CIRCULAR

To the holders of Indiana Bonds in the U. S., relative to the Indiana debt.

NEW YORK, July 14th, 1846.

SIR:—Having acted in behalf of a large body of the holders of Indiana bonds, in Europe, under the direction of a committee in London, whose names appear to the resolutions hereto appended, in a negotiation with the State authorities for the payment of the bonds held by them and a law having been passed by the legislature making provisions for the payment of the public debt of the State, on the principles therein expressed, and which has received the assent of the parties in London to whom it has been submitted, at their request I address the holders of bonds in the United States, and invite their co-operation in the steps necessary to be taken to secure the benefit of the law in question.

The design of the law is to secure the payment of the entire amount of the principal and interest of the bonds of the State now outstanding. This result is provided for to the extent of one half, by means of revenue to be derived from taxation, and for the other half by means of the property and revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and which are to be vested in trust for that purpose. The law, as at first introduced by the committee of the legislature, provided for the payment of two and a half per cent. interest on the entire amount of the principal of the bonds from taxation, and the other half out of the revenues of the Canal, and the first section of the bill was framed with this view. In the subsequent action upon it by the legislature, it was so amended as to reserve to the State the right of dividing the *principal* of the debt, and transferring one half of it also to the Canal. It seems to be conceded that the debt will be adjusted agreeably to this provision of the bill, and that the first issue of the new stock should be in conformity with it, in order to simplify the plan, and avoid the unnecessary expense and inconvenience which would be involved in rendering it necessary to make two separate issues of stock materially different in form. The London committee, in their resolutions, have recognized and assented to this principle of the bill, and I have therefore assumed it as a basis of the present exposition.

January 1, 1847. Principal of Debt,	$11,090,900
Interest from 1st January, 1841, to 1st Jan., 1847, six years, at 5 per cent., is	3,327,000
1st Jan., 1847. Total debt,	$14,417,000

As follows:

One half of it is to be provided by taxation, viz:

One half principal,	$5,545,000
One half the interest,	1,664,500
	$7,208,500

Separate certificates of stock will be issued for the principal and interest above stated.

Certificates given for the principal will bear interest at five per cent. per annum from and after 1st Jan., 1847, of which four per cent. per annum will be paid, up to 1st Jan., 1853, at which last date the remaining one per cent. will be funded in certificates, then to be given for it, and thereafter full interest will be paid on the principal. Certificates given for the back interest and for the *deficiency for interest*, will bear interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. from and after 1st January, 1853.

The other half is to be transferred to, and charged upon, the Wabash and Erie Canal, that is to say:

One half of principal,	$5,545,000
One half of interest,	1,664,500
	$7,208,500

Separate certificates of Canal stock will be issued for the principal and interest above stated.

The certificates for principal, bearing five per cent. interest, from and after 1st January, 1847, and the certificates issued for the interest, and denominared "Special Stock," to draw interest at the rate of five per cent. from and after 1st January, 1853. Deficiencies of interest accruing between 1st January, 1847, and 1st January, 1853, (in consequence of the revenue of the canal not being sufficient to cover the full amount,) will be funded also at the latter date in stock, bearing five per cent. interest.

For the payment of this entire sum, ($7,208,500,) principal and interest, the Wabash and Erie Canal, together with its lands and revenues, are to be vested in three trustees, two of whom are to be appointed by the subscribers to the advance for completing the Canal, and one by the State. The majority of the trustees govern.

The Wabash and Erie Canal extends from Toledo to the head of Lake Erie, in the State of Ohio, southwesterly through the State of Indiana, to Evansville, on the Ohio river, and will be (when finished throughout its entire length) four hundred and fifty-eight and three-eighths miles in length, of which eighty-four miles of the eastern end are in the State of Ohio, and the residue, being three hundred and seventy-four and three-eighths miles, is in the State of Indiana, and the property of the State, to be vested as above.

It is *now* finished *and in operation* from Toledo to Covington, in Fountain county, Indiana, two hundred and fifty-eight miles, of which one hundred and seventy-four belong to the State of Indiana.

There remain two hundred miles to be finished from Covington to Evansville, on the Ohio river on which part about $1,200,000 have been expended by the State, and considerable portions of which are finished. It will cost, according to the estimate made by Jesse L. Williams, R. A. Fauntleroy and W. J Ball, Engineers of established reputation, the further sum of $2,010,000 to finish the entire Canal.

To cover this amount, the State is to transfer to the trustees certain lands and property which have been heretofore donated by Congress to the State for that purpose, that is to say, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres of land lying adjoining to, and in the neighborhood of, the Canal, and of which the largest portion has been selected with the utmost pains, under the personal supervision of Gov. Whitcomb. There is a balance due the State on contracts for lands sold east of Tippecanoe (and for the payment of which the land itself is held) outstanding to the amount of $244,711, bearing six per cent. interest, and on which the purchasers are entitled to a further credit, if they desire it, of five years from 1847, on paying the interest *annually, in advance.*

The value of the above property, viz: the lands and contracts, is carefully estimated, at this time, at $2,408,998. The completion of the Canal will give additional value to all the land remaining on hand; and it is necessary to *finish* the canal to make *it* fully available, as a source of revenue.

There are two modes proposed to finish the Canal The first is by cash means alone. The second by a cash advance equal to one third or one half of the estimated cost, using the revenues of the canal and the proceeds of the lands or the lands themselves, for the balance. The latter mode is proposed and expected to be adopted.

It is not doubted that contracts for the work may be made, payable partly in cash and partly in land, at its fair appraised value. The money to be advanced as the work progresses, and the land to be conveyed to the contractors when the work is finished. An experienced and responsible contractor proposes to take the contract for the completion of the entire Canal from Covington to Evansville, within the four years limited by the act, at the estimated cost, with a cash advance of $600,000, to be paid one third the first, one third the second, and one sixth each of the last years: and to rely on the tolls of the Canal, and the proceeds of the lands for the entire balance.

The Canal is required to be finished within four years from the time the act takes effect. The net revenues of the Canal during that period of five years (1817 to 1851 inclusive,) will amount to $933,700, as estimated by Messrs. Williams, Fauntleroy and Ball, which added to the proposed cash advance, it is perceived will make about $1,733,000, leaving about $510,000, (after paying the interest annually on the cash advance as provided for by the law at six per cent.,) to be realized from the lands, and the debts now due for land, during the period of construction, in order to cover the whole cost. * * *

[Here follows an explanation of the subscription required from the Bondholders to finish the Wabash canal.]

If the act takes effect by the filling up of the subscription, the bondholders will then receive from the State 2 per cent. per annum on the entire *principal* of their bonds, *or* 4 per cent. on one half, to be paid by taxation, commencing the half-yearly payments on the 1st July, 1847, up to January, 1853, and thereafter two and a half per cent. on the whole, or 5 per cent. on half, besides the annual dividends from the revenue of the Canal as above stated.

The revenues of the Canal, by the terms of the law, [from and after the 1st January, 1847,] are to be applied —*first*, to the payment of the interest of the money advanced to finish it—*second*, to the payment [as far as they will go] of the interest falling due after January, 1847, upon the bonds held by the subscribers to the advance—*third*, to the payment in full of the back interest charged upon the canal, accruing prior to first January, 1847, and for which the parties hold "Special Stock," with 5 per cent. interest thereon, as above specified, first paying the Special Stock held by the subscribers.

It is perceived that the back interest and deficiencies of interest on the State's half of the principal, is to be funded in stock, bearing two and a half per cent. interest *from and after* 1st *January* 1853.

The reduced rate at which this portion of the arrears of interest is to be funded, was found to be indispensable, in order to bring the amount of interest to be paid annually on the public debt, from and after January, 1853, within the ability and resources of the State. To provide for the liabilities of the State upon this basis, a law was passed by the last legislature fixing the *State tax* at two and a half mills on the dollar, [or twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars,] besides a poll tax of seventy-five cents. The mill tax is calculated to operate upon a fair and actual valuation of the entire property of the State, real and personal, and the entire proceeds will be required, together with the proceeds of the poll tax, to enable the State to meet its obligations according to the provisions of the bill, as above set forth. The State expenses are restricted, for a period of fifteen years, [up to 1860 inclusive,] to a very small annual sum.

The tax required to provide for the first semi-annual payment [1st July, 1847] is now being assessed, and will be collected the ensuing fall and winter. If from any cause there should be a deficiency in the current revenues of the State, whereby they should at any time be unable to meet the interest [4 per cent] between January, 1847, and January, 1853, such deficiency is provided to be paid at the latter date, in cash, with six per cent. interest added from the time it should have been paid. Such contingency it is believed, could only happen from one of two causes, viz: *first*, from an unexpected and unequal reduction in the assessed value of property in some counties of the State, and which might require legislative action to correct it; or, *second*, from the unexpected payment in any one year, of a larger portion of the revenue in State Scrip now outstanding, than is estimated by the Auditor of State, in which event the deficiency would fall upon, and be made up by, the revenues of the succeeding years.

The amount of State Scrip outstanding, and receivable on the face of it for taxes, and for which no other provision is made or can be made for its payment, is $638,435, which is expected to be absorbed entirely out of State revenues, between 1847 and 1853, and allowance for which had to be made, and therefore the State could only provide for the payment of 4 per cent. interest on the one half, as above.

It is proper to add, that if the subscription be not made by the 1st January, 1847; and 10 per cent. paid into the hands of the trustees; the law will expire, and the bondholders will be left as if it had not been passed, with the exception of the effect to be produced by the rejection of the measure, which it is presumed the American bondholders will fully understand. I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of siding to fill up the subscription, and thereby encourage and strengthen the State in her efforts to redeem her credit. If the plan be adopted it is confidently believed that the entire amount of principal and interest of the bonds will be abundantly secured and ultimately paid.

CHARLES BUTLER.

From the New Albany Democrat, Aug. 27.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Floyd county held a large and enthusiastic meeting in this city on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing the gratification of the Democracy at the glorious victory they achieved in the re-election of James Whitcomb, Governor, and Paris C. Dunning, Lieut. Governor. The meeting was organized by selecting

THOMAS L. SMITH, Esq., President; CHARLES SCHOLL, WM. HARDIA, WM. T. BOSLEY, G. H NIELD, and WM. KIRKWOOD, vice presidents; *Hugh McKay, Abraham Lafollet,* and *Daniel Hipple,* secretaries.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. Pilcher, of Kentucky, and A. P. Willard, Esq., of this city. An excellent band of music was in attendance, and enlivened the meeting with a number of spirit-stirring airs.

The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting sincerely rejoice in the re-election of their present able and patriotic Governor, James Whitcomb, and in the election of Paris C. Dunning, the democratic candidate, to the office of Lieut. Governor of the State, believing them to be men well-fitted, who will not fail to pursue the straight path of principle and duty.

Resolved, That they regard their recent victory as one of which they have just reason to be proud; achieved, as it was, while three thousand gallant citizens, three fourths of whom at least, are democrats, were absent from the State in the military service of their country, and whose departure was made the pretext and the occasion for assailing Governor Whitcomb with every species of vituperation and slander, which the most reckless disregard of truth, party rancor and personal malevolence could suggest.

Resolved, That the result has shown that the people of Indiana will sustain the man who openly and boldly adheres to his principles and takes his stand upon the issues which they present; and that respecting Gov. Whitcomb as we do, for his unfaltering adherance to democracy during his present administration, we consider his re-election the more glorious and triumphant, because all the issues made by the democratic party were broadly presented in the contest.

Resolved, That in addition to our reasons for congratulation on the result of the late State election, we have the gratification of knowing that nearly all the leading measures advocated by the democratic party, in the administration of the General Government have been carried into operation during the late session of Congress.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of our present democratic President, James K. Polk.

Resolved, That George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, has proved himself entitled to the gratitude of the democracy throughout the Union, and has most honorably sustained his hitherto high character as a statesman and patriot, in giving, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, the casting vote in the Senate of the United States against the Tariff, odious and oppressive to the people of the whole country, though supposed to be favorable to the real or imaginary interests of his native State.

Resolved, That the effective steps taken by the administration to prosecute the war against Mexico, rendered necessary by the continued and outrageous aggressions of the latter country are deserving of hearty approbation, and that our brave citizen soldiers who have gone to chastise the arrogant and presumptuous enemy deserve the thanks and gratitude of every true hearted American.

Resolved, That the democrats of this county are as firmly united and as devoted to their principles as they have ever been—that as a body they will still march shoulder to shoulder to sustain all true democrats and democratic measures.

Resolved, That the Western Democrat published in this city, has rendered efficient service under the management of its present editor, Mr. CHARLES D. HINELINE, and is cordially recommended to the confidence and support of the democracy of this county and throughout the State.

THE LATE CALEB J. MCNULTY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A corespondent of the Tribune, 'R. W.,' in a bitter and vindictive article in relation to the late C. J. McNulty, of Ohio, in which is crowded a crushing mass of misrepresentation and abuse of the dead, among other fictions, says,—"He it was who in reality nominated Polk against the wishes of the Van Buren wing of his party.' As this mis-statement affects a matter of national history, a correction of it is certainly due. The name of Mr. Polk in connection with the nomination was first suggested at Washington city by Silas Wright, to a deputation from the convention who waited upon the distinguished Senator to urge his own acceptance of the nomination; and Mr McNulty had no more idea of that selection, till after the return of that deputation from Washington, than he had that he should himself receive the nomination. The selection of Mr. Polk was Senator Wright's exclusively, and was made on the instant, without previous consultation with any man.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

MR. CALHOUN ON THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.—We are indebted to a friend for permission to publish the following just and gratifying expression of opinion as to the conduct of the British Government and the British press during the recent Oregon negotiations and discussions. It was uttered by Mr. John C. Calhoun, one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, in the presence of the writer of a letter which is now before us:—"The British Government (he said) has exhibited the greatest wisdom, judgment and magnanimity. Had there been the least false step on the other side—had the speeches in Parliament, or the articles in the public journals been of an exasperating character, we could not then have arranged matters on this side as we have done. No two men could have displayed more integrity of purpose, more forbearance, and more sagacity, than Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel."—*Liverpool Times.*

AN OLD MAXIM CONFIRMED BY EXPERIENCE.—"*The encouragement of agriculture and manufactures is an appendage of the domestic police of the States.* Exorbitant duties on imported articles tend to render other classes of the community *tributary*, in an improper degree, to the manufacturing classes. They would be attended with *inequality* between the manufacturing and non-manufacturing States."—*Federalist, p.* 173, *by* A. HAMILTON.

The Louisville Democrat pithily remarks: Daniel Webster, alluding to the remarks of the Washington Union upon the course of Mr. Haywood, says: "I confess, sir, I am ashamed of my country." We don't wonder at it. Such things ought to be reciprocal. The country has been ashamed of him for some time past.

"From 1828 my exertions have been directed to the reduction and moderation of tariffs."—*Henry Clay's letter to Dr. Bronson of Georgia.*

Army Items.

IMPORTANT MOVE OF TROOPS.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Matamoros, August 6:

"Hay's regiment cannot leave here for two or three days. This expedition is more than an ordinary ranging party. They are equipped with tents—something unusual: all the horses have to be shod, and a paymaster, I learn, goes along.

All the prominent men who are here from the United States or Texas accompany it. Look out for squalls; do not be surprised, if the water don't prevent, if you here of them having possession of Tampico, and of the mass of volunteers being shipped that way and marched from that point through the country."

FROM THE ARMY.—Lieut. Lee of the 8th Infantry, who arrived at Charleston on Friday last, direct from the army, states that General Taylor had reached Camargo, and all the regular troops, with the exception of May's Dragoons and Ridgley's Battery, numbering from 3000 to 4000 men, had reached the same point; but they would remain there only for some others to come up, when it was supposed that General Taylor would proceed at once to Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men. The impression prevailed that the enemy would give him battle at the defile between Monterey and Saltillo.

MAJOR RINGGOLD'S TROOP AT MATAMORAS.—The Matamoras Flag of the 5th instant says: 'Captain Ridgely's (late Ringgold's) flying Artillery, appeared on the Plaza, on Thursday morning last, and went brough the exercises of their drill to the admiration of an immense concourse of spectators, who had been drawn to the spot by their presence. The rapidity and precision with which they executed their manœvres were truly astonishing. With such men at the guns, what enemy can cope with them.'

FATE OF A CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—It is feared that Captain Levitt, and his friends, eleven in number, who started to California last April, have been murdered. A pary of hostile Camanches have been seen in possession of their guns and other arms, and the traders of Little River, in the Seminole country, believe them to be murdered.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—The Barre Gazette says: 'We have it from the mouth of Adjutant General Oliver, that he had a letter from the Secretary of War a few days since, notifying him that none of the Massachusetts volunteers will be called into the field.'

NAVAL.—The U. S. razee Independence was to sail from Boston on the 25th for the Pacific. She goes out fully officered and manned, and will give a good account of herself under any circumstances. No more beautiful ship exists in the service.

APPEARANCE AND DRESS OF THE MEXICANS.—Adjutant General Forsyth, writing from the army to a paper in Georgia, gives the following description of the dress of the Mexicans. We saw some thirty men with their high-crowned and broad-brimmed hats, principally bedizened with gold cords—their pants of sailor cut, tight at the waist, and buttoned from the hip to the knee, and thence to the foot flying open in large folds to keep their legs cool; some with shirts, some without covering from the waist up, and others with their shirts curiously tied on their backs, by the sleeves over the shoulders. All the children up to ten years were naked. The women's attire has often been described. I immediately remembered Kendall's and Stephens's description of its exceeding scantiness and adaptation to a hot climate. Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves and a short petticoat, with the *ribosa*, for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is their entire outfit. It startles one frequently to hear the noble Castilian rolling from lips whence appearances would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh gutturals of our aborigines. Many of them are darker than our Indians, and the African blood is plainly marked.

MALES AND FEMALES BATHING AT NEWPORT.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes thus from Newport on the subject of bathing:

I had my prejudices against the custom of both sexes bathing together, but on seeing the fun at Newport, my antipathy against the fashion was much removed. The sight is picturesque, certainly. Fancy an encampment of Indians, or rather, Gipseys, divested of the boiling pot, and you have the scene previous to immersion. You cannot tell the gentlemen from the ladies; and in fact, it is difficult to distinguish the members of your own family. The gents wear red flannel tunics, duck pants and straw hats; the ladies tunics and pantalettes of the same color, with white collars and wristbands, and straw hats also. There are as many as 150 bathing houses. You enter on one side, and go on to the beach from the other, all equipped to act the part of the sea nymphs, or aught else that seems an appropriate character. It is really very exciting to behold the fun.

DRY GOODS CHEAP IN NEW YORK.—There was a package sale of dry goods yesterday, chiefly domestic, which drew a large company, and produced spirited bidding. The prices were as good as those previously obtained by auction this season. Over two thousand packages were disposed of. Among them 1000 packages Negro cloths at 15¼a15¾c. They sold last year at 28c., and afterwards went down to 20c., and this year to 17½c. yd at private sale; 200 cases prints at 4a7c.; last year 5½a9½c. for the same qualities. Irish linens brought about 10 per cent. less than last year. Flannels 20 per cent. less. Satinetts 30 per cent. 100 cases colored cambries for linings at 4a5c.; last year 5¼a6¾c.

There was also a very large sale of French Goods, part of which were very rich. The spirit displayed at this sale disappointed the expectations which had been formed; though after all prices were lower than last year. Upon the whole the spirit of the dry goods men has exhibited itself in full energy, and the face of affairs is much brightened by the business of the day.—*New York Journal of Commerce, August* 27.

SUGAR.—A commercial computation puts the whole production of the sugar growing countries of the world, in 1844, down at 778,000 tons, of which 200,000 tons were furnished by Cuba alone. In the following year Cuba produced only 80,000 tons, but the increase from other sources was so great that the total product amounted to 769,000 tons, which was very little short of that in 1844. The consumption of sugar in the whole world is estimated at 800,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom consumes about 250,000, the rest of Europe 425,000, the United States of America 150,000, and Canada and the other British colonies 15,000. The growth of the United States does not exceed 100,000 tons, for about two-thirds of the consumption and the deficiency is supplied by maple sugar and foreign importation.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF!—A Pottsville paper gives a very startling instance of the effect of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and one which looks mightily like *practical* "free trade." It states that during the excitement these on the evening of the news of the passage of the new tariff bill, a fellow disposed to turn it to account, ran into a respectable clothing store on Centre street, and apparently out of breath, said he had been sent in great haste by two respectable citizens, whom he named, to get a suit of clothes to burn the effigy of George M. Dallas in. A handsome summer coat and pantaloons were handed him, when he disappeared and has not been heard of since! It is unnecessary to say that the shopkeeper was *burnt*, and not the clothes.

ECONOMY.—In the established Telegraphic Tariff, the prices charged are according to the number of words without regard to the length thereof. The Scientific American says that a Yankee in his communications to his wife, economises in the following manner: "Mr. Jacob Packmybluecoatwhitepantsandaccountbooksinmysmalltrunk has married Miss Sendthetrunkbythenextboatdirecttomeatnewyork."

TREASURY NOTES AND DRAFTS.—The Union of Friday night says: We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized, under the advice of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the act of July last, the issue, on this day, of treasury notes to the amount of half a million of dollars, of the denomination of $50 and $100.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—A letter from Fort Washita, July 26th, says 30 persons left Fort Smith three weeks previous, for California, and a report came in from the prairies that they had all been murdered by the Camanche Indians.

The journeymen printers of Richmond are organizing an association, to be conducted upon the odd-fellowship principle.

Monterey.

From the Matamoras Flag.

As the army of occupation has commenced its advance upon the interior of Mexico, by pursuing the Rio Grande up as high as Camargo, both by land and water, and as this will be the place where a permanent depot will be established, and from which the advancing army will leave the Rio Grande when it takes up its general march upon Monterey, it will naturally hold a conspicuous place in the estimation of the American people. Camargo is situated immediately upon the banks of the San Juan river, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande. It is a small, rudely constructed village, with some few stone buildings, many built of mud bricks dried in the sun, some constructed by driving stakes into the ground, and then plastering them with mud, and others formed of cane and plastered in like manner. The number of inhabitants will not exceed two thousand; but as the Mexican government has never thought her population worthy of enumeration, no positive statement can be made of the population of any of their towns. The late extraordinary rise of the Rio Grande has caused the San Juan to back up and litterally inundate Camargo, to the great damage of houses and other property; also to the sacrifice of several lives.

Camargo may be considered the head of navigation, as above here the bed of the river is so filled up with rocks that its navigation higher up has never been attempted. The road upon leaving Camargo and crossing the San Juan, becomes higher and less obstructed by swampy grounds, and it then becomes an important inquiry what other obstacles may present themselves in the distance between this place and Monterey, which is 210 miles. The road passes through a level country, thickly set with a small underwood, the largest timber being ebony and the musquite, neither of which grow to the height of more than 12 or 15 feet, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. So dense is this undergrowth, armies of 10,000 men each might march for half a day within a mile of each other without the vicinity of one to the other being known.

The literal meaning of *Monterey* is the *King's woods;* but to those who have been raised in a heavily timbered country, it would seem more appropriate to call it a grove of brush. It is a common saying with Texans who have travelled through the forest, that "it is so d—d thick you can't shove a bowie knife into it." And what may appear somewhat singular, every bush and shrub is armed with thorns curved in the shape of fish-hooks, and the hold they take upon the clothes and skin of travellers is not easily shaken off, as the jackets of the soldiery will testify to before they reach Monterey.

The whole distance is well watered from August until March, plenty of wood, reasonable pasture, many herds of cattle, numerous flocks of sheep and goats, now and then a small village—which all have the appearance of decay. Scattered along the road are miserable huts, singularly picturesque from their original construction, not quite equal to rail-pen stables built in the backwoods of Arkansas and Texas for scrub ponies. Yet nature, in her mighty formations, has formed some positions on this road, which, if taken advantage of by a skilful and daring enemy, would prove a second Thermopylæ to those who might have the temerity to tread these formidable passes. The American army will no doubt look ahead before entering these dangerous and shady pavilions. The mazes of the labyrinth are beautifully pictured out by meandering paths and conflicting cross-roads, leading to some farmer's hut, some watering place, or the wily lure of some Mexican bandit.

When in fifteen leagues of Monterey the village of Caiderate presents itself, enjoying the most lovely situation, standing upon a perfectly level plain, surrounded with green groves, presenting everlasting summer; the fields blessed with natural fertility. The beholder involuntarily exclaims, "Why should a Mexican toil or labor?

It is not indispensable that the army should pass through Caiderate, as there are other roads by which Monterey can be approached, but we mention this route as supplies can be obtained in Caiderate, and the direction is nearest a straight line. Immediately upon leaving this place you enter again those shady, winding pavilions, and continue in them until within sight of Monterey. Many little streams and rivulets intersect the road, and some muddy lanes, which at times become impassable, so that the army will be fortunate if able to proceed in files of six deep; but, as the near vicinity to Monterey is somewhat opened, owing to the many fields, a small digression might be made to the right, and intersect the road that comes from the mouth of *el Canon de Salinas*, it being the most open road of the two. The creek that washes the southeast side of Monterey runs between these two roads, the fields forming a border on either side. The road that leads from Caiderate, when within a mile of Monterey, has the appearance of a small village, the houses being so numerous. Passing through this seeming village, and arriving upon the bank of the creek, you have Monterey in view on the opposite side, presenting a very handsome appearance. The city is regularly laid out, the streets, avenues and squares are shaded with numerous fruit and other trees, and the houses generally exhibiting much taste and regularity in their construction. The city is well watered, and every thing about it strikes the beholder as grand and beautiful. A passing view of the city would convey the idea of a large population, but a close inspection will show its large, castle-like edifices, sometimes occupying a whole square, sheltering but the members and servants of a single family; therefore, from observation, we should not give the city a population of more than 6,000 souls, and it is doubtful whether it is even so great.

Cast the eye beyond Monterey, and the sublime presents itself in lofty upreared pyramids of adamantine stone, tinged with a crimson red, where the creeping vine cannot be found, and where the cedar and pine—children of the Alpine heights—have never dared to rear their heads—the sides and summits of these vast mountains presenting nothing to view but the bare and glistening stone; but in whose bosom lie concealed shining beds of pure silver, and sparkling beds of virgin gold.

In the midway distance rises numerous table mounds, commanding the town and all the entrances from the north-east. Upon one of these commanding positions the devoted people endeavored to raise a temple or dwelling for their bishop, but their zeal was greater than their means, and the structure remains unfinished. If the Mexicans could withstand the double-dealing havoc of an American charge, here might they plant the colors of their unfortunate country, and reap some of the laurels awarded to Leonidas, or perhaps faintly portray in miniature the dazzling chivalry of those devoted heroes who fell battling upon the ramparts of the ever-to-be-remembered Alamo.

The main road passes through the principal street of the city from north to south, and as you leave the last houses, the road begins to ascend, and passes along at the foot of many of those table mounds. The river runs upon the east side of the town, the houses extending down to its very margin. Upon the west side rise perpendicular mountains, one mile in height.

CHEATING THE LAW.—No matter how carefully a law may be framed, men will always find a way to cheat it. Since the passage of the license law, in New York, the most ingenious methods have been devised to continue the meetings at the village taverns, and to take their drinks too—the law to the contrary, notwithstanding. To do this a certain number club together and purchase five gallons of liquor, which they leave in charge of the landlord, and as the law does not say that a man shall not drink his own liquor in a tavern the party meet there as usual, and every thing proceeds in the same way as though no license law was in existence. A landlord in Flushing was tried last week for this offence, but the jury returned a verdict "no cause for action."

The Legislature of Maine have enacted a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors at wholesale or retail, except for medical and mechanical purposes. Penalty for first offence, from $1 to $20, second offence $5 to $20, with a bond of $50 to abate the nuisance for six months, and forfeiting all money received for liquors thus sold.

The population of Illinois has increased sixty per cent, in six years past. The Rock Island *Whig* estimates that by the year 1850 Illinois will contain one million of inhabitants, and in twenty years it will contain three millions of people.

☞Wellington B. Pearce, of Spencer county, Ia., has been committed at Evansville, on a charge of selling the branch of the State Bank at that place a forged draft on New Orleans for $300.

Important News from Mexico.

Papers received by this morning's mail contain the news of the arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. He immediately placed himself at the head of the Revolutionary movement. He says, "If the people of my country are for war (with the U. S.) then I am with them; but I would prefer peace."

Gen. Paredes was taken a prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

A British man of war had touched at the Balize, with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his government. The purport of these despatches is, that the United States *have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.*

News has been received in Mexico that Monterey, in California, has been seized by one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans.

From the Army.

News from the army to the 17th had been received at New Orleans. Nothing further of interest had transpired. As much uncertainty seems to prevail as ever in regard to the movements and intentions of the army. Gen. Taylor, it is said, affects no mystery in regard to his designs, but limits his givings out to the declaration that he will follow whatever instructions he may receive from Washington. His present orders are that he will make his headquarters at Camargo, and he will not move upon Monterey without instructions to do so.

Capt. W. L. Ball, of the Kentucky volunteers, is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans on the road between Burita and Matamoras.

Another Mexican depot of arms has been found in Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and amunition seized.

The regiment of rangers under Col. Jack Hays and Lieut. Col. Walker left Matamoras about the 10th inst., on an excursion into the interior. The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend probably upon circumstances.

The 2d regiment of dragoons, which is composed now of only four companies with about 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts.

Maj. Gen. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel.

There were some reports at Chihuahua and Santa Fe, of the march of inconsiderable forces of military, towards different points, but no serious opposition was expected to the entrance of Gen. Wool's command at Chihuahua, of which they had heard, or that of Gen. Kearney, at Santa Fe. Plenty of grass and water was found on the route between Santa Fe and Independence, but it was exceedingly questionable whether subsistence could be obtained for Gen. Kearney's command, in New Mexico. It is believed that the army must depend altogether for subsistence on supplies from the United States.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 4, 1846.

Mr. Chapman—Dear Sir.—On last evening we had the heaviest rain on the Madison Hill, ever witnessed by mortal man since the good old days of Adam and Eve. Took off our culvert through which Crooked Creek passes under the Railroad, and about 150 feet of the embankment. Also one other break about half way up the Hill of about 70 feet in length, say 15 or 20 in depth. Will take some time before cars can pass on that portion of the road. Balance of the road not at all injured. The cars will arrive and leave here for Madison at the same time as heretofore. Passengers will be carried from and to the Hill depot by coaches until the Hill be repaired. Supposed to be about ten drowned in the waters. Considerable damage done along Crooked Creek. I write you these facts lest false representations should be presented.

Yours in haste,
WILLIAM WILSON, *Conductor.*

ORE IN THE COPPER REGION.—The Lake Superior News gives the following statement of the amount of ores raised by some of the mining companies:

The "Lake Superior Copper Company," up to the first of July last, had raised 1,028,000 pounds in rock containing native copper.

The "Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mining Company," to first of July, raised from lease No. 4, at this place, 68,000 of black oxide, and 2,614,000 pounds from lease No. 5, (Cliff Mine,) of rock containing native copper.

The "Eagle Harbor Mining Company," the 16th of May last, had raised 168,000 pounds of rock containing native copper.

The "Copper Falls Company," to 1st of July, had raised 105,000 pounds of rock containing native copper.

Large masses of nearly pure copper not brought to the surface at the time, are not included in these statements.

Our new Minister to Russia, the Hon. Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is destined, we believe, to give great satisfaction in his new office. For many years he has refused all public office.

☞A verdict of $500 damages has been rendered against a physician of Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., for unskilful and negligent treatment of a fractured arm.

☞A female from Middletown, Connecticut, died at a Millerite and Shaker camp-meeting, recently, in a paroxysm of mental excitement.

☞Doty, who committed a murder some time since at Fort Wayne, has been caught and committed to jail in Cincinnati.

☞The rumor published in the New Orleans papers that Capt. G. Pope had been shot by a sentinel, is contradicted.

A LEARNED PEDLAR.—Some years ago a gentleman who had been appointed professor in the department of Oriental literature, in one of our colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the rabbi at Boston, finally touched on the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, he learned that the man whom he sought was the very Jew who had been, during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own college yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition with much satisfaction.—*Journal of Commerce.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Family Grocery and Provision Store.
THE subscribers offer for sale at the old stand recently occupied by David George, a large and well selected assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
comprising every article to be found in similar establishments. Their Goods are of the first quality, and will be sold low for cash or on a short and approved credit. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. 28 NOEL, BROWNING & CO.

WANTED! WANTED!!
COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, Ginseng, Mustard Seed, Bacon, Flour, Flax Seed, Clover Seed, Feathers, Rags, Corn Meal, &c., for which the highest price will be paid in Fresh Groceries, by NOEL, BROWNING & CO. 28

CIDER VINEGAR,
OF an excellent quality, for sale by
28 NOEL, BROWNING & CO.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,
FRESH and free from skippers, for sale by
28 NOEL, BROWNING & CO.

WHITE LEAD
FOR sale by
28 NOEL, BROWNING & CO.

HARDWARE.

DOUBLE OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THE sub-criber has just received a lot of the above stoves. They are decidedly superior to any stove ever invented. Having two ovens, different articles can be baked at the same time, which could not be well baked in a single oven. This tends to great economy in fuel. At the same time all other culinary operations can be as well or better performed than in any other stove in market. Those in want of such an article are invited to call and examine this before purchasing any other. This is all that is necessary to secure for it the preference; for seeing is believing.
17 S. WAINWRIGHT.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE
Wholesale and Retail,
At Graydon's Hardware Store,
N. E. corner of Washington and Meridian sts.
CARPENTERS, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Coach Makers, Masons, Wheelwrights, Gunsmiths, Farmers, Saddlers, &c., will find every article in their line, which have been purchased extraordinarily low from the importers and manufacturers in the east, and will be sold for cash at the lowest prices imaginable. 11

Planes, Carpenter and Coopers' Tools.
A VARIETY of Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools just received, which are made by the best mechanics, and cannot be beat. Also, a good assortment of Hardware, Scythes, Sickles, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Chains, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which I will sell very low for cash or country produce. I will give the highest market price for Wheat, Rye, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, &c., in goods or cash. Please call and examine the articles. J. NICOLAI,
52-y Five doors west of Drake's Hotel.

GLASS, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.
6 DOZ. half pint Flasks, 6 doz. pint Flasks, 6 doz. quart Bottles, 6 doz. half gallon Bottles, 4 doz. gallon Bottles, 20 doz. Tumblers, different sorts and sizes, 10 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass, 8 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass, 30 boxes Nails, assorted, 3 boxes Axes, warranted, 25 doz. Knives and Forks, 2 doz. Grass Scythes, 2 doz. Grain Scythes, 100 doz. Pocket Knives, from the best manufacturers in Sheffield, England; and a great many other articles in these lines too numerous to mention. Just received and for sale by the subscriber.
98 CHARLES MAYER.

NEW GOODS.
WE are now receiving a large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.: in fact almost every article desired by the community, in the way of Merchandize. We solicit a call from those visiting this city. Country Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms. SMITH, HANNA & CO.,