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TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN SENT BY MAIL.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

WHOLE NO. 1090.
No. OF VOL. 60.

DR. SHUBAL HEWES' Celebrated Rheumatic LINIMENT.

Applied morning and evening, has cured hundreds of cases of Rheumatism in the joints, arms, hands, feet, face, and elsewhere. It is certain that it is the most perfect and reliable remedy of the kind ever discovered. It is a general liniment, and is adapted for all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprain, &c. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
From the numerous certificates which the proprietor has received of its efficacy, he presumes to follow—

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The third year of this paper is now published. It is a new and improved edition, and is certainly the most interesting and valuable of any published in this country. It contains a great deal of useful and interesting information, and is adapted for the use of all who are engaged in commerce or agriculture. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

DR. SHUBAL HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.
This liniment is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprain, &c. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

DR. SHUBAL HEWES' PAIN EXPELLER.
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DR. SHUBAL HEWES' COLIC EXPELLER.
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DR. SHUBAL HEWES' FEVER EXPELLER.
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DR. SHUBAL HEWES' WOUND EXPELLER.
This is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Wound, &c. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

DR. SHUBAL HEWES' BRUISE EXPELLER.
This is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Bruise, &c. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

DR. SHUBAL HEWES' SCALD EXPELLER.
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THE SPIRIT'S DESTINY.
There are two, and some say three, varieties of the spirit, the Small, the Medium, and the Large. Farmers are not all agreed as to the relative value of the different kinds, particularly for hay. I prefer the large kind for all purposes, especially on a hard dry soil. It is more luxuriant and productive, and more cleansing and fertilizing to the soil, and owing to its steeper and deeper roots, it is less liable to suffer from frost or drought. When red clover is intended to remain for hay more than one year, timothy should be sown with it. The large clover and timothy come to maturity at about the same time, so that the full benefit can be obtained from both. When the large clover is intended for mowing it should be sown in the spring, so as to reduce its growth and prevent its lodging. It may be pastured till midsummer; and it will afterwards yield as much hay as the small kind. I find this early feeding of much advantage to my especially when I have a large flock of sheep. I frequently pasture my clover meadows until the 20th of June; and this past season I pastured one piece until the first of July, and mowed it after harvest, and it then yielded me full as much as a half the acre of the land is poor, and the season dry, it will not answer to pasture so late, nor will it do so well with the small kind as the large. The small kind should be mowed early, and it may cut a second time in October, or it will afford good pasture in autumn. This is an advantage to those who have time to make hay before harvest. Those who want much clover hay will do best to sow both varieties, as the difference in time of maturing allows a longer time for cutting, and the hay which is a great advantage, as it is very essential that all clover should be cut when in full bloom, or as near so as possible.

AGRICULTURE.
From the New Genesee Farmer.
ON THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GRASS AND CLOVER.
Messrs. Editors—Believing that a mutual interchange of opinions, through the medium of the New Genesee Farmer, is of great advantage to us farmers, I will offer a few remarks on the different kinds of grass and clover used for hay or pasture in this section.

Red and white clover, timothy or berds grass, red top and June grass, are the principal kinds now used by farmers in Western New York. June grass, (Agrostis vulgaris,) is considered more injurious than is beneficial. It is never sown by farmers, but it grows spontaneously and abundantly, that it appears to spring up spontaneously in most of our cultivated fields. It yields but very little pasture, and is worth nothing for hay. It is difficult to eradicate, and is very injurious to cultivated crops. In short, it annoys the cultivator and injures the land, without yielding any profit in return; and it would be well for Western New York if it were wholly exterminated.

Red Top, (Agrostis stricta,) is sown to some extent in this section, particularly on moist soils, for which it is better adapted than timothy. It produces plentiful crops of hay on such soils, but is of little worth for pasture. I do not think the hay contains much nutriment, although some intelligent farmers like it plentifully. It also impoverishes the soil and is difficult to eradicate, consequently it is injurious to grain-raising farmers.

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Arrival of the British Queen.
FROM LONDON.
From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 18.
The steamship British Queen, Capt. Roberts, was announced by telegraph at 4 o'clock this morning, and at about 12 o'clock we received our first intimation of the arrival of the British Queen, at 12 o'clock this morning. The Queen departed from London on the 1st of March, and from Portsmouth on the evening of the 21st; consequently she has made the passage in about fifteen and a half days, the shortest time, we believe, in which it has been done before.

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