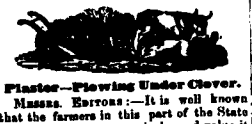
Agricultural.



Plaster—Plowing Under Clover.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is well known that the farmers in this part of the State use plaster quite extensively, and value it very highly. The effect of plaster upon clover, corn, potatoes, &c., on gravelly soil, considering the amount applied, is truly wonderful and surprising. The increase of these and other crops, by the application of a bushel of plaster per acre, is oftentimes doubled, and even trebled. Notwithstanding the extraordinary increase of crops it produces, many farmers are skeptical as to the utility or economy of applying plaster to the soil, believing it will have the effect in the end of destroying and rendering utterly worthless their farms. And my object in penning these lines is to inquire your opinion upon this point—Whether the plaster does injure the soil? and if so, does the injury result from the application of plaster to the soil?—or does it exhaust the soil merely from the great increase it produces in crops?

There is another inquiry upon which I should like your opinion. Is it for the interest of farmers who own small farms, and who wish to keep up, and enhance their productiveness by plowing under clover for sowing winter grain, to plow it twice—once just before the clover is fit for mowing, and again before sowing? If you will answer these inquiries, it be well satisfactory and conclusive to all concerned. A SUBSCRIBER. *Aurora, N. Y., 1849.*

REMARKS.—That the use of plaster has a tendency to deteriorate and exhaust the soil, is a most ridiculous assumption. Its action is to fix and retain the ammonia of the air, rains, and snows—which in itself is an important assimilating agent of all plants. Gypsum is composed of sulphuric acid and lime, ammonia of nitrogen, (which composes four-fifths of too atmosphere, and combined with plaster is nitre or salt petre,) and hydrogen, one of the constituents of water. In the mutual action and decomposition of gypsum and ammonia, results are produced and agents developed, important to the process of vegetation, and in which the value of plaster is supposed to reside. But if the farmer wholly depends upon the application of plaster to keep up the fertility of his lands, without rotation, rest, and the re quisite green and stable manure, his lands will run down and become sterile and barren.

For a clean clover and timothy ley, devoid of foul grasses, it is our opinion that once plowing on or before the first of September, turning under about five inches in depth a good second crop of clover, is the best and cheapest method that ever wheat was cultivated—while a saving of one crop of hay and two plowings is made. It will not show as luxuriant in the fall as the regular summer fallowing, but when fermentation of the buried vegetable fibre commences in the spring, it brings up with a rush.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Facts in Building.

A WRITER in the American Mechanic, mentions the following very sensible facts for those who propose to construct dwellings with reference to comfort, economy and convenience:

One fact is that a square form secures more room with a given cost for outside walls, than any other rectangular figure.—Great length and little width may afford convenient rooms, but an increased expense.

Another fact is that ventilation is an essential in a human dwelling. No other consideration should exclude this. The halls, windows, and doors, should be so situated with regard to each other, that a full draught of air can be secured at any time in the summer season, by day and night, through the whole house. The stories also should be sufficiently high to afford a sufficiency of air in all the rooms. Nine feet is a good height for lower rooms, and eight for upper. Bed rooms should also be larger than they commonly are. Great injury to health is the result of sleeping in small, close apartments.

The third fact is that a steep roof will not only shed rain and snow far better than a flat one, but will last immensely longer.

The fourth fact is that a chimney in or near the centre of the building will aid to warm the whole house, while if built at one end or side, the heat will be thrown out and lost.

The fifth fact is that a door opening from the outside into any principal room, without the intervention of a hall or passage, costs much more than it saves in the free ingress of air into it.

The sixth fact is that the use of paint is the best economy, in the preservation it affords to wood work.

The seventh fact is that if the front door is made at one side instead of the middle of the front, a partition will be saved, and for small houses this should not be forgotten, but for large houses have the main door and lobby in the middle of the house.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Mr. Charles Pierce, of Milton, pounded up potash and strewed it around their holes and rubbed some on the sides of the boards and under parts where they came through. The next night he heard squeaking among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash which got among their hair and on their bare feet. They disappeared, and he has not been troubled since that time, which was nearly a year ago.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Don't give the boys the poorest tools, and then complain because they can't keep up with the men in planting, hoeing, &c.

GATES.—Every field on the farm should have a good self-shutting and self-fastening gate. A proper inclination in hanging will secure the former requisite, and a good latch, properly constructed, the latter.—Each field should be numbered, and the number painted on the gate post. Let the farmer who has bars instead of gates make a trial of their comparative convenience, by taking them out and replacing them without stepping, as often as he does in one year on his farm, may about six hundred times and he cannot fail to be satisfied which is the cheapest for use.—*Thomas.*

BRITISH DISCOVERY EXPEDITION.—Some four years ago an expedition was fitted out under the auspices of the British Government for the purpose of discovering a North West passage across this continent to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition, commanded by Sir John Franklin, sailed in May, 1845. The two Ships "Erebus" and "Terror" contained 138 men, and nothing has been heard from them since their departure. Various expeditions have been dispatched by the British Government from time to time, to make search for the discovery ships, without, however, obtaining any information in relation to them. Recently the British Board of Admiralty, under the conviction that the exploring party, if still alive, must be at the last extremity, as they were only provisioned for three years, have offered a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country which shall render assistance to the missing ships; and we see it announced that the Cabinet at Washington in response to an earnest appeal from the wife of Sir John Franklin, addressed to the President of the United States through the British Minister, have resolved to dispatch two of the smaller class of our Government vessels to the Arctic Seas to aid in the search—a measure, there can be no doubt, which will be most heartily approved by the whole country.

It is more than probable, however, that the bold adventurers under Sir John Franklin, have all, ere this, found a final resting place in the frozen waters of the Arctic region, and that so far as they are concerned, all efforts to discover their whereabouts or convey them relief, will be unavailing; but, still it is due to humanity and to the cause of science, that the search should be prosecuted with the utmost vigilance until not one glimmer of hope or possibility remains that they may yet survive, icebound, in the region of perpetual winter, which was the field of their scientific explorations.

Hunt's New Dollar.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of Commerce, North America, Northern Liberties, Pennsylvania, Penn Township, Commercial, Farm & Mech., Girard, Kensington, Manuf & Mechan, Mechanics, Philadelphia Southwark & Western—all Phila., par		Doylestown bank,	do
		Easton bank,	do
		Erie bank,	5%
		Exchange bank,	par
		Far Sch of Bucks county,	par
		Far. & Drov Ch Wayne'g,	par
		Farmers' bank, Lancaster,	par
		Farmers bank Reading,	do
		Far. Bk Bucks county,	par
Farmers' State,	¼	Franklin bank,	¼
Chambersburg,	¼	Harrisburg bank,	par
Bank of Chester county,	par	Hanover,	par
Do Delaware county,	par	Lancaster	par
Do of Germantown,	par	Lancaster,	par
Do of Gettysburg,	par	Lebanon,	par
Do of Middletown,	¼	Merch & Manufr	par
Do of Newtown,	par	Miners bk Pottsville,	par
Do of Northumberland,	par	Monongahela,	par
Do of Pittsburg,	par	North Branch,	par
Bank of Northampton,	par	Wyoming,	1½
Carlisle bank,	par	York,	par
Columbia bk & bridge co.,	par		

☞ Either Notes of genuine issue, 1%

New York.

American Exchange,	3%	Exchange, Lockport,	par
Bank of America,	par	Commerce, Buffalo,	par
Commerce, New York,	par	Rochester,	par
Dry Dock Company,	par	Farmers', of Auburn,	par
Bank of Commerce,	par	Cattskill, Geneva, Hudson, Mina, Malone, Hamilton and Oneida,	do
Bank of New York,	par	Do of the city of Troy,	par
Bank of Rochester,	par	Farm and Drovers',	par
Bank of Utica,	par	Do of Jamestown,	do
Bank of Metropolis,	par	Far & Mech Poughkeepsie,	par
Bank of Niagara,	par	Far & Mech Lansingburgh,	par
Bank of Orleans,	par	Franklin, Franklin Co.,	par
Bank of Salina,	par	Do Malone,	do
Bank of Saratoga Springs,	par	Do Troy,	do
Bank of Silver Creek,	par	Fort Stanwix Rome,	par
Bank of Syracuse,	par	Genesee county,	par
Bank of Troy,	par	Hamilton county,	par
Bank of Troy and Branch,	par	Hudson River Hudson,	par
Bank of Utica and Branch,	par	Jefferson county,	par
Bank of Vermont,	par	Jamestown,	par
Bank of Warsaw,	par	Lewis county,	par
Bank of Wadsworth,	par	Lansingburgh,	par
Bank of Waterville,	par	Madison county,	par
Bank of Waterford,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Bank of Westfield,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Bank of Whitehall,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Bullion Spange Bank,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Black Rock,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Brooklyn,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Broome county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Cayuga county, Auburn,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Canal, Albany,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Canal, Lockport,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Cattskill,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Clinton county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Central, Troy Valley,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Chenango county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Chemung Canal,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Chester,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Clinton county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Cheshire, Albany, Troy,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Friendship, Lockport,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Commercial Rochester,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Cortland, Cincinnatus,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Cohoes, of Troy,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Delaware, Delhi,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Dutchess county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Erie, Buffalo, Cattaraugus co.,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Essex county,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par
Leroy,	par	Mechanics' Troy,	par

Connecticut.

Bridgeport Bank City, New Haven		Bank of Commerce,	par
Commercial, Bridgeport	par	Bank of Hartford County,	par
Conn. River Bkg. Co.	par	Bank of Middletown,	par
Danbury, Norwalk	par	Bank of New London,	par
Farmers & Mechanics, Hartford	par	Bank of Norwich,	par
Farmington, Hartford	par	Bank of Stonington,	par
Fairfield Co.	par	Bank of Thames, Norwich	par
Farm & Mech. Hartford	par	Bank of Tolland Co.	par
Fair Haven, New Haven	par	Bank of Windham Co.	par
Greenwich, Norwich	par	Bank of New London	par
Hartford,	par	Bank of Windham, New London	par
Hartford Co.	par	Bank of Windham, co. Brooklyn	par
Iron, Falls Village	par		
Jewett City,	par		
Manufr & Farm, New Haven	par		
Merchants, Norwich	par		
Mechanics,	par		
Mechanics Co. Middletown,	par		

RHODE ISLAND.

All banks par

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cohasset, Dedham, Hingham, Lynn, Marblehead, Mechanics' Bkg. Hingham, Nantucket, Newburyport, Salem, All others par

VERMONT.

Manchester, par
All others par

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All solvent banks par

MAINE.

All banks county Oxford, Kennebec and Waldo, par

DELAWARE.

All solvent banks par

OHIO.

Commercial, Toledo, 1½
All others, 2½

JEWELRY.—A new supply of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings and Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pencils, Pen Knives, &c. TURRELL'S

STOVES!

DEPOT.—All Table, Parlor and Box Stoves, Stove Pipe & Elbows, Sink, Tubes, Trimmings, etc., at the office of the company shop of

ALTON & CO's.

SECOND EDITION.

BENTLEY & READ

ARE now receiving their second stock of

Spring and Summer Goods for 1849,

COMPRISING a greater variety than can be found in any other establishment in the County. Our friends and the public generally, desirous of purchasing Goods CHEAP FOR CASH, Produce or approved credit, are invited to call and examine our large and desirable stock.

Montrose, May 10, 1849.

CLARK & CO'S Railroad, Freight, and COMMISSION LINE.

THE subscribers having completed their arrangements, and now ready to receive all kinds of produce at the Railroad Depot in this place, and forward it to New York and make sale of the same. Capt. Wm. Clark, (who has had a number of years experience in the sale of produce in the New York market) will attend to the sale of all property entrusted to our care, who will enable persons forwarding by this line to realize the highest price for their produce.

Our charges over the regular freight will be a small commission. The returns will be paid at the Store of Wm Dayton, in Great Bend, or in New York if preferred.

WM. CLARK.
H. F. JUDSON.

Great Bend, April 26, 1849.

REMOVAL.

THE BOOK STORE is removed to the store formerly occupied by Wesley Merrill & Co as Hat and Cap store, one door above L. Searle's Hotel, where has just been received among other new books,

Lo, and a Remnant of Israel,—Mercy's Museum,
The Family Book, by Anderson,
The Women of the Revolution,
Agricultural Chemistry,
Headly's Life of Cromwell,—Fruit Culturist,
Water Drops—by Rev J. Hamilton,
The American Farm Book, and Common School Speaker,
Ruhl's Family & Kitchen Gardener,
French and Greek Grammar,
Complete Grammar and Speller,
Dandelion on Nervous Remedies,
Mercutio's History of England, 25 cent edition,
do's Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
do do Description of the United States,
do do Family Book,
do do Wonders of the World,
do do Treasury of Knowledge,
Ballous Greek Grammar,
Grammar and Dana Surveying
Finney's Greek Grammar and Reader,
An assortment of large Family Bibles from $1 to $6
Small Class Bibles,
Ayer's Medicines & Mineries of New York, &c. &c
A good stock of writing, wrapping, and Post Office Paper.
by the quire or ream, and Pin Board paper
A large stock of Blank Books of almost every description
and state. A lot of Fancy articles too numerous to specify.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Fashionable Fur, Silk, Leghorn and Palmleaf HATS—likewise a variety of CAPS—Terms, small profits, and really pay or short credit.

Montrose, May 9 GEO. FULLER

C. B. COTTEN,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS Binghamton, N. Y. is now receiving a NEW and extensive assortment of Groceries, Fish, Fruit & c. which is offered to the Trade of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Albany, on as favorable terms as any house in the trade. Call at the store of the undersigned, (only one door from the Exchange Hotel) and examine for yourselves. Binghamton, April 1st, 1849.

☞ Fish—Fish—Fish—