THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1845.

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Democratic Review.—We call the reader's attention to the prospectus of this justly celebrated work, on the last page of to-day's paper. The low price of the Review entitles it the patronage which it enjoys, and should be an inducement for all to subscribe who do not now take it. The October number is spoken of in very high terms. It is embellished with an engraving of the Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General.

The Twenty-ninth Congress.—The calculation is that the next Congress will be politically divided as follows:

Democrats - - -	138
Whigs - - - -	78
Natives - - - -	6
	222
Two vacancies - -	2
Total - - -	224

Democratic majority over Whigs, 60—and over Whigs and Natives 54. On joint ballot, over all opposition, 60!

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this State has been fully organized. H. M. Waterson (Democrat) elected president of the Senate on the 104th ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We give all the returns we have received from this State. They indicate a Democratic triumph.

Philadelphia Election.—The Pennsylvanian thus notices the election in the city and county of Philadelphia.

THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF NATIVISM & WHIGERY DEFEATED!

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY,

We are not able to give full particulars of the election yesterday, but enough is known to enable us to establish the cheering fact—that *Democracy*, as of old, is triumphant in the county of Philadelphia—she is almost free from the leper spot of Nativism, and that Whigery is not to be found. Alas, for the bantling!

Thus in a brief year have the Democracy routed from its strong holds, Nativism, and proven that the people always adhere to broad principles, rather than to a set of fantastic fancies or fanatical appeals to the worst passions. Another year will extinguish Nativism in the county of Philadelphia,

In the city the Whigs have been successful, but by a very reduced majority. One more effort, and the Democrats will have possession of their citadel. In the contest just passed they have proven what they *can* do when they *will*.

City of Philadelphia—For Mayor.

Dem.	Whig.	Native.
Page,	Swift,	Keyser,
3928	4962	4523

In 1844, Samuel Badger, the Democratic candidate for Mayor had 4032 votes, Peter McCall, whig, 5506, E. W. Keyser, Native, 5065. Parties appear to have stood firm in the city.

County of Philadelphia.—The Democrats elect one Senator and 8 members of the House of Representatives. The following is a recapitulation of the vote in the county.

Dem.	Native.	Whig.
11868	10921	3680

Chester.—We learn that the Whigs have succeeded in electing 3 members to the House of Representatives.

Delaware.—The Whigs have elected a member of the House in this county.

Chester and Delaware.—Report says that the Whigs have elected their Senator in this district by a small majority.

Lancaster and Lebanon elect 2 Whig Senators. Lancaster 5 Whig members of the House by a majority only of 400 to 600, instead of 4000 to 6000 as formerly. Lebanon returns one whig member to the House.

Montgomery returns 3 Democratic members of the House by a majority of 1700.

Cumberland—The Democrats have elected two members to the House, and their whole county ticket by 200 majority.

York—Messrs. Starr, M'Abee and Murphy, Democrats, are elected to the Legislature, without opposition. The Democratic candidates for Sheriff, Coroner, Auditor, Director, Register, Prothonotory and Recorder, are also elected. McCurdy, (Vol,) Democrat, is elected Treasurer.

Berks county has elected four Democrats to the House of Representatives.

Allegany county—The whole whig ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 250 to 350.

Adams county—The whigs have elected their entire county ticket by majorities ranging from 130 to 350.

Georgia.—The Constitutionalist says: The elections, so far as returns have been received, indicate a gain to Gov. Crawford, compared to the vote of November last, of 1,414 votes. If the returns continue at this ratio, Gov. Crawford is either elected, or can only be beaten by a lean majority.

This result does not augur a decline to the democratic cause.

But Gov. Crawford is more popular than the principles of his party, as is evinced by the fact that he has run ahead of his party ticket everywhere.

This is a high compliment to him as a man, and to the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the State, in the general estimation.

While, therefore, we are gratified to perceive that democratic principles are still in the ascendant, we certainly are not among those who feel deep chagrin at a triumph to Gov. Crawford which is purely personal.

Mr. McAllister may be defeated, but his principles are not. We have done all we honorably could for him. But he has not concentrated upon himself the vote of his party. He has, however, received as large a vote as in all probability could have been received by an opponent of Gov. Crawford.

As far as heard from, the whigs had elected 12 senators and 19 representatives to the legislature, and the democrats 10 senators and 13 representatives.

Effect of the News on the Markets.—*Advance in the Price of Flour in New York.*—The correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives the following as the effect of the news on the market.—"This news has created quite an excitement in our flour market; the sales before charge amounted to 8000 bbls. genuine Ohio and Michigan at $2 25, an advance of 37½ cents. Subsequently sales were made at $5 31¾ and $5 37½ at which it is now held. Nothing had been done in Southern, but holders say they will sell at the price of Genesee; therefore $5 37½ may be considered the price for all descriptions. 4,000 bushels of prime wheat sold at $1 08, an advance of 9 cents; 8000 bushels Maryland at the same rate: 8000 bushels Southern and Jersey corn 60 a 61½ weight."

At Philadelphia, no transactions had taken place, though an advance was anticipated.

The Baltimore market has felt the effect of the news, as will be seen by the following from the Patriot:—"The character of the foreign advices per the Great Britain, which arrived here on Wednesday night, has created quite an excitement in the flour market and caused an advance in prices of about 25 cents per bbl.—Sales were made this morning to a considerable extent of City Mills at $5, which price holders are now firm in asking; the price previous to the arrival of the foreign news was $4,75 at which small sales were made yesterday. The news has also caused a good deal of excitement in the grain market, and prices of wheat have advanced from 6 to 7 cents per bushel. Sales were made this morning of white wheat for family flour, at 108 a 114 cents, and of ordinary to good at 100 a 105 cents.—We note sales also of good to prime Maryland red wheat at 98 a 102 cents, and ordinary to good brings from 93 to 98 cents."

Late Signs from Mexico.—Under this head, the Union publishes a translation of a document from Mexican papers, recently received at the State Department. The document is addressed to "the defenders of Mexican Independence and its laws." The document calls for information, by the President, of the progress of the enlistment. But the answer is any thing but encouraging;—the men have been called for, but they won't come, & other modes are suggested to raise them. The Union adds:—

"We must, however, still remain on the alert, for overweening confidence is too frequently the parent of danger. If would appear that they were willing to wage the war, if they could succeed in raising the necessary troops.

"The Mexicans, however, must be infatuated not to perceive the danger which they are preparing to draw down upon their own heads. However much they may be disposed to procrastinate any final issue between the two countries, it is impossible that the U. States can consent to remain in their present position much longer. Congress will assemble in less than seven weeks, and it will be for their wisdom to decide on the course which it becomes them to adopt, unless Mexico should change her counsels, and propose some pacific mode for adjusting the differences between the two countries."

The "British Fleet"—*A Secret Expedition.*—The New York True Sun says:

The fact, brought by the last steamer, that *that* "Experimental Squadron" had returned to Cork near two months, in connection with the following extracts from Bell's London Weekly Messenger, goes far toward confirming the account we received and published near a month since relative to the force, character and purposes of the British fleet seen by a vessel lately arrived at this port. Perhaps, now that they have British corroboration of American intelligence, on this subject, some of our cotemporaries who met our statement referred to with little less than derision, will begin to think that some things can be known in the city of New York before being trumpeted through the London press.

[*From Bells London Weekly Messenger.*]

Secret Expedition to the Gulf of Mexico.—Our government has made a movement within the last three weeks, which must be confessed to be as vigorous as it is secret, but which we hope may end as well as it has commenced.

This measure is in substance as follows: It is confidently reported among persons whose station and intelligence entitle them to credit, that when the protest and declaration of the Mexican government against the annexation of Texas reached London, and was officially communicated to our government by the Mexican Minister, orders were immediately issued to our naval commanders at Halifax, and in the West Indies, to send off by single ships as many vessels of war as could be spared, and the departure of which would not excite any special notice. Concurrently with this order, single ships have been sent of remotest stations on the coast of Africa and Brazil, and are at this time assembling in the Gulf of Mexico. "It is thus the object of Sir Robert Peel" says our authority, "gradually and secretly to assemble a considerable naval force in the Mexican seas, which is to act as occasion may arise—and, at all events, to prevent any blockade by the American navy, should the Mexican government proceed further in their declaration of war."

The Drowning of two Hundred Soldiers.—The *Nouveliste* of Marseilles gives the following particulars of the frightful accident which happened in Italy, by the giving way of a bridge:

A letter from Venice, dated the 4th of September, informs us that a dreadful event had taken place on the preceding day, between Belluno and Felire. Two hundred Italian soldiers were executing some manœuvres at that point, under the command of an Austrian officer, who without any plausible motive, was obstinate in wishing them to cross a bridge, which menaced to fall with the slightest shock, and of which the local authorities, with praiseworthy caution, had for some time forbidden the passage.

It was in vain that several of the soldiers represented to their officer the danger there would be in marching over the bridge; the Austrian captain reiterated his orders, which the unhappy men had the folly to obey. They marched on to the bridge, and the expected catastrophe immediately took place. The bridge tottered, cracked, and fell into the stream, and the whole 200 soldiers perished in the deep and rapid river across which the bridge had been erected. The officer who was marching at the head, had prudently taken some steps in advance, and succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety.

Conspiracy to Defame a Clergyman.—Romain Weinzœplin, a Catholic Priest, was a year or two ago consigned to the penitentiary in Indiana for a revoling outrage on the person of a female while at confession. Schmoll, the prosecutor, who went off to Missouri, recently acknowledged to four German friends that he got up the prosecution on false evidence, having compelled his wife to testify against the clergyman. Such a villain deserves to be sent to the penitentiary for life. We understand that so general was the belief of the innocence of the Rev. Mr. W., that a number of young men of this city, of the Catholic persuasions, soon after his conviction, presented him with a splendid gold chalice as a mark of their esteem and conviction of his entire innocence. It is peculiarly gratifying to them, indeed, to find that their confidence in his innocence had not been misplaced.

The Factory Girls at Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Chronicle speaking of one of their processions, says "a number of them were beautiful." You might be sure of it, remarks a cotemporary,—"but if you knew how many of them toil their lives out for sick parents—for aged and widowed mothers, and for weak and helpless brothers and sisters, you would see a higher kind of beauty than mere regularity of features or elegance of form. They have been grievously wronged—wronged by men who pretended to be christians, some of whom even claim to be ministers of the gospel—who have robbed these poor girls of time for mental culture—have shut them up for 12 or 13 hours in impure, confined rooms, and at the very time they were holding forth the mottos, '*No reduction of wages*,' '*Protect labor*,' &c., are slowly murdering their victims for the profits of their excessive toil.

Important to Tailors—*Sewing Machine.*—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details & calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, *button holes excepted.*

Child Asleep on the Railroad.—A thrilling incident occurred the other day on the rail way at East Newark, (says the Advertiser,) which should be mentioned as a caution to parents, against permitting their children to play about the railroads. When too late to stop the engine, the conductor discovered a child lying apparently asleep on the outer side of one of the rails.—Fortunately one foot only lay upon the track, and the "cow-catcher" appeared to strike that, probably by the sole of the shoe, and turned the body over. The child sprung to its feet and run, so that when the train stopped and one of our city physicians got out it was beyond his reach. It is presumed therefore that no injury had been done.

Distressing Death from Hydrophobia.—The inhabitants of the borough of Reading, Pa., have been considerably excited in consequence of the death, from hydrophobia, of a son of Mr. Wm. Yohn, aged seven years. It appears that during the past summer the citizens had almost unanimously--petitioned the town council to pass an ordinance prohibiting dogs from going at large, unless muzzled, & that the council refused. In August the boy was bitten by a dog, but the wound healed up in a few days, and nothing more was thought of it until Tuesday last when he was seized with hydrophobia, and died an awful death on Friday.

Keep it in Mind.—That in Rhode Island, every man who has not property to the amount of $134, is obliged to pay the government one dollar every year for the privilege of voting, while every man who possesses that amount of property, may vote in virtue of it, and without paying one cent for the privilege. This is Rhode Island Algerine *equality*. Is there not need of reform?—*Providence Gazette.*

And it might be added to the above, that every negro is placed upon an equal footing at the ballot box, with the native born white; while the adopted citizen is denied the right to vote, unless he is possessed of 250 *acres of real estate!* This amounts to *prohibition*, almost, in that small State.

ITEMS.

"With News the time 's in labor,—
And throws forth each minute some."

We have seen a letter from Gen'l. Sam. Houston, written at Tensas, Louisiana; on the 29th ult., in which he says that he will leave that place on the next day for Texas.—*Union.*

Fears have been entertained until lately that Lake Erie was falling so much as to become below the level of the canal at Buffalo. This lake is 565 feet, Lake Ontario 231 feet, and Lake Superior 643 feet below tide water.

A southern paper says that a composition of one third of sweet oil and two thirds of molasses is a certain cure for the whooping cough.

In 1752 there was a duty of £2 paid on every negro imported from Africa into New York.

The St. Louis tailors were on a strike for higher wages at the latest accounts.

Orders for 100,000 barrels of Flour are said to have been received by the Cambria

Death among the Terrapins!—The Norfolk Courier says:—We are credibly informed that a dreadful mortality prevails among the terrapins in the Dismal Swamp, thousands are lying dead in the Canal.—This will be bad news for the gourmands, Can the learned assign a reason for this? Our informant thinks their disease is measles, as there is an eruption visible on their legs. The cat fish exhibit a similar appearance. many are seen floating on the water, quite dead.

Farming in Wisconsin.—Buckwheat seems to be a favorite crop with the Wisconsin farmers this year. We perceive that acres of it have been sown in the southern part of the territory; the crop is apparently a very good one and is now being harvested. As the last fall crop, it is profitable feeding to stock, as well as for furnishing families with those delicious cakes so much admired all the world over.

With such men as *Constable, Ligon, Perry* and *Giles*, to represent our interests in the national legislature, in place of Preston, Kennedy, Wethered and Brengle, we may well rejoice at the result of the late contest, and freely grant our opponents the little consolation they can derive from having saved the legislature by the "skin of their teeth."—*Annapolis Herald.*

Agricultural Works in South America. Mr. Picket, our late Charge at Peru, says that agricultural works in South America are as scarce as bibles; and that the only one he ever saw there was a work by Columella, printed 1800 years ago, which the holder studied assiduously as a standard work. He estimates that there are 50,000 tons of guano in Peru.

A Loafers account of the Markets.—Boots is scarce—hats is deaa—pants is in demand—shirts is none on hand—dickies are dirty—coats is no where—stocks is low—weather is midlin—Juleps is cold—cobblers is good—toddies is up—and cash is down. No sales of any consequence, in consequence there being uone on hand.

An extra from the office of the N. York National Police Gazette, mentions the arrest of Henry Isaacs, the book-keeper of Messrs. Holford, Banker & Co. of that city, charged with embezzling $40,000. He was arrested on board of a vessel about to sail for Jamaica.

☞The ladies of Paris, it is said, almost invariably carry small walking sticsk. A contemporary thinks the best stick any woman can use is a *broom* stick. That depends somewhat upon *how she uses it.*

The London papers announce the death on the 17th of September, of William Penn Esq., great grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. His age was 69 years.

Salt as a Manure.—Gay Lussac, one of the highest authorities in agricultural chemistry, maintains before the French Institute that salt is not a manure, that it does not contribute to the improvement of soil.

Casius M. Clay has recommenced the publication of his paper, the True American, at Cincinnati. The first number contains a long address, which is an appeal to the people of Kentucky, against the act of the mob at Lexington, in regard to his press.

Governor and Senator.—Jas. T. Mason and Wm. Smith are among the nominees of the Democratic papers, in Virginia, for the office of Senator; and Gen. William F. Gordon of Albemarle, and Robert G. Scott of Richmond city, for Governor.

Scarcity of Corn.—Such has been the failure of the corn crop in the upper districts of South Carolina, that conventions have been held and resolutions adopted to apply to the legislature of the State for aid in purchasing food.

Religious Revival.—The Norfolk Courier states that a great revival is going on among the Methodist, Baptists and Presbyterians; and that a large number of new members have joined these churches.

A banner carried by the Whigs, at their meeting on Friday evening in Kensington, was rushed upon by a Native mob & torn to pieces. Beautiful.

The man who laughs at his own foibles ever does it to prevent the ridicule of others.

Fire in Frederick.—On Wednesday the Free School, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, in Frederick, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,000.

The Hon. Samuel Paynter died at his residence in Sussex county, Delaware, on the 2d instant, in the 78th year of his age.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Spanish brig Joaquin, Batista, master, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 26th of September, just eleven days after the U. S. steamship Princeton. The Picayune's files are complete from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d.

On the 15th Gen. Herrera was formally proclaimed President of the Republic, and upon the morning of the 16th he took the oaths of office, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Chamber of Deputies. The President pronounced a discourse upon the occasion.

The Mexican papers give the most minute details of the military and naval forces which the United States has concentrated upon the frontier and coasts of Mexico.—The Vera Cruz journals are very watchful as to the Gulf squadron, serving up full lists of ships and guns to their morning readers, as a kind of *appetizer* for breakfast.

A letter is given to the public from Gen. Inclan the brave defender of Puebla against Santa Anna, in which he announces to the Secretary of War that on the 14th ultimo, Gen. Cosme Furlong had offered the services of twenty-six battalions, four regiments and one brigade of artillery, in defence of the Supreme Government and the national territory. These troops were first organized by the city of Puebla when the French squadron lay off Vera Cruz. They have thus again been placed at the disposition of the Government, and great expectations are entertained of the good effects of the example set by Puebla.

There was a report current and credited in Tampico on the 7th ult., that an expedition had been planned at Corpus Christi by our troops for taking by a *coup demain* the city of Matamoras; that the expedition was to be composed of five thousand Americans anti-Texans, with eighteen pieces of artillery, & that it was only delayed till it could be joined by some cavalry, shortly expected, "to be composed of Florida Indians and two companies from Bexar." The editors lament this, because they "knew of what rapacity and treachery such enemies are capable," and because the city is not in a proper state of defence.

Every Mexican paper we open speaks of a war for the recovery of Texas as a matter of course. There is no longer any talk about a declaration of war, but the plan seems to be to go about the re-conquest of Texas at the earliest convenience of the government and people. It may suit the convenience of our Government to bring this controversy to an earlier issue than Mexico desires.

The Mexican General.—Gen. Arista' who commands the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, formerly resided at Cincinnati, where for five years he worked as a tin and copper smith. He is a very powerful man, upwards of six feet high, with fair complexion and sandy hair and moustaches—he is about 40 years old, speaks English well, and has always treated Americans with great kindness, and the Texan prisoners with humanity. He is a citizen of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital—is fond of Agricultural pursuits, and works two or three sugar plantations, having introduced the latest improvements into that business. The Mexicans regard Arista as the best cavalry officer in their armies.

Counterfeits on the Bank of Delaware, Wilmington Del.

3's, spurious; vignette, cradles. On left end, figure of Jupiter; on right, head of Washington; dated June 4, 1845.

5's, spurious; vignette, Mercury offering a bag of coin to a female, who holds in her hand a key—at her side is a griffin on a chest.

10's, spurious; vignette, Neptune in his car. On right end, Industry and Prosperity; on left, railroad cars.

20's, spurious; vignette, a group of agricultural implements. On left end, Venus rising from the sea. All these notes were engraved by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, New York. They may be detected by observing that the spurious bills have, in a circle, between the names of the officers, the words "Real estate pledged and private property holden," which are not on the genuine notes.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

NEGRO SAM TAKEN.

Negro Sam, indicted for the murder of Mr. Edward Roe, and who escaped from our county jail on Tuesday night, the 30th September, was captured on Thursday last on Kent Island, and lodged in the jail at Centreville. He was brought to town yesterday evening, and safely confined in jail to await his trial.—*Kent News.*

CONVICTED.

Negro Tom, charged with the murder of Mr. Edward Roe, was bro't into Court on Wednesday morning last, and put upon his trial. After the witnesses were examined, the cause was very ably and eloquently argued by B. Chambers Wickes, T. R. Stewart & J. B. Ricaud, Esqs. on the part of the State, and by the Hon. J. A. Pearce for the prisoner, when the case was submitted to the jury, who, after remaining out three hours, came into Court with a verdict of MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Court deferred passing the solemn sentence of the law, until after the case of negro Sam, charged as a principal in the same murder, shall have been heard.—*Ib.*

To be Contested.—We learn from the Somerset Gazette that "there was no one elected in that county, as the election was held in three of the districts in open violation of law. The seats of the returned delegates will therefore, doubtless be contested, and they sent back to the people; and in that event, it takes no prophet to foresee that a full Reform delegation will be elected."

Degree Conferred.—The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Henry Clay on Thursday, by the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, Va.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Great Britain Steamship.

Decline in Cotton—Deplorable state of the Harvest.

We have just received intelligence, by special express, from our attentive correspondent at Holmes' Hole, that the steamship Great Britain arrived there at one o'clk. on Monday, with the loss of her foremast. She was reported as having been seen at 7 o'clk. on Monday morning, with signals of distress flying, and firing signal guns, within two miles of the shore to the southward of Long Point Light.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for last ten days, & had run short of coal. The schr. David Ooffen, of New Bedford, happened to be at Holmes' Hole, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, and at dark on Monday evening was alongside the Great Britain, supplying her.

The Great Britain has 105 passengers, among whom is Leopold De Meyer, the distinguished pianist.

The cotton market had been dull throughout the week, with the slightest perceptible decline in its prices. The quotations can scarcely be said to have changed but there had been more inclination to meet buyers, and the common and middling descriptions were freely offered. The declared prices for the week, by the committee of brokers for fair cotton was:—4 5 8d; Mobile, 5¾d; Orleans, 5 1-8d.

The produce markets continued active.

The continental news of the week is without much interest. The King of Saxony has opened the Diet in a speech which reflects his anxiety respecting the recent occurrences connected with the religious movement. The Prussian government views the Abbe Rouge with the same suspicion as before, & he was prevented from sleeping in Manheim when he passed thro' it. The Queen and the Queen-Mother have arrived at Madrid, and altho' the capital is quiet, fears of an outbreak existed. Switzerland is like a smothered volcano—an explosion may be looked for.

We understand that the Hon. Louis M'Lane is progressing most favorably in his new position at the Court of St. James.—We anticipate the best results from the honorable gentleman's mission of this country.

Both Upper and Lower Hungary have been completely laid waste by dreadful inundations, at the beginning of the month of August. Upwards of a million of the inhabitants are threatened with all the horrors of famine in consequence of this dreadful misfortune.

Accounts from the central province of Russia state that the potato crop there was free from disease, but that the corn was still quite green, and that it was suffering from the ravages of a small insect resembling the common flea.

Prospects of the crops.—The reports received from the northern parts of the kingdom speak in a very desponding tone of the probable effects of the extremely wet and boisterous weather experienced during the week on that portion of the crops still outstanding. That injury to an extent difficult to be remedied at this advanced period of the year has been done, is greatly to be feared, and, unless we have an immediate return of dry weather, the consequence may be serious. Even if the northern harvest had been got in well, the yield of wheat could scarcely have been expected to prove an average; and, under existing circumstances, the deficiency in quality, if not in quantity, is likely to be much greater than was previously calculated on.

Notwithstanding the fine weather experienced three consecutive weeks, there is still a great quantity of grain abroad south of the river Humber; whilst further north much is yet uncut. Of the total produce of the United Kingdom probably two-thirds may have been saved, but it is needless to remark, that the manner in which the other third may be secured must greatly influence the whole. Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest, have therefore, we fear been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in wheat and potatoes, the crops of barley and oats, as well as those of beans and peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

As threshing is proceeded with, the complaints of the yield of wheat certainly increase; nor do the accounts of the quality improve. The loss in weight alone is a serious consideration; suppose the same to be 3 lbs. per bushel on the entire quantity grown—which is a moderate computation—and taking the quantity of wheat of the United Kingdom in an average year at 20,000,000 quarters, this item alone would make a difference of a million of quarters.

These considerations have had some influence with holders of wheat and the disposition to sell at present prices has much diminished. Those parties who have still stocks of old, naturally conclude that the superiority of last year's growth over that of the new will cause it to command a ready sale at any period and though fair supplies of new have been brought forward by the growers, they refuse to sell except at enhanced rates. The increasing unfavorable reports relative to the potato crop have also had their weight; and the trade has assumed a decidedly firm tone.

Whether any immediate advance of importance will occur in the value of wheat, will probably depend, in a great measure, on the weather; but, however auspicious the latter may become, we feel tolerably sure that the price of bread stuffs must, later in the year, rise materially.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe. In Holland and Belgium the fact is so well ascertained that the Government of the former country has deemed it prudent to reduce the duty on Grain to the minimum point; whilst all restrictions on the import of Corn into Belgium has been removed for a given period.

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