Farmer's Column.

EXECREMENTS OF POULTRY.

Poultry dung is one of the most powerful manures; and is, therefore, worthy of greater consideration than is generally bestowed upon its collection, especially as it so soon decomposes, and consequently loses so much ammonia; and it would lose a still greater quantity of that gas, did the execrements not dry quickly, and thus prevent a further decomposition of the urea. The strongest are those of pigeons and domestic fowls—a fact easily explained by the circumstauce of their living chiefly upon grain, insects and worms, while eat grass also. That we may lose none of ammonia developed during the putrefaction of poultry-dung, we would do well to strew the yard and house in which they are kept, with soil abundant in humus, for then the ammonia of the manure will be combined with the humic acid of the earth. The strewing of the ground with sand, sawdust, &c., as commonly practiced, is in this point of view, of no use whatever.

The execrements of pigeons were carefully examined by Sir Humphrey Davy, and Sprengel. Davy found in 100 parts by weight, 23 parts of substances, soluble in water, consisting of urae, urate of ammonia, common salt, and some others. According to the latter, pigeon-dung half a year old contained only 16 per cent. of bodies soluble in water, consisting of very little urea, but of a large proportion of carbonate, sulphate, and humate of ammonia, common salt, and sulphate of potash. The other 84 parts insoluble in water consisted of coarse silicous sand, silica, phosphate of lime and magnesia, traces of alumina, and oxides of manganese and iron. The abundance of soluble substances explains the quick effect of pigeon-dung, and also shows us once more the great value of mineral manure.

When the droppings of gesse come in contact with the grass in pastures, they destroy it in a short time, so that farmers do not readily allow geese to have access to pastures not to mention that, when the herbage is rendered foul by the execrements of these poultry, it becomes loathsome to other animals, The speedy injury inflicted on plants by goose-dung is occasioned partly by the uric acid it contains, and partly by the ammonia which is so soon generated and developed on decomposition. When rain happens to fall, these caustic substances are diluted, and grass grows the best in the place where the execrements lay, as may be seen in any goose pasture.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

NOTHING TO DO.

The New England Farmer says:

We have for several years known an elderly farmer whose fields are level and well adapted to the use of the mowing-machine, but who could not surmount the idea that machinery is a plague on the farm. So, at early dawn he was bent over the scythe on his broad acres, until he has acquired a bend in his back that no medicant can cure. This year the pressure was tco strong for him.—He heard the clack of machinery all about him, and saw his neighbors clearing their fields at the rate of two acres to his one. He could stand it no longer. A machine was purchased and proved a good one; and now he may be seen early in the morning under his beautiful trees, feeding the poultry, or slowly following his fine cows as they nibble the sweet grass on the roadside, on their way to pasture. He is in no hurry; not he. He sits twice as long at the breakfast table as he did last year, and thinks the food tastes better than it did then. He rises early, to be sure, and his practised eye scans everything, and sees that all is right. The horses are hitched to the machine about nine, and, *presto*, before twelve there is as much grass down as all hands can take care of. He thinks he can earn more in the time which he has to bestow upon his stock and his care of little things, than he ever did in the mowing field. Indeed, it seems, he says, as if he had "nothing to do.".

GRASS FIELDS.

It is often a serious loss when fields in wheat the previous season, and seeded down with the view to remain in grass for several years, prove on examination, that the grass seed either from dry weather or other causes has very imperfectly taken.

The usual rotation, which requires each field to be plowed in its turn, or as it may be required, is seriously interfered with by such a mishap.

In these cases, we would advise a few quarts of grass seed to be sown to the acre on the surface, while the frosts of spring have left it comparatively open, and when the ground becomes dry enough to pass over the roller. This will cover the seed, and very often cause it to grow and vegetate beautifully, avoiding the necessity of plowing up the field.—*Farm Journal.*

PROPAGATING THE CURRANT.

The best way to cut off in the early spring before the buds swell, the growth of the last year, close to the wood; make the cuttings one foot long; remove all the eyes except some three or four at the top of the cutting, to prevent suckers; then place it compactly in good sandy soil to half its depth, or six inches, and by good care in one year it will be sufficiently established for transplanting. It should always be cultivated in the form of small brush trees, and by a skilful hand can be easily made to assume a handsome pyramidal or espalier form. All superfluous wood should be carefully pruned out every winter, and the plant invigorated with a rich manure in the spring. The currant or gooseberry can hardly be over-fed.—*Pardee.*

OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

A writer in the New England *Farmer* gives the following account of his experience in renovating old orchards: "I have had two farms with two old orchards where the trees were on the decline. One of them I plowed and trimed off the old and decayed branches, and left the young sprouts to grow, and in the course of six years I had some quite thrifty trees. On the last farm I have adopted another course—that is, I have put in hogs through the spring summer and fall, and I find a saving in expense in keeping, and the advantage to my trees far greater than anything I could do with the plow. They not only dig around the roots of the trees, but eat the apples that drop, and destroy the worms."

ASHES.—Take especial care of all the ashes made on your place. Don't permit them to be exposed to the weather, but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart loads of marsh river mud, muck, or peat, will convert the whole into good manure. A hogshead or two of soapsuds would do the same thing—therefore, among your other savings, save and utilize them.

☞ Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep.—FRANKLIN.

Wise and Otherwise.

☞ A Judge and counsellor being upon indifferent terms, a client of the counsel's making his appearance at the bar with his jaw terribly swollen, the judge remarked:

"Mr ——, this client of yours would make an excellent counsellor, he's all jaw," which set the court in a roar of laughter at the counsellor.

On silence being again restored, the counsellor then remarked:

"My lord, I think he would make a better judge, for his jaw is all on one side."

The retort turned the laugh against the judge, and from that day they were on the best terms of friendship.

☞ One of the waiters in the Pnoenix Hotel at Lexington, Ky., describes his experience with the rebel officers who tarried there during Bragg's invasion He says: "Eb'ry one ob dem made his own money, and dey was very free wid it, coz dey know'd it didn't cost nuffin. One gentleman gave me five dollars for brackin' his boots, and I tole him he was very kine; but if it was all the same to him I'd rather hab a dime. He told me den I was a Yankee nigger, and dia'nt gib me nuffin."

☞ The ceremony of tying the nuptial knot is very much simplified in the Hoosier State, as the following scene will show:

"What is your name?" demanded the justice.

"Matty."

"What is yours, Miss?"

"Polly."

"Matty, do you love Polly?"

"No mistake."

"Polly, do you love Matty?"

"Well I reckon."

"Well then," concludes the official dignity,

"I pronounce you man and wife,
All the days of your life."

☞ Douglass Jerrold is our authority for the following "Description of a Storm at Sea by a Young Lady:" "the sun went down like a ball of dull fire in the midst of smearing clouds of red currant jam. Every wave was suddenly as big and high as Primrose Hill. The cords of the ship snapped like bad stay-laces? No best Genoa velvet was ever blacker than the firmament, and not even the voices of the ladies calling for the stewardess were heard above the orchestral crashing of the elements.

HAD HIM THERE.—"You can't make a jewel out of a pig's ear, anyhow," said an anquaintance to our friend Sykes, the other day, during a discussion as to the merits of an individual for a certain official position.

"Yes, I can," returned S. "You just let me box yours, and if you don't have an *ear-ring*, then I'll sell out, that's all?"

Acquaintance dropped the subject.

☞ Old Parson Rives, down Tenne see, was sent out by conference to preach to the negroes in a distant part of the State. He was a man of very dark complexion. Meeting one of the saucy overseers, the Parson said to him. "Perhaps you do not know me I am Mr. Rives, the negro preacher." "Oh, yes," said the fellow, "I knowed you was a nigger, but I didn't know you was a preacher."

☞ A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady for the purpose of collecting a small debt. Not recollecting the amount, he promised to send his bill that evening. The woman supposing that he meant his son William replied, "Oh, la! our Sal never set up with any one yit; but Bill's a clever boy, and they may build a fire in the other room."

☞ Here is an interesting scrap from the prayer of a man who was in the habit of filling the breaks in his petition with the syllable, *er*; "O Lord, we pray for our poor brother, who has lived for more than ten years on the Lord's side-er. and has one foot in the grave-er and the other all but-er."

☞ "What can a man do," said a green one, "when the sheriff is seen coming up to him with a writ in his hand?"

"Apply the remedy," said the knowing one with a shrug.

"Remedy! what kind of a remedy?"

"The *heeling* remedy, you goose—run"

☞ "I'll teach you to play pitch and t. I'll flog you for an hour. I will. "Father," instan replied the incorrigible, as he ballanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss with you to make it two hoursor nothing!"

☞ Prentice of the Louisville Journal, has a son in the rebel army. A friend meeting him in Dixie, on his way to Louisville, asked him what he should say to his family. He replied, "tell father that I am fat, saucy, ragged and rebellious"

"Any-'ting bite you, dare?" inquired one Dutchman of another, while angling.

"No, not'ting at all."

"Vell!" returned the other, "not'ting bite me too."

☞ A widow who had just lost her husband, was weeping bitterly for the dear departed. A friend tried to console her 'No, no," said the fair mourner, 'let me have my cry out; after that I shan't think anything about it"

☞ "Mynher, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" I do not, really." "Well I will tell you. Dor reason we call our boy Hans is—it is his name."

☞ How to get Ink our of Linen.—Jerk an editor out of his shirt.

☞ "Are you not afraid your wife wife will get married again, when you die?"

"I hope she may, as there will then be one man in the world who will know how to pity me.

☞ Among the condition of sale by an Irish auctioneer, was the following; "The highest bidder to be the purchaser, unless some gentleman bids more.

☞ The editor of the *Lawrence American*, having enlisted in the nine months' quota publishes a portrait of his editorial substitute, while absent in the war. It looks very much like a pair of scissors!

☞ A western editor is so hard put to for paper that he has been obliged to sell his last shirt in order to supply his paper manufacturer with rags.

☞ A shoemaker must be hard up for air when he has to breathe his *last*, and die to *boot*.

☞ These are *stirring* times, as the woman said to the pot of hasty pudding,

☞ Our brave volunteers must have had a hearty laugh when they captured Snicker's gap.

☞ Why is a minister like a locomotive?—We have to look out for him when the bell rings.

☞ Idleness is the mint to coin mischief.

TO TRAVELERS.

DAILY LINE OF STAGES!

FROM

Tunkhannock to Pittston,

CONNECTING with STAGES running to and from Wtlkes-Barre, and all other points, from Pittston. Also, with stages running to and from Towanda, Laceyville, Meshoppen, Montrose and other oints, from Tunkhannock.

NONE BUT GOOD HORSES,
AND
CAREFUL AND OBLIGING DRIVERS

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Extra Horses and Carriages constantly on hand,

FORWARD PASSENGERS

from Tunkhannock to Springville, Mehoopany and all other points off the line of regular Stage route.

J. RITTERSPAUGH, Proprietor.

Tunkhannock, September, 18, 1861.

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME

ON and after Monday, November 25th 1861, Trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave	Great Bend at	7:20 A. M.
	New Milford	7:39 "
	Montrose	8:00 "
	Hopbottom	8:23 "
	Nicholson	8:40 "
	Factoryville	9 04 "
	Abington	9:20 "
	SCRANTON	10:00 "
	Moscow	10:41 "
	Gouldsboro	11:07 "
	Tobyhanna	11:20 "
	Stroudsburg	12.32 P. M.
	Water Gap	12:46 "
	Columbia	1:00 "
	Delaware	1:25 "
	Hope (Philadelphia connection)	1:35 "
	Oxford	1:53 "
	Washington	2:10 "
	Junction	2:32 "
Arrive at	New York	5:30 "
	Philadelphia	6:50 "

MOVING NORTH.

Leave	New York from foot of Courtland Street	8:00 A. M.
	Pier No. 2, North River,	7:00 "
	Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot	7:10 "
Leave	Junction	11:15 "
	Washington	11:33 "
	Oxford	11:50 "
	Hope (Philadelphia connection)	12:14 P. M.
	Delaware	12:43 "
	Columbia	1:00 "
	Water Gap	1:16 "
	Stroudsburg	1:30 "
	Tobyhanna	2:42 "
	Gouldsboro	2:55 "
	Moscow	3.17 "
	SCRANTON	4:10 "
	Abington	4:40 "
	Factoryville	4:56 "
	Nicholson	5:16 "
	Hopbottom	5:38 "
	Montrose	6:00 "
	New Milford	6:21 "
Arrive at	Great Bend	6:40 "

☞ These Trains connect at Great Bend with the Night Express Trains both East and West on the New York and Erie, and at Scranton with Trains on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, for Pittston, Kingston and Wilkesbarre; and the Train moving South connects at Junction with Trains for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

Passengers to and from New York change cars a Junction. To and From Philadelphia, via. B. D. R. R., leave or take cars at Hope.

For Pittston, Kingston and Wilkes-Barre, take L. & B. R. R. cars at Scranton.

For Jessup, Archbald and Carbondale, take Omnibus at Scranton.

ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

MOVING NORTH

Leaves	Scranton	9:50 "
	Abington	10:35 "
	Factoryville	11:00 "
	Nicholson	11:30 "
	Hopbottom	12:05 P. M
	Montrose	12:45 "
	New Milford	1:20 "
Arrives at	Great Bend	1:45 "

MOVING SOUTH

Leaves	Great Bend	2:10 P. M.
	New Milford	2:35 "
	Montrosem	3:05 "
	Hopbotto	3:45 "
	Nicholson	4:15 "
	Factoryville	5:13 "
	Abington	5:40 "
Arrives at	Scranton	6:30 "

This Train leaves Scranton after the arrival of the Train from Kingston, and connects at Great Bend with the Day Express Trains both East and West on New York and Erie.

JOHN BRISBIN, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office,
Scranton, Nov. 25, 1861.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and also J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS. Olive tar is a thin, transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Catarrh. Also for Diptheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons which I will send to any one *free by mail.*

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THE STIMULATING ONGUENT AND INVIGORATOR will restore hair to the bald head, give new life and restore to original color gray hair cause red hair to grow dark. Is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE!

in from three to six weeks. This article is the onln one of the kind used by the French, and in Londoy and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair Applied according to directions, it will turu RED or light hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft. smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable articl. in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

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Apply to or address HORACE WOOD
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NEW GOODS!

TERMS: POSITIVELY READY PAY.

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At least 20 PER CENT LESS

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Nicholson Depot,

Oct. 30th, 1861.

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Daily Line OF STAGES,

to and from Factoryville Depot, leaving his hotel at 6 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Factoryville in time for Trains to

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and PHILADELPHIA.

Returning, leaves Factoryville on the arrival of the New York, Philadelphia and Accommodation Train from Great Bend, arriving in Tunkhannock at 7 o'clock, p. m.

N. B.—All Express matter, packages and goods will be conveyed to and from the Depot, at reasonable rates; the proprietor holding himself responsible for the safe delivery of all such entrusted to his care.

Towanda stage arrives at this hotel at 12 o'clock, m. Returning, leaves at 3 o'clock, p m

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Persons wishing to be called for at their residences will be accommodated by leaving their names at the hotel of the proprietor.

Horses and Carriages in readiness to forward passengerf at all times.

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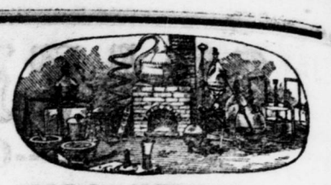

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Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove, as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

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Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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—AND—

Provision STORE!

The Subscriber has opened a Grocery and Provision Store in the Store Room, formerly occupied by Thos. Osterhout, in the borough of Tunkhannock and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of such articles as are usually sold in such an establishment. He intends to deal in none but good goods and to dispose of them at just so small advance upon cost as it is possible for any man to do with safety to himself—being willing to share in these "hard times" the profits with his customers. Any one wishing to purchase any of the following articles, will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Kerosene, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Saleratus, Sal Soda, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Raisins, Cream of Tartar,

Pork, White Fish, Mackerel, Trout, Nails, Glass, Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Apples, Vinegar, Starch, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Ink, Paper, Envelopes,

Pocket Books, Money Purses, Spool Thread, Linen Thread, Sewing Silk, Buttons, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Shawl Pins, Watch Guards, Buck Skin, Cotton, Silk, and Lisle thread Gloves,

Cotton and Woolen Socks and Hose, Suspenders, Spectacles, Tobacco Boxes, Coarse, Fine, Dress and Circle Combs, Hair Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Soaps, &c., &c.,

Also, a general assortment of custom made Boots and Shoes of the very best quality warranted, Salt by the barrel. Wanted in exchange for goods and for which the highest market price will be paid, Grain of all kinds, Buckwheat Flour, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Honey, Lard, Tallow, Poultry, Paper Rags, Dried Peaches, Beans, Onions, &c.

GEO. LEIGHTON

Tunkhannock Dec. 10, 1862.