CHARLESTOWN, Virginia, Aug. 21

We regret to learn that an alarming doubt prevails in the Valley above us. In the western part of Frederick, embracing the greater portion of that large and usually fertile county, no rain has fallen since the 23d ult. (four weeks yesterday.) Consequently, the corn, which previously was remarkably promising, will not yield half a crop. The price it is supposed, will be $2 50 or $3 00 per barrel. Although the rye crop, at the recent harvest, was very good, yet, in consequence of the failure of the corn crop, rye will sell now, very readily, at 50 cents. It is believed that it must advance. From the blasted cornfields of our neighbours, we turn with real pleasure to our own, and witness, in the smiling faces of our farmers, an acknowledgement that the "early and the latter rains" have given them an assurance, doubly sure, of an abundant reward of their labours.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH,
Aug. 22. 12 o'clock, noon

The Board of Health report that since yesterday at 12 o'clock, there have been reported 28 cases and 12 deaths.

J. MORTON, Sec'y.

In Albany the Board of Health on Thursday at noon reported two new cases of cholera and 1 death.

The most afflicted city in our state from the ravages of this disease is Buffalo. We mentioned on Wednesday, that 12 deaths had occurred in that place on Saturday last. By the reports of the Board of Health it appears that for the 24 hours preceding Sunday noon, the deaths were 7—and for the 24 hours preceding Monday noon, the deaths were five by cholera.

Among them we regret to perceive announced the decease of the Hon. M. A. Andrews, late Mayor of that city, who died on Monday morning; and of Mrs. Andrews, who died on the preceding night. Mrs. A. was the daughter of the late Chief Justice Hosmer, of Middletown, Conn. whose death we announced but a few days since. Mr. Andrews had also before his death, lost two children by the same disease. The Buffalo Daily Advertiser thus adverts to the afflicting scene.

"'Tis midnight! The clock tolls twelve. Its intonations are melancholy, its reverberations sound like a requiem of the dead. But hark!—The midnight hearse is passing to the tomb, to deposit its victims. Other heart-strings are severed—'tis a lovely daughter!—Who closed her eyes? Not a father or a mother: for they were both on the bed of death! —And now is removed the mother to her last and silent abode—the activity of fellows as if to clear for earth's abode, the hale son!—And now the gigantic prop—the father is gone!—The mansion is desolate—and who remains to weep!—The fountain of sympathy is closed—grief drank the offering ere it reached the eye."—Who could not exclaim "Would to God I had died for you!" But "PEACE, BE STILL!" Murmur not at the dispensations of Omnipotence, for who can resist His mighty mandates?

Another case of Cholera has made its appearance at *Rochester*, and two have occurred at *Ogdensburgh*. It also prevails at *Prescott*, on the opposite side of the River.

Since the last previous Cholera report in *Detroit*, four deaths had occurred during the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th instant—ten on Wednesday, the 13th—26 on Thursday, the 14th and 7 on Friday, the 15th, up to 12 o'clock, noon.

The *Montreal* Herald of Monday states that the total number of deaths in that city during 5 weeks preceding the 15th inst., has been 1130

Of which by cholera	785
By other diseases	345

The average mortality in the same space of time during the years 1830, 1831, and 1833 was 195—presenting an increase the present season of 944—or of 150 more than usual from other diseases than cholera. This uncommon mortality is said to have existed principally among children.

On the 15th inst., the deaths by cholera were 11, and on the 16th, 20—making the whole number of deaths by cholera in the city of Montreal during the present season—816!

In *Quebec* the malady has been still more fatal. The Board of Health of that city, on the 15th inst.—and after the disease had continued its ravages for nearly six weeks, have ventured for the first time to make a report, and state the fact, that no fewer than *eleven hundred and sixty sons* had fallen victims to the Cholera the present season in that small city! The Health Committee say, they refrain from making known the number of deaths "on the ground that it would unnecessarily foster public alarm." Such being the principle on which the Quebec authorities act, it would be well for all other places to cut off communication with it as soon as the existence of the disease in that city is known. After the danger has passed by, the report of the Health Committee is superfluous labor.

Letters from Toronto state, that out of one hundred and fifty inhabitants in Galt, U. C., forty had perished by Cholera.

PETER DEAN.—The case of a man called Peter Dean, now in prison at Hagerstown, has excited more than ordinary interest from the peculiar circumstances attending it. Dean, if we remember aright, was arrested some time ago in Ohio, on the testimony of a citizen of Washington county, in this State, who recognized him as the murderer of a certain Jacob Hine, in 1824. He was brought to Hagerstown for trial, and many of the citizens of that place, it is said, are strong in their belief that the prisoner is Dean, the perpetrator of the crime in question. On the other hand, the prisoner firmly denies that his name is Dean. He asserts that his name is William Clark, that he went from Harford county Md.—and that he is well known to a number of citizens there. A few days ago, a paper was received by the Sheriff of Washington county, signed by a number of highly respectable citizens of Harford, in which they state that there was a man named William Clark, formerly a resident there, that he left the county about eighteen months since, and that if the prisoner is really Clark, he will be able to give certain answers about persons and events coinciding with those which they had appended to questions to be propounded to him. He was accordingly questioned, agreeably to the suggestion of the Harford signers, and his answers are said to have been satisfactory. He is to be brought before Washington county court on Monday next, under a writ of habeas corpus, when the question of his identity will be determined. Upwards of sixty witnesses have been summoned in the case from Harford, Cecil and Washington counties.—*American.*

The following is copied from the Philadelphia *Commercial Intelligencer*:—Can such things be?—If the allegations alleged be true, a suit should forthwith be instituted against the Post Master, for the fraudulent detention and disposition of the said Documents.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

Outrage, Corruption, Violation of the Law.

The Post office of this city emulates, and we think transcends the rotten Department at Washington, in bold depravity and reckless outrage on the rights of the people. Not content with making it the head quarters of a desperate political corps, always active in their interference with the elections, the Post Master has not hesitated to pervert it into a scene of official corruption and proscription.—The following facts can, if necessary, be substantiated by evidence the most conclusive.

Col. John G. Watmough, during the recent session of Congress was generally censured by his constituents for his neglect to forward to them documents and other sources of information. Some of his friends wrote to Mr Watmough, apprizing him of these murmurs, and were astonished to receive in answer, information that a large quantity of important documents had been forwarded by him to his constituents; that his duty in this particular had been scrupulously and fully complied with; and that if the documents had not been delivered, the fault was with the Post Office.

Inquiry was at once made at the Post Office and it was discovered that the documents had been stopped. Anxious to excite animosity against Col. Watmough, his communications with his constituents had been arrested by the office holders, and immense quantities of documents and other communications franked by Col. Watmough, were allowed to accumulate in the office. These documents, sealed and franked, directed with great care and accuracy, were sold by the clerks of the Post Office as waste paper by the hundred weight, to a gentleman of Market street, whose name has been left with us, and can be given if applied for.

It may be remarked that this sale of the documents took place AFTER Mr. Watmough—who had heard of the outrageous conduct of the Post Office—had sent an order for them to the office, which order was disregarded.

So bold and insolent was the perpetration of this outrage, that it became necessary for Mr. Watmough to forward his communications by private conveyance.

There is, there can be, no excuse alleged for these *official crimes*. The packets, some of which we have seen, were directed with such peculiar accuracy that the office holders cannot affect any difficulty in their distribution.

Thus the citizens of the Third District see the officers of the General Government violating the laws to prevent the dissemination of public knowledge among them; depriving the citizens of their property; and by a vile official trick endeavoring to undermine Col. Watmough's popularity with his constituents.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

Bought by the Bank.—The administration men have but a single string to their fiddle, and that has been so long played upon that it sends out no sort of music. In truth they had better hang the instrument up—for since their jig is over they will have little need for a fiddle. We gave an imperfect list the other day of the deserters from Jacksonism—of the men who had been of course bribed and bought by the United States Bank. This infamous institution has since, according to the Globe, been engaged in making large purchases, and makes nothing of buying up half a dozen States. This is very improper of the Bank, very, and must appear particularly so to our friends of the Post, who cannot think a speculation likely to prove so unprofitable is to be fairly considered patriotic. With them, the test of the propriety and constitutionality of a measure is the degree "in *which they can make money out of it.*"

We find in a late New York Courier a catalogue of these purchases, comprehending among other Senators—originally *Jackson* Senators, Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Leigh, Mangum, Tyler, Poindexter, *Moore* and Tipton.

It includes the following Jackson Cabinet Ministers—Messrs. Ingham, Branch, Berrien, Livingston, Duane, and McLane.

And the following independent and Sovereign States, South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Indiana.

Here we see six thorough-going Jackson States sovereign bought by the Bank! *Is* it not very strange that all these States should sell themselves a bargain to the Bank, when they might get double, treble and quadruple bids from the Post Office?

INDIANA.—In the Indianapolis Journal of Saturday, we find the following returns of the vote for Governor:

COUNTIES.	(*Whig*) NOBLE.	(*Jackson*) READ.
Marion	1,620	776
Hamilton	870	172
Putnam	854	748
Morgan	712	488
Hancock	295	260
Shelby	835	480
Bartholomew	657	657
Scott	304	291
Jefferson	1,005	656
Rush	1,219	704
Franklin	975	846
Johnson	511	441
Lawrence	596	472
Wayne	2,225	573
Union	709	559
Vigo	939	292
Knox	700	435
	13,926	8,335

Gov. Noble's majority in these counties is nearly 6,000; and we have no doubt that his majority in the whole State is at least 15,000. The Whig candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor appears to have a still more overwhelming majority. *In* the Legislature the Jackson party will scarce have even a shadow of strength. These are glorious results. A year ago, Indiana was an administration state; and she is now side by side with Kentucky in the foremost rank of the champions of Constitutional freedom.

On the above, the Louisville (Ky.) Journal says.

In the recent elections in our sister state, the Jackson party put forth their whole strength—They had the fullest expectation of a triumph. They raised beforehand the shout of anticipated victory. The Louisville Advertiser of the 25th ult. said: "We are pleased to learn that Judge Read will be elected Governor of Indiana. All the intelligence that we have received from that state is as favorable as can be desired." The *Indiana* Democrat, the leading administration paper in the state, said: "Noble's friends are deserting him like leaves in wintry weather, and rallying under the democratic republican standard. Success to our cause! The victory is worth contending for. The last hope of Clayism in our State is the election of Noah Noble. Indiana will stand completely disenthralled from the domination of Noble and his gang of public defamers after the first Monday in August." Whilst the administration party were thus vaunting of their coming glories, the Whigs, unaware of their strength, silently prepared themselves for the conflict, scarcely expecting a victory, but resolved to do their duty. The issue has astonished all parties. *It* shows that here is a change in public opinion, far deeper and more powerful than the most sanguine foe of usurpation has dared to anticipate. The spirit of Revolution is stalking among us with a giant's tread; it is climbing every hill, decending into every valley, and sweeping over every plain in the land, and it will never depart from among us until a roused and indignant people shall have rebuilded the temple of the Constitution which has been cast down by the political Vandals of the age.

The Indiana Democrat, a Jackson paper,—owns beat, as follows:

The election has terminated somewhat to our disappointment. Noah Noble is doubtless re-elected Governor, and David Wallace Lieutenant Governor.—Much as we depreciate the issue, we must submit to the fiat of a sovereign people, whose right it is to elect who they please. * * * * All we have to say, this week is—we are beaten in the election for Governor and we are sorry for it; but cant help it.

Fourth Whig Triumph.—At length we have from Illinois sufficient returns to justify the belief that she has cast off the collar, and followed the glorious example of Louisiana, Kentucky, and Indiana.

Partial returns (from about ten counties) give, for the office of Governor, to Gen. Jos. Duncan, (Representative in Congress) 3300 votes; to Kinney 2,100, and to McLaughlin 600 votes. The counties heard from are in the southern part of the State, and Gen. Duncan's strength lies more in the middle and northern parts of it. There is no doubt, therefore, of his election.

A letter from Alton says—"From such returns as have been received, I draw the inference that Gen. Duncan is certainly elected. "Our county and Green county, which were "expected to go the other way, have given him "handsome majorities, and all others heard "from in the same way."

Not a doubt can be entertained of this election having turned mainly on the politics of the General Government, or of its being a clear and decided triumph of Whig principles over antagonist pretensions. In his course in Congress, Gen. Duncan, though originally a friend of Gen. Jackson, has gone of late notoriously and firmly against the Administration on the Deposite question, on the Bank question, and on every thing connected with corruption or usurpation in the Government. He is openly opposed to the heir-apparent of the present dynasty, and risked his election on the broad and unequivocal avowal of that opposition, on which account he was opposed and villified by the whole collar press during his absence from the State on public duty. Notwithstanding all which, he has run away ahead, and even distanced his opponents.

We congratulate our readers, therefore, on this fourth Whig Victory.—*Nat. Int.*

Jackson Currency.—Three spurious half eagles were taken on Saturday last at the counter of the Philadelphia city Bank, by the receiving teller.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 30.

WHIG MEETING.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, opposed to the present Administration, held at Easton on Tuesday the 26th inst. in compliance with previous notice, T. R. Loockerman, Esq. was called to the chair and W. W. Higgins appointed Secretary. On taking the Chair Mr Loockerman stated the object of the meeting in an appropriate speech, which was followed by one from R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. of much force & eloquence, in support of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with two exceptions. Several questions were raised and discussed during their passage, in which Messrs. Goldsborough, Bruff, Kerr, and Hambleton participated.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That since the first day of October last, the day when President Jackson most unwarrantably and illegally "assumed the responsibility" of laying hands upon the People's money by removing it from the Bank of the U. States, where the Representatives of the People and the States, under the sanction of President Madison, had deposited it by law—the Monied concerns of the whole country, its trade, its commerce, every species of its business, and the rewards of general industry have been sadly changed for the worse.

2. *Resolved*, That the conduct of William J. Duane, late a Secretary of the Treasury, in refusing to submit to the control of President Jackson and his privy advisers to remove the People's money from the deposit, ordered by law, to unknown and irresponsible State Banks, was wise and independent—manifesting a proper respect for the law and a just sense of official duty—and that the consequent dismissal from office of Mr. Duane by President Jackson, was an abuse of power under colour of right, by which he inflicted a grievous and unconstitutional wrong.

3. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as one of the leading reasons avowed by President Jackson and his Secretary for the removal of the People's money from its legal deposit in the Bank of the U. States was to put a stop to that Bank and to *compel* it to wind up its concerns and immediately to discontinue its accommodations to the citizens by loans—and as the Bank thus *forced* and *menaced*, did, at once, in self-defence, commence cutting down its discounts and winding up its affairs—whatever evil or inconvenience may have been experienced by the community from these events is justly and fairly chargeable to the act of President Jackson and his Secretary, and can only be ascribed to them.

4. *Resolved*, That the People of the United States have a direct interest in the present Bank of the U. States to the amount of seven millions of dollars in Stock—that whatever embarrasses or impairs the interest of that Bank, proportionably impairs the interest of the National Treasury—and that the concurrence of Secretary Taney in President Jackson's "Experiment" in removing the People's money from the Bank, where it was promoting the interest of the National Treasury, to a State Bank where it would cease to add any thing to the People's Treasury, but would promote Mr. Secretary Taney's own private interest as he held stock in that State Bank, was as unbecoming the character of a financier as it was unjust in the man.

5. *Resolved*, That so far from our having evidence that the removal of the People's money from the Bank of the United States was dictated by any salutary national consideration, or by any view to public benefit, circumstances rather induce the belief, that it was an "experiment" undertaken merely to subserve the political projects of those in power, and the schemes of their adherents who are looking up for place through them—as well as a plan laid hold on by some of the immediate auxiliaries of the President to speculate and make fortunes out of the stock of the Bank.

6. *Resolved*, That the confidential communication of President Jackson in March 1833, through *his* Secretary of State to Mr. Stevenson, then late speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, of his design to appoint him minister to London on a certain contingency—and the said Mr. Stevenson being elected to Congress a few weeks afterwards and having taken his seat at the last session as speaker of the House, which station he held until near the close of the session, with the said confidentially communicated assurance in his possession unretracted and unrecalled—and the said speaker Stevenson having been actually nominated by the President, near the close of the session, as minister to London. We cannot but regard him whilst acting as speaker, under such circumstances, as subject to the direct influence of the lure of promised official station, or as placed in a situation calculated to bias his conduct in the impartial discharge of that great national body—and that the whole affair shews a highly improper interference with the pure and impartial ministration of the speaker's official duties, and manifests a culpable, if not a contemptuous, disregard of the dignity of a Representative Legislature on the part of President Jackson.

7. *Resolved*, That the protest sent by President Jackson to the Senate of the U. States was an indecorous paper, and a most improper interference with the duties and the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and an unmeritted disparagement of the same—that the principles it sets forth are foreign to those of the Federal Constitution—that the powers it claims for the Executive are unusual, alarming, and ought not to be allowed—and that the circumstance of the Protest not being able to sustain a brief investigating discussion without an explanatory rider being sent after it by the President to disavow some of its monstrous doctrines, is strong proof that it was a mere attempt at illicit power to answer sinister ends, unsustained and indefensible upon any political maxims ever sanctioned by the American People.

8. *Resolved*, That the refusal of President Jackson to give a hearing by personal interview to the deputations of the People from the various parts of this country who were commissioned to represent their griefs to their Government and to ask redress, was a haughty and high handed discountenance of constitutional right, which is capable of no other solution than that he feared to meet the deputies of the People lest he should be confounded before them—or that it was a scheme to enable him to obtain counsel of some of his confederates to help him through a difficulty.

9. *Resolved*, That the developements made of the proceedings in the Post Master General's department, shew that department to be bankrupt to a large amount, and that the head of the department, in violation of constitution and of his oath of office has been illegally borrowing money, without authority from Congress, to supply deficiencies in his department. That these developements also shew corruption and favoritism—a wanton and wicked abuse of the public treasure—with misrepresentations, falsehoods, and wilful concealments, that are as well proofs of guilt, as reasons to call forth the indignant reprobation of the People against those who manage the department—and that President Jackson by continuing the Post Master General in office, after such developements, becomes a participator in the guilt, and proves himself unworthy of public confidence.

10. *Resolved*, That a President of the United States who is guided and controlled in his official measures by a body of irresponsible favourites around him, to the exclusion of the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices" contravenes the true intent of the Federal Constitution, violates the sound principles of accountability, adopts the worst course of the worst administrations of Government, and is no longer worthy to be the Chief Magistrate of a FREE PEOPLE.

11. *Resolved*, That the matters and things charged in the foregoing Resolutions create strong suspicions of the embezzlement of the People's money by the officers of Government—they incontestibly shew violations of Constitution, of law, and of duty—they put forth to view abuses and usurpations of power that are dangerous and alarming—all of which demand the immediate constitutional interposition of the People to save their Government from perversion, and to rescue their country from degradation and destruction.

12. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the majority in the senate of the United States at their late session was distinguished by wisdom, patriotism, and a sound moral courage by which they made that body what the Constitution intended it to be, viz: a Tower of defence to the People and the States in the hour of danger—that they have thereby merited the gratitude and confidence of the American People, —our portion of which, we hereby most cheerfully and cordially render to them.

13. *Resolved*, That although we consider a National Bank essential to the due administration of the finances of the country—and although we regard the conduct of President Jackson and of his Secretary Taney, in relation to the Bank as altogether improper and merriting the highest censure—yet the questions in relation to the Bank, important as they are, become subordinate and secondary to those that strike at the very foundations of our liberties and our Republican Institutions and which are presented in the protest, in the removal from office under colour of right, in tampering with a speaker of the People's Representative Legislature, in the developements in the Post Office Department, and in the substitution of a private irresponsible Cabal for the constitutional opinions of the heads of the several departments.

14. *Resolved, therefore*, That We, a portion of the American People, devoted to our Constitution and form of Government, and willing to risk all in its defence, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, and to the country at large, that we will ardently and faithfully do all in our power at all future elections to remove and to reject men, who have thus proved themselves undeserving of public trust, from the stations whose official functions they have so grossly abused, and thereby rescue public Liberty from assailance, the Public Welfare from abuse, and the Republican institutions of our country from reproach.

After the receipt of the foregoing resolutions the notice of the present meeting was read and the subsequent resolutions adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Talbot County opposed to the present Administration, meet in their several election districts on Saturday the 30th August to appoint delegates to meet in general Convention at Easton on Tuesday next, 2d September at 3 o'clock, to nominate Candidates to the next general Assembly of Maryland and also Commissioners for districts No. 2 and 3.

2d *Resolved*, That the number of the Committee, from each district, consist of eight delegates.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Citizens present, from each of the several districts of the county, be requested to give the fullest notice to the People of their respective neighborhoods, inviting them to attend a meeting on Saturday, 30th inst. in their districts, for the purpose of nominating eight persons as a committee from each district to attend a general meeting, at Easton, on the following Tuesday, to make a nomination of delegates for the next general Assembly of Maryland, and that one hundred handbills be immediately struck and forwarded for said purpose.

4th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and forwarded to the Editor of the Easton Gazette for publication.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Ch'n.
W. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Saturday the 6th September next.

Baltimore Whig Nomination.—The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated, on the 26th inst. by the Whig Convention, as Candidates, to represent the City of Baltimore in the next House of Delegates of Maryland viz: JOSHUA JONES and JOSEPH CUSHING.

The Jackson candidates are JOSHUA VANSANT and SAMUEL BRADY.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS. The St. Louis Advocate, a thorough going Benton-Van Buren-Jackson paper, says, "The opposition ticket for the lower House, has succeeded by four to two. As far as our election has gone, we augur but little good from the next Legislature."

Kentucky Election.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 19th inst. states that the Whig party in Kentucky have triumphed by almost three to one.

The New York Board of Health reports the death of twenty one persons from Cholera, for the twenty four hours ending at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday last.

In New York, last week, the deaths amounted to 367. Of these, the Cholera carried off 134, being an average of *nineteen* per day, 167 were children under 5 years of age.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were 115 deaths, 37 adults and 78 children.

The Hon. *John Branch* has been elected to the Senate of North Carolina from the county of Halifax. *It* is not improbable, we think, that Mr. Branch may find himself a Senator in another body before he is six months older;—at least we will venture to predict such an event will not be prevented by the re-election of Mr. Brown, whose term in the U. S. Senate expires on the 4th of March next.

Alabama.—At a public dinner given to the Honorable Gabriel Moore, the late Governor of Alabama, and now one of her Senators in Congress, he made a very forcible speech of much length, in which he said, "he had been one of the early and warm friends of General Jackson, and he adhered to him until by the violation of all the pledges of himself and friends, the President had compelled him either to desert him or to desert the principles of constitutional liberty. When this alternative presented itself he had not hesitated."

Edward Everett.—We are glad to learn that there is some reason to suppose that the statement which lately appeared in the Atlas, that this gentleman has resigned his seat in the Congress of the U. States, is erroneous. The Boston Courier of this morning says in relation to this subject:—"As nothing *official* has yet come before the public in relation to the resignation, we apprehend there has been some mistake, and are inclined to believe that an intimation made by Mr. Everett that he might, perhaps, *decline a re election*, has been mistaken for a *resignation of his seat in the present Congress.* We adopt this belief, because the brother of Mr. Everett has told us, since yesterday morning, that the fact, if it were one, was altogether unknown to him. Another gentleman, a near relative of Mr. Everett, informs us that his nearest friends and relatives are unacquainted with any such fact."

Bost. Even. Jour.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our worst apprehensions for the safety of the expedition to the far West, composed of the regiment of Dragoons, &c. already begin to be realized. Brigadier General Leavenworth, who commanded it in chief is no more; he died of bilious fever, at a place called Cross Timbers, on the 22d of last month, and one or two other officers are reported to be ill. The command by the death of General L. devolved on General Dodge, the Colonel of the Dragoons. The first act of his command, we hope to learn, will have been to cause the expedition to retrace its steps. We shall await with anxiety further intelligence of its movements!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.

THE SEASON.—For some weeks past, the Miami country and especially Cincinnati and its vicinity have been visited with severe drought, in addition to the great heat of the weather. The pastures have been and continue parched up so as to make one necessary of life, butter, very scarce in our market. The corn crops are seriously affected, and potatoes for the winter must be in the same condition.

Since the above was written we have had a fine shower.—*Gazette.*

SHOT WHEAT.—A correspondent is very desirous of obtaining for cultivation some of the Wheat known by the above title, and will thank any one who has it for sale, or knows where it may be produced, to inform him of it through the editors of this paper. His attention was directed to it by the following article:—*American.*

From the Killanning, Pa. Gazette.

SHOT WHEAT.—Sir, as a friend of agriculture, and unwilling that our state should be behind in the improvements of the age, permit me to direct the attention of your readers who are engaged in husbandry to the "Shot Wheat" lately introduced from the Indies into the Atlantic States. The stalk is tall, and of a dark color, very clean. The grain is almost as round as buckshot, of a clear yellow color, bordering on transparency. The head is from a half an inch to three quarters longer than the common bearded wheat. It produces generally from 50 to 55 bushels to the acre. Your farmers who have strong soil, would find it their interest as soon as possible to possess themselves of this species of grain. The seed may be obtained in Baltimore.

LINNÆUS.

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