Mr. Catrup jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1838 VOL. IV.-NO. 36.

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GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
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☞All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

RULES

OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the Bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpœnas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe & make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before or be shewn to court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat executio on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihils, returned on Scirefacias against the Special Bails, unless such Scirefacias shall have been put into the Sheriffs hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attornies, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpœna in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpœna is returnable, the party for whom they are summond or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate costs of the other shall be defrayed by the party not ready from neglect. That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not; then during the setting of the court.

24 That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpœnas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Cl'k.
August, 21. 1838, (G.)

A Valuable Mill

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd. known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufactory of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—if not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACH'LD. G. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.

N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839. B. G. C.
august 21 6w

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing $20—two 5's and one 10, on the Easton Bank, and also several papers. He will give $5 reward for the return of the same and the contents.

NOAH LEDUM.
Aug. 28 3w

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 63.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the compilation of the laws of Florida.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in compiling the statutes and other laws of the Territory of Florida; the same to be placed for that purpose under the control of the Governor of said Territory.

APPROVED, July 7th. 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 70.]

AN ACT to establish additional land offices in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of that portion of the lands belonging to the United States in the State of Louisiana within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the point on the Sabine river, were the base line or thirty-first degree of north latitude strikes the same; thence up the said river to the point where the boundry line between the United States of Mexico, and the aforesaid State of Louisiana shall leave the same, thence with the said boundary, when the same shall be finally fixed, to the northern boundry of the dividing line between the ranges three and four west thence with said dividing line, or thrity first degree north latitude; thence with said line to the beginning: a land office shall be established and kept in the town of Nachitoches, to be known as the office for the northwestern land district in the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed for said land district, in the manner required by law, who shall give bond and security in the same manner, and in the same sums, as other registers in said States, and their salaries, emoluments, duties and authority shall in every respect be the same; in relation to the lands in the aforesaid district as are now given or granted to the registers and receivers in the other land offices in said state.

Sec. 3. and be it further enacted, That during the countinuance of the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved June twenty second, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the register and receiver of the aforesaid land district shall attend at least once in two months if necessary at Shreveport in said district, for the purpose of receiving proof and acting on such claims for pre-emption rights, as may be presented to them under said act, and remain at said place as long as may be necessary not exceeding two weeks at a time, and said register and receiver shall give public notice for at least two weeks of the time they will attend at said place.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby vested with authority to direct in what manner and on what conditions the said line office shall be supplied with plats and copies of plats and surveys from the offices now established at Monroe and Opelousas, and the office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all that portion of the present Fayetteville district which lies south of the line between townships eleven north of the principal base line shall form a separate land district and be called the Western land district and the land office for said district shall be established at the county seat of Johnson county, or such other places as the President of the United States shall designate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent, of the Senate, under the existing laws, a register and receivers; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as it can be done, to cause the necessary tract books, plats, maps and surveys of the public lands, in said district, to be filed in office; and all applications for entries in said district shall be made as heretofore prescribed by laws at the land offices now established, until the first day of June next.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

JAMES K POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Approved, July 7th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Woman! thou art a lovely flower,
A bright and cherished thing,
Proud man bends 'neath thy sovereign power,
From peasant churl to king.

A seraph flown from Eden's bowers,
Bestowing bliss on earth,
Twining man's fate with Love's sweet flowers,
Bright as their heavenly birth.

Holy, thrice, is the part
Through life to thee that's given,
Well might the poet say thou art
The link 'twixt Earth and Heaven.

Such art thou, Woman, when thy mind
Equals thy glowing form—
When not thy deadliest foe can find
One trace of passion's storm.

Where is thy beauty? where the spell
That made all hearts thine own?
If passion bids thy heart rebel,
Thy power—thy charms are flown.

What art thou, then?—a loathsome weed,
Destroying buds more fair—
Making e'en life a curse indeed:
Naught dwells with thee save care.

Oh, ever be life's worship'd flower.
Thy heart its Eden fair,
Then shall Man bless the cherished hour
That he first entered there.

Angel and flower be thou to him,
Lead thou his thoughts above;
Teach him all earthly lights burn dim
Before thy holier love.

THE REVOLUTIONARY VOTERS.

"In Northfield, N. H. on the day of election, nine revolutionary soldiers attended the polls together, and voted the Democratic ticket.

Room for the grey-haired soldiers!
In a noble band they come—
But not with the battle shout,
Nor the sound of the martial drum.
Not now with the nodding plume,
Nor the war steed proudly prancing.
Do they come, with the light of the early day
On their bayonets brightly glancing.

Not now with the stars and stripes,
Above them floating free,
Do they press to the battle field,
With the cry of Liberty;
Nor now does cannon roar
Or the speedy musket flash,
Rally the ranks of the freemen
Where the swords of the foeman flash.

With tottering steps they come,
And lips all bloodless now,
They press like the bride at the altar shrine,
To renew their early vow;
For Freedom still, the cry
Echoes from hill and valley,
And they rush at the call as in other days,
When the war cry bade them rally.

One tells the hairbreadth 'scapes,
With Starke at Bennington,
Another drops a soldier's tear
As he speaks of Washington,
And they tell to each the olden tale
Renowned in golden story,
Of Lexington and Bunker Hill,
And the death of the craven tory.

Room, for the grey-haired soldiers!
Room for the patriot sires,
Who kindled in our green land
The light of freedom's fires;
Long, long, may they gather here
With the children of the free,
And ever as now renew their vows
In the cause of Liberty!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

We chanced, two or three weeks since, to be descending the Miami Canal, from Dayton to this city, in the packet "Clarion" Captain Brockaway, commander. The boat had overcome some 25 or 30 miles of the distance, when the tramp of a horseman was heard upon the tow-path. In a minute, a gallant steed was beside us, covered with foam and panting with the heat. On his back was a surly looking dutchman, in years some forty five or fifty, of middle stature, with short legs and still shorter stirrups, and sitting on his saddle very much as Sir Monkey rides his poney in the menagerie. His appearance quickly attracted the eyes of the crew and passengers, especially as his throat, well lined with dust and dried by the heat, gave utterance to sundry violent and incoherent sounds, which were ever & anon accompanied by a threatening flourish of a stout whip which he held in his right hand. At length we caught the words, 'mine dawter.'—The passengers began to look at the captain of the "Clarion," who by the way is a modest looking, gentlemanly sort of a bachelor, to know what all this meant. The captain protested he knew nothing of the dutchman's "dawter" The old man kept bawling, most vehemently, "mine dawter, give me mine dawter."

The captain now stopped his boat, and called to the enraged horseman to come on board and take his "dawter." In an instant, he had dismounted, tied his jaded steed to the fence & was in the cabin of the boat. With a quick step and a hurried eye, he looked around—she was not there. He passed on to the ladies' cabin, searched it, but with no better success.—He returned to the main cabin, and his eye rested upon a young German, asleep on a settee, who had probably escaped his notice as he passed through. "Love's young dream" was most unceremoniously disturbed, for the old man sprang at him like a tiger, caught him by the collar, and cried out, "you rascal, where's mine dawter?" The sleeping bridegroom stood upon his feet in utter amazement and affright, and instantly pointed to the ladies' cabin. The old man released him, again rushed to the ladies cabin, searched it a second time, but without success. By this time the captain of the Clarion, having become impatient, ordered the boat to start, and the old "dawter hunter" jumped on shore, and mounting his horse, kept by the side of the boat, calling out for his "dawter," and threatening to pursue the captain to Cincinnati and there reclaim his runaway child, when he would give her "Garmany," shaking his rod most significantly towards the boat.

We now learned that the fair runaway was a sober looking little Dutch girl, in a pink dress, who had eat her dinner in silence, and upon hearing her father's voice, had, by the aid of the ladies concealed herself, so effectually in the cabin, that her father, even by the aid of the craven lover, could not find her. We further learned that her parents were opposed to her marrying this young man, and that they had that morning eloped from Dayton, & having taken the canal boat for greater speed, were on their way to some Gretna Green in order to have the knot, matrimonial, duly tied. Presently, the old man resolved upon a new course of action, and set off full speed for Hamilton to invoke the aid of the Sheriff in searching the boat for "mine dawter." The bridegroom, who had been "mightily" scared by the violence of the old man, now became more composed. He asserted that the young lady was nineteen years old, and enquired with considerable anxiety, whether her father could take her back, even if he got the Sheriff. One of the passengers observing that his nervous system was a good deal disturbed, and desirous of having some sport, remarked in a suppressed tone, but so as to be heard by the groom, "It's a pity the old man has brought them big pistols with him—I fear there will be blood shed." "Has he pistols?" inquired the groom in utter consternation, and passing quickly from the bow of the boat to the ladies cabin, with his bundle of clothes in his hand, proposed to his lady love, that he should jump on shore, escape to the woods and leave her to the tender mercies of her father, to be taken back to Dayton. But his lady love had no idea of losing a husband and gaining the parental rod. She quietly put her foot upon the floor with much significancy and said, "No, you shall do no such a thing." Here was a pretty quandary for a nervous lover to be in—pistols on one side and a resolute young lady on the other.—Flight was impossible, death seemed almost certain. The groom stood motionless & speechless. Some of the ladies in the cabin proposed that they should both leave the boat and take to the woods. This proposition suited the young lady exactly, and her gallant lover was ready for any expedient that would carry him speedily from the aloresaid pistols. The boat was stopped, the lovers jumped on shore, the groom leading the way with one, the bride following with two bundles, in which were no doubt the bridal dress and its necessary appurtenances. They crossed a bridge in hot haste to get on the opposite side of the canal from the pistol bearer, and made for the woods at the top of their speed, the groom leading the bride some twenty paces.

The passengers rushed to the deck of the boat & made the welkin ring with their shouts. One of them called out, "You craven loon! carry your sweet heart's bundles, or we'll come and Lynch you." The flying lover took the hint, ran back, seized the largest of the young lady's brace of bundles, and again set off full speed, for the woods. The bride pursued with all becoming alacrity, and just as they reached the edge of a copse, their speed was very considerably quickened by one of the passengers crying out "haste, haste, the old man is coming."

The boat had proceeded but a few hundred yards before we met the old man. The idea of such a flight as we had just witnessed, had occurred to him, and he had turned round to watch the packet down to Hamilton Upon being assured that his "dawter" and her lover had escaped from the boat, he put whip to his horse and set off in pursuit of them, to the great amusement of the passengers, who united in opinion that they had now seen a *real runaway match*.

As yet we have been unable to learn the result of this youthful and loving flight. It proves once again, that the "course of true love never did run *smooth*," albeit, it now and then runneth very *fast*.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.

We were actually astonished and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natche, Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas, The Methodist alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred & twenty preachers, including six elders, and three exhorters. One of their missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerants of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries, they care not to tread the carpeted hall nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered, wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the wholly character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associate, without reward, without even the stimulous of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast.—What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.

A gentleman one day took an acquaintance upon the leads of his house, to show him the extent of his possession. Waiving his hand about, 'There,' says he, "that is my estate." Then pointing to a great distance on the other side—"Do you see that farm?" 'Yes.' "Well that is mine." Pointing again to the other side—"Do you see that house?" "Yes." "That also belongs to me" Then said his friend, "Do you see that little village out yonder?"—"Yes." "Well, there lives a poor woman in that village, who can say more than all this." "Aye! what can she say," Why, she can say, "Christ is mine!" He looked confounded, and said no more.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.—A fire has been raging for several days in Burlington county, New Jersey, which threatens more extensive ravages than has ever been known from any conflagration in that state. A few day since, it had made near approrch to Hanover furnace, but a timely turn out and strong application of "fire to fire" turned away the enemy. The conflagration, however, continues with unabated force, and sweeping away forests and swamps with frightful rapidity. Its ravages in the cedar swamps are more deplored by the propriety holders than are those on the upon the uplands. The ground is so perfectly dry, that whole acres of cedar trees are burned, stock and branch, and all the under brush is licked up like shavings.

The cause of this fire is traced to the carelessness of two woman, who went into a meadow and left full some fire from thir tobacco pipes.

The cloudy pillars of smoke are plainly seen by day from our city, and unless rain should come, the most serious apprehension of the loss of property, and perhaps of human life, may be entertained.

THE DROUGHT AND THE CROPS.—On these subjects the Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday has the following remarks:—

The state of the crops, and particularly that of Indian Corn, as affected by the drought and unprecedented heat of the summer, has been a subject of much inquiry; and from the tenor of some articles in our public papers, an impression may be made that the Corn crop *throughout the United States* will not yield over *one third of an average*. We have already had occassion to remark, in our paper of 11th August, that early in July the prospects of this crop were very promising, and on the 18th of that month, it was so forward in this section of Pennsylvania, as to lead to a belief that it was past injury, even from early frost. But the weather has been unusual, in the extreme degree of heat, as well as long continued drought, and this crop has undoubtedly sustained great injury. From personal observation, as well as information collected with much care, we are led to conclude that the expected crop has been reduced one-half in all that section of country affected by the drought—but the crop expected, greatly exceeded that of the two preceding years, especially in Pennsylvania, where the crop of 1836 was short; and that of 1837, was only a fair average. We should think that two thirds of a fair average crop will yet be saved this year.

Indian Corn is raised throughout all the United States, and the reports from other quarters than that affected by drought are favorable for a good crop—in some States a great crop. Now as the section in which drought prevailed is about one hundred miles in width, and eight to nine hundred miles in length, embracing, it is true, a very great agricultural district, yet it does not exceed one-fifth of the whole cultivated surface, the effects, as respects Corn, cannot be so serious as many are led to suppose. The price may not be reduced to fifty cents per bushel, as might have been the case with a good crop, nor is it probable that it will be maintained at one dollar, with such interior communications as are now possessed, should the crops in New England and other places realize present expectations—which may, indeed, be defeated by an early and severe frost.

It will, doubtless, be found that the most serious failure is that of the Potato crop, which, from all we can learn, will not exceed one-fourth of an average, in a section of country that supplies the three greatest cities in the middle States, besides a dense population in towns and villages. This deficiency cannot be supplied so as to *keep prices moderate* by any surplus in other States;—but at higher prices than usual of late years supplies to some extent may be expected from various quarters, which with the diminished consumption consequent on high prices, will prevent any suffering. But an increased consumption of wheat flour must be expected, and however abundant the crop of Wheat in many parts of the country may prove, the experience of the *flail* has already proved, against all newspaper accounts, that in the aggregate the crop is not more than a common average.

Again, it is well known that stocks of old Wheat in the country, and of old Flour in the cities, are quite as low as this time last year, notwithstanding the abundant supplies of the latter received from the West, the past spring. This state of things is so well appreciated by our farmers, that as yet they show no disposition to bring out their Wheat.—The *new* flour furnished for consumption in Philadelphia since harvest, has been received from Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, or made of Wheat imported from thence, and but for these supplies from our sister States, our city would have found prices much higher than at present. If there is any advance arising from *speculation*, as some papers indicate, it is owing to the speculations of our farmers who choose to withhold their grain, and have a right to do so.

Let those who are so ready on any occasion of an advance in Wheat or Flour to cry out *speculation*, go round to the factor's stores in Philadelphia, and they will probably find not three thousand barrels of fresh Flour in them all; visit the mills around the city, and they will discover that many of them are quite destitute of wheat, and that such as have any new Wheat, brought it from other States, and are not, in general, receiving a common manufacturing profit at the present prices of wheat and flour; and that at a time, too, when they have not water to do half work:

We wish to see justice done to all parties; and a little more inquiry into facts, on the part of some editors would prevent their frequent outcry of "*speculation*," or lead them to a knowledge of the fact that the greatest speculators in grain in this country, are our farmers. As these have suffered severely by the loss of two successive crops of wheat, in Eastern Pennsylvania, we hope they may be able to realize good prices for the larger crop of this year. We will venture to say that Philadelphia has never been more prosperous than in those years when our farmers received good prices for their produce, and had abundance of it to meet all demands, whether foreign or domestic.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—Messrs. William Norris and Co. of Philadelphia, have just completed a superior locomotive engine, which is intended for the Austrian railroad between Dresden and Prague. This is the second engine made by Messrs. Norris and Co. for Austria.

Mulbery trees are in great demand in the West. We predict that in ten years from this time the product of raw silk in this country will go very far towards paying the millions expended by our people for the imported manufactured article.—Balt Amer.

Honor to the Brave!—An elegant sword is to be presented to Brigadier General Brady, of the United States Army, at Harrisburg, on the 17th September, in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

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