

FARMERS DEPARTMENT

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY PROF. J. J. MAPES.

Dear Sir: In my last letter I made mention of the great meadow of New Jersey, the source of its formation, and its value as a fertilizer. This meadow-muck may be considered as organic matter in a strict sense, and if placed in soil without first undergoing chemical change, it will not act as a fertilizer. As compared with well decomposed stable-manure, it bears the same relation that sour-kraut does to cabbage. If sour-kraut be buried under the surface of the earth, it will remain for many years unaltered, while cabbage under similar treatment would be readily decomposed. If the process of acid be first removed from kraut, it will then decompose as readily as cabbage, and from the same causes. The muck, as stated in my last, is composed of the lighter particles of surface-soil carried to its present locality by the rains; after being saturated frequently with salt water, its decomposition is arrested, and under this new organism a style of grasses peculiar to marshes takes possession of its surface. These grasses are continually adding the carbon which they receive from the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid gas to the muck as the principal element of their decay, and thus the muck is found to contain large amounts of carbonaceous matters. When muck is exposed to winter frosts, the ultimate fibres of the decomposed roots it contains are torn asunder, and the mass is thus rendered pulverulent. In this state it is fit for easy decomposition. The quality of the grasses is much better on meadows which have been ditched for the purpose of supplying muck and thus part of the cost of procurement is paid by the improved mowing.

Muck may be decomposed in various ways, and will always produce beneficial results when used after decomposition as a manure. When mixed intimately with wood-ashes, either heated or unheated, it forms one of the best manures for fruit-trees; and while the quantity of common salt it contains is insufficient to injure the peach, it is sufficient to prove highly serviceable to the plum; while a large proportion of carbonaceous matter renders it capable of receiving and retaining the ammonia of the atmosphere until required for the use of the roots. Muck is not a protection against the peach-worm, but trees the trunks of which are surrounded by it, are less liable to their attacks. Muck, when mixed with ashes, readily receives moisture, and if water be in great excess, the muck will for a long time prevent the land from souring or the water from becoming fetid.

When the urine of animals is mixed with muck, it readily undergoes decomposition, and the resulting gases are retained. One-tenth part of stable manure, well mixed with muck, will be found sufficient to cause the mass to heat readily and become as clear manure for farm use. If muck be placed under oxen, cows, horses, etc., and covered by the bedding, so that their urine will pass through the bedding and combine with the muck while it contains the animal warmth, the warmth of the body of the animal while sleeping will materially assist the decomposition. The solid manures remaining stop the bedding should be removed each morning, be mixed with new portions of muck in the preparation before stated for mutual decomposition. If the liquid manures from stables be led by gutters to cisterns and, when sold, pumped upon muck, it will not decompose one-half the quantity as when applied while containing the animal warmth. Each ox, horse or cow, will supply the means of converting one cord of muck per week into manure equal to ordinary barn-yard manure; while the readily pulverulent character of the mass renders such compost much more easily divisible during tillage. Large quantities of muck may be thrown with advantage into the hog-pen, and new quantities should be added as often as any odor can be perceived arising from the surface of the pen. I have used large quantities of muck in these manures, and have found it advantageous to remove and renew the muck of the stables and hog-pen every ten days, always placing it under manure-sheds to prevent its exposure to useless currents of air, for evaporation, and to assist the mass in maintaining an equable temperature, to assist its decomposition. When large quantities of manures are required that can be formed from these manures, then new quantities of muck may be decomposed by the process given in 'The Working Farmer,' page 4, under the head of 'Lime as a Manure.' By the use of the lime and salt mixture as there described, any amount of manure may readily be formed from muck.

Either fresh or salt muck makes a good divider for night-soil, absorbing all the more fluid parts and at the same time rendering the mass, with the slight addition of two bushels of plaster of Paris to the cord, entirely inodorous. Dead animals, if cut up into small pieces (say from 1 to 10 lbs. each) coating slightly with ashes and then burying them in muck, will convert the muck into a most powerful manure. The waters of glue-factories, slaughter-houses, &c., may be so treated, and every hundred pounds of animal matter will convert one cord of muck into good manure. The spent ley of the soap-boiler, if thrown upon muck, soon converts it into available manure, and every ten gallons of this spent manure, as it is called, is fully equal in its beneficial effects upon soil after proper decomposition with muck to one barrel of ashes. Geese, hen and pigeon dung, bones after having been treated with sulphuric acid and washed, all the more powerful classes of manure should be divided by admixtures with muck before being used upon land. When muck cannot readily be procured, then surface-earth from old woods, pure mud

head lands, &c may be similarly used, and if of a character not containing sufficient carbonaceous matter, add charcoal-dust. Some have objected to taking the surface-earth from woods, under the impression that they would impoverish the soil; but if they will replace half the value in lime and salt mixtures in place of the surface taken, the woods will generally gain by the exchange.

When muck composts are used on sandy soils they are rendered more tenacious, and when mixed with clay soils, by overcoming the tenacious properties of the clay, this soil is also rendered more valuable. In my next communication I will treat of my experience in the effects produced by deep and subsoil plowing. The facts stated above in relation to muck and its compounds are in strict accordance with the results obtained in my practice, and may be depended upon as correct. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
J. J. MAPES.

Under Drains.

The arguments in favor of the advantages arising from under draining, have been materially added to since the publication of Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.

Liebig has clearly shown that ammonia exists in the atmosphere, and that it is absorbed by rain. He has also shown that water entering the soil parts with its ammonia by its being absorbed by many of the constituents of the soil and manures, as well as by the growing plants. Heavy loams and clay soils are unable to absorb rains with great rapidity, and in consequence the rains run over the surface of such soils, passing away to the rivers, without parting with their ammonia. When land is properly under-drained, it is free from excess of water, and readily receives rain water, which, passing down through the soil, is carried off by the under-drains, leaving the ammonia and other matter in the surface soil, available for the use of plants. Soils naturally wet, cannot be worked early in the spring, unless under-drained, and the close approximation of the ultimate particles of soil, caused by being continually wetted, will prevent their disintegration by the plough. Whereas, when properly under-drained, they are readily made pulverulent and fertile.

The atmosphere supplies the soil with carbonic acid and ammonia, and therefore the soil should be in a state to receive these necessary ingredients for vegetable growth. In the kinds of soils before named, this can only be done by under-draining, which, in addition to admitting air, also encourages a circulation or change of air, thus bringing new quantities in contact with the soil, and with the roots of plants. The most effectual method of under-draining is by the use of tiles, known as draining-tiles, made of clay and burnt without glazing. These tiles are shaped like the letter U reversed, and by being placed against each other, form a continuous absorbent tube for carrying off the water. We understand that Mr. Eley Meeker, of Newark, New Jersey, has established a factory for the manufacture of this article, and we cannot doubt but that he will meet with a brisk demand for his wares.

In a future number we shall give a full account of the methods for forming under-drains, with the cost, &c. The experiment is fairly in use on our own farm, and the comparative results before and after draining will be given, as soon as accurately ascertained. We are fully convinced of its usefulness, but do not think it advisable to offer results as proofs, after a single year's trial.—*Bowen's Farmer.*

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.—The following is the process of making maple sugar, as pursued in manufacturing the premium sugar of the New York State Agricultural Society.—First the plan and manner of tapping the trees is with a half inch or 5-eighths augur, and a spile inserted in the hole, and pine tub to catch the sap from each tree. Much pains is taken in cleansing the buckets, and in having the apparatus perfectly clean. The sap is boiled in sheet-iron pans, placed on an arch; after it becomes syrup, it is taken to the house and cleansed with milk and the white of eggs. For 50 lbs. of sugar, the white of three eggs, 1 quart of milk, and half an ounce of saleratus, will beat up, should be mixed in the syrup. It is then boiled in a kettle until it will grain, and placed in pans to cool. When cool, it is put in boxes to drain. The boxes conveyed to a point, so that the molasses settles to the bottom. On the surface of the sugar in the boxes, damp flannel cloths are placed, and these cloths are washed every day in clean cold water, to extract whatever of coloring may be absorbed from the sugar. This process is continued until the coloring matter is extracted and the sugar becomes white.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—Mr. Downing, of Newburg, N. Y., has recently introduced a new mode of grafting, the object of which is to test the quality of fruits raised from the seeds, in a much shorter period than is requisite in the ordinary way. His method is to put the top of a shoot from a seedling tree, when it is desirable to procure specimen immediately, on the top, or shoots of a thrifty fruit-bearing tree of middle age—the process being simply to take thrifty shoots of about one-fourth inch diameter, and cut them in a standing direction so as to detach about four inches of the top from the rest, making the line of and angle about one inch, the stock being cut in the same manner. The backs are then accurately united, and confined by yarn, or bass matting, and the whole covered with mud or grafting wax to exclude the air. It is confidently asserted that in this way fruit may be obtained in a short time, the operation being almost invariably successful.—*Oliver Branch.*

AGE OF SHEEP DETERMINES THEIR WOOL.—It has been observed, by the most experienced wool-growers, that the older the sheep the less fine the wool. The wool is said to be the best quality when the sheep is

from two to five years of age; after that it deteriorates. Mr. Blanchard, of New York, states that he has known flocks that yielded wool that sorted number one when young, when older drop down to number two or three.

Those who wish the first grade of wool should keep young sheep. Some go so far as not to use a buck after he is four years old.

Cure for Jealousy.

The affair of Bruce who was murdered and found by the aid of a clairvoyant, according to the accounts, induced a young married man who was on a visit to the city, to call on one of these seers and ascertain in what occupation his wife was engaged at her residence some ninety-five miles away.

"She is sitting in the parlor," said the lady, "and every-ones in a while she looks out of the window, as if she was expecting some one."

"Strange," said the gentlemen, "who can she expect?"

"Some one entering the door she seizes him and caresses him fondly."

"It can't be; it is all a hoax; my wife is true to me," interrupted the gentleman, who was nettled and worried by the green-eyed monster.

"Now he lays his head in her lap, and looks tenderly into her eyes."

"I swear that is false; and I'll make you pay dear for this slander."

"Now he wags his tail," continued the seer; and as this explained the story, he wailed, and resolved never again to be inquisitive in regard to his wife's doings.

To Farmers and Dairy-men.
THE subscriber having purchased the right of manufacturing and vending Crowell's Patent Thermometer Churn, would cordially recommend them to every farmer and dairyman as the best churn ever introduced to the public. The principal advantages this churn has over all others, are these: Let it, it is constructed in such a manner that the top can be taken off so as to give free access to the interior, which makes it perfectly convenient to put in the cream and take out the butter—the paddles can be taken out, making it still more convenient to clean. 2d, a thermometer is attached to the churn so as to show the exact temperature of the cream, which experience shows should be from 60 to 62 degrees. 3d, a chamber or space is arranged around the bottom of the churn for the purpose of admitting cold or warm water so as to bring the cream to the right temperature without mixing the water with the cream. It is well known to all butter makers that cream too cold when churned, takes much longer time in churning than when at the proper temperature—besides, a portion of the butter is left in the buttermilk. It is also well known that warm water mixed with cream is always injurious and very often spoils the butter. The thermometer churn effectually remedies all these evils. It churns equally well in warm or cold weather. There is no such thing as having the cream too cold or too warm in this churn if it is properly managed. An examination and trial of this churn is alone deemed sufficient to recommend it to public favor. It has been fairly tested in this and in other places, and wherever it has been used it has never failed of giving the most entire satisfaction.
Montrose, ns
WM. K. HATCH.

Gold this side of California!
TO BE HAD BY TRADING CHEAP.
Grocery, Confectionary and Oyster Blood.
THE railroad being completed, I now have, and keep a general assortment of groceries cheap—such as sugars, molasses, rice, coffee and teas, of prices and quality such as will please. Also, nuts, raisins, tandy and all kinds of fruit, market can furnish my buyers to suit. Also, fresh clams and oysters received in the shell, fresh fish to suit the weather—they keep very well—I shall get by the railroad a weekly supply—to please all my customers' tastes I shall try. Good oysters on hand, by the keg or the dish—served up either raw or cooked, as you wish. All needed refreshments prepared at a whim—call in, all ye hungry, and plank down the check.
WM. F. BRADLEY.
Great Bend, Feb. 18.

Railroad Freight and Commission
LINE FROM BINGHAMTON.
THE subscribers having completed their arrangements are now ready to receive all kinds of produce at the railroad depot in Binghamton and forward it to New York and make sale of the same.

Capt. William Clark (who has had a number of years experience in the sale of produce in the New York market) will attend to the sale of all property entrusted to our care, which will enable persons forwarding by this company always to recover the highest market price for their produce.

Our charges over the regular freight will be a small commission for sale.
The returns will be paid at the store of U. M. Stowers in Binghamton, or in New York if required.
U. M. STOWERS,
WM. CLARK,
H. F. JUDSON.
Binghamton, Jan. 1, 1849.

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons interested in the estate of Joseph Mattison, late of Jackson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against said estate to present them duly attested for settlement.
P. L. GUNNISON, Admr.
Jackson, 11.

Farm for Sale.
Situated near the forks of Snake Creek containing 104 acres, 30 of which is improved land, together with a framed house, framed barn and saw mill, with excellent water power. For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WYNN.
Montrose, a12

Latest yet, per Railroad.
A NEW and beautiful stock of spring and summer goods, bought entirely for cash at the very lowest rates and selling accordingly, at the store of
J. LYONS.

PRINTS at 24 cents per yard; French ginghams 12 1/2 cents; lawn dress patterns at \$1.25—call soon.
J. LYONS.

COTTON yarn and latta, groceries and hardware just opened and for sale by
J. LYONS.

GROCERIES—a fresh supply, with the cheapest teas in town, for sale by
J. LYONS.

BONNETS, ribbons, artificial flowers, rushes, &c. &c. going cheap at the store of
J. LYONS.

CLOVER SEED of the large and medium kinds and Timothy seed for sale by
New Milford.
H. BURRITT.

GARDEN SEEDS—large stock, just opened and for sale by
J. LYONS.

TIMOTHY SEED for sale by
J. LYONS.

CHAIRS—Cottage and fancy flag-seat chairs, for sale by
OLAS H. FESSENDEN,
Over A. L. Chester's tin shop, two doors above Keeler's Hotel.

New Daily Line of Stages

Between Montrose and Great Bend.
FOUR horse stage will leave Montrose every morning, (Sundays excepted) for Great Bend arriving in time to take the railroad cars, and enabling passengers to reach New York the same evening.

Returning, leave Great Bend on the arrival of the cars and accommodate drivers and first rate teams are employed on this route—and the proprietors pledge themselves to use every exertion to make their line pleasant and expeditious.
For seats apply at Searle's Hotel, in Montrose.
A. MORGAN & CO.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.
Searle's New Pictorial Works for 1849.
Great chance for Book Agents to clear from \$500 to \$1000 a year.

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.
Searle's New and Popular Pictorial Works, the most splendidly illustrated volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing more than four thousand engravings, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each of one of our principal towns and villages. Just published,
Searle's New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States.

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, &c. of each State in the Union, illustrated with two hundred engravings of the principal cities, places, buildings, scenery, curiosities, seals of the states, &c. Complete in six octavo volumes of 300 pages, elegantly bound, in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price, \$2.50.

The Pictorial Family Annual.
400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 engravings, designed as a cheap and valuable present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

The History of Palestine, from the Patriarchal Age to the present time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible.

Alphabetical Catalogue of Searle's Pictorial History of the Bible—Pictorial Sunday-Book—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Bible Biography—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People—Pictorial Family Library—Pictorial History of the American Revolution. An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

Each volume is illustrated with several hundred engravings, and the Bible with one thousand.

Searle's Pictorial Family Magazine, for 1849, published monthly in parts of 48 large octavo pages, at one dollar per year in advance.

Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (post paid) at the rate of twelve numbers for one dollar, or ten cents for single copies.

Agents wanted, in every town and county throughout the Union to sell "Searle's New and Popular Pictorial Works" universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A cash capital of at least \$25 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,
ROBERT SEARLE, Publisher,
128 Nassau Street, New York.

Dayton Clark & Co.,
Railroad Freight and Commission Line from Great Bend.

THE subscribers having completed their arrangements are now ready to receive all kinds of produce at the railroad depot in Great Bend, and forward it to New York and make sale of the same.

Capt. Wm. Clark (who has had a number of years experience in the sale of produce in the New York market) will attend to the sale of all property entrusted to our care, which will enable persons forwarding by this company always to recover the highest market price for their produce.

Our charges over the regular freight will be a small commission for sale.
The returns will be paid at the store of Wm. Dayton in Great Bend or in New York if required.
WM. DAYTON,
WM. CLARK,
H. F. JUDSON.
Great Bend, 29

Village Lots for Sale.
THE subscriber offers lots for sale in the township of Great Bend in the village of Greenville, and directly opposite the village of Green Bend, located on the Depot of the New York and Erie railroad, and the Great Bend and Cocheton Turnpike in the valley of the Susquehanna river. The railroad crossing the said turnpike, thence runs in a curved line nearly parallel with the same at the distance of a few hundred feet, with the grounds gradually rising above railroad and turnpike, overlooking the river and the beautiful valley, compared with its healthy climate, renders it a most desirable location for building purposes.—The depot ground of the railroad company being located in the centre of a rich and extensive agricultural district, surrounding it on every side with its many roads centering in, and all other advantages combined, afford every advantage to a business population.

An Extensive Water Power can be brought from the Susquehanna river, adjoining the depot grounds of the said railroad, sufficient for the erection of all manufacturing establishments, or any machinery required.
Great Bend, 29
L. GREEN.

Montrose Select School.
MISS A. L. FRASER will open a school, for young ladies in the Academy on the 16th inst. The primary department will be under the direction of Miss E. S. Bowman, and competent teachers provided for the ornamental branches.
Primary studies, \$2 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Philosophy, Botany, etc. 4 00
Latin and French, 5 00
Music on the Piano, (extra) 6 00
Lessons in Singing, do 3 00
Use of Piano, do 2 00
Dressing and Painting, do 2 00

Notice.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have formed a partnership in the Tanning, Currying and Shoe-making business. They flatter themselves that by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
WM. B. HANDRICK,
MERWIN T. HANDRICK.

Springville Village, a2
I avail myself of this opportunity to say to my old customers that I shall require an immediate settlement up to the time of partnership. I hope none will delay beyond the first of May.
WM. B. HANDRICK.

TIMOTHY and Clover Seed, for sale by
B. SAYRE.

WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

307 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its fame by the many cures it is making.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.
It has now become the leading medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for
DROPSY:

All stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter how long standing. See Pamphlet for testimony. This disease is frightful, as Cholera, and the slow and dreadful progress of the malady, showing the system to a degree which renders the patient utterly unable to move, forms one of the most distressing features.

HITHERTO INCURABLE.
It now yields to this remedy—and Physicians use it publicly and privately with perfect success. Let any one who has ever had the symptoms of Dropsy, of any character, keep this article by them and if they would avoid the usual treatment.

APPLICATION OF THE KNIFE, to puncture the spleen and let the accumulated serous effusion, only to fill up again, and finally end in a dreadful death, let them just use this remedy in season, and a recovery will be effected. Let them try it in every stage of this disease, and a cure is certain, if they will give it a fair trial.

GRAVEL.
And all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it stands alone no other article can relieve you, and the cure effected will convince the most skeptical.—See Pamphlet.

How many suffer from this painful complaint, and fancy there is no cure. You may think you have gravel when there is only inflammation—there may be calculus—and yet it may be hardly formed—it may even be stone in the bladder yet you are cured in all but the latest named disease, and if stone in the bladder does exist, by the aid of this medicine all inflammation caused by it will subside, and unless the formation of years standing, the calculus is dissolved, and brought away in fine particles. All stages of this disease have been cured by this mixture. One of the First Medical men in the State of New York was cured of gravel by this medicine. See Pamphlet.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Fevers and Agues, Bilious Diseases—To the Great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT.
No deleterious compound is a part of this mixture. It cures these diseases with certainty and safety, and does not leave the system torpid. See Pamphlet.

So thoroughly does this mixture act in this disease, that an immediate cure is made. All other remedies are now set aside, as this great vegetable preparation, safe, for it contains no poisonous mineral, when it is the basis of all our Fevers, Agues and Remedies.

SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL.
It is the grand healing medicine, and is daily curing its thousands. The secret of its re-building the entire constitution, that it is composed of 23 distinct vegetable properties, each root a remedy distinct by itself.

PILES.
A complaint of a most painful character, is
IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED.
And a cure follows in a few days use of this article; it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See Pamphlet.

This disease is purely one of the blood: the action of this medicine, is so speedy that the Piles, whether internal or external, will be cured by its use in a few weeks. Hundreds, perhaps we can say thousands have been perfectly cured in the use of two or three bottles of this mixture, and as this cure is produced from the action of this panacea upon the blood, it is more likely to be permanent than any cure produced from external remedies.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.
Weak back, weakness of the Kidneys, &c., or inflammation of same, is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A CERTAIN REMEDY
for such complaints, and also for derangement of the female frame.

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS.
Painful menstruation. No article has ever been offered so effectual for this complaint. It is more likely to be permanent than any cure produced from external remedies.

A THOUSAND NAMES
as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints.—See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

The 23 distinct properties which compose this article, makes themselves particularly in the case of a person who, by the use of this medicine, has been cured of this disease. For particulars there has been need in the north of Europe.

CERTAIN BOTANICAL AGENT.
which is all diseases or derangements of the female frame, obstructions, &c. See Pamphlet for testimony. It is a powerful agent in the case of all diseases of the female system, and is more likely to be permanent than any cure produced from external remedies.

RUPTIVE DISEASES
will find the alternative power of this medicine. It is more likely to be permanent than any cure produced from external remedies.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here.—Agents give this article every day, and certify that it is a powerful agent in the case of all diseases of high character, and a stronger

ARRAY OF PROOF
of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article, that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bones and muscles are left to build upon, let the unimpaired and lingering invalid,

and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC
against a number of articles which come out under the name of this medicine, and which are entirely worthless. Agents and all who sell the article are

SARSAPARILLA, SYRUPS, &c.
as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. They are good for nothing, and concocted to gull the unwary.

TOUCH THEM NOT.
Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done its particular study of the pamphlet is carefully solicited.

GLASS BOTTLES
gratuitously. Put up in 20 or 30 bottles, at 12 or 20 do. at \$1 each—the larger holding 6 oz. more than two small bottles. Lock out and seal up as usual. Every bottle has Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture blown upon the glass, the written signature of "G. C. Vaughn" on the directions, and "G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo," stamped on the cork. None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 307 Main Street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid. Orders from regular consignees accepted. Post paid letters, of verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Also by
(Wholesale and Retail) Olcott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane, New York City.
Agents in this vicinity: Dr. G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo; Bentley & Read, Montrose; H. Burritt, New Milford; Wm. F. Bradley, Great Bend; G. C. Fride & Co., Harford.

N. Y. & E. Railroad Freight Line.
Stephens and Thompson's Forwarding Line from Great Bend—Capt. J. W. Thompson.
STEPHENS & THOMPSON will forward freight from Great Bend to New York by Railroad every
Tuesday and Thursday
by the regular freight line which leaves Great Bend every morning at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes.
George W. Stephens will remain at Great Bend and forward all produce entrusted to this Company and pay the returns for the same at the railroad office. Capt. J. W. Thompson will remain in New York and give his personal attention to the sales and make returns as soon as the produce is disposed of. This company flatter themselves by having a salesman in New York who has been in the freight business for a number of years from Orange county, that they can give as good satisfaction as any on the railroad. A liberal advance will be made on freight delivered at the depot, if desired.
GEO. W. STEPHENS, Great Bend,
Great Bend, N. Y.
J. W. THOMPSON, New York.

CANDLES at 1 1/2 cents per pound, for sale by
J. LYONS.

TRIBUTES OF PRAISE.

Read this Column carefully.

This is a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns mentioned in the original, &c. This is a Sarsaparilla which has been extensively used for the last eight years in advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.

This excited the curiosity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who has been engaged in peddling cheap publications for a number of years. This man, named Jacob Townsend, has applied to a number of men to get employment, not to tell the use of his name to put up cheap Sarsaparilla, but to get up advertisements as usual to embark in the business. Among others he applied to Charles Watson, Esq. Editor of the "American Farmer," who secured such a proposition. Mr. E. G. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of "WALLACE'S OINTMENT," EARLE'S "EMULSION," and "WATERBURY'S Compound," of the broken thin Pills, &c. of Philadelphia, New Jersey, JOHN BRILLMAN, and WM. HENSON, under the name of "WATERBURY'S Compound," and MAN & CO., have employed the old man, and allowed us to understand, to pay him seven dollars per week for the use of his name. These men have been investigating and libeling us in all possible forms in hopes we would notice them, and thus bring them and their deception into notice, and the people would be able to see upon the course of these honest and honorable men.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
SARSAPARILLA.
The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!
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