TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN" PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. M. B. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till att arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than

STE MONTHS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

H. THOMPSON BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

MARKER STREET, SURBURT, form his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city with new and fashionable lasts, and a full assortment of Light-colored, Bronze, Black Kid, and all other kinds of Morocco for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's wear; and he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that they may rely upon having their work done in the most substantial and fashionable

manner, and at very low prices.

He also has a full assortment of low priced work, selected by himself, which he will sell lower than ever offered in this place, viz : Men's Shoes, Exira Stout Boots, Good Lace Boots for Women, Women's Slips,

Children's Shoes, Sole Leather, Morocco, &c., for sale low, August 22d, 1846 .- ap18tf

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER. At his Old Establishment, in Market Street, Sunbury,

(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL,) RETURNS his thanks for post favors, and relly, that he continues to manufacture to or-

generally, that he continues to ma des, in the neatest and latest style. CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted of the best material, and made by the most experienced workmen. He also keeps on hand a general assortment of fushionable Boots for gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashionsble gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's Shoes, all of which have been made under his own immediate inspection, and are of the best material and workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.

In addition to the above, he has just received from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. He respectfully invites his old custo-mers, and others, to call and examine for them-

Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Sunbury, August 15th, 1846 .-

PIANOS.

PTHE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CEL EBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and brautiful exterior finish, and, for depth DIETA, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-

A CARD.

HAVING had the pleasure of trying the excellent Piano Fortes manfactured by Mr. Meyer, and
exhibited at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker and in some respects even superior, to all the Pisano Fortes, I saw at the capitals of Europe, and during a sojourn of two years at Paris.

These Pianos will be so'd at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber. Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfelters' DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three isbels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fec-simile signature of my handwriting, thus-B. BRANDRETS, M. D .- These label- are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to pro-

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authori sed, and hold

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Northumberland county : Milton-Mackey & Chambeilin, Sunbury-H. B. Masser, M'Ewensville-Ireland & Meixell. Northumberland-Wm. Porsyth. Georgetown-J. & J. Wells.

Union County: New Berlin-Bogar & Winter. Selinegrove—George Gundrum. Middle-burg—Isaac Smith. Beavertown—David Hubler. Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Miffinsburg—Menach & Ray. Hartleton—Daniel Long. Freeburg— G. & F. C. Meyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green. Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds

& Co. Berwick-Shuman & Rittenhouse, Cattawissa—C. G. Brobts. Bloomsburg—John R. Moyer. Jessey Town—Levi Bisel. Washington Robt. McCay. Limestone-Balling & McNinch. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill

Bores.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street. B. BRANDRETH. M. D.

George J. Weaver. BOPE MAKER & SHIP CHANDLER.

No. 13 North Water Street, Philadelphia.

AS constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cordage, Seine Twinse, &c., viz:

Tard Ropes, Pishing Ropes, White Ropes, Manilla Ropes, Tow Lines for Canal Boats. Also, a complete assortment of Seine Twines, &c., such as Hemp Shad and Herring Twine, Seat Patent Gill Met Twine, Cotton Shad and Hisring Twine, Shat Threads, &c. &c. Also, Sed Corde, Plough Lines, Helters, Traces, Cotton and Lines Carpet Chains, &c., all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Philadelphia, November 18, 1442.—1y.

Molasses only 10 first quality Sugar House Molasses, only 12 cents per quart; also, a specifine article of yellow Molasses for baking, on12 cents per quart—for sale at the store of Jun a 13, 1846. HENRY MACCER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despottem. - Jappaneon.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 6, 1847.

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Vol. 7--No. 24--Whole No. 836

LATE FROM TAMPICO AND MEXICO. A Company of Kentneky Cavalry Cut off-Despatches Captured.

By an arrival at N. Orleans, Tampico dates to the 8th, Brazos, to the 6th, Matamoras to the 5th, Comargo and Vera Cruz to the 2d Feb., and City of Mexico to the 29th Jan., have been

A detachment of eighty of the Kentucky and Arkaness cavalry were cut off thirty miles beyond Saltillo by General Minon. They formed an outpost and were surprised and taken prisoners without resistance. Major Borland, Cassius M. Clay and Major Gaines are among the prisoners. The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and ten dragoons, with despatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, is confirmed.

One account says they were cut'off between Monterey and Victoria, and that all were killed The despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of operations.

Another account states that the ten dragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but that there was no doubt of the death of Lieut, Ritchie, He was lassord and dragged across a corn field at full speed.

An officer of the Ohio Regiment, supposed to be Lieut. Mitler had been murdered near Chichironi, and awfully mutilated by Mexicans.

Gen. Scott was to embark immediately, his destination supposed to be the Island of Lobra, about 75 miles from Vera Cruz, 'The attack on about the 1-t of March.

Col. Harney had been sentenced to be reprimanded, but General Scott had remitted the sentence, and ordered him to resume duty. The news in regard to the volunteers wrecked on board the ship Ondiaka was less favorble than was anticipated. The detachment sent to their assistance is said to have been made prisoners. with all the volunteers. Capt. Magruder's forces had started for the wreck, and the whole brigade, it was said, were to follow. The main body of the volunteers wrecked had certainly not reached Tampico, and at the latest accounts from them they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior in numbers and equipments.

The ships Statesmen, Prentice and Catharine were off the Bir at Tampico, on the 9th and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States. The following is a recommendation from Carl by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers. The New York regiment on board the Catharine were in good health.

There were about 7000 troops at Tampico, composed of regulers and volunteers. Licut. Gibeon, of the Second Artillery, died on the 6th

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded, so also his active opposition to the confiscation of the church property, though the law appears to be a dead letter. The last accounts state that he had left for Tula at the head of the main body of the Mexican

Gen. La Vega had been appointed to the command of Vers Cruz. The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had called on the people to resist, at all hazards, the invasion of the Amer-

The Congress of San Luis had passed a decree authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan in forty-eight hours, forced or voluntary.

Some further accounts of the capture of Chihushus have been received. The Mexicans admit over one hundred killed. Another account mentions that an action had taken place in the immediate vicinity of El Passo del Norte, in

which our troops were entirely successful. This Mexican report states that the Americans were in the possession of El Passo with six hundred cavalry and four hundred infantry, on the 27th. The loss on each side not stated.

The Vera Cruz Indicador, of the 31st, says that Gen Velegia mediates attack on Tampico, and yet the Mexican troops were all in a deplorable situation.

The same paper contains a communication from Santa Anna, declaring that although he has entirely renounced the Presidency, he will oppose, with all his strength, any attempt to disturb the peaceable state of things in any State of the Republic.

SINGULAR FACT .- When Gen. Jackson on the Plains of Chalmette put to rout the whole British army, in 1815, he did it with less loss then has been suffered by the 2d Mississipp: regiment of Volunteers recently on the same ground from sickness.

THE Coar already incurred by the public works in Ireland, which have been undertaken for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, amounted to £2,000,000, Lord John Russell said, and that the mouthly expenditures until August next, if the Government measures were persevered in, would be from £500,000 to \$600,000, and the whole cost not less than

A wicked old bachelor once said, that no matter when you merried, you would find out after- mistake not a white rat is a rare thing - Bloom words that you had married a different perebn. (Columbia county) Democrat.

Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

Sunbury and Eric Reliroad. PHILAD , Feb 22, 1847. Mr. BANNAN- Dear Sir: In the last number of the Rail Road Journa!, a lecture "by John A. Robling, C. E." is given to its readers; but as it is "the Central Route" from the nose to the chin, I propose to notice the points that bear upon the Sunbury and Erie, and show how admirably he sticks to his text. From beginning to end it is beautifully written, and from the quantity of civi! engineering to be done on the work it is but right that its excellent qualities be "set in diamonds." In the preliminary remarks, however, he repudiates the idea of terminating at Pittaburg -of "going to Cincinnati," or "of going to Cleveland,"--"the latter would be a great mistake"but to be foremost in magnitude, if not in design, he triumphantly and emphatically proclaims its termination in St. Louis. This to the councils of our city who are "in for the money" must be very consoling, and if it "strikes them" as Prentice did the arder of the sudent, that there was no pinnicle to the temple of Fame," they must think not only of the dollars, but of the labor and

Then in reference to the trade of the Lakes, be thinks a direct road to Erie would be the most advantageous-at least it would be preferable to a connection at Cleveland from Pittsburg. At Vera Cruz it was supposed, would take place the town of Erie, however, we "would encounter the opposition of the New York and Eric Railroad," and after many arguments to prove that The loss had come suddenly and unforeseen. New York would "run away with the trade," be takes a "few miles" from the one side and adds them to the distance on the other, to enable him to establish the position. But the surveys as published in the several reports show the distance

the cost of ascending But "to consummate this

great undertaking all the spare resources of Phila-

delphia and Pittsburg are to be carefully appro-

From New York to Piermont 22 milesthence to Dunkirk 451-thence to Erie 45-making the entire distance to Erie From Philadelphia to Erie via Pottaville

and Sunbury, the entire distance,

In favor of Philadelphia, Then from the profile of the road it appears there are from 15 to 20 summits, and that the maximum grade going east is 68 feet to the mile-going west 67-and from a table published in the same report, it appears that an engine of 20 tons weight will carry upon a grade of 20 feet rise to the mile, 185 tons. As this is the grade of the Sunbury and Erie, with the exception of that portion near the town of Erie, called Lebeauf summit we may fix this as the maximum of our route-on a grade 45 feet to the mile 107 tons would be the maxium of the engine-on a grade 68 ft to the mile the maximum would be 75 tons grades, a twenty ton engine would carry on the Sunbury and Erie 185 tons. Central to Pitteburg 107

New York and Erie Leaving a difference in favor of the Sunbury and Erie over the central route of 78 tops-and over the New York and Erie of 111 tons. Then if we follow the data for the wear, the tear and the other expenses of the motive power, we find 20 cents per mile is the estimate-which on 518 miles would be equal to \$105.60 for the distance on the New York and Erie, and \$84,60 on the Sunbury and Erie -quite enough we should think to overcome "the superior commercial advan-

tages of the city of New York." But why is it that the rule has but one way o working? If our advantages at Erie are to be cut off by those "superior attractions," will not the action extend to the Central and St. Louis? Will the trade which is shipped at either of the ports on the Ohio or the Mississippi for either of the ports on the Lake, will it stop at the "Central" for the pleasure of being dragged over the mountains by two locomotives, instead of one Will it leave the "grand," and the most direct route from Philadelphia to Iowa city for similar advantages? Or will the New York and Erie with the advantage of distance and tonuage in our favor, "be able to transport at so low a rate as o command the trade of the Lakes.

But Mr. Robling says "we are apt to mistake effects for causes," and in carrying out the prin ciple he is mistaken in the appropriation of the trade of the Lakes. By looking at his map he will discover that the direct route for the trade of the west will be from Erie to Cleveland-from Cleveland to Sandusky-thence to Toledo-to Michigan city-to Chicago and to lowe city .-These roads are chartered and most of them com nenced, and will be completed by the time we reach Erie with our Sunbury route. If he takes the map published by the Central concern, he will see that the connection with "the Ohio" through Ohio, are not "at right angles," but are exactly diverging to the cities on the Lakes. We will also be able to discover that "the avemes which strike at the main roots of the trade! through indiana and litinois are in the same direction and will eventually pour in their trea-SUSBURY AND ERIE.

A White RAT was caughte few days since a the store of L. P. Rupett, in this place, where it is how kept alive in a cage. It is entirely, white and appears about two thirds grown -We have often heard of white mice, but if we

From the Liverpool Standard, Feb. 2.1 The Famine in Kurape-The Destitution SCOTLAND.

Last night Dr. Mackay delivered an address Great George at, Chapel, detailing the disrees in which the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are at present plunged. He said that of 400,000 souls inhabiting the Highlands, about 60.000 are at this moment totally destitute of daily food, and are supplied by charity; and that number will, in a short time, be doubled. Before next summer arrives the Highlands and Islands of Scotland will contain 300,000 totally dependent upon charity. The failure of the potato crop has been universal through the Highlands and the whole of Scotland; and the population of the Highlands and Islands are totally dependent upon that crop. From 120 districts accounts had been received, stating that pointoformed seven eights of the food of the people. This calamity has fallen upon a population who are totally destitute of money to buy other food, and who have no resource in their extremity. The population of the Highlands was divided into two classes; of cotters, paving no rent to the proprietor of sail, but being permitted to build huts, and plant their little patches of potatoes, which furnish them with means of humble exstence throughout the year, and of crofters, or small tenants, paving rents of from 6, to £12 to the landlords, but raising little more than is enfficient to meet those rents and their wants. This class live almost exclusively upon potatos

RELAND. It is stated that there are 350,000 familie over and above the ordinary laborers and farmers now destitute in Ireland, requiring at a calculation of £20 per family £7 000 000 for their yearly maintenance.

Description is Intile to convey any notion of the suffering in Ireland, but some idea may be had from individual facts. De. Dopovan, the physician to the Skibbereen Dispensary, in the county of Cork, given these details, which we extract from a multitude of others, in the Cork Southern Reporter :

On Monday morning last, a woman called at my house at a very early hour, and, forcing herself into the hall, requested that I would visit her daughter, then in confinement. In answer to my interrogatory as to whether her labor was bad, she said 'no,' 'but she is suffoca ted by the smell of a dead man that was in the house with her.' When I visited this misersble and suffering creature, I found her lying on the ground, without a particle of straw to protect her from the dampness of a filthy earthen floor, or a single article of covering to screen her from the bitter cold to which in this comtortless cabin she was exposed. Immediately opposite to her, near the hearth, where the fire had burned out, lay the body of her father-inlaw in the rage in which he died, and in the attitude in which he breathed his last. Putrefaction had at the time made rapid advances from the nature of the disease of which he died, viz: the dysentery that is now ravaging the

A man of the name of Healy died in the pa rish of Drimolesyne about a fortnight ago : his wife and two children remained in the house until the putrescent exhalations from the body drove them from their companionship with the dead ; in a day or two after some persons in passing the man's cabin had their attention drawn by a loud snarling, and on entering found the gnawed and mangled skeleton of Healy contended for by a set of hungry dogs and pigs, that were completing their horrid banquet on his putrid remains !

A woman in the townland of Lether, belongng to Alexander O'Driscoll, Erg., and on which there is more poverty than any farm of to extent in the west riding, crawled to my pray what can be pleasanter to behold? door; she was at the time laboring under malignant fever, was emaciated to the utmost degree, and appeared on if the grave at that moment vomited her forth. I handed her some relief and directed her to leave the door, as ! dreaded intection for my family. "I don't want this,' said she pointing to the shilling which I had given her, but I want to get my bey buried; he is dead these eleven days; he died in two days ofter he tather ; I got the sickness myself my two children are dying ; no person will go to give them or me a drink of cold water, and I got up in the fever to-day and put the corpse in a ditch, and I came to you to get it put in the grave, that the dogs may not set it.'-THE DEPICIENCY OF GRAIN IN GREAT BRIS

TAIN -To the editor of the London Times ;-Sir : I send herewith an estimate of the defi-Kingdom for the year ending Sept. 1, 1847.

in his speech of Tuesday evening the 19th inst. The results are startling and confirm the views netary interests of Great Britain.

! pondent of the Times to point out the wrors if substantially correct, the sconer the full extent of the evil is made public the better. Porearmed is foresrued.

Estimate of Deficiency of Grain, and other Crops reduced to Grain, in the United Kingdom for the year ending September 1, Quarters. 2,000,000 Ordinary annual deficiency,

Loss of potatoes in Ireland, value £12 000 000, to be supplied by grain, (a food of double cost of potatoes,) value £21 000,000, representing, at 50s, per quarter, 9,800,000

Loss of oats in Ireland, stated by Mr. Labouchere to be one third the crop, or 5,227,000 Loss of potatoes in England and

Scotland, say one tenth only the 1.000.000 loss in Ireland, or Loss of oats in Scotland and Eng-1.000,000 6. Loss of barley in the United King-

1,000,000 7. Extra seed for increased cultivation 300,000 of grain, Extra consumption of railway la-300,000

Deduct economies made by starvation and non-feeding of pigs, 4 276,000 16,000,000 Total deficienty, Money value of the deficiency, at £3 per

quarter-£48 000,000.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY OF CORRECT RE-SPECTING TRELAND AND THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO .- "Learnington .- My Dear Sir : Last evening I met, at dinner, a Roman Catholic priest, a Doctor Smith, from Connemara couny, Galway, who related the following converention he had with that extraordinary man, Cobbett, in 1826. While speaking of Ireland, Cobbett said that the dirty weed, alluding to the points, would be the curse of freland. 'How so !' replied Dr. Smith, 'What must the people do without it ! They live upon it. They have had it in cultivation one hundred and eighty years' Cobbett answered - They must go back to the same food they were accustomed to live upon previously to the general cultivation of the dirty weed; and that is, to grain, as wheat, oats, rye, &c. You have four millions of souls in Ireland, and eight millions of acres of uncultivated ground. This ground must be drained and brought into cultivation, and you t again grow wheat, oats, rye, &c. The potato will not last more than twenty years, when it will work itself out, and then you will see to what a state Ireland will be reduced. You must return to grain crops; and Ireland. instead of being the most degraded, will become one of the finest countries in the world. You may live to see my words prove true, but I never shall."

"Doctor Smith made a note of the above in 1826, and the same opinion and prophecy concerning the potato occurs in one of Cobbett's ted; that it would last from five to seven years, books-Cuttage Economy, or Cottage Comforts, I forget which."-London Economist. Dec. 19, 1546.

Connert on Foop -Cubbett, whose predictions as to the miserable state to which Ireland would be reduced when the potato crops failed, now being real zed, once made the following comparison of the advantages of bread and potstoes as food. After giving particular directions for making bread, he says :

"And what is there worthy of the name of plague or trouble in all this! Here is no dirt, sent merk, and a prospect of another short crop no fith, no rubbish, no litter, no slop. And indeed of your pantomimes and gaudy shows, your processions and installations and cofonasign of labor glisten on her brow, where is the will prevail. The scab is also an epidemic at lick the plaster from the cheek of a duchess! And what is the result! Why good wholesome food sufficient for a considerable family for a this quantity of food fit to be caten, in the shape eflastingly in a litter; the woman's hands everlastingly wet and dirty, the children grimed up to their eyes with dust fixed on by the potatociency of grain and other crops in the United starch, and ragged as colts, the poor mother The estimate is founded chiefly upon the of the post Can any sean who knows eny statistical facts furnished by Mr. Labouchere, thing of the laborer's life deny thin! And will, then, any body, except the old shuffle breeches you have recently expressed in relation to the their lives been dioring from garret to garret, dangers which menace the commercial and mo- who have soldom seen the sun, and never the dew, except in print; will any body except If the estimate be essentially erroneous, it these men say that the people ought to be taught | must never despair of a merciful and benificent will be easy for same better informed correst the are of potetoes as a substitute for bread!"

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; buff column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$6; one squares, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; buff column, \$18; three squares, \$6; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50. Advertisements left without dire length of time they are to be published, will continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly

ingly.

Sixtoon lines or less make a square.

The Murder of Lient, Ritchie. We find in the New Orleans Times, an account of the manner of the death of Lieut.

"On General Beott's atrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and assuming the chief command, he forthwith sent describes to Saltille. addressed to General Taylor, of the commanding officer there. When the bearer reached that city, General Butler, the officer in command, opened the despatches, the result of which was the immediate departure of Gen. Worth and his division for the Ric Grande.

The despatches were then re-scaled and sent off in charge of Lieutenant Ritchie, 5th infantry to Gen. Taylor, then on his retrograde movement to Monterey from Victoria. Ten men, belonging to Kearney's company, of the 5th, accompanied Lieut, Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night, and proceded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dusk Ritchie reached the Villa Grande, distant twenty-three miles from Monterey. Meeting, just after his arrival, with an Englishman established in business there, he availed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and commend. As the two were crossing the plaza of Villa Grands, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whisking by them when suddenly be threw a lasse over Ritchie, put spure to his snime), and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, to a small creek in the vicinity. Here he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the despatches. These are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the forth-coming campaign, with other important particulare. It seems as if the movements of Ritchie and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey the arms of Byo of his men were stolen from them, necessitating a demand on the quartermaster for a fresh supply. Lieut. Ritchte, we understand, is a nephew of the venerable editor of the Washington Union."

CORRETT's PROBBECT of the extinction of the potato is strongly combatted by Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, in a communication to the Patriot, who says there is not a single instance on record of any vegetable having been extirpated, or 'worked itself out.' The idea is unphilosophical, unscientific, almost doubting the favor or benevolence of Him who has promised 'seed time and harvest.' Instead of the potato-the curse to Ireland, it has been one the greatest blessings that was ever conferred upon that or any other people.

The potato rot, so destructive last year in Europe, is nothing more than the disease that has always affected the botato in a small way. Mr. South examined it after it became epidemic. and lound it to be caused by a fungus, and he gave it as his opinion that it would spread over the whole world were potatoes were cultivaand then disappear. He says next year will be the climax in Europe; the disease will pervade generally, if not universally. So far as the potato is concerned, there will be a great scarcity of human food, and America will be drawn upon heavily for supplies of all kinds of breadstuffs. It behooves our farmers to prepare for this state of things, for it will come.

What he says of the wheat crop seems like a statement due to some theory of his rather than to feet. Farmers will hardly be deterred raising wheat as long as its price is up to the prein Europe next season from the high price of seed this. Here is what he says, however:

The wheat crop must also be looked to. I am and a dealer in wheat, nor interested in it tions! Give me, for a beautiful sight, a neat other than as an eater of bread. But the scab and emert woman, heating her oven and setting | will be found to affect the crop of 1847 to such in her bread; and if the bustle do make the an extent that a great scarcity of good flour man that would not kess that off, rather than times. It will spread over the whole of this country in 1848, '48; will oppear in Europe this year and in 1848, and spread over the whole of that continent. It will to low the uweek prepared in three or four hours. To get sual course of all vegetable epidemite, from west to res -- that is, it commences in Ameriof potatoes, how many fires, what a washing, ca and will reach the eastern world. Nearly what a boiling, what a peeling, what a slop- all, if not all, animal epidemics commence in the pling; and what a messing? The cottage ev- east and progress westwardly, as in the case of the cholers. When the seab shall have run its course, then the wheat crop will be relieved of its baneful effect-1847 will be the climax in America. In 1848 there will be some of it time all being devoted to the everlasting boiling more of less; in 1849 it will disappear; one year later in all these dates will be the time of its progress in Barope. But let no one despair. The potato and wheat and corn, and all other bend of the Quarterly Review, who have all | kinds of human and animal food will be preserved, and continue their abundant supplies of human food. It has been said that we must 'never despair of the Republic'-I say that we Providence"