AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

As it is in this month that he who relies upon wheat as his money crop, should prepare the soil to receive the seed, we may be indulged while we admonish every wheat grower, to permit no circumstance whatsoever to interfere with his doing full justice to his interests. No matter what else may claim his attention—whether of pleasure or business—he should push a-head with these labors, the consummation of which enable him to realize that most delightful position of all others to a farmer—of being in advance of his work. The general, by delay may lose an opportunity of striking a decisive blow at a propitious time, but if he be skilful, persevering and enterprising—if he possess the powers of combination, and of converting an error into a virtue—he may, by a judicious movement, make amends for the fault of procrastination, by increased energy and by the performance of some one of those acts of noble daring and generous enterprise, which challenge the admiration of friends by its brilliancy of achievement, and overpower an enemy by the mastery and peril by which it may be performed. But not so is it with the tiller of the earth, a month lost to him in time, may, despite his exertions however, assiduously directed prove fatal to his prospect throughout the ensuing year. For that month unimproved, may jeopard all his subsequent plans, and put to hazard those visions of prospective gains, upon which his mind may have feasted in fond anticipation.

But while we advise to promptness of action, we would equally impress upon our brethren this truth—that almost as much depends upon having whatever may be undertaken, *done well*, as it does in doing it *done at the right time*.

Having got through with our preliminary remarks we will venture on calling attention to a few of the numerous things which should be attended to during this month.

ON THE FARM.

Fallowing of grounds for Fall Grain. This work should be begun without a day's delay, and should be followed up until the whole shall have been completed. In the preparation of the soil, no pains must be spared to put it in the best possible condition as much depends upon the fineness of the tilth. All possible care must be taken to have the ground ploughed with truthfulness, so that every inch of it when it comes to be submitted to the operation of the harrow may be subjected to its pulverizing effects. As to depth of ploughing, we have entertained but one opinion, and that is, that the plough should be made to penetrate as deep as the team can thrust it.—As to the dread of turning up the *hard-pan* we confess we have never felt any; for in its constituent elements we have generally expected to find such traces of *potash*, as, when submitted to the action of sun and air, would operate favorably upon vegetation, as all virgin clays contain more or less of that invaluable mineral salt—a salt most indispensable to all the grain bearing crops as well as the grasses. Therefore, we say, plough deep, & if you should, perchance, turn up a portion of the intractable substratum, reduce the lump by the pressure of the roller, subdivide the particles with the harrow, and those great meliorators, sun, air, and rain, will, without cost, come to your aid to prepare the soil for the purposes of successful culture. Superintend the ploughing of your fields, and *see* that every blade of grass and weed is well and deeply covered up, so that, when done, you may safely offer a premium for any which may be found on the surface.

Rye.—As we fear there is much still to be sowed, we would advise that it should be got in without further delay. Unless the ground be in good heart, we would recommend that a few bushels of ashes and lime be strewed over each acre, say 5 of each after the seed is ploughed in and the ground harrowed, just before it shall be rolled. Then finish your work, by making water furrows, so as to preserve the plants dry throughout winter and early spring.

To give an early start to the germination of seed, it would be well to soak it for 12 hours in a solution of salt and water before being sowed—and dry it either in ashes, lime, or plaster.

From 5 to 6 pecks per acre should be sown—a bushel is the usual quantity—but this we believe to be much too little to stock the ground as thick as it should be with Rye plants. Though a smaller grain than wheat, it should be recollected that it does not tiller as much, and, therefore should be so thickly sown as to enable it to occupy the whole of the ground and keep off intruding weeds.

Draining and Ditching.—If you have any grounds that need these operations, go to work at once and have them laid dry. good crops will not grow in a soil which is one half the time a mud puddle, and the other half baked clay. Moisture in its place season, is a very good thing, but scalding water, resting upon impermeable clays are but indifferent promoters of vegetation. Many wet clay fields, which now defy the strength of the stongest team would, if properly drained, be found to be reduced to a state of friability which would render them pleasant to work.

Destruction of Garlic.—If you have a field infested with Garlic, plough it up now. Run a shallow furrow, just deep enough to turn up the roots to be exposed to the killing heat of the sun. This will also place the seed, which may have been matured, in a position to spring up. When the plants may be three or four inches high, give another ploughing, so as to expose their roots to the frosts, which will then be coming on apace, and you will go far towards subduing this dier enemy of the wheat field.

Late Potatoes.—It would be the part of prudence, as a preventitive of the rot, to sow a mixture of equal parts of lime and salt, over the vines of your late potatoes.—Do it in the morning when the dew is on them. Should your potatoes not be affected with the rot, your time will not be lost; neither will the cost of the lime and salt, as both will tell in your next year's crop, and in order that the benefit may be general, you had best broadcast the ground *between*, as well as upon the tops of the rows.

Sowing of Wheat.—We took time by the forlock, in our last number, to advise our wheat growing friends to sow their wheat earlier than has been customary for many years past; and we seized the occasion to express the feeling of pleasure with which we had been impressed, at learning that *late* sowing had, within the last few years, fewer advocates than heretofore.—the dread of ravages from attack of the *Hessian fly* to early sown wheat, originated the custom of *late* sowing; but after very mature consideration, we have long since come to the conclusion—and often expressed the opinion—that there is less danger to be apprehended from the autumnal attacks of that destructive insect, than there are from the effects of winter and early spring killing, by the alternate thawing and freezing of the ground, where the wheat plants have not had time, owing to the lateness of the seed being sown, to extend their roots and embed themselves in the soil. To us it has ever appeared consonant with reason, that he who expects the plant to sustain itself in vitality, to maintain its position in the earth—should at least give it time before the frost sets in, to elaborate its roots, and thereby secure to itself sufficent vigor, strength and expansion, to sustain its root-hold, and defy the uprooting influence of sudden contractions and expansions of the earth during the periods enumerated.

Having spoken of the *time* at which sowing of this grain should take place, we will remark, that in the *preparation of the ground* great care should be taken.—That whatever the ground to be sown is a clover-ley, or grass sward, that the utmost pains should be observed in ploughing, in order that there be no baulks left. The ploughing should also be deeply performed, so that the bed and posture of the plants may be increased in depth, to afford the greater facility to the *decent* of their roots, and consequent security against frost. Nor should less pains be taken in harrowing, it being indespensably necessary that the soil should be brought into the most perfect state of pulverization and subdivision of which it is susceptible. The finer and more minute the tilth, the less will be the impediment offered to the rootlets, whether their means of sustenance, descent, or horizontal spread, be considered. In this reduction of the soil to fineness of tilth, a heavy roller should be brought to the aid of the harrow—for there can be no greater truth adduced than this, that much of the chances of success depend upon the fact of the perfect nature of the preparation of the soil before a crop shall have been committed to its nurture.

With respect to the *management of seed* preparatory to its being sown, we would remark—that as the *smut* is a disease perfectly within the control of *preventive* means, no wheat-grower should sow his seed without first resorting to those means, and the inducement to do so is the greater, because they are not expensive, as the following receipe will prove. Let the wheat to be sown, be first *washed* in clean water, until the water ceases to be colored, then make a brine of salt, of strength to float an egg, sufficient to cover the quantity of wheat intended to be sown each day. After the wheat is put in this brine, stir it about, skim off all the light, defective grains and seed which float on the surface, and give them to the stock. Let the seed remain in the soak for 12 hours; when about to sow it strain off the brine and dry the seed in slaked lime, or ashes. *No more seed should be taken out of the brine each day than is intended to be sown.*

This process will not only be preventive of smut, but will quicken the germination of the seed, and give an impetus to the growth of the plants—a thing of the very first moment, both as regards the depredations of the fly, and the subsequent effects of frost.

In the *selection of seed*, those varieties or kinds of wheat should be prefered which combine constitutional hardiness, vigor of growth, and early maturity, and which, from experience, are known to posses, in the highest degree, the property of *resisting the attacks of the fly.* The earlier the period at which wheat matures in summer, the less danger is there to be apprehended from the effects of *rust;* for without assuming it to be a fact, we incline to the opinion, that the peculiar and murky condition of the atmosphere consequent upon rains and hot suns, which is apt to prevail in midsummer, has much influence in the production of that disease, and thus believing, we feel ourselves called upon to recommend the sowing of the early maturing and constitutionally vigorous varieties.

After the seed shall have been sown covered, and the ground harrowed and rolled, water furrows must be carefully run, at proper distances, so as to carry off all excess of water, so that the young plants of the wheat may be permitted to repose in dry beds throughout winter & early spring. If the ploughing shall have been deep and thorough, the tilth fine, and the furrows kept well cleared out, so as to vent the superabundant water, we feel satisfied that there would be less suffering from what is called winter killing, or spewing up.

As to the *quantity of seed per acre*, we will observe, that less than 2 bushels per acre should never be sown, as it should never be sown, as it should be the object of the wheatgrower, to give to the earth a sufficiency of seed to *cover* it with wheat plants, to the exclusion of weeds.

It sometimes happens that worms attack the wheat plant in the early stage of its growth. This, we believe, may be prevented, by sowing from 2 to 4 bushels of salt per acre, over the wheat field after the plants shall have come up. Nor will this be the only benefit to acrue from the application of the salt for it will act as an absorbet, and thus, provide pabulum from the atmosphere for the nurture of the wheat-plant—its well known affinity for that element, as is evinced by its efflorescence when exposed to it, being proof of the fact.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM JOURNALS RECEIVED BY THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

We make extracts from the late foreign papers received by the arrival of the steamer Britannia, and which were not contained in the condensed report we gave on Saturday last.

HON. MR. MCLANE.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:—"Mr. McLane, who has so honorably and efficiently filled the office of Minister of the United States of America at the Court of St. James, and through whose judgment and kind conciliatory manners, the late intricate dispute on the Oregon question has been so happily settled, leaves England to-day for his native land. Mr. McLane departs from this country respected, we believe, by every man in England. May honor and success attend his future career.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—Wilmer & Smith's Times says that the potato blight is general. East, west, north, south, the cry is, "still it comes. In Ireland the devastation is general. Every where the root is rotten, or progressing towards decay. Influenced by the bad weather, and acted upon by the destruction of the chief food of the poor, the price of grain is advancing, and the belief is, that it will continue to advance.

IRELAND.—The feud between Old and Young Ireland is now regularly consummated. They are distinct parties. Mr. O'Connell has denounced their policy, and disdained their aid. The "Nation" has been expelled from the rooms of Conciliation Hall, and the quarrel stands little chance of ever being cemented again.

INDIAN CORN.—The anticipated almost total failure of the potato crop in England and Ireland, and in Scotland, has caused the price of Indian corn to rise from 25s to 32s a quarter during the last three weeks. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be very small. We expect that America will be enabled to reap a golden harvest in the sale of this article in England.

EMIGRATION.—On the 5th August, the Batavier, a Dutch steamship, came into the Thames with 340 emigrants on board from Germany, who intend to emigrate to the United States. They are an instalment of the 80,000 emigrating from the German States during the present year. The next morning they proceeded from London to Liverpool, for the purpose of embarking on board an American vessel.

THE MARKETS.—There was little demand for wheat, either foreign or home grown, at London. The demand for flour was limited, though, for the week ending 17th ult., there had been an advance of foreign flour of 1s per bbl.

At Liverpool the transactions for wheat were to a fair extent. The demand for Indian corn was fair, and prices advanced 1s per quarter on the 18th ult. At the close of the week, the trade for wheat, corn and flour was more brisk.

The Tobacco market was inactive; and there was not much doing in wool, though holders of the latter article refused to reduce the price. A heavy iron business has been doing. The market for American provisions was moderately active; price fair, and good beef and pork were in demand, at late prices, which were fully supported. Cheese, of a good description, was sought after.

THOUGHTS UPON A CONVENTION.

Mr. EDITOR: I see in the papers that the cost of a State Convention is put at sums varying from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. This seems to be a small estimate judge from the time occupied by other States in remodelling their Constitutions. In these mighty efforts to get up a convention, the question occurs, cui bono? What great good is to be accomplished by such a large expenditure of money at this time? It is said we can save a large sum in our annual expenditures. This is very easily said, but how is it proved? The last Legislature passed laws which if carried into effect, will save from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually. The chief item in this amount is the establishment of biennial sessions of the Legislature. This measure was opposed by the loudest reformers in the Senate of Maryland, and probably will be opposed by the conventional reformers of the State. This, then, is not one of the measures they go for, altho' it was among the articles enumerated by them last fall. Strike this, then, out of the catalogue, and what do they contend for?—They do not seem to be agreed among themselves. Some writers contend for representation according to population, whilst others declare this is not their object, and that they do not desire it. Some contend for the election of Judges by the people, whilst other public meetings declare that they wish every other officer to be elected but the judiciary, and declare that the judiciary should not be under popular influence. Some contend for the election of the Clerks, Registers, Orphans' Courts, Constables, &c. &c. by the people; other reformers contend that they have no such objects. The fact is they agree in nothing but abusing the old Constitution, and crying out for a Convention.

What security have the people, if they go to the enormous expense of a convention, that one dollar will be saved in their expenditures? Do the people wish biennial sessions of the Legislature? If so, they have an opportunity to secure this at the next session of the Legislature, without a dollar's additional cost. If there should be a convention, the passage of this law would save at least sixty thousand dollars, by preventing the assembling of the Legislature, the year in which the Convention may sit. If the people wish an elective judiciary, which no one believes, it can be accomplished without the cost of a convention. Do they wish every officer to be elected—all this can be done under the present constitution, without additional expense. Why then, in the name of common sense, is there such a clamor for a Convention? The answer is at hand.—Our State contains a parcel of disorganizers, who desire a Convention that they may upset all our present officers, and, by a general scramble, get their share of the loaves and fishes. To accomplish this they will run the State to great expense, without any assurance that they will lessen the general expense one dollar. The people of the State should be kept awake to the designs of these restless men, who wish to unsettle every-thing to gratify their own cupidity. From the commencement of our State Government, down to the present moment, the Legislature has made important changes in every branch of the government. The judiciary system has been remodelled, the legislative departments have been altered and changed, and the executive branch has been materially altered. These changes have all been accomplished peaceably and without expense. If any thing be wrong, cannot the people's representatives make changes in their legislative as well as in a coventional capacity? Are the members of the Legislature any less the people's servants than the members of a Convention? A candid and dispassionate consideration of the subject would put down this clamor for a Convention. Why do not the advocates of a Convention come out boldly with their propositions for reform, and let the people judge of them?—One reason is, because they do not agree among themselves; and another is that a development of their scheme would convince the people of its fallacy or its ruinous tendency

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE TAMMANY MEETING in New York, got up under the auspices of Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club; was disturbed by the intrusion of Michael Walsh, Esq., who claimed the privilege of giving his views concerning Democracy as *he* understood it. Walsh, having the merit of consistency which does not belong to some other leaders of the party, is bold and strenuous for carrying out principles practically as well as avowing them theoretically. He is unsparing in his denunciation of those pretended democrats who preach popular doctrines to the people to get their votes and afterwards leave their doctrines laid up on the shelf to be taken down only at the next canvass. For these and other reasons Mr. Walsh is not a favorite with the political guardians of the people in Tammany Hall.

The meeting, however, notwithstanding the interruption alluded to, passed, under the auspices of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, various resolutions, and the whole affair is treated of in a rapture of delight by the official paper at Washington. Under the star of Rynders, the Empire State and the Empire Club are to lead the way to democratic victory and glory. A New York paper is in like manner enthusiastic. It says, "The meeting was a glorious one; we are proud of our principles, proud of our party. *Progress* is our watchword. Democracy is not stationary; it cannot rest content while evils exist; it must progress so long as men have rights to protect."

Several distinguished gentlemen who did not attend this "glorious" meeting have shown a very undemocratic daintiness in their manner of answering the invitations of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, of the Empire Club. Mr. Vice President Dallas, Mr. Senator Dix and Mr. C. C. Cambreleng address their replies not to Rynders who was the Chairman of the committee of invitation, but to "R. B. Connolly, Esq." one of the Committee, but not at the head of it. Mr. John Van Buren, having no fastidious scruples, indites his answer to "Capt. Isaiah Rynders," and adds one or two other names of the committee. The courtly Mr. Richard Rush, who would avoid with horror all suspicion of the genuineness of his democracy, writes to "Isaiah Rynders, Esq., Chairman, &c."

This is all very interesting and beautiful to behold. But there are some passages of Mr. John Van Buren's letter equally worthy of note. The Tammany meeting was called in order that the democracy might "express their sentiments in relation to the important measures of the Administration which had lately passed Congress." Mr. John Van Buren regrets that his engagements will deprive him of the pleasure of being present at the meeting, and adds,—"The brief limits of a note like this will not permit me to say particularly how much cause the democratic party have for congratulation in the action of the last Congress." The sire must yield to the son; the chip is of better quality than the block. Non-committalism; emerging from the mazes of no meaning, now appears with double meaning; no longer cautiously dull and guardedly stupid, it flaunts with wit and humor, and casting off the coat which had no decided colour it is now arrayed in a dress of changeable hues yet gay & lively. It is a pity that Mr. John Van Buren could not attend the meeting; a speech of his to contrast with the harangue of Mr. Michael Walsh would have been interesting and edifying.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—PEACE WITH MEXICO—TERMS SETTLED WITH SANTA ANNA AT HAVANA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, under date of August 16th, states that an agreement had taken place between Santa Anna and certain agents of the British and American governments, concerning the future destiny of Mexico. The arrangement is said to be as follows:

The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future pronunciamentos, the U. States Government shall have a right to interfere in the support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the United States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds!!"—*Balt. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1846.

The Southern mail brought no news from the Army or from Mexico this evening. The presumption is that the army is waiting orders from the Cabinet at Washington—that the Cabinet at Washington is waiting to see how Santa Anna comes on in taking the reins of the Mexican Government, appointing his Cabinet Ministers, and answering Mr. Polk's overture message for a peace between that country and this and that Santa Anna himself is *progressing* as fast as could be expected!

Mr. Polk expects that peace will grow out of all this, of course,—that Mr. John Slidell will be received by Santa Anna as Minister from the United States—and that California will be surrendered "to this vast and mighty Republic!" Else, why and for what cause was Commodore Conner instructed to give Santa Anna & has his suite of ex-Ministers a free pass into Vera Cruz? How else came Santa Anna to proceed from Havana direct to Vera Cruz? Did he not know that if he and his ex-Ministers went to Mexico to afford her aid and succor, while she was at war with the United States it would be the duty of our blockading squadron to take him and suit prisoners, or at all events to prevent their landing at Vera Cruz? What more, better or further right had Commodore Conner to let them pass, than he had an army of succor to the Mexicans of ten thousand men, if such an army had appeared off the coast of Vera Cruz?

But the Commodore acted under instructions, of course, from the Administration. Mr. Polk wished to have Santa Anna *granted a free pass into Mexico, and it was given to him!* Hence Mr. Polk aided and abetted, whether for evil or not, the restoration of SANTA ANNA, the man that the whole American people have cordially denounced, over and over again, as an Usurper, a Tyrant, a Dictator—the man whom the Mexican people banished for his usurpation and tyranny! Let, then, Mr. Polk have the full credit of the act.

Mr. Bancroft is still bilious. He will probably get well enough to leave for Massachusetts in four or five days. Meantime he wishes to hold on to his salary. When he resigns, Judge Mason takes his place. The Judge thinks that Mr. Bancroft has upset and overturned things at a ruinous rate, and he will go vigorously to work to repair the injury inflicted.—Judge Mason was Mr. Brancroft's immediate predecessor in the Navy Department, and feels that his administration of its affairs has been repudiated by Mr. Brancroft. He will now have the opportunity to turn things back again into their legitimate and proper places—*and he is resolved to embrace it!* Judge Mason is an amiable man with no extraordinary share of energy; but the country will be apt to see that he has some enterprize and a due share of self-respect, when he gets back into the Navy Department!

The gentleman, referred to in my last letter, who has a *personal matter* to settle with Mr. Bancroft, *and who means to settle it*, has addressed him a letter requiring him to rectify the false statement he caused to be entered on the record of the Navy Department having reference to his theagieved gentleman's, character & warning him that if he does not comply with the request, he will have to abide the consequences! It is believed that Mr. Bancroft will make the correction under the threat!

And so Mr. Polk appoints Mr. Brancroft Minister to England! Like begets like!—Who could expect anything better than the appointment of such a Minister by such a President? Mr. Bancroft has studied many books, no doubt, but never Chesterfield to my advantage surely! He knows not the first rudiments of a gentleman. He does not know his proper place. He is a petty tyrant to his subordinates in power—a sycophant to his superiors! Take an example:—he ordered "Governor" Randall, a highly respectable person, who had taken a Messenger's place in the Navy Department, until he could get a Clerkship which had been promised him—he ordered this gentlemen, in an imperious tone, to go and saddle and bridle a horse for him to ride, and this, too, when a negro servant was within his call! This is one side of the picture. Now the other. A leading Locofoco Editor now here, informs me that, when Mr. Polk was about leaving the White House the other day to pay his visit to Old Point Comfort, Mr. George Bancroft ran up to the President's carriage, opened the door and let down the steps for the Presidential family to get in, and this too, in the most sycophantic manner imaginable! Why send him to England, and whose carriages will not our Minister be throwing open and making easy for the entrance of nobility or royal blood!

Mr. Buchanan holds on to the State Department. I learn that he has purchased Mr. Bancroft's carriage and horses.

Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, who boasts that he was "born insensible to fear," is here, and may get the Mission to France.

Dr. William M. GUNN, of Mississippi, Mr. Secretary Walker's great friend in Choctaw Land Script, and matters thereunto belonging; is in Washington.

It is now stated confidently that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, will be appointed Attorney General, in place of Judge Mason—that Mr. Polk passes over the superior claims of Robert Rantoul, of Massachusetts, mainly upon the ground that the Old Bay State is too thoroughly Whig to be entitled to furnish a member of his Cabinet any longer!

I understand, upon good authority, that the Magnetic Telegraph will be extended from this city to Richmond, and completed before the middle of December next.

POTOMAC.

☞ The Baltimore Sun announces the death of Judge Rodney, the father of the late member of Congress from Delaware, and a gentleman who has himself been prominent in his native State. He died in Wilmington, Del., last week.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 12, 1846.

Whig Ticket.

For the House of Delegates.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
ALEXANDER H. SETH,
NICHOLAS RICE,

For County Commissioners.

MATTHEW T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ANDREW O. OXENHAM.

Mr. EDITOR:—I have this moment, down here in our retired part of the county, heard of the action of the Democratic party last Tuesday. The first news we had of Mr. Sherwood's refusing to serve for the Legislature was that Mr. Morris O. Colston had been put in his place on the ticket. Now I am a democrat, & hope so to live and always act—but I really cannot stand everything. It seems to me that some of my party are born with the spoon in their mouths, full of pap, and intend to clinch and keep it there. In our district it seems to be a shuttle cock game with Mr. W. W. Lowe, and Mr. Colston, & has been for eight years past—first one, then the other; and now Mr. Colston for the third time is waked up and put on the Delegate ticket. To be sure for decency's sake, Mr. Orem ran one year, but report says that even last year Mr. Colston or Mr. Lowe would have run, and this year I hear both were anxious for it. I do not know the great claims of either of those gentlemen more than many more of our party down here just as good, unless Mr. Colston running so long before he was elected gives him a juster claim now that he has found his way to the Legislature.

The democratic party has had pretty much the same set of Candidates for the Legislature for eight years all over the county, but there has been a little more decency about it than here in our district. The rule laid down that a man was to go but two years is got over by merely resting a while a man and then putting him on the ticket again. This is an Equivocation and evasion of the rule, and the people here begin to see into it. Besides our party here think Mr. Colston being just out of the Collector's office might have rested for a spell. They go for rotation in office and division of places.

ONE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Bay-side Thursday evening.

MR. MCLANE.—The New York Express, of Saturday, states that our late Minister to England arrived at the City Hotel on Saturday morning. The Express also states, that he will be waited upon by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and by the Common Council, with congratulations upon the happy success of his mission, and with expressions of good will and good wishes for himself. It is understood that a dinner will also be tendered him, which, it is hoped, he will accept.

Important from Santa Fe.

Preparations to meet Gen. Kearney—7000 Mexican Troops said to be in Reserve—Mexican Spies—Exposed condition of American supplies—Indians attacking Government wagons and Trading Parties—Volunteering Against Americans, &c.

A letter from Mr. N. Colburn, our correspondent at Santa Fe, announces his arrival at Independence, in this State, on Thursday last, in twenty four and a half days from Santa Fe. This journey eclipses in speed any other ever performed between the points, and shows that very soon it will be stripped of even the character of novelty. From the letter of Mr. Colburn we gather many facts of interest to our readers, which are here arranged.

Mr. Colburn left Santa Fe on the 3d of August. There were then only 4:0 Mexican soldiers stationed in Santa Fe, but the authorities stated that they had 7000 men ready to march at a moment's warning to meet Gen. Kearney, and 200 were expected from the lower country. How far this expectation may be realized, may be judged of from the fact that Mr. Kennedy who had just arrived from Sonora, reported that they had there only 300 soldiers; 200 Chihuahua, and 40 at El Passo.

When Mr. C. left Santa Fe, nothing had been heard of Gen Kearney's movements for fifteen days previous. It was not then known that Gen. Wool was moving against Chihuahua. About 200 miles on his route home, he met with eight Mexican dragoons who had been watching the movements of the American forces under Gen. Kearney. They said they had not seen the troops, although they had been in sight of Bent's fort and to the Simarone.

Mr. Colburn reached the crossing of the Arkansas in ten days, being the quickest trip ever made to that point in wagons.—He found grass and water scarce. He there met Capt. Worcester, of the U. S. Artillery T. Caldwell and Charles Bent, only ten days from Independence, and sent by them to Gen. Kearney all the news of which he was in possession. From this party, he heard of the murder, on the evening before of Mr. W. Z. Smith, of Northampton, Mass. He was returning, it is stated from Fort Bent, in company with Major G. Clark, and was shot from his horse, when within seventy five yards of their camp, by Indians.

On the 18th, he met Mr. Turly's company of three wagons, for Taos, and also forty-three government wagons and 54 men. They were lying by for repairs.—They had lost fifteen yoke of oxen: many of the men were sick, and they had only two rounds of ammunition No guard could be placed, at night, and they had nothing with which to protect themselves when hunting their oxen.

The Indians were attacking some of the