

# Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

VOLUME SEVENTH

CARLISLE, PA. OCTOBER 10, 1845

NUMBER V

## HERALD & EXPOSITOR

Office, Centre Square, S. Corner, at the Old Stand

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION:**  
The HERALD & EXPOSITOR is published weekly, on every Friday, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for the year. Single copies, at the rate of FIVE CENTS, are sold at the office, or by the carriers, at the end of the year. No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no copy will be sent to any subscriber, until the amount is paid. The office of the publisher, and a full and complete list of subscribers, will be published in a separate list, and will be considered a part of the paper. Advertising will be done on application to the office, and on terms to be agreed upon by the advertiser.

**CALVIN BLYTHE,**  
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts of the City and County of Philadelphia. His office is at No. 35 South Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1845.—3m

**C. B. PENROSE,**  
Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States.

WILL practice law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomery, Esq. June 18, 1845.

**S. DUNLAP ADAIR,**  
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16, 1845.

**WILLIAM H. MILLER,**  
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beethoven's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

**COLWELL & MCLURE,**  
Attorneys at Law.

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one on each side of the Jail, First Street, Carlisle, and one on each side of the Jail, at the corner of Second Street, Shippensburg. April 24, 1845.

**DR. L. C. ROONIS,**  
DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth, that are required for the preservation, such as Scaling, Filling, Plugging, &c. &c. will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to the entire set, in the most perfect manner. Office in Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel. N. B. Dr. L. C. R. will be absent from Carlisle the last day of this month. June 11, 1845.

**DOCTOR A. D. LIPPEE,**  
Homoeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Erdman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

**THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,**  
Fronting on the Camb. Valley Rail Road.

**CARLISLE, PA.**  
Is kept by Cash. Wm. F. Foul, who has just furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visitors to Carlisle, are invited to call. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment. J. A. WINROTT, Proprietor. Carlisle, April 18, 1845.

**ROBERTS' HOTEL,**  
SIGN OF WASHINGTON AND JACKSON

THE proprietor would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his hotel to the high street, in the public house lately kept by David Henson on South Hanover street, in this borough. He has enlarged and improved the building, and has accommodated them in the best and most comfortable manner. He has the best and most comfortable beds, and the best and most comfortable tables, and the best and most comfortable chairs. A careful and attentive attention is given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment. J. A. WINROTT, Proprietor. Carlisle, April 18, 1845.

**HARDWARE CUTLERY & SADDLERY**

**REMOVAL.**  
JOHN P. LYNE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and SADDLERY, to the new house on North Hanover street, two doors south of the Post Office, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Venable. He has enlarged and improved the building, and has accommodated them in the best and most comfortable manner. He has the best and most comfortable beds, and the best and most comfortable tables, and the best and most comfortable chairs. A careful and attentive attention is given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment. JOHN P. LYNE, Proprietor. Carlisle, April 18, 1845.

**LOOK HERE.**  
Mr. Lyne's removal is a great advantage to the public, as he has a larger stock of goods than ever before, and he has a more comfortable and convenient establishment than ever before. He has the best and most comfortable beds, and the best and most comfortable tables, and the best and most comfortable chairs. A careful and attentive attention is given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment. JOHN P. LYNE, Proprietor. Carlisle, April 18, 1845.

**ESTATE OF Tobias Shireman, deceased.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the letters of Administration on the estate of Tobias Shireman, late of this county deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and that he has taken the oath of office, and is now ready to receive and pay the debts of the said estate, and to distribute the assets thereof to the persons entitled thereto. Dated at Carlisle, this 10th day of October, 1845. DANIEL SHIPLEY, Administrator.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WHERE IS HOME?

"Home where the heart is,  
Where the loved ones dwell,  
In cities or in woods,  
Through hazy or misty dell,  
The heart's a rover ever,  
And thus on wave and wild,  
The maiden with her lover walks,  
The mother with her child.

"The bright where'er the heart is,  
Artery spells can bring,  
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,  
And to the desert spring,  
There are green isles in each ocean,  
Over which affection glides:  
And a haven on each shore,  
Where Love's the star that guides.

"To see what the heart is,  
Nor chains, nor dungeons dim,  
May check the mild's springs,  
The spirit's living hymn,  
The heart gives life to beauty,  
Its glory and its power,  
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,  
And not dew to its flowers.

### SKETCH OF JOSIAH QUINCY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Quincy addressed himself to the President and Gentlemen of the New York Agricultural Society, and remarked that if there was any position in this world which should inspire a man with eloquence, it was that which he now occupied—the position of a speaker on the subject of Agriculture. He was standing in the centre of the Agricultural population of the greatest State of our Union. Before him the lovely valley of the Mohawk was stretched out in the distance—a valley celebrated in history and rendered glorious in song. Before him were thousands and tens of thousands, who had filled the forest and made the wilderness bud and blossom like the rose. He stood amidst evidences of unqualified skill and industry. Beneath him was a soil, rich in its products, and above him a Heaven which kindly watched over all. We stand in the great Temple of Agriculture—a temple at the uprising of whose columns the stars sang together. It is a temple not made with hands, but as high as the heavens and as broad as the earth. But alas! the age of inspiration is passed, and he never rose to address an audience when he felt more sincerely to ask indulgence than now when he was about to address the members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

"He thought that the agricultural society had made a great mistake; for he thought it an absurd thing to send to Massachusetts for a man to teach New York Farmers how to manage their farms. He wished to be understood at the outset of his remarks, that he did not believe that what he should say would make two blades of grass grow where one did before, or add ought to the product of wheat or corn. All these things must go on in their old-fashioned way, for aught he had to say.

He proceeded, however, to remark, that all must feel that the Farmer is more than the Farm, and the influence of his vocation upon the mind of more consequence than the vocation itself.

The position of an American Farmer is one of immense importance, and the true influence of that position should be understood. It should be understood, that the individual may know that course to pursue. To the public, it is of the highest importance; for every thing which relates to agriculture has an influence upon the State.

"Pleasures of Kings may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them, for a breath has made;  
But a bold yeomanry, our country's pride,  
If once destroyed can never be supplied."

Mr. Q. said that many farmers were dissatisfied with their position, and often contrasted their position with that of the successful merchant and politician. This is wrong. The farmer should be content to enjoy the ordinary blessings of life, and to transmit the invisible heritage of industry and a good name to his posterity.

What, he asked, is the great object of pursuit of man on earth? It is happiness—happiness here, and forever; and the great question is, whether agricultural life offers as great opportunities of happiness as any other. To be happy, is unquestionably the great object of life, and the greatest blessing that the external world can give to health. "Health of body," says the poet of Spain, "is above all riches," and where is the best health to be found? Look around you, and on the countenances of the tillers of the earth you will see bright eyes and blushing cheeks, as well as strong muscles and brawny arms. These tell us that the first of earth's blessings belong to those who till upon the earth's bosom.

But what price does the merchant pay for his rapid accumulation of wealth? He sacrifices health of body, and serenity of mind. Follow him through the crowded streets of our commercial mart. Trace him to his counting room, or his workshop, and learn the difficulties which he encounters. For a time his health continues;

but premature decay is often his portion, and what is worse, with his health vanishes his peace of mind. Those engaged in hazardous vocations, do, in consequence, sometimes get rich rapidly. But there is great risk. When the farmer plants his seed he expects an abundant return in kind; but the merchant often "sows the wind and reaps the whirlwind"—a very bad system of agriculture.

Few merchants can carry on their business successfully on their own means. "They must borrow, and Solomon says—'The borrower is a servant to the lender.' If success comes, does it often come quickly? Possibly years of labor may be rewarded with riches; but how seldom is even this seen? In the great commercial cities of the land, at least 90 per cent. of all engaged in mercantile pursuits, fail. The fortunate holder of a lottery prize is placed at every corner of your streets; but what becomes of the ninety and nine who draw blanks?

After all, a farmer may ask, what is the advantage of great wealth? And what is wealth? "A man is as well off," said a great New York capitalist, "who is worth half a million as if he were rich! Parsh says that when Rothschild was told that Louis Philippe's income was but \$50 a minute, his eyes filled with tears, and he remarked, 'I was really not aware of the King's destitution.' 'We will conquer all India, said Porus to his Prime Minister, 'we cross over to Asia and conquer that.' We will then find other nations to conquer; and when all are subdued we will then sit quietly down and enjoy ourselves." "But why," said the Minister, may we not sit down and enjoy ourselves without conquering? "I will then find other nations to conquer; and when all are subdued we will then sit quietly down and enjoy ourselves." "But why," said the Minister, may we not sit down and enjoy ourselves without conquering? "I will then find other nations to conquer; and when all are subdued we will then sit quietly down and enjoy ourselves."

Health of body and contentment of one's estate, is all that nature can give, and to say that agriculture is best adapted to secure this result, is but saying what has been said a thousand times before. If you have these certain rewards, you are rich. You need not covet the riches of the merchant. The amount of premium is in proportion to the risk run.

All men wish to be esteemed, and all should desire to be useful. Who more than the farmer, can be gratified in both? The great mass of the human family may be farmers; and upon them rests the destiny of the nation. They have the power to give directions to those upon whom is devolved the immediate guardianship of our institutions. To do this right, it is desirable that they should be intelligent; for the continuance of our institutions, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. If a nation would be free, it must be intelligent and virtuous. The farmer holds, by their numbers, the gift of office. If they distribute these gifts indiscriminately, our Republic will long continue. If they play falsely, they will find when it is too late, that they have sold their birthright, and have no room for repentance.

But it may be said that, although collectively Farmers have power, individually they are of little value like the ocean in its combined majesty, it has power to bear the mighty fleet, but in isolated drops it is of no service.

Some find fault that Farmers are not sufficiently noticed and admired; but all such should remember that notice and admiration are not essential to happiness. Still even here, farmers have as little to complain of as any other class of community. Almost every Chief Magistrate has been a Farmer, either before, during, or after his elevation. We have had the Farmer of Mount Vernon, the Farmer of Monticello, the Farmer of the Hermitage, the Farmer of Ashland, the Farmer of North Bend, the Farmer of Tennessee, the Farmer of Marshallfield, and the Farmer of Lindenwald; thus proving, that although all Farmers cannot be Presidents, all Presidents must be Farmers.

In agriculture life, continued Mr. Q., there are very great opportunities for usefulness. When you plant you seed in the ground, you know not the extent of its product; but when you sow the seeds of virtue, you are sure of an abundant return. One hundred years ago, there lived in Boston a poor Tailor, Charles Wesley and his honest. It was his custom every morning to repeat the text, "See a man diligent in business, he shall stand before Kings." This seed was sown in good ground. His youngest boy was diligent in business, and he did stand before Kings. He watched the lightning from the clouds, and east sprites from the hands of Kings. On his death-bed, he said that to his father's precepts he attributed his success in life. He caused a monument to be reared to that father's memory; but his noblest monument was his son's character. The example which he gave of thrift and diligence, has induced thousands to imitate his example; and yet unborn millions will testify to the benefits of a single scripture text upon the mind and character of Benjamin Franklin.

Mental improvement is essential to the happiness of a Farmer. In my ideal of a Farmer, is included more than mere reaping of fields and filling of barns. He did not expect a Farmer to be learned in what was not useful. But if he enjoys health, let him know something of the physiology of the vegetable world, and every blade will speak to him of the beneficence of the Creator. It is in the power of every man to devote a portion of his time to these sublime pursuits. It will make his walks pleasanter and his flowers sweeter.

Nothing, continued Mr. Q., is more important than mental culture, except moral discipline. Every condition of man involves trials, but not in the same degree. It is not from every condition of life, that the narrow gate is entered through the eye of a needle. There are comparatively few temptations in agricultural life. It is a life which rests upon no man's promise; but upon His who hath promised summer and winter, seed time and harvest.

And while free from temptation, with a life gives complete scope for the performance of all those duties which make man better and happier. Every man cannot render himself conspicuous in the eye of the world, by rendering great service to his country. But it is not they whose presence draws forth the shout of the multitude, who alone are useful. God approves the services of the venerable Patriarch whose presence draws tears from the eyes and blessing from the tongue of those who have felt his unostentatious acts of kindness.

The farmer, like the Patriarch of old, stands at the head of his family. When the Great Law giver led his chosen people out of bondage and established them in Judea, all his dispersed institutions proved how much He thought of the influence of agriculture in forming human character. To remember, and love Him, and to be before Him on national anniversaries and festival days, was the great command. "The second was like to it—kindness to the stranger and the fatherless. Nor was the third forgotten. The chosen people were directed to remember them when they should gather in their fruits and not to muzzle the ox that treadeth on the corn."

The scenes which surround the Farmer cannot but lead his mind upward. The high mountains—the lovely valleys—the green fields and the dancing brooks—all cheer him on his joyous pilgrimage. The glorious sun sends his rays to the millions of the tillers of the earth, to enrich their soil, and to cheer them on their career of happy contentment.

The religious feeling is no where so naturally produced as amid the rural scenes with which the farmer is surrounded. The Shepherd boy of Israel, while keeping his father's flocks, was filled with admiration of God's munificence, and exclaimed, in holy rapture—"What is man that Thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that Thou regardest him? Venerable and love-burst spontaneously from his lips; and when all wrapped in holy gratitude, he exclaimed, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." But about his voice comes to us from the camp and the tented field—from the palace and the throne, but in a tone how altered! The inspiration of the shepherd does not follow him. The remorse of conscience and the despair of guilt are there and as he remembers his joyous pastoral life, well might he exclaim—"Oh! that I had the wings of a dove; that I might fly away and be at rest!"

Nevertheless, some of my hearers may say, "Well, that is all very pretty; but I want to be rich. That is the success, at which I aim, and I can never be happy as a Farmer. No, no, you never could be happy in any vocation. How could you be happy, while you are anxious, ambitious, and ambitious? You have no more chance to be happy, under any circumstances, than were the entire, ostentatious and ambitious angels who rebelled and were cast out of heaven, in a few words—"With contentment, there is a great gain."

The agricultural life is one eminently adapted to produce human happiness, and to cheer the mind. It is not the wealth of the merchant, but the contentment of the farmer, which is the true happiness. The merchant is disturbed by overhauling his accounts, and the farmer is content with his simple life. The merchant is troubled by the fluctuations of the market, and the farmer is content with his simple life. The merchant is troubled by the fluctuations of the market, and the farmer is content with his simple life. The merchant is troubled by the fluctuations of the market, and the farmer is content with his simple life.

shows at what expense his knowledge is obtained. He is shut up in the smoky cabin of cloister, while you enjoy the pure breeze of heaven.

Envy not the distinguished statesman. His name may be in every mouth; but envy and malice follow him. And he feels that should he attain the highest stations, he will make hundreds of enemies for every office it is in his power to bestow.

The situation of the Farmer is that in which the Almighty placed his people in their days of comparative innocence, and to that situation many of his laws refer; and when in the fulness of time, the Messiah came, it was to the shepherds that his advent was announced by a chorus of angels. It has been honored as the choice of the great and good of all ages. It was chosen by the Almighty for his people under the old dispensation; and they were the earliest of his favor under the new. Agriculture conduces to health and competence; and in giving these, it gives all this life can bestow, and if rightly improved, they will open to him a glorious future.

THE WONDERFUL CHILD.—We have, on previous occasions, alluded to a wonderful child who has astonished so many persons, who have met him in the residence of his father, in Vermont. Rev. George Dennison, formerly professor of mathematics in Kenyon College, and now a resident of Newark, Ohio, has published an account of an interview, which he had, while on a late visit to Royalton, in the former State—presenting even more than a confirmation of the wonderful powers of the child. We copy a paragraph or two of Mr. Dennison's account.

"This child's name is T. H. Saxford, Jr. He is now nine years and six months of age, of small stature and pallid countenance—his little arms not much larger than my two fingers. He is of noble carriage, frank and not forward. His eye is his most remarkable feature, being very large and very bright; and when excited it rolls in its socket with an almost spasmodic force, while his hand is thrown over them in such a way as to indicate pain. I am told there is scarcely any thing in the circle of science with which this child is not acquainted. History and particularly natural history, are his favorite. I examined him, however, on nothing but mathematics and astronomy. His father and myself were old Sunday school scholars together, and every opportunity was given me to test the child thoroughly.

"While the child was not yet come in from the field, where with his little sister he had gone to gather wild berries—I examined an almanac in manuscript for A. D. 1846, all of which this child has wrought out ALONE; much of it, including one of the eclipses, before witnesses with whom I am acquainted. About 12 days have already been spent by an adult in copying in a fair hand the almost unintelligible writing of his tiny fingers. We were examining the projection of the eclipse which he himself had made and subsequently calculated, when he came in. I told him of the blind student in Kenyon College, who was studying the Differential and Integral Calculus. He seemed much pleased, and said he did not think he could have done that without sight. I then asked him of the projection which lay before us; when he immediately commenced a full explanation. I felt as his little infant hand ran rapidly over the diagram, and I listened to his child-like expressions, as if I were in the presence of some superior being."

Mr. Dennison, then goes on to give a great many examples of his wonderful combination of mathematical questions—and states that in all cases his "calculations are entirely unaided by the capability of his pencil to record them." He adds—"I believe him to surpass anything of the kind on record in the history of man; and to open a door by which we are permitted for a time to see something of what they can become, when this natural body shall have been exchanged for the spiritual."

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.—The economy of abstemiousness figured up, will surprise all who have not thought of it. Buy a person a moderate drinker—two glasses a day will amount to \$45.00 per annum. With this sum at the present rates, he could purchase for himself—coats and pants, \$15; hat, \$2; boots, \$2; a dozen socks, \$2; two pieces shirting material, \$6; for the wife, 20 yards calico, \$2; 500 bones, \$4; stockings and shoes, 4; an overcoat for self, \$6; and cloak for the wife, \$3.

## The Country in 1812.

INSOLVENCY'S History of the last war, the first volume of which has been published, contains some graphic sketches of the leading men in Congress about the period of 1812. The following refers to a man who has stood for more than thirty years a noble representative of the best qualities of American feeling and intellect: "Among the fervid and the fearless, to whom no small share of the popular success of that war is attributable under extremely trying circumstances, none is entitled to more grateful recollection than the Speaker of the House, HENRY CLAY. Ardent and bold in the support of the war and Madison's administration of its prompt, clear, open and authoritative in the chair; eloquent, forcible, aggressive in speech—impulsive and overbearing, yet adroit and commanding in conduct; resolute and daring in all things, without much learning, study or polish, he was then, in the flower of his age and robust health, the principal champion of whatever he undertook, and the master spirit wherever he acted."

A spirited sketch is given of a debate in the House on a resolution to arm the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, members of Congress included, to repel an apprehended attack: "Congress were nearly alone in the Capitol. It blew a hurricane, roaring like great guns through the dome of the House of Representatives, and struck down the flag rattling on the top. Distant artillery was audible, as was thought, from time to time, and rumors continually skyward the enemy advanced. The division of parties was so intense that there was little personal intercourse among many members of opposite sides. The federalists and republicans did not sit together, except a few republicans overflowing among the federalists, occupying the Speaker's left. Debate ran high. Mr. Clay was an excellent presiding officer, but he could not keep the House always in order. Alexander Hanson, a small man, in delicate health, editor of the Federal Republican newspaper, one of the boldest in opposition, was a sharp-fingered speaker, and attacked sometimes the Speaker himself, Mr. Thomas Grosvener, of New York, was the readiest debater, and hardest hitter of the federalists; Mr. Gaston, a handsome man, of pleasing address and speech; Mr. Oakley, Mr. Daniel Stieffey, Mr. Richard Stockton, Mr. Webster, Mr. Biskering, Mr. Pitkin, were prominent on that side. Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Solomon Starke, of Kentucky, (assassinated in the Beauchamp homicides) Mr. Troup, of Georgia, Gov. Wright, of Maryland, James Fisk, of Vermont, Jonathan Fisk, of New York, William Duval, afterwards Governor of Florida, John W. Taylor, afterwards Speaker, Felix Grundy, were leading men of the Republican party. John Forsyth did not speak that session, nor till the middle of the next; distinguishing of his tiny fingers. We were examining the projection of the eclipse which he himself had made and subsequently calculated, when he came in. I told him of the blind student in Kenyon College, who was studying the Differential and Integral Calculus. He seemed much pleased, and said he did not think he could have done that without sight. I then asked him of the projection which lay before us; when he immediately commenced a full explanation. I felt as his little infant hand ran rapidly over the diagram, and I listened to his child-like expressions, as if I were in the presence of some superior being."

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier gives a rumor that prior to recent departure of Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Buchanan, on their visit home, the President held a Cabinet meeting on the subject of the tariff, and expressed a wish that his advisers should form a unit in regard to that question. The consultation ended; however, it is said; in the declaration of views, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Bancroft, which were utterly irreconcilable with those held by Mr. Walker and Mr. Mason. The President, it is believed, did not entirely coincide with either. Upon this supposed state of things the report has been founded that Mr. Buchanan will go upon the bench, and Mr. Bancroft will go abroad.

We learn from the Essexian (Pa.) Register that the Election Board of the town of Silver Lake in that county have been convicted in the County Court on an indictment for knowingly receiving illegal votes at the last Presidential election. It was proven on the trial that about fifty votes were received from intimidated foreigners after being challenged by the Whigs. The Register says the evidence on the part of the prosecution was very full, and no unfair facts of the most outrageous character, and that the Judge in his charge to the jury leveled as far as he could to the side of the phronoi; yet the verdict rendered without hesitation was that the defendants of the election in Silver Lake are guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.—The General Government controls the appointment of 14,000 postmasters, 14,000 deputies, 1000 mail contractors, and agents, 4000 revenue and light-house officers—making in all 33,000 public dependents. Every State contains 2000 appointments, and all of them (170,000). The Central and State governments together control 87,000 men. This is exclusive of army, navy and the troops of persons employed by the Executive officers of the national and State governments. The dependents upon all these swell the number to half a million, and makes what may well be regarded as a frightful picture of power on the one hand, and dependence on the other.

DEATH OF MR. BARROW.—The Pennsylvania Reporter states that the Directors of the Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Lancaster Rail Road Company, have concluded an arrangement with the Montreal Iron Company of Danville, Pa., to furnish several hundred tons of T. Rail cast iron for 50 per cent. of the new rails, which they contemplate laying as soon as the rails can be furnished.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig notices the performance of a formidable surgical operation by Professor Warner, of that city. He says—"On Friday last, in the presence of about fifty spectators, he removed the entire jaw from the angle on one side to that of the opposite, with an enormous incision (called sarcoma). The portion of the jaw removed is that which contains all of the teeth. The tumor weighed over 21 pounds. The horror of the operation can only be appreciated by those who witnessed it. The calmness, deliberation, skill and promptness of the surgeon inspired the spectators with confidence that all would be well; and in twenty minutes from the time the first incision was made, the operation was completed. Now, the fifth day from the operation, the man is doing well, taking food, and giving promise of speedy restoration. Within the last ten days, I have seen Dr. Warner remove a scirrhus mamma, a large malignant tumor—perform successfully the operation of Lithotomy, and extract a large stone from the bladder of a boy four years old.

A GIANT AT LAST.—The Madisonian Banner states on the most reliable authority, that a person in Franklin county, Tennessee, while digging a well a few weeks since, found a human skeleton, at a depth of fifty feet, which measures eighteen feet in length. The immense frame was entire, with an important exception in one of the extremities. It has been visited by several of the principal members of the medical faculty in Nashville, and pronounced unequivocally by all, the skeleton of a huge man. The bone of the thigh measured five feet. The finger has been offered eight thousand dollars for it, but he determined not to sell it at any price until first exhibiting it twelve months. He is now having the different parts wired together for that purpose. These unwritten records of the men and animals of other ages, that are from time to time dug out of the bowels of the earth, put confidence to confusion, and almost surpass imagination itself. Seeing is believing.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier gives a rumor that prior to recent departure of Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Buchanan, on their visit home, the President held a Cabinet meeting on the subject of the tariff, and expressed a wish that his advisers should form a unit in regard to that question. The consultation ended; however, it is said; in the declaration of views, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Bancroft, which were utterly irreconcilable with those held by Mr. Walker and Mr. Mason. The President, it is believed, did not entirely coincide with either. Upon this supposed state of things the report has been founded that Mr. Buchanan will go upon the bench, and Mr. Bancroft will go abroad.

We learn from the Essexian (Pa.) Register that the Election Board of the town of Silver Lake in that county have been convicted in the County Court on an indictment for knowingly receiving illegal votes at the last Presidential election. It was proven on the trial that about fifty votes were received from intimidated foreigners after being challenged by the Whigs. The Register says the evidence on the part of the prosecution was very full, and no unfair facts of the most outrageous character, and that the Judge in his charge to the jury leveled as far as he could to the side of the phronoi; yet the verdict rendered without hesitation was that the defendants of the election in Silver Lake are guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.—The General Government controls the appointment of 14,000 postmasters, 14,000 deputies, 1000 mail contractors, and agents, 4000 revenue and light-house officers—making in all 33,000 public dependents. Every State contains 2000 appointments, and all of them (170,000). The Central and State governments together control 87,000 men. This is exclusive of army, navy and the troops of persons employed by the Executive officers of the national and State governments. The dependents upon all these swell the number to half a million, and makes what may well be regarded as a frightful picture of power on the one hand, and dependence on the other.

DEATH OF MR. BARROW.—The Pennsylvania Reporter states that the Directors of the Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Lancaster Rail Road Company, have concluded an arrangement with the Montreal Iron Company of Danville, Pa., to furnish several hundred tons of T. Rail cast iron for 50 per cent. of the new rails, which they contemplate laying as soon as the rails can be furnished.

Mr. Gough's Health.—We regret to hear, says the Boston Journal, that Mr. Gough was attacked by a series of fainting fits on Sunday evening last, in consequence of which his medical attendants who remained with him for a long period, had positively forbidden his seeing any of his friends for several weeks. His condition is said to be such that the greatest care will be required, in order that a full restoration of health may be effected.