

INDIANA.

It has been frequently remarked as a matter of surprise, by those who emigrate here from other states, that, considering the great advantages possessed by this country, so little should have been heard of it abroad. It is certainly true that the important—we might indeed say superior—advantages possessed by Indiana, especially as regards soil, have, until a very recent period, been greatly overlooked. The beautiful country bordering on the Wabash, whose rich and slight prairies could not fail to attract attention, has indeed been regarded with an eye of interest, and the choice parts of it have long since been purchased and are now in a high state of cultivation. The extensive and fertile country, however, which is watered by White river and its tributaries, although it has populated with great rapidity, has not until recently, attracted, in any considerable degree, the notice of men of large capital. This has been the result of a variety of causes, among the most prominent of which, probably, was the dense forest with which it was overspread, rendering its preparation for tillage apparently very difficult. Another cause of no small consideration, doubtless, in keeping this country somewhat out of view, was the fact that land speculators did not happen to make early investments here as they did in Illinois and some of the other western states, whose interest it was to cause extravagant descriptions of its surpassing advantages to be sent abroad through the public journals, with a view of inducing emigration so as to effect a sale at large profits, of the vast amounts of land which they had acquired at low rate, by the purchase of military land warrants and otherwise. And another cause which has been frequently mentioned to us as contributing much to keep this fertile region out of the notice of enterprising capitalists abroad, is the fact that it has not been sufficiently puffed in the public papers. It may be possible that some remissness on this score may be chargeable to the newspaper press, but this Journal during the twelve or thirteen years of its existence, (and especially during the first four years,) has endeavored, in too modest a manner it may be, to set forth the important and, in many respects, superior advantages which we have always regarded this state as possessing. Topographical accounts of the country were, in by gone days, pretty extensively given of the then new parts of our state, and the progress of improvement, with the rapidly developing advantages of the country, has at various times continued to find a place in our columns. The Editors of this paper also were at the trouble, sometime since, of collecting materials and publishing a *Gazetteer* of the State, for the purpose of bringing it into notice, and affording a guide to those desirous of emigration; by which experiment we sunk several hundred dollars to ourselves, but we hope it proved advantageous and creditable to the state.

But although our section of country may have been overlooked by men of large capital and by speculators, (the latter of whom are probably among the heaviest curses that can befall a new country,) it has nevertheless settled with a rapidity which we believe has been no where surpassed. In proof of this we need only refer the reader to the number of votes given in the various counties in the middle and northern parts of our state, the whole of which, fifteen years ago, were an entire wilderness. These counties contain generally a little over 400 square miles, or a little more than 20 miles square, and at the last August election, when we know there was not a full vote in some of them, Marion county gave for Representative in Congress 1,300 votes, Rush gave, 2,116, Putnam gave 2,016, Shelby gave 1,499, Decatur gave 1,274, Henry gave 1,639, Johnson gave 1,035, Bartholomew gave, 1,193, Morgan gave, 1,153, Hendricks gave 1,032, Montgomery gave 1,444, Boone gave 483, Hamilton gave 510, Madison gave 726, and Hancock gave 612. These are the interior counties surrounding the seat of government and commenced settling in 1821. The largest of what are called the upper Wabash counties, whose settlements generally commenced somewhat later, gave, at the late Congressional election, the following number of votes: Parke 1,553, Vermillion 1,033, Fountain 1,363, Warren 819, Tippecanoe 1,492, Carroll 563, and Cass 623. One of the counties in the extreme north of this state (Laporte) whose settlement commenced only three or four years ago, gave, at the late election, about 300 votes, whilst St. Joseph and Elkhart gave about 500 each.

We have not the means at hand to show the annual increase of votes in the various counties during the last ten or fifteen years, but the following state-

ment will give a pretty correct idea of the increase of the whole state since 1821: The number of votes given at the Presidential election in 1824 was about 16,000—the number given at the same election in 1828 was about 39,000—the number given at the same election in 1832 was 57,021—and the number given for members of Congress at the last August election was 63,619. We think it altogether probable that at the Presidential election in 1836 the number of votes will fall little if any short of 80,000. So that, notwithstanding the little noise which has been made about Indiana, the foregoing statements will show that it has populated with uncommon rapidity, and that it bids fair to contain, before a score of years shall pass away, a dense population as is now found in almost any part of the United States. No section of our country in fact, of which we have any knowledge, presents a better prospect for a numerous population than does a very large portion of the state of Indiana, and for the very good reason that almost every acre of it is susceptible of profitable cultivation—and it has been purchased and is likely to be purchased in small quantities, by *bona fide* settlers, who calculate to make it their permanent homes.

The glance which we have taken of the increase of our population, cannot fail to convey the idea that very great improvement has also been going forward. The almost impenetrable forest, with which the eye was presented when we took up our residence here, has been in a good degree mastered by the enterprise of industrious freemen, and is now every where chequered with productive farms. The same enterprising spirit which caused the reclamation of this immense wilderness, is also calling loudly for outlets for the transportation to other markets of the vast amount of surplus produce which it must inevitably yield. It is this spirit among the yeomanry of the country which caused the important movement in our last General Assembly in favor of internal improvements; and the same spirit demands of the next Legislature the adoption of a system of measures which will bring this fertile region into the neighborhood of the markets, and give the state of Indiana a high standing throughout the Union.

We stated in the commencement of this desultory article that this country had not until lately in any considerable degree, attracted the attention of men of large capital. It is now becoming, we have reason to believe, an object of great interest with that class of people, who, on passing through it, uniformly express their surprise that a country, so rich and fertile, and possessing such obvious advantages, should have remained so long in comparative obscurity. Capital is now flowing in, and property is rising in a ratio which excites the astonishment of those who came here when it was so cheap. Every description of real estate has been for sometime rapidly advancing. Actual sales of lots in this town have been made for more than three times what they were sold for two and three years ago. In business parts of the town sales of lots running back only 120 feet, have been made at 50, 62, and 75 dollars a foot, and it is believed that other lots, if vacant and offered for sale, would command 100 dollars a foot. In fact lots every where in town, notwithstanding the size of the plot, command a high price. We believe it would be safe to say that the value of all the land on an average has at least doubled within two years.—*Indiana Journal*.

THE SHORT-HORNED DURHAM CATTLE.

Some superior specimens of this famous breed of English cattle were imported, a few days since, in the ship Great Britain, Capt. French, arrived at New York from Liverpool, having been purchased for the Ohio Agricultural Society, whose enterprising exertions we have before had occasions to advert to. We believe the present are the finest samples ever brought to this country. They are eight in number, two year old and yearlings. The largest, which is a two year old white bull, is of Herculean size, (but not on that account of gross or unwieldy shape,) remarkable elegance and symmetry of proportions both in the body, neck, head, and limbs; presenting in fact, a beautiful model or study for a painter like Wouvermans, so famous for his cattle. He weighs 2500 lbs, and cost in England £200, making the whole expenses of bringing him out about \$1000. What seems particularly to distinguish this breed of cattle, is the small elegant limbs, the robust muscular form of the neck, the fine contour of the head and face, and the short crumpled horn, turned inward. The neck in this bull is of a depth fully equal to the length of the head; the

small pointed nose, forming, with the forehead, throat, and upper part of the neck, an isosceles triangle, of which the throat is the base line.

The two year old cow, which stood in the stall next to the large bull, was of white color and nearly of the same size, also of elegant form. The yearlings composed of both sexes, were full as large as some of our full-grown cattle. The animals were fed on the passage on hay and oil cake, (made of ground flax seed,) and the sides of the stalls being cushioned prevented any injury from the motion of the ship, from which, in fact, they scarcely felt any inconvenience, as they very prudently laid down during a gale. The consequence is, they have lost but very little flesh, and are in excellent health. The English boy who had charge of them, came out expressly for that purpose.

New York Star.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Every one, who has witnessed the operation of our present militia system, must be sensible of its glaring defects, of its total inadequacy to subserve the purpose of which it was originally designed and of the necessity for such a change as will place it upon a basis of respectability and efficiency.

To abandon the system entirely would be to make us dependent for defence against foreign or domestic foes upon a standing army, which has always been looked upon as of dangerous tendency in republics, is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the wishes of the people, besides being justly regarded with jealousy.

We should therefore never lose sight of our main stay for defence, but cherish it with care; study to improve it by all practicable means, to render it as perfect as possible, so that it may cease to be, what it now is in fact, a by-word and a reproach.

The militia musters which usually take place, and are attended only by those who are unable to pay their fines, are worse than useless; they improve not the knowledge of men in drill or the officers in tactics; but, on the contrary, tend to demoralize the habits and are an actual waste of time, especially to those who rely upon manual labor for subsistence.

It is incumbent upon statesmen, as a matter of policy—upon philanthropists, as a measure to lessen if not to prevent human misery—and upon patriots, who desire to see their country in the best posture for defence—to devise some system which shall equalize the burdens, and be acceptable to the people.

Voluntary associations offer the most feasible plan for effecting the object, but these cannot be general, in consequence of the expense attendant upon them. If the expense could be lessened by furnishing all the necessary accoutrements at the public charge, the ranks would soon be filled up.

MORE POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.

An attempt was made yesterday to arrest a mob. Early in the morning placards were stuck up at the corners, inviting the mechanics of the city to assemble on the public square, for the purpose of "considering the impropriety of employing slaves in the mechanical arts." This call brought out—not the decent mechanics of the city—but those who can get no employ under any consideration, and who, from their drunkenness and immorality, are a disgrace to their profession. They assembled to the number of two or three hundred on the public square, but, it being evident from the tone of the proceeding that nothing less than a mob was intended, the police officers proceeded to arrest the drunken spokesman of the assembly—a rascal named Lee. This produced some show of opposition, but it was soon put down by the coolness and bravery of Lieut. Maurice, of the artillery. The fellows were not, however, satisfied; they raised a flag in Canal street, and called their few adherents around them. In the mean time the soldiers of the legion assembled at the Principal, determined to make short work of the perpetrators. However, a short time afterwards Lieut. Harper, of the City Guard, having arrested two more of the ringleaders, the whole gang was quickly dispersed. We hope the fellows taken up will be treated with the utmost rigor of the law.

The greatest credit is due to the Recorder, now acting as Mayor in the absence of Mr. Prieur, for the prompt and decisive measure he took on the occasion. The legion remained under arms until late in the evening. When it became evident that order was restored, they returned to their homes. To them, also, too much praise cannot be rendered.—*True American*.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The country is in a most remarkable condition. Almost every one is full of beef and business—is growing fatter and wiser every day—is increasing the size of his shoulders—the number of his family—the rotundity of his legs, or the extent of his riches—and yet both north and south, east and west, are lashing themselves into a fury—searching for conspiracies—hunting out dangers—and manifesting the utmost spirit of alarm, at some impending dispensations of Providence. Titus Oates is abroad surely. Rail roads and canals are running over the country in every direction, blending and uniting all sections into one great whole. Yet people cry out the Union will be dissolved! The country was never so prosperous as it is at this moment; yet there was never a greater cry of dangers sounded thro' the land. Comfort, luxuries, and happiness, were never so accessible, or so easily acquired—yet the whole nation almost swear they are ruined—they are on the verge of destruction—they are on the edge of a yawning gulph.

WOOL.

This article says a Philadelphia paper, is becoming one of the greatest importance to our country. Indeed, it would be difficult to account for its culture having so long been neglected, where all the means of producing it are so abundant. We know of no part of the world where Wool has been higher on an average, for the last ten years, than in this country; and no one better calculated to raise it for export than this. Instead of making it an article of remittance to Europe, we have been and are at present importing it in large quantities, the importer realizing it is said, a fair profit for his enterprise. By the growth and manufacture of Wool, England has added immensely to her wealth and power. Her clip has been estimated for some years past to exceed one hundred and forty millions of pounds annually; while here with a soil better adapted to its growth, with lands at about one eighth the price, and ten times more extensive, we do not produce more than seventy-five millions of pounds.

CINCINNATI, September 16.

OUR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKET.

We have never seen, even in the largest cities of Europe, a vegetable market superior to that we have had for the last three months, and still continue to have. The variety is great, the quantity immense, and the quality as good as ever grew. Our Fruit market too has abounded in almost every variety of fruit that climate can produce—Strawberries, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Damsons, Pears, in variety, Apples, in variety and quality never surpassed, Grapes, and although last not least, Peaches, which were supposed to have been nearly all destroyed by the late frosts in the spring, yet our market abounds with them, although of an inferior quality, that attention not having been paid to their culture which so delicious a fruit, (as a good peach,) richly deserves. There was not less than a hundred and fifty bushels in market this morning; we noticed five wagons entirely loaded with them.—There have been as many as four hundred wagons at a time repeatedly at the Fifth street market this season, and once or twice the number has reached four hundred and fifty. We find that we have omitted to mention one fruit which is just coming into season, and which in our opinion is one of the richest in the world, but, very unfortunately for its reputation, it is the natural produce of our forest and, cheap of course; it is richer both in flesh and flavor than the Banana, or the Plantain, which are so much sought for in our cities; it is the humble *Parfait*.—*Post*.

The Western Indians to the number of between two and four thousand, are now receiving their government allowance from the U. States Agents at Chicago. The Democrat says, "a more motley group the eye never beheld. Yesterday they had a dance through some of our principal streets, around the star-spangled banner." One of them, charged with killing a squaw there was tried by his tribe, sentenced to die, and shot by his Chief, within a short distance of the town.

Mothers.—It is well that we are born babes in intellect. Could we understand and reflect upon one half of what most mothers at that time say and do to us, we should draw conclusions in favor of our own importance, which would render us insupportable for years. Happy the boy whose mother is tired of talking nonsense to him before he is old enough to know the sense of it.

CINCINNATI MARKET, SEPT. 23.

Since the 1st of the month, business has been gradually improving although not yet so active as it probably will be. Considerable quantities of dry good and other merchandise have been sent out of the city.

The stocks of the former are unusually large, and prices well sustained.

Since Friday last, the weather has been unfavorable to out-door business, being showery and cool. Several boats, however, have departed for New Orleans, laden as deep as the present stage of the Ohio would permit.

Flour has advanced since last week, to \$5.75 from store. The arrivals are limited—sales at the canal, were made at 5,621 1-2.

PORK.—We advance our quotations two dollars per barrel. Of clear and mess, there is but little on hand; and no prime, that we are advised of.

WHISKEY, is sold freely as it arrives, at 33 cts. We quote this as the current price. A lot, however, was sold yesterday at the canal, for 34 cts. The supply on hand is daily diminishing, and the amount received less in quantity, than the former week.