



# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

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Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receiving for the same.

### Our Fourth Volume.

With the present number commences the Fourth Volume of the *Lehigh Register*. We tender our grateful acknowledgments to our patrons, for the kindness, which they have manifested towards us, from the time we made our first *debut* as an editor and publisher to the present.

Our own labors have been arduous—almost incessantly have we toiled since our commencement to make the Register worthy the patronage it has so very liberally received, and grateful as we feel to our friends for the interest manifested in our undertaking, we would desire to enlist yet many more Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanics, in behalf of an enterprise so directly promotive of their interest and perpetual prosperity.

The Register, as heretofore, will continue to be a Family Newspaper, devoted to the cause of Education, Agriculture, News, &c., and independent in Politics. We believe, there are too many political newspapers in the country for the country's good—and therefore we do not choose to enter the political arena—but, we hope to contribute more to the real substantial welfare of our readers, than a dozen frothy political sheets.

The very liberal support we have received at the hands of our subscribers as well as advertising friends, induce us to contemplate an enlargement at no distant day—indeed we will not only enlarge it in size, as to compete, but also make it one of the handsomest Journals, published in Pennsylvania. We intend to deserve the favor of the community, in whose service our energies are directed, and we know further, that, as the interest, welfare and prosperity of the Farmer, Manufacturer, Mechanic and Laborer are promoted, in that same degree will our own prosperity increase. Seeing, therefore, that the field before us, is an inviting one, we have come to the above conclusion, which will be consummated as soon as circumstances will permit.

It is an old and established practice for editors to dun their delinquent subscribers. With us, this practice is entirely unnecessary—we are not troubled with subscribers who must be dunned to pay their dues—they appear at the Captains' office without dunning, settle their accounts, and cheer us on in the good work. They hold to the old proverb, that "the Laborer is worth his hire."

### The Election.

The result of the Election in Lehigh county shows, that the whole Democratic ticket is elected, varying by majority from 70 to 275. Gamble over Fuller 275. For Senator Shimer over Brown, 200. Marx over Weiler 70. Kloz over Anthony 174. Treasurer Martin over Eitinger 263.

From Carbon County.—Mauch Chunk Gamble 305, Fuller 204. Senator Fisher 250, Wheeler 225. Assembly Kloz 425, Marx 316, Weiler 169, Anthony 100. Lower Township, Kloz 27, Marx 100, Anthony 90, Weiler 17.

Northampton County.—The reports from Northampton indicate that Gen. Shimer will have a majority of about 200, making his majority in the district about 400. The majority for John Davis, Esq. for Treasurer, is said to be between 6 and 7 hundred. The balance of the Democratic ticket was elected without opposition.

Philadelphia.—Judge Jones on the Independent City ticket is elected Mayor, by about 80 majority, Democratic Sheriff elected in city and county.

The Telegraph not being in working order, leaves us without further returns at our going to press.

The President coming to Philadelphia.—General Taylor, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, will start on his proposed Northern tour on Thursday morning. He will stay in Baltimore over night, and leave on the following morning for Philadelphia. He will remain in Philadelphia until 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, when he will leave for New York. The President contemplates being absent one week.

### Advertising—Its Advantages.

This is the reason for advertising. There is no one who has been deeply engaged in mercantile pursuits, but that can testify to its numerous advantages. Notice, if you will, the different firms in our own towns. By advertising, merchants are enabled to keep a constant schedule of their goods before the public, thus inviting the trading community to see their stocks. It is the best evidence too, that they fear not competition, and are willing that their goods and prices shall bear the test of the market. Advertising, judiciously managed, pays ten fold, benefiting alike the buyer and seller. We invite all who are disposed to give it a trial.

Counterfeit.—Counterfeit Half Eagles are in circulation in Philadelphia. A circle of zinc is surrounded with gold scarcely thicker than writing paper, and upon this the impressions are made, and correctly as almost to escape detection.

### For the Lehigh Register.

#### Try.

We frequently hear individuals complain that they find it impossible to get anything to do—that for them all the avenues of trade are closed—and that they are particularly unfortunate. Inquire somewhat closely, and the error will be found with themselves. They lack energy—they expect that fortune will come to them—they are constantly wondering why they are not as lucky as some friend or neighbor—forgetful that while complaining and puzzling themselves—they never make a vigorous effort—a trial of fortune backed by industry and perseverance. All men are liable to vicissitude, to disaster, and to failure in enterprise. But the true man, the individual who enjoys the blessing of health, should never despair. He may fail to-day, to-morrow, this year or next—but let him persevere, and sooner or later, fortune will become more kindly, and his efforts will realize a proper reward. But the folly of the idle and listless, is to suppose that a livelihood is to be obtained without energy or effort. They look around calmly and quietly, see the greater portion of mankind busily employed, some at easy and others at irksome occupations, and continue to wonder how it is that they can find nothing to do. But the truth is, they are not disposed to do anything. This employment is rather arduous, that is full of hazard, a trial is not sufficiently genteel, a fourth will be duly considered, and so from day to day the golden opportunities are permitted to pass by. The longer they remain idle, the feebler becomes their disposition for industry. Better do anything, better try enterprise that is honest, than remain looking on and murmuring and complaining. Never despair—never abandon hope—never relax effort. The world is still full of chances—new avenues for enterprise are constantly starting up, and in this country especially there is no reason to remain depressed in spirit for a long period of time. Every adversity should teach a lesson of experience, every mishap in trade and speculation, should serve as a new warning and guide with regard to our future conduct, and this should be made available for the time to come. The rich of one year are often the poor of the next, while the poor man of to-day, may, if he only continue honest, temperate, active and industrious, be among the affluent a few years hence.

As appropriate to the subject, we may remind the reader of a well known anecdote of the celebrated Frederick the Great. We give it from memory. A gallant youth, anxious to serve under that distinguished monarch, left his home in the interior of the kingdom, and directed his steps towards Berlin. On his way he put up at an inn, and there met with two gentlemen to whom he was unknown. The elder of the two, struck with his appearance, fell into conversation with him, and inquired of the young aspirant for fame, frankly announced that his motive was to serve under the banners of Frederick, the greatest monarch in Europe. The stranger asked particularly what friend he had at Court to promote his suit. The youth showed a number of letters of recommendation, which the stranger instantly perceived to be from persons of little influence in Berlin. He pointed out to the adventurer the difficulty of obtaining a situation so eagerly sought for by the young nobles of the Kingdom, and advised him to forego his journey. The youth modestly but firmly expressed his determination to make the effort, remarking that should he succeed, his Majesty would not find a more devoted soldier in his army. Seeing him resolute in his purpose, the elder replied—"Well, my young friend, since you are determined upon the matter, I will add a letter to those you already possess, which may be of some service to you." The letter was accordingly written. The youth expressed his acknowledgments for the favor thus conferred, and they parted. The young man proceeded to Berlin, and on reaching that city, presented his letters, (with the exception of the one which he had received from the stranger, and which he had accidentally mislaid,) to the Commanding Officer. He was received with politeness, but after remaining for some time, his suit made but little progress, and he began to despond. One morning on arranging his trunk, he found the missing letter. It instantly rekindled the fading fires of hope, and determined to make another trial, he hastened once more to the Commanding Officer. With great difficulty he obtained an audience, and was received with marked coldness. The moment however, that the letter was presented, the whole scene was changed. The officer exclaimed—"Why was not this letter presented before? It is from his Majesty! You have asked an ensign's commission. The King commands me to make you a lieutenant." We leave the application to the reader.

### The Sons of Temperance.

Respecting this flourishing order, the Philadelphia Pledge says: The past year the increase of members in the United States and four of the British Provinces is ninety thousand. Five Grand Divisions and seventeen subordinate divisions have been chartered, making at present the numerical strength of the order in North America to consist of two hundred and twenty thousand members, four thousand subordinate Divisions and thirty-five Grand Divisions, all under the jurisdiction of the National Division of North America. The order in this State has three hundred and eighty-five divisions, embracing twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-one members in good standing. The Cadets of Temperance, which is a sort of juvenile adjunct of this order, is progressing rapidly also. 125 charters have been granted in this State, and 575 in the other States of the Union, including three in the British Provinces, making in all 700 sections, embracing 30,000 members. Grand Sections have also been formed in 10 States.

### Domestic Manufactures.

The people of the South seem to be alive to the subject of producing within themselves those fabrics into which their great staple is converted—especially the coarser articles. The Mississippi, at Jackson, says: "We have shown that Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky, are all making money by manufacturing cottons. There is no stockholder of a Georgia factory who will not clear a larger revenue upon his investment, year after year, than any planter in our state. But look at the case of Rhode Island. She is situated a thousand miles from our cotton region, and pays out more for her labor; and yet, though she is dependent upon us for the raw materials, she has 163 cotton mills, consuming annually 560,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 50,000,000 yards. When will our planters open their eyes?"

And the New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th instant, has the following: "We yesterday had the pleasure of examining several specimens of manufactured cotton goods, consisting of cottonade, gingham, osanburgs, drillings, sail-duck, bed-tick, striped shirting, &c., from the 'Bell Factory,' at Huntsville, Alabama. These samples, we understand, are the first of Southern manufacture which have ever been sent to the New Orleans market, and the best judges pronounce them in every way equal, if not superior, to similar goods manufactured at the North. It is estimated that they can be furnished in this city as cheap as they can be furnished in New York."

### Preserving Newspapers.

One of the many things which I have to regret, says a correspondent of an exchange paper, when I review my past life, is that I did not, from earliest youth, at least as soon as I was able to do it, take and preserve some good newspaper. How interesting would it now be to a sexagenarian to look into the papers which he read when he was twelve or sixteen, or twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view would it give of past years! What knowledge would it preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of even a literary kind, might it be rendered subservient to!

How much do I wish that I could look into such a record when composing this short article! But newspapers are quite different things now from what they were sixty, or even twenty years ago. They are unpeepably more interesting and valuable; in this respect, at least, (I believe in many others,) these times are better than the former. Formerly the editors of newspapers were obliged to strain their wits and exhaust their means in order to obtain matter to fill their pages. Now the great difficulties that are published, interesting every part of the world, and from every grade and phase of society. Now, newspapers contain many of the best thoughts of the most highly gifted men, on the most momentous subjects, and their reports of current events are among the most reliable, and will furnish an inexhaustible fund of entertainment to the end of life.

### Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting at Massillon, on Saturday, Sept. 29th, placed under contract 27 miles of the line in Ohio, making with the twenty-three miles of Pennsylvania contracted for in July, fifty miles now under contract. The work in Ohio is to be paid by the local subscriptions in the counties in which it lies. Thus, the great work of the extension of the Central Railroad line beyond Pittsburg, into the heart of Ohio, in the direction of St. Louis, is steadily progressing; and the contracts, thus far, have been let at prices somewhat below the estimates of the Chief Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq.

The railroad distance from Pittsburg to St. Louis will be 630 miles, or about one half the steamboat distance by the Ohio and Mississippi river; and the line will run through the heart of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In Indiana the work is going on very favorably under the auspices of the Hon. O. H. Smith, and it is hoped that in Illinois it will soon be begun. The agitation of the important project of the Pacific Railroad cannot fail to draw public attention to the great Central, midland railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis.—North American.

### Another Link.

The third link in the line of railroads extending from Philadelphia to St. Louis, is about being riveted to the great central chain. The Indiana and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, being fully organized, with a large amount of stock subscribed along the route, have just engaged the services of Mr. Milnor Roberts, of Philadelphia, as their Chief Engineer, with instructions to organize a corps and commence the surveys immediately.

This line begins at the Western terminus of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, at the west of Mansfield, and runs through the towns of Marion, Bellefontaine, and Sydney, to the Indiana State line where it will connect with the road leading across Indiana, Indianapolis to Terra Haute. Large portions of the Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Indiana roads, are already under contract, and the probability is, that this Western Ohio link will be put under contract early next season. Pennsylvania must work hard, or her Western friends will be knocking at the door before she is ready.—ib.

Callithumpians beware!—John Lewis, who was one of a party of vagabonds, in Schuylkill county, who recently serenaded and insulted a newly married pair, was tried last week at Orwigsburg, found guilty, and fined \$5, the costs of prosecution, and imprisoned ten days.

Sign Painters.—The most useful sign painters in the world are publishers of newspapers; advertise your business in the papers, if you would draw custom.

## ELECTION RETURNS OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

October 9th 1849.

Districts.	Allen	Northampton	Salisbury	Hancock	South Whitehall	Upper Whitehall	Lower Whitehall	U. Mauch Chunk	Upper Merion	Lower Merion	W. Merion	Washington	Total
Names of Candidates													
Canal Commissioner													
John A. Gamble, . . .	312	56	148	218	241	231	192	213	249	293	52	150	2592
*Henry M. Fuller, . . .	329	62	149	166	167	214	162	139	78	157	81	131	1311
Senator													
Conrad Shimer, . . .	277	51	139	195	242	232	192	216	249	315	53	149	2543
*Alex. E. Brown, . . .	359	65	160	172	186	210	168	135	79	136	83	131	2344
Assembly													
Samuel Marx, . . .	280	52	127	210	220	229	194	197	222	294	52	141	2442
Robert Kloz, . . .	314	65	134	200	233	230	198	200	222	315	43	144	2621
*James Weiler, . . .	333	65	165	163	191	212	160	140	92	159	93	134	2371
*James Anthony, . . .	330	60	162	179	186	213	152	150	86	134	83	135	2326
Treasurer													
Charles H. Martin, . . .	305	52	148	228	242	237	203	210	240	290	41	147	2565
*Amos Eitinger, . . .	328	65	152	154	179	215	143	139	81	159	95	133	2310
Commissioner													
Samuel Knauus, . . .	315	57	126	99	237	217	201	218	241	241	52	150	2505
*John Apple, . . .	325	62	175	189	230	150	150	150	150	150	82	127	2310
Clerk													
John Erdman, . . .	316	54											2565
*John Seibert, . . .	315	61											2310
Poor Director													
Jonas Brobst, . . .	329	53											2565
*John Shiffert, . . .	307	64											2310
Auditor													
George Blank, . . .	305	55											2565
*Aaron Eisenhard, . . .	320	61											2310
Jos. Nonnemacher, . . .	319	53											2565
Theo. B. Cooper, . . .	311	53											2310
*William Seager, . . .	306	58											2565
*Owen Schriber, . . .	301	58											2310

Whigs marked with a \*. Independent marked with a †.

### New Jersey Railroad.

Commodore Stockton has issued an appeal to the people of New Jersey in relation to the joint companies of the Camden and Amboy railroad and the Delaware and Raritan canal company, in which he states that he invested the whole of his fortune, amounting to \$400,000, in these companies, under the contract with the State of New Jersey, and complains of the efforts to induce the State to repudiate their contract. This question has long been a source of interest to the public, because of its involving the line of travel and chief communication between the North and South. The case now stands in this way: The State of New Jersey chartered the railroad and canal companies, and contracted with them, that if they (the companies) would pay to the State the interest on \$200,000 worth of stock, and transit duties on all passengers and freight, the State would guarantee to the companies, that no road should be made through it, to compete with their road. The Legislatures of 1835, '36 and '37, reaffirmed the contract. The transit duties now paid to the State amount to about \$80,000 a year.

### Impartiality.

The following is from a chapter on "Impartiality," in the last *Knickerbocker*.—"I remember this summer on the same day that I went up the North river on board the Hendrick Hudson. After the passengers had retired to their berths, the following dialogue ensued in the ladies' cabin, of which the door was left partly open to promote the circulation of air: A rheumatic lady and an asthmatic old lady could not each be satisfied with reference to the door. They kept singing out in alternate strains from their night-caps—the rheumatic, 'Chambermaid, shut the door; I shall die.' The asthmatic, 'Chambermaid open that door; I shall die.' So the contention went on for some time, and the yellow maid with a bandana handkerchief on her head, was fairly flustered. At last an old gentleman, disturbed by their altercation, and not wishing to show any partiality, sang out from his berth; 'Chambermaid, for heaven's sake open that door, and kill one of those ladies, and then shut it and kill' 't'other'!"

### Knavery.

The competition among the steamboats plying on the North River has caused such a reduction of fare, that it is not unusual to see placards posted about New York city announcing that passengers will be carried to Albany for the trifling sum of one shilling; but care is taken not to state that fifty cents is required for a berth, and an additional fifty cents for a meal. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it seems there is a way of imposing upon travellers which amounts to a downright swindle. Itfickens for passage are bought ashore, or before the boat starts, they are disposed of at the published price; but if that necessary operation is postponed until the steamer is fairly on its way, a far higher demand is made, and remonstrances are met with the cool remark that the low price was an old advertisement that should have been discontinued. Recently, on board the steamer Alida, a lady was, in this way charged two dollars fare, when it should have been only twenty-five cents. This is downright knavery.

Meeting of Ohio Iron Masters.—We see a notice in the Portsmouth Tribune, to the Iron Masters of Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, &c., to meet at Hanging Rock on the 16th of October, to appoint Delegates to the Convention at Pittsburg in November. The tariff of 1846 has operated very injuriously on the Iron Interest of this country. So much so that the British Iron Masters are rejoicing in their prosperity occasioned by the depression of the American Iron Interest, and the consequent export of British Iron to this country. Can that be prohibition which thus sacrifice one of the greatest branches of trade in this country, to a party, or a theory? Let all Americans reject such counterfeited patriotism as that which adopted the tariff of 1846.

Notorious Gang Members Arrested.—Dr. Wyatt chief of the gang of counterfeiters and hogscourers, has been arrested at Spencer, Ohio, and the officers obtained abundant evidence of his guilt, by pretending to desire to go into the business. Over sixty thousand dollars in counterfeit money and spurious coin were obtained from his dwelling, and in the woods adjoining were found plates, dies, and implements for striking bills and making counterfeit coin. Dr. Wyatt has kept up an extensive establishment for years

### Threatened Invasion of Mexico.

The accounts which reached Mexico of the armed expedition that was organized in the United States for the invasion of Cuba or Mexico, have, it appears, created a terrible commotion in the last named country; and at the last accounts from there, great preparations of a military nature were being made to protect Tampico, where it was expected the expedition would land, as well as the whole Mexican seaboard. We do not wonder at this: The poor Mexicans have been so severely drubbed by the Yankees in the recent war between the two countries, that we do not wonder at their fright in respect to the armed expedition destined, we believe, for Cuba. But the Mexicans need not be afraid, we are not ready to extend our dominion further south at present. We have not yet digested New Mexico and California; but when we have done so, we will not answer for what may occur. This manifest destiny principle seems to be part of our national disposition, and we do not know to what extent it may lead us, or rather to what extent may follow it hereafter. But our appetite for territorial acquisition is not altogether so rapacious as, perhaps, our Mexicans friends believe. Let us get rid of the territory which we acquire by the late war, and let the scent of four people be directed to the Sierrapreux what the result will be then we know are. Sufficient for the day is the evil or the good thereof.

### The New York Astor Place Rioters.

The trial of the persons criminally implicated in the recent disgraceful "Forrest and Macready" riot in New York, having terminated in a verdict of guilty, sentence has been passed upon them. Three of them have been sent to the City Prison for thirty days; one for one month, and another for three months to the Penitentiary; and the ring leader, E. Z. C. Judson, editor of "Ned Buntline's Own," was condemned to the Penitentiary for one year, with the additional punishment of a fine of \$250. Judson addressed the Court, at some length, in the tone of a martyr, and accused both the Judge and the Jury of having been prejudiced against him. "Troubles never come singly." The same day that Master Ned was receiving his deserts in the Criminal Court, Anna Judson, his wife, obtained in the Court of Common Pleas, a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, on account of adultery and various acts of ill treatment. Poor Ned seems at last to have come to the end of his ignominious career. He will have time, during his confinement in the Penitentiary, for reflection; and we trust he may come out thence a sadder and wiser man.

Runaway Slaves.—About twenty slaves made their escape from Northampton county, Virginia, on Monday last, in an open lighter in which they were employed in getting shells. They were pursued, and about daylight next morning, were discovered making their way towards Hog Island. Whether they were caught, we have not yet learnt. They, no doubt, were in hopes of reaching a free State; but none of them were accustomed to water or knew anything of the coast. It seems that several gangs have recently made their escape from the Eastern shore and arrived safely in Pennsylvania, which it is supposed induced them to try their luck.

American Stocks in England.—A letter from a leading London house says that Government Stocks of 1847 have been sold at 102; 1869 at 105; and 5's, 1853 at 92. There were free buyers of Alabama at 65. There was a general advance in the prices of inferior stocks, but a decline in the better descriptions. There was more inquiry from the Continent for American securities, which had encouraged holders.

Georgia Elections.—All the counties but three have been heard from. The Senate will stand 25 Democrats to 24 Whigs. In the House it will stand 67 Democrats to 63 Whigs. Townes, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,000.

Maryland Elections.—The returns from Maryland show that the Democrats have carried three and the Whigs three members of Congress, which shows a Democratic gain of one member. Both houses are Whig, a U. S. Senator will be elected.

Emigrants.—The number of emigrants arriving in New York from the first of April to the first of October averaged 895 per day, or a fraction over 38 per hour. This is an increase of about thirty-five thousand on the number of arrivals during the same period last year.

### Gleanings from the Mails.

It is said that the pay of the Austrian soldiers is but four cents a day.  
The Hon. A. Lincoln is said to have declined the appointment of Governor of Oregon.  
The Editorial fraternity in Tennessee, hold a convention at Nashville on the first Wednesday after the meeting of the Legislature, to talk of the affairs of the craft.  
It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Wonder who the daddy was—he must have been a rouser.  
A man down east has invented a sort of paste to mend broken hearts.  
It is estimated that there are 16,000 persons in Paris who get 'beastly drunk' as a habit.  
Forty thousand bodies are annually buried in the church yards of London.  
A bed of oysters forty miles long by eight wide, has been discovered in the British Channel, fifty miles S. W. of Shoreham.  
Mr. Hicock, in Cincinnati, has discovered a plan to feed and fatten oysters in the shell, and has it now under successful operation.  
A merchant in Boston has authorized an agent to offer \$100 a month each to 25 seamen, to go to San Francisco to bring home a ship which had been deserted by her crew.  
There was a frost at Cincinnati on the 26th ultimo.  
A little boy seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, "See here, neighbor, your sign has fallen down!"  
The New York True Sun is to be revived under Cornelius Wendell, late printer to Congress and Thomas P. Keefe, of the Democratic Review.  
In 1653 a mint was established at Boston. The mint-master received fifteen pence for every twenty shillings. He gave his daughter thirty thousand pounds in New England shillings.  
Branly is a leveller, a headacher, a destroyer, a consumer of substance, a regulator, an instigator of riot and bloodshed, a breaker of domestic peace, and a fruitful source of misery and crime.  
Marriage is a circus. Many noble creatures enter it, run round and kick up a fine dust, but how few get properly trained and broken to it.  
The following question would furnish a good subject for a debating society: "Which is the most dangerous to a community, an ignorant physician, a political printer, an illiterate schoolmaster, or a knavish lawyer."  
A western editor, speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump-orator, said that he stood up like one of 'em, with his bald head and hands in his breeches pockets!  
A man named Schmidt, lately preferred a claim against the city council of Chicago, for the loss of his son, who was drowned from a bridge belonging to the city. The council allowed him twenty-five dollars!  
Swallowing live eels has been recommended by a physician as a means of ridding the stomach of an open canker. An alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he presents an open countenance when in the very act of taking you in.  
The following "rules," are posted in the New Jersey school house: "No kissing girls in school times. No licking the master during holidays."  
Potatoes.—From year to year we have carefully chronicled the appearance of the potato crop as it approached the season of maturity. We have this year made many inquiries of our farmers, and they uniformly state that the tubers of this crop are more numerous and agreeable than at any time since the peculiar decay, which has of late years proved so destructive, first began; and no more signs of unsoundness are exhibited than were known in the "palmiest" and meekest days of this valuable esculent. For many years we have had extremely wet weather when the potato was in the most critical period of its growth. This has undoubtedly contributed very greatly to their decay, if it has not been the cause. This year the weather has been peculiarly favorable—the roots having never been more than sufficiently moistened. We apprehend this is the true reason of the change, although from the universality of the former loss, it may be fully inferred that the disease had its origin in some unknown atmospheric phenomenon. Hereafter the year of the Cholera will probably be remembered as the year when the crop recovered its ancient vigor and excellence.—Buf. Adv.