

Mexican News.

From the N. O. Delta 23th ult.

From our files of papers from the city of Mexico, by the schooner Henry Long, we make the following further interesting extracts.

Gen. Taylor and the War.—We have all been in a state of expectation to know the result of the communication directed to Gen. Taylor, by order of the supreme government, by his Excellency, the commander-in-chief of the army, now in this city, requesting him to say if once whether it be in accordance with his instructions, or from his own volition, that he continues to make war upon us in a manner opposed alike to international law and the received usages among civilized nations. The day before yesterday the answer which the said Taylor gave to his question arrived, and although we have not seen the document, which perhaps we shall insert in our following number, yet we can announce to our readers, that the enemy's general has not given a categorical reply; but, as we are informed, it reduces to this:—that he will carry on the war in a manner corresponding with that which is made upon him; as if we were or had been at any time the aggressors.—La Epoca, San Luis Potosi, May 29.

Gen. Worth and the Archbishop.—[Extracted from a letter from Puebla, published in El Monitor Republicano, June 5.] "You must suppose that the Archbishop American knows as well as yourself on which side he is attacked by the populace, and there is not one who does not understand that they have entered the modern Spain. For this reason, in all their writings the first thing they talk of is religion, the respect due to the ministers of the altar, &c.; the day following, they dressed themselves in a grand uniform, and, accompanied by his staff, went to visit our illustrious prelate. The conversation turned, as was to be expected from the acute old Yankee, upon the law of morality; he spoke of the impolicy of that disposition, which he designated by the epithets of 'barbarous,' 'unjust,' and 'injurious to religion,' as we ourselves do. This softened the heart of our bishop; who was highly satisfied with the religion of the American; and more, he immediately returned the visit; and did other things of which I shall speak hereafter. Not content with this, Worth gave orders that all his soldiers should pay honors to the clergy; and thus it is, that we see the crowd of drunkards that meet us here respect to the priesthood, which they refuse to do to our officers. More yet; even yesterday I saw, with the greatest surprise, a general, with an extremely pious bearing, yield the path and sweep the ground with his cap to a musician of the cathedral, merely because he was dressed in black."

Gen. Scott.—From the same letter.—"My letter has been delayed to this, the 31st, and I use the opportunity to add, that on Friday last Scott entered with the command of the 5th June, where he took command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post. More Guarrillas.—El Estanدارdo de los Chinoates, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guerrillas has been organized at Durango, twelve leagues from San Luis, and that they were all well armed and equipped. Mexican Correspondence Intercepted.—Gen. Alvarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the Capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters in order that they should be opened and read, to show whether or not they contained any information which the Americans could avail themselves of. A letter addressed to El Monitor, from Puebla, says that Gen. Worth, who began by kissing his hands to all the young ladies at Puebla, has concluded by breaking the doors of Senor Hero's house, lodging himself in it. (Whoever writes to the latter state, the part of this statement, the latter part we live to be a lie.)

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."—"The brutal passions of our soldiers can never be repressed by any command. Neither helps infancy, or decreed old age, nor female loveliness, can arrest them in the gratification of their brutal passions." On the very day, that the above infamous sentiment was uttered in the halls of Congress, by Tom Corwin, a leading Federalist of Ohio, and a candidate for the Presidency, Francis R. Shunk, Governor of this State, placed before the eyes of the people a banner for Five Hundred Dollars, to obtain money to procure blankets and clothing for our volunteers who were on their way to Pittsburgh, their place of rendezvous. Such is the difference between the two Senators from Ohio, and the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania. The former deserting the American standard and flag, and giving "Aid and Comfort" to the traitors; the latter, true to his country, right or wrong, to preserve it from invasions and aggressions of its enemies. A discerning public will decide which of these men has pursued the most patriotic course. The Federal candidate—James Irvin, is with the "Pory Corwin party," in feeling and in politics. Corwin's cause is that of Irvin. They are one and the same identical thing, and all attempts to disconnect them from each other, will prove to be of little use.—American Democrat.

A SONGER FROM THE WARS.—We met by accident, the day before yesterday, a wounded soldier from the fearful battle of Buena Vista. He was not as civilized as his invaders, he was not wanting in the instinct to discover that under these appearances are concealed the blackest perfidy. This annexation of Texas, without cost of blood, may find an adequate place in the messages of President Polk, because in them it is not usual to give admission to truth, but history will bear from less doubtful grounds the character of that atrocious measure. If there is anything more reprehensible, more prejudicial, more detestable than the present war, it is without doubt the mode in which it has been conducted. That which was commenced in madness has been continued in the most inconceivable folly."

The Way to Coahuila.—[From El Monitor Republicano.] "The Americans have not made the slightest movement; but they labor incessantly to conquer the mind of the people, and it must be confessed that the ability which they show is worthy of being crowned with success. They understand admirably the ground on which they tread. This in Jalapa, a city cosmopolitan and effeminate to speak, they were amiable and gallant; here they believed themselves to be in a heretical city, and among a fanatical people, and they show themselves circumspect to humility, and religious to fanaticism. They do not even raise their eyes to look upon a woman, and if you could see as I do the manner in which they comply with the slightest practices of Catholicism, you would be amazed, as I am, at beholding the height to which hypocrisy can be carried. They have consumed the whole supply of rosaries, medals and other bagatelles, that are to be found for sale at the doors of the churches; and it is an edification to see the care they take to supply the whole world with blessed pictures and scapulars."—Letter from Puebla.

[We hope that the good people who have shed so many crocodile tears over the approaching downfall of the Mexican Church, will not make this extract a text from which to prove that the army has been sent to Mexico, solely for the purpose of being converted to the Catholic faith.]

STILL LATER.—We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the Capital, to the 13th ult. dates three days later than any previous received. We make from them a series of extracts which are given below. We find in them no

evidence of that formidable, fearful opposition to the advances of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which, for the last day or two so alarmed the nerves of some of the more sensitive of our contemporaries. The same unopposed, untroubled, neutralizing policy, seems to prevail at the Capital, which is so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We find nothing of this thirty thousand of an army, which with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an empire—were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Puebla. Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be to play the Dictator, he appears to think that as he can get along, though with half his "understanding," he can keep the Government moving, though resting on a fraction of a ministry.

The War.—The files before us contain full reviews of the opinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in Durango) are all fully in favor of the war. The Dictatorship.—El Monitor Republicano of the 12th ult., contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself Dictator. In fact, the word was ridiculed. The idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the Capital, is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the country.

No CHANGE OF POLICY.—The Monitor asserts that the new Cabinet is not to be entirely formed of Paros, (Democrats), as stated in the newspapers. That the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna thinks that without a full Ministry—with the Ministers of War and Finance, together with clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he will be able for the time being to carry on the Government.

WOMEN.—Congress met at the Capital last on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a recess, was lost by one vote. "The Peace Party."—El Estanدارdo, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the Government would not carry on the war, but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the war.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated President by the Legislature of that State. "Gen. Baniuelo died on the evening of the 11th.

Gen. Valenciana.—Gen. Valenciana had resigned, and having received from Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

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THE CONFESSION OF A '43 TARIFF POLITICIAN.—The editor of the Brookville (Indiana) American, has lately paid a visit to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He has visited Boston, Lowell, Sanbornton, Manchester, &c., &c., and expresses a very significant opinion of the virtues of the tariff of 1846.—The "National Intelligencer," and its friends in the Senate, predicted nothing but ruin for its operation. But what says the editor of the "American?" "From Lowell, we proceeded up the valley of the Merrimack, river to Nashua, 14 miles above and from thence to Manchester 18 miles still further up. Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester, are three of the largest manufacturing places in the United States. A few days before we left Brookville, having been called upon by the streets for our opinions of the Tariff, we replied that we were satisfied to let the Tariff of '46 remain. The country wanted stability in this matter. The people and manufacturers demanded a permanent settlement of this vexed question. With the present tariff, the manufacturers were prospering; and if the Democratic party would repeal the tariff, it would ruin them for the sake of peace, should let it remain. We are now more fully confirmed in that opinion. We have seen things lately that have opened our eyes a little wider, but the way in which it was obtained, it should not be published in the streets of Ashland."

REVIEWER OF OUR OWN.—The New Orleans Daily National says, among the volunteers in Col. Doniphan's command, was a young man who enlisted to keep from running the Missouri Legislature. This gave umbrage to his constituents and his name was put up, and he was elected by a unanimous vote. The unfortunate individual, who thus had honors thrust upon him, while marching in the ranks, was told that he must march over in Santa Fe, in saddle and boots, by the appearance of an express from the executive of Missouri, demanding of Col. Doniphan on pains and penalties if neglected, the body of the member elect of the Missouri Legislature now a volunteer in his regiment. The Col. as a military man, is obliged to obey his commander-in-chief; so he ordered the legislator out of the ranks, to tell him that he must march back, under a guard, to Missouri, unwillingly if he would, or chained as a prisoner. The representative vented imprecations upon his constituents and upon his sovereign state and took the back track home, perfectly disgusted with his popularity at the polls. Another private in Col. Doniphan's command, now in California, has been elected to Congress.

RIOT AT HOLIDAY.—A most disgraceful disturbance took place at the canal bridge, Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Sunday evening last. Several of the line boat and section boat drivers were arrested, and some of them were injured by fire-arms were also injured by stones thrown by the rioters, but without taking effect. One of the ring-leaders was arrested and committed to prison. On Monday evening the parties again assembled about nine o'clock, and renewed their outrages. During the melee, a stone, thrown by one of the drivers, hit a child in a section boat on the head, wounding it so severely that it died. Robert Elliott, captain of a section boat, had his teeth knocked out, and his head severely cut in two places, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance. A colored man was arrested and committed, and warrants were issued the next day for the arrest of the principal rioters.—Phil. Sun, July 2.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—The old veteran noticed in the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Commercial, is probably the oldest revolutionary soldier in the country, and may almost be termed a "solid inhabitant." "There is now living on a hill, above the toll-gate, Fulton, an old revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others. He was present at the taking of Cornwallis. At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip and hand, and he is now almost blind. He is a very healthy man, and his health is good. He can see and read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

BLIND CRAB.—Harrisville have been posted about the fact of a man named John, who opposed to the Mexican war should wear crabs on their arms when the President arrives.—Let them do it; we shall then know who are the Traitors to their Country. No backing out, gentlemen; show your colors, and let the world know who are willing, at the present day, to acknowledge themselves Hartford Convention blue-lighters. If there should be any want of funds to conduct the war, there will be no trouble in finding some means to contribute such a sum as may be needed to equip the traitors, without applying to the Legislature. The sheet-iron band should be engaged to play the Rognes's March for those who mourn over American victories.—Boston Times.

THE WHEAT CROP.—So far as we have been able to learn, the wheat crop promises well in this territory. It has greatly improved in appearance within a few weeks; and many pieces which a short time since it was thought would hardly pay for harvesting now bid fair for an average yield. In this part of the country, particularly the crop was told, never looked better. It has not only acquired a fine growth, but is remarkably uniform and healthy in appearance. We regret to learn in Walworth and Waukesha counties, the Hessian Fly is doing considerable damage to the crop. In some other sections of the country, evidence of the same insect are visible, though the mischief it has already done, is not believed to be serious. The Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette estimates that the exports from the growing crop will figure rather high, although it may be reached, should the season continue favorable.—Waterston, W. T. Chronicle.

The wheat and rye crops of this section of the country, which are now almost ready for the sickle, are reported as usually fine, and indeed we have received some specimens cut indiscriminately from the field, some of which have been already noticed, superior to any we have ever examined. The same good tidings also reach us through the columns of the papers, as well as our correspondents, from Virginia. A letter dated New Market, Shenandoah county, Virginia, June 23, says: "Our harvest is at hand, and our farmers around will in a few days commence cutting grain. The wheat, so far as we can hear of, in the country, is good, well filled, and will yield well."—Balt. Sun.

A Circus Monstrous.—One of the numerous travelling Circuses having visited Hamilton (Canada), and the performance not being satisfactory, in the course of the evening, some three or four figures were put up for the edification of the audience, during which country bloody noses and blacked eyes were received. After the Company had packed up their traps to proceed to Bradford, a mob attacked a baggage wagon with axes, and cut it to pieces in a double quick time. They next laid hold of the dresses and tore them up, following the exploit up by destroying everything that came in their way. During the morning, and with bricks flew about the heads of the circus men, and several were injured. Sundry broken heads were received, when the leaders in the riot were arrested.—Rock Republican.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Published Morning, July 17, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR GENERAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

WE HAVE another beautiful production from our Honorable correspondent, "Dyack," on file. We will endeavor to find a place for it in our next.

AT HOME.

WE are again at our post, after an absence somewhat shorter than we anticipated when we left. Reasons "best known to ourselves," induced us to turn our face homeward as soon as the main business for which the Convention assembled, had been accomplished.

WE hate apologies, but as our fair readers, who look for a certain amount of literary matter each week, are in the question, we feel bound to make one for allowing our advertising to encroach upon the first page a column more than usual this week. The liberality of our advertising patronage sometimes, as at present, compels us to curtail our literary selections.

ANY lack of variety this week must be attributed to the crowded state of our columns. We will endeavor to make amends hereafter.

THE second and third day's proceedings of the Chicago Convention will be found in another portion of our paper in extension, with the exception of the letters from distinguished men, which we are compelled to omit. For the doings and sayings in and out of the Convention, on the 3th, we refer the reader to our letter of that date.

WE learn that Benjamin Grant, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, Commissioner to take acknowledgement of deeds, &c.

WE were shown some of the best specimens of Daguerrotype likenesses yesterday we ever saw. They were the production of our friend A. Lambertson, whose advertisement will be found in another column. Mr. L. has brought the art to greater perfection than any one we have ever had among us; which, added to the fact, that he is a citizen of our own town, ought to insure him a liberal patronage, at least, as has heretofore been bestowed upon strangers.

THE Chicago Convention.

IT will no doubt gratify the friends of a judicious system of Harbor and River improvements, to learn that the deliberations of the Chicago Convention were, in the main, so harmonious, and that the declaration of sentiment submitted by the committee and adopted unanimously by the Convention, embody principles and sentiments in which all can unite. We can truly say, we are rejoiced inasmuch as it is more than we expected. From the time we left home until the Convention met in the afternoon of the second day, we heard but one opinion expressed, and that was that it would end in political wrangling and break up in a row. And on our return we found this to be the general opinion at hand. When the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, every thing indicated that this fear would be realized; but happily better counsel prevailed, and in the afternoon a better feeling was manifested on the part of our whig friends. The result was a conciliatory speech from Mr. Lincoln, whig member of Congress elect, from the late Col. Hardin's district in Illinois, the passage of a resolution condemning the treatment a democratic speaker had received at the hands of a portion of the Convention in the morning, and finally the introduction and adoption of the "Declaration of Sentiment," to be found in another column. We trust and hope these proceedings will have a beneficial influence, and tend to unite all on one common ground.

Gen. Taylor's Position.

A recent letter of Gen. Taylor to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, has thrown a portion of the whig party into consternation and dismay. In this letter the old General repudiates their efforts to make him their candidate, and utterly refuses to lend himself to their schemes for power and plunder. They call the letter a "forgery," a "loose leaf," a "miserable twattle," and the like. Even our neighbor of the Gazette is disposed to call it a forgery, although he hopes, and indeed knows, that it is not. We shall publish this letter in our next, as also another to a gentleman near Troy, N. Y., equally as pointed as the first. We should have given them this week but had not room.

Political Preaching.

A friend called our attention the other day to an article in the Buffalo Courier, and requested its publication, in regard to political sermons on the 4th. Our friend was of opinion that the publication of the article here was called for by a political sermon preached on that day. We would gladly do as requested, but the crowded state of our columns this week will not admit of it. By the by, the best way to notice these men who "Steal the liver of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in," and from the sacred desk preach hate instead of love, treason instead of the gospel, and with sacrilegious hands, would turn the pulpit into a political rostrum—is to stay away from their church. Empty pews and empty purses, will soon learn them their duty.

Some of that "Rain."

The Boston Times says, that the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable Monday, July 6th. This is the same corporation which notified the men in its employ, a few years since, that unless a radical change of times and opinions, took place, they should be under the necessity of suspending business, and dismissing their workmen. The latter, it may be proper to remark, were mostly Democrats.

The communication of "Dyack," in regard to the purchase of the United States Bank building, by the county, for a Court House, came too late for insertion this week.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

CHICAGO, JULY 4, 1847.

The city is full of people, and the cry is still they come. Delegates by hundreds are pouring in and have been for a week past. Every public house is overrun, and the boats on those irritating last night and this morning on the St. Louis, Oregon, Louisiana and Baltic, having to remain on board, there being no other place for them, except at private houses, and they, although urged to do so by the press, have not, to any extent, been thrown open for the accommodation of strangers. Whatever may be said of the business of this place, its commercial importance and the like, I think it can boast of very little genuine hospitality—such as one meets with in the west generally, the south and the east. The people are emphatically an enterprising, money getting and money loving community, and as a body, I am confident, do not fairly represent the west. Originally from the eastern States, and arriving here in a few years, they have become rich in a few years by fortunate speculations and close application to business, and it therefore cannot be expected, or indeed ought it to be, that they can appreciate in others or practice themselves that unbounded hospitality which so generally characterizes our great country. Still I cannot help but like Chicago and its people. It is now a city of commanding importance, and its future destiny can only be written when the great and growing west shall have been filled to overflowing, and its truly stupendous and wonderful resources fully brought forth by the rapid development of science, and the ever restless arm of enterprise.

No city in the Union probably has increased so fast in population and wealth as this, and none, I am confident, in the west, without it may be St. Louis, has so high a destiny before it. To prove this we have but to glance at the past and the present, and then calculate the future. The Black Hawk war first brought the site where now stands the city into notice. A history of the place now before me says: "During its progress many persons attached to the army, and others visited this place, and forming a favorable opinion of its situation, naturally communicated their impressions to others. It was, besides, a period of general prosperity throughout the country, when enterprise was stimulated to unusual activity. These causes combined, produced emigration. Land and town lots were eagerly sought after; speculation resulting—as a natural consequence, became the ruling passion of the period—and was only arrested by the almost universal crash and bankruptcy of 1837-8. Chicago became the centre of speculative operations, and enjoyed or suffered during its continuance, an inflated prosperity. Thousands flocked here from all parts of the country, crowding the place to overflowing with new citizens and strangers, so that scarcely a post could be found to lean against. We find on an old map of the period, the population of the place laid down in 1835, at 5500; one third these, or more probably, were transient visitors, brought here by the prevailing mania. We must regard, therefore, the year 1837, or the full of that year, as the period from which to date the commencement of Chicago. That is fifteen years ago—it now contains a population, in round numbers, of at least sixteen thousand, or an increase in population of something over a thousand a year. When one looks at the great agricultural wealth of the country tributary to it, and views the mineral resources of a region of country which, by a proper system of railroads, will eventually pour its treasure into her lap, he cannot help agreeing with me that Chicago is only in its infancy. I might go on with figures going to show the rapid increase of all kinds of commerce here, and deductions therefrom in regard to the future, but my readers I know have but little taste for my statistics, and I will therefore forbear. I cannot however close without giving a short description of the city. The first thing that strikes a stranger on visiting Chicago is its low situation, it being only a few feet above the level of the Lake. Notwithstanding this, however, I am told it is remarkably healthy. The diseases incident to the interior of the country, such as fever and ague, bilious and intermittent fevers, are, in consequence of the healthy lake breezes, almost unknown. The city is divided into three parts by the Chicago river and its two branches, called north and south branches. It is about 100 yards wide, and except on the bar at the mouth, about 30 feet deep. The city is laid out about three miles on the lake and two and a half west; the streets run at right angles, and are generally wide and well graded. The buildings are of brick and wood, principally of the latter. I noticed some very fine blocks built of what is called Milwaukee brick, an entirely new article made. The name is derived from their being manufactured in that city. They resemble light yellowish stone, and have a very pretty appearance. They are said to be very durable. Chicago cannot boast of many public buildings, not even a market—and this confirms what I have said in the first part of this letter. The people are so anxious to get rich that they have neither money or time to spend in the construction of public edifices. There are, however, some very beautiful churches, school houses, &c. They also have a Merchants' Exchange, Theatre, and some very good hotels.

The Convention meets to-morrow, and I will endeavor to give you as concise an account of its doings as possible, unless it protracts its setting too long, in which case I will be compelled by other engagements to leave.

R. F. S.

CHICAGO, JULY 5, 1847.

This has been a great day in the history of Chicago. Never has the city been so littered jamed and crained with strangers—never, I venture to assert, have her citizens witnessed so gay and imposing a scene, and it will be many a long day ere they witness another like it. For more than a week delegations from a distance have been arriving, and by Friday night the hotels were crowded to their utmost capacity for accommodation. Those that have arrived since are compelled to remain on board the boats, unless they had previously engaged rooms, or have friends in the city. Since Saturday night Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois have been sending in their hundreds, all of whom have been allowed to assume their State badges, and take seats in the Convention. I very much doubt the propriety of such a proceeding. Delegates to a Convention, such as this propose

to be, for the purpose of discussing the great subjects of River and Harbor improvement, certainly should be required to present some evidence that the people sent them. Many of those who I have seen to day with the badges of the surrounding States flaunting in their button holes, and who have taken seats as delegates, I am certain would not be allowed to vote at home; for the want of the proper qualification, age. It may, however, be all right—indeed the old adage says, "in a multitude of council there is safety," and if it is true, then this convention is in no danger, for there is young and old, grave and gay, comprising all colors and complexions, from the brown face of Tom Corwin, to the lighter hue of the descendants of the pure Saxon.

But to return—the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations usual on such occasions. The fire companies were out at an early hour in their holiday costumes, their engines decked out with evergreens, flags, ribbons, and one I noticed, with two beautiful girls, of sweet sixteen, seated in an arbor in front of the engine. It was a beautiful simile. Beside the engine marched the dark browed and yardy fireman, ready to peril life and limb in defence of the home and fireside, of which little young girls seated in the arbor were a beautiful illustration. By ten o'clock the different companies, military and fire, societies, Mayor and council, laid down by the program of the committee of arrangements, and by eleven the delegations from the different States, under their respective marshals, had assembled in the public square near the bank of the lake. The procession was then formed by the Marshal of the day and marched through a number of streets to the public square near the Court House, where an immense pavilion had been erected by the city authorities for the accommodation of the Convention. And here in a parenthesis, let me remark, that this part of the arrangement was all objected to. It was all very proper for the committee to make as much of a show of the public bodies of the city as possible, but they had no business to broil their visitors in a hot sun, and drag them through their dusty streets for two mortal hours, like a circus troop or a menagerie.

On arriving at the pavilion, the Convention was called to order by Dr. P. Maxwell, Marshal of the day, after which the Mayor of the city welcomed the delegates in a well delivered and pertinent speech. Jas. L. Barton, Esq., of Buffalo, was then called to the chair pro tem, and Col. Chambers, of St. Louis, and Hans Crocker, Esq., of Wisconsin, appointed Secretaries. The Convention was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, a delegate I believe.—The States were then called over and the number and names of delegates, so far as they had been ascertained, were handed in. The Keystone reported thirty-four, ten of whom were from Philadelphia, nine from Pittsburgh, ten from Erie, and the balance from different sections of the State. Among them is the Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll and Andrew Stewart, or as his admirers delight to call him "Tariff Andy." The former of these gentlemen I am much pleased with—the latter carries about him the unmistakable evidence of adage and age. A committee was then appointed, one from each State, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The gentlemen designated on the part of our delegation were A. G. Ralston, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock.

At four o'clock the Convention met, but in consequence of a head ache, caused by the extreme heat this morning, I did not attend. I learn, however, that it was addressed by several gentlemen, among others Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Horace Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune. I should infer from what I hear, that the people were much disappointed in both of them. The latter, as his friends well know, is no public speaker, and the former only succeeds by tickling the crowd with well executed buffoonery and bar-room and pot house wit. I am also told he gave us democrats some hard rubs, and that, too, at the expense of truth.—Let that pass, however, we can stand it all—especially from such a source.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the name of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, together with a Vice President from every state represented. A. W. Loomis, Esq., of Pittsburgh, is the Vice President from Pennsylvania. One Charles King, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, objected to the nomination of Judge Bates, and proposed the name of Corwin. That gentleman peremptorily declined the honor, however, and Mr. King made himself ridiculous even in the eyes of the auditors of Mr. Corwin. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I have just returned from a meeting of Editors, called at the Sherman House, for "purposes best known to themselves." There were a goodly number present—how many I cannot say, but the room was full, and jokes were cracked, and congratulations exchanged, with that peculiar zeal which the members of the profession, when once let loose from their duties, alone can. It was decided that they will partake of a supper prepared under the direction of the local editors, at such time and place as they may determine. I was in hopes I should see Crosswell, of the Albany Argus, but was disappointed. He was not present.—Greeley, Chambers, Raub, alias "Solitaire," Judge Wright, who, by the by, is a second Cal-in Edson in appearance, and but an ace behind old Frank Blair in highness, Harris, the "fat boy" of the Cleveland Herald, Gray, of the Plain Dealer, old Solon Robinson, a veteran of the profession, and a host of others, were present. Take them all in all they were as jolly and good looking a set of the "boys" as one will often see congregated.

R. F. S.

FOUR MUNDRA.—The corpse of a young lady of improvable character, who had been neighbors for her father's house, was found in the canal near Whitehall, N. Y., bearing marks of violence. She probably fell into the hands of a gang of wretches, who after violating her person, put an end to her existence to hide their guilt.

The "Sun" of this city, indirectly denominated Major General Patterson a coward yesterday. The reason is simply this: Gen. P. was born in Ireland—as was Gen. Montgomery Commodore Barry, &c., we were among our country's bravest and best friends.—Phil. Times.

Chicago Convention.

SECOND DAY—July 6.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Edward Bates, Esq., in the Chair.

Prayers by Rev. Dr. Allen, of Massachusetts.

Delegates from Kentucky were reported, as having arrived since the adjournment last evening.

The President announced as the committee, to draft resolutions the following named gentlemen.

Ohio—John C. Wright, J. W. Gray.

Massachusetts—George A. Koch, Jr.

Michigan—William Woodbridge, Calvin Brittain.

Indiana—Daniel Mace, Andrew Osborn.

New York—John C. Spear, Alex. Brewster.

Missouri—John D. Cook, Fletcher M. Hassler.

Pennsylvania—T. J. Bigham, J. C. Marshall.

Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas, David J. Baker.

Wisconsin—N. P. Tallmadge, J. D. Kinman.

Connecticut—N. O. Kellogg, J. W. White.

Maine—M. A. Chandler.

Florida—John C. Camp.

Georgia—T. Butler King, W. B. Hodson.