed it. Spring-time came;
On every side, like yellow flame,
Blazed buttercups; and early buds
Make pictures in the laughing woods.
Birds sang, I heard the noise of floods
Around my smiling acre.

I smiled, and hoped on as before;
My good friends sneered and said no more,
Looking upon me with disdain,
But soon my little grain
Laughed in the flashing summer rain
Falling upon my acre.

I reaped, and now my grain is bread!
I and my household are all fed!
I have enough, and those who eat
My bread, declare it light and sweet,
My modest bread made of the wheat
Cut from my little acre.

'Tis not ambrosia. Few indeed
Know where to find that costly seed.
Shakspeare and Dante knew, but I!
Ah! well-a-day, the years flit by,
I cannot find it, and I sigh,
Toiling upon my acre.

Alas! I am so little! Yet
Above me, too, the rainbow set
In heaven bends. The winds sing clear
Clouds float, birds twitter through the year,
For me, no less, the spring is here,
Laughing above my acre.

And evermore the sun and rain
Bring me my little crop of grain,
Or more or less, as heaven sends,
I owe no man, have faithful friends;
More! one to whom my whole life tends,
Queen of my acre.

Come, friends! My door is open wide;
Here is my hand and heart. My pride
Is that I earn the bread I eat;
That only at His holy feet
I kneel, whose smile like sunshine sweet,
Lights up my little acre.

Sowing Clover Seed among Corn.

On the 6th of July last, we finished sowing a field of corn with clover. We sowed immediately after the plow, the last plowing, giving the seed a chance, while the ground was fresh and loose.

It took well, and stood a hard drought in the fall, and came more vigorous this year than that sown on small grain the previous spring.

The soil is various, including loam, clay and gravel, with a ridge so poor that it would scarcely produce a nubbin to the hill. We sowed the ridge because it was easier to sow than to skip it, thinking it hardly possible that clover could live on it, but we are happily disappointed to see a tolerable growth of clover on it at present.

Two other experiments came under our observation; one in this and the other in Butler county.

One sowed after the plow the 30th of July, and failed, except a strip next the woods, where it was protected by the shade.

The other sowed after the cultivator, on a very dry soil, the last of August, and failed entirely.

These we mention as a caution to others to sow in season.

We are informed by an experienced farmer of Indiana, that latterly he sowed on corn almost entirely, and thought it much preferable to the old way of sowing in the spring grain. He prefers to sow immediately after the plow, his early corn, about the last of June or first of July; then it will get the harvest rains and soon sprout and send forth its tap roots, and get a hold sufficiently deep to enable it to bid defiance to any ordinary drought, whereas if sown late, as in the above cases, it scarce springs into life till the drought comes and parches it.

The advantage of this practice will be derived by corn farmers—grass growers don't need it.

It doubles the chance of getting a field of clover in any given year.

It offers a profitable and practicable mode of keeping a cornfield, not suited to the production of small grain, in a high state of fertility.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

How to Pack Butter.

The method of packing butter in common practice on the Pacific coast, as will be seen from the following description, is very unlike our own.

They never use jars or kegs, but put it in muslin sacks, made in such form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder four or five inches in diameter, and from half a foot to a foot in length.

These sacks are made of bleached muslin, and the butter goes into them as soon as it is worked over.

The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine, with a slight mixture of saltpetre, and by means of weights are always below the surface. The cloth integument always protects the butter from any impurities that may come in contact with the package, and being always buried in the brine, that protects it from the action of the air; and it has been ascertained that butter put up in this way will last a long time.

These butter sacks are ranged upon the counters of the dealers, as regularly as bars of soap; and when any portion of one is wanted, the end of the sack is stripped down, and the necessary quantity detached, when the sack is replaced, leaving the remaining part as secure as before any part was removed.

This plan might not be feasible in our climate, without the aid of ice in summer—but the immersion in brine is worthy of consideration on the part of dairymen and butter dealers.

☞ The best drawing lession—drawing a salary.

The Best Place for a Horse.

"Gossiper," in the Rural World, says: "Winter or summer, except in a stormy time, there is no place so comfortable for colts or tired work horses, as a good pasture lot.

To tie up a horse at night in a narrow cell, with a plank floor to stand on, is a species of cruelty that civilization ought to be ashamed of. If the poor animal must be confined like a convict in a dungeon, for pity sake let him have his haud, and give him at least twelve feet square, with a soft dry floor to stand or lie on.

In the large cities land is worth more in money than horses, but on the farm there is no excuse for such wicked economy.

Ask the horse what he wants, and he will tell you that a place where he can walk around, lie down and stretch his tired limbs and roll over from one side to the other, gives him more ease and comfort after a day's hard work, than the most costly plank stoll, with all the accompaniments of currycombs, stiff bristle brushes, rubber cloth, and dexterous hostlers, that can be produced.

Flies on Horses.

The Journal of Chemistry gives the following as a preventive of horses being teased by this:

Take two or three hands full of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use.

No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, bathe the horse with it on the parts where the flies are most troublesome.

For the Boys and Girls.

THE FRIGHT.

BY MARY B. LEE.

"Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for that is right."

Louisa Waterbury was spending the summer in the country at her grandmother's. Every year, Mrs. Waterbury and her children spent the summer holidays with old Mrs. Waterbury, and Mr. Waterbury staid with them a part of each week.

Louisa and her brothers were very fond of the country. They enjoyed playing in the fields, gathering wild-flowers, feeding the animals and the poultry, gathering apples, and so forth; but, above all, they liked to row or sail on the beautiful little lake that was near grandmother's farm.

This lake was very small. Some persons would have called it a pond; but the little Waterburys thought it quite a large body of water, and Louisa, who was studying geography, had given names to the little capes and bays along the shore. She called a large rock that stood in the water, Duck's Island, because the ducks were in the habit of staying on it when they were tired of the water.

Across the lake, in another farm-house, more little Waterburys, cousins of Louisa, were spending the summer also. Louisa was very fond of playing with her cousins, and generally, as soon as breakfast was over, she and another little girl, one of grandmother's neighbors, took the row boat and crossed the lake, to see Nellie, Josie, Susie, and Henry, on the other side. Sometimes Nellie, Josie, Susie, and Henry would take their boat and come to see Louisa. The cousins could visit each other by going round one end of the lake, by a path through the woods; but they liked crossing the water better than walking in the woods.

One morning Louisa was disappointed. The boat leaked, and she must wait till it could be mended. She wanted to show her cousins a new paper she had received from New York; so she asked her mother's leave to go round to the end of the lake through the woods. Mrs. Waterbury said she might go on one condition, which was to keep out of the sun, because the day was warm. Louisa said yes, kissed her mother, and, taking her new paper, set out.

Nellie was very much pleased with Louisa's paper. She read some stories aloud for Josie, Susie, Henry, and Louisa. But in a little while all the children wanted some other amusement.

"Let us gather seeds," said Susie.

"Oh, no—I don't want to gather seeds now," said Nellie. "Besides, we can't get the seeds without going in the sun, and mother said to stay in the shade."

"So did my mother," said Louisa, "She said we might be sun-struck."

"Let us stay here and tell stories," said Josie.

"Oh, no, don't," said Henry; "I'm tired of stories."

"I'm going on the lake," exclaimed Nellie in a frightful tone.

"But we must keep out of the sun," replied Louisa.

"Yes, of course—can't we sail under the trees? It is a beautiful, cool place."

"But won't we have to walk in the sun to get to the boat?" asked Josie.

"Oh, that little way isn't anything; mother wouldn't object to that," said Nellie impatiently.

So the children walked by the lake for a little way, where there were no trees to shade them, till they came to the boat. Then they got in and rowed under some large trees whose branches hung over the water. But soon Nellie saw, or thought she saw, some bright flowers on the other side of the lake. She pointed them out to the other children, and then all wanted to pick the blossoms.

They forgot about the hot sun that was pouring its rays on the lake—forgot their mother's commands, and, though something told them not to go, they paid no attention, and rowed across the water. They soon reached the other side, and Nellie rowed in close to the shore in order to gather the flowers. What was her surprise on discovering that what looked like flowers, from a little distance, was a creeper, with yellowish-green leaves, growing over a dark-green bush.

"What a shame," she cried. "We have had all this hot row for nothing. Let us go back." She tried to push the boat off from the bank, but it would not move. Nellie had rowed in with too much force, and the boat was fast. The children tried hard to get the boat off, but without success. They had just made up their minds to jump out and walk home through the fields, when a large snake put up its head from the bushes and seemed ready to spring at them. How all the children screamed!—Nellie the loudest of all. Josie was going to jump into the water, but Louisa and Susie held her. Perhaps the snake was surprised to hear so much noise near the usually quiet bank, but the children were sure it was going to spring at them and bite them. So they pushed and pushed, harder and harder, screaming all the time as loud as they could, till at last, to their great joy, the boat moved off. One of Nellie's oars snapped in two with the effort, so they had only one oar to row back. There had been no shade where the snake was, and now, after working so hard to get the boat off, and returning slowly in the heat, they felt very warm indeed.

It was some time before they reached Nellie's home, very weary and hungry. When they had washed their faces and hands, and were eating their dinner, Louisa said: "I think the boat got fast and the snake frightened us, just because we did wrong, and went in the sun when we were told not."

"I think so, too," said Josie. "I am afraid still, and my head aches with the heat. I wish we had staid in the woods."

Mrs. Waterbury asked how it had all happened, and when she heard that it was Nellie's fault, she punished her by forbidding her to go on the lake for a week. Louisa was so sorry for her disobedience that her mother thought she was punished enough. This fright had a good effect on all the children, and made them more careful about remembering what they were told. Louisa never forgot her terror when she saw the snake spring up from among the bushes while the boat would not move off.—*Demorest's Young America.*

Miscellaneous.

☞ There is a sufficient quantity of fermented and distilled liquor used in the United States, in one year, to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 120 miles in length. The places where intoxicating drinks are made and sold in this country if placed in rows, in direct lines, would make a street 100 miles in length. If the victims of the rum traffic were thus also, we would see a suicide at every mile, and 1,000 funerals a day. If the drunkards of America could be placed in procession, five abreast, they would make an army 100 miles in length. What an army of victims! Every hour in the night the heavens are lighted with the incendiary torch of the drunkard! Every hour in the day the earth is stained with the blood shed by drunken assassins! See the great number of inebriates, more than half a million strong, marching on to the swift and sure destruction, filing off rapidly into the poor-houses and prisons, and up to the scaffold, and yet the ranks are constantly filled up by moderate drinkers. Who can compute the fortunes squandered, the hopes crushed, the hearts broken, and the homes made desolate by drunkenness.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

☞ A daily bath for the whole body is not too much. Health may not obsolutely require this, but there are few person who would not be benefitted by a complete washing of the skin, from head to foot, at least once every day. The feet need washing as much as the head, as perspiration upon them is very abundant. Feet that are cased in wool and leather are not excepted from this necessity of cleansing. Digestion is freer when water is applied above the organs of digestion; and the washing of the chest helps one to breathe more freely. Bathing make the limbs supple, and it opens the muscles to breathe from, if such an unscientific statement may be permitted. All will agree that in the second month of summer a daily bath is a luxury not to be omitted, but in winter it hardly less necessary, and the reaction which follows makes it a luxury even in the most inclement season.

☞ A sailor from one of the lake fleet vessels went into a shop in Milwaukee and purchased goods to the amont of fifty cents. Throwing down a bill he said; "There is a two dollar bill—give me the change." A glance showed the storekeeper that the bill was a "V," and hastily sweeping it into the drawer, he gave back the change. After Jack had gone the man went to the drawer, and found that the bill was a "V" to be sure, but was a little the worst counterfeit ever seen. Indignant at the treatment, Jack was found by the storekeeper and threatened, but Jack was ready, and by a comrade showed that he received but a dollar and half in change, so he could not have given the man the bill. After a little talk the matter was allowed to drop by the storekeeper, who has probably learned something he did not know before.

☞ Many people who have been told that the Chinese eat rats, do not believe the story; but it is true. In the northern part of China, where meat is cheap rats are never eaten; in the central provinces, they occasionally add a flavor to a poor man's soup; but in the vicinity of Canton they are a staple article of food with the lower classes. A rat is prepared for the Chinese market in a peculiar way: it is skinned, opened, pressed flat, salted, and dried. Rats are to be seen in the market places, piled up in the above shape, like codfishes in our grocers' shops. Of course when the "coming man" is represented by the thousands here, he will want his rats; and no doubt there will be enterprize enough among our people to give them to him in the form as above described. This will be called "a new branch of industry and trade," very properly.

☞ A young gentleman, in a certain business house, having tarried much longer at his lodging-house than was thought necessary for the morning meal, was asked on his return, in a joking way, "what he had for breakfast." He replied, caddily "A cup of coffee, a mutton chop, and some Mystery." "Mystery!" said the employer; what's that? not having been thoroughly enlightened in all the mysteries of our lodging-house fare. "Why," answered the other, "that's hash."

NEVER USE INVECTIVE.—Upon points on which we dissent from one another, arguments will always secure the attention of the wise and good; whereas invective must disgrace the cause which we may respectively wish to support.

—"Gentlemen," said an eminent counsel, "there are three points upon which we rely for the defence. In the first place, the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second place, it was whole when we returned it, and in the third place, we never had it."

—A Kentucky editor, in his valedictory, regrets that he has "not had the pleasure of writing the obituaries of several of the miserable skinflints in town." They let his paper die.

—A wound given by a word is oftentimes more difficult to cure than a wound given by a sword.

New Advertisements.

DAUCHEY & CO.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
MORE THAN 500,000 PERSONS
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St., N. Y.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, and general Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

June 15—4

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

THE OLD WAY
And The New.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
Nos. 31, 33, 35 & 37 Vesey Street.
NEW YORK,
HAVE APPOINTED
ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa.,

To sell their Teas and Coffees at the same prices that the Company sell them in New York. A full supply of the freshest New Crop Teas will be kept for sale at all times.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

Only one profit charged from the Producer to the Consumer. From five to eight profits saved by purchasing from the Company.

UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM
of doing business, the consumer of Teas had to pay eight profits between the producer and himself, to cover as many intermediate sales.

UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM
the Great American Tea Co. distribute Teas to the consumers, through their agents, all over the country, subjecting them to but one profit, and that a very moderate one, as a small percentage on the immense sales will amply satisfy the Company, for they sell thousands of chests of Tea in the same or less time than it took to sell one chest under the old system. [June 22—3m

AGENTS WANTED—($10 per day) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, Mass. or ST. LOUIS, Mo. [June 22—3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTOGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. [June 22—3m

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$20 to $200 per month made by Agents selling
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.
Or Mount Vernon and its Associations, by BENSON J. LOSSING. 150 Illustrations, tinted paper, handsomely bound. Only book on the subject. Every family wants a copy. Sold only subscription. Very liberal terms given. Send for illustrated Circular, and notice our extra terms. A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn. 23jc4

TRY MOORE & CO.'S OVAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS. 111 Nassau Street, N. Y. Anybody can sell them.—Cheap—sell fast—pay handsomely. Send for new Circular.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.
After much study and scientific investigation as to the remedial qualities of Carbolic Acid, Dr. Wells has discovered by proper combination with other articles in the form of a Tablet, a specific for all pulmonary diseases.—These Tablets are a sure cure for all diseases of the respiratory organs, Sore Throat, Cold, Croup, Diptheria, Asthma, Catarrh, or Hoarseness; also a successful remedy for Kidney difficulties. Price, 25 cents per Box. Sent by mail upon receipt of price, by JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 22 Cliff St., New York, Sole Agent for the United States. april 13—8

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.
For twenty-five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of Sea Moss Farine, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the Cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.
RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
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PLANTATION BITTERS.
S.—T.—1860.—X.
This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists. [mar 9—6m

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Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia.

TO PHYSICIANS.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4' 1864.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."
WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my Preparation of

COMPOUND EXTRACT of BUCHU.

The component parts are Buchu, Long Leaf, Cubebs, Juniper Berries.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now to use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor us with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,
With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 years experience.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which, will be found indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil—in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price, $1.25 per Bottle—6 Bottles $6.50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed

June 1, 1870.—1y. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Binghamton Advertisements.

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TO HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 82 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Door North of the City National Bank.

SPLENDID STOCK,
Brilliant Display!
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE.
BEST CLOCKS IN THE MARKET,
SILVER WATCHES,
FRENCH, SWISS AND AMERICAN
GOLD WATCHES,
Of all Styles, and sold
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

I have also the best and most complete stock of

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

From the best and most popular makers, whose goods have given perfect satisfaction to my patrons for the past five years.

The stock will be found the best ever opened in Binghamton, and at all times will be kept full and complete, consisting of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,
NAPKIN RINGS, FORKS, &c.,

together with all the varieties of Plated Ware, such as Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.,

of Single, Double, Treble and Quadruple Plate.

MY SPLENDID STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS
was never more complete, and I am making constant daily additions of all the new Novelties of the Season.

ALL MY GOODS AS REPRESENTED.

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82 Washington St.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
J. F. TOZER.
Nov. 3, 1869.—tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN AUBURN TOWNSHIP.
The subscriber offers for sale the valuable Farm situated in Auburn township, lately belonging to J. H. McCain. Said farm contains two hundred and eight acres, one hundred and sixty acres improved. There is on said farm a first class two-story house and new barn; two orchards; a quantity of fruit trees. Said farm is only four miles from the Lehigh Valley Railroad well watered, good timber, and in every way a first class farm. Persons in want of a good farm will understand that a chance to purchase such a property is seldom offered.
For terms and particulars, inquire of
E. L. WEEKS,
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Also, for sale, the HOUSE and LOT in Montrose now occupied by J. H. McCain, with about six acres of land belonging thereto.
E. L. WEEKS,
Assignee of J. H. McCain.
Montrose, Jan. 19, 1870.—tf

DENTISTRY.
C. A. SACKETT'S Dental Rooms, New Milford, Pa.
Particular attention given to all operations on the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted in all the various styles now in use. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all. Come and see me, and satisfy yourselves. Office hours, here each day.
Jan. 5, 1870.—1y

ABEL TURRELL,
DRUGGIST, MONTROSE, PA.
Is continually receiving
NEW GOODS.
And keeps constantly on hand a full and desirable assortment of genuine
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, LIQUORS,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Teas, Spices, and other Groceries, Stone Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Glassware, Fruit Jars, Mirrors, Lamps, Chimneys, Kerosene, Machinery Oil, Tanners' Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Refined Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Olive Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, Cyprus Seed, Vinegar, Potash, Concentrated Lye, Axle Grease, Trusses, Supporters, Medical Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Whips, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Gun Caps, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Violins, Strings, Bows, etc. Flutes, Fifes, etc., Fish Hooks and Lines, Bar and Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, and Hair Dyes, Brushes, Pocket Knives, Spectacles, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c. Dentist Articles, a general assortment of
FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY.
All the leading and best kinds of
PATENT MEDICINES,
In short, nearly every thing to restore the sick, to please the taste, to delight the eye, to gratify the fancy, and also to conduce to the real and substantial comforts of life. Enumeration is impracticable, as it would fill a newspaper. Call at the Drug and Variety Store of
ABEL TURRELL.
Montrose, Jan. 5, 1870.

FARM FOR SALE!
The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situate in the east part of New Milford township, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE ACRES,
125 acres improved, well watered by springs, and a small creek. There are two houses, one new, and three barns, one new, and other outbuildings, and two good orchards. The land not improved is heavily timbered.
Terms made easy. For further information call on or address the subscriber at New Milford, Susq's Co., Pa.
Nov. 10, 1869.—tf JACOB WAYMAN.

STROUD & BROWN'S
Fire, Life, and Accident
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
Montrose, Pa.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, over	$60,000,000
Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	$4,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America, Phil's, Capital and Surplus,	2,000,000
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Phila, Pa., Capital and Surplus,	2,000,000
Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Muncy, Penn'a, Capital and Surplus,	4,000,000
Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. York, Pa., Capital and Surplus,	700,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., paying 50 per cent. dividends to the assured. The notes given for half the premium is never to be paid under any circumstances. The policy will always be paid in full, and the notes given up. Capital,	17,000,000
American Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Capital,	1,000,000
Travelers' Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn., Insuring against all kinds of accidents Capital,	700,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., Capital and Surplus,	$3,000,000
Putnam Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., Capital,	$700,000
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. Insurance on all kinds of Live Stock, against theft and death from any cause. Capital,	$17,000,000

☞ All business entrusted to our care will be attended to on fair terms, and all losses promptly adjusted.
☞ Office first door east from Banking Office of W. H. Cooper & Co., Turnpike st. Montrose, Pa.
STROUD & BROWN, Agents.
M. C. SUTTON, ESQ., Friendsville, Solicitor.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Montrose, do
BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.
Montrose, Sp 1, 1869.

DOWN TOWN NEWS.
MINER AND COATS,
Main Street, 5 doors below Boyd's Corner, Montrose
FLOUR, GROCERIES, AND
PROVISIONS.
We are constantly receiving and now have on hand, a fresh stock of Goods in our line, which we will sell
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
for cash, or exchange for produce:
GOOD TEAS,
COFFEE, SUGAR,
MOLASSES, SPICES,
PORK, FISH, LARD,
HAMS, DRIED FRUITS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED, &c.
We have refitted and made additions to our Stock of Pails, and are now ready to forward Butter to the best commission houses in New York, free of charge, and make liberal advancements on consignments.
Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and convince yourselves of the
GOOD QUALITY & LOW PRICES
of our Goods.
C. G. MINER, W. R. COATS
Montrose, April 16, 1869.

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES
RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES.
CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS,
PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES,
FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS
HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.
CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING
TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS
CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES.
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
Scranton, March 24, 1869. 1y

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT
OF WILLIAM W. SMITH.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: The extensive Furniture Establishment of William W. Smith, having been refitted and greatly improved, the proprietor respectfully announces to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity, that he is constantly making and keeps on hand the largest and best assortment of
FURNITURE
to be found anywhere this side of New York City.
Desks, Divans, Towelracks, Lounges, Footstools &c.
Center Card, Pier, Toilet, Dining, Kitchen and extension tables.
CHAIRS—Cane and Woodseat Rockers, Cane, Flag and Woodseats of every variety and style.
Sofas and Tete-a-tetes, furnished on short notice.—Cane seat chairs reseated.
SPRING BEDS.
A large assortment—cheapest and best in the market.
Cane Seat Chairs.
I am now enabled to supply my customers with a new substantial cane seat chair, of home manufacture, which will be found greatly superior to those formerly in market, and yet are sold at a less price.
CANE-SEAT CHAIRS RE-SEATED.
☞ Ready made coffins on hand or furnished at short notice. Hearse always in readiness if desired.
I employ none but careful and experienced workmen, I intend to do my work well, and sell it as low as can be afforded.
WILLIAM W. SMITH.
Montrose, Feb 15, 1869.

PROF. G. E. STEDGE,
Would notify the public of Auburn 4 Corners and vicinity, that he is now prepared to tame all horses entrusted to his care, no matter what or how bad their habits are. If not broke, no charge made.
Also, instruction given how to tame your own horses.
Auburn 4 Corners, Sept. 28, 1869.—y

JEWELRY.....A. TURRELL