THE WHEAT CROP.—The Philadelphia Price Current, says—Information respecting this important crop, from various sections of the country, and on which it is believed implicit reliance can be placed, gives the following result:

Virginia.—Middle and lower sections, and particularly on the rivers, the crop has suffered from rust, and it is estimated from one fourth to one third short of a fair average. In the upper districts an abundant crop, well secured.

Maryland.—On the Eastern shore and lower counties of the western, the crops have suffered from rust and mildew, and prove materially short of an average; but in the upper western counties, the crop is considered abundant, and well secured.

Delaware.—In New Castle county there is a fair average crop. In Kent and Sussex not exceeding half a crop.

Pennsylvania.—In the eastern sections, (extending to Blue Ridge,) the crop is in general abundant, and of fine quality, (where it was suffered to remain long in the field,) well secured. In the middle section, or Susquehannah, and more particularly in Mifflin, Centre, and Huntington counties, very serious injury has been sustained by rust, and the crop reduced one-third to one half. On the west and north branches, the injury is believed not to be so serious.

New Jersey.—In the upper counties of New Jersey, the only important wheat districts of that state, the crops are fair but not secured without some injury.

New York.—In the eastern district, fair average crops have been made. In the middle districts some injury has been sustained by rust, and some by wet weather, but there is nearly a fair average crop. In the important western district, very serious injury has been sustained, the extent of which is yet uncertain, as much grain was still exposed at last dates to unfavourable weather. It is apprehended the crop in that district will be diminished full one-third.

Connecticut.—In the small wheat districts of this state, the crop has sustained injury, but the extent not sufficiently ascertained. In the states east of Connecticut no wheat of importance is raised.

On the whole it is safe to conclude, that notwithstanding the favourable prospect in last month, for a superabundant crop, in the wheat districts of the United States on the Atlantic, there is barely an average crop. It is worthy of remark, that in the great valley between the north and south mountains, extending from New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and into Virginia, the crop of wheat has not this year been subject to the injuries sustained in a greater or less degree in the other districts, and has proved uncommonly abundant, of fine quality and in general well secured, which compensates in a great measure for the deficiencies noted in other quarters.

The latest advices from lower Canada, lead us to apprehend, that crops there, have sustained serious injury, and will prove materially short of an average.

The following are among the provisions of the new Constitution of Peru.

The press is free, only restricted by the law.

Annihilation of Slavery in Peru.—On this point Peru has set a noble example—Article 152 says—'No person is born a slave in the republic; no slave can enter from abroad without being free.'

A Peruvian house is a castle, inviolable except in cases fixed by law. Letters are inviolable. All citizens are eligible to public offices. Prisons are declared to be 'places of security, and not of punishment, and all severity unnecessary to the close keeping of prisoners prohibited. The public debt is guaranteed. Public primary instruction is promised, gratuitously, to all citizens, with instruction in the institutions for the sciences, literature and the arts—also the inviolability of intellectua property and of the establishments of piety and benevolence.

The Constitution is to be inviolable for 5 years; and in July 1833 a Grand Convention is to assemble to examine and reform it, in whole or in part, or on an extraordinary case, Congress may call the Convention at an earlier date. It was adopted by the Deputies on the 18th of March. *U. S. Gazette*

The arrivals of strangers for the last 4 or 5 days have been very numerous—averaging more than 100 per day. Some of our boarding establishments are full—others are nearly so—and there is a fair prospect that the vacant rooms will all be occupied the present week. The number of visitants now in the village is estimated at from 7 to 800—among whom are Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gov. Cole, of Illinois, Mr. Sanford, U. S. Senator, and several other gentlemen of distinction. [*Saratoga pap. July 29.*

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

Information has reached us that the Administration Ticket in Louisiana has prevailed by a triumphant majority in the election of Governor and members of Congress. The tide that is destined to overwhelm the Hero has begun at the scene of his exaltation. We consider this victory much more important to civil liberty and the country than that of the 8th of January 1815. The cause of the Administration has triumphed by large majorities throughout the whole state—The only honor of the Louisiana pack has been permitted to stay at home, and Mr. White an honest man elected in his stead, Gurley and Brent re-elected, and a powerful majority of the Legislature friendly to Adams, Clay, and Liberty.

☞ The above accounts are fully confirmed by two gentlemen, now in Baltimore, who left New Orleans on the 14th ult. Not a shadow of a doubt remains of the whole state being firm for the Administration by an overwhelming majority.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Election of Mr. Brent is somewhat doubtful; his long absence from the state, (nearly 7 years,) will probably be the cause of his defeat.—*Ed. Times*

THE SPY UNMASKED.—A new work, said to be uncommonly interesting in its character, has been announced by the Messrs. Harpers, as about issuing from their press. It is entitled "The Spy Unmasked, or Memoirs, of Enoch Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the real Spy of Mr. Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground." The author is Capt. Barnum, of the U. S Corps of Topographical Engineers, and the facts and anecdotes related in this work were all repeated to him by Mr. Crosby himself, and taken down in *short-hand* from the aged veteran's own lips. The following is extracted from the new work:

"It was at a retired habitation, that the newly formed company of tories were in the habit of holding their secret meetings. Our hero, accordingly, made his arrangements, to have the whole corps, himself included, taken into custody. Unwilling, however, to trust himself again in the hands of the rangers, and aware that his absence at the time of the capture, would awaken the suspicions of his less fortunate comrades, he applied to Colonel Morehouse, who resided in the vicinity, and requested his co-operation. This gentleman had no immediate command, but promised to assemble and arm a sufficient number of men for this particular occasion.

Accordingly, at the time appointed the tories being all collected at their usual rendezvous, two of the members hastily entered, with some degree of consternation depicted in their faces, one of whom addressed the captain.

"Sir, there is a company of armed men collecting at Colonel Morehouse's. What can be their object!"

"Are we betrayed!" exclaimed the Captain, looking sternly round the company. "Can it be possible that we have any traitors among us!"

"O no," replied the Lieutenant. The probability is, that the lower party are coming up to drive the d—d rebels off and that Morehouse has collected this company to oppose them."

"Some of you go out, and reconnoitre said the Captain; "and if there be any appearance of danger, give us timely notice.

Five or six immediately sallied forth while their comrades remained in anxious suspense for their report. This suspense, however, was not of long duration; for the challenge of "stand! surrender!" soon saluted the ears of the whole party, and threw them into a state of consternation, dismay and confusion which it would be difficult, if not impossible to describe. Some sprang from the windows, and attempted to conceal themselves by plunging into snow-banks others ran to the top of the building, and secreted themselves under the eves of the roof. Crosby retreated to an adjoining room, and crept under a bed; but was soon dragged out, when he learned to his secret joy, that scarcely one of the party had succeeded in making good his escape.—Seeing his fellow captives undergoing the process of being bound, our hero was immediately seized with such a severe lameness in one of his limbs, as rendered it utterly impossible for him to walk.

"I beg that you would not bind me, said he to the Colonel: "for in attempting to escape I have sprained my leg in a most shocking manner, and am not able to move a step.

"Go you shall!' exclaimed the Colonel, preparing to mount his horse. Lame or not lame, dead or alive, to prison you go with the rest. If you cannot walk, you shall be carried; here's a good horse, that will carry double, and you shall be tied to the crupper.

So saying the Colonel mounted, and ordered two of his men to raise up Crosby and seat him, straddle on the crupper behind him. The men instantly obeyed, with o' much tenderness for the sprained leg, of which the prisoner bitterly complained.

The whole cavalcade, horse and foot now took up the line of march, with their prisoners tied together in pairs. On approaching the place of confinement the Colonel dropped in the rear, and in a whisper gave Crosby proper directions for escaping. The escort halted in two lines, between which the prisoners marched into the building. While every eye was fixed upon the procession, Crosby slipped from the Colonel's horse and disappeared; nor was his absence noticed for several minutes; so that all search for the fugitive was rendered unavailing.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Centreville Times,

&(E.S.) PUBLICK ADVERTISER

MEN AND MEASURES.

CENTREVILLE (E.S.) MD.

SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 16.

Naked Truth, next week.

A Boy came to our Office a short time since, and asked for a "splice of a Newspaper, for his master."

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS,

As far as received here, give 20 votes majority to Barry, the Jackson Candidate, for Governor. We shall probably have full returns this day week.

THE SOUTHRON,

In exclaiming against the Tariff, proposes to "*tax Northern Fabricks to exclusion, without taxing European manufactures at all.*" Wonder if the Georgia Editor ever read the Constitution of the U.S.? For such vapourings seem the offspring of a brain not very familiar with Constitutioual provisions.

A Statement of the singular effects of lightening on a gouty man, while at sea, is contained in an English paper. He was sitting on deck, during a storm, and the lightning was observed by some of the ships's company to pass near him. He rose apparently stupified, but perfectly able to walk and is now quite a cured man.

The N. Y. Courier is fond of writing on Turkish Affairs and always discloses something not generally known—a statistical view of Turkey, at this time, would no doubt be acceptable to his readers and correspondents.

CONCERNS OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. SPENCER—I noticed in the Times of the 2d ult. published "by request," an article from the "Republican Citizen" upon the subject of what the writer calls, "STATE EXTRAVAGANCE." This article requires some notice. First, because its falsehoods are calculated to deceive the publick upon a very important subject; and,

Secondly, because it is charitable to suppose that no one of the Jackson party among our correspondents would knowingly descend to such means to promote their views.

The expenditure of the publick money by our publick servants is a subject of great interest, over which it is the duty of every good citizen to keep a strict eye—and if the writer of the article above alluded to had been actuated by an honest wish to elicit the truth for the information of the people of the state, he would have been entitled to the credit of having performed his duty as a good citizen, and an honest man, but having fallen into such gross errors and having been guilty of such palpable misrepresentation he has forfeited his claim to confidence. In his opening paragraph, the Citizen writer says, "No man dare deny our statements—The record stares him in the face." One would suppose, after taking this bold ground that nothing but the truth would be admitted into his statements. Let us compare them with the record evidence so triumphantly referred to.

1st. This writer states "that our Executive have given away twenty five thousand five hundred and eighty six dollars & twenty six cents from the State treasury to a few political friends;" "*given away,*" (for says he) "how could these men fairly earn this enormous sum?" Now, if the gentleman had examined the record evidence in the case he would have been at no loss upon this subject; he would have found that it was by faithfully and industriously performing important and arduous duty—But as he has not taken that trouble allow me to attempt it.

In the year 1817, the legislature found that from the neglect of former Registers in Chancery there had accumulated an immense mass of unrecorded papers, which unrecorded papers involved the title to a vast amount of property in the state, and of course were highly important to the state as well as individuals; and hence the necessity of having them recorded. Some of the delinquent registers were dead, others insolvent, the papers were in a perishable condition. The state had no alternative but to record them & take chances for the recovery of the amount of expenditure from the delinquents or their securities, or to suffer the papers to perish and the interest of the state to suffer thereby.—She chose the former, recorded the papers and suits are now pending for the recovery of the amount from the individuals who have received the fees of office and iniquitously appropriated them to their private use to the great injury of the State. Accordingly at the session of 1817, a law was passed for the purpose of having those papers recorded. There the business rested until 1825, when the legislature again took up the subject and passed a joint resolution requiring the Executive to contract in the name of the state for the execution of the work, they did contract with several competent clerks, and the work has been ably and faithfully performed. The expense exceeded the estimate furnished by the present Register, upon which the legislature of 1825, acted (but this the Register admits was a mere guess,) and the spirit of party has now seized upon this circumstance to fix the charge of extravagance upon our able and meritorious Executive, not only *without* proof but against proof. Such attempts however must recoil in shame upon the heads of those who are base enough to attempt to use them.

This "enormous expenditure" became the subject of consideration at the last session of the legislature. The opposition party with a view to get some hold upon the Executive, for party purposes, were loud in their calls for information, and the state has been much edified no doubt by the exhibition of bills and vouchers—and the purchasers of stationary may derive much valuable information with regard to the price of paper, and Quills, and Ink, as well as the places where, and of whom they may be bought, &c. every information was however promptly given by the Executive.

After all this shew of "pomp and circumstance" the several communications upon the subject were suffered to lay quietly upon the table, until Mr. Tilghman moved the following order, to wit:

"Ordered, that a committee of seven be appointed upon the Executive communications relative to the recording of the Chancery papers under resolution of Dec. session, 1825, and that the said committee be instructed to report as soon as practicable.'

To this Mr. McMahon added—"and that they have power to send for persons and papers." The order as amended was adopted; whereupon Messrs Tilghman, McMahon, Semmes, Sellman, Thomas of St. Mary's, Thomas of Cecil, and Hughes of Montgomery were appointed a committee—*See Journal H. D. page 453.*

Here then is all the information before the House a committee organized, with full powers to send for persons and papers and directed to report the result as soon as practicable. As fine an opportunity this as heart could wish, to expose the shameful extravagance and gross partiality of the Executive; but what is the result? why, forsooth, we find after taking a day or two to consult and conclude upon the course to be pursued, Messrs. McMahon, Thomas of Cecil, and Sellman, three gentlemen of the Opposition who had been loud in their calls for information (and who had each in his turn, spread his order upon the Journal) made application and was discharged from the committee.—*See Journal H. D. page 478.* Why this shrinking, this backing out? can it be supposed that if these Gentlemen had found the Executive at fault they would have hesitated to expose it? I answer No. They probably calculated that the subject would be suffered to sleep and they would be spared the mortification of having their folly exposed for making so "much ado about nothing." But in this they were disappointed, their places were supplied by the appointment of other members in the committee, and a report was made, wherein it is clearly shown that the Executive discharged the duties required of them in a manner highly honorable to themselves and beneficia to the State; *See Journal H. D. page 58*, to wit:

"The Committee to whom was referred the executive communications relative to the recording of the chancery papers under the resolution of December session 1815, beg leave to report—That they have examined said communications, and made such enquiries touching the subject to which they relate, as time, and their attention to other imperious duties would permit, and are of opinion that the executive have in no respect transcended the authority given them by the resolutions of 1825; those resolutions authorised and empowered the executive to contract, in the name of the state, with such person or persons of integrity, understanding, and other proper qualifications, as they might think proper, to discharge the labour and duties contemplated in said resolutions, without any limitation as to amount of compensation to be allowed. The executive did not offer the work by advertisement to the lowest bidder, and the committee think they acted wisely in not doing so. the work being of a kind not to be contracted for in that way, for reasons which they think will be apparent to every mind. They manifested, however, a commendable zeal for the protection of the interests of the public, in endeavouring to make for the state the best contract in their power; they first offered the work to the register in chancery, who demanded the highest rate allowed by law to be charged to individual suitors in the court of chancery, which was at that time ten cents per side (but has since, by the act generally called the fee bill, of the last session, been raised to twelve and a half cents per side;) this offer the executive refused to accede to; he then made them an offer to do it for twenty per cent less than the price at that time allowed by law for similar recording done for individuals, and to find the stationary, this offer also the executive declined; and they made a contract with the following gentlemen, to wit: William D. Beall, George Brown, Isaac Hines, Henry Hobbs, and Joseph Mayo, that they should do said recording for seven and a half cents per side, and the executive to furnish the stationary; but it was provided, that of the seven and a half cents per side allowed for the recording, one and a half cents per side was to be deducted therefrom, to be given to such competent person as the executive might select, to superintend the execution of the work; which superintendance the executive offered to the register in chancery, who declined to accept it, stating that the compensation offered was wholly inadequate. Mr. Waters then, as he has himself stated to the committee, offered to superintend the work for fifteen hundred dollars per year; this the executive declined, and as the committee think very properly, inasmuch, as in the opinion of the committee, the five clerks employed by the executive could not of themselves have finished the work in less than five years, and the execution of the work might possibly, for any thing that could then have been foreseen by the executive, have been protracted to a much longer time; but admitting that it might have been finished in five years, the salary of the superintendant alone would have amounted to seven thousand five hundred dollars. The work, it is true, has been completed, or nearly so, in two year; but this it must be remarked, has been done by the employment of a number of sub-clerks, making together, with the contracting clerks, generally an average of twelve clerks during that time employed in said recording. After the executive had failed in their effort to make a contract with *Mr.* Waters to superintend the work, they offered to *Mr.* Culbreth, the clerk of the council, the same terms for the superintendance that had been offered to Mr. Waters and by him rejected, as inadequate to compensate him, namely one and a half cents per side, to be deducted, agreeable to contract, from the allowance of the recording clerks, which offer was accepted by Mr. Culbreth. The Committee find that the executive, by making the contracts in the manner they did, will save to the state near six hundred dollars from the lowest offer made by mr. Waters, the seven and a half cents per side, the rate paid for recording and superintending, together with the cost of stationary, not amounting to as much by that sum as it would have done at the offer of Mr. Waters, which was at eight cents per side, and to furnish the stationary.

The committee do not think the mere saving of money, the only advantage or recommendation of the plan pursued by the executive; by pursuing the plan they did, they gave employment to a number of respectable men, to whom it was important, and among them a respectable and venerated officer of the revolution; they also have had the work finished in a much shorter time than it could reasonably have been expected to have done, under any other mode of contract. This work has cost the state a large amount of money, it is true, but the high rate of compensation, which at first view of the subject it might appear that the persons employed had received for their labour, upon examination, proves to have been no more than a fair remuneration for services ably, faithfully and industriously rendered, for it must be borne in mind, that this money was distributed among some ten or fifteen persons, and would not average to each, more than about eight or nine hundred dollars per annum. The committee have not had the time to spare, from other pressing duties, to make the examination, even if they had felt themselves competent, whether or not, more or less recording had been required by law; they can only say, that Mr. Joseph Mayo, long a clerk in the office of the register in chancery, who they think entitled to confidence, stated to the committee that much matter considered irrelevant or unimportant but which have might been recorded under the resolution of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and the law of eighteen hundred and seventeen, was not recorded; and that nothing was recorded but what was required by law. The committee have given to the records (which are at this time in the council chamber, not yet being bound, and entirely completed, so as to authorise their being placed, as contemplated, in the office of the register in chancery,) such examination in their limited time and acquaintance with the subject would permit, and must say, that for neatness of execution, and apparent accuracy, they have never seen any to exceed them: some papers belonging to the chancery office, the committee are informed, were found in the offices of several of the solicitors in chancery, these were produced and recorded, and as the committee conceive, with strict propriety, they not the less belonging to the chancery office, on account of their having been temporarily removed therefrom, and their importance to the parties concerned being in all probability equal to that of any other class of papers belonging to said office. The amount of expense incurred in performance of this work, rendered necessary by the delinquency of former registers, will be seen by reference to the communications of the executive, which the committee recommend should be inserted on the journal, with this report.

All which is respectfully submitted,

James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk."

After reading this, what becomes of the charge against the Executive, of having "given away," we say "*given away,*" so much of the publick money; to a few political friends? No honest man will. "No man dare deny our statements, the record stares him in the face," *vide Citizen.*

Again; this writer says,

"It appears by publick documents that in three years Mr. Adams's administration has expended six millions of dollars more than were expended in a similar length of time by Mr. Munroe." This surely is a mistake into which the Gentleman has fallen by supposing that, as Duff Green is printer to the senate, consequently what ap-