FARM AND FIRESIDE.

From Putnam's Monthly.

THE FRESH MEADOW.

With empty cart and full dinner-pails, we set out early for the assault upon the June grass. The "fresh meadow" was a level intervale, the road to which run through a large upland mowing lot, descended through a secret chasm in a ledge of rocks crowned with trees, and led us out into the open sunny meadow behind, like the downward paths by which princes in fairy tales descend into realms of underground loveliness, ruled by expectant queens.

In such expeditions I took my first lessons in the ox-compelling art. The mysteries of "haw" and "gee" of "hiwe" and "hwish"—the last an outlandish Vermontese barbarism, signifying "back," were duly explained. The cartwhip exercise was demonstrated; whose adaptation to the intellectual capacities of the bovine race is marked by the simplicity of genius. For the single lesson taught the ox, appeals with metaphysical truth to the desire of happiness common to beasts with men; and with practical wisdom developes in a utilitarian direction his natural instinct to get away from what hurts him. If, therefore, I wish him to go forward, I "flick" him *a posteriori*; if I would have him retrogress, I pound his nose with the whipstock; if he should come towards me, I touch him up on the further side with the lash, and if he should go from me, I prod his hithor ribs with the butt. These manœuvres having been accompanied with dextrous intonations of the four aforesaid sounds, together with "go 'long!" "what are ye ha-a-a-ut?" and other interjections hortatory, mandatory, and sometimes, I grieve to say, imprecatory, all developed by skilful teamsters into many wonderful, intricate, and imaginative variations executed through the nose, the intelligent beast gradually learns to do, at the sound alone, what he did at first, at the sound accompanied with action. Some imagine that herein is the true solution of the myth of Amphion's song, viz: He played—a Greek prototype of the great Italian fiddler—a pagan Paganini—upon a one-stringed *plectrum*, or whip which he accompanied with the voice, probably in the Lydian mode; and as he worked powerfully upon the feelings of his cattle, by his vigorous instrumental performance, executed *fortissimo, furentissimo, sforzando*, and *confuoco molto*, so, when he performed as vocal solos these impassioned variations upon one string, the vivid recollections of his masterly instrumentation induced his cattle to manœuvre with such remarkable agility, as to give rise to the present slightly varied account, that he played to the beasts instead of on them. This, however, is a digression, for which, now that I have followed it out to my satisfaction, I ask pardon.

Theory such as I have adverted to was imparted to me; and very soon I flourished the pliant hickory, and bawled out the scientific monosyllables with a nasality as easy and workmanlike as that of any Bill or Joe, to the manner born.

The meadow is entered; the cart left in a corner, resting on its wheels and long nose, like that Australian bird who locates himself, for his ease, tripod-wise upon his two legs and his bill; the dinner-pails are sheltered in its shadow; scythes are hung and whetted, and "forward four." The best man goes foremost; and the strong-backed scythemen, each with "rifle" or whetstone in his red right hand, girded low and tight, stepping wide and bending forward, seem to gesture the falling grass into the long straight swaths which grow close under and after the left hand of each.

> "And forward, and forward,
> Resistlessly they go;
> For strong arms wave the long keen glaive
> That vibrates down below."

Is there anything more inspiriting than the "rhythmic sweep" of a platoon of mowers? They seem to beat the time to some mysterious marching music. Strength is magnificently shown; no labor will better test the thews and sinews of a man. The same indescribable joy arises from the simultaneous steady movement that pulsates out from the heavy tread of marching men, and the symmetrical involutions of a hall of dancers. And there is rapid and continued progress. Abundant conditions of excitement are in the operations of a band of mowers. If strength, action, rhythm, simultanity, and success, in concrete and vivid presentation, will not stir pulses of deep pleasure in a man's soul, he should be kicked out of decent society as an undoubted treasoner and incendiary, or sent to the school for the Training and Teaching of Idiots, as a pitiable instance of that anticlimax of mental negation whose two highest degrees are (see Dr. S. G. Howe's Reports) simpleton and fool—as a fully undeveloped idiot.

Away go the mowers, halfway round the field; and now they stand erect, and the ringing reduplicating clash of the whet-stones comes back upon their steps. But I too must perform my office. With ardor I inquire, like the revolutionary orator, "Why stand we here idle?" and with a "peaked stick" I descend in fury upon the slain. The red-top and daisies are tossed abroad upon the four winds; and with an ennobling consciousness of power, and working out certain dim conceptions of a grand military march, by brandishing my stick in unison with the alternation of advancing steps, I sweep up and down the field in a centrifugacious halo of scattered gramineæ, feeling, as nearly as I can judge very much like a cyclone.

But over what tremendous volcanoes of thinly covered agonies and horrid throes of pain are all hollow human exultations enacted! In the midst of my stormful march, a frightful dart of Eblis, a sharp sudden stroke, precipitated as by diabolical propulsion from some far distant sphere of malignant wrath, smites me full upon the forehead. A shrieking dipthongal OU! and a lofty *entrechat* are the involuntary introductories of my *debut* as "*Le dansuer malgre lui.*" Several millions of minute yellow devils, with black stripes and a "voice and hideous hum," stimulate me into an inconceivably rapid and intricate war-dance, accompanied by a solo *obligato* upon the human voice. I have in short, trodden upon a yellow hornet's nest. The Briarean evolutions of my hands knock off my hat. An enterprising "bird" forthwith ensconses himself among my locks, and proceeds to harpoon me at his leisure. I seem to scrub out every hair, such is the promptitude and velocity of the friction which I apply. But I despair of maintaining my position, the enemy having made a lodgment within the citadel. I run as nobody ever ran before, and suddenly turn and flee at a sharp angle to my first course, in order that the momentum of my foes may throw them off my track. But they turn as quickly as I, sticking much closer than either a friend or a brother would do. I see the brook before me, I go headforemost, splash! into a deep hole where I stumble, fall, choke, and am picked out by the mowers, who are nearly helpless with laughter. I have swallowed several quarts of warm brook-water, screeched until I cannot whisper, expended more strength and breath than it seems possible that I should ever recover; have endured and am enduring more pain than ten hydrophobiacs; and with one eye fast shut and swelled into a hard red lump of agony, and sundry abnormal "organs" extemporizing cranial evidence of a most unsymmetrical character, I lay helpless, blind, sopping and sobbing in a swath of fresh, cool, green grass, until time, salt, and plantain leaves assuage most of the pain. I know what hornets are, are at least in their foreign relations; but the single item of knowledge is no equivalent for the difficulties under which it was pursued. What fiends they are! Did the Inquisition ever try hornets on any particularly refractory captive?

Soon comes the dinner time, indicated to the observant farmers, by the proportions of shadow and sunlight upon the roof of a certain barn. We made a nest in the bushes and long grass, within the shadow of great trees, and squatted Turk-like around a service of tin crockery, brown paper and bark, whereon were displayed salt beef, cold boiled potatoes, bread and butter, and a specimen of rye ginger-bread, which, for weight and tenacity, might be a mass of native copper, from Lake Superior. The food disappears rapidly, under the direction of jack-knives and one-pronged forks, whittled from sticks. The jug clucks and chuckles to the affectionate kisses of the thirsty workmen, and much refreshed, they take a short "nooning" to tell stories, gossip or sleep, and go to work again.

Haymakers cure in the afternoon what they kill in the morning. At two or three o'clock the mowing ceases, and the raking begins. In this operation, the weakest goes first, that the strongest may take the heaviest raking; so I am *ex officio* leader. I must fall smartly to, to keep ahead, or my rear-rank man will rake my heels off; and for a while I go bravely on. But the peculiar hold, and sliding manipulation of the "rake's-tail" soon tell on my city-bred hands. The insides of my thumbs, and the space between them and my fingers, is first red and then raw; and by the time that the grass lies in winrows, I have done enough. Before sunset the winrows are rolled into cocks, which are shaped conewise, and skilfully shingle-laid for shedding of rain; and with a small load of new hay, hastily pitched upon the cart, for immediate use, we return home.

Close after sunset is milking; after milking, supper; after supper, prayers; and after prayers, sleep; which, indeed, had made an irruption from its legitimate domain, in the chambers above, and taken me at a disadvantage—when I was "down," on my knees, as in duty bound. The steady unmodulated evenness of my uncle's reading—for the family was Episcopalian—and the full melody of words, put me quickly asleep; and I reluctantly rise, retire, and undress; reluctantly, because the motion charms away the drowsy god into whose embrace I sank so softly, and leaves me broad awake to lie down in bed. But I soon forget that and every other trouble, and know no more until daybreak.

SUGGESTIONS

ABOUT FOOD AND COOKING.

It seems to be a very prevalent opinion, that vegetables and fruits are injurious in the spring and summer, and among many families they are therefore eaten sparingly and with apprehension at this season, and on the first indications of dysentery, cholera, or any other bowel complaint in the neighborhood, they are strictly prohibited, and wheat and other farinaceous food and meat are substituted; indeed, city authorities sometimes prohibit the sale of fruits and vegetables, thus putting it out of the power of individuals to exercise their own judgment in the matter.

It is true that certain kinds of fruits and vegetables disagree with certain persons, and hence each individual should observe for himself, and be governed by his own decisions; but as a general rule, Americans are too great meat-eaters, disregarding the teachings of nature, which furnishes both fruit and vegetables so bountifully in the warm season.—An opposite course to the one usually pursued, we fully believe to be the best for the health.

Fruit is usually injurious in consequence of being eaten at wrong times, either between meals, or when the stomach is already surfeited with other food, or after protracted abstinence from fruit, either of which practices is injurious. Children who are brought up to a great extent on fruit and vegetables, we believe are the most robust, and those persons most accustomed to a meat and farinaceous diet, are usually, we believe, the first to suffer from bowel diseases, because being unaccustomed to fruit and vegetables, even a small amount is injurious, and moreover, where these are discarded, medicine is generally resorted to, to prevent constipation.

Any great and sudden change in diet is usually hurtful; hence on the approach of any epidemic, the usual diet should be continued so far as it is a healthful one, and the bowels should be kept open by the free use of fruits and vegetables, instead of the use of medicine.

If prepared with care and judgment, vegetables would be relished much more than they commonly are now. The most important point is, to cook them just the right length of time, and serve as soon as done.—We shall not attempt now to give receipts for cooking vegetables, as we have done so to a considerable extent before, and shall still, as they come in season.

Puddings too are very useful as a part of the dinner, when properly prepared, but as they are often brought on, greasy, heavy, and highly seasoned, they are worse than the meat which might be eaten in their stead.—A great variety of simple puddings can be made by every housewife, that are healthful, and require but five or ten minutes labor at most for their preparation. And they are by no means expensive, but on the contrary an economical article of food.

BAKED PUDDING.—Take about three eggs for each quart of milk, beat them thoroughly and stir with the milk, adding salt and sugar or molasses to the taste and a little nutmeg or other spice if desired. It is now ready to pour into the pudding dish and set in the oven as a custard pudding, or with apple or other sauce stirred in as a fruit pudding; or it can be used as a basis for almost any other pudding. Take the custard as prepared, and thicken it somewhat with cold corn cakes or pone crumbled fine, and you will have a light and excellent Indian Pudding, or thicken with dry pieces of bread well crumbled, for a good Bread Pudding, that will please all. Or the pieces of stale bread may be sliced thin and slowly dried and browned in the oven, then pounded fine or ground in the coffee mill, and a little of this powdered rusk—about one table-spoonful to a quart—used to thicken it, with ground clove for spice, and you have a *Rusk Pudding*.

Add Rice which has been previously boiled in milk, to the custard, for a *Rice Pudding*, or a little *Sago* or *Tapioca*, well soaked or boiled, for a still farther variety. *Hominy* well boiled, or grated *Sweet Corn* too, make puddings which some are fond of. A pudding which we particularly like, is made by taking very thin slices of bread buttered thinly, putting a layer of this at the bottom of a dish, then a layer of apple sliced thin, another layer of bread, and so on till you have enough, then pour a custard made as first directed, over the whole, and put it in the oven. Or for *Bird's Nest Pudding*, take small tart apples, pare and core, put them in the pudding dish and pour the custard over.

The proportion of eggs may be increased or diminished in any of these puddings, according to the supply, and raisins or West India currants can be added or not at the pleasure of the cook. All of these puddings should be baked very slowly, and not suffered to boil in the oven. Sweet cream, with sugar, and if wished, a little nutmeg added, makes the best sauce for any of these. Or thicken boiling water with a little flour, add a small lump of butter, sugar, salt and spice, and either lemon juice or lemon essence and vinegar, and you have a good, plain sauce.

Ohio Cultivator.

FAIR WIND.

O who can tell that never sailed
Along the glassy seas,
How fresh and welcome breaks the morn
That ushers in a breeze!
'Fair wind! Fair wind!' slow, aloft
All hands delight to cry,
As leaping through the parted waves,
The good ship makes reply.

While fore and aft, all stanch and tight
She spreads her canvas wide,
The captain walks his realm, the deck,
With more than monarch's pride;
For well he knows the sea bird's wings,
So swift and sure to-day,
Will waft him many a league to-night
In triumph on his way.

Then welcome to the rushing blast
That stirs the waters now—
Ye white plume heralds of the deep
Make music round her prow!
Good sea-room in the roaring gale
Let stormy trumpets blow;
But chain ten thousand fathoms down
The sluggish calm below.

THE INDIA RUBBER TREE.

From a volume lately published in New York, by G. P. Putnam, entitled "Scenes and Adventures on the Banks of the Amazon," we take the following account of that strange tropical production, the India Rubber tree:

A number of blacks bearing long poles on their shoulders, thickly strung with India rubber shoes, also attracted our attention. These are for the most part manufactured in the interior, and are brought down the river for sale by the natives. It has been estimated that at least two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes are annually exported from the province, and the number is constantly on the increase.

A few words here respecting the tree itself, and the manufacture of the shoes, may not be out of place.

The tree (Siphilla Elastica) is quite peculiar in its appearance, and sometimes reaches the height of eighty and even a hundred feet. The trunk is perfectly round, rather smooth, and protected by a bark of light color. The leaves grow in clusters of three together, are thin, and of an ovate form, and are from ten to fourteen inches in length. The centre leaf of the cluster is always the longest.

This remarkable tree bears a curious fruit, of the size of a peach, which, although not very palatable, is eagerly sought after by different animals—it is separated into three lobes, which contain each a small black nut. The trees are tapped in the same manner that New Englanders tap maple trees. The trunk having been perforated, a yellowish liquid, resembling cream, flows out, which is caught in small clay cups, fastened to the tree. When these become full, their contents are emptied into large earthen jars, in which the liquid is kept until desired for use.

The operation of making the shoes is simple as it is interesting. Imagine yourself, dear reader, in one of the sering groves of Brazil. Around you are numbers of good-looking natives, of low stature and olive complexions. All are variously engaged. One is stirring with a long wooden stick the contents of a cauldron, placed over a pile of blazing embers. This is the liquid as it was taken from the rubber tree. Into this a wooden "last" covered with clay and having a handle, is plunged. A coating of liquid remains. You will perceive that another native then takes the "last," and holds it in the smoke arising from the ignition of a species of palm fruit, for the purpose of causing the glutinous substance to assume a dark color. The "last" is then plunged again into the cauldron, and this process is repeated, as in dipping candles, until the coating is of the required thickness. You will, moreover, notice a number of Indian girls engaged in making various impressions, such as flowers &c., upon the surface of the soft rubber, by means of their thumb nails, which are especially pared and cultivated for this purpose. After the final operation, the shoes are placed in the sun to harden, and large numbers of them may be seen laid out on mats in exposed situations. The aboriginal name of the rubber is caluchu, from which the formidable word of *caoutchouc* is derived.

SCIENCE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE

A variety of interesting and important papers were read before the American Scientific Association, during its late session at Cleveland. William H. Thomas, Esq., of Cincinnati, read an essay, which discussed the indications of weather, as shown by animals, insects, and plants; and was full of facts, many of them new, and of scientific explanations of themselves. Birds, it asserts, invariably show, by the way they build their nests, whether a season is to be windy or otherwise. If the former, they thatch their nests, between the twigs and lining. If the latter, they omit these precautions. If a dry season is in prospect, they build in open places. If a wet one, they choose sheltered spots. A careful observation of these peculiarities will afford, Mr. Thomas says, a certain criterion, early in spring, of the coming weather.

Snails also reveal, by their habits, whether rain may be expected or not. Several species of these animals invariably ascend the stems of plants two days before a rain, in order to place themselves on a leaf there to imbibe the water, for they never drink.—One species have tubercles that rise from their bodies generally ten days before a rain, there being a pore at the end of each tubercle to imbibe the water. Others grow yellowish white just before a rain, returning to a darker color after rain. Locusts also foretell rain by sheltering themselves under the leaves of trees, and in hollows and trunks, as soon as, by the changes in the atmosphere, they discover that rain is impending. Most leaves of trees are also barometers, for, if a rain is to be light, they turn up so as to receive their fill of water, while, for a long rain, they double so as to conduct the water away.

Another member, Professor Brooklesby, of Hartford, read a paper describing a spring near his residence, whose waters rose invariably before a rain. He suggested that the diminished atmospheric pressure which precedes a rain was a cause of the phenomenon, and recommended that observations should be made over the whole country, to ascertain whether the phenomenon was general or only exceptional. It would be curious if the former could be established, and not less useful than curious, for, if nature has made every spring a natural barometer, the fact will be of benefit to know.

☞Queer people for amusement in Greenland. They have a play in which every body pulls his neighbor's nose, and the harder it is drawn upon, the louder the sufferer is expected to laugh. They sit down to bear's meat, and drink a couple of quarts of grease. For fun and luxury, you must walk up north.

ADVERTISEMENT.—If Nicholas will meet Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, he will hear of something to his advantage.—*Punch.*

Punch also says, Nicholas rules the *serfs* but Britannia the waves.

A Settler.

A Western man, and an Eastern man, indortook to tell lies for a wager, (half a gallon of brandy.)

The person that told the most improbable story, to win the liquor. It was arranged that the Eastern man should open the contest.—He began by stating the following singular occurrence:

'I was standing on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and looking upon the stream I saw a strange looking craft coming down, and I concluded to wait until it came opposite to me. In a short time it floated down to where I was standing, and I discovered that three men, and three women were on board of it.—One of the men was blind, another without arms, and the third had no clothes on. The blind man looked down and saw a half dollar piece at the bottom of the river, the man without arms reached down and picked it up, and the one that was naked took it from him and put it in his pocket.'

The western man fainted, and when he recovered, bought the liquor. He was so terribly shocked that he has never told a lie since.

☞The Richmond Enquirer recently published an advertisement of a gentleman, to sell his property, a portion of which was slaves, because he wished to spend the balance of his days as a missionary! What eminent piety!

☞A cotemporary calculates that he should own by this time, a row of three story brick houses; for he avers that for the last five years, he has never come home a night, without a brick in his hat.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Henry S. Knapp,

MONTROSE, PA., with *Roe, Woodruff & Carter*, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 178 Washington street, between Courtandt and Dey streets, *New York*.

Miller & Fowler,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office No. 44 Clarke street, *Chicago, Ill.*

Lines & Reynolds,

TAILORS. Shop in the room over G. R. Hawley's Store, near the Franklin Hotel, *Montrose, Pa.*

Pacific Hotel,

GREENWICH STREET, (near Broadway,) *New York*. Salisbury & Co., Proprietors. In the vicinity of the principal steamboat landings.

Thomas Ingstrum.

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Clothing, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., *Susquehanna Depot, Pa.*

Bentley & Fitch,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.*
B. S. BENTLEY. L. F. FITCH.

A. & E. Baldwin,

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, &c., on Turnpike street, *Montrose*, Pa.

John Groves,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Shop under Searle's Hotel, Maine street, *Montrose, Pa.*

D. D. Hinds,

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE. Office in in the rear of Wilson's Store, *Montrose, Pa.*

J. Colsten,

DEALER IN STOVES, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, *Lodersville*, near Great Bend Depot. December 4.

M. C. Tyler,

INTERESTED with I. L. HUNT, Importer of and Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Springs, &c., No. 215 Pearl street, *New York*, where his Mercantile friends, in this and other counties, are kindly invited, and earnestly solicited to call and purchase.

L. P. Hinds,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Susquehanna, Pa.* Office on Maine street, one door east of Lenheim's.

Frazier & Case,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office on Turnpike street, one door East of Post's Store, *Montrose, Pa.*

C. M. Simmons,

BOOOT AND SHOE MAKER, over A. Baldwin's Harness Shop, Turnpike street, *Montrose.*

Albert Chamberlin,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Justice of the Peace; over I. L. Post & Co's Store, *Montrose.*

Wm. H. Jessup,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COMMISSIONER of DEEDS, for the State of New York, will attend to all business entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity. Office on Public Square, occupied by Hon. Wm. Jessup.

Abel Turrell,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoneware, Glassware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Musical Instruments, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Liquors, Perfumery, Mirrors, Stationery, Brushes, Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c.

B. R. Lyons & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Flour, and Hardware, *Lanesboro, Pa.*

F. B. Chandler,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Books and Stationery, etc., Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

Patrick & Dimock,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office No. 4 Owego street, *Montrose, Pa.*

I. L. Post & Co.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, Flour, etc., corner of Turnpike street and Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

J. Lyons & Son.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Groceries, Books, etc.; also, carry on the *Book Binding* business—Public Avenue, *Montrose, Pa.*

Bentley & Read,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Perfumery, &c.—Foot of Public Avenue, *Montrose.*

Sayre, Bentley & Perkins,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, etc. Office at Sayre's Store, Public Avenue; Manufactory at the Eagle Foundry, Foot of Cherry street, *Montrose, Pa.*

William & William H. Jessup,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.* Practice in Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne counties.

William W. Smith & Co.,

CABINET MAKERS. They keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Shop and Ware Rooms at the foot o Maine street, *Montrose, Pa.*

Rockwell, Winton & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in *Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, &c. &c.*, No. 20 Courtlandt street, *New York*, (up stairs.)
E. B. ROCKWELL. J. HOWARD. W. W. WINTON.

Franklin Fraser,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, *Montrose, Pa.*, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to him in the county of Susquehanna. Conveyancing and writing of all kinds will be done neatly, and charges moderate. He will also attend to the prosecution of claims of soldiers, their widows and heirs, against the United States Government, for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c. May be found at all hours at the office formerly occupied by J. T. Richards, Esq., north of the Court House. 1489y1

Clover and Timothy Seed.

FOR sale at J. C. LEE'S Store
MONTROSE DEPOT.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED for sale at Montrose, Feb 10.] WILSON & Co.

STOVE AND TIN WARE DEPOT.

A. L. WEBSTER & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the people of Susquehanna county and vicinity that they have opened an establishment as above, and in Montrose, at the old stand of Sayre & Webster, one door north of the *Montrose Democrat* office, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of *STOVES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON WARE*, &c., all of which they will sell as low as the same can be bought in this county, or in Northern Pennsylvania. Among the assortment of Stoves can be found the following, besides others too numerous to mention:

N. Y. & Erie Air-tight, for wood.
Mohawk Elevated Oven
Forest Queen.
Keystone State for wood or coal,
Modern Troy.
Bay Stait; for wood.
Eastern Iron Witch, improved, for wood.
Flat Top Premium.

Also, Parlor, Office, and Shop Stoves, Hot-air Furnaces, for heating public buildings, churches, hotels, private houses, &c. Stove trimmings Tin-ware and stove pipe furnished at wholesale as low as they can be bought at the East.

All kinds of custom work done on short notice and the most reasonable terms. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for wares.

If you wish to save money, be sure and call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

A. L. WEBSTER & CO.
Montrose, September 14. 1402y1

FIRE! FIRE!

TWO tremendous fires have broken out at the Steam Mill, where they have been rapidly burning more than two weeks, in spite of all the efforts made by the down town fire company to extinguish or impede their progress. Though they plied their machine with all their power and skill, the greater the effort made to stop the fires the more rapidly they burn, and we have not the least doubt that in spite of all opposition these fires will continue to burn for years, heating iron and steel to forge all kinds of edge tools, ox shoes, horse shoes, carriage irons, and job work of every description. And the proprietor of these fires would inform the public that for the past year, ending the 18t of February he has done the edge tool work in Hawley's shop on Maine street. He now keeps a first rate stock of all kinds, and pledges himself to use no other. And for shoe corks, instead of the rotten American steel and Sweed's iron, he uses the best of German and English Blister and cast-steel. The German and English Blister costs 16 and cast-steel 22 cts. per pound, and American steel only 7 cents; yet he charges no more for shoeing than those who use the American steel and Sweed's iron toe corks. All work will be done with neatness to order, and warranted. Now, if you wish to save 20 per cent. call on D. H. HICKOK.
April 5.

Time Changed!

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 28, 1853, the Mail Passenger train will leave Scranton at 11 A. M.
Arrived at Great Bend at 1.50 P. M.

Connecting with the day express trains East and West on the N. Y. & E. R. R.

Return will leave Great Bend on the arrival of the Day Express from New York at Dunkirk, and arrive at Scranton at 5.55 P. M.

A Freight Train with Passenger Car attached will leave Scranton at 5.30 A. M. Arrive at Great Bend at 9.30 A. M., connecting with the Mail Passenger Train bound East on the N. Y. & E. R. R.

Returning, will leave Great Bend at 3.00 P. M. and arrive at Scranton 5.40 P. M. Passenger taking this train will arrive in New York early in the evening.

Stages will be in waiting on the arrival of passenger trains at Scranton, to Convey passengers to Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia via. the Reading Railroad, Easton and all other intermediate places.

The trains we connect with arrive and depart from New York and Dunkirk as follows:

Day Express arrives at New York at 9.24 P. M. and departs from do. at 7. A. M.

Same train arrives at Dunkirk 11.25 P. M. and departs from do. at 4.45 A. M.

Mail Passenger train arrives at New York 7.36 P. M., and departs from do. at 8.15 A. M.

Same train arrives at Dunkirk 5.30 P. M. departs from do. 9.30 A. M.

D. H. DOTTERER, Superintendent.
Scranton Nov. 28, 1852. 10

New York City INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE 9 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL, IN CASH AND APPROVED SECURITIES, $500,000.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

A. Q. Stebbins, 113 Broad street; Peter C. Baker, 1 Spruce Street; Girard Bancker, 118 Broadway; Thomas Andrews, 136 Cedar street; Samuel G. Soudmayd, 377 West street; Albert L. Conklin 810 Greenwich stee; James A. Crosby, 113 Broadway; Chas. Lent, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; Lambert C. Hall, Chicago, Ill.; I. Smith Hobbie, Rochester, N. Y.; William W. Leland New York; Peter R. Roach, 128 Bank street; Stanton S. Bell, corner West and Laight streets; John L. Deen, 78 Water street; D. Van Wart, 118 Broadway; Horatio N. Gallup, corner West and Barrow streets; Peter H. Foster, corner Gansevoort and West; Reuben Ross Jr., 48 Eighth Avenue; Stephen Cromwell, Camden, N. Y.; Albia Wadleigh, Philadelphia; Dextar B. Bristain, 49 Water street; Samuel Sinclair, Tribune Buildings; Samuel B. Shaw, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROYAL CHAMBERLIN, President.
CHARLES C. CLARKE, Secretary.
CHARLES L. BROWN, Agent, Montrose, Pa.

"Some things can be done as well as others"

THE Subscriber having purchased the Chair manufactory of A. W. Greenwood, in Harford, is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Chairs at reduced prices, of good materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Among the different kinds I will mention

Boston Rockers, (improved style,) all kinds of fancy and Windsor chairs, Flag Seats, Settees, &c., &c.

☞All Work warranted to give satisfaction for five years.

☞Merchantable Produce taken in exchange for work, but NO CREDIT! JAS. JOHNSTON.
Harford, April 5.

MONTROSE DEPOT.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.

HAVING purchased the establishment of Isaac L. Post & Co. at the Montrose Depot, would respectfully inform his friends that he will keep constantly on hand, at the lowest prices, a well selected stock of goods.

Lime, Salt, and Plaster can be had cheap, as well as Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Nails, &c., in exchange for Grain and all kinds of produce, at the best prices. 1000 cords Hard Wood wanted.
Montrose Depot, Feb. 2, 1854.

Lanesboro Sash, Blind, and Door Factory.

THE subscriber will furnish at the Shop of Newell & Brothers, Doors, Sash, and Blinds. Turning on hand and furnished to order. Lumber kiln-dried, and workmen unsurpassed by any in the country.—Orders addressed to me will receive prompt attention. Good Pine Lumber and Country Produce taken in exchange for the above. Terms, ready pay.
Lanesboro, Feb. 6. S. A. LYONS.

STEAM GRIST AND SAW MILL.

POST BROTHERS having purchased the above establishment, will keep constantly on hand *Superfine and Fine Flour, Corn Meal of superior quality, also Chop and Bran* at the lowest cash prices.—Custom work will be done with despatch, and in all cases *warranted*. 1381tf
Montrose, July, 1853.

Fruit Trees at Very Low Prices.

THE subscribers being obliged to remove a portion of their stock, offer Apple trees, three to five years old, including a large number of excellent varieties, at fifteen dollars per hundred, or one hundred and twenty-five dollars per thousand.

Also, Pear and other fruit and ornamental trees at greatly reduced prices.

For Catalogue &c., address
PARSONS & CO.
13m1 Flushing near New York.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 75 acres, in Dimock township; about 20 acres improved, a Log House thereon and well watered.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms by making something of a payment down. For more particulars, enquire of John Young near the premises, or of William Chamberlin, Towanda, Pa.

Insolvent's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth and the said Court have appointed Monday the 17th day of April next for a hearing upon the facts contained in his petition or application. AMOS BAKER.
March 6. 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Great Rush for the New Goods at Eaton's.

ONE PRICE STORE!

THE largest and cheapest stock of Fancy Domestic and Staple Goods ever brought into Susquehanna county. One hundred cases Dry Goods, comprising in part as follows:

Rich Changeable Silks,	Fashionable Silk and Satin Stripe (Bonnets,
Plaid do	French Plumes,
Black do	200 pieces Bonnet Ribbons,
Chintz Bonnet do	100 pcs. Fancy Dress do.
Barnet Satins	Velvet Brass Cornets,
All wool De Laines,	Fur de a cole's Velvets,
Parisian do	Fifty Bay State Shawls,
Plaid de Coss,	Cashmere do
Ombrie de Berges,	Brocha do
English Merinoes,	Silk do
Paramatta's	Gloves, Hosiery, etc.
Lyonese Cashs,	Cloths, Cassimeres,
Coburgs,	Vestings,
French chan'lie de Beige,	Plannels,
Embroidered Robes,	Wool Blankets,
Ginghams and Prints,	Tweeds,
Scotch Plaids,	Jeans,
White Goods,	Denims,
Wrought Chimizettes,	Damask Sheeting,
Collars,	Linen do
do Muslin Edgings,	Irish Linens,
do Cambrick do	Black Muslins,
do Linen do	Etc. etc.

Larford, Oct. 6. EATON & CO.

REMOVAL

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscriber wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public to his very large assortment of STOVES at his new Store Room in *Lodersville*, next to L. S. Lenheim's store, and near the Gt. Bend Depot. He has, in addition to his former large variety of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, many *new patterns*, some of which are

St. Nicholas,	*Peach Branch,*	*Fire Clipper,*
Modern Troy,	*Mohawk,*	*Medallion,*
Orient,	*Black Warrior,*	*Oak, Egg Stove,*

Which, together with his former stock, will perhaps be the most extensive and varied assortment of well selected stoves in the county.

Clinton Stoves, well furnished, at low prices.

☞All articles in his line kept on hand and made to order as usual, and orders received at his old stand in Great Bend. JOHN COLSTEN.
Lodersville and Great Bend, Nov., 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My friends, one and all, I would have you to know
That I'm ready to serve you at Montrose Depot.
I have Nails and Tobacco, Coffee and Rice,
Salt, Saleratus, Saltpetre and Spice—
Ginger and Cloves, Cream of Tartar and Candles,
Gloves, Cassimeres, Vestings, selected for dandies;
I have Nutmegs, Molasses, Alspice and Teas,
With Ribbons and Tippets, the ladies to please;
Pins, Needles and Fish-hooks, with plenty of soap,
Starch, Butcher-knives, Bootees, Rat-traps and Rope,
Currycombs, Coffee-mills, Ticking and Wicking,
Coal-hods and Crackers, with Wafers for Sticking;
Pepper-sauce, Writing Books, Raisins and Snuff—
But perhaps, on the whole, we have said quite enough.
The half can't be told, so just step in and see
For yourselves, at the store of your friend
J. C. LEE.
Montrose Depot, Feb. 9.

NEW FIRM IN SPRINGVILLE.

THE undersigned having entered into a copartnership in the mercantile business, at the old stand of S. S. Grover., to be conducted and carried on under the name and style of McMillan & Park, respectfully beg leave to inform the public that *GOODS* of every description will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or any kind of produce. It is our settled determination to sell as cheap or a little cheaper than any other house in the country. We are determined to keep a good assortment, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES McMILLAN.
Springville, May, 2. A. PARK, jun.

Buffalo Robes.

A CHOICE lot just received, and offered low by SCOTT, JOHNSTON & CO.

Shawls! Shawls!

A CHOICE lot of Wool Long Shawls very cheap by SCOTT, JOHNSTON & CO.
Springville, December 3.

Notice to the Public.

HAVING just returned from New York I wish to call the attention of my old customers, and of the public in general, to my

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which being bought with cash at the lowest prices and wishing to sell principally for the same, I will offer them at greatly reduced prices.

Cocheco Prints, warranted fast colors, for only 8 cents a yard. Good Brown Sugar, 18 pounds for one dollar. Boonton Nails, acknowledged by all to be the best Nail in use, $5,50 per keg. Hats and Caps, Boots and shoes, Buffalo Robes of all prices, all wool De Laines, Cashmeres, Parametias, Dress Silk, Silk Velvet, &c. Mouslin De Laines, 1 shilling per yard, Satin Bonnets and Moleskin Hats, Broche Shawls, Double Long shawls, Thibet do., selling at inconceivably low prices. I can safely warrant perfect satisfaction to all who will give me a call.
Lanesboro, Apr. 5, 1854. S. A. LYONS.

CLOCKS—good time keepers, only one dollar.
S. A. LYONS.
Lanesboro, Apr. 5.

WANTED—1000 Hides, for which the highest price will be paid. S. A. LYONS.
Lanesboro, Apr. 5.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods, at my store. S. A. LYONS.
Lanesboro, April 5.

New Line of Mail Stages,

FROM

KIRKWOOD TO MONTROSE.

STAGES will leave Kirkwood, passing through Cortlandt