

AGRICULTURAL.

Form Work for March.

OATS.

All things considered, the earlier the seed can be gotten into the ground after the frost has left it the larger will be the yield. The soil must be well manured and must contain these organic and inorganic substances which constitute the appropriate food of this particular plant.

The principal constituents of oats are potash, soda, and lime, and when these are deficient it is absolutely necessary that they should be supplied. The means of doing so are fortunately very simple and easy attainable. It is only necessary to add to the barnyard manure or compost heap ten bushels of wood ashes, two bushels of bone, two bushels of sand, and one bushel of plaster per acre. All of which may either be plowed lightly in together or the manure may be plowed under and the additional substances recommended above be broadcasted subsequently and harrowed in. We prefer, however, that these should be composted for a couple of weeks before using and spread on the field and plowed under, but not to too great a depth, as the spring rains will speedily supply the lower roots of the plant with soluble matter contained in the fertilizers so distributed. Another formula may, however, be adopted with equal and perhaps superior advantage. It is this:

"Two hundred pounds manipulated guano, ten bushels wood ashes, one bushel salt, one bushel plaster mixed together and plowed lightly under.

For several other formulas see the Rural Register of last month.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The ground should be plowed as soon as it is in proper condition to the depth of eight inches, the furrows carefully turned and the entire surface harrowed and cross-harrowed until a fine tilth is obtained.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE.

Not less than two bushels of oats should be sown to the acre, and on good soils two bushels and a half may be sown to advantage.

SEEDING DOWN TO CLOVER AND GRASS.

Sow the clover seed lengthwise of the furrows at the rate of a peck to the acre. Now follow with the orchard grass cross-wise of the furrows at the rate of one bushel to the acre—a less quantity would suffice but in this case the orchard grass is apt to grow coarse and bony, and the object to be gained is a close, compact sward. Bush or lightly harrow all in and then follow with the roller.

MEADOWS.

If there are meadows that are running out and require to be renovated, this may be successfully accomplished by thoroughly harrowing them as soon as the frost is out of the ground and spreading over the field ten bushels of wood ashes, one bushel of lime and two bushels of bone dust to the acre. Broadcast and then harrow and cross-harrow until each acre one gallon of timothy seed and roll all together. A similar top dressing will be of equal benefit to the herbage of old fields.

EARLY POTATOES.

Those who desire to have early potatoes must plant early. Indeed, with adequate protection, in a large portion of the middle States, potatoes might be planted in the fall and would thus be ready to state their growth as soon as the frost was out of the ground. But fall planting, owing to our uncertain winter, is not sufficiently sure to render it generally commendable. But as soon as the ground can be put into first rate order, and the deeper it can be plowed, the less the potatoes will suffer from drought, and the cooler the soil will be—which is a great desideratum with the potato. Assuming then the land to be deeply plowed and harrowed, and cross-harrowed until the requisite lightness and communion of the soil has been obtained, the next thing to be done is to run the furrows six inches deep, straw along them four inches of manure; plant the potatoes ten inches apart and dust them with a mixture composed of four parts slacked ashes, one part lime also slacked, and one part refuse salt. Throw the furrows together with two bents of the plow so as to cover the sets well to guard against the influence of late frosts.

ORCHARDS.

If these were not trimmed during the previous month let the work be proceeded with at once. All the dead limbs and water should be cut off and then sawed off or cut back close to the limb or branch. In free woods, the pastures should be dressed with a mixture composed of equal parts of the best cow manure and lime; or of two parts clay and one of lime tempered to a paste. Dig around the trees and mulch them as advised last month.

PLANTING OUT YOUNG ORCHARDS, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERS.

This work should be performed as soon as the frost is out of the ground. If, however, evergreens are to be planted, the operation had better be deferred until the ensuing month.

How to Make Maple Sugar.

The following timely article is from the pen of one who manufactures maple sugar largely in New Hampshire, and is addressed to the Journal of Agriculture in that State:

We have been in the practice of making annually, in our sugar establishment, from 2,500 to 3,500 pounds of maple sugar; and when we could obtain from two to four cents per pound more than the cost of the best loaf and granulated sugars, we have sometimes sold some so short as to buy for some a barrel or two of the best granulated sugar. Much depends, however, upon the manner in which maple sugar is made. We make our sugar in this way.

Our buckets and hoppers are all thoroughly sealed and raised previous to setting—Our evaporating pans, of which we use eight, are scraped, washed, and made perfectly clean before use. We then endeavor to gather and evaporate the sap as quickly as possible after it has left the trees, to a consistency a little thinner than molasses.

It is then strained and set aside until we are ready to sugar it off. When we commence this process, we strain enough to make forty pounds of sugar out of one pint of milk and one or two eggs well beaten and mixed together. Place the syrup over the fire and evaporate as quickly as possible to the proper consistency. It is to be noted that it must be harder than raw sugar, or to stir off dry. Keep salting and all other drags out of your sugar, if you desire a pure maple taste and a wholesome article.

When the season is through gather your utensils, and scald and scrub every one perfectly clean, if you wish to continue making good sugar in the future. In this order the evaporating pans are excepted, which should be put away in a dry place with the glazed coating on them, which is the best protection from rust.

MORIOTI BEATEN AT CHESS.—A friendly match of five games of chess was played recently in Paris, between Paul Moriat and M. de Rivière. The latter came off the victor, winning three of the five games.

MAJORS OF THE Great Cities.

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Cloth, Cambric, Vesting, Italian Cloth, Linen Coating, Linen Check and Cottonade.

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A large assortment of Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Silk Tissues, Fancy Berages, Shanty, all Wool Drapery, Moosandine Goods at low prices.

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A full stock of Groceries, Molasses and Sugar.

Hardware and Building Material,

A full stock of Queen and Glassware,

A full stock of Fish, Salt, Oils and White Lead.

A large stock of New Wall Paper,

A new stock of Stone and Earthenware.

And thousands of articles not enumerated.

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Country Produce.

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Sunbury, May 17, 1862.

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GEO. J. HENKINS,

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Philadelphia, April 20, 1862—2m

1862. ATTACHMENTS

of New York Lines.

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At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express.

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At 2 P. M., via Camden and Aubrey, (and 12 m. via Philadelphia)

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For W. H. Cranston, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c. at 6 A. M. from Kensington via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For much Chink, Allentown, Bethlehem, Lehigh, and Williamsport, at 6 A. M. from Kensington, and at 2 P. M. from Walnut street Wharf.

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W. M. H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 17, 1862.

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Sunbury, Nov. 1, 1862.

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April 5, 1862.

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promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and plumpness to the head. It has also the effect of healing the scalp of disease, and is constant in its action, and in favor.

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Clock Timings of every description.

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Experienced and efficient messengers employed, and every cost will be made to render satisfactory service.

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October 25, 1862.

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Express Train leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) 11 20 P. M. 24 " arr. at Baltimore, 12 45 A. M. 24 " arr. at Philadelphia, 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at New York, 6 20 "

Express Train leaves Baltimore daily (except Monday) 12 45 A. M. 24 " arr. at Philadelphia, 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at New York, 6 20 "

Mail Train leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at Philadelphia, 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at New York, 6 20 "

Mail Train leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at Philadelphia, 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at New York, 6 20 "

Mail Train leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at Philadelphia, 1 P. M. 24 " arr. at New York, 6 20 "

Mail Train leaves Baltimore