

Farmer's Column.

REMARKS ON THE HORSE.

The following excellent remarks on this subject, are by the editor of the N. E. Farmer. They contain a great deal of plain, every day truth, and should be read by every one who has the charge of a horse:

A person who loves the horse who studies his wonderful construction and adaptation to the wants of man, and who feels a new dignity and power when he sits upon a noble charger or has a pair of mettlesome steeds in hand, can alone appreciate a good horse, or know how very few there are worthy of the term. Few persons are aware of the difficulties they must encounter, before they can secure a horse that is of the right size, of the right temperament, one that is elegant in form and action, and capable of great endurance, if a case of necessity should arise to test his power. Unless occupied with some thought or care that is all-engrossing, we never pass a horse without giving him a critical notice, however brief; that notice may be—and we sincerely believe that nine out of ten of them—both in the city and country—are only remarkable for some physical defect, or some dangerous habit alike perilous to both man and beast. They are mean beyond description, compared with what they might be under a proper course of breeding and treatment, they are knock-kneed, have corns, splints, bots, broken wind, canker in the foot, colic, horse distemper, farcy, diabetes, curb, contraction of the foot, fistula, poll-evil, glanders, founder, heaves, mange, rheumatism, ringbone, sand-crack, roaring, get bone, bog and blood spavin, blind staggers, straguary and lockjaw, thrush, wind-galls and warts, and forty other diseases, that oppress and torment the poor animals a thousand times more than all the labor they ought to perform! What a frightful catalogue of diseases, to be visited upon one of the noblest animals—both in structure and disposition—which God has placed in our care, to subserve our wants or gratify our pleasures. Poor brute! Never was another so beset with evil, or treated with so much inhumanity.

There are two principal causes for all this, viz: 1. Breeding from old or diseased animals. 2. The injudicious and harsh treatment which they receive.

It has long been a practice, and is a wide-spread one, to breed from aged and imperfect mares—mares that have been excellent animals, but are full of age and imperfections, that a large proportion of all horses acquire before arriving at the age of twenty years. One, for instance has had crooked knees for ten years, another the spring laid, another a caplock or the heaver. She is past serviceable labor in the field or in the road, and as the kind master is still desirous of making her profitable to him, he turns her over in her old age to the pains of parturition, and just work enough in the plover or cart to pay for her hay and grain. This is done by thousands, who never think that these defects may be entailed upon the progeny of these mares, and thus a race of ill formed, ill mannered and comparatively worthless horses is perpetuated. For the purpose of breeding, the young or middle aged of both sexes should be selected—and these should be of the best form, and possessing as many of the best qualities as can be found in a single animal. When these precautions are observed, we shall have a race of young horses to start with that which will produce the finest animals, under a proper course of management.

The most prolific source of poor horses, is the injudicious, harsh, and very often cruel treatment, which they receive. Colts are put to work too young—pressed to the utmost of their power, both in speed and draft, too frequently, and when fatigued or heated are left in the storm or cold, or a draft, where agues and cramps are contracted, that continue with them through life. They are often urged to turn suddenly and rapidly, which strains or breaks some of the nice organism, as in the case of splint or spavin. They are hampered with unnecessary and injurious harness, such as tight cheek rein and blinkers which leave them with imperfect vision, and their supple limbs tied and tormented into every shape but a natural one.

TOMATOES.

This is one of the most beautiful as well as the most universally liked of all vegetables; its healthy qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be eaten three a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone or with salt or vinegar, or altogether to like advantage, and to the utmost that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthy qualities arise from its slight acidity, in this making it as valuable perhaps as berries, cherries, currants, and similar articles; it is also highly nutritious, but its tendency to keep the bowels free, owing to the seeds which it contains, they acting as mechanical irritants to the inner coating of the bowels. The tomato season ends with the frost. If the vines are pulled up before frost comes, and are hung up in a well ventilated cellar with the "Love Apple" will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm, the knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalids and who are fond of the tomato.—Hall's Journal of Health.

FERTILITY OF WHEAT.

A Mr. A. W. Parker, of Surrey, England, lately instituted a very curious experiment in the management of wheat, of which we give the following abstract: In July, he deposited one kernel of wheat in a common garden pot, in August he divided it into four plants, and in three weeks he again subdivided these into twelve, and so on until November, when the whole number from this one kernel amounted to fifty two, when they were all set in the open soil. In July following, twelve were found to be dead, the remainder in full health. On the 19th of August, the crops were harvested, and the product was an increase of 98,600 grains! How wonderful hardy and prolific is this plant, so indispensable to the comfort and support of man!

SUMMER BEVERAGE.

Here is a recipe for making ginger beer, a very wholesome and refreshing summer beverage: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire add to it two ounces of good ginger, bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to a boil, and continue boiling for about half an hour. Then strain the liquor and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teaspoonful of yeast, to cause the liquor to work.—The beer is now made. After it has worked for two days, strain it, and bottle it for use. Tie down the corks firmly.

TRANSPLANTING—Preserve the root uninjured as much as possible; pare smoothly the ends of those broken. Reset them as soon as may be after taking up; straighten out the small roots; set at the depth of natural growth in good mold, above soil enriched with compost of muck, ashes, and a small part of stable manure.

POSTS HEAVING BY FROST—Where the soil is moist and inclined to heave, dig a hole about two and a half feet deep, and then prepare the post by boring a hole through near the bottom with a 1/2 inch auger, and put a pin through it; and then put a good sized stone at the pin each side.

Wise and Otherwise.

DE COUNTERBAN.

BY LONGSHOREMAN.

Go 'way, you common black man! I see cutting quite a figger. Don't you see I see a counterban? Go 'way you common nigger! Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De pillar ob de nation.

Go 'way, you vulgar white man; I keeps no common 'ciety. I see so bery 'clusive. Go 'way, you every day variety. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De german ob de nation.

I hab de freedom ob de city; I see de guest ob all de nation; 'Cause I see so mighty popular. Will dem, dey call de lotalation. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De pole-star ob de nation.

I dine wid all de hifalutin; I bartake ob de colation. Will all de foreign functionaries, And am bully ob de creation. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De pet lamb ob de nation.

I attend at all de levees, Whar de common folks am s'ighted; Whar counterbans, and Senators, Dey only am invited. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De mainstay ob de nation.

I see de cynosure ob all dar eyes, De Congress, and de Presidential; Golly! I feel as dough I'd bust, I see so full ob de consequential. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De loadstone ob de nation.

Dey's guine to send me to de Russias, To represent de people's; I'll tell 'em all about de hoe cake, De blue-tail fly, de trousers and de scoops. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, And represent de nation.

Dey's guine to send me up to Congress, To bring ob massa in de traces; Dey wants to elevate de white man, By de 'malignation ob de races. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban! And fill de lofty station; De envy ob de white folks, De lubber ob de nation.

The following love songs were written by an inmate of the Utica Lunatic Asylum. They are about as absurd as some of the poems written by college students:

Gaily the tiger cat tuned his guitar, Serending the magpie with feathers and tar; Sweetly he sneezed at her, sourly he sighed "Lady bird, lady bird, will be my bride!" She for the elephant sadly had pined, At a but an ox, then toward she head'd din'd; Carried a photograph close to her heart, Wrapp'd up in lobeaters, bank notes and plum tart; At midnight the rials nuz in de whar, And fought by the light of the grasshopper's tail; The elephant stood on his trunk to take breath, And the tiger eat cozily hugg'd him to death, Then with a cabbage-stalk boldly he wrote, "Come, love, and tread on the tail of my coat; See thy own crocodile whistling for thee." He ground—gave a gurgle—a cold corpse was he!

Lively, lovely, Isaline, Dancin' o'er de moon so green, Freckled is thy new black hair Sparkling through de Spangled air. Sparkling through de dolphins play, Lo! thou skinn' the milky way; Will thou be the mackerel's queen— Lively, lovely Isaline? Mournful croaks the cat serene, How'd the goldfish, mew the frogs, Weep the shrimps, and purr the dogs; All thy pets with rapture say, "Our lady will be wed to-day." But such'though love a fish so green— Blighted, plighted Isaline!

Twinkle, twinkle, little girl, How thy nose is out of curl! Up above thy chin so high, Like a lamp post in the sky. When the verdant sun has gone, And the stars their hair have done, We will hire a lawyer's dray, And gallop o'er the sea so gray. Then we'll feast on collin chops, Peagreen prawns and lollipops. Hunt the skipper, catch the croup, And fill our shoes with myrtle soup.

THE KING AND THE SOLDIER.

Friedrick of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. One day the recruiting Sergeant chanced to spy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high, he accosted him in English and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he immediately consented.

"But," said the Sergeant, "unless you can speak German, the king will not give you so much." "Oh, he jibbers," said the Irishman, "sure it's I that don't know a word of German." "But," said the Sergeant, "three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the Guards. As soon as he sees you he will ride up and ask how old you are; you will say, twenty-seven; next, 'how long you have been in the service,' you must reply 'three weeks; and finally if you are provided with clothes and rations; you answer, 'both'."

Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dream'd of learning the questions. Three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him: Paddy stepped forward with 'present arms!'"

"How old are you?" said the king. "Three weeks," said the Irishman.

"How long have you been in the service?" asked his Majesty. "Twenty-seven years!"

"Am I or you a fool?" roared the king. "Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly to the guard room, but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

THE PLACE TO BUY

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

IS AT G. H. EASTMAN'S BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

as he intends for the future to sell exclusively for CASH OR READY PAY;

thus making every man pay for his own work, without taxing him for the debts of that never pay. He will sell all kinds of the best custom made work at a lower figure than the shop work usually found in country stores can be bought at.

He is constantly adding to his large stock of THE BEST MATERIAL,

and will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, GLOVE-KID SHOES, &c., &c.

The Best Workmen

are employed in his manufacturing establishment, and he feels confident of his ability to give the most perfect satisfaction.

G. H. EASTMAN

is noted for making the BEST and CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes ever offered to the public, and in order to sustain his reputation, he will spare neither care nor expense.

His shop is first door below R. R. Little's Law Office, where he is prepared to make to order, and do repairing on short notice.

My motto is, to use none but GOOD LEATHER—not to purchase that which is boiled or rotten. P. S. Orders for fine Sewed Boots particularly solicited.

G. H. EASTMAN

Tunkhannock, Aug 14, 1861

TO TRAVELERS.

DAILY LINE OF STAGES!

FROM Tunkhannock to Pittston, CONNECTING WITH STAGES running to and from Wilkes-Barre, and all other points from Pittston. Also, with stages running to and from Towanda, Lewisville, Meshoppen, Montrose and other cities, from Tunkhannock.

NONE BUT GOOD HORSES, AND CAREFUL AND OBLIGING DRIVERS

are engaged on this Line. 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. RITTERSPACH, Proprietor.

Tunkhannock, September 15, 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 7:30 " Montrose 8:00 " Hopbottle 8:23 " Nicholson 8:40 " Factoryville 8:50 " Abington 9:20 " SCRANTON 10:00 " Moscow 10:41 " Conditon 11:07 " Tohoyanna 11:20 " Stroudsburg 12:32 P. M. Water Gap 12:46 " Columbia 1:00 " Delaware 1:25 " Here (Philadelphia connection) 1:25 " Ogdon 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 No. 2, North River, 8:00 A. M. Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, 7:10 " Leave Junction, 11:15 " Washington, 11:53 " Ogdon, 11:50 " Hope (Philadelphia connection), 12:14 P. M. Delaware 12:46 " Columbia 1:00 " Stroudsburg 1:30 " Tohoyanna 1:42 " Conditon 2:15 " Moscow 2:40 " SCRANTON 3:10 " Abington 3:40 " Factoryville 4:56 " Nicholson 5:16 " Hopbottle 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 Wilkes-Barre, and the Train moving South connects at Junction with Trains for Bethlehem, Match Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg.

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

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

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

MOVING NORTH Leaves Scranton 9:50 " Abington 10:35 " Factoryville 11:00 " Nicholson 11:30 " Hopbottle 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 " Montrose 3:05 " Hopbottle 3:45 " Factoryville 4:15 " Nicholson 4:45 " Abington 5:15 " 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 DRISDIN, 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 Diphtheria, 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.

J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist, 412 Broadway, New York

New Arrangement,

AT THE

Farmer's Store,

NICHOLSON, WYOMING CO. PA.

New Arrangements

AND

NEW GOODS!

TERMS: POSITIVELY READY PAY.

L. HARDING & CO, have on hand and are constantly

receiving a large Stock of

FALL & WINTER Goods,

which they will sell for CASH OR

READY PAY

At least 20 PER CENT LESS

than those selling on the OLD CREDIT SYSTEM,

Our Motto:

SMALL PROFITS & READY PAY

WANTED.—All kinds of Grain Produce, Lumber, good Hemlock Shingles, Wool Socks, Sheep Pelts, Beef Hides, in fact everything that will sell, for which the highest market price will be paid.

L. HARDING & CO.

Nicholson Depot;

Oct. 30th, 1861.

Stove & Tin-ware

MANUFACTORY, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

MILLS & ROSS,

MANUFACTURE AND DEAL IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON,

AND

Copper Ware,

COOKING, PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES

STOVE PIPE & FURNITURE,

Heaters and Registers,

PUMPS, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, JAPANESE AND BRITANIA WARE,

And, indeed, everything pertaining to their business, which they offer at PAUCI PRICES.

ROOFING, GUTTERS and CONDUCTORS, put up, at short notice.

JOBING and REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly and neatly done. Give them a call.

Tunkhannock, Sept. 11, 1861.

TRY THE NICHOLSON MILLS!

(NEAR BACON'S OLD STAND.)

This Mill has been lately re-fitted and all the modern improvements added and is now in charge of

MR. WINT,

of Providence, Luzerne county, one of the best Millers in the country.

Particular attention paid to

Custom Work,

which will be done on short notice.

ALL WORK WARRANTED and if not satisfactorily done may be returned at the expense of the subscribers.

FLOUR of all kinds, MEAL and FEED, constantly on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Cash prices

Cash or Flour paid for grain at the Highest Cash prices.

N. R. WINT, P. B. BALDWIN, Miller, Proprietor.

FRUIT CANS, for preserving fruit, for sale by MILLS & ROSS.

Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as a safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it is easy to accomplish the purpose designed. It is necessary to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is so irritating as to irritate the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Larva or Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of unacted action in the liver. As an agent they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and Impurity of the blood, Irregularities; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required. They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physician is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are so generally known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions, see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY DR. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recite the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so accurate the cases of its cures, that almost every one who has been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require description, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. Not only in female attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by S. Stark, Tunkhannock; T. D. Spring, Lewisville; H. Young, Nicholson; and F. French, Factoryville, and by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

MRS. WOOD'S CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

FOR WHISKERS AND HAIR.

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. It is warranted to bring out a thick coat of hair.

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE! in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, antiseptic, 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 dandruff, and cause it spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or light hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article 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.

Price ONE DOLLAR a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers—in a box of the "ONGUENT" warranted to give the desired effect, will be sent to any, who desire it, by mail, (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.15.

Apply to or address HORACE WOODLIF, South 7th St., cor. Grand, Williamsburgh N. Y.

FREIGHTING FOR 1862-3.

J. S. & J. D. STOUT & CO.,

185 Reade St., & 163 Center Row, West Washington Market, New York.

J. S. STOUT, J. D. STOUT, S. A. LANBERT, This Company, so well known for many years for promptness and satisfaction in stock, produce facilities for the disposal of BUTTER, STOCK, POULTRY, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE on commission, the coming season than ever before.

L. HARDING & CO., will attend to FORWARDING and paying Bills at their STORE in NICHOLSON for the above firm. Returns made in current funds.

J. S. & J. D. STOUT & CO.

L. HARDING & CO., will keep constantly on hand ASHTON SALT, which is especially recommended for salting Butter, (none of which should be used) also BUTTER PAILS and EREKINS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED.

Time and BRICK, CHEAPER THAN AT

where else in the county, for sale at

Meshoppen, Sept. 18, 1861. VERNON'S

TIME BY THE LOAD OR BARRIL, for sale at

L. HARDING & CO.'S Nicholson Depot, Oct. 30, 1861.