gress. [A majority of this committee were Jackson men.]

"Soon after the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States an immense number of local banks sprung up from the pecuniary exigencies produced by the withdrawal of so large an amount of bank credit, as resulted from the winding up of its concerns. These banks, being entirely free from the salutary control the U. S. Bank had partially exercised over the local institutions, commenced that system of imprudent trading and excessive issues, which speedily involved the country in all the embarrassments of a disordered currency."

After enumerating the same things the Senate Committee had, they proceeded to say:

Upon the whole it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States, and that no country of anything like the geographical extent of the United States has a currency at all comparable with it on the score of uniformity."

These Reports were made at the first session of Congress after Gen. Jackson's election:—made too by men who had done all in their power to elect him—men who were in fact, his chosen leaders in Congress. Of course their testimony is important and entitled to belief in preference to Whig testimony, as they were not suspected of designing the overthrow of Gen. Jackson, or his injury in any way.

That Gen. Jackson destroyed the Bank is matter of history—let then the consequences be on his head, and the heads of his coadjutors.

4TH THE ADMINISTRATION PROMISED A BETTER CURRENCY BUT GAVE A POORER.

For proof of this I refer to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives, upon the removal of the Deposits, Dec. 3, 1833, 23d Congress, 1st Session.

"The State Banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating medium quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States. Probably more so."

Look also, to the following language of the President, in 1834, to a committee of the merchants of Philadelphia.

The President, say they, "announced his intention of continuing the system of collecting the revenue by the State Banks. * * * That he had no doubt of the success of the experiment, nor that the State Banks would answer all the purposes of the country; that he would furnish the country with as good nay a better currency than that of a National Bank; that he had early foreseen and provided against the inclination of the U. S. Bank to crush the State Banks, and that his interposition alone had saved them from ruin; that he would continue to protect the State Banks by all the means in his power."

Well, that this system failed is admitted by universal consent, and every body knows the currency is not in that good condition described by Gen. Jackson's committee, in 1830, because the banks in one whole section of the country do not pay specie for their notes and cannot.

5th Though the fact that the administration destroyed what was termed by themselves the best currency in the world, is sufficient to condemn them yet, as they try to make it appear that the present trouble is owing entirely to speculation, overtrading, &c it may be well enough to prov that this speculation was caused by their own measures.

By reading the following prophecies made in 1834, and the accompanying scrap of history written in 1838, the candid man can discover the truth in relation to this last proposition:

Prophecy 1st, (extract from the President's official organ, the Globe, July 16, 1834.)

"Nearly all the gold coinage of the new world will come to the United States. This will fill the West with doubloons and half joes; and in eight or nine months from this time every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse, of fine open net work, through the interstitces of which, the yellow gold will shine and glitter."

Prophecy 2d—Extract from Mr. Adam's speech, April 12th, 1834

"Your President has usurped legislative power; he has laid hands upon your treasure, and is converting it to his own purposes. He has seized it, and now wields it as a weapon of power to himself, and an instrument of plunder to his partizans. His chosen State banks are to be his engines to restore a metallic currency. With what intuitive sagacity are the means adapted to the end! Sir, his State banks would land the nation, they are already hurling it into universal bankruptcy."

Bearing in mind, that these two prophecies of so opposite a character were made in 1834, the reader will be prepared to appreciate fully the following piece of history, written by the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, lately sent to Russia with an outfit and salary of 18 000 dollars. History (Extract from the Report of Committee of Ways and Means, March 5, 1838, to be found in No. 364 Rep of House of Rep. 25th Congress 2nd Sess.

"The suspension of specie payments by the Banks throughout the United States in May last, compelled the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the Constitution and existing laws, to dispense with their agency, and the use of their notes, and to employ the officers of Government, as the fiscal agents of his Department. The banks refused to pay the surplus deposited with them in the only medium authorized by law; and the expenditures of Government would have been generally suspended, had not the public creditors consented to receive their dues in drafts upon banks which paid them only in irredeemable notes." * * * "During the speculation in 1835 and 1836, the Deposit Banks stimulated speculation to excess."

The following extract from a speech of J. C. Calhoun, an authority certainly not to be disputed by the Administration, is also to the point. The speech is to be found in Nile's Register, of the 18th Feb. '37. Mr. Calhoun made a speech upon the 4th. and Gen. Jackson wrote to him for an explanation.

Upon the 9th he explained as follows: "If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks when I spoke formerly, by stating, that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who are in power could in these times FLEECE the people without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark than the one now before us.—Its professed object is to restrict the sales of public lands, to prevent speculation. The measure is understood to be an administration measure.

I then stated that so far from preventing speculation, it would in fact but consummate the greatest speculation this country has ever witnessed; a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the authors, and by which they had profited: and which this measure, should it become a law, would complete. I then asked what had caused such a demand for public land, and said to answer the question we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper. * * I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, the "experiment" which has removed the only restriction which had existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time; it was foretold that banks would multiply without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded—their truth now begins to be realized."

6th—INDEPENDENT TREASURY SCHEME. LESS SAFE, LESS CONVENIENT, AND LESS ECONOMICAL THAN OTHER SYSTEMS OF COLLECTING AND KEEPING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

(Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 12th, 1834.)

"In considering the safety of the State Banks, it should be remembered that the owners and managers of banks, when properly regulated by legislative provisions in their charters, are like other individuals, interested to transact business securely; are desirous of making and not losing money; and that these circumstances, with the preference, in case of failure, belonging to depositors and bill holders over stockholders, united with the security, if not the priority given to Government, render them in point of safety generally much *superior* to *individual* agents of the United States.

Hence, unless the States and the United States, should *both* deem it proper, gradually, and in the end *entirely* to dispense with the *paper system*, & which event is not anticipated, the Government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter *and can never hope* to escape all losses from banks as fiscal *agents, except in the employment in their place of other and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, convenient and economical.*"

Extract from the speech of Mr. Patton of Va., a leading Administration member of the House of Representatives, Feb. 12th 1835.

"The Bank of the United States it is conceded is to be dispensed with, and it is believed there are *insuperable* objections attending the only scheme, which has been brought into competition with the State banks, (i. e. the Sub-Treasury, proposed by Mr. Gordon.) "Admitting the existence of the deprecated evils of the bank system, the scheme as proposed, for disconnecting the Government and banks, does not go one iota towards the accomplishment of the object.

The money will still be deposited in banks; for it is not proposed to compel the collectors and receivers to keep the public money in specie in their own hands: and if it were, *it would only render the scheme more indefensible*, and the whole matter ends, therefore, in changing the person in whom you will repose confidence—whether in a high officer of the Government, the elevation of whose position, placing the eyes of the whole country upon him, furnishes a guarantee against any improper use of his discretion, or whether you will devolve this discretion upon an army of subordinates, whose livelihood depends upon their retaining their offices, who are less exposed to the public gaze, and perhaps less under the restraint of high moral considerations; who may be stimulated by a desire to propitiate the powers that be, to abuse their discretion; and whose situation is such that they may give the *worst effect* to this kind of influence, when they choose to exert it:—and this to be accomplished at a vast increase of expense, a considerable multiplication of officers, and a great addition to the patronage of the Executive."

7th. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION HAVE COUNTENANCED THE ROBBERY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

In support of this, the same source of evidence will be relied on as in the former cases, viz: their own voluntary testimony, Doc. 297, 2d. Sess. 25th Congress, House of Reps., contains 379 letters to collectors and receivers who had failed to comply with the laws of the Government.

Of these letters, 15 were written to W. P. Harris, receiver at Columbus, Miss., just reminding him that he was a defaulter. When the 15th came, he nominated his successor, and resigned, a defaulter to the amount of $128,884 70. The Secretary of the Treasury had so much respect for the opinion of this thief, that he actually appointed the person Harris recommended as his successor to the office. This person was one G. D. Boyd, and in a short time he was a defaulter to the amount of $55,000. An agent was now sent to examine the affairs in this place, who reported in part as follows: "Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more."

Aug. 8th, 1837, Levi Woodbury wrote to this defaulter, that he was *happy to hear of his frank and honorable course.* This letter was dated two months after the agent reported he "had his hands full" of stolen money.

For further information see Doc. referred to, which contains 400 pages of like matter.

(To be Continued.)

TWENTY ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, having made the trip from Bristol in about fourteen days and a half.—She left Bristol on the afternoon of the 25th July, and brings advices from London to the evening of the 24th, Liverpool to the morning of the 25th, and Bristol to the 25th.

The English money market was much depressed. American State Stocks had considerably improved. United States Bank shares sold for £15 6 on the 24th ultimo.

For about three weeks before the sailing of the Great Western, the weather had been unfavorable to the harvest, and a general advance in the prices of wheat and flour had been the consequence.—Consols and Exchange Bills had for the same reason declined in London, but American state stocks were in improved demand, and considerable sales had been made of them. Pennsylvania were ten per cent. higher than they had been a month previous, being in extensive demand at 83½ a 84: One million of Illinois six per cent: stock had been negotiated to one house by the Canal Commissioners of that State at 88. U. S. Bank, £15 5.

It is said that the Western has brought out considerable orders for Flour and Wheat.

The price of Cotton remained about the same, market dull.

Edward Oxford, charged with high treason, in attempting to shoot the Queen was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He will be confined in the lunatic Asylum.

The civil war in Spain is at an end. Cabrera having entered France. He was arrested by the French authorities soon after passing the frontier. Five thousand Carlist troops accompanied him from the Queen, and was in disgrace. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th says: "The positive confirmation of the news received on Wednesday, of the rupture between Espartero and the Queen Regent, had led to some excitement among the holders of the Spanish Bonds." The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Espartero to sanction the new municipal law.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, a younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe near Rome, on the 27th June.

The Canada Government Bill having passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent on the 21th ult.

The insurrection in Syria, against the authority of Mehemet Ali, proves to be a serious affair.—The Pasha had ordered a fleet of ten sail to the coast.

The difficulties between Egypt and the Pacha were in a train of settlement.

The Commerce says, "It is determined that Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg brother of the Duchess of Nemours, shall marry the Princess Clementinte, (daughter of Louise Phillippe.) The Prince is one year younger than his intended."

There is no news of importance from Algiers. "The Moniteur Parisien, of the 21st. published a despatch from Marshall Vallee, detailing the events of his late expedition, which he represents as having completely succeeded. On this despatch the journals before us make but a few comments.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the morning of the 15th ult. after a passage of only thirteen and a half days.

The new Steamer President, which was to leave Liverpool on the first day of this month; made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin, and proved herself to be a first rate sea boat.

The Queen has entertained the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, at Buckingham palace, since the 14th ult.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the state of Illinois, of one milton of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

Nothing later from China.

The members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England held their annual dinner at Cambridge on the 15th ult. An immense pavillion was erected in the town of Downing College, and twenty-five hundred persons were present. Several Americans were invited to the dinner and among the number was Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, who delivered a speech appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor asserts, in a letter to the Times; that he is still treated as a felon, and that he is compelled to perform most disgusting felons' work in the prison where he is confined, and that his health is rapidly declining; he concludes his letter by saying, "and now farewell world; for seventeen months, farewell—but, by Heaven, I'll make a storm in you!" He says that he intends to let the world know a great secret.

The London & Blackwall Railway has been opened to the public, and 67,154 persons were conveyed in eleven days in the passenger trains. 20,000 persons were ready to go on this new railway on a Sunday; only half of whom could be conveyed, as but one track is yet completed: It is supposed that this railway will prove one of the most profitable in England.

The enormous sum of £16.728 was taken on the Birmingham Railway in one week.

Eight thousand men are constantly employed on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, which great national undertaking when finished, will give a new impulse to Scotland.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432,086. By a new method adopted by the booksellers and others, of filling a penny envelope with advertisements, the public can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is cojectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal free postage!

A meeting has been held in London for the purpose of adopting measures and opening a subscripuon for the restoration of York Minster.

A few thousand pounds only were subscribed for this object; one individual gave one thousand pounds.

The attempt to open the British Museum and National Gallery, after divine service upon the Sabbath, was not successful.

The Nelson column, about to be erected in Trafalgar Square, London, will be made of brass cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

Thomas Dibdin, who is now in his seventieth year, is said to be lingering in the most griping penury in London.

Professor Espy has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at Liverpool, but, if, we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

All the splendid and costly dresses worn at the Eglintoun Tournament were put up at auction recently in London, and were knocked off at exceeding low prices; the mostly valuable did not sell for more than forty pounds, and many were sold for twenty, ten, and even five pounds!

A Regency Bill—Lord Melbourne on the 13th ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people.

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of the views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read. On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives.—These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.

The New York Express of Monday, 2, P. M says:

The news from Europe has had a very favorable influence on flour, and has carried up prices full 25 cents a barrel.

There are a number of orders in the market, and several thousand bbls. of Ohio and Western have been taken at 5¼.—Holders here now put prices to 5⅜ to 5½ for Western and Ohio, and 5¼ Southern.

COM ELLIOTT.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, publishes the following points on which Com. Elliott was convicted and cleared by the late court martial:

NOT GUILTY. 1 Of the alleged improper treatment of Lieut. Charles G. Hunter.

2. Of the alleged improper treatment of Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert.

3. Of the alleged abandonment of Passed Midshipman Charles C. Barton, after he was wounded, at Smyrna.

4 Of witnessing a mutiny, by not doing his utmost to suppress it.

5 Of wasting public stores.

GUILTY. 1. Of ordering Passed Midshipman Barton, when wounded, to be taken from the Constitution to the Shark.

2. Of the various allegations founded on the acceptance of a service of plate from his crew.

3. Of the various allegations founded on his having imported twenty three animals on board the Constitution.

4. Of inflicting twenty-four, instead of twelve lashes upon three of his crew.

5. Of expending the public stores for his private purposes.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 15.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler.
OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore
JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester co.
THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, of Talbot co.
GEORGE HOWARD of Anne Arundel co.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery co.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county.
WM. T. WOOTTON, of Prince George's co.

☞OLD BAY HUNDRED.

WIDE AWAKE. The Harrison Republican Association of St. Michaels District will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, THE 22D INST. at two o'clock, in St Michaels.

Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. one of the Whig Electoral Candidates will be present and address the meeting.

WHIGS OF THE TRAPPE DISTRICT

An adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the Trappe District will be holden this day week (SATURDAY THE 22D INST.,) at 2 o'clock, upon the ground adjacent to Mr. Mullikin's Carpenters shop, in the Trappe.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. J. L. Kerr the Whig Electoral Candidate for President and Vice President and a punctual attendance is expected from the voters of the District, who may desire to assist in the work of RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Saturday, August 15th.

The Loco Foco gathering here, on Tuesday last, was "no go" in our opinion—It was a stale unprofitable business—the greatest efforts had been made to beat up the recruits—we have seen better meetings on the most ordinary occasions—we doubt if the Whigs could not have well nigh equalled their boasted assemblage. We did not attend the meeting, but heard that white slavery, abolition and such like exploded and refuted calumnies against General Harrison were dressed up for the occasion.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The State Election commenced in this State on the 3d and continued three days. The returns for Governor received from 53 counties and one city are as follows.

Letcher (W)	30324
French (V B)	16701

Giving the Whig candidate, so far, a majority of 13623 votes

INDIANA.—Returns from 74 counties give the Whig Candidate, Bigger, for Governor, 10497 majority--there are 78 counties in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The accounts come in slowly—17 counties only heard from—there are about 60 in the state—so far the Van Buren Candidate (Sanders) for Governor, has a majority over Morehead (W)

In the Legislature thus far there is a Whig gain of five members, equal to a change of 10 on joint ballot.

ALABAMA.

A letter to the Editors of the National Inteligencer from a most respectable source in Alabama, under date of August 6th, holds the following cheering language.

'Since my sojourn here the election in Alabama for members of the Legislature has occurred, and, so far as heard from, most gloriously for the Whig cause. A friend has just handed me returns from *about eighteen counties*, comprising most of Mr. Lewis's, district, and a part of Messrs. Dellett and Crabb's. The result is a clear change of 13 Representatives and Senators, equal to a gain of 26 members or votes on joint ballot. So that if the Northern part of the State does any thing for us, we shall have a majority of the next Legislature. In every county heard from, the Whigs have gained in the popular vote, and in many largely.

'It would, perhaps, be calculating too largely to say that Alabama will vote for General Harrison; but, really, the present indications are of such a character as would lead one to suppose that there is no doubt of it. Certain it is that the Hon. D. H. Lewis's district will show a majority from one to two thousand against him, as indicated by the late election.

'Be assured that no traveller can pass through Georgia without coming to the conclusion that Old Tip will sweep every thing before him in that State.'

ALABAMA.—Nineteen Counties heard from.—For the Legislature 37 Whigs, Vanites 2.—In the same counties in 1839—the Whigs had 21—Vanites 18—so we go.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The following letter from Alton, gives us an indication of what Illinois is about doing, or rather has done before this this time.

ALTON, half past 12.

Dear Sir—We have only time to say, that in this city we have polled the unprecedented vote, in half a day, of 390 votes, out of which the Whigs have 137 majority. The afternoon will increase our vote. The county is safe.

Yours truly,
G. T. W. Davis, B. Clifford, } Ex. Com.

From the Old Soldier (Ill.) Ex. of Aug. 4.

Sangamond Goes it!—We annex a return of votes in this county. It is nearly all official. Cotto's Hill, from which we have no regular return, gave the Loco foco ticket a majority of 70 or 75. Baker's majority over Taylor will be about 631. Our hindmost candidate for Representative will lead the highest on the Loco ticket about 500! A clean sweep.

Old Morgan has elected the entire Whig ticket, by an average majority of 125.

Scott, too, we understand, has elected the entire Whig ticket.

A gentleman direct from Menard informs us that Bennet, (Whig,) is elected by 12 majority.

We have the following by the Western and Northern mails this morning. By the latter we got accounts from Chicago.—*Patriot.*

Kane co—Whig by 160 majority; last election 188 against us.

Cook county (Chicago.)—Whig sheriff elected. No further particulars. Last election Cook gave 832 against us.

Sangamon county.—The Whigs sweep the county by 500 to 600 votes. Last election, members to the Legislature divided.

Morgan—Whole Whig ticket elected; last year divided

Scott has elected the Whig ticket.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

The St. Louis papers of the 4th inst. contain the result of the first day's election in that city. At the close of that day the vote for Governor stood for Charles, (Whig) 1079, for Reynolds, (V. B.) 581. The election continues two days.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated,

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug. 6.

Proclaim the news abroad! "The West is coming!" Three cheers for Old Kentuck and Indiana. *Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!* Old Tennessee speaks to day which will be heard in a voice of thunder—sounding like the knell of death in the ears of the parasites in power. We had the largest celebration, of our victory in this city last night that was ever seen in a place of its size—from 10 to 15 thousand persons crowded our streets—The great Ball was rolled through all the principal streets—it is 39 feet in circumference—with every State and its motto on it—about 100 Locos have come over this week in the City.

EASTON AND KENT CONVENTIONS.—The contrast between these two meetings of the opposite parties, was so great, as could not fail to strike the attention of all who were familiar with the proceedings of each body. Whilst the Whig Convention at Easton, numbered about FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS, and was characterised by patriotism, eloquence, enthusiasm and a confidence in the good cause; the great "Democratic Rally" of Kent, mustered about FIVE HUNDRED, and was wanting both in spirit and animation and was marked by that dullness which is invariably the precursor of defeat. The hearts of the people seemed enlisted at Easton—the hearts of the office holders only were engaged at Kent.—Kent News.

KENTUCKY.—The Governor of Kentucky has issued a proclamation, calling a special session of the Legislature of that State, to be held on the 19th instant, for the purpose of providing for the choice of Electors for President and vice President of the United States, the subject having been overlooked by the legislature at the regular session.

MCDUFFIE having published his adhesion to the present administration, it may be well to look back as far as 1834, to see what this high minded politician said of the concern:

"Before that God to whom I am responsible for what I say here, I do believe that the annals of human idolatry and delusion cannot furnish an example of more impudent audacious, and monstrous imposture, than that which the administration is attempting, and I fear with too much success, to palm upon the People of the United States, under the flimsy and delusive guise of returning to the primitive simplicity of a "hard money government." Nothing that I have read among all the superstitions of the world, transcends its monstrous audacity."

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—Respecting the accounts which have been brought out by the Great Western, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives the following salutary caution:

We see that there is another outcry in England relative to a failure of the harvest. We have read English papers long enough to learn to wait a little longer than St. Swithen's day, to know what would be the price of grain in the London market. There may be a partial failure of the crop in Great Britain, without creating an opening for American grain and flour; and there may be much complaint of rainy weather in July, and yet a tolerable harvest in the proper time. We have, in this country seen too much of these false symptoms to allow of their deceiving us again.

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