



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. George Barsie, of Allegheny. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Daniel M. Smysers, of Montgomery.

To Teachers and others.

As our School system has recently undergone some important revisions and alterations, we beg leave to direct the attention of Teachers and others interested, to Tower's Series of School Books.

This series consists of six books, with lessons arranged in regular graduation. Each book seems to be well adapted to the class of scholars for which it is designed. The lessons are neither too difficult nor too easy. The first four books contain exercises designed to give thorough practice upon the elementary sounds, and their combinations. Pupils who are faithfully drilled in these, can not fail in one essential requisite of good reading—distinct utterance. These books, in this respect, are certainly superior to any with which we are acquainted. The last two give the principles of elocution, and in a manner well adapted to school wants. The selections for reading are made with much taste. As a whole, we consider this an excellent series of reading books. They have evidently been prepared with great care, and by those who were perfectly competent for the work they undertook.

Specimens can be seen at this Office. Daniel Burgess & Co publishers, 60 John Street New York.

The "Northwestern Herald & Erie Post," has come out in a new dress, and looks well. We are pleased to notice this evidence of prosperity.

The "Know Nothing."—The Cincinnati Times says by dint of great industry and "harpoons we discovered the password of this mysterious order. Here it is:—K-t-s-i-m-u-C-a-K-n-o-u-r-u-m-b-u-m-m-u-m-s-K-e-l-l-i-m-i-m-p-t-K-s-m-i-u-m-i-m-u-m."

Cholera at Allentown.

The Allentown Register reports a couple of very sudden deaths from Cholera, or something like it, as having occurred in Allentown and vicinity during the past week. The Chief Burgess of the Borough has issued a proclamation in regard to the adoption of sanative measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

A Natural Curiosity.

A few days since we were shown a young bird of the common species, which presented within itself one of the greatest natural curiosities we have ever seen. Its body and head were perfectly formed, but singular to relate, it had four legs and three wings! It lived several days after its appearance in this breathing world.—Boston Sentinel.

What Elroads Do.

A Georgia cotemporary, who has just paid a visit to Atlanta, reports "four houses now in course of erection," many of them of a fine city like style. Ten years ago Atlanta was in the woods—it now contains a population not far from ten thousand. The whole amount of taxable property, real and personal, for the present year, amounts to \$2,800,000, being an increase of \$755,000 over last year.

During the last year 151 colporteurs were engaged throughout Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, distributing books and tracts. 53,587 families were visited, 4,951 of whom were found destitute of the Bible; 358,416 books of the value of \$35,886 74, have been circulated, of which \$5,904 22, was among those not able to purchase.

Awful Mortality.—Deaths of Fifty Norwegians on a Propeller.

On the last up trip of the propeller Oriental, a large number of Norwegian emigrants were on board, among whom the ship fever suddenly broke out, and, before the trip was over, carried off about fifty of them. They had endured a long and tedious journey from their fatherland, and the confinement of closely packed cars overland, and were fully prepared for the incursions of a disease which is never satisfied with a few. Every attention was paid to their wants by Captain Squires and his crew, but for which many more must have perished. The deaths occurred principally on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.—Buffalo Express.

Mortality in New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The New Orleans mail came to hand this morning.—There were 191 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending on the 9th, which is a remarkable decrease.

Interesting to Parents. The following paragraph from a London publication should arrest the attention of parents:

POISONOUS COLORED CONFECTIONARY.

The "Lancet" Commissioners, in reporting the result of their investigations respecting colored confectionary, express their surprise at the extent to which deadly and virulent poisons are daily made use of by the manufacturers of these articles. One hundred and one samples were analyzed; and of the yellows, seventy contained chromate of lead and colored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds contained cochineal, red lead, and bi-sulphuret of mercury; eight of the browns contained ferruginous earths, either Vandyke, brown, amber, or sienna; two of the purples contained Prussian blue and cochineal; thirty-eight of the blues contained indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, and a sulphuret of sodium or aluminum; nineteen of the greens contained Brunswick green, consisting of a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper, Scheel's green or arsenite of copper. The above colors were variously combined in different cases, three and even four poisons occurring in the same parcel of confectionary. In four of the samples the colors were painted on with white lead or carbonate of lead; thirteen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, three with potato flour, and one with arrow root.

The Hard-Shell Democrats of New York.

The "Hard-Shell" Democratic Convention of New York, which met at Syracuse on Wednesday, concluded its business and adjourned the same night. The Hon. GREEN C. BRONSON was nominated for Governor by acclamation, notwithstanding there was in possession of the Convention a letter from that gentleman declining the honor conferred upon him. A number of resolutions were adopted, of which the following is a summary:

They re-affirm adherence to the Platform of the Baltimore Conventions of 1848 and 1852; endorse the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress as to the right of the people of the Territories to frame their own laws; approve the recent act of Congress in regard to Nebraska and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the Territories may legislate for their own welfare; strongly denounce the Administration for interference in the local politics of New York, its palpable and alarming invasion of State rights, and its unjustifiable and undisguised use of its patronage to control the State elections. The resolutions also denounce any coalition with other parties, and pledge their authors to rely upon the merits of their own party for success.

The old Swamp Miser.

One of our Southern exchanges states that there is now living in the swamp of the Little Pec Dee River, South Carolina, and old man of the most singular character. He never owned but one pair of shoes in his life, and he says they were so hot that he never wore them but once. He never cultivated the soil, but never the less he has accumulated a large sum of money, which he deposits in hollow trees, in the most unfrequented swamps. He effects extreme poverty, and when applied to for a loan of money he declares he has none; but if the security pleases him, and promises to pay in specie, he will appoint a day when he will try to get a little, which he never fails to do. He has made his fortune by the sale of fish, the finest of which he knows exactly where to catch, and honey, which he raises in immense quantities, having his bee hives in the swamps for miles around. No music is so charming to his ear as the bull-frog, and the bellowing of the alligator; for these sung his lullaby when in his cradle, and have been harbingers of his bravest days from his boyhood to the present day. He never uses any other weapon to kill snakes than his heel, and there was never but one known to attempt to bite him, and that one broke his teeth without penetrating the heel. He never takes any doctor's stuff, nor lets them come near enough to feel his pulse, or look at his tongue; and he is now seventy years of age. Strange as it may seem that such a character should find a mate of similar tastes and fancies, yet such is the case, only that she is a little more like him than he is like himself.

A Pretty Little Const.—Mr. Frederick Kennell, from the neighborhood of Runney, Harrison county, Ohio, arrived in Steubenville, last Wednesday, by railway, with his wife and nineteen children—twenty-one in all. It is said that he owns enough land in that State to give each of his family one hundred and sixty acres, and retain a "slice" for himself.

P. T. Barnum resigned the Office of President of the Crystal Palace Association, and John H. White, Esq., was chosen to fulfill the vacancy.

Novel Toast.—The following toast was the first sentiment offered at the celebration of the 4th inst., at Rockport:—

The President and his Administration.

—May they "Fear God and keep his commandments."

This is a change upon the stereotyped language, on such occasions.

Schuylkill County, Pa.

This County has an area of seven hundred and fifty square miles. Elevations above tide: Port Clinton, 400 feet; Pottsville, 610 feet; summit of Broad Mountain, 1653. Drainage, north, south, east, and west. Fall of the Schuylkill river in the county, from Pottsville, 220 feet.—Range of the thermometer from 20 degrees below to 100 degrees above zero. Population of the county about 65,000.

Inventive Skill.

It appears by the first part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, that a patent was, in September last, issued to David Freed, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, for an improvement in toilet furniture. The invention consists in attaching to a piece of furniture an apparatus, by means of which, pantaloons may be drawn off without stooping or sitting down! This is what may be called a lazy man's luxury.—Wash. Sentinel.

At a Fourth of July celebration held near Milton, Mr. Charles A. Kutz, a Loco Foco, gave the following toast:

"Hon. James Pollock, our fellow-townsmen, neighbor, gentleman, patriot and statesman—may he be the only man elected on the Whig ticket at the coming fall election."

Sickness in New-Orleans.

A correspondent writing to the Tribune from New Orleans, under date of July 31, says:—

Our city is very sickly. The first two weeks in June there were over 50 deaths a week of Asiatic cholera, and the mortality was 30 per cent larger than same time last year.

Last week there were over 320 deaths equal 2,500 a week in N. York city. Over 100 died of sunstroke. The Yellow fever has made its appearance, and the reports from the cemeteries show two deaths of yellow and one of black vomit. There were also a large number of deaths from other fevers, as also of bowel complaints and cholera. Of course our papers will keep dark about everything.

Cholera Deaths.

New York, July 17.—N. P. Blunt, District Attorney, died yesterday at Lebanon Springs; Emma Augusta Mason, late Miss Wheatley, died at Oyster Bay, yesterday, and ex-Judge Merritt, of this city, died yesterday of cholera.

Ravages of cholera in Barbadoes.

From the Bermuda Advertiser of July 4. On Thursday last the schooner Phoenix, Capt. Nathaniel Dansecomb, arrived from Barbadoes in fifteen days, at which place the cholera was fearfully raging.—Up to the 13th ultimo the mortality of deaths was one hundred and fifty to two hundred per day in Bridgetown alone, and the malady was still on the increase. When the phoenix left there was no abatement. The plague was almost entirely confined to the lower classes and to the interperate, which itself failed to carry off, but with those living temperately, and in regular moral habits, when prompt applications were used, the disease was generally arrested and the patient recovered.

In one day the deaths numbered 244, and by the 13th ultimo the aggregate, as well as could be ascertained, was 2,107. Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in Bridgetown only thirteen have escaped. The prison doors were thrown open and the prisoners set free.

It is a curious circumstance, but we believe that no notice was taken during the debates of Congress on the Douglas bill, of the fact that not only are both the new territories north of the compromise line, but that another territory remains south of Kansas which is yet to be organized.

Thus if the slave power fail to secure Nebraska, Kansas may be more easily won, and if both these chances are lost there is still another territory farther south about which there may be less uncertainty.

A more ingenious plan founded on the doctrine of chances could not have been devised. By opening two territories at the same time to settlers, one at least, there was reason to believe, might be secured. This would be clear gain to the slave power for it is north of the compromise line, and by making Kansas a slave territory the unorganized territory lying between Kansas and Texas would certainly be a slave territory also. If both shall become free territory, then by colonizing the remaining district from the south, the slave power will have lost nothing and the compromise line will have been removed northward half a degree—from 36 deg. 30 min. to 37 degrees.

The town council of Marion, Ala., fixed the license for retailing liquor at \$1500 per annum, thinking that this would prevent all applications. An enterprising individual was, however, about to open a shop, even at this high figure, when the council met again and raised the license to \$3000.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Complainants vs. John I. Blair and Others, and the Warren Railroad Company, Defendants.

This cause was called up on Monday of last week, and the argument closed on Friday.

Messrs. Whelpley and Whitehead appeared for complainants, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen and J. P. Bradley for defendants. The conflict between the Companies originated in the location of their respective roads over part of the same ground—under their charters.

The Warren Railroad Company obtained their charter on the 12th February, 1851, to construct a Railroad from near New Hampton, a point on the Central Railroad of N. J., to the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of 18 miles. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company obtained an supplement to their charter on the 19th February, 1851, to extend their road from Dover to the Delaware Water Gap. It appears from the bill and answer, that Blair and his associates are deeply interested in the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; a road leading from the Delaware Water Gap to the Great Bend, on the Susquehanna River, and their connecting with the New York and Erie Railroad and other roads, that the Northern Division of their road, leading from Scranton, in the Lackawanna Valley to the Great Bend, was by them constructed in 1851, and has since been in successful operation. Immediately thereupon, Blair and his associates determined to construct the Southern division of their road, from Scranton to the Delaware Water Gap; having obtained, in 1852 and 1853, the necessary legislation of the state of Pennsylvania for that purpose—and a law authorizing the connection with the Warren Railroad, and the bridging of the river Delaware. Early in the winter of 1853, Blair was engaged with several corps of engineers in the location of the Southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Warren Railroad of Pa., and procuring the right of way for that road, all of which the answer alleges was well known to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Blair had endeavored to induce that Company, in the fall of 1852, and early in the winter of 1853, to extend their road and connect with the Pennsylvania road, on fair and equitable terms, pro rata on passengers and freight, for coal—the same as any other company charged,—which was declined on the part of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, they demanding a monopoly of all the business and a pledge that the Warren Railroad should not be constructed to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There ended the conference—Blair immediately thereupon directed a practical engineer with his corps to locate the Warren Railroad, which route the engineer had on several occasions reconnoitered and had selected the ground that the road must necessarily occupy.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, knowing the intentions of Blair, placed their engineers at work to locate their extension,—the engineers of Each Company passed each other on the line, one party going east and the other west. The line of the two roads crossed each other at two points—one point at the Vass Gap, near the Delaware, the other at the Vanness Gap, eight miles east of the Delaware. As soon as the Warren route was surveyed, books were opened, the stock subscribed, the Company at once duly and properly organized, the route adopted, a committee appointed to purchase the right of way, and the President, Blair, ordered to file the survey in the office of the Secretary of State; this was all done on the 4th March, in conformity to the charter. On the 8th March thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M., Blair filed the survey of the Warren Railroad in the office of Secretary of State—at 12 o'clock same day, the Morris and Essex Railroad Company filed their survey, they having adopted the same for their road. At early breakfast that morning, on arriving at Trenton, it was ascertained that Blair was ahead.

Blair returned to Warren and completed the purchase by written contract of the land, in those conflicting passes, for the Warren Railroad. The agents of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company arriving just afterwards, found they were a gain too late, and determined to accomplish something, induced some two or three individuals to violate their written contract, under hand and seal, with Blair, and to deed them the land, sold the Warren Railroad Company, by paying them a larger sum and indemnifying them also. Blair immediately, for his company, took possession of the disputed territory, put it under contract and commenced the construction of the Warren Railroad.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, being again defeated, determined not to give up yet; they then filed a bill, and without notice to Blair, or the Warren Railroad Company, somehow obtained an injunction, very unfairly, as is believed, from an injunction master, and suspended further work on the road. The Chancellor referred the cause to Abm. Browning, Esq., as master who heard the parties, and decided the cause in every particular in favor of the Warren Railroad Company. The complainants not yet satisfied appealed to the Court of Errors, who having all heard the evidence and allegation of the learned counsel, unanimously confirmed the decision of the master in every particular. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Green.

The Warren Railroad is a very important road, one of the most expensive for the distance ever undertaken in this State. Its cost will be over one million of dollars. The tunnel at Vanness' Gap is 2800 feet long and the tunnel at Vass Gap 900 feet long. The road with the tunnel is all under contract, and several hundred men at work on the line which is to be completed by June 1855.

This road is the connecting road with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware Lehigh and Warren Railroad which is now nearly all graded for a double track and would have been in operation this fall, had the Warren Railroad been ready to give an outlet. The injustice done that company by the Morris & Essex Railroad Company is very great; near three million of dollars the cost of the Southern division of that road is useless, until the Warren Railroad is completed—the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have not only done a great moral wrong to the companies, but a great public wrong to the community, by delaying a great work which is to be one of the main trunk lines from the East and West, North and South, not only for passengers and merchandise, but for the Anthracite Coal of the Lackawanna Valley, which is now so much wanted, it is hoped that hereafter no injunction master will be found to grant an injunction for so slight a cause without full notice to the adverse party, notwithstanding the application may be asked for by some great corporation whose acts when investigated may entitle them to very little consideration.

Asounding Frauds.

The New York financial circles were last week thrown into the greatest excitement by the discovery of the most extensive fraud ever brought to light in this country. The announcement is no less serious than this, than an over issue of stock in the N. York and New-Haven Railroad Company has been made to the amount of two millions of dollars. The President Mr. Robert Schuyler, was Transfer agent, and this over issue has been discovered by a committee of the Board of Directors appointed to look into the affairs of the Company. The fraudulent issues were made, first in a single lot of Certificates for 10,000 shares; and the remainder in smaller amounts and through a considerable period of time.—The event is correctly characterized as a most astounding one in the magnitude of the sum involved, and the deliberate, wicked purpose with which the fraud was put upon the public, to the direct loss of millions to the stockholders, and the indirect loss of tens of millions in the injury to the credit and reputation of other American railroad corporations and the market value of the property of their shareholders.

From the Evening Post we learn that Robert Schuyler left home for Canada on Tuesday morning. The day before he left, on the 3d of July, he and his brother executed an assignment of all the property belonging to the firm, as well as his individual property, to Messrs. Bowdoin & Barlow, attorneys, No. 65 Merchant's Exchange.

Following upon the heels of the above fraud was discovered that Mr. Kyle, the Secretary of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, has overdrawn his account to the extent of four thousand shares of Harlem stock, amounting to \$200,000. Schuyler is understood to be at the bottom of this fraud, and is probably more guilty than Mr. Kyle.

There is another over issue of stock added to the list of Robert Schuyler's misdoings. Acting as Transfer Agent of the Naugatuck Railroad Company, an over issue \$20,000 of its stock has been traced and the investigation has not been completed. This man, in whom the public and his associates place unlimited confidence, held the following offices:—New York and New Haven R. R. Co., President and Transfer Clerk. Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R. Co., Secretary. Hon. John R. R. Co., Transfer Agent. Naugatuck R. R. Co., Transfer Agent. New Haven and Northampton R. R. Co., Transfer Agent. Saratoga and Washington R. R. Co., Treasurer and Transfer Agent. Vermont Valley R. R. Co., Transfer Agent.

With power to raise money to almost an unlimited extent, as Transfer Agent of so many companies, the amount of mischief done is probably not yet known, as these companies must of necessity examine into their affairs and report accordingly. What has become of the vast amount of money obtained by Mr. Schuyler, is a matter of considerable curiosity in the street. We think it will be found that extra interest has swallowed a large amount of it—that the Vermont Valley and the Washington and Saratoga Roads have used up another large portion, and that the generous aid extended to several of his friends in their days of financial embarrassment will be found to have been very expensive to him—in one case as high as \$120,000.

The Weather and the Crops. Good Hill, (N. C.) July 1.—The wheat crop is secured; it is said to be the heaviest and best grain in ten years. Oats also heavy. Corn in places suffering from drouth, but the prospect good for a heavy crop.

Madison, (Wis.) June 30.—I find the crops in this State full of promise of a bountiful harvest. Wheat will be ready to cut in two weeks; the heads are long and heavy. Corn is small, but looks healthy. Some farmers have commenced haying; the Grass is heavy. This is a lively looking town.

Warsaw, (N. Y.) July 4.—Wheat is above a medium average of years. Greensburg, (Ind.) June 30.—We are getting a pretty fair crop of wheat in this country. It will be cut next week. Oats very good, and corn coming on well.

St. Joseph County, (Mich.) June 27.—Harvest will commence after the Fourth and the crop pretty good. I think the crop of the whole State will be a good one.

Putnam County, (Ohio) July 1.—Our wheat crop is done for. It was pretty much winter-killed. The weevil has taken the balance. Other crops are good.

Lancaster, (Pa.) July 5.—Hay is secured in good order and abundance.—Wheat harvest just commencing. The fly, the weevil and storms have done some injury, but the crop generally is good.—Oats, corn, potatoes, all first rate.

Pittsfield, (Mass.) July 5.—Haying is commenced, and hands are very scarce and wages high.

Eberleburg, (Va.) July 3.—The joint worm, after destroying the wheat, has attacked the corn. What next?

Wood County, (Ohio) July 1.—The weevil are destroying the wheat in toto. Haying has commenced, and the yield is good. Other crops look well. Wheat that promised 40 bushels to the acre will not be cut.

Logan County, (Ohio) July 1.—The red weevil is sweeping the wheat that had recovered from the winter-killing and promised a good crop. I don't believe as much will be harvested in the county as was sown.

Marshall, (Mich.) July 1.—Wheat in all the Southern and central counties of this State will not yield a full crop, but in the Northern counties it promises first rate.

Griffin, (Geo.) July 1.—Cotton is late and small, but there is a good stand and the weed is growing well. Corn looks fine.

Ashland, (O.) June 29.—Our wheat prospects are all blasted. The red weevil is destroying all. Many farmers have commenced plowing it under to sow Buck-wheat.

Newbern, (S. C.) June 29.—Some corn in this district will produce roasting ears in a week. The crop is very good. Cotton has commenced blooming. The weather is moist and warm.

London, (Tenn.) June 28.—Our wheat harvest has come and brought us a glorious crop. Fruit is a general failure.

Washington, (Penn.) June 29.—The red weevil is destroying our wheat, but to what extent I cannot say. We had a fine rain a few days ago, which was much needed after a month's drouth. Corn and oats look well.

Butler County, (O.) June 30.—Harvest in full blast. I am of opinion that the harvest of the Miami Valley is a very good one. All growing crops look well.

Edin, (O.) June 30.—The wheat harvest is progressing. The crop in Preble county is not a fair one. Some fields are good; some have been turned out to pasture. Hay never was better.

Vevay, (In.) June 30.—We have the promise of a bountiful harvest in this country. Wheat is but a small crop, but it is good. Hay is the staple, and that never was more abundant. Corn is growing beautifully. Potatoes are largely raised here and never looked better.—Fruit promises well.

Springfield, (Ohio) July 1.—We have lately had most favorable weather for crops. Wheat that looked very bad in the spring has come out well. Corn is very fine, and all other crops, vegetables and fruits, never better.

Waver, (Ohio) June 30.—In this county our fair prospect of wheat is all blasted. The red weevil has done the work, and so far as I have heard the same story is told.

Vincennes, (Ind.) June 25.—We have a promise of good crops of wheat in Knox County, though some fields are badly injured by the fly.

Nazarea, (C. W.) June 28.—Our wheat crop looks well, but other crops, except grass, are not very good. We shall have a great yield of fruit.

West Point, (Vt.) July 1.—The prospect for crops, particularly grass, which is our staple, has been quite discouraging till of late, frequent showers have put a new face on vegetation, and we have the assurance of a full average crop.

Noblesville, (Ind.) June 26.—I have, in the last seven days, passed over a large portion of Hamilton and Madison counties, and been delighted with the beautiful and promising looks of the wheat fields everywhere. In traveling on foot, in cars, and in carriage, over 100 miles, scarcely a single field did I see of wheat that does not promise an average crop, while the great majority of wheat fields promise the most abundant yield; indeed, I never saw finer looking wheat. In other and adjacent counties, it is said that the rust has injured the wheat; this is not the case in the counties named above.

The corn, too, is fine, and promises a full crop. But fruit, in the shape of apples, peaches and cherries, &c., is an almost total failure. We shall have few apples, and fewer peaches, in the two counties. I give you the facts in regard to these two counties in Indiana.

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