their own necessities will render our continental neighbors more than usually tenacious in parting with their produce. Prices have already got up considerably at all the leading ports in the Baltic, and by the Britannia steam ship we learn that the expectation of a failure of the potato crop in Europe had caused arise in the value of three-fourths of a dollar per barrel at the principal markets of the U. States. Great as are the resources of the United States it would be unwise to calculate on any thing like a supply from thence at all adequate to our wants; and the idea that the price of wheat will continue to tend upward, does not, therefore, appear to us at all unreasonable.

For the best fresh brands of United States Flour 34s. and 35s. per barrel has been paid, and secondary sorts have brought corresponding terms.

There had been large sales of cotton, and prices if anything, were a shade higher.

The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant, and at rapidly increasing prices.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times caution their friends in this country against wild speculation, as the money and enterprise of England will find and bring food from every quarter of the earth, if necessary.

The news from the Continent was not important

Ireland.—The distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop is really awful. The law for affording employment to the people is being carried out with alacrity by the government and landed gentry of the kingdom.

Serious riots had occurred in the county of Waterford, Ireland, on the 29th ult., large mobs have attacked bakers' shops for the purpose of obtaining bread. Two of the people had been killed by the dragoons ordered to disperse the rioters, and much excitement existed at the last advices.

India and China.—The sikhs, it is said are determined to re-organize their army, but several of the hill tribes are already so dissatisfied that it is expected that they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, Mahor Raja's Government it is said has already remained at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor General. Our intelligence from China speaks of the preparations making for the evacuation of Canton.

Later from India.—Dispatches from Bombay to August 27th, have been received by extraordinary express, via Trieste. The Seiks government was in a tottering state. The British authorities, in anticipation of a revolt, were busy preparing for the emergency, for the purpose of suppressing it.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1846.

Highly Important.—The news received this morning, at the Navy Department, from the Pacific is highly interesting. It appears that Commodore Sloat, previous to leaving the coast of the Pacific (on account of ill health,) planted the American "Stars and Stripes" at Monterey and San Francisco, and that he expected little or no difficulty from the Mexicans in maintaining it there. He left Stockton in command of the Squadron, who was about taking possession of Lower California, with the ships under his command.

The British flag ship Collingwood, 80 gun ship of the line, Admiral Sir George Seymour, had entered San Francisco and again left for the Sandwich Islands. This was a damper on the hopes of the Mexicans.

Col. Fremont was at the head of 150 men, in pursuit of General Castro, doing well All California may be considered as safely in our hands.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—*Com. Perry about to take Command—Capture of a Mexican Schooner—Preparations to attack Alvarado—the Mails from the Army. &c.*

The U. S. revenue cutter Ewing, Capt. Gay Moore, arrived off the S. W. Pass, on the evening of the 16th inst., from the Gulf Squadron off Vera Cruz. Lieut. Chadwick of the cutter, reached New Orleans on the 18th, and obligingly favored the Tropic with the following items:

The cutter left the Squadron on the 6th inst., and Lieut. Chadwick reports that Gen. Paredes left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., in a British steamer for Havana, and was saluted by the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Commodore Conner was still in command of the Squadron, but it was generally supposed that Commodore Perry would assume the command on the first of November.

No further attack had been made by any vessel of the fleet on any Mexican town; but the opinion prevailed that another demonstration would soon be made against Alvarado.

A Mexican schooner had been captured by one of our vessels, and the seamen were busily engaged in fitting her out to be employed against the enemy in the contemplated attack at the above named point.—News of the battle of Monterey had reached the squadron, and imparted the liveliest joy among the officers and crews.

The United States steamer Mississippi, from Pensacola, schr. Reefer, and another schooner loaded with coal, were spoken near Vera Cruz. Fears had been entertained of the safety of these vessels, as they were out of time some twenty days having encountered severe weather and were blown off for many days. The United States schooner Flirt sailed for Norfolk on the 3d inst. The health of the squadron was generally good, no intelligence of interest had been received from the city of Mexico since the sailing of the U. S. sloop of war John Adams.

The Ewing came too off the Brazos, on the 9th inst., but had no communication with the shore. The steamship Sea, came off with the mail for the steamship Galveston, but in consequence of the boisterous weather, and heavy sea, she was unable to deliver it, and accordingly [illegible]

who had been taken at Matamoras by the Mexicans, made his escape and found his way to the Squadron. He was brought to the Brazos on board the Ewing, and succeeded in reaching the shore, eager to participate in any fight that might come off. Chadwick brought up the mail from the squadron.

The New Orleans Commercial Times contains the following additional items of news from the Gulf:—

No news of the movements of Santa Anna since he had assumed command of the army, or the progress of the measures taken by the Mexican government to make head against the invading army, had reached the squadron from Vera Cruz.

Lieut Chadwick, to whom we are much indebted for his polite readiness in putting all this information at our disposal, tells us that it was the Captain of the British frigate *Endymion*, lying at Sacrificios that sent Commodore Conner news of the capture of Monterey.

The Texan Ranger alluded to below, was taken prisoner on the 6th May last, near Matamoras, and had been conveyed to Tampico, whence he had escaped to Tuspan; where he gota boat and put off to the fleet. The Somers and the St. Mary's were still blockading Vera Cruz; the Falmouth and Porpoise, Tampico. The Somers had recently been blown off, for 16 days. The Mexican schooner lately taken had been fitted up with 42-pound carronades, and would lead the attack on Alvarado.

They were only waiting the arrival of a supply of coal to go down to that place, and as the cutter Ewing met the vessel carrying that article going into harbor, no doubt the attempt on Alvarado has been made. The Commodore daily sent out a flag of truce in the harbor of Vera Cruz, for communication with the shore. The Mexicans inhabiting the shore near Antone de Lizardo very freely came off, from time to time, with vegetables, fruit, fish, ect. for the use of the ships.

INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC.—*Commodore Stockton in Command.*—The Mobile Tribune has a letter from their Pensacola correspondent giving the following items of interest received by the Princeton, just arrived from Chagres:—

After an absence of 30 days the Princeton came to anchor off the Navy Yard.—She is direct from Chagres having landed the bearer of despatches at that port on the 26th of last month. While the Princeton remained at Chagres Commodore Sloat arrived across the Isthmus from Panama, having left Commodore Stockton in command of the Pacific squadron.

Com. Sloat took passage in the English Mail steamship Forth for Havana, and sailed on the same day with the Princeton. By this arrangement he reached Washington somewhat sooner than he could have done by the Princeton, as the latter vessel performed nearly the whole return passage under sail alone.

The only intelligence learned from Com. Sloat, is that the squadron had taken unopposed possession of California. Lieut. Lee the bearer of despatches, proceeded with them across the Isthmus to Panama, in search of Com. Stockton. The Princeton remained a few days at Chagres, waiting the arrival of the small U. S. steamer Spitfire, but without receiving any intelligence of her.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 16.

FROM BRAZOS ST. JAGO.—The schooner *Fidelia*, Captain Turner, arrived this morning of the 8th instant.

We have conversed with Mr. Robertson who came passenger on her, and find that there is nothing more reliable from Monterey than we have already had through other sources. He left Matamoras on the evening of the 4th, and Point Isabel on the 5th. Since then he has been on board the schooner, lying off Brazos St. Jago, and has had but little communication with the shore.

A report was current at Matamoras and Point Isabel when he left, and at Brazos St. Jago as late as the evening of the 7th, that the American loss in killed and wounded was about 1500. It will be remembered, however, that the Galveston papers received by the Neptune, contained what purported to be the substance of despatches from General Taylor received by the Quarter Master at Brazos St. Jago, on the 7th, which was communicated from recollection by Captain Wetmore, of the schooner Blanch E. Sayre; and that it was stated that the American loss, in killed and wounded, was only 500, while that of the Mexicans was said to be 1200.

We learn from Mr. Robertson that there is no doubt of Canales being between Monterey and the Rio Grande. When last heard from he was at Mier at the head of 600 rancheros.

The Indian regiment of volunteers stationed at Matamoras, has been ordered to Monterey, leaving only one of the Ohio regiments to garrison that place, and the points between it and the Gulf.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 16.

FROM PORT LAVACCA.—GEN. WOOL'S ADVANCE.—The U. S. stermer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday from Port Lavacca via Galveston, having left the former place on the the 9th and the latter on 13th inst. She had a rough passage all the way. Up to the sailing of the Telegraph from Galveston, 6 o,clock, P. M., the Galveston had not arrived there.

By this arrival we have a few item from the division of our army under Gen. Wool. We copy from the Victoria (Texas) Advocate. That paper, of the 1st. inst., says that Gen. Wool sent his advance, consisting of 1500 men, on the 25th ult., towards Chihuahua, intending to follow in the course of a few days with the remainder of his division.

The editor of the Advocate says: "We have seen a member of the Tennessee Mounted Regiment which he left at La Grange a few days ago. He reports that the regiment will be here in a day or two [illegible] quite a number of them were on the sick jians, go hence to Camargo to join General Taylor."

The Kentucky cavalry had removed their camp to Port Lavacca, the convenience of procuring forage being better there than on the bay where they at first encamped. The whole regiment had orders to move to Camargo, and would take up the line of march in eight or ten days. Those on the sick list were rapidly improving.

Capt. Blake, 2d Regiment Dragoons, was in Victoria on the 30th ult. in company with Gen. Samuel Mitchell, escorting a specie train to San Antonio; which funds were thought to be for the payment of the Arkansas troops.

Since the above was in type we learn that General Wool moved from San Antonio de Bexar on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at the head of 3,500 men, for Presidio de Rio Grande. His advance guard left three days previously, the 26th ult.

Capts. Dickey and Doane, and Lieuts. Reed and Kellogg, of the Army, attached to Gen. Wool's division came passengers on the Telegraph. She also brought over forty-five sick discharged volunteers.

From the N. O. Picayune, October 17.

Affair of Honor.—We learn from Port Lavacca that a duel took place on the 3d inst., near that place, beteewn Lieut. Jackson and Capt. Thomas F. Marshall, of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. After exchanging two shots without effect, an amicable adjustment of their difficulty was made. The origin of the quarrel is not known, but Capt. Marshall was the challenging party.

Through the same source from which we derive the above, we learn that this Kentucky regiment is in extremely bad health. This is attributed principally to the water, which is very brackish and warm.

Col. Harney, we learn from the Colorado Herald, was ordered back to San Antonio from the Presidio de la Grande, by Gen. Taylor, in consequence of a dispute concerning precedence in rank, which he had with some of the volunteer officers, and not as has been reported because he had disobeyed orders.—*N. O. Bulletin, Oct. 16.*

THE ARMY.—When the law was passed at the last session of Congress for the increase of the regular Army to 15,000 men, the whole force in actual service did not probably exceed 7000. The enlistments since, we understand from an Army officer, amount to about 4000, and the discharges and deaths to at least 1000. Consequently the present regular force amounts to about 10,000 men; much the greater part of whom are now in Mexico, or on their way thither. Probably not less than 2000 regulars, including the 609 recruits about to sail from this city in the steamer Massachusetts under Capt. Hawkins, will have arrived at Point Isabel between the middle of October and the 20th November. Among the recruits are many old soldiers, re-enlisted,—the termination of their former period of enlistment having expired.—Several companies of regular Artillery have recently left Fortress Monroe, Charleston, Newport, &c., for the Seat of War, and will soon reach their destination.

If, as has been rumored, the capture of Tampico has been determined on, we presume the land forces employed in the expedition will we be drawn partly from Matamoras and vicinity, and partly made up from the re-inforcements of regulars arriving at Point Isabel. The expedition will probably be commanded by Gen. Patterson. The naval force will of course co-operate.

As the war is now going, there is a fair prospect that the volunteers from the Northern and Eastern States, or a portion of them, will soon be called into the field.—If they are likely to be wanted, they ought to be under marching orders forthwith. In reference to the volunteers now in Mexico, the time consumed in getting forward supplies, &c., has not been lost, by a great deal. Those volunteers, after six months constant drilling, under skillful and experienced officers, are now nearly equal to regulars in point of discipline and efficiency, as is proved by their gallant bravery at the battle of Monterey.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MORE MEXICAN BOMBAST—*Ampudia's Proclamation.* We have already published several of the proclamations issued by Ampudia, prior to the battles at Monterey, but the following addressed by the "Genaral-in-Chief of the Army of the North to his companions in arms," is so rich, that we give it a place:

Soldiers: Our enemies, who only number 2,500 troops of the line, the balance being made up of "*adventurers*," without valor or discipline, according to the accounts received from confidential friends, intend to leave Cerralvo forthwith, with the foolhardy view of attempting to take this important position. If this be the case, knowing as I do your indomitable valor and courage, & the enthusiasm of the people, I may safely say to you, *they will never again drink of the waters of the Rio Bravo.*

We have nearly 3,000 valiant dragoons now out reconnoitreing the enemy, who will give them many a battle ere they reach this city.

Soldiers: We are now entrenching and fortifying ourselves, for the purpose of being able to operate more effectually, and to make a sally and repulse the enemy, at the point of the bayonet, at any favorable moment.

Soldiers: Three great virtues form the character of a soldier—discipline, valor, and constancy in fatigue. Therefore, whoever in this critical moment deserts his colors, from whatever cause, is a coward and a traitor. The question now is, whether we retain our independence, or lose it for ever—and this depends upon yourselves. To you it is left, whether you be slaves or freemen.

Confident in your loyalty and enthusiasm, I have assured the supreme government of the triumph of our arms. Then give the world proof of your being the who died defending the independence of your beloved republic.

Soldiers: "Victory or death"—let this be your motto.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

Headquarters, Monterey, Sept. 14, 1846.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.—Nearly 800 volunteers are in the general hospital at Matamoras, and not one third of the number are furnished with beds. A blanket and the ground is the only couch to be obtained; and this same blanket, if the patient dies, forms both his winding-sheet and his coffin. Lumber cannot be procured for making either bed-steads or coffins. Major Forsyth, in a letter to the "Milledgeville Times," says—

"The Quartermaster at Camargo told me, in answer to an application for a coffin, that every foot of plank and every old gun box that was to be found had been worked up for the purpose, and that all the money in his department would not command a coffin.

"You will remember that in ascending the river we left seventy of our sick at Matamoras. I was shocked to learn on my return that twenty-seven of the number had died in the short space of two weeks. Dr. W. told me that the mortality was, in proportion to numbers, double that in any other regiment."

Captain Thornton informed the editor of the Charleston Evening News that it was very sickly at Matamoras, which place he left somewhere about the 21th of last month. At the time of his leaving, there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The average number of deaths was five a day.

A letter from New Orleans thus speaks of some of the convalescent volunteers who have recently been landed in that city from Matamoras:

"Within a few days a number of sick and discharged volunteers have arrived from Brazos and Matamoras. Their worn and emaciated appearance is truly distressing. Some of them are in a state of deplorable destitution, and have been compelled to seek refuge in the Charity Hospital, than which, by the way, no better institution of the kind exists."

AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Newburg Gazette of the 21st inst. publishes this instrument at full length, as adopted by the Convention at Albany, on the 9th inst. We copy from that paper the address of the Convention to the people of that State.

IN CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1846.

To the People of the State of New York:

The Delegates of the People in Convention, having terminated their deliberations, present to you the result of their labors in an amended Constitution of fourteen articles, to be considered together, for your adoption. They have presented for your separate consideration, a section relative to suffrage, equally applicable to the present and proposed constitution.

In these fourteen articles, they have reorganized the legislature; established more limited districts for the election of the members of that body, and wholly separated it from the exercise of judicial power. The most important state offices have been made elective by the people of the state; and most of the officers of cities, towns and counties, are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve. They have abolished a host of useless offices. They have sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive government. They have rendered inviolate the funds devoted to Education. After repeated failures in the legislature, they have provided a Judicial System, adequate to the wants of a free people, rapidly increasing in arts, culture, commerce and population. They have made provision for the payment of the whole State Debt, and the completion of the Public Works begun.—While that debt is in the progress of payment, they have provided a large contribution from the canal revenues towards the current expenses of the State, and sufficient for that purpose, when the state debt shall have been paid: and have placed strong safe uards against the recurrence of the debt, and the improvident expenditure of the public money. They have agreed on important provisions in relation to the mode of creating incorporations, and the liability of their members; and have sought to render the business of banking more safe and responsible. They have incorporated many useful provisions more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power. They have modified the power of the legislature, with the direct consent of the people, to amend the constitution from time to time, and have secured to the people of the State, the right once in twenty years to pass directly on the question, whether they will call a convention for the revision of the constitution.

These articles embrace all the provisions agreed upon by the Convention, to constitute the Constitution of the State. They are of course very numerous, often dependent one upon another, and can be best considered as a whole; and the Convention have not found it practicable to separate them into parts to be separately passed upon by the people.

The Convention have therefore presented the subject in the form that will best enable the people to judge between the old and the new Constitution. If the Constitution now proposed be adopted, the happiness and progress of the People of this State, will, under God, be in their own hands.

By order of the Convention,

JOHN TRACY, President.

And Delegate from the county of Chenango.

JAMES F. STARBUCK.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—We presume that the majority of our readers have yet to furnish themselves with their winter supplies of goods; we refer therefore to the advertisements of our Merchants announcing the arrival of their stock for the season. The assortment to be found in our stores, we feel persuaded, cannot be surpassed for quality or variety, even in the city; and we bespeak for our enterprising business men an inspection of their goods and prices before looking abroad, confident that the result of the inquiry will be advantageous to all parties concerned.

RIOT AT CANTON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated "Canton, July 16, 1846," gives the details of a serious riot which took place there on the 8th of that month. We extract the following particulars: Mr. Compton, an English gentleman, passing along the street, was rudely insulted by a China man whom he thrust aside and passed on. The fellow, however, pursued Mr. C., struck him a severe blow on the back and then raised a stone and threw it at his head; upon which Mr. C. dragged him into a house occupied by an Englishman, secured him there, and wrote to the authorities to come and arrest him. Meantime a numerous mob collected, demanding their fellow-countryman and Mr. C., whom they threatened to cut in pieces.—They attacked the house which they attempted to tear down, and threw stones at every foreigner that passed. When at length the Mandarins appeared they were driven away by the mob, and finally, urged by the necessity of self-defence, about 50 foreigners armed with muskets and swords, and headed by Dr. Parker and the British Consul, (the two latter unarmed;) after warning the multitude to disperse, fired a volley among them and scattered them, killing 10 of the Chinese, and wounding about twice that number. The Mandarins subsequently appeared with 900 China-men and ordered the foreigners to retire. The latter, however, organized themselves and kept watch till the next morning. The authorities pasted placards on the walls requesting the people to remain quiet, and promising that the government would see that proper satisfaction was obtained for the death of the Chinese. Under this assurance the populace now rest, and it remains to be seen what the satisfaction will be. They are particularly hostile to the Americans and English.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—A letter of a late date, to the Editors of the "Van Buren Intelligencer," from Fort Washita, states that nearly the whole tribe of the Witchetaws, whose village is about 150 miles from the Fort, have been massacred by an over number of wild Indians, supposed to be the Camanche or Pawnee Mahas Persons around Fort Washita, the writer says, may now hope to enjoy a ride on horseback, which the thieving propensities of these Indians rendered very uncertain, as they frequently came in, and stole every horse they could lay their hands on. The massacre was discovered by two friendly Delaware Indians sent by Col. A. M. Upshaw, the Chickasaw agent, to search for some horses which had been stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Washita.

NO NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—The Southern mail brought us last night (Monday) New Orleans papers of the 20th inst., as late as due, but they brought no tidings from the Army. The steamer Galveston was momentarily expected, with at least ten days later intelligence from Monterey, so that it must be close at hand. The latest dates from Monterey were to the 25th ult., nearly five weeks to the present time.

The Washington Union of Tuesday last says—

We state positively that no despatches have been received from General Taylor about the seige of Monterey since the 25th of September; and that every word which the Secretary of War has receivsd on the subject of Gen. Butler's conduct at Monterey has been published in the "Union," in General Taylor's despatches, which were brought to this city by Capt. Eaton, on the 11th inst.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The Washington Union alludes to the reports of calls having been made on several States for more volunteers, and says:

"Whether, or when, the government will call for more volunteers, we know

---

BANK DEFALCATION.—Richard J. Turner, one of the clerks in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, has absconded. It appears that he has, for a considerable time past, been practising a regular and well-managed system of fraud. The Baltimore Clipper says:

"We learn from the Patriot, that a careful examination and overhauling of the books of Mr. Richard J. Turner, one of the clerks, indicate false entries and forced balances, to a considerable amount, but how much is not yet ascertained, as the books have not yet been fully examined. Some days ago, Mr. Turner was desired to present his balance sheet to the examining committee for inspection. In this he hesitated, and suspicion naturally pointed towards him. He subsequently vacated his position as clerk in the bank, left the city, and has not been heard of since.—The matter is still under investigation, and when fully ascertained will be made known to the world. The President and Directors of the Bank have offered $1000 reward for his apprehension.

GEN. BUTLER—THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO TROOPS.—Letters in relation to the capture of Monterey have been going the round of the newspapers, stating that "Col. Watson was killed in *an imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler;*" and that "Kentucky did not stand the fire well, and Ohio got into a hot place, but soon backed out of it." These communications were republished in the "Union," which paper, in a subsequent number, referring to a letter of expostulation and vindication signed "A Kentuckian," says:

"The insinuations are, no doubt, causelessly and shamefully unjust. The Kentucky soldiers are distinguished for their bravery—such is their proverbial reputation; and Gen. Butler requires no man to endorse his character. He is too well known for his skill in arms, his undaunted chivalry, and his discharge of all the duties of a soldier. We sympathize too much with the feelings of our correspondent, "A Kentuckian," not to protest, in the strongest terms against the heedlessness and injustice of the attack."

THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.—We have copied a paragraph stating that Lieut. Berryman had stated an attack was to be made at once on Vera Cruz. The Union suggests that the Lieutenant "was misunderstood in the conversation alluded to;" but it does not contradict the report of the intended attack; nor will it "undertake to develope the plans of the campaign."—These, it oracularly tells us, "will develope themselves;" which we interpret to mean that the attack on Vera Cruz is determined upon. The orders which are known to have been issued, for getting several vessels ready for sea, look like such a thing. The Water Witch, at Washington, it is said, is to be got ready as soon as possible; and that the St. Lawrence is to be launched at Portsmouth, and also made ready as soon as she can be.

The news from Vera Cruz will soon be of absorbing interest.—*Balt. Patriot.*

ESCORT TO THE REMAINS OF COM. DECATUR.—The remains of Com. Decatur will arrive in this city this afternoon, by the 3 o'clock train, from Washington, on the way to Philadelphia, where they are to be interred in St. Peter's church yard, according to the request of the commodore previous to his decease. They will be escorted from the depot to the Philadelphia steamboat by the Independent Blues, the Independent Greys, the Junior Artillery, with such other companies as may be able to join, on the short notice given, as a guard of honor. An invitation has also been extended to field, regimental, company and staff officers to join in the escort. The Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, of which the hero of Tripoli was one, will also do honor to his remains.

Information in reference to the transmission of the remains was communicated to Col. J. G. Davies, the Mayor of the city, who has promptly ordered the arrangements, and given to Maj. Law, the command of the escort.

In Philadelphia, Gen. Cadwalader has ordered the volunteers of his division to parade on Thursday the 29th, to receive and escort them on their arrival in that city. A subscription paper has been left at the Philadelphia Exchange for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument over the departed hero. This procession will be a grand and imposing affair.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE UNITED STATES LOAN—THE TREASURY NOTES MADE A CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has concocted another scheme to raise money, and that is by *opening shops for the sale of Treasury Notes*, in sums to suit customers who have more than a thousand dollars. Mr. Walker thus announces in the last Washington Union the opening of the treasury note shops, and the manner in which he intends to conduct the sales:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 22, 1846.

This department will issue treasury notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing an interest of 5 2-5 per cent. per annum, payable to the order of persons or corporations making deposits therefor in specie in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, with either the treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Charleston or St. Louis, or treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia or New Orleans.

The notes will bear even date with the date of deposite. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Here we have it at last—*a government paper currency, irredeemable in specie*, but receivable in paying debts to the government. The notes are to pass from hand to hand—all the restrictions which the

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0974.jpg