Crop Prospects.

THE ARMY WORM.—A letter from Carbondale, Pa., July 11th, says that the farmers are cutting their hay so as to save it from the army worm, which has begun its devastations. The crop is a light one.

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS.—The writer of a letter, dated July 7th, says that he has just been through the counties of Macoupin, Sangamon, and Putnam, and finds the wheat turning yellow, and the farmers in good spirits at their prospect of harvest. The new ground crop will be a full one, and that upon old ground only two thirds.

CORN.—The most favorable days.

"The corn is coming on finely, and is now nearly three feet high. The severe frost in the early part of June cut the corn down in this vicinity close to the ground; but the weather being favorable, most of it started up immediately, while a few pieces had to be replanted. It is growing rapidly now, and the prospect is that we shall have plenty. Oats, barley, potatoes, and culinary vegetables are doing well. Fruit will be scarce."

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The *Indiana Journal*, in speaking of the favorable reports that come to us, says:

"Wheat, though very often this on the ground, turns out rotten heads and remarkably full grains, that an average crop in quantity and more than that in quality, will be harvested in this State. The testimony on this point is so uniform, with but the exception of two among nearly a hundred reports that we have received, that it would be unwearied to doubt it."

"Oats and other Crops.—Oats is reported to be looking well still, though it is beginning to want rain. In many localities it is small, but the color is good, and a fair season will bring it out right. A larger breadth of ground has been planted than ever before in the State. Grass is turning out better than was expected some time ago. We should think it would be a fair crop, though not remarkable. Potatoes are undeniably good. We can hardly fail to have an abundance of all kinds of vegetables. In fact, our prospects all other premises well or have done well, and we may reasonably look for better times next year."

WHEAT IN WISCONSIN.—Advices from that State for some time past have not represented the wheat crop in a very promising condition, but a letter now before us from Columbia county, Wis., July 9, says:

"The wheat crop here was never more promising; and notwithstanding, nearly, unless some great benefit is bestowed on it, the chinch bug have affected it as yet."

MISSISSIPPI.—Some accounts say the crops never were more promising, while others say that the rains have been so heavy as greatly to injure the corn and cotton. The breadth of land, town in wheat in that State is not a large one this year, but the yield and quality are good.

Another letter, dated Madison, Wisconsin, July 7, says:

"I have never known a more promising season than the present one. The dry weather of May has undoubtedly shortened the straw of wheat; but I venture to assert that the following heads were never seen, and with the fine showers of the past week, we can safely calculate that they will be well filled. The danger of blast or mildew I consider past; the Spring wheat is already in full bloom, and the fine, clear weather, together with the short straw (insuring good ventilation) gives promise of a most abundant harvest. Now, you safely calculate that Wisconsin will produce more wheat this year than in any previous one, and I guarantee that it will be vastly superior in quality. The amount of land crops I believe to be 20 per cent greater than last year, probably more."

THE WHEAT CROP—PROBABLE PRICES.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

"We are now entering upon an interesting commercial period, so far as regards the markets for cereals. The wheat crop, in fact, generally been secured; and it is admitted that the yield is an average one in quantity, and more than an average in quality. This much settled—the next question in order is that which relates to prices. What are the prospects? Now wheat is now beginning to move at the West. Little has yet been received at this place, but a very large quantity has been sold to arrive, and, in the course of the next fortnight, the receipts will be large, chiefly from Kentucky.

Notwithstanding the small arrivals, thus far, the market has been much depressed, and prices have ruled very largely in anticipation of future moderate receipts. The speculative feeling is disposed to operate except from hand to mouth. The trade is in a state of suspense. For some weeks past the prices of flour and wheat have been sustained here, independent of seaboard markets; for since the first excitement, early in June, the demand for shipping has ceased, and this cannot continue. The interior and local trade cannot much longer sustain prices above the seaboard quotations, (relatively,) and matters must be adjusted upon a shipping basis. The changes necessary to this end are now pending, and hence the indisposition of operators to purchase beyond the requirements of the trade from hand to mouth.

The aim is to run off stocks so as to have but little on hand, as prices tend toward a shipping point, and this being the case, it is, of course, no easy matter to sell, except at consumers purchase. In order, therefore, to ascertain what may be expected in the future, we must, first, know the stock of wheat and flour, towards the market, we must look to New York prices. There we have fallen thirty to forty cents per barrel within a few days, and they have still a downward tendency. Comparing New York prices and Cincinnati quotations, for qualities corresponding with current receipts, we have the following:

Price in New York	$5 10@$5 50	
Freight average	35	35
	$5 75	$5 65

This, exclusive of charges for commission, &c., is considerably below present quotations; and we might, as a matter of course, be willing to buy wheat to arrive upon a five dollar basis. And the prospects for higher prices in New York are not favorable, because there is no foreign demand, nor is there likely to be any soon. Liverpool quotations at last dates were not higher than those now current in New York; and if we ship from Cincinnati at $5 10@$5 50, we should not get 4 or 5 cents more dollars for the article here. There is, therefore, no prospect of a European market for our surplus if the crops in that country turn out as well as they promised on the 23th of June. We must rely mainly upon home consumption, unless prices receded materially low to attract a foreign demand.

This is not, probably, for stocks of last year's crop, but if it is, as we have inferred, it would require heavier supplies of the new crop than, for years we likely to park with immediately to depute prices to a European shipping point. It is, therefore, probable that up to the 1st of January at least, but little wheat or flour will be shipped to England from the United States, and in the meantime our local currency will be sustained by the home demands, and supplies will be adapted to this, so that far prices will be maintained; but in a lower rating what are fair prices, we must, not be governed by the trading prices of last year. For instance, Fancies at five dollars per barrel is payable a high price, and for dollars pays a fair profit on the cost of production.

Last year at this date, with unfavorable crop prospects and the foreign markets in about the same condition they are at present, flour sold in Cincinnati at $3 70@$3 75 for superfine, wheat at 85c for prime red, and 90@95c for do white. It would not be at all surprising if these figures should be re-established before the close of the current year, if the crops in Europe and the country in this country should turn out well. The indications at present, certainly are that matters are progressing favorably for farmers, prices to at least a moderate currency.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—There is nothing which mankind are more anxious to preserve, and of which they are less negligent as life.

Cleora had learned of the fame of Dr. Gregory, the Scotch Esculapius, and posted to Edinburgh, to consult him about her health. As soon as she got there she sent for the Doctor, and talked of lassitude. He told her it was owing to her journey. She said she had no appetite in the evening. The Doctor ordered her to eat but little dinner. She complained that she was subject to watching; he desired her to go late to bed. She asked why she became so heavy, and what remedy for such languor? The Doctor replied that she should rise more early, and take more exercise. She protested that wine hurt her; he told her to drink water.

"But my eyes hurt me," said Cleora.

"Make use of spectacles," replied the Doctor.

"My strength likewise (added she) begins to fail me, and I am not healthy as I have been."

"Because you grow in years," answered he.

"And what remedy for that weakness?"

"The shortest, madam, is to pay the debt of mortality, as so many beauties have done before you."

"Learned physician," said Cleora, losing up her head, "is this all the comfort you can give me? Is it for these new maxims that you are so much renowned? You have told me nothing but what I knew already."

"Why did you not then, make use of your knowledge?" replied the Doctor. "I pretend to no divination. If you want mysterious remedies, you might have found them in London, and have saved yourself the trouble of so long a journey."

THE HEART.—Few people hold close communion with their own hearts. It is a terrible thing to question it continuously—severely—and feel the truth of its replies, wring out, fearlessly by fearless will the questioner see bitterness, remorse, and sin, trembled at the revelation. There is far more of profound and far-reaching knowledge than has been men are willing to perceive in the exclamation of the Royal Psalmist: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." And yet men seek not be thus deceived. It is because they *dare* not learn the truth—they fear to know themselves. I share in this fear. On a few occasions I have torn the mask away, and looked on the nakedness of the heart—but I shut my eyes, and tried to cheat myself into the belief that there was no devil there. It is not a more difficult matter to know more of our neighbor than ourself, for we do not wear to study him. We read him as an open book, and understand he cannot pry closely into every page, we can persuade ourselves we know all, and learn more than he would be willing to tell. I thank God for the revelations furnished when he throws around me the Hallucinations without and within, to keep and chasten the spirit of good in the human soul. Spirit that it may not wholly die! But for these, I have seen, would the light of the inner temple of my soul be darkened, and extinguished by Satan and Worldly wrap in Gulf!

Passion.—How often does it happen that men who have conquered nearly all from human passions, come upon us with a sudden and fierce attack, and we are overpowered by a similar impression to that which we felt in our youth. Passion is like a fire, which we thought we had quite extinguished, and which, if not proved to slumber, like a spark, which, if not proved to slumber, like a spark, which, if not proved to slumber, like a spark,