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CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, March 31, 1849.

Rev. T. I. Burrows.

This gentleman, who travelled acceptably as an itenerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Kent Circuit, during the last year, returned to his farm, near Sandy Hill, in Worcester county, about two or three weeks since, to give attention to some agricultural business, before he left to attend the session of the Philadelphia Conference. While at Sandy Hill, a small village or cross roads, distant a few hundred yards from his premises the was accosted by a man named Bishop, a stout, strong, athletic man, much superior in size and strength to Mr. Burrows, in language gross and insulting, accompanied with threats. Mr. Burrows disclaimed any wish for a contest—stated that his ministerial character also prevented him—that he did not possess the physical strength and ability to engage in a conflict, and succeeded in separating himself from Bishop, without personal violence being used. On the next day, the 23d March, being again in Sandy Hill on business, and about returning to his farm he was again followed by Bishop and again had to bear his insulting and menacing language, and told that he (Bishop) had then got him where he (Burrows) had no one to protect him from punishment, when Bishop rubbed his fist in the face of Mr. Burrows, and on drawing back his arm in a striking attitude, Mr. Burrows in order to disable him and protect himself, suddenly stepped back and drew a pistol, intending to fire at one of Bishop's legs, but in the excitement and agitation of the moment, the ball took effect in Bishop's body, and he died in about half an hour.

The following is from the Baltimore Sun of Thursday:

We learn that Rev. Mr. Burrows, of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference, who had just completed his year's labor on Kent Circuit prior to his departure for conference paid a visit to his wife's relatives near Sandy Hill, in Worcester county, where he unfortunately met a Mr. Bishop, who is said to have had an old grudge against him, and who immediately indulged in the most insulting language towards him, threatening personal violence, running his hand in his face and placing himself in a posture as if about striking him. Mr. Burrows implored him repeatedly to let him alone, assuring him that he wished no controversy with him.

Finally, Mr. Bishop left the store where they had met, threatening vengeance against the preacher. Subsequently, Mr. Bishop is represented as having waylaid Mr. Burrows, and commenced an attack upon him, when the latter drew a pistol—with which he had armed himself, as he states solely for self defence—and discharged it aiming at one of his limbs, but unfortunately the contents entered the region of the abdomen, and produced death in a short time. Mr. Burrows immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and will await the judicial decision of his case. *He* is represented as a worthy and an estimable clergyman, and the occurrence gives his numerous friends the greatest grief.

FIRE.—We learn from the Cambridge Democrat, that the store house and post office occupied by Messrs. Marshall & Eunick was entirely destroyed by fire together with nearly all the contents on Tuesday night last. It was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary as the post office desk was robbed of about $60 and the money drawer of the store of a small amount.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The March No. of this popular magazine has been received. It contains a variety of reading matter as well as a number of engravings of distinguished men. Address C. W. Holden, 109 Nassau st. N. Y.

☞ It was stated in our paper of last week, that the fine imposed upon Hyer by the Court, was $1,000. Such was the fine at first, but owing to some mitigating circumstances was reduced to $700.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The ship Czar, Capt. Kenedy arrived at Boston on Monday last from the Sandwich Islands; whence she sailed on the 10th Nov., making Tahiti on the 8th Dec. She has on board $70,000 in California gold but brings no later news.

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—The case of Jacob Shuster, alias Tom Hand, who was arrested in Philadelphia upon the charge of stealing the Government jewels in November last, was taken up before Judge Kane yesterday morning, and after hearing the evidence the judge committed him, and gave an order for his removal to Washington to take his trial. It is said that one of the party implicated in the robbery alleges that Hand has the jewels in his possession.

LATER FROM COL. FREMONT.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF HIS PARTY

An arrival at St. Louis brings Santa Fe dates to the 2nd of February. The Independence Republican contains letters from New Mexico, representing the winter there to have been of unusual severity.—Col. Fremont, whom last accounts left on his way to California several miles beyond Puebla, lost one hundred and thirty mules in one night. Being thus left on foot the party could proceed no further.—Three of their number were then sent back in search of a settlement but as they did not return in twenty days. Col. Fremont himself started on foot to look for succor. He reached Taos in nine days, traversing in that time a distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

Major Beall immediately despatched a company of dragoons with mules and provisions for Col. Fremonts party. Col. E., though much worn and emancipated, with his hands and feet badly frozen, insisted on accompanying the relief party and did so. Upon reaching the camp they found the survivors in a horrible condition broken down and starving, and compelled to feed upon the bodies of their dead comrades, One report goes so far as to say the were all frozen to death.

THE CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

THE TRIP THROUGH MEXICO.

One of a company of overland California emigrants, thus recommends the Mexican route in a recent letter.

The city of Mexico is a hard old place. To walk the streets in safety you must carry a revolver in each hand, and "keep your eyes skinned." Why the first night we arrived here, two or three of our company went and took a bath. One of them was robbed of $150. The Alchade was sent for, but he was found to be the owner of the establishment. So "it was all sweet," as Charley says. I called on Mr. Clifford, our minister, this morning. He informed me that a few evenings since he saw a man lassoed and robbed before his own door. There is no safety here for Americans from assassination.

The California fever rages here to a great extent. Hundreds are on the road from Vera Cruz to this place. This is by far the best route for those of limited means, as you can travel through the country for almost nothing. You can buy a horse here for from $12 to $20.

The cost of keeping yourself and horse while travelling will not exceed 50 cents a day. Therefore I would advise those who think of coming to come this way—as it is much quicker and better route.—There is no danger to be aprehended on the road from the Mexicans for they fear the Americans and give them plenty of room.

RILEY THE DESERTER.

A letter in the Pawtucket Chronicle, from one of a party bound to California, by the way of Mexico, has the following notice of the personage above mentioned:

At Jalapa we were called on by Col. Riley, the Irish deserter, (so called.) He is an officer in the Mexican army and says he has been unjustly punished by Gen. Scott, as he never was an American citizen, nor was he enrolled in the American army. He came to Mexico on his own hook, and asked a commission from Gen. Taylor was refused, and as his object was to make money, he joined the Mexicans, and after serving in all the battles, was taken at Chetubusco. He received two hundred stripes, the letter D was burnt in his cheek and he was imprisoned 9 months. He intends as soon as Gen. Taylor takes his seat to apply to the U. States for redress, which if his story is true, he will undoubtedly get. It is said Gen. Taylor never considered him a deserter. He is a fine specimen of an Irish gentleman, and a friend to all Americans. He has great influence here, and has helped many Americans that were in trouble here. We dined with him on Sunday and had a very pleasant time.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA,

MORE GOLD STORIES.

The New York Mirror contains a letter from a young man (who went out with Col. Stevenson's regiment,) dated San Francisco, Dec. 28, which confirms all the reports about the abundance of gold, and adds:

The average quantity of gold which each man obtains, is about 5 oz per day, this being worth about $16 an ounce, yields here the net income of $80 per diem. The largest lump of gold that I have seen, and which i was my good fortune to possess, weighs about 25 pounds. It is very common to see the precious metal lying about in pieces of 3 or 4 pounds, and sometimes 10 pounds; 4, and very frequently 8 ounces of gold are given for a segar, that could be bought in N. York for 3 or 4 cents, and other things in proportion: I saw a pair of boots sold the other day for one and a half ounces of gold, which could have been purchased in the U. States for $2 or 16 shillings. The gold is absolutely inexhaustible, and were one hundred thousand persons to come here, fully resolved to work, and work hard, too, not exposing themselves too much, but paying attention to their health, they would all return home rich men; mechanics, of every profession, I would advise to remain and settle at San Francisco, for rare opportunities are here offered to them.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the high wind, on Tuesday night about one o'clock, an alarm of fire was found to proceed from the burning of a three story brick house in Alicenna st, a few doors east of Broadway. It was owned by Mr. Henry Shutts, who resided in it, with some four or five German families. Nearly every thing in the house was destroyed, but all the inmates escaped except Mr. John Fater, his wife Margaret, and a child about eighteen months old. They occupied rooms in the third story, and were unable to escape. Their half consumed bodies were found, and inquests were held upon them by coroner Conway, and verdicts rendered in accordance with the facts.

It is said that Fater, the unfortunate man who perished, could have saved himself, but he lost his life it is supposed, in his anxiety to save his wife and child. He was seen, but could not be prevailed upon to spring from the window. He ran back and perished with them. The corpses presented a most horrible spectacle. The man and woman were all consumed except their bodies, and the child was but a body of bones and ashes.—Sun.

☞ In the course of a debate in the United States Senate on the 28th February, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, stated the estimated valuation of property in slaves at the astonishing sum of ten hundred million of dollars!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

TWO WEEKS LATER.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, with European news to the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, shortly after 9 o'clock, having experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament, on the 26th ult. Mr. Cobden in a speech of the most temperate character, brought forward his long heralded financial Reform. The Budget the main object of which was to cut down the national expenditure ten millions pounds per annum, &c. was met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who introduced an epitome on all the arguments on the subject during the last two months, and injured the strength of Mr. Cobden's suggestions. The debate which followed falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the financial reform champion. It languished from the beginning, and the question was disposed of on the same evening. Mr. Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority 179—the number being 275 to 78.

In foreign affairs Lord Palmerston has been supported by Parliament in the course he has found himself compelled to take, especially in the Sicilian disputes. An important document has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, showing the disposition of the various governments of Europe to reciprocate similar advantages with those we propose to concede to them by the abrogation of the Navigation Laws.

Austria promises to instruct Count Colerido on the subject.

Belgium is not prepared to abolish differential duties, as no Belgium vessels could compete upon equal terms with England.

France adduces her well known liberal and friendly disposition, as an earnest of her endeavor to do all in her power to reconcile the interests of French commerce and navigation with the principles of perfect reciprocity invoked by the English Government.

Greece declared her concurrence, except for the coasting trade, and no restrictions are there contemplated. Hanover avoids an explicit answer, but Hamburg, Bremen, and Holland all declare for Free Trade.

The Portugese made an answer by referring the case to the Fiscal authors.

Prussia promises perfect reciprocity and asks for reciprocity, when she will also concede equal advantages in reserving the coasting trade.

Sardinia, Sweden, and Norway are generally favorable, and the Cabinet of Washington promises an early answer to the points submitted by Mr. Crampton on the 16th of January last. That this reply will be satisfactory, Mr. Bancroft's assurance leaves us no reason to doubt.

The debate on the Irish law has prevented the Navigation laws being resumed.

In the early part of the week the subject stood for discussion. Last night Mr. Labouchere was to give the second reading of his bill.

The frightful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on our coast, off Harwich. The barque Floridian, of 500 tons burthen, E. D. Whittemore, master from Antwerp for New York, the property of Messrs. E. D. Harlbot & Co., chartered by a German company, to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on the 28th ult., and, horrible to relate, all on board perished, except three individuals, who were miraculously rescued from death.

The details of the late warlike intelligence from India are of more interest, but we can at present but make brief allusion to the subject.

The Bombay Telegraph says another murderous conflict with the Sikhs has occurred on the left bank of the river Ihalm between the army of the Punjaub under Lord Gough and the Sikh force. The Sikhs under Rajah Shwere Singh. A struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of 93 officers and 2500 men killed and wounded—four guns captured and 4 or 5 regimental colors taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, but was disgraced by the fight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment and the retreat as yet, scarcely satisfactory explained, of two British corps of dragoons—A struggle which left the contending host so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that the opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honor of its termination. Though masters of the field, our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin. No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact that the news from India is of the most disastrous character.

Lord Gough has been promptly suspended in the command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceed to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

FRANCE.

The French Government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole, the prospects of tranquility are more favorable than they have been during the last year.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—As spring approaches, the cholera gradually re appears in those places where it was killed off by the cold weather. At New Orleans during the week ending the 17th inst, there were 296 deaths, of which 104 were from Asiatic Cholera. 88 from cholera, 10 from cholera morbus, and 11 from dysentary.

MELANCHOLY.—Charles Fenno Hoffman, noted both in this country and Europe, for his fine literary talent, has become the inmate of an insane Asylum in New York. He was the most graphic sketcher, and best song writer on this side of the Atlantic—the Barry Cornwall of America.

AN APPALLING SHIPWRECK.

The bark Floridian, of New York from Antwerp, was lost with nearly two hundred passengers. The vessel sailed for New York about the last of February. Her passengers comprised young respectable German agricultural laborers, with their wives and families and many grades of mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from fifty to sixty women, and between twenty and thirty children, of different ages. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly twenty part of whom were Englishmen. She encountered very heavy weather, and struck about 3 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., with tremendous force.

Within a few minutes of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull with much impetuosity, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures over board while others were drowned in their berths, being unable to rise, from the effects of sea sickness. Captain Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of the ship gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and it is said capsized immediately with two men in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the Captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore (his wife) this led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some twenty or thirty poor creatures, men, and women, leaped from the quarter deck, o the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it was instantly capsised, and the whole party was instantaneously lost.—There being no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of a hundred emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two amidships. The main mast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter deck, with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were seen strugling in the deep. By grert efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging, and alas! only to meet a more horrible death. All except four froze to death before rescue came.

VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.—The barque Warsaw, Capt. Taylor, from New York, bound to Panama, accidentally took fire on the 19th inst., when off Cape Henlopen, and was burned to the water's edge and sunk Capt. Taylor and the crew, after endeavoring to extinguish the flames by every means in their power, were forced to take to the boats, and were fortunately picked up during the night by Captain Treadwell, of the brig America, from Salem, which vessel arrived at Philadelphia on Monday. The Warsaw cleared at New York on the 17th inst., for Panama, with a cargo of coal for the mail steamers of Messrs. Howlan & Aspinwall. She was fully insured in the Atlantic and Mutual offices.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, March 30, '49.

Best White Wheat—$1 10 a 1 15.
Best red do —100 to 10 8.
Yellow corn—50.
White do. 43a44.
Rye—58 a 60.
Oats—26 a 27.

DIED.

Near Millington, on the 27th inst., Mr. L. Griswold, of this place, after a painful illness.

At Millington on Sunday morning Anna C. daughter of J. E. and A. M. Cacy aged 3 years 4 months and 19 days.

WHIG MEETING.

THE WHIGS of Kent co. are requested to meet on Saturday the 7th day of April, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the

HOTEL

of Mr. Charles B. Tilden Chestertown for the purpose of consulting on matters of interest to the Whig Party, *and it is hoped that the Whigs of Kent generally*, will attend.

MANY WHIGS

March 31, '49.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Kent county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Robert Usilton, Ex'r of Rebecca Barger against James L. Bowers, will be sold at public sale on

SATURDAY,

the 21st day of April at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the tavern door of Thomas Lusby, Esq in Chestertown, all the right, title and interest of the said James L. Bowers, of in, and to all that

Farm and Wood Lot,

situate lying and being in Kent county, called Hales and Rickets Farm containing

159 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Joseph Porter, William Vannort and others, and lying in Worton, Kent county, and part of Worton Manor, containing 12¾ acres, more or less with the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized and taken as the property of the said James L. Bowers, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

GEO. W. SPENCER,
Late Sheriff.

Late Sheriffs' Office, }
March 31, 1849. } 3 75

Baltimore Advertisements.

ROBT. L. SETH. THOS. E. B. SETH.

SETH & BROTHER

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No 89, Pratt st. near Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

OFFER their services to the Farmers and others of the Eastern Shore, for the sale of Grain and other Produce.

ALSO,

Constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please

March 31, 1849. 3m

J. M. OREM. W. S. HOPKINS.

OREM & HOPKINS

Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in Cloths Cassimeres, and Tailors' Trimmings No 230, Baltimore N. W. cor. of Charles, Baltimore.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of superior quality.

☞ *ONE PRICE ONLY.* ☜

Cloth rooms up stairs—Entrance, south end of the Store on Charles street.

March 31, '49—1y

COSTUME HALL

Spring and Summer Clothing!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

ON hand and for sale the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, at prices very much reduced.

COATS.

Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts to 1,2,3,4,5,6,8, $10, and upwards.

PANTALOONS.

Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1, 1 50, 1.75, 2, 2 50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, $4, and upwards.

VESTS.

Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles, Valencia from 50 cts., 75 cts. $1, $2, $2 50, $3 and upwards.

BOYS CLOTHING

Always on hand the largest and best assortment of Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres of the best make, together with a large and handsome variety of Silk and Marseilles Vestings, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 per cent. less than the accustomed prices, and inn all cases a neat and beautiful fit guaranteed at

COSTUME HALL,
Corner of Pratt and Centre Market Space
H. H. COLE.

☞ Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive Shirt Factories in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to purchase.

ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 31, '49—1y.

Large Stock of Spring Goods!

ONE PRICE ONLY!

No 213 Market st, Baltimore.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

INVITE the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their splendid stock of Spring Goods, (much the largest in Baltimore,) embracing select articles in every department of the trade, including

SILK GOODS—Colored and Black Dress Silks; Satin de Chines; Bonnet Silks and Satins; Black Watered and Satin Striped and Plaid Silks; Modes, Florences and the best styles rich lustred plain Black Silks.

DRESS GOODS—In every variety of new and Fashionable styles, and unequaled assortment.

MOURNING GOODS—Every requisite fabric and material for mourning.

LINEN GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

In this department we have every article that can be required by families: Sheetings; Quilts; Pillow Linens; Curtain Goods, Flannels; Blankets; Pianno and Table covers; an endless variety; all our Shirting Linens and Linen Goods are of our own importation and *warranted pure Flax*

GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, LAWNS & PRINTS.

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, VISITES, &c., a full supply of all the styles that are fashionable, or in demand.

HOISERY AMD GLOVES of all kinds.

EMBROIDERIES—A splendid stock of Lace Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, &c; Muslin Collars, Hem'd, Reverie and Embroidered Linen Cambric *Handkfs.* Laces; Edgings; Insertions; Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertions; Infants' Embroidered Frocks and Waists, and Needle Work Goods of all kinds.

WHITE MUSLIN GOODS—In Cambric Book, Jaconet, Swiss, Mull, Nainsook, &c. (in Plain, Plaid & Stripes, Linen Cambric Long Lawn, &c.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS and articles generally for servant's wear of Stout Fabrics.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of Cloths Cassimeres, Vestings, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Merchant Tailor's Goods and Trimmings.

In inviting an examination and comparision of our Goods and Prices with other establishments, we intend to offer *unusual inducements* for Wholesale and Retail purchasers to deal with us, as from the large amount of business done by us our expenses are less in proportion than parties whose trade is not so extensive, whilst we have unusual advantages by buying in *original packages*, with an experience at over 20 years in the trade, during which time we have yearly increased our business by selling only such goods as proved satisfactory to customers, both in durability of fabric and fastness of colors.

On all our goods "*the lowest price is marked*," more will not be asked, nor less taken under any circumstances, this peculiar feature to our business enables all parties to buy at the lowest prices.

March 31 1849,

To the Farmers of Maryland.

YOUR attention is called to a new article of Manure manufactured in Baltimore, known as

CHAPPEL'S FERTILIZER OR AGRICULTURAE, SALTS.

This article is composed of the same materials as are found by analysis in the ash of plants. It consists of a mixture (in proper proportions) of Rephosphate of Lime, and Magnesia, (or bones dissolved in Sulphric Acid,) Sulphates of Ammonia, Potash, Soda and Lime, Animal Charcoal, Silicates of Potash Alumina and Magnesia, and, and as these constituents indicate, is is intended to restore to the soil all the inorganic materials abstracted by vegetation. It has been ascertained that a soil containing a sufficient quantity of these salts is always fertile, and their absence constitutes what is called "Worn out Land."—The analysis of rich soils show a good supply, and poor and a deficiency.

The inorganic matter abstracted from the soils by the growth of different crops is the same, varying only in proportion, it is therefore evident, that if we supply to the soil a sufficient quantity of each material thus abstracted, we restore its fertility.

The correctness of the above has been fully sustained by the use of the Agricultural salts, the last season. It has been used on poor land, and twenty-five to twenty-eight bushels of wheat obtained, with a superior crop of clover. As a top dressing on wheat, eight bushels additional yield has been realized. On the spring crops, of corn, oats and clover, the yield has been doubled. It has been used on the same field (as an experiment) with the best Peruvian Guano, both on corn and oats, and the yield has resulted in favor of the Pertilizer. The most respectable reference can be given of its value and effects on poor land.

This article having been used with such favorable results, the manufacturer now offers it to agriculturists, with the full confidence that it will largely repay for the outlay, and that it is the cheapest manure they can use.

This preparation, (besides containing all the mineral or inorganic constituents necessary to render a soil fertile) is rich in ammoniacal salts, in a fixed state being in combination with sulphuric acid, and therefore not volatile, as in guano. The bi-phosphates and alkalies are very soluble—the first rain after they are applied dissolves them, and thus saturates the soil with the proper and essential nourishment for the plants, it is therefore adapted to every description of crops, and is applicable, to all soils producing a most luxuriant growth.

As a general rule, and to secure the full effects of this and every other manure, the soil should be properly drained, deeply ploughed and harrowed, the soil made mellow and porous. A soil thus prepared not only admits of a greater extension of the roots in their search after food, but derives more atmospheric nourishment of carbonic acid and nitrogen—it absorbs more rain, and retains moisture. If these preliminaries have been attended to, and the soil is furnished with a sufficient supply of these Agricultural salts, a very large yield of any crop may be fully calculated upon unless the season is very unfavorable.

As this Fertilizer can be manufactured only to a limited extent, and as the demand during the seeding season last fall was much greater than could be supplied, it would be advisable to to those who may wish to obtain a supply in time to send in their orders and purchase at once.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER, OR AGRICULTURAL SALTS.

On opening the barrell's should the Salts adhere together, break it on a board with the back of a shovel, reducing into powder a small quantity of ashes or dry mould may be added if thought proper. The quantity to be used per acre should be according to the condition of the soil, if in tolerable condition, 300 to 400 lbs. should be applied, if the land is "worn out" put on 500 to 600 lbs. and in all cases it should be used broad cast, whether before or after the seed does not signify. This quantity is fully sufficient for a full rotation & the soil, (if clover has been used) will be left in a greatly improved condition, after taking of good crops.—The outlay will be doubly repaid the first crop.

Wheat and Rye—Put on the quantity as directed above, either before or after the seed is sown—follow with the harrow.

Top-Dressing—Use 300 lbs. per acre, and pass over a light harrow, if thought advisable. Clover seed may be sown after or before. Plaster need not be applied, as this preparation is sufficiently supplied with sulphates. Its effect on clover is very remarkable, and its application will greatly increase the growth, much more so than guano. When used as a top-dressing, the following crop should have an addition of 200 or 300 lbs.

Corn—The land having been properly prepared, 400 to 600 lbs. put on before planting, will secure a larg yield, the more you use, the longer does the land produce, both in the present and after crops, it is