BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1847.

LATEST DATES—FROM **LIVERPOOL**, June 19. | **HAVRE**, June 18.

Letter Sheet Prices Current.

A Review of the Baltimore Market, for the week ending last evening, printed on fine paper and adapted to correspondence, can be had at the Printing office of this paper, South Gay street, next door to the Sun office, to-day by 8 o'clock, at 6¼ cts. single, or 5 cts. each, for 5 or more copies.

Mails and Travelling Facilities.

On the first page of this paper will be found the time of the Arrivals and Closing the Mails in different cities—Steamboat and Car regulations—Departures of Foreign Steamers, Packets, &c.

REVIEW OF THE

BALTIMORE MARKET,

(AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH,)

For the Week ending last evening.

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm, but more buoyant or bracing than remarked in our last week's report; business, however, has been on a limited scale, and prices of some leading articles of the market, if not tending downward, their firmness *looks* rather equivocal. By referring to the following review, a detail of operations may be very nearly approximated.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The market has been quiet for some days past, and few merchants only are arriving; and there is not much demand, at this season, from any other quarter.

BEESWAX.—We are uninformed of any transactions, and receipts continue light; the low prices, which have ruled for some time past, have operated against supplies coming forward.

BREAD.—The transactions this week in Biscuit have been unsually heavy, comprising nearly 200,000 lbs., the larger portion taken for export to the British Provinces. We were *led* into an error in our last, by quoting *Biscuit* 25 cts. per 100 lbs. too low; we have now corrected it, and shall be careful for the future how we rely upon equivocal authority.

CANDLES.—There has been a moderate demand for Sperm for shipment at quotations; and of City Mould Tallow the sales, for the season, have been very good, mostly in fancy boxes, at 12½ cts. per lb., cash.

COFFEE.—The market continues quite inactive, all the transactions in Rio not exceeding 800 bags, at 7a7¾ cts., and only 50 at the latter; and 85 do. Laguayra at 7½a7¾ cts. per lb., 6 mos.

COPPER.—We note the sale of 13,000 lbs. Old at 17½ cts. per lb., cash.

COTTON.—The receipts at all Southern points, from 1st Sept. 1846 and 1845, to latest dates, were, and have been, as follow:

Of the crop of ...	1846———	1845:	
Gulf, and Texas,	1,153,615	1,581,932	..less, 428,317
Upland, inclu. S.I.	581,958	435,398	..more, 126,560
Total decrease			..bales, 301,757

The sales reported in this market have comprised only 32 bales Upland at 12½, and 200 do. Alabama at 13½ cts. per lb., 6 mos.

FEATHERS.—The market still remains quiet, sales making only by retail, and those of little consequence.

FISH.—We have no transactions to report in Dry Codfish; and the market for pickled is less firm: new No. 3 Mackerel are selling at $5.75; Shad, No. 1 trimmed, in large brls., 6.50a$6.75, and small do., 6a$6.50; and No. 1 Herrings, 4.62½a$4.75 per brl.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Howard street Flour is not only firmer, but has improved from 12½ to 25 cts. per brl. since the close of our report last Friday afternoon, and there is also more firmness in the price of all other denominations, with very considerable transactions during the last few days, and the continuance of a good demand. The advance and firmness at this particular season has doubtless been induced from the improvement in, and orders from one, or two Eastern markets, as well as owing to the light stock and now declining receipts in this. Within the last two or three days the sales of Flour have amounted to probably 8,000 to 10,000 brls., including a few parcels to be delivered in all this month, made from portions of old and new Wheat; and for fresh inspected Howard street, $5.37½, and fresh ground $5.50 per brl. have been paid—for stale parcels $5.25; and 5a$5.12½ for Western. City Mills has rather fluctuated from 5.37½a$5.50, but with Howard street closes firm at $5.50. There have been no transactions of moment in Susquehanna. Rye Flour has sold to a limited extent at $4.25. The market is bare of City Corn Meal, but there have been sales of 650 brls. Country, including 400 early in the week at $3, and 250 on Thursday at $3.25, showing an improvement. Inspected this week:

Corn Meal,	675 brls.—		
Rye Flour,	112 brls.—		
Howard street Flour,	.. 7,927 brls.,	129 hf. brls.	
City Mills	ditto, ...1,088 "	119 "	
Family	ditto, ...133 "	— "	
Susquehanna	ditto, ... 753 "	— "	
	9,901 brls.	428 hf. brls.	

Forming a total for the week of 10,115 brls. Wheat Flour. The exports within the same time to foreign ports have amounted to 9,201 brls.; of which there were to Great Britain 5,934 brls., besides 100 do. Corn Meal—making a total to the United Kingdom since September 1 to 15th inst. inclusive, of 291,984 brls. Wheat Flour, and 79,800 do. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all denominations have fallen off very materially, but for Wheat there is not much competition, as millers have mostly withdrawn from the market, and holders appeared rather unwilling to come down with their prices to the views of shippers. There have been parcels of some 5000*a*6000 bushels Penna. red sold from store at 1.08*a*$1.10, and 8,000*a*10,000 do. Western do., received via New Orleans, at 1.05*a*$1.10, including a small portion white at $1.12 per bushel; and there have been also moderate sales of *new* to millers at 1.05*a*$1.08 for the best lots arriving. A parcel of 800 bushels Penna. Rye has sold at 70 cts., and about 3000 bushels Oats at 36a37½. There has been very little Corn afloat, and most of the transactions have been from store, including prime Penna. yellow at 63*a*65 cts., a parcel of 2000 bushels at those rates on Thursday; and 65a70 for good to prime white.—Yesterday there was more firmness, but very little could be met with, the supply appearing to have been nearly or all exhausted. The exports for the week have been 1145 bushels Corn, of which 292 only were to Great Britain.

HEMP.—There have been sales in a small way of Western Dew-rotted at 5½, and a lot of 50 bales at 5 cts. per lb., on time.

HIDES.—The transactions comprise 3,500 Laguayra and Porto Cabello, at 10¼ cts. per lb., 6 mos., for merchantable.

IRON.—We have no variation to note in Pig, and the demand continues brisk for all Baltimore descriptions, for Eastern manufacturers.

LATHS.—A cargo of 600,000 Calais sawed 1½ inch has sold at $2.25 per M.

MOLASSES.—The transactions have been chiefly by auction, and comprised 234 hhds. and 40 trcs. Porto Rico, 60 of the former at 26a29, and the residue at 30 *a*31, besides 21 hhds. Cienfuegas at 22¼ cts. per gallon, all 4 mos.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine continues at 37a38 cts. per gallon, and Tar at 2.50*a*$2.62½ per brl.

OILS.—Linseed has advanced, and including a few small sales, is held at 72 cts. per gallon. Other denominations remain about stationary.

PLASTER PARIS.—A sale was made yesterday, to close out all in first hands, at 2.87½*a*$3 per ton.

PROVISIONS.—We have no new feature to note under this head; the transactions have been only moderate and prices remain much as last week.

Beef—Is taken for ships' stores principally, but occasionally small parcels in packages of selected sizes, are exported to the West Indies. Our quotations are those of the market.

Pork.—We note the sale of 150 brls. Prime for export at $14 per brl. Mess is held at 16*a*$16.50, without much demand for it. A lot of 86 hhds., (about 76,000 lbs.) pickled Sides has sold at 9 cts. per lb., and there are some few other parcels of Western Bulk in market, but we have not heard of any other sales.

Bacon—Is only in moderate request, and prices for Western remain much as reported last week: Shoulders, 7¾a8 cts. per lb., Sides, 9½a10, the latter for prime; and Hams, 9a11, and for choice 10½a11½ cts. per lb. Few of the parcels sold have exceeded in weight 5000*a*10,000 lbs., and many of them under than over the former.

Lard.—A parcel of 116 brls. Western has sold at 9 cts. per lb., cash; and between 300 and 400 kegs at 10. City rendered is held at 11 cts. per lb.

Butter.—We note the sale of 50 kegs Western at 11a11½, and 100 do. do. at 10 cts. per lb., the latter for cash.

RICE—Is dull of sale; the trade, who are the principal purchasers, take it only as wanted for immediate use; our quotations are little more than nominal.

SEEDS.—There has been a sale of about 200 bushels good Clover, but not free of ripple, at $4.50; for prime free, we quote $4.75, sales.

SKINS.—There have been further small sales of Deer, in the hair, but of inferior quality, at 12½a14 cts. per lb.

SPIRITS.—N. E. Rum, with a limited demand, has declined to 29a30 cts., the former in old brls. Whiskey has further given way, and we cannot quote brls. over 24a26 cts. per gallon, at the former, among other transactions, 150 brls. Western, received via New Orleans, sold on Wednesday and Thursday.

SUGARS.—There has been considerable activity in this market for the season, when we bear in mind that the weather, until within the last day or two, has been intemperately warm, and that many of our business men are absent from the city; but most of the transactions were at auction, and at no improvement in prices. On Tuesday 166 hhds. 29 trcs. and 155 brls. Cuba Muscovado, cargo of brig Eleanor, sold: the hhds. at 6a$6.50, trcs. at $5.65, and brls. 5.75a$6.50 per 100 lbs.; and 101 hhds. and 36 brls. Porto Rico, cargo of brig Mary Perkins, at 6.20a$7.05:—and on Thursday, 217 hhds. and 20 brls. Porto Rico, cargo of brig Gen. Lincoln, the hhds. at 5.80a$6.20, and brls. $6.45; and of 205 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of brig Emma, put up, 30 sold at 6.10a$6.30, all 4 mos.—175 hhds. withdrawn

TOBACCO.—The general market is without any renewed activity, and common sorts of Maryland in particular are in very moderate request; although prices are firm and probably for the better lots of that grade some advance has been or might be realized, as $2.75 have been refused for 200 hhds., for which at no time previous could over $2.50 be obtained: we therefore quote, for common to good common, 2.50a$3 per 100 lbs. There have been a few hhds. also of Upper Country sold at 10a$20, but the article being altogether *fancy*, is no criterion for the general market. We have no sales of Ohio to report. The inspections this week have been as follow: Of Maryland, 427 hhds.; Ohio, 521 and Kentucky 42—total, 990 hhds. And there have been exported within the same time, 661 hhds. and 30 do. Virginia stems, both to Bremen—making a total of Maryland and Ohio, since Jan. 1, as follows:

To Bremen, ... *hhds.*	10,087
" Rotterdam, ...	3,373
" Havre, ...	1,144
" Antwerp, ...	1,690
" Amsterdam, ...	3,877
" Emden, ...	235
" England, ...	58

Stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared 15th inst., 26,453 hhds.

WOOL.—The market has been quiet, not a transaction worthy of notice having come to our knowledge, and very little has arrived.

FREIGHTS—Have undergone very little alteration in rates since our last weekly report, and may be quoted 3s. 6d. and 4s. per brl. for Flour to Liverpool and London, and 10d. and 12d. for Grain. To Holland there is a slight improvement for Tobacco, 28s. having been offered. Coastwise are without variation.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the yards last Monday amounted to 690 head, (a large portion of which was stock,) the sales from which for this market numbered only 360; of the residue, 240 were driven to Philadelphia and 90 remained on drovers' hands. Prices ranged from 2 to $3.50, gross, equivalent to 4a$6.75 per 100 lbs., net. The market for Live Hogs is better, and from their scarcity prices have advanced to 6.25a$6.50 per 100 lbs.

EXCHANGE.—The rates are about as last week, but since the departure of the steamer, Sterling is rather lower: we quote, to include both Foreign and Domestic, as follow:

Bills on £ ster'g 60 days,	5½a6	per ct. prem	
——— Paris		5f.35 *a*	5f.37½
——— Hamburg		35½ *a*	36
——— Bremen		75 *a*	—
——— Holland		39 *a*	—
Sight Bills on Boston	para¼	pr. ct.	dis.
——— New York City ..	para¼	do.	do.
——— Philadelphia	para¼	do.	do.
——— Richmond, Va. ...	—*a*	do.	dis.
——— Charleston, S. C.	.1 *a*—	do.	do.
——— Mobile	⅝a1	do.	do.
——— New Orleans	¾*a* ½	do.	prem.
——— Louisville	1½*a*—	do.	dis.
——— St. Louis	1 *a*—	do.	do.
——— Cincinnati	1 *a*—	do.	do.
Treasury Notes, 6 per cents	6¼a6½	do.	prem.
Mexican Dollars	para	do.	do.
Spanish do.	1 *a*—	do.	do.
American Gold	para—	do.	do.
Doubloons, Royal	15 85 *a*	16 —	
Do. Patriot	15 56 *a*	15 65	

THE MARKETS.

For abstracts of the Markets generally, see next page: the following presents the only new features during three days subsequent to those dates:—

At *Boston:* Flour was a little firmer, $6 being the general asking price for Genesee.—Very little doing in Corn, 70a75 cts. being the rates for Southern.—Linseed Oil had further improved, 5000 gallons English having sold at 70 cts., 6 mos.—A small lot of yellow box Sugar sold at 8 cts., 6 mos.

At *New York:* Pearl Ashes had advanced to $6, but Pots remained steady, the receipts of both sorts falling considerably short of previous years.—Prime Beeswax had sold at 25 cts., cash.—Brazil Coffee was in good demand for the better qualities, but prices steady: stock about 19,000 bags.—Cotton market continued quiet, but the tendency rather in favor of buyers.—Refined Camphor had rather improved, sales at 30a31 cts., 6 mos.—Western Flour was selling at 5.50*a*$5.75 for Michigan and Ohio, and Genesee at $6 per brl. Very little doing in Southern.—Grain remained without any particular variation; Corn had been up a little, but settled down again.—Hay was selling at 47 cts. per 100 lbs.—Parcels, to the amount of 24,000 Hides, comprising Maranham, Orinoco, Matamoras and Rio Grande, had sold on private terms.—American Hemp was in better request.—Missouri Lead was 12½ cts. lower.—Good Molasses was in demand and market firm.—Spirits Turpentine, with considerable arrivals, had become less firm.—American Linseed Oil was rather higher, the closing sales at 68 cts., cash.—Provisions of all descriptions were extremely dull, and prices for Ohio Pork could with difficulty be quoted.—New Ohio Clover Seed had sold at 6¾a7 cts., but at close the market was quiet.—Domestic Whiskey in better request, and selling in brls. at 21a23 cts.—Sugar market inactive.

At *Philadelphia:* The state of the market on Thursday, as we learn from the Patriot, was as follows:—Flour, 2000 brls. fresh ground Pennsa. were sold yesterday afternoon and this morning at 5.50*a*$5.62½, and a good brand at $5.75; a lot of Western at $5.25, and 500 brls. at 5.37*a*$5.50. No sales of Rye Flour. Sales of Corn Meal at 3.25*a*$3.50 per brl. Wheat, 3000 bushels prime red sold at 115 *a*120 cts. Corn advanced—sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 71 to 75 cts.; and Western at 70 cts. A cargo of North River Oats sold at 45 cts. Cotton is in moderate demand at fair prices. Provisions quiet. Not much done in Groceries. We hear of a sale of Whiskey at 25 cts. per gallon in brls.

At *New Orleans:* Cotton market steady.—Flour had declined to 5.25*a*$5.50 per brl., and the best white and yellow Corn selling at 65a70 cts. per bushel, for large and small parcels.—Provisions dull; and Hemp 80*a*$85 per ton, the latter for superior.

Domestic Exports from the port of Baltimore.—We stated, in the Commercial Journal of the 5th ult., that if the Exports of Domestic Produce reached $1,000,000 for the month of June, the total amount for the quarter would exceed *three millions of Dollars*—the following is the quarter's amount:

Exported in April, ...	$1,109,778
" " May, ...	1,436,007
" " June, ...	1,002,897
Export for 2d quarter in 1847, ...	$3,549,182
Same time in 1846, ...	1,600,595
Same time in 1845, ...	1,450,327
Same time in 1844	1,289,156
Same time in 1843, ...	1,260,093
Same time in 1842, ...	1,093,389

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Important Decision.—We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, this morning, the report from the Commitee apppinted on the subject of the extension of the road to the Ohio river, under the law of the last Virginia Legislature, was made by Mr. T. P. Scott, the Chairman. It is a very elaborate document, and enters fully into an examination of all the points of the case—states that the committee has had a full and free interchange of opinion with the committees appointed by the citizens and the city of Wheeling on the subject—and recommends that the law be accepted, with the provisions and agreements entered into by Wheeling, and which it was authorized to make by the law itself.

The Report and proposals of the Committee were approved by the Board, by a vote of 17 to 5; and a resolution adopted calling a general meeting of the stockholders for the 25th of August next, to decide upon accepting the law and the agreement entered into under it. If the stockholders decide to accept, as it is supposed they will, the work of extending the road to Wheeling will be entered upon with all possible despatch.—*Patriot of yesterday.*

Semaphoric Signals and Dictionary.—We have on a former occasion referred to the very valuable services which these Signals and Telegraphic Dictionary are calculated to aid Commerce, wherever they are generally adopted; but we could not at the time be as explanatory as we wished, for the want of the signals by which to illustrate the principle; in another place in this paper that illustration is now supplied, and we refer to it, and would remark, that on the hoisting of *any* Signal embraced within the code, if the officer, or any other person, has the Dictionary before him to refer to, he can as well understand it as he can the examples selected in the Advertisement in this paper. We are pleased to learn that the demand for Signals and the Book is daily increasing.

An indispensable appendage to a Traveler.—We happen to know something, probably more than some others, of the value of the Hand Book described below, which we have copied from the American. In a recent jaunt of over 1200 miles Eastwardly, mostly by steam, in vessels and rail-road cars, we found Mr. *Disturnell's* Book *true to the figure*, as well in the distances from one place to another as in the time of leaving and the various fares:*

Travellers who are about to make excursions in the Middle, Northern or Eastern States, will find in the new edition of DISTURNELL'S *Railroad and Steamboat Book* a fund of valuable information respecting the routes of travel, modes of conveyance, distances, fares, and numerous other matters desirable to be known. It is made up with great care and accuracy, and will be found very useful: it has also a map which alone is worth the price of the book. The agent of the publisher in Baltimore is Mr. F. Lucas, Jr.

*Our friend DISTURNELL has omitted the railroad from Concord (in N. H.) to Franklin—a distance of 16 miles—which has been in operation since early in January last; an important route too for this season, as it passes through most beautiful scenery, connecting with several factories, and reaches within 10 miles of the celebrated Cotton Mills at Meredith Bridge, on the outlet of lake Winnipisiogie: and it is also the nearest and the high road for travel from the South to the White Mountains.

A new Biscuit and Cracker Bakery.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Baltimore Company," which will be found in another place in this paper; by which it will be perceived that another Bakery, for baking the various kinds of Hard Bread, has been recently established in this city. The daily papers have already reported favorably of thequality of the article.

Spurious Notes.—We saw on Tuesday two one dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore which had been altered to tens, and so ingeniously was it done as to require close scrutiny to detect the fraud. The notes of the denomination of one and two dollars issued by the Bank are in the form of certificates of deposite, and all those of a higher denomination are in the usual form of bank notes. A recollection of this fact will be sufficient to detect the imposition. From the circumstance of two notes of this false character being offered at the Bank yesterday, it is inferred that a number are in circulation.—*Amer.*

TRADE OF THE LAKES.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser contains the detail and amount of business done in the way of Imports and Exports, at and from that port, on the Erie Canal, from the opening of navigation until the end of June in 1847 and 1846—from which we make the following abstract:—

1847—Lake open April 11.		1846—Lake open April 2.	
Flour, ... *brls.*	949,015	Flour, ... *brls.*	544,427
Pork, ...	26,975	Pork, ...	43,903
Beef, ...	9,254	Beef, ...	81,223
Ashes, ...	7,748	Ashes, ...	15,173
Wheat, .. *bush.*	2,670,463	Wheat, ... *bush.*	824,695
Corn, ...	824,279	Corn, ...	443,358
Oats, ...	89,344	Oats, ...	128,149

The receipts of the articles of Wheat and Flour have been very great: compared with the receipts of last year, they show a great increase:—

1847, Flour, 949,015 brls.		Wheat, 2,670,463 bush.	
1846, " 544,427 "		" 824,695 "	
Increase, ...	404,588		1,845,768

Reducing the Flour to Wheat, the receipts for the two years, so far show—

1847, ... Wheat,	7,415,588 bush.
1846, ... "	3,446,830 "
Excess, ... *bush.*	3,868,798

The shipments by canal for the seasons of 1847 and 1846, so far, have been—

1847—Canal open May 1.		1846—Canal open May 16.	
Flour, ... *brls.*	920,471	Flour, ... *brls.*	563,312
Pork, ...	26,507	Pork, ...	41,245
Beef, ...	11,697	Beef, ...	23,953
Ashes, ...	7,136	Ashes, ...	15,916
Wheat, . *bush.*	2,224,247	Wheat, .. *bush.*	796,300
Corn, ...	987,035	Corn, ...	421,457

The tolls received at Buffalo, so far, are—

For 1847, ...	$494,013
For 1846, ...	289,167
Increase, ...	$204,846

The receipts for tolls at Buffalo are now within $269,000 of the entire receipts of last year; and with the exception of the years 1843 and 1844, are larger than the entire receipts of any previous year. The receipts this year at Buffalo bid fair to exceed one million of dollars.

CANALS OF NEW YORK.

Flour and Grain.—The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide water during the fourth week in June, in the years 1846 and 1847, is as follows:

	Flour, *brls.*	Wheat, *bush.*	Corn, *bush.*	Barley, *bush.*
1847	234,825	438,004	452,464	11,265
1846	128,644	33,229	65,443	42,773
Increase,	106,181	404,775	387,021	dec. 31,508

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, is as follows:—

1847	1,360,058	1,561,058	2,298,712	211,792
1846	976,164	318,595	483,406	137,767
Increase ..	383,894	1,242,463	1,815,306	74,025

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an excess equal to 632,386 brls. of Flour.

The receipts of Corn thus far exceed by 688,563 bushels the entire receipts of 1846.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, during the years 1845, (77 days,) 1846, (76 days,) and 1847, (61 days):—

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Canal open	April 15	April 16	May 1.
Flour	688,561	976,164	1,360,058
Wheat	146,755	318,595	1,561,058
Corn	8,686	483,406	2,298,712
Barley	26,090	137,767	211,792
Beef	23,159	33,705	15,728
Pork	28,526	48,484	30,398
Ashes	39,235	29,247	13,678
Butter	1,556,600	1,963,200	1,757,171
Lard	1,659,800	2,375,900	2,089,041
Cheese	1,899,700	2,392,700	2,836,888
Wool	1,031,700	795,566	440,100
Bacon	489,500	996,400	1,321,130

Canal Tolls.—The amount received for tolls on all the New York State Canals during the fourth week in June, is $141,427.50

Same period in 1846 ..... 89,564.30

Increase $51,863.20

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to June 30, inclusive, (61 days,) is $1,304,320.74

Same period in 1846, (76 days,) 948,675.37

Increase $355,645.37

The following table shows the amount received for tolls during the fourth week in June, from the years 1840 to 1847, inclusive; and also the aggregate amount received from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, during the same years:—

	Fourth week in June.	Total to June 30.
1840	$48,102.56	$555,151.19
1841	65,732.32	699,504.97
1842	53,244.18	593,699.83
1843	64,644.14	612,896.01
1844	63,666.33	877,879.45
1845	63,863.23	862,787.18
1846	89,564.30	948,675.37
1847	141,427.50	1,304,320.74

—*Albany Jour.*

Insurance Case.—The United States Circuit Court in New York has recently had before it a case of considerable interest to ship-owners and insurers. The suit was brought by the owners of the whaler Joseph Meigs, of Mattapoisett, against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, to recover the amount insured on that vessel—she having returned from her voyage, anchored in the harbor within a mile and a half of the docks, and having been burnt while in that position. The defence was, that the risk had expired, and the voyage was concluded, by the fact of anchoring in port; but under the ruling of the Court on the law respecting mooring and anchorage, the jury found for the plaintiffs, in the sum of $10,500, and costs.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

The following articles, in relation to the Grain Crops in the Western country, we copy from the Cincinnati Exchange Reporter, and would remark that they are of much the same character as accounts from all the other grain-growing states:

From the Cincinnati Reporter of June 30.

The Crops.—In relation to Wheat we never knew the individual and newspaper statements so positively contradictory as this season. We have conversed with persons who have visited the same section of country, in this vicinity, who make entirely opposite statements—both parties intelligent, and both we doubt not, aiming to tell us the truth. There is no doubt of there being a light crop of straw in many sections of the West. It is in many places both short and thin upon the ground, but the heads—there's the cheat—and those who prophecy a light crop say that there is this season a great deal of "*cheat*," but a majority represent the heads as unusually large and filled to the tip with plump and perfect kernels. With all nature in our favor since the frost left the ground, and the numerous opposite statements, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that those who operate the coming season in the belief of less than an average crop, mistake their course. Yet our country could not another year supply so large a demand as has existed during the past season. Both Wheat and Corn had been accumulating in the granaries for two or three seasons, the farmers being disposed to await an improvement in prices, which they have for several months realized, and have nearly emptied their garners. The sales of the next, therefore, must almost wholly depend upon the crops of the current season. In relation to Corn, however, the testimony increases, and is all one-sided in favor of a greatly increased crop. The number of acres are immensely increased, and the season is more than ordinarily propitious for a large yield. Oats also look well—very well. Potatoes also promise an abundant remuneration for the toils of the farmer, and the same is true of all the vegetable products of the country. Hay looks well. The crop, as far as we can learn, is likely to be generally good as to quality, and a full average in quantity. Thus far, also, the products of the dairy are large.

From the same of July 7.

The accounts in relation to Wheat from sections of the country where they have heretofore been good, so continue, and where they have been otherwise they continue to improve. The causes of this we have repeatedly noted—an unusually long head, well filled with plump kernels. We have heard nearly the last we are to hear this season in relation to a "short crop." It is true, in some sections, it is to some extent short; but in others it is unusually fine, and every where good as to quality. The number of acres sown, it is now confessed, was never so great. All other crops, as we have continually stated, are generally very promising. Fruits are the only exceptions, of which the crop in the West, we have every reason to believe, will be moderate.

"OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS."

We have on a previous occasion (June 26,) published an article from the *London Times* on the subject of "*the Mexican War*," as that paper termed it; and here follows another article from the same paper. The features of our hostile republican neighbors, especially as contrasted with their monarchic ancestors, are so very graphically drawn, that it places the victorious party, conspicuous as it appears in the foreground, in rather an humiliating position, when the reflection occurs that it has had to contend with *such* a foe. The closing remarks of the Editor are not unworthy of serious attention; and the spirit in which they were dictated toward our countrymen, appears to have been a kind one.

The Mexican War.—The conquest of Mexico is a familiar story, even to our childhood. The city of gold, of idols, and of human hecatombs, the reckless Cortes, the unfortunate Montezuma, and a rich and populous empire overthrown by a handful of foreign adventurers, excite by turns the wonder, the admiration, the sympathy, and the ambition of our nature. It will sometimes occur. "Would that we had lived in those days! How did the world receive the successive reports of those incredible events?" We can scarcely expand our minds to the breadth of expectation which the discovery and the conquest of a new world must have universally raised. Perhaps, however, many who have indulged in these reflections are entirely unaware that after three centuries that history, to a wonderful coincidence, is acted over again. At this moment the very path of Cortes is trodden by men who, if they present some strange contrasts, are not less heroic, not less confident in the infallible fortune of their cause, than the famed *Conquestador*. The flag of republicanism supplies the place of the cross, whose reign the Spanish cavalries chose to believe themselves divinely commissioned to enlarge. The prevailing destiny of the Union is an article of faith across the Atlantic, and one for which many a citizen would rejoice to be a martyr. Such is the spirit and such are the men who are making their way with only a shadow of opposition from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Such is the enterprise of which every three or four days now bring us fresh tidings.

Hitherto the Mexicans have represented rather the ancient natives of their country than the conquerors from whom they are really descended. On their side it has been all defiance, obstinacy, and rashness. The notes of preparation have been loud, and the threats sanguinary. At the moment when these promises should be realised the bubble seems to burst. After the stand at Monterey there has scarcely been anywhere a resistance worthy of an independent nation. The impregnable St. Juan d'Ulloa was no sooner known to be invested than tidings of its capture arrived. Even where courage was not wanting, Mexico could not give it the means of resistance. Since that, every fresh occasion has proved both the incapacity of the State and the degeneracy of its chiefs. The battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have proved, that whatever the numbers, there is not the strength nor the *morale* in the Mexican Republic to maintain an effectual war of defence. City after city—Tampico, Tuspan, Matamoras, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and last of all Jalapa—are in the quiet occupation of the enemy.

As for the Mexicans, one is almost tempted to ask by what accident of birth or circumstances they exhibit so grotesque a character in so serious a drama. Last year they were standing out for empire and for honor. This year they fight for nationality and independence. But how are they now meeting an occasion which usually brings out all the powers and all the virtues of man? Pomposity and weakness, truculence and cowardice, are the chief varieties of the scene. Armies disappear with a suddenness and completeness which make it doubtful whether they ever existed, except in the bombast of manifestos.—The Commander-in-Chief is a man whose only power seems to be that of raising expectations which he is the last to fulfil. Himself a deceiver, he is deceived in return. The State which chose him for lack of a better does not really trust him. While the war rages in the frontiers and shores, and penetrates into the provinces, over the outer circle of those vast natural barriers that surround the capital, that city is divided, harrassed, and weakened by civil strife.—Battles and revolutions, the presence of an invading army, and the conflict of domestic factions, are too much for any nation. Mexico bids fair to exhibit one of those tremendous catastrophes which stand out horribly distinct in the annals of human calamity.—Santa Ana and his colleagues are not men to be deterred by any consideration of social consequences. His present object seems akin to that of the desperado who blows up his stronghold as the assailants enter. He wishes to involve the conqueror and the conquered in a common ruin. The proclamation of a guerilla warfare, giving authority to every score of ruffians to concert their own plans, to make their own attacks, to compel the co-operation of the unwilling, to murder all the Americans they can find, of whatever age or condition, is the act of one who gives up honorable war, and would efface or eclipse the memory of his failures by a mutual and universal massacre. It is impossible to say how the plan of a guerilla warfare will work; but Santa Ana is still near enough to his antagonist to cause him serious annoyance on his road to the capital.

There, as we are credibly informed, has just occurred one of those acts of absurdity which can give an air of ludicrous to the most gloomy conjuncture. The Mexican Congress has been gravely discussing whether it should now accept the mediation of the British government proffered many months since, and then contemptuously declined. They who thought the matter could be so easily re-opened realise as little the meaning of mediation as they appear to do the meaning of war. This proposal was gravely discussed, and stoutly declined, not as being useless, but an attempt upon the sacred liberties of the Republic!

The prospects of the Americans are not without their gloom, both far and near. As they approach the capital, their army melts away. War, even with Mexicans, takes its quota. Garrisons and communications make heavy draughts. The summer must now begin to tell. Though the advancing columns have now passed the *tierra caliente*, where the *vomito* is an annual scourge, and is now in the *tierra templada* among snow capped mountains and elevated plains, yet the reinforcements have to encounter all the perils of a summer's march through a tropical climate. Meanwhile a more serious cause is draining the army at a crisis when it most wants men.—The volunteers are returning, as their period of service expires. As in the ancient wars between England and Scotland, victory appears to be more dangerous than defeat. In those good old days of amateur warfare, no sooner did the licensed marauder touch the spoil, than he sought occasion to return and enjoy it by his own fireside. In this way the largest armies and the most successful expeditions would suddenly melt away, and prizes do more harm than panic. Whether it be of glory or of spoil, the American volunteers are, it appears, soon satiated.—This is no pleasant circumstance for a general plunging into the heart of a bitterly hostile country. But grant that he arrives at Mexico. That is only the beginning of troubles. What is he to do with his conquest? How is he to render so light, so fickle, and disorderly a people, faithful either as tributaries, or allies, or even as brethren and members of the Union?—*London Times.*

IMPORTATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool via New York—Bark Paoli.
Salt 1860 sacks, sovereigns 1500, J Welsh.

Rio Janeiro—Port. bark Senhora do Rosario.
Coffee 3700 bags, order.

Pernambuco—Brig Kent.
Sugar 170 brls 570 bags, T Wilson & Co; 900 bags 3 brls, mdze 1 bx, order.

San Blas—Sch. A. A. Pendergast.
Cocoa nuts 88,000, sarsaparilla 175 lbs, cocoa 14 bags, cotton 9 bales, tortoise shell 3 brls, plantains a lot, Dallam & Carroll.

Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Brig Columbia.
Hides 2005, coffee 485 bags, cocoa nuts 200, P J Caduc; hides 1504, coffee 34 bags, F W Brune & Sons; 40 do, J N Wilson; 190 do, order.

St. Ann's Bay, (Jam.)—Sch. Thos. Hooper.
Pimento 130 bags, coffee 5 brls, wool 5 bags, fustic 13 tons, old copper, iron, &c, several lots, W Mason & Son.

Trinidad, (Cuba)—Brig Virginia.
Molasses 178 hhds 35 trcs 17 brls, Johnson & Travers.

Guayanilla, (P. R.)—Brig Gen. Lincoln.
Sugar 217 hhds 20 brls, molasses 60 hhds, F W Brune & Sons.

Mayaguez, (P. R.)—Brig Emma.
Sugar 28 hhds 1 trc, W Howell & Son; 116 hhds do, F W Brune & Sons.

Mayaguez, (P. R.)—Sch. United States.
Sugar 193 hhds, molasses 50 do, Kirkland, Chase & Co.

COASTWISE.

Boston—Brig Boston.
Wine 35 qr csks, rum 20 brls, J F Strohm & Co; dates 50 frails, Rose, Merrill & Co; mdze 1000 pkgs, sundry persons.

New York—Sch. Sarah Ann Roe.
Tin 120 bxs, sheet lead 5 rolls, iron 400 bdls, E Pratt & Bro; soap 24 hf bxs, C F Pitt; mdze 4 cases, Fisher, Miller & Co; 30 bales, A Turnbull & Co; 594 pkgs, sundry persons.

New York—Sch. Emily Johnson.
Mdze 10 cases, Fisher, Miller & Co; oil 20 bskts, J F Strohm & Co; wine 3 cases, J C Yates; hay 100 bdls, S Fenby & Bro; tea 40 pkgs, cheese 50 bxs, iron 620 bars, mdze 304 pkgs, order.

Philadelphia—Sch. Hero.
Molasses 20 hhds, Walters & Harvey; hides 200, demijohns 298, J W Brown and others.

New Orleans—Brig Union.
Whiskey 100 brls, wheat 1300 sacks, Osborn & Whitridge; whiskey 150 brls, J Girvin; 93 do, R H Pleasants; cotton 30 bales, J Gordan & Co; 2 do, Butts, Pickrell & Co.

*New Orleans—Brig Chief.