



FROM THE ARMY!

From the Ledger.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Advance of Gen. Scott—Departure of Gen. Pillow from Vera Cruz with Reinforcements—The Sick transferred to Perote—Santa Anna still in Power—Resignation withdrawn—Confusion and Anarchy—Mission of Mr. Trest—The intercepted Despatches published—Eight Thousand Troops at the Capital—More expected—False Alarms at Tampico.

EREDRICKSBURG, July 2.

The steamship Palmetto has arrived at New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 18th, Tampico to the 20th, and Brazos to the 21st.

An express, received at Puebla by the Cordova route, announces that Gen. Scott had commenced his march from thence to the Capital on the 16th.

Nothing is said in regard to the overtures of peace.

A thousand troops had left Vera Cruz on the 17th, under Gen. Pillow to join General Scott.

Nothing further had been heard from Gen. Cadwallader.

All the sick started on the 15th from Jalapa for Perote. Gen. Shields was among the number.

The dates from the city of Mexico were to the 9th. Santa Anna was then still in power. His resignation was withdrawn, on ascertaining that the majority of Congress was anxious for its acceptance. The administration, in consequence of this, entirely changed its policy, and has thrown itself into his arms. The public opinion there is greatly divided. A quorum of Congress cannot be collected; such confusion and anarchy never before existed even in the city of Mexico.

An important financial measure of Anaya's administration had been summarily abrogated by Santa Anna, in defiance, he says, to public opinion.

This has led to the resignation of Bassano and the nomination of Lapuaga at the head of the State department, causing dissatisfaction to the Puros, but the result is not yet known. Almonte was still in prison. The State of Chihuahua had voted unanimously in favor of Santa Anna for President. The impression is that Congress will elect and Herrera be chosen.

No mention is made of measures for the defence of the Capital in the papers. They deem Gen. Scott's intention to march on the city a mere boast to keep up the spirits of his men.

The Government is urged by letters from Puebla to fall upon Scott and crush him.—They say he has really but 5000 men, though he pretends to have 7000. It is dreaded that he should be joined by Gen. Taylor.

The propositions Mr. Trest is authorized to make are said to be as follows by the Mexicans:—Each republic to name three Commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and if Mexico does not consent, the war is to be prosecuted.

El Republicano, of the 7th, publishes the intercepted despatch of Secretary Marcy to Gen. Scott, dated the 30th April, in which he says that the President supposes that by the end of June, Gen. Scott will have twenty thousand and General Taylor ten thousand men. Gen. Scott's views are asked in various questions suggested, and gives instructions how to operate with the disaffected Mexican States. Several other intercepted letters are given. Santa Anna reviewed the troops under Alvarez on the 6th. They have not all arrived, but were expected to reach 8000 in a few days.

The Vice Governor, Bajaca, has resigned, and false alarms continue at Tampico. A party of dragoons had gone forty miles into the interior without finding any armed Mexicans, and the people appeared to be friendly. There was nothing new at the Brazos.

Late from Vera Cruz.

The Guerrillas—Particulars of the late Attack in Col. Mackintosh.

By the steamship Edith, at New Orleans on the 22d, letters from Vera Cruz have been received, which, as they form a connecting link with the series of events that have lately transpired in that quarter, are not without interest.

From the Commercial Times, 23d ult. Letters were received in town yesterday from the city of Mexico, under date of the 2d inst., mentioning that Santa Anna had withdrawn his late letter of resignation, under the apprehension that it would be accepted. This only goes to show the extent to which sincerity forms a portion of the character of this redoubtable hero, who is continually boasting of his amor de la patria, and of his readiness to lay down his life and immolate himself as a victim for his country's welfare.

The Capital is represented as being in a state of complete confusion and anarchy; and as the letters do not mention that any steps have been taken to fortify the city against the approach of our troops, we presume that Gen. Scott will find the Halls of the Montezumas an easy conquest.

We commend that portion of our correspondent's letter relating to the opening of a new road through Orozaba and Cordova, to the attention of our readers.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times. VERA CRUZ, June 11th, 1847.

Gentlemen—Colonel Banks came in yesterday with a small party from the train, which had halted, and was hourly expecting a general of the attack from the Mexicans, who were gathered in the road and chaparrals ahead in large force.

The attack was made suddenly and by a small party, upon an advanced party of dragoons, who with Col. Mackintosh, the commander of the escort, were half a mile ahead of the wagons. This party, well mounted and well armed, retreated, or fell back, upon the main body, before an inferior force of Mexicans, an occurrence the first of its kind during the war, and I sincerely hope it may be the last.

The guerrillas, thus inspired with confidence, took advantage of the confusion pro-

duced, and avoiding the troops as much as possible, fell upon the wagons and mules, which were stretched along a distance of some four miles, and guarded along their whole line by a number of troops not exceeding four hundred—many of these, of course, rushed forward for their share of the fight, leaving large sections of the train entirely unprotected. The consequence was, that twenty-eight wagons, and between one hundred and two hundred pack mules, became the property of the guerrillas.

The train left Santa Fe with one hundred and thirty-two wagons, and from five to six hundred pack mules—so you will see that the loss forms a very large percentage. I am glad to learn by a letter which I have seen from Maj. Bennett, the paymaster who had charge of the money which went up in the train, that not one of the wagons containing the government funds was taken; although a considerable sum belonging to officers was taken in the different baggage wagons.

The most important of our losses was the ordnance stores, with which some of the captured wagons were loaded. About six or eight of our men had been killed, and some fifteen or twenty wounded, during the engagement, and the Mexican loss was supposed to be much greater. What has happened since Col. Banks left, and before Gen. Cadwallader reached the ground, is a matter of deep interest—not to say apprehension. The confidence naturally springing from the discovery that the Americans are not invincible, has doubtless induced an early renewal of the attack, in which case I am not without hope that the reputation of the American arms will be fully sustained.

A great fault has been committed with reference to these trains. It left the city with an inefficient escort, while two hundred cavalry were lying here, ready, or nearly ready, to move on the same road. If not exactly ready, their preparations could have been hastened at least twenty-four hours, and the train could have been detained an equal length of time. That this was not done, will, I fancy, become a matter of future accountability. Unpleasant stories, too, are current, touching the habits and condition at a particular juncture, of an important personage attached to the escort. This, with other matters, will, I presume, form a subject for the investigation of a court martial, and a more direct reference to it in my letter would be improper. The attack was made at El Paso de las Ovejas, this side of the National Bridge, not beyond it.

It is said that the road is now to be fortified in all its more difficult passes, by the Mexican troops. Don Thomas Marin, an intrepid officer of the old Mexican stamp, well known for his gallant defence of Alvarado, is reported to have eight hundred men under him, with whom he intends to occupy Cerro Gordo again, assisted, as he expects to be, by guerrillas, who can be gathered around him at a few hours' notice, in cases of emergency. But even if these reports prove true, that road cannot be closed by Mexican troops. General Scott can detach a division at any hour, which would sweep all such obstacles away for the moment; and, if he had the troops which figure so satisfactorily in the Adjutant General's report, he could guard the road effectively, by occupying with his own men the passes referred to. This, it is true, would require a good many soldiers, but it is a matter of very great importance, and the service suffers from inability to do it.

I am inclined to believe that the General intends to open the road to Puebla, leading through Orozaba and Cordova, as it seems to offer some advantage over that via Jalapa. By taking possession of these two cities he would strike at the root of the guerrilla evil, by controlling, to a great extent, the mountain routes from which this class of soldiers is principally taken.

It is believed that the best results would follow the occupation of this road, and the General has received assurances that the feeling of the farmers and wealthy citizens is strongly favorable to the Americans, having been rendered so by the depredations of the native bands of guerrillas. The country along this road is extremely rich, and its products most varied and cheap. The climate is healthy and delightful, after leaving San Juan and Palmillas; and the roads are good all seasons of the year. It is also a shorter route to Puebla than that through Jalapa.

A great quantity of Tobacco is produced in the neighborhood of Cordova and Orozaba, the manufacture of which, into cigars, is a government monopoly, the leaf being purchased of the growers at a fixed price. This season, the quantity taken by this government officers at Cordova, amounted to eight thousand bales, but, as government property, it is liable to seizure by the Americans, while private property is held sacred. The tobacco has been returned to the producers, to hold until its manufacture can be safely commenced. These eight thousand bales are worth nearly half a million of dollars, and would find a ready sale. They are bona fide Government property, and as such would be a legal prize to our arms.—In Orozaba, too, is an immense quantity of paper, very valuable, and like the tobacco, the property of the government. Thus you will observe that Gen. Scott might pick up a million of dollars, or so, incidentally, by changing slightly his line of communications, while such a change would secure permanent advantages over that at present open.

There is a report just in from the mulesmen that a party of guerrillas have made a descent upon them, seized and hanged the keepers, and made off with one hundred mules. I have not time to go out and ascertain the truth of the matter, as the Edith is nearly ready to move; and I must get my letter on board as soon as possible. The pens are not half a mile from the city walls. Yours, very respectfully, INDICATOR.

From the Chihuahua Anglo-Saxon, March 24.

JACKSONISM AMONG THE MEXICANS.—Who would have thought that "Jacksonism" had made its way to Chihuahua? But so it is. Previous to the battle of Sacramento, a council of officers was held in this city for the purpose of devising some practical means to shield the Mexican soldiers against the American rifles. It was then proposed and carried that 2,000 bags should be manufactured, to be filled with cotton, which the soldiers should sling on their backs, and during the attack carry before them. Among the spoils of the battle of Sacramento were found no less than two cartloads of such bags, and not until a few

days since a Mexican officer disclosed to us their mysterious object.

Affairs in the City of Mexico.

In a package of papers, &c., sent to us by Mr. Kendall from Puebla, we find fuller details of affairs going on in the city of Mexico, though still nothing later than the 29th of May.

Le Courier Francais translates a powerful article from the Razondor. The greater part of it is written to show that the guerrilla system will be a thousand times more disastrous to the good citizens of Mexico than to the armies of the United States; that the inevitable tendency of the system will be to leave the honest, well disposed and thriving inhabitants at the mercy of lawless, needy desperadoes; and that such worthy individuals will inevitably apply to the Americans for protection, who are too sagacious not to grant it in full.

To prolong the war by the guerrilla system the writer deems, therefore, suicidal for Mexico. The only other practicable mode, he says, is the *levee en masse* of the inhabitants, attacking the Yankees in front, in rear, and upon their flanks. Such a rising, if executed with spirit, vigor and courage, he thinks would be successful, although the Americans might gain advantages in the outset. Such a rising the editor fully approves of and still advocates, but it will never take place, he says; not because it is impossible in itself, but because the Mexicans do not heartily desire it and have no intention of making it. Such being the case, he calls upon his countrymen not to solicit a peace, but to listen to the overtures which may be made to them. He writes with great clearness and force, and had we room we would re-produce the article. Such appeals we tell powerfully in Mexico for peace. The people are unused to them.

One of the last acts of Gen. Bravo while he remained in command was to sanction a plan for the preservation of order in the city, which was adopted by the municipal council. We should give the plan at length had it not been ultimately rejected by the government, but the design was to enroll the citizens, foreigners as well as natives, for the single purpose of watching over the security of private persons and property, and maintaining public order. Of these citizens companies of thirty or forty were to be formed, who were to elect their own officers, &c., &c. The project was approved by Senor Anaya, by the Governor of the city, and finally by General Bravo. When it was submitted to Senor Baranda, the Minister of the Interior, it was rejected by him summarily as being scandalous, imprudent and detestable in every respect. The council, nevertheless, promulgated the plan, when the government arbitrarily interfered and suspended the operation of it. It receives no praise for this act from the Monitor; quite the reverse.

The resignation which Gen. Rincon tendered of his office, as second in command to Gen. Bravo, had not been accepted by the government on the 29th ult.

In the Courier Francais we find an extract from the Boletin de la Democracia, the organ of Earias. It is a witty, caustic report of the defence of Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, made by Senor Jimenez. We understand that Santa Anna finds his position uncomfortable with a few papers of this kind, as witty as remorseless, pouring hot shot into him all the while, and he uses to defend himself by pointing to a single act of successful gallantry in this war by which to deprive the contempt excited against him.—N. O. Picayune.

The letters which the Picayune has received do not confirm the late reports that peace proposals had been offered General Scott. That paper thinks Gen. Scott was not yet at Rio Prio.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, says that Jarauto, the priest who headed the late guerrilla attack, has returned to Vera Cruz. The Governor was informed of his arrival, and immediately took measures for his arrest, but so far without success. His horse and accoutrements, and some other small articles, have been found, and hopes are entertained of discovering his place of concealment. He is supposed to be in some one of the vaults or recesses of the Cathedral, which is surrounded with soldiers to prevent any communication with, or egress from its interior.

A large sum of money has been found in some secluded vault in the castle of San Juan de Ulua. It is uncertain whether it belongs to the Mexican Government or to some individuals.

Major Gen. Gideon Pillow arrived in this city on Monday last, and proceeds immediately to the proper organization of his command, a large portion of which has already arrived.

From the St. Louis Reville, 33d ult.

Sad News from the Plains.

Capture of a wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters—Stampede of Cattle.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Westport, who informs us that just before his departure a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacomo, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity. He was found a prisoner at Taos when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated. His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on condition that he would join them against the whites. He set their number down at two hundred files, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men.

Near Walnut Creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of them! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Nacomo was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American rifle. This animal bears the mark "U. S.," and has been recognized as one of those belonging to a government train that left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

When our informant left Westport, Maj. John Dougherty, who recently started from Santa Fe, with 550 head of cattle, was there for the purpose of employing mule men. Near Council Bluffs, his herd made a stampede, and one hundred and fifty escaped. It was to go in search of these that the additional aid would be required. Council Bluffs is a hundred and forty miles distant from Westport.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages. The latter tribe has recently taken three Delaware scalps. The Indian who gave the information respecting the teamsters, says there were a few Osages among the murderers.

Important from Council Bluffs.

We had the pleasure last evening of a half hour's conversation with Maj. J. Miller, Indian Agent at Council Bluffs, who arrived from Weston on the Tobacco Plant.

Maj. Miller informs us that a good deal of apprehension was felt by the Otoes and Mahas, and not a little by the whites, from a threatened visit from the Yanteton Sioux. Early in the spring a party of the above named band of Indians came down into the Maha village and murdered two squaws. The Mahas and Otoes are neighbors, and though ancient enemies, have lately united for the purpose of mutual defence. On this occasion a party, composed of the two tribes, went in pursuit of the Sioux, and killed eight; losing on their own side one Maha and one Otoe. They returned to their villages with the scalps of the enemy, and subsequently some of the traders among them were so impolitic as to expose these scalps to view as trophies of the bravery of their friends. This latter act led to a threat of vengeance from the Sioux, and hence the apprehension that the whites may be included in any hostile demonstration.

To guard against the threatened descent, the two tribes near Council Bluffs will remain at home and unite as much as possible.—Their villages are but some five miles distant. About one hundred of the Yantetons, it is said, have taken up the hatchet, and they were in expectation of being joined by some two hundred more from other bands, and be able to make their demonstration by the 15th inst.

Major Miller informs us, also, that the Grand Pawnees, living on the south side of the Platte, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, were very hostile to the whites. These are the Indians who robbed the United States wagon train last fall, killing one man and driving off one hundred and sixty head of mules. Recently, in a talk with Major McElroy, the overseer of the Pawnee farm, Siracherish, the principal chief, informed that gentleman that if his great father, the President, desired to get his mules again, he should send a great many men, and a great many guns; else the red men would kill those sent to get the mules and take their guns away from them.

These bravadoes, in connection with the fact that the Pawnees have in their possession a large number of American horses, saddles, &c., have an injurious effect upon other frontier tribes, who are learning to despise the authority of the United States.

We learn further from our informant, that a few days before he left Council Bluffs, a Pawnee, belonging on the north side of the Platte, and a member of a friendly band, returned from an expedition he had made with the Grand Pawnees, the ostensible object of which, at starting out, was warfare against their enemies, the Itatons.

He reports, however, that instead of going against the Itatons, they followed the trail of the Oregon emigrants, who recently left the Western frontier, overtook them on the head waters of Kansas river, and demanded a parley. They told the whites they wanted presents, which they must have, or they would attack them. The emigrants gave them some presents, with which the Indians were dissatisfied, and demanded more.

The emigrants then prepared to defend themselves, but could not succeed in gathering in their stock. The Indians thereupon fell upon the cattle and killed more than fifty head, besides taking a number of horses. Major McElroy reports to Major Miller, that seven of the horses had been brought in.—The friendly Indians state that numerous small parties of eight or ten warriors are hanging on the rear of these emigrants, to strike when opportunity offers.

In view of the foregoing facts, it seems very evident that unless a strong military force be speedily sent into the hostile region, serious difficulties may be anticipated.—St. Louis Reveille, 30th inst.

COL. DONIPHAN AND COL. XENOPHON.

The New York Post compares Col. Doniphan's expedition from Missouri through New Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande with the famous expedition of the five hundred Greeks under the renowned leader of nearly similar name, Col. Xenophon.—The last has become classic because it was told in so charming a manner by Xenophon, and all Doniphan has to do is to write as perfect a history of his expedition to make it be read with admiration two thousand years hence. The Greeks were led near Babylon through Armenia to the Black Sea, thence to Chrysolopolis, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through an unknown mountainous and hostile country, and in an inclement season, the Greeks losing every thing except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians travelled over six thousand miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplying themselves with powder and balls by capturing them from the enemy.—They fought three battles, in each of which they were victorious, over greatly superior numbers. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred.

TAYLOR MEETING AT HARRISBURG.—A large and respectable meeting was held at Harrisburg, a few days since, in favor of Gen. Taylor as our next candidate for the Presidency. Judge Dock, of Harrisburg, presided at the meeting. The Hon. Simon Cameron introduced to the audience John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner.—The meeting was composed almost exclusively of democrats, and some of them the most distinguished democrats of the state.

The People's Advocate.

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER.

"Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and untried by gain."

MONTROSE, JULY 8, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS E. SHUNK, of Allegheny co.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery co.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES IRVIN, of Centre co.

Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON, of Cumberland co.

THE FALL ELECTION.

It is very desirable that the People of this county should be awake to the important interests which they have at stake in the approaching election. Believing as we do that every well informed reader (and we have but few who are not so), has made up his mind whether he will vote for Shunk or Irvin in October next, we conclude to leave the question whether Gen. Irvin voted for a tax on tea and coffee, or not, to our neighbors of the "Register" and "Democrat," who have incessantly debated the subject through their columns for the last two or three months past, and allude to subjects of a more local nature. In respect to what offices to be supplied this next fall, then, are we most immediately and especially interested?

SENATOR.

The counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, together are to elect a Senator to represent them for three years.—This is an office, which, in view of its long tenure and the important interests to be promoted by a competent incumbent, is of first importance to the electors of those three counties. Especially is it so with the People of Susquehanna county, which lies between the North Branch Canal and N. Y. & Erie Railroad Improvements, with the prospect of both being completed within three years, and a connection being presently formed by a Railroad from Tunkhannock to Great Bend—a connection which is now eliciting no little attention among capitalists both of this and adjoining States.—Sound policy we think will readily suggest the kind of man needed under such circumstances for that office, and, if in the field, we prophecy he will be elected triumphantly by the People.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Though this is an office of comparatively minor, yet it is of considerable importance. It is too frequently used for rewarding party hacks, more at the expense than to the profit or convenience of the People. To observe that this has been too frequently the case, and that it is the policy of the Fire-proof Clique to have a usable man nominated, needs but little reflection. Capability well as honesty is an important qualification, however obnoxious when coupled with independence it may be to the wire-pullers in office; who yearn so eagerly to exercise political power and influence over the People for their own private advantage.

COMMISSIONER.

The People are resolved to elect a man who is in favor of reducing the expenses of the Commissioners' Office by several hundred dollars per year, and they will have no other.

AUDITOR.

The People have concluded to elect a man who is able and willing faithfully to audit the accounts of the Commissioners next year, and not leave it with them to audit their own accounts, in their own way.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Senatbr Benton, in a recent speech in Missouri, had the magnanimity to expose the designs of southern politicians for the extension of slavery, and urges his southern political friends to yield to the just claims of the North in the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Benton appears very anxious for concession and compromise between the North and South, and he prophesies, if such a conciliatory spirit does not prevail, a dissolution of the Union. The North have already compromised too much—they have yielded where it was their right and duty to stand firm—but if we can read the signs of the times, the People of the North are now settling back upon a firm basis—a Plymouth basis—with a stern determination not to compromise or tolerate anything that will serve to spread wider and broader the blighting curse of slavery.

We are told that among politicians from the slave States, two parties exist in Congress; one in favor of adhering to the Missouri compromise, and of extending the line of N. Lat. 36, 30, to the Pacific; as the Northern boundary of slavery; the other in favor of restraining this Missouri compromise within the Rocky Mountains, to the territory actually in possession of the United States at the date of that compromise in 1818, and leaving the whole region beyond them, up to Lat. 42, open to slavery. The reader will perceive that each of these parties seek the extension of slavery over all territory south of Lat. 36, 30, and in the prospective annexation of Mexico, over the greater portion of the Union. The reader

will also perceive that in seeking this barrier against "Northern encroachment," the South asks nothing more, O, no! nothing more; than an overwhelming preponderance, that will enable it to control forever the national legislation. Each of these parties is quite modest in its demands, though the last is rather the most so!

We know of but two compromises in slavery; one in the Federal Constitution, the other in the act of Congress for admitting Missouri. The first merely provided for leaving slavery as a State institution, where it then existed, but did not contemplate its extension, or anything else than its ultimate extinction. The second, which thoroughly violated the spirit of the first, provided merely for the extension of slavery South of Lat. 36, 30, over territory then in actual possession of the Union. Neither contemplated the extension of slavery over an inch of Territory that might be subsequently acquired. Then if the spirit of the Constitutional compromise were violated by the Missouri compromise, how enormously would the latter be violated by the extension of slavery over any territory acquired from Mexico.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Well, the 71st Anniversary of American Independence has passed off, and the record of accidents by gun-powder explosions, &c. remains to be made, with an occasional copying of "sentiments" spiced with wit, and perchance seasoned with ardent patriotism. As the 4th came on Sunday, the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 5th days have each in different places been observed as fit occasions for celebrating our nation's birth-day. Indeed the wish of a zealous patriot of sable hue, as expressed by him at an "Abolition Celebration" of the 4th in Ithaca not long since, seems this year to have been most admirably answered. It was this:

"De fort of July—might it come four times a year."

It so happened here, by the bye, that neither day referred to was appropriately observed, except by the colored population of our town, who resorted to their usual retreat for such occasions in Forest Lake; where they discoursed of liberty, for which it was agreed, if they had not fought, most of them had run most stoutly. As to the toasts read after the cloth was removed, we have heard but one repeated—it was this:

"De brack fair sek—May dey neber be more 'noyed by de impotent' dresses ob de white folk."

By the way, we have rather an intelligent and enterprising black population in this community. They have in Montrose two churches, "Zion's" and "Bethel," with Seminaries of learning, &c. With all, for the improvement of their argumentative powers, to enable them to arrive at logical and correct conclusions upon given premises, and that they may render efficient services to the abolition society of this place when called upon to take part in their discussions, they have a debating society. The following among other questions have been seriously debated by them we are told:

"Which is most useful to man, the hog or the sheep?"

"Which is lawful mother of the chicken, the hen that laid the egg, or the hen that hatched it?"

"Which is the strongest, fire or water?"

The last question we understand was decided in favor of fire, as it could "run up hill."

The boys in and about town, in the absence of all Sabbath School Holiday observances, celebrated the evening of the 3d by firing crackers, throwing fire-balls, &c., to the amusement of some and the alarm of others. On the night of the 5th their disposition for fun and frolic being again aroused, and to heal all mistakes if any had been committed in selecting the proper day, their fire operations were resumed. Their grand *entree* was a torch-light procession. This was performed with much regularity and appeared very well. Then followed the throwing of fire-balls which were furnished to them quite liberally. This exhibition would be interesting and comparatively without danger, would the boys content themselves only to throw them up into the air within the Public Avenue. But as there are usually four or five black sheep in a flock, so we generally find in a large assembly of boys four or five ill-bred, lawless, disagreeable and vicious creatures, who should never be permitted to leave home save under the eye of their parents or masters. So was here—and these reckless boobies could not be fully satisfied without now and then throwing a ball of fire upon the dwellings and other buildings of our citizens, and thus, as the roofs were extremely dry, expose them to destruction by fire. Some of these boys should have been apprehended by the High Constable, taken directly before the Burgess and fined for a violation of the Borough Ordinance in defacing the public ornaments. This may yet be done.

A question for solution has been raised like this—"Should the insured property of persons furnishing twine or spirits of turpentine for so dangerous use be consumed in consequence of such use, would not the company insuring be released from liability?" We will not undertake to answer this query, but having heard it stated by the agent of an excellent company which has many important risks in this village, we thought it proper to repeat it thus publicly for the consideration of those concerned.

The atmosphere, for the last two or three days has been like a heated oven—the mercury ranging about 90 in the shade.