☞ The Germans, says the New York Post, have recently taken particular fancy to raising potatoes. The following is their method: The potatoes is planted whole, without any preparation, only allowing a little more space than usual. When the plants have attained the height of the hand, they are also cleaned and hoed as usual. When, however, the time for drawing up the earth around them has arrived, the following process is adopted instead.—The green stalks are divided and laid down by the hand on the flat soil in the form of the spokes of a wheel and covered with the neighboring earth—the operation being readily performed by placing the foot on the plant. Some weeks later the leaves begin to push through the soil, when they are again laid down and covered with four inches of earth. This is all the labor required, and occupies about the same time as the ordinary hoeing up process, but it produces six times more fruit. The subterranean stalks are covered with potatoes in the form of a wreath or chaplet.

Every Man a Farmer.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind; and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have a desire to, become farmers. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are hired to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others who retire from the bustle and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet and the undisturbed cultivation of an acre of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age have passed between the leger and the strong-box, between the hopes of gain and fears of loss, having at length realized a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer, having acquired wealth and professional fame, abandons his cases for a more tempting cause,—the pursuit of agriculture,—or mingles with his professional labors the exercise of the spade and the plow. In like manner, the physician and the divine, the carers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by snatching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to apply them to the grateful pursuits of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They, too, are inclined to become farmers: the one leaving the field of ambition, the other his harvest of laurels, both seek a soul more congenial to the best feelings of man, and end the career of life, like Cincinnatus, at the plow. Even the mariner, the adventurous son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally and practically, on the deep,—who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every country and the products of every clime,—purchases a home on the land, transplants his exotics into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be in the rural churchyard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic, too, is smitten with the love of farming, and exchanges the dust of the shop for the furrows of the field, the confined air of crowded rooms for the free atmosphere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for the music of birds.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But, those being satiated or disappointed, the mind out free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, that values his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres of land, with nobody's humors to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile, and mechanical life? If any man on earth can say, "*I ask no favors*," it is the farmer. Skillful and honest labor is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no truckling for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind; and what have I gained?" Among farmers there are no deserted Wolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—*Berkshire American.*

BUTTER.—This is an article of domestic food, more of which is consumed in the United States than in any other country on the face of the globe. Good sweet butter, how delicious! It very often happens among families in our cities that they will purchase good sweet butter at the stores, which, in a day or two, becomes vitiated in taste. This is owing either to the manner in which it is salted or packed, or the manner in which it is kept after it is purchased. Much butter is spoiled from using salt containing lime and other substances which hasten its decomposition. Salt can easily be purified by pouring upon it a little warm water and allowing it to drain; it dissolves and takes out the lime and other extraneous substances and leaves the salt nearly pure. The quantity usually added to butter is one ounce to the pound. After butter has become rancid, it can be restored and made nearly sweet by a very simple process.—Thus, after pressing out the water, salt it anew and add a little sugar—say half an ounce to the pound. This will be found to render it more palatable, although it may not entirely restore the delicate flavor peculiar to new and sweet butter, which, once lost, cannot be restored.

To Remove Stumps.—If they are dry, set them on fire; if not, obtain an upright lever, from eight to ten feet in length, to them, and bitch a yoke of oxen to the upper end of the lever. If the lever is a good one, and firmly chained, the stump will be hoisted over very easily. Stumps decay soonest if cut high, as they then hold most water.

☞ Coop up poultry to fatten, and they will do well up to 12 or 14 days. Keep them in the coops beyond that time, and feed them as much as you like, they will grow leaner every day until they grow a skinful of bones, and die.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

TURNBULL'S COLUMN.

NEW GOODS.

ABEL TURNBULL,

[S now still receiving his Winter supply of GOODS, which he intends every thing warranted in this market, Almost will be sold very LOW for CASH or ready pay. My assortment may be classed in part as follows:

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Stone-ware, Glass-ware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Musical Instruments, Trusses, Medical Instruments, Liquors, Perfumery, Mirrors, Stationery, Brushes, Yankee Notions, &c. &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage and substantial encouragement hitherto received, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

☞ A few of the articles kept for sale are named below:

GROCERIES.—A good variety of Sugars, fine Savoyard Teas, good and cheap Muscovado, Loaf, Lump, Ginger, Spice, Olive, Bicarbonate, Rubina, Rice, Mackerel, Codfish, Santee Cordial, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Hams, Mustard, Sago, Nutmegs, Cloves, ground Mustard, (also Mustard Seed) Extract of Lemon, Cassia, soda Crackers, Morels, bar and Castile Soap, Candles, all sorts of Tobacco and Snuff, Vinegar, etc.

DRY GOODS.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Corduroy, Moleskin, Sheep's Grey, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Silk, Thread, Twist, Buttons etc., and every thing necessary to make up garments: CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Alpaccas, Plaids, Barege, Tostings, Apron Check, Bed Tick, Drilling, Sattinet and Lenel Blanket, Sheeting, Shirting brown and bleached, Suspenders, Umbrellas, silk Cravats, Pocket Hdk'fs, Comforters, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitens, Hose, Laces, Edging, Bindings, colored and Cambric Circle Fringe, Gimp, Edging, Purse Twist, and all sorts of Notions.

HARDWARE.—Nails, Door and Window-blind Fastenings, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Faucets, Vices, Rasps, Saws, Files, Curious Screws, Imperial Green, Chrome Yellow, ground Verditer, Prussian Blue, Vermilion Bronze, Umber, Terra di Sienna, Ivory Black, Black Drop, Pat. Yellow Rose Pink, Black Small, Carmine, Red Sealnote, Sugar of Lead, Litharge, etc

OILS.—Linseed Oil, a variety of Lamp Oils, Lard Oil, Olive Oil, Tanner's Oil, Castor Oil, and all the Essential Oils.

VARNISH.—Furniture, Coach, Leather and Mastick Varnish, etc.

Spirits TURPENTINE, Camphene, Rosin, Spanish White and Putty, Glue, Gum Shellac, Copal Gum, Rosary, Red and White Chalk, Bath Bricks, Pumice Stone, Sal. soda, Burgundy Pitch, etc.

Brushes.—Paint, Varnish, Counter, Clothes, Hair, Sash, tooth, nail, striping, graining, marking, artist, sash tool, hones, white wash, shoe and shoe Brushes, etc.

Dye Stuffs.—Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Nic-wood, Dyer's Oak, Fustic, Camwood, Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Annatto, Cochineal, Sorbate of Tin, Red Tartar, Extract of Logwood, etc.

Glass Ware.—Bottles and Vials of every size and description, at wholesale and retail. A variety of spice, Jam, Pickle, Preserve and Sweetmeat Glasses, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles, Tumblers, Decanters, Lamps, Globes and Shades, Preserve Dishes, Salt-cellars, Lamp Chimneys, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mirror Plates, Bowls, Goblets, Johns, Window Glass, Breast Pipes, etc.

STONE WARE.—Jugs of all sizes, Butter Pots, Cream Pots, Preserve Jars, Pitchers, stove Tubes, Spittoons, &c.

CLOCKS & WATCHES of nearly every description, good and cheap. Clock Faces, Hands and Keys. Watch guard Chains, Cords and Keys of all sorts.

JEWELRY.—Ladie's and Gentlemen's Gold Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, gold and silver Pencils and Pen Cases, Studs, Slides, gold Thimbles, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

SILVER WARE.—Silver Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, sugar Shovels and Tongs, salt Spoons, Butter Knives, Thimbles, etc. Also—Silver plated and German silver Spoons, Britannia ware etc.

SPECTACLES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's silver framed Spectacles, silver plated, German silver, steel, etc., and Glass long and short.

Steel Goods.—Steel Beads, bag and purse Clasps, purse Rings, Tassels, Slides, etc.

TANNERS NOTIONS.—A great variety of small but useful and fancy Articles too tedious to mention, such as Combs of every kind, tooth and nail Brushes, cut spoons and tweezers, Purses, pocket Mirrors, Jewett's Telescopes, Razors, Pocket Knives, Pens, Pencils, Sealing Wax, and a full assortment of Medicines for the Violin, Accordion, Flute Clarionet, Flageolet, etc

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins and Accordeons, (the best assortment ever introduced into the county,) of wholesale and retail; also Violin Bows, Strings, Bridges, Pegs, Tailpieces, Screws, Flats, Fifes, Flageolets, Flutes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Reeds, Tuning Forks, Instrument Cases for the Violin, Accordeon, Flute Clarionet, Flageolet, etc

MUSICAL.—Abdominal Supporters and shoulder Brace in great variety, and of most approved patterns.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.—All the varieties usually called for by Physicians.

LIQUORS.—Choice Liquors for medicinal purposes, such as Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, etc., (a variety of each,) Alcohol, Whiskey, etc., etc.

PERFUMERY.—Extracts, Colognes, Rose Water, sweet Sugar, smelling Salts, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, Oil Macassar, Bear's Grease, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Bear Dye, etc.

STATIONERY.—Note Cap and Letter Paper, Quills, Black Sand, Ink, Envelopes, Wafers, Gum, Lead Pencils, Wax and Seals, Gold and Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Pocket Books, Tablet Ink Stands, Memorandum and Friendship Cards, Pencils, Slates, Water Colors, &c. &c.

Shoots, Shears, Whips, Candle Wick, Twine, Shoe Thread, Buttons, Head Bands, Whale Bone, Leather, Tacks, Candlesticks, Lamps, Oil Stoves, Tin Pedlers' Trays, Candlesticks, Lamps, Oil Stoves, and Bird Seed, Parasols, Black Lead, Parcel Paper, Twine, Cushion Pins, Hill Scales, Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Stencil Cases, Whalebone, Oil Cloth Carpeting, Sand Paper, Bonbe's Tin-ware Ploughs, &c. &c.

Drugs and Medicines.—Turkey Gum Opium, red and pale, genuine Turkey Rhubarb, East Indication Rhubarb, Senna, Jalap, Ipecac, Colocynth, Aloes, Gamboge, Hydriod, Cyanuret, and white Precipitate, calomel or Quick Silver, Corrosive Sublimate, Nitrate of Silver, Nitrate of Iron, Wax Vaseline, Lunaris, carb. Iron, Gamboge, Turkey gum Myrrh, sulphate Potassa, Colaph, Gum Arabic, Gum Shellac, Gum Mastick, Gum Camphor, Gum Asafœtida, red and pale Gentia, Gentia Acid, red and pale Columbo, red and pale Quassia, Cayenne pepper, Spermaceti, Castile Soap, mus seed, Coriander and Caraway do. red. and pale Gentian, Tonca Beans, dried Dock Root, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Rochelle Salts, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Sulphur, Sal. Martiate, French Chalk, Bismuth Subnit, Antimonial Powder, (such as is used in Veterinary practice,) Sulphate Copper Oil, tamaric, sun Flowers, Rosemary, Rose Buds, Rose Leaves, Spearmint, Peppermint, Spikenard, Queen of Meadow, Tartaric Acid, any quantity desired, Balsam, Jalap, Ipecac, Arnica, Wild Cherry, Blood Root, Elixir Vitriol, Peppermint, Balsam of Tolu, Tincture Valerian, Tincture Myrrh, Tincture Gentian, Tincture Cinchona, Tincture of Opium, Tincture Rhubarb, Tincture Cardamom, Tincture Cayenne, Tincture Assafœtida, Tincture Aconite, Tincture Lobelia, Tincture Digitalis, Tincture Iodine, Tincture Iron, Tincture Arnica, Tincture Cantharides, Tincture Capsicum, Tincture Guaiac, Tincture Myrrh, Tincture Opium Camphorated, Tincture Valerian Ammoniated, Tincture Iodine Compound, Tincture Iron Muriated, Tincture Iron Acetated, Tincture Iron Ammoniated, Tincture Iron Sulphated, Tincture Iron Chloride, Tincture Iron Citrated, Tincture Iron Tartrated, Tincture Iron Iodide, Tincture Iron Phosphated, Tincture Iron Bromide, Tincture Iron Arsenated, Tincture Iron Quinated, Tincture Iron Strychnated, Tincture Iron Morphiated, Tincture Iron Veratrated, Tincture Iron Gelsemated, Tincture Iron Conicated, Tincture Iron Lobeliated, Tincture Iron Digitalated, Tincture Iron Aconitated, Tincture Iron Cinchonated, Tincture Iron Cantharidated, Tincture Iron Capsicated, Tincture Iron Guaiacated, Tincture Iron Myrrhated, Tincture Iron Opiated, Tincture Iron Camphorated, Tincture Iron Valerianated, Tincture Iron Iodated, Tincture Iron Compound