Santa Fe Traders.—The St. Louis Organ has the following as to the dangers that threaten these adventurous men:

"*Arrival from Brent's Fort.*—Mr. St. Vrain has arrived in this city from Brent's Fort, which he left on the 21st of May. At the crossing of the Arkansas, he met Col Snively and 190 Texans, awaiting the approach of the Santa Fe Traders, who left this state about the 1st of last month.

"Col. Snively manifested no disposition to interfere with Mr St. Vrain's Company and expresses his determination not to molest the American Traders unless they made common cause with the Mexican Traders. The Texans are well armed and prepared for a conflict. It was supposed, that if they learned the change of the Traders' route, they would follow them up to the Fort, but would not attempt an attack on the United States' side of the line. A very large portion of the goods taken out by the Traders this spring, probably the largest portion belongs to the Mexican merchants, and would be a profitable haul to the Texans, if they could succeed in capturing it.

"Mr St Vrain fell in with Col Warfield in a destitute condition on the Arkansas. Warfield and his party set out to attack a party of Buffalo hunters; some of whom he killed and took a portion of their booty. The hunters collected a larger force, returned, attacked Warfield, and succeeded in capturing their own horses and the horses and luggage of Warfield.

"The Santa Fe Traders were under the escort of the U. S. Dragoons, Captain Cook commanding. Mr St Vrain informed Capt C. in regard to the Texan force. Captain Cook, at the solicitation of the Traders, changed his direction and proceeded up the Arkansas river, on the U. S. side to Brent's Fort, which would bring the Traders within 300 miles of Santa Fe. It was supposed that the Mexican part of the traders would return to this state, if sufficient protection was not seasonably afforded by the Governor of Santa Fe.'

Breadful Effects of Insanity.—The Bowling Green Gazette, of the 8 h says:—

"Jacob G Drake, of this county, who for several days previously was seen to be deeply despondent and distressed on account of his family, his debts, and destitution, on Sunday last, in a fit of derangement, killed his little child, and, with a piece of plank, bruised, maugled, and, for a time, killed his wife. Her skull was broken, and many severe wounds inflicted upon her head; and then he attempted to kill himself with an old case-knife, cutting his throat from ear to ear. He is still living, and his wife may perhaps recover."

FROM DEMARARA.—We are indebted, says the New York Herald, to Captain Burns, of the schooner Julia Tellfair, for advices from Demarara to the 13th ult.—Business was very dull It was supposed the duties would be taken off of all the American produce as soon as the Court of Policy meet. In the mean-time the Governor having taken the law into his own hands, the levying of duties would be continued. Two foreign vessels were lying off the harbor, awaiting the action of the Court of Policy.

DEATH OF COMMODORE DALLAS.—Alexander J Dallas, late Browne, a Commander in the U S Navy, died at the Troy House in this city, yesterday. He arrived in Troy in the month of May, accompanied by his daughter, on his way to Saratoga for the benefit of his health; but on account of the coolness of the weather at the time, preferred remaining in this city. His health gradually declined until the day of his death.

Mr Dallas was a native of Connecticut, and a nephew of the late Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr Madison. He entered the Navy about twenty five years ago and has seen much service.—*Troy Whig.*

Important Decision.—The last Alton (Illinois) Telegraph says: "The Circuit Court of the United States for this district, decided last week in a case brought before the Court, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States only settled the question that the two-third or valuation law of Illinois was unconstitutional when applied to the foreclosure of mortgages; and that upon all judgments at law where the contract or cause of action accrued prior to the 1st day of May, 1841, the valuation law was applicable and binding, and that sales upon execution must be made in accordance with its provisions. The attorney for the plaintiffs in this case has taken exceptions, and the case will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in all probability be argued and decided at the next January term.

Grandiloquent.—The following is a part of an obituary notice, copied from an old paper:—

"If boundless benevolence be the basis of beautitude, and harmless humility the harbinger of a hallowed heart: these christian concomitants composed her characteristics, and conciliated the esteem of her cotemporary acquaintances, who mean to model their manners by the mould of their meritorious monitor."

The one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.—An enthusiastic friend of ours, while coming in the cars from Boston to this town, the other day, was conversing with a beautiful lady, an old acquaintance, and expatiating in a sublime and sentimental manner on the beautiful scenery through which they were passing, the glory of the sunlight, the greenness of the foliage, etc. In the natural course of this elevated discussion he touched upon New Bedford, and asked his fair companion if she did not consider its self rural, half city aspect most delightful. 'Ah yes, it is,' said she, but ILE'S DREADFUL LOW!' Our friend has nothing more to offer, but concluding there was more truth than poetry in the lady's composition, came down from the clouds instantly.—[N. B. Bul.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843.

The Public Works!

It is with no little satisfaction that we refer our readers to the commercial column for another notice of the tremendous increase of the tolls on our public works this year over those of 1842. We take pride in being among the first (if not the very first) to break ground in favor of the Truck system, which, superadded to the economical and prudent policy of the Canal Board, has produced these gratifying results. From the hour the pernicious combination of the opulent transporters was exposed, we have resisted their well-concerted and desperate attempts to seize the public works into their own hands, and now enjoy the deep gratification of having seen the last of their efforts fail, and of hearing many of those who set out with them in their war against the interests of the State, bear testimony to the superior policy of the Canal Board, to whose constancy of purpose, forethought and sagacity, the present triumphant results are chiefly owing. We hope the demonstration they have given that our public works can, through the Truck system, be made profitable to the State, will forever quell those pernicious projectors who would abandon that system and sell the Main Line to a mammoth company—and we have an abiding conviction that the people, with all the facts before them, will not send a single man to the next Legislature who is opposed to the present policy on the State works, or who would think for a moment of selling them.

The U. S. Loan.

The capacity of Mr Spencer, the present head of the Treasury Department, and his devotion to his official duties, are admitted by his most determined enemies. An indubitable proof of his superior financial skill, was given in negotiating the late government loan. There is no doubt but the increasing prosperity of the country—the returning "better times" was the principal reason why money which, a few months since, could not be had at all, was obtained with so much facility. But still, your stock jobbers are the shrewdest of bargainers; and the facts given below, prove that, from some cause or other, they were induced to forego their exorbitant demands, and loan their money at a reasonable rate of interest. It is conceded on all hands, we believe, that much of the credit of this result should be awarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. In regard to this business, the N. Y. Aurora says:

'Mr Spencer's recent operation for a loan of seven millions has induced me to prepare a hasty sketch of its extent and bearing on the country. It will be recollected he has redeemed Treasury notes bearing *six* per cent. interest, and issued stock in lieu thereof at *five* per cent. interest. The loan by the law runs ten years, and the following is the result of this financial movement in round numbers:

'$7,000,000 negotiated at $101,01 is $7,070,700	
By which we gain $70,700 of premium, which, with the interest added for the duration of the loan, gives a clear profit of $116,162 83, in the matter of negotiation alone.	
'But the great advantage accruing to the country is seen in the result of this amount of money being borrowed at *five* per cent. instead of *six*, which the government was obliged to meet, for outstanding Treasury notes now converted into stock:	
$7,000,000 with the interest compounded for ten years at *six* per cent. is	$12,535,933 86
$7,000,000 with the interest compounded for ten years at *five* per cent. is	11,402,262 37
	$1,133,671 49
'This difference is saved to the country by Mr Spencer's negotiation.	
Add to this the premium and interest obtained	$115,162 83
And you get this result	$1,248,834 32

☞According to the unvarying custom of the neutral press, which refers every movement of an editor to a pecuniary motive—and seems to recognize no other rule of action—the Age insinuates that we censured the conduct of Mr Smith towards Rooney, because we published Mr McKenna's cards as advertisements! To enter into any argument to convince the public of the utter want of charity and truth evinced by the author of this charge, is useless. It is hardly necessary to meet it with an indignant and scornful denial.

But as we despair of making the Age admit the injustice of its allegation, we will use its own arguments in showing how weak and stale is its accusation. And we ask the Age if, in censuring both Mr M'Kenna and Mr Smith, we were not likely to lose the patronage of both of them? If we had been disposed to follow the example of some of our contemporaries, and let the public draw its own conclusions, from the evidence submitted by the parties, we could have avoided offending either. Thus the Age will see, that in censuring Mr Smith, we run the risk of losing his patronage, which, so far, has been worth as much to us as that of Mr M'Kenna, and that we are likely to lose more by our course in this matter than that paper itself. We said both Mr M'K. and Mr S. were blameable. The Age has singled out Mr M'K. as alone worthy of censure, while it flatters Mr Smith with all sorts of kind words. The result of this must be, according to the Age's rule, to make a friend for itself of the latter gentleman, while we may lose him and M'K. both. We shall not retort upon the Age its unworthy charge, but would ask if our illustration does not leave it liable to imputations equally unkind.

Rabid Animals.—Every day we hear of mad dogs and hogs ranging in the city and vicinity. In many cases, notwithstanding the existence of strong suspicions that animals are mad, they are permitted to run at large or are insecurely confined, and soon punish the carelessness of their owners by breaking loose and biting at every thing in their way. Such trifling with the lives of our people, is extremely culpable. No hog nor dog should be permitted to live after a suspicion that it is attacked with hydrophobia. We hope that the mayor and police will not forget their duty on this subject.

☞The first number of the Fall River Argus published since the fire has appeared. The editor says:

"Having saved our small job press and a portion of our type from the sweeping conflagration, we have thought better to inform the patrons of the Argus that, though in rather a weakly condition, we are yet alive and kicking. In connection with the publisher of All Sorts, who also saved a part of his type, we are enabled to get out a small sheet, containing some items relating to the fire, and to accommodate such of our advertising friends as desired to let folks know in what part of the village they are to be found."

We learn from the Argus that up to Tuesday night the amount received by the Relief Committee (exclusive of provisions and clothing) was $7,699 03. We are also pleased to learn that the citizens of Fall River, though reduced largely in their means by the recent terrible calamity, are preparing to go forward with vigor in the erection of new buildings to supply the places of those destroyed.

Specimens of French Advertising.—A dealer in hams in Paris, advertises that his hams are so well cured that the longer they are kept the better they are, of such an excellent quality, that they will render women of the worst temper gentle and tractable as lambs; they are particularly recommended as a diet for children, to give them a quiet disposition. Another person advertises *pommade* for promoting the growth of the hair; and states that he is so certain of its efficacy, that he makes a rule of never accepting any payment of a purchaser, however bald, until he have his head covered with hair.

☞The Chronicle of yesterday had a leader of the interesting subject of "Hydrophobia," in which the dogs did get most unmercifully lashed. The editor says he don't like dogs, particularly mad ones, and also insinuates that he thinks just as little of rattlesnakes. The following is the concluding paragraph:

'In conclusion, we have the happiness to inform our readers that *that yellow dog* is dead. It was supposed by some that *ground glass* or *nux vomica*, had been mixed with his *sausages*—but nothing definite could be ascertained concerning the matter. We hope ere long to announce, that *that spotted dog* has met a similar fate.'

We will look with much interest in the columns of the Chronicle for the fate of the 'spotted dog.'

O'Connell says that the history of Ireland can be traced through the statute book like the track of a wounded man through a crowd—*by the blood.*

A large number of emigrants have recently arrived at New York from the old clime and barren soil of Norway.

☞They have green corn, tomatoes and watermelons in the Philadelphia market.

Dr Lardner—Is in Louisville, and will stay long enough to give a course of lectures.

A Mr Duffee has prosecuted the editors of the Philadelphia Ledger for a libel.

Nichols' Amphitheatre has just finished a campaign in Detroit. Mons Guillott is with it.

Have papers mention the arrival there of great numbers of people from Norway to take passage for the U. States.

The Piscataqois (Me.) Farmer states, that there was a heavy frost in that vicinity on the morning of the Fourth of July.

Theatre.—We understand that Mr. N. BANNISTER advertises to open the Theatre for a short season. To night, we believe, he intends to present a new drama written by himself, entitled the 'Butchers of Gheut,' which we have no doubt will possess all the striking originality and thrilling incidents that characterise the numberless dramas that are produced by Mr. B. We have heard it suggested that the massacre of a family in Butler, by an Indian, a few weeks since, and the melancholy death of poor Roony, might be worked into intensely interesting dramas by the fertile genius of Mr Bannister.

Duel Extraordinary.—According to the Worcester (English) Chronicle, an affair of honor took place, a short time since, near Worcester. Two young men, a butcher and a tailor, quarrelled in a public house, high words were exchanged, and a portion of the company suggested that, after what had passed, a duel was inevitable. The butcher, who was in the secret, immediately agreed to this proposition, and the tailor was at last bantered into acquiescence. In the absence of duelling pistols, two guns were procured; the one given to the butcher had merely a charge of powder whilst that of his opponent was loaded with—currant jam. The parties adjourned to the green in front of the house; the pieces were discharged, when the butcher fell bespattered with jam, and was borne off the ground an "awful spectacle." The horrified homicide was taken into custody, when, after having been tormented for an hour with reports of the condition of the "dying man" the hoax was explained.

The Iowa Purchase.—The Iowa Gazette says the new purchase in that Territory is filling up with unparalleled rapidity. Wapella co. already contains from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants, and every acre of land on the Des Moines river is claimed by settlers. A town has been laid off at the Rapids, and is called Ottumwah, six houses have already been put up, and 50 more are in process of completion. The increase of population, and the rapidity of improvements in other parts of the new purchase, are equal to those in Wapello county.

Theatricals in Russia.—A continental paper has the following amongst its theatrical intelligence.—The French artists profit by their residence in Russia, not only for the roubles they accumulate, but for the *embonpoint* they acquire; some even abuse this advantage to excess. Allan and his wife have become at once fat and grey, and Paul Minet, a *ci divant* player at the Palais Royal, quite enormous. He is married, and returns to Paris with his wife in September next, having assured his pension of 2000 roubles by ten years' theatrical services. Vernet, the brother of Madame Albert, is always the favorite comic artist. Some of the dramatic ladies acquire an *embonpoint* less alarming, for its duration is known; thus Mdle. Cornelie Falcon has already assumed her virgin shape, and Madame Meyer will soon be as fortunate, in losing her rotundity.

An Editor in the Suds.—Mr E. P. Howe, editor of the "Dollar Democrat," published at Oxford, Mississippi, thus humorously describes some of his labors and the results of his wife's. We are glad to hear the latter is doing as well as could be expected. It appears that she is an "annual contributor."

"We have been particularly engaged during most of this week, in the baby line; cutting up domestic into slips of suitable size and shape; preparing lard and beeswax, pap, &c; washing dishes; keeping a small army of young Howes from raising the devil; and otherwise domestically amusing ourself; in consequence of which interesting, philosophical, philanthropical and physiological divertisement, we are unable to issue but a half-sheet to-day.—Fine boy; fat and saucy; very image of his pappy; weight 12 pounds; astonishing babe; ate a quart bowl of mush first day, and squalled for more; lively as a colt; grows a pound a minute; doing tolerably well; so's his mammy; had a fine time on't. Hope our subscribers will excuse us—Don't happen but once a year."

Thunder vs. Lightning.—A celebrated divine who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethern observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He answered, 'When I was young, I thought it was the *thunder* that killed the people; but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was the *lightning*, so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future.' It is a pity all preachers had not made the same discovery.

The Steamer Columbia is undoubtedly a total loss.

The Margaret took the passengers in to Halifax. Previous to their leaving Seal Island they had a meeting, Hon Abbott Lawrence presided, at which resolutions were adopted acquitting Capt Shannon of all blame for the loss that had taken place.

FOR THE DAILY MORNING POST.

Messrs. EDITORS—I observe in your paper of the 15th inst., a letter signed by "a Juror," purporting to be a reply to mine in your paper of the 12th inst. As my communication was over my own signature, I fully expected that any person replying to it would do so over his own name, and not, like "a Juror," endeavor to stab his opponent in the dark.

It is not my practice to answer contemptible scribblers like "a Juror;" fellows who are ashamed of their own names, and who throw off the emanations of their polluted minds under the protection of a fictitious signature; but I have been induced to do so in the present instance, lest my silence might be construed by the public into an admission of the correctness of the conclusions to which "a Juror" evidently wishes to lead them. It is a great pity that "a Juror" is not as honest as the old miller alluded to in his letter; had he been so we should not have had the astounding assertion, that he and his fellow jurymen were (if he is to be believed) guilty of deliberate perjury, but for the honor of my fellow men, I cannot believe that "a Juror" has been authorized to make any such admissions for his fellow Jurors, for they are "honorable men, all, all honorable men," and would not be guilty of the crime imputed to them by "a Juror," so that in the remarks I am about to make I shall confine myself as much as possible individually to "a Juror;" so come forth Mr. Juror and I will try *you* by your own communication. You say I was "considered *guilty* by a majority of the Jury," that "Juries are *sworn* to decide according to law and *facts*," and that as all were fully satisfied of my participation in the riot, and were *more competent Judges* than myself, they could not conscienciously decide in any other way than what?—find me guilty, no! no! do you say no!! O tempora! O mores! what a jury! a Jury, *all* of whom (mark) were convinced of my participation in the riot, were such competent Judges (almost second Daniels) of what was right and proper, so conscious withal, and were *sworn* to decide according to *law and facts*, and such a jury to find me *not guilty!!* What a climax!! The men must certainly have been demented,—every proof of guilt and not guilty! What could they be thinking about, or rather what have you. Mr Juror, to say for yourself in the gross calumny you have affixed to them in saying that they decided contrary to the evidence, without regard to the solemnity of their oaths. You have brought yourself into a pretty mess; and now sir, be pleased to help yourself out of the dilemma you have got yourself into. The Jury, according to your statement, either knowingly perverted the course of justice, or your communication is from beginning to end a tissue of falsehoods; which way will you turn or how will you extricate yourself? But I have not yet quite done with you. You say it will be a tight squeeze if I can acquit myself, thanks to such an *intelligent* Jury, such competent judges of law and facts, I am already acquitted, but how will you manage to get acquitted.

I am afraid you will find it a difficult matter. I shall give you credit for more sense than you appear to be possessed of if you extricate yourself from the dilemma in which you have fixed yoruself, even with a 'd— tight squeeze.' If a majority of the jury considered me guilty—if *all* were convinced of my participation in the riot, what becomes of their oaths as honest men, and how can they reconcile their verdict of not guilty to their consciences? Give the public your answer to this plain question—let us have no shuffling or turning on this subject. It is what I started out with in my correspondence and what I now ask you, and let us have your answer plain and straight forward. It is well to temper justice with mercy, but that is a point that rests with Judges, who are always ready to attend to any recommendation that any *intelligent* Jury may make for a mitigation of punishment, but the Jury are sworn to decide according to evidence, and you say that this Jury on their oaths decided *contrary* to the evidence, and you have thereby brought them into the predicament above alluded to, and which you, sapient as you consider yourself, will have great difficulty to extricate them from.

Allegheny, July 17, 1843. A. G LOGAN.

The Mormons.

The Ottowa Free Trader contradicts the report in circulation about Joe Smith being in Jail at Ottowa, as he was not there at all. Nor is it true that 200 horsemen started from Nauvoo for Ottowa, with the intention of liberating him, nor did 100 armed men ascend the Illinois river, to second the attack, nor was Smith, previous to his arrest travelling in the northern part of the state, to evade the officers. The Free Trader gives the *facts* of the affair as follows:

"Not long since Smith was indicted in one of the upper counties in Missouri, (Clay county, we believe,) for treason and murder, growing out of the Mormon war in that state in 1837. Immediately thereupon a writ was issued and a messenger despatched to Springfield, with a requisition from the governor of Missouri on the governor of this state for the arrest and delivery of Smith. Gov. Ford, of course, as he has no discretion in the matter, at once issued his warrant for Smith's arrest, and it was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Hancock county for service. On proceeding to Nauvoo to arrest Smith, it was ascertained that he was not there, but that he was in the northern part of the state, on a visit to his sister, at Inlet Grove, in Lee county. Thither, accordingly, he was immediately followed, and on the 23d ult., he was arrested, at the residence of his sister, by the sheriff of Hancock county, and delivered to the sheriff of Clay county, Missouri. This personage took him to Dixon in the evening, and, it is stated by a correspondent of the Chicago Democrat, confined him closely to his room, refusing admission not only to the citizens, whose curiosity had drawn them to the spot, but to counsel whom he had requested to have employed.—The citizens of Dixon, the correspondent of the Democrat continues, conceiving it a violation of right that a man should be deprived of that advice and assistance which is accorded to the most degraded and guilty offender in all civilized countries, under such circumstances, expressed themselves in such strong and indignant terms, that the officers finally permitted counsel to have access to him. He applied for the benefit of the *habeas corpus;* and, while the lawyers were busy drawing the necessary papers, the officers frequently asserted that they would not wait; but would leave for the city at hazards. They were however, induced by the *force of argument*, to desist from their intention, and wait until morning; when the habeas corpus was served. After which, they stated their determination to go to Rock Island and by steamboat from thence to Galena before Judge Brown. Gen. Smith, justly felt fearful that, once on a steamboat, he should hardly reach Galena. The distance from Dixon to Rock Island is the same as from Dixon to Galena. Gen. Smith, finding this their determination, commenced suit against the sheriff from Missouri for trespass, and held him to bail; which he was unable to procure, which circumstance lowered his tune a little; and thus, finally, on the 26th, he left Dixon for Quincy, in search of Judge Young.

Of what subsequently happened, we have not yet heard; but we have little doubt that, if they succeed in finding Judge Young, Smith is, by this time, in possession of his liberty.

Magnetism.—A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, who signs himself J. T. Smith states that he has succeeded in procuring the various effects of what is called Mesmerism; by means of common electrical machines, and infers from this fact that electricity is the magnetic agent. Other experimenters have made the same report before.

Commercial News.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

Tolls rec'd at Pittsb'g from 1st to 15th July, 1843,	$40622 00
do do whole month July, 1842,	4039 99
Excess in 15 days over the entire month of July, 1842,	$858 61

During the continuance of low water in the Ohio, business must, of course, fall off, but it is gratifying to perceive that, so far, the receipts indicate a permanent increase of trade. The Ohio has been quite low for some time, and yet the receipts have more than doubled. Should the River keep in tolerable order, we have no doubt, from the quantity of freight said to be in Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., that the remaining months of the season will exhibit an increase of trade on our Improvements over last year, fully equal in proportion to the increase of the Spring Trade.

The following table, which we take from the New York Sun, will show the value of the imports and of the exports in each year from 1821 to 1841, for both inclusive:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1821	$62,585,724	$64,974,382	$	$2,388,658
1822	83,241,541	74,160,281	9,081,260	
1823	77,579,207	71,809,030	2,880,237	
1824	80,549,007	75,986,657	4,562,350	
1825	96,340,075	99,585,588		3,195,363
1826	84,074,477	77,595,322	6,479,155	
1827	79,484,068	82,324,827		2,840,759
1828	88,509,324	72,264,686	6,345,138	
1829	74,492,527	72,358,681	2,133,846	
1830	70,876,920	73,849,508		2,972,588
1831	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541	
1832	101,029,266	77,176,943	23,852,323	
1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
1834	126,521,332	81,024,162	45,497,170	
1835	149,895,742	121,693,557	28,202,185	
1836	189,980,035	127,663,040	62,316,995	
1837	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841	
1838	113,717,404	104,486,616	5,230,788	
1839	162,092,132	121,025,416	41,068,716	
1840	104,691,991	131,571,950		26,798,039
1841	107,141,519	132,095,946		24,944,427
Tot	2,205,215,403	1,957,344,784	310,978,423	63,107,804
	1,957,344,784		63,107,804	
	247,870,619		247,870,619	

It will be perceived that the imports have been 2.05 millions, and the exports 1957 millions, or an average of about twelve millions per annum, the excess of imports being over exports $247,870,619 For nine years prior to 1840, the imports uniformely exceeded the exports. This, no doubt, was owing to the large amount of our State Stocks sent out to Europe for sale.

The whole amount of imports in the United States, during the last seven years, was $991,762,226, and the exports $851,228,779. It will therefore be perceived, that the port of New York imported more than half the goods of the Union while she did not ship but one fourth of the exports.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.—To one entirely unacquainted with the produce of wheat raised in the principal wheat growing states, the statements we give below will be an item of interest to every farmer, as well as a reference in times gone by, to show the decrease or increase in the yearly crops. In 1839, the year that the crops were most abundant, there were raised in Ohio 17,976,647 bushels; in Pennsylvania 12,872,219 do; New York 12,309,041 do.; Virginia 10,010,108 do. Indiana 5,806,846 do.; Illinois 4,026,184 do; and Michigan 3,896,721 do. By the above it will be seen as a wheat growing state, that Ohio stands nearly 5,000,000 ahead of the highest. In case only the surplus was exported, the revenue to the state from this single article of our produce, would be about $2 500,000 at least, putting the price of wheat at a very low rate. At present prices, taking the average in the prices here and in the northern part of the state, and the sum would extend to nearly $4,000 000.

From what we can learn from our correspondents, the crop of the present year, owing to the injury it received by the cold weather in the early part of the season, will not be so large in proportion as the one in 1839. It will not fall much behind the several averages. *Cin. Enq.*

Condition of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches.—June 30th, 1843.—*Means.*—Bills discounted, $2,028,245 71; Bills of Exchange, 492,421 15; Notes and Bills of Exchange in Suit, 180,979 46; due from other Banks, 553,006 48; Gold and Silver, 892,957 38; Notes of other specie paying Banks, 226,952 00.

Liabilities.—Due to individual depositors, $828,813 33; Capital Stock, 2,237,200 00; Notes in circulation, 1,668 348 00; Due to other Banks, 152,240 30.

RIVER.

For St. Louis—The fine steamer "James Ross" is off at 9 o'clock this morning. We can quite confidently promise a pleasant time to those who go on her. She is a new boat, and her officers are experienced, obliging men. She is also supplied with Evans' Safety Guard,—no slight recommendation in these days of steamboat disasters.

MANIFESTS.

Steamer *Utica*, Klinefelter, from Saint Louis—18 bbls flour, 123 hhds tobacco, 26 casks bacon, 39 bales hemp, 3 do. skins, 362 pigs lead, 9 bdls. iron, 3 bags flour—W Bingham & co. Geo. Weyman, G. Cochran, A Beelen, W Holmes, B McKee, and merchants in Baltimore.

Pinta. Vandegrift, from Sunfish—161 sacks wool, 16 bdls paper, 40 bbls flour, 137 ps bacon, 105 hhds tobacco, 2 crates, 11 bags flaxseed, 28 bbls dye stuffs, and lot sundries—M'Dowell & Cowden, Atwood, Jones & co. W Bingham, Bagaley and Smith, W Barker, L. Loomis, D Leech and co. Holdship and Brown, G Weyman, J McCully, Hanna and Gordon, McFadden and co.

Belle of Pittsburgh, M'Cullough, from St Louis—220 casks bacon, to G Cochran and J M Cooper, and 800 casks do. for shipment east.

Mingo Chief, Devinney, from Wheeling—84 sacks wool, 700 bbls and 20 hf do flour, 12 bags barley, 23 bdls paper, 10 boxes sundries—Hanna and Gordon, Holdship and Brown, H and P Graff, James M'Cully, S Church, J Anderson, Bailey and co. D Leech and co. J C M'Cutcheon, King and Holmes, J McFadden and co. H Smith, J M Jones, A Wood.

3 feet water in the Channel.

All Boats marked thus (*) are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.

Reported by SHERLE & MITCHEL, General S. B Agents, Water street, Late Custom House office Peterson's Building.

ARRIVED.

Utica, Klinefelter, St. Louis,
*Indian Queen, McDonald, Cincinnati,
Belle of Pittsburg, McCullough, St Louis.
Etna, Hendricks, Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

*Alps, Todd, Cincinnati,
*Adelaide, Bougher, do.
Etna, Hendricks, Elizabeth,
Lancaster, Klinefelter, Cincinnati.