From the Germantown Telegraph.

Fine Stock—Their Management.

The value of a good pasture cannot be too highly appreciated. Every farmer who keeps stock for dairy or other purposes, must be sensibly aware that without a good range for his animals, their profit must inevitably be much diminished, and that cows which have been "snugly kept" during those months in which they are confined to the pastures, always come to the barn in autumn in a reduced and unfedded condition, and require far more careful attention and feeding during winter, than animals that have been more liberally provided for. This fact is too fully exemplified in general experience to admit of the slightest doubt.

It is too often the case that farmers wholly neglect those portions of their estates which are devoted to pasturage, from the common, but erroneous presumption that labor and capital bestowed upon them, would be expended without any adequate return. Hence, in most cases, we find a permanent fence dividing the arable and pasturable sections of the estate, and a continuous system of cropping pursued in reference to the latter, without any effort whatever to improve its productiveness, except the cutting perhaps of a few bushes, or the application of a little gypsum, ashes, or lime.

In order to have a good pasture, it is necessary that the soil be managed with as much care, as our tillage lands which are required to produce corn or wheat. Trust it is not necessary to bestow large quantities of manure upon them for the very good reason that all the herbage they produce is returned to them in the liquid and solid voidings of the animals they are made to support, with the exception of the comparatively limited and insignificant quantity which is dropped during their absence therefrom; but plowing, harrowing, thorough cleansing of the soil from noxious weeds, and the application of mineral stimulants and correctives, and occasional bestowments of seed, are indispensable requisites, and to which every one who is emulous of securing good pasturage for his animals, will do well carefully to attend.

Alternate pasturage and tillage appears to me to be the most economical method. By dividing the farm into fields of convenient size, this system is easily pursued. One field may be devoted to sheep, another to cows, and a third to horses, or young stock—thus keeping these animals which ought never under any circumstances, to be confined in the same enclosure, separate and distinct—each having its own appropriate range during the season, and if thought proper changing them the next. After depasturing a few seasons, these fields will be in excellent condition for producing corn, grain, or any other cultivated crop desired, and those which have been cultivated in grass, can be in turn laid out.

I do not say that this method can be adopted on all farms, for there are some where a portion of the land is unimprovable by ordinary means. In such cases, the pasture must, of necessity, remain distinct. Hilly and stony soils, or those which are liable to be washed by spring and autumnal rains, had better be set apart as sheep ranges, and kept well with a close sod. They produce excellent forage for sheep, and having, generally, the advantages of pure air, are much more favorably cover, and are not likely to produce disease.

But where it can be adopted, the alternate system of pasturing and tilling, possesses great and decided advantages.

It sometimes happens that a certain portion of a farm from its peculiar location, is set apart for this purpose. This may often be judicious, and whenever circumstances necessitate such an appropriation of a portion of the homestead, its management should call forth the most liberal efforts to render it a profitable appendage, and capable of subserving, most effectually, the object for which it is designed. Where lands are thus set apart for permanent pasturage, the necessity of ameliorating applications is generally indicated by the appearance of worthless grasses, mosses, &c., or the failing or total disappearance of every species of valuable fodder, on portions which were originally the most productive, and apparently in the best heart. When such indications appear as time should be lost in resuscitating them. This may be accomplished by plowing, sowing on a small quantity of buckwheat, peas, or clover, to be turned in with a slight dressing of ashes or lime, unless the soil itself contains a sufficiency of calcarious matter, and seeding down with those grasses which are the best calculated to afford healthy and abundant aliment to the animals it is intended to supply. Some take a crop of rye, and then sow red and white clover, red and brown top seed, the spring following, with gypsum. It is also the practice in some sections of the country, to sow rye to be fed off green. When this method is adopted, the land is generally inverted in the fall of summer, and autumnal rye sowed with grass seed. As soon as the former has attained the height of four or five inches, the cattle are turned in and allowed to feed it down close. The grass seed takes root, but it does not attain sufficient height to render it liable to much injury by the cattle, and hoofbeat and the rye comes up again in the spring, and affords fine pasturage for cows, sheep, and young stock, through the season. It is often advisable to sow this grain thick when it is used for this purpose, as it grows finer and yields better feed; though this sowing is better for the grass seed, no doubt.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

TRIMMING APPLE ORCHARDS.—Farmers who own large orchards, usually find it convenient to prune during the mild weather of winter. There are but few who have discovered that good and fair fruit is better grown when the head of the tree is thinned enough to allow all parts a fair chance. Small smothered leaves within a dense mass of brush, can never furnish a supply of materials to the swelling fruit. Hence distributed and thrifty shoots, forming a well balanced and handsome head, must be the aim of every orchardist.

Many discover, after years of neglect, that their trees have become dense, matted and crowded; and to remedy the defect, the saw and axe are unsparingly applied, and large limbs are at once lopped, and the trees left marked and disfigured. The wounds being large, must be covered with a water proof composition, and a long time is required for their healing.

A better way is to begin early, while the trees are yet comparatively young, and on the first appearance of crowded and thick growing shoots, to cut them out with a knife or a chisel. This, if repeated each winter where it appears to be needed, will preserve the trees in good form and condition, so far as pruning is concerned. Even where the trees have become dense and need much pruning, it is decidedly better to accomplish the desired thinning gradually in successive years, by a pruning and evenly distributed pruning, than to cut in heavily at once.

Bank Note Check.

☞ Refuse the notes of all Banks in the States named below, that are not noted in this table.

N. B.—Although the Wilmington and Jamesville nks in New York are marked dead, they are in fact being secured by state stocks their notes go at nearly par.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of Commerce, North America, Northern Liberties, Pennsylvania, Penn Township, Commercial, Farm & Mech., Girard, Kensington, Manuf. & Mechan., Merchan't, Philadelphia, Southwark, & Western—all Phila,	par	Doylestown bank,	do
		Easton bank,	do
		Erie bank,	1¾
		Exchange bank,	par
		Far bk of Bucks county,	par
		Far & Drov. bk Wayne's,	¼
		Farm bank Lancaster,	par
		Farmers bank Reading,	do
		Far. bk Schuylkill co.,	par
		Franklin bank,	1¼
		Harrisburg bank,	¾
		Hanover bank,	par
		Lancaster co.,	do
		Lebanon,	do
		Merch & Manufac.,	¾
		Northampton & Pottsville,	par
		Monongahela,	par
		West Branch,	1¼
		Wyoming,	par
		York,	par
Bank of Chester county,	par		
Do Delaware county,	do		
Do of Germantown,	do		
Do of Gettysburg,	par		
Do of Middletown,	¾		
Do of Montgomery co.,	par		
Do of Northumberland,	do		
Bank of Pittsburg,	par		
Bank of Susq. county, failed			
Carlisle bank,	par		
Columbia bk & bridge co.,	par		

☞ Refuse all notes of genuine issue.

New York.

American Exchange, Bank of America, Commerce, New York, Mechanics' Bank, State of New York, Bowery, Butchers' & Drovers', Chemical, City, Bull & Hide Chasm'n, Bullock, Gardner Bk's, Greenwich, Manhattan Bank Co., Mechanics' & Mechanics' Bkg Ass'n, Mech & Traders', Mechanics, Merchants' Exchange, National, North Piatt, Phenix, Seventh Ward, Tradesmen's, & Union—all in N Y city,	par	Bank of Lockport, Alexandria, Buffalo, and Rochester,	par
		Farmers, of Amsterdam, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Hudson, Mohawk, Mohawk & Hudson, Mt. Pleasant, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Rochester, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Stuyvesant, Troy, Troy & Boy., Utica, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, Yates,	par
Do of Troy, Do Fire & Drov., Erie co	par		
Do of Somers,	par		
Far & Manuf Bk'ge, do	par		
Far. & Mechan. Bank, Albany,	par		
Commercial, Rochester,	do		
Franklin, French Cr	do		
Do Simsons,	do		
Do Plains,	do		
Fort Stanwix, Rome,	do		
Genesee county,	par		
Henry Keep, Watertown	par		
Herkimer county,	do		
Highland, Newburgh,	do		
Hungerford, Adams,	do		
Hudson River, Hudson,	do		
James, Jamesville,	failed		
Jefferson county,	do		
Kingston,	par		
Kirkland, Clinton,	do		
Lake Ontario, Geneva,	do		
Lewis county,	do		
Livingston county,	do		
Lone Island,	do		
Lockport Bk & Trust Co.,	do		
Lansing Wright,	do		
Madison county,	do		
Manufacturers,	do		
Mechanics' Albany,	do		
Mechanics and Far., Alby	do		
Mechanics and Farmers,	do		
Mer. and Mechan., Troy,	do		
Merchants, Buffalo, Rlbg	do		
Do Poughkeepsie,	do		
Do Canandaigua,	do		
Do Utica,	do		
Mer. and Farm., Ithaca,	do		
Middle, Gen.	do		
Mohawk Valley,	do		
Montgomery county,	do		
New York State, Albany,	do		
New York Stock, Durham,	do		
Northern Liberties,	do		
Northern Exchange,	do		
Northern, Albany,	do		
Oliver Lee & Co's,	do		
Ogdensburg,	do		
Oneida, Utica,	do		
Onondaga county	do		
Ontario, Canandaigua,	do		
Otsego County,	do		
Palmyra,	do		
Phenix, Albany,	do		
Patchin, Buffalo,	do		
Penn. Bank, Newburgh,	do		
Pratt, Buffalo,	do		
Prattsville,	do		
Putnam County,	do		
Rochester,	do		
Rochester City,	do		
Sackets Harb.,	do		
Schenectady,	do		
Security,	do		
Seneca county,	do		
Steuben county,	do		
State, Saugerties,	do		
Tanners, Cuba,	do		
Troy City,	do		
Troy Exch. Bank,	do		
Utica City,	do		
Ulster county,	do		
Washington, Rensselaerville,	do		
Wallkill,	do		
Wayne county,	do		
Washington county,	do		
Westchester county,	do		
Yates county,	do		

New Jersey.

Belvidere,	¾	Orange,	¾
Burlington county,	par	People's do Paterson,	do
Commercial, Perth Am.,	par	Princeton,	par
Cumberland,	par	Salem B'k'g Company,	do
Farmers' of N. Jersey,	par	Somerset county,	par
Farm & Mechan. Railway,	par	State Bank at Newark,	par
Farm. and Mechanics,	par	State at Camden Newark,	par
Mechanics, Burlington,	par	Do Newark,	par
Do Newark,	par	Do Brunswick,	par
Do & Manuf Town,	par	Sussex,	par
Morris county,	par	Trenton B'ng Company	par
Newark Banking & Tr Co.,	par	Union Bank,	par

Connecticut.

Bridgeport Bank	¾	Mystic,	¾
City, New Haven	par	New Haven,	par
Connecticut, Bridgeport	par	New Haven Co.,	par
Fair River Bkg Co	par	New London,	par
Bank, Norwalk	par	New Milford,	par
East Haddam	par	Phenix Hartford	par
Exchange, Hartford	par	Quinebaug, Norwich	par
Fairfield Co.	par	Stamford,	par
Farm & Mechs	par	Stonington,	par
Hartford	par	Thames, Norwich	do
Iron, Falls Village	par	Tolland Co	do
Jewett City,	par	Union, New London	do
Mechanics, New Haven	par	Wallingford,	do
Merchants, Norwich	par	Whaling, New London	do
Middlesex	par	Windham,	do
Middlesex Co.	par	Windham, Co. Brooklyn	do
Middletown	par		

RHODE ISLAND.

All Banks	¾		

MASSACHUSETTS.

Orleans Bank, Boston	par		
Manufacturing & Bridgewater in Southbridge,	par		
All others	¾		

VERMONT.

Manchester,	par		
All others	¾		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

All solvent banks	¾		

MAINE.

All banks (except Calais, Hermon and Waldo,	¾		

DELAWARE.

All solvent banks	par		

OHIO.

Commercial, Toledo	¾		
All others,	¾		

Hampden & Paterson and Paterson & Hudson River

RAILROADS.

ON and after Tuesday, July 17, the trains leave as follows:

Leave Suffern's Depot		Leave New-York	
At 6 00 o'clock A. M.		At 8¾ o'clock A. M.	
*1 25 " P. M.		4 " P. M.	
6 " P. M.		*6 " P. M.	

(Or on the arrival of the Erie trains, which leave Orange at 9 A. M. and 17 M.)

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Suffern's Depot		Leave New-York	
At 8 o'clock A. M.		At 5 o'clock A. M.	
5 " P. M.		4 " P. M.	

PATERSON TRAINS.

Leave Paterson		Leave New-York	
At 6 30 A. M. Market st.		At 8 o'clock A. M.	
9 " Paterson Dep		12 " M.	
4 P. M.		3 " P. M.	
*4 25 " Market st		6 " P. M.	
7 22 " Paterson Dep.		6 " P. M.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Paterson		Leave New-York	
At 6 30 A. M. Market st.		At 9 o'clock A. M.	
8 A M & 5 P. M. Pat'son Dep		6 " P. M.	

N. B. On Monday morning the first train from Suffern's will leave at 8 22m. instead of 6 0m, or on the arrival of the Port Jervis train.

The trains which leave N. Y. at 7¾ A. M. and 6 P. M. will be in time to meet the Erie trains, morning and evening, going West, at Suffern Depot.

August 1, 1850. 33-tf.

N. Y. & E. Railroad!

EVERY BODY'S MARKET LINE.

THE subscribers are now prepared to receive FREIGHT at all kinds at the

Owego, Binghamton, Great Bend and Lanesboro' Depots,

Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, and continue with regularity throughout the season. They will also receive freight for the same to the New York Market, where they have made arrangements with responsible agents, who will forward to the Depot of the company, at the foot of Duane st. Hudson st. and Hudson st. Dock, and return the goods to the following purposes:—At the Store of E. Ingersoll, in the Village of Owego; at the Store of Jas. Boyce, Binghamton; at the Store of Wilbur, Great Bend; at the Office of Jas. Gillis, Great Bend; and at the Office of J. Ransom, Lanesboro.

Jas. Boyce, Binghamton, Jas. Boyce, Great Bend, J. Ransom, Lanesboro.

Owego, July 22, 1850.

Captain James Sick,

Will receive all the business through the Grain Line, and receive and fill all orders for

Grocery, Provisions, Fish, Oysters, &c. &c. which will be bought at the lowest wholesale prices in New York, and forwarded to either of the above named Depots.

A Woodcock's Valuable Medicines.

SOLD at Restorative Depots, Three Liverpool, Liverpool, Syracuse, Pulaski, Rome, Binghamton and Buffalo, and Agents throughout the country. Dr. Woodcock's Pulmonic Wafers, for a cough, cold, sore throat, and liver complaint, 25 cts. per box. Also, Dr. Woodcock's Cholera Syrup, for diarrhea and cholera morbus, 25 cts. per bottle.

N. Y. & Erie Railroad

FREIGHT LINE.

FORWARDING FROM GREAT BEND,

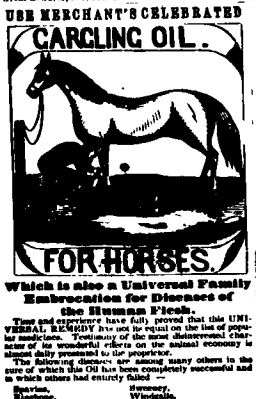
(CAPT. [illegible] THOMPSON,)

STEPHENS & THOMPSON have made arrangements for forwarding between Great Bend and New York by the Railroad, every Tuesday and Thursday, by the regular Freight Line which leaves Great Bend every morning at 2½ o'clock. Geo. W. Stephens will remain at Great Bend and forward all produce entrusted to their Office. Capt. J. W. Thompson will remain in New York, and give his personal attention to the sales, and make returns as soon as the produce is disposed of. This Company flatter themselves that by having a salesman in New York, who has been engaged in the Freighting business for a number of years from Otsego County, they can give as good satisfaction as any Company on the road.

A liberal allowance will be made on Freight delivered at the Depot, if desired.

Great Bend, Apr. 3, 1850; J. W. THOMPSON

USE MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED



Which is also a Universal Family Embrocation for Diseases of the Human Flesh.

Time and experience have fully proved that this UNIVERSAL REMEDY has not its equal on the list of popular medicines. Testimony of the most distinguished character of its wonderful effects on the animal economy is almost daily presented to the proprietor.

It is doubtful, many other diseases yield so readily to the cure of which this Oil has been completely successful and in which others had entirely failed.

Bruises,		Burnings,	
Blisters,		Windgalls,	
Sprains,		Callouses,	
Contracted Hoofs,		Galls of all kinds,	
Rheumatism or		Fresh wounds,	
Cramp,		Bruises,	
Sprains,		Tenndered Feet,	
Bone Cracks,		Mange,	
Stiffness or		Rheumatism,	
Cramp,		Internal Poisons,	
Bites of Animals,		Frost Bites,	
Painful Nervous affections,		Corns,	
Boils,		Burns and Scalds,	
Whitlows,		Chapped Hands,	
Chilblains,		Contractions of the Muscles,	
Corns,		Weakness of the Joints,	
Swellings,		Spring or Springhalt,	
Chronic Bronchitis,		&c. &c.	
Tracy,			

TESTIMONY ELEVEN YEARS OLD!

I hereby certify that I have for a long time made use of the Carcling Oil as prepared by Mr. Merchant, and have had frequent opportunities of witnessing its remarkable healing properties, even in cases which appeared to be incurable. By the use of this Oil, about three years ago, I saved a fine animal that was completely given up by the farm by a lost limb, while taking him from the low of a canal boat, after using many other remedies in vain. I would therefore recommend those who keep horses, to have it constantly on hand, as its timely application will save much pain and trouble, and I feel happy in being able to contribute on my part to confirm the good effect of this valuable medicine.

HENRY WALBRIDGE.

Lockport, April 6, 1850.

Given the peculiar nature of this Oil, and its unparalleled success it has met with in the hands of the

Farrier, Farmer and Stage Proprietor,

it is but justice to say, that of the great number of medicines which have been offered, there are but few, if any, which have been offered, that have been so well received by the public as this Oil, which is one of those to which others are liable; it has been very justly called a complete PANACEA for the Horse. For Recommendations see below.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

This may certify that I have had for many years the care of from 100 to

Two Hundred Horses

and have made use of Merchant's Carcling Oil for two years past, and can safely say, that for all the diseases that it is used for, it is the best medicine I never saw to equal. I use about 20 gallons per year. E. D. MINOR.

Don't be persuaded to take anything else with the promise it is just as good, &c. This is practiced by those unprincipled dealers who know conscience will stretch like India Rubber, and who are of a blunted spirit of shame in our large cities, where some of these practices have so recently been exposed to the action of Congress.

To have the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR GEO. W. MERCHANT, Troy, N. Y., is known to be the sole of the bottle and is his handwriting over the cork.

All orders addressed to the proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Get a Pamphlet of the Agent, and see what wonders are performed by the use of this invaluable Oil.

Sold by respectable dealers generally in the United States and Canadas.

—ABEL TURRELL, Montreal—Hutton & Porter Towanda—C. H. Herrick' Athens—I. & J. Kingan, Troy—E. Dyer and H. F. Foster, Covington—E. M. Bailey, and Howard & Brock, Mansfield—Robt Roy, Tioga—C. F. Newcomb & Co. and Tracy & Hurd Lawrenceville—A Humphrey, Tioga—J. H. Gulick Hunsburg—Boles & Jones, Tunkhannock—L. M. Hesford and R. G. Tyrrell, Binghamton—Wm. Turbell, Corning—I. L. Finney & Pon, Owego.

List of Patent Medicines

For Sale at Turrell's.

OLD Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, S. P. Townsend's do., Dr. Guysott's Extract of yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, Webster's Sarsaparilla, Edinburgh Blood Purifier, Great Western Indian Panacea, Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, Alterative, Carminitive Balsam, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, and Ague Pills; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam, Brant's Indian Purifying Extract, Sherman's All-Healing Balsam, Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, Vermifuge, Sarsaparilla & Ext. of Tar Pills, Andrew's Pain Killer, William's Pain Extractor, Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment (a sure cure for Rheumatism,) Dalley's Pain Extractor; All-Healing Linament, Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, Down's Veg. Elixir, German Cough Drops, Jaundice Bitters, Lear's Remedy for the Head Ache, Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation, Myres' Liquid Cure for Piles, Sores, &c. Clark's Worm Syrup, Orick's Vermifuge, Fahenstock's Vermifuge, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, British Oil, Harlem Oil, Toosey's Ointment, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Cough Drops, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Elixir of Opium, Thompson's Eye Water, Norton's Salt Rheum Ointment, Liquid Opodeldoc, Drisdosh's Dyspeptic Cordial, Poor Man's Plaster, Copaiba Capsules, Gourad's Medicated Soap, German Tooth Cordial, Rouselle Cosmetic Cream, Sherman's Cough, Worm and Camphor Lozenges; Merchant's Gargling Oil, Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water, Dr. Farrell's Pectic Balm; Rose Liniment, Rheumatic Tincture, Woodcock's Balsam, Dr. Allen's Sarsaparilla, Pond's Pain Destroyer, Universal Cure Cure, Isgoldbys Pile Specific, Upham's Pile Electuary, Dilkows Horse Cure, &c. &c.

PILLS.—Wright's Indian Vegetable, Smith's Sugar Coated, Clickner's do., Prinney's Family, Seale's Sovereign Balm, Fisk's Shoot's, Worsdell's Vegetable, Swayne's, Orick's, Jayne Sanative, Jayne's Ague, warranted to cure Ague and Fever, Brandreth's, Moffat's, Hooper's, Webster's, Tyler's, Lee's, Alchouse's, Morrison's, &c.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Bunn, late of Owego, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

RICHARD RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

April 16, 1850.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

I have received, a fine stock, and large assortment, of the Genesee Ploughs, Plain Ploughs, Wheels, Mould Boards, Shares, Points, Clevises, Bolts, Nuts, Ploughs, Ploughs, Ploughs