Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY BY B. BRATTY.

VOLUME XLVII. CARLISLE, JUNE 17, 1846. NUMBER XXXIX.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year IN ADVANCE.
Two Dollars, if paid within the year.
One Dollar for six months.
These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion,—three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,	$25
Half a column, do. do.	$13
Two Squares, with quarterly changes,	$10
Business Cards, with the paper,	$5

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other other description of Printing, executed handsomely and expeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Cards.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPE,
Homeopathic Physician.

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

DR L. C. LOOMIS,
DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c.*, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. ☞ Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days, in each month.
June 11, 1845.

JOSEPH KNOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Esq.
Carlisle, October 8, 1845

CHARLES 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.

COLWELL & M'CLURE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland nd Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.
April 24, 1844. tf-26

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,
Attorney at Law.

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

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL
Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road,
CARLISLE, PA.

LATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has just been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters 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.
Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now and will constantly keep on hand all kinds o LUMBER, such of White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles Shingling and Plastering Laths, &c. all of which will be sold at the river prices, with the addition of hauling for CASH, at the Warehouse of
WILLIAM B. MURRAY.
Carlisle, November 5, 1845.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

JUST received at the store of D. S. ARNOLD, a splendid lot of CARPETS, which will be sold at the following prices:

Stair Carpets 9 cents per yard; 1 yard wide Venetian Carpets, 25 and 31. Stair carpets, 12 cents per yard; 1 yard wide Ingrain, 31½, 45, 56, 75, 85 and $100. Also, Matting, Furniture, and Floor Oil Cloths. The above articles were purchased at auction, and will be sold 50 per cent. cheaper than ever was sold in Carlisle.
April 8, 1846.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

I HAVE just received a lot of Ponty and Myers' celebrated centre draught
Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS,
which I will sell at Philadelphia prices, with the addition of the freight.
WM. B. MURRAY.
April 30.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscriber, having a large supply of fine clear ICE, will be able to supply families and others with this desirable article during the coming season, on the most moderate terms.
MARY WEAKLEY.
March 25, 1846.

GROCERIES.

A FRESH lot of Sugar Coffee, Molasses, &c., &c. Also Teas and Spices—just received and for sale at the lowest sorch.
C. O. ILBY.
May 6, 1846.

SMITH COAL.

FOR Blacksmiths use, together with Pine Grove and Lykens Valley Coal, kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest possible price for Cash, at the Warehouse of
Nov. 5, 1845. WM. B. MURRAY.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Public Generally.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS I respectfully inform you that I am a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, and should you think me worthy and elect me as such at the next general election, I pledge myself to use my best abilities to serve you faithfully.
JAMES HOFFER.
Carlisle, April 29, 1846.—tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland county

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, at the election in October next, and most respectfully request your votes for the same. Should I be elected, you may rest assured I will do the duties of the office faithfully and honestly, and will thank you for the honor conferred.
Very respectfully yours, &c. W. FOULK.
Carlisle, April 15, 1846.

Sheriffalty!

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.
JAMES KENNEDY.
Mifflin township,
April 22, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, and will be thankful to you for your support.
MICHAEL HOLCOMB
Carlisle, April 22, 1846.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
at the next General Election. Should you honor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
WILLIAM B. MULLEN.
South Middleton township,
April 22, 1846.—tc.

To the voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
of Cumberland County at the next general election and will feel grateful to your for your support.
JAMES F. LAMBERTON.
Dickinson tp. May 27, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
at the approaching election, and shall be thankful for your support. Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOSEPH A. EGE.
South Middleton township,
April 22, 1846.—tc.

To the voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself as a candidate at the next election for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
and will be thankful to the citizens of Cumberland county for their votes. If I am elected, I will attend to the duties of said office with fidelity.
WILLIAM WOODS.
Frankford township, May 13, 1846.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county at the next General Election, and will feel grateful to you for your support.
ANDREW ROBERTS.
Carlisle, April 22, 1846.—tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county at the approaching election, and will be thankful for your support.—Should you elect me, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.
DAVID MARTIN.
Carlisle, April 29, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and most respectfully solicit your votes. Should you think me worthy, and elect me I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
JAMES McILHAFFIE.
South Middleton township,
May 6, 1846.—tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself the your consideration as a candidate for
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
of Cumberland county at the next general election, and most respectfully solicit your support.
WILLIAM M. MATEER.
Carlisle, May 6, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself of your consideration for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF,
of Cumberland county at the next general election. Should you deem me worthy of said office, I will endeavor to discharge the duties faithfully and impartially.
DAVID CRISWELL.
Shippensburg, April 30, 1846.

To the Citizens of Cumberland Co:

GENTLEMEN—I offer myself as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, at the next, general election, and most respectfully ask your support. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity.
ROBERT McCARTNEY.
Carlisle, April 29, 1846.—tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, at the ensuing General election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality.
JOHN WYNKOOP.
West Pennsborough township,
April 29, 1846.—tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the
OFFICE OF SHERIFF
of Cumberland county, at the election in October next. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, impartially, and according to law.
CHRISTIAN ENHOFF.
Carlisle, April 29, 1846.—tc.

Fancy Articles.

A GREAT variety of fancy articles on hand and for sale cheap at the store of
SAMUEL HEPBURN.
Carlisle, April 29, 1846.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

JUST received at the store of D. S. ARNOLD, Cloths and Cassimeres of every description, of very low prices.
ROGERS, TAYLOR & CO.

Poetry.

A PORTRAIT.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She's beautiful! Her raven curls
Have broken hearts in envious girls;
And then they sleep in contrast so,
Like raven feathers upon snow,
And bathe her neck, and shade the bright
Dark eye from which they catch the light,
As if their graceful looks were made
To keep that glorious eye in shade,
And holler make its tranquil spell,
Like waters in a shaded well.

I cannot rhyme about that eye—
I've matched it with the midnight sky—
I've said 'twas deep, and dark, and wild,
Expressive, liquid, witching, mild;
But the jewel'd star and the living air,
Have nothing in them half so fair.

She's noble, noble—one to keep
Embalm'd for dreams of fevered sleep;
An eye for nature, taste refin'd,
Perception swift, and balanc'd mind;
And more than all a gift of thought
To such a spirit-fineness wrought,
That on my ear her language fell
As if each word dissolved a spell.

Yet I half hate her; she has all
That would insure an angel's fall,
And there's a cool, collected look,
As if her pulses beat by book,
A measured tone, a cold reply,
A management of voice and eye,
A calm, possess'd, authentic air,
That leaves a doubt of softness there,
"Till—look and worship as I may—
My fevered thoughts will pass away.

And when she lifts her fringing lashes,
And her dark eye like star-light flashes;
And when she plays her guiet wile
Of that calm look and measured smile,
I go away, like one who's heard
In some fine scene the prompter's word,
And make a vow to break her chain,
And keep it—'till we meet again.

Miscellaneous.

The Halls of the Montezumas.

Montezuma II. ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1502, at the age of twenty-three, before Mexico had been discovered by Europeans—He died 30th June, 1520, in the forty-second year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royal palace. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the *plaza mayor* of the present city of Mexico. So vast was the great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded ample room for thirty knights to run their course in a regular tourney. His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued wandering through the different apartments, ever to see the whole of it. The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by the great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palace.

Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in attendance at the court. Rich engravings in wood adorned the ceiling, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censors diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the *nine hundred and eighty wives* and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of the empire. The city of Mexico in his day numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping the streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city.—Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses, an aviary for the most beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fish-ponds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed; and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidial altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temple of Maxtli, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the immediate service of their monarch. So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 600 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such was the "Halls of the Montezumas!" The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chappoltepec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preserved until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father.—The great cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moon-light revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, rendered sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapoltec. Natural decay and a waning population, now marks the seat of power of the great Montezumas.

"Why have you volunteered?" said a rather a care-worn looking, newly enrolled volunteer yesterday, to a fine looking country soldier.

"Why I volunteered because I have no wife and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply. "And now why have you volunteered?" he added.

"Why," said the care-worn countenanced little man—for he was little—with a significant sigh, "I have volunteered because I have a wife and go in for peace."—*N. O. Delta.*

☞ Archdeacon Hobes was not without a little vanity on the subject of sermons, and once received a quietus from Coleridge upon the subject. Having preached and sent a sermon which he was not a little proud of, to the latter, he asked him how he liked it. "I always like your sermons," replied

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

VIEWS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO.

The Washington Union, of Monday night, contains the correspondence called for by the Senate, between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. It occupies five columns of that paper, and is, therefore, entirely too voluminous for us to publish. We, however, make room for the following letter from Gen. Scott, which contains his suggestions for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. It is important and interesting:—

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 21, 1846.

SIR:—I have received no orders, as yet, assigning me to the immediate command of the army about to be raised to conquer a peace within Mexico; but I have been told to hold myself in readiness for that service. From that moment I have occupied myself incessantly, with the vast preliminary arrangements which can only be made advantageously at this place, through the respective chiefs of the general staff—the adjutant general, quartermaster general, commissary general of subsistance, chief of ordnance, and surgeon general. I have been much occupied, also, in the distribution of the quota of volunteers needed among the several States; in apportioning the horse to the foot; in the study of the routes of march, and water conveyances for the several bodies of troops to the best points in the frontiers of Mexico; in the study of the northern interior, and the southern routes of that republic; in looking to the means of transportation on the Rio Grande, to and beyond that river; in determining the depots of supplies of all sorts on this side, &c. &c.

As these matters are respectively settled, orders and instructions have been, or will be given, to the chief of the general staff at this place, and the routes of march and water conveyances, together with the depots for supplies of every description, are finally to be communicated to the unknown commanders of volunteers whose services are to be accepted.

In the midst of these multitudinous and indispensable occupations, I have learned from you that much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande; and now, with fourteen hours a day of preliminary work remaining on my hands for many days, I find myself compelled to stop that necessary work, to guard myself against, perhaps, utter condemnation in the quarters alluded to. I am too old a soldier, and have had too much special experience, not to feel the infinite importance of securing myself against danger (ill will or pre-condemnation) in my rear before advancing upon the public enemy.

Not an advantageous step can be taken in a forward march without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no general can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmed, nay, crippled in my energies, by the knowledge of the impatience in question, and I beg to say I fear no other danger.

My intentions have been, after making all preliminary arrangements here, to pass down the Ohio and Mississippi, to see, or to assure myself by correspondence, that the volunteers, on whom we are mostly to rely in the prosecution of the existing war, are rapidly assembling for the service; to learn the probable time of their readiness to advance upon Mexico; to ascertain if their supplies of every kind are in place, or are likely to be in place in sufficient time; to hasten one and the other; to harmonize the movements of volunteers and to modify their routes, (if necessary,) so that all, or at least a sufficient number, shall arrive at the indicated points on the Mexican frontier at the best periods, and, as far as practicable, about the same time. All that I have but *sketched*, I deem to be not only useful to success, but indispensable. As a soldier, I make this assertion without the fear of contradiction from any *honest* and *candid* soldiers.

Against the *ad captandum* condemnation of all other persons, whoever may be designated for the high command in question, there can be no reliance (in his absence) other than the active, candid, and steady support of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security,) that some other commander of the new army against Mexico should be selected. No matter who he may be he shall, at least, be judged and supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be myself judged and supported.

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—*a fire upon my rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans.*

It was distinctly admitted, and laid down as a basis, in the interviews I had the honor to hold with the President and yourself on the subject, that a special army of some thirty thousand troops, regulars, and twelve months' volunteers, would be necessary for the march against, and the conquest of a peace in, Mexico. I adhere to that opinion. It is foreseen with tolerable certainty, that we shall not have, in many months, more than seven thousand, (if quite so many) regulars, applicable to that service. The remaining numbers are to be made up in volunteer horse and foot. I suppose of these, taken together, about 17,000 have been actually called for. There is yet good time, I think, to make the additions suggested in one of the tables I had the honor to submit last night.

The question follows:—By what time can an army of about 30,000, as above, be brought to act from the different points agreed upon in the interviews alluded to upon Mexico?

More than the half of the 7,000 regulars remain to be enrolled. I hope they may be obtained and taken to the Rio Grande, though raw or uninstructed, by the first of September next. Call two-thirds, or even half, of the volunteer horses be got to that river much before that time? I greatly doubt the possibility—without the shadow of a doubt about the patriotism or zeal of the citizens who have been specially called upon. The foot volunteers, aided by water transportation, (believed to be impossible with the horse,) may, probably, reach all the points for commencing operations a week or two earlier. But if horse be a necessary element to success (and two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the Mexican army are understood to be in the saddle,) what utility would there be in forcing the foot much ahead of the horse?—The ingredients be a matter of arrangement, left to the commander of the special army, by information may open upon him in his progress to the Mexican frontier, near the

The Farmer.

From the Cultivator.

HAY MAKING.

Why not adopt the same rule in regard to the time of cutting clover and grass for hay, that is followed in cutting medicinal herbs? The object in both cases is to secure the intrinsic virtues of the plant. In curing herbs, as all acquainted with the subject admit, the most proper time for cutting is when they are in full bloom; and it is also admitted that they should be cured in the shade, because if exposed to the more direct influence of the sun and air, some of their valuable properties would be evaporated.

We know there is some difference of opinin regard to the proper time for cutting grass. The advocates for ripe hay contend that there is more 'substance' in it, and that it will 'go farther' in feeding stock, than that which is cut while in blossom. And so we suppose there is more 'substance' in the scruboak bush, and that *it* would go still farther in feeding (not *supporting*) stock. Admitting there is more substance in ripe grass, is it a kind of substance which affords more nourishment to animals?

Plants at the time of flowering, contain starch, gum and sugar; all of which are known to nourish animals. In the formation of seed, the stems and leaves are exhausted of these substances, and the substance which remains is chiefly woody fibre. But it may be said that the composition of woody fibre, starch and gum, are nearly the same. Admitted, but this does not prove that animals are able to extract an equal amount of nourishment from each. The composition of a diamond, the hardest of all substances, may be said to be similar to starch, gum, &c. carbon being the chief element of all, but the digestive organs of animals would fatally be able to convert the diamond into organized tissue. And though woody fibre, if eaten by cattle or sheep, might "stick to the ribs," we think the ribs would not acquire from it much fat, or the system much strength.

In some parts of the country, animals are actually *fattened* for market on hay alone.—This may sound strange to those who feed their stock only with clover and timothy which has gone to seed; for we presume their stock was never thus fattened. But where this object is attained, the grass is cut when it is quite green, (not past bloom) and made and preserved with great care. It is true there are some kinds of grasses—as "the spire grass," or "Kentucky blue grass,"—which make but little bulk in seed stalks, the chief growth consisting of leaves which spring from the root. The greatest value in fodder would be obtained in such cases by allowing the crop to grow till it had acquired its greatest bulk. This remark, however, applies by no means to clover, timothy, or the grasses usually cultivated for hay

In making hay, we would expose it to the sun and air no more than is required to effect its preservation, for the same reason that is above given in reference to curing herbs.—Clover can be cured—indeed it is more conveniently cured—with but little exposure to the sun. If it is not wet, and is fairly wilted, it may be put with forks into cocks, which will weigh when dry, about fifty pounds each, and will effectually cure. Timothy, also, may be cured in the same manner. The finer grasses, when thrown into a body, pack more closely and afford less space for the air, consequently they require to be more thinly spread in making.

Excepting with clover, which we never spread out of swath, our practice has been to spread out the swaths as evenly as possible, if the burden is stout, as soon as the dew is off; in the afternoon, rake and cock it before the dew falls. We prefer putting it in cocks, even if it is no more than wilted, because the sweating it will there undergo in the course of twelve hours, will much facilitate the making, and if the grass is coarse and hard, it will render it much more soft. Besides, hay that has been well sweated in cock, is not liable to ferment in the stack or mow.

Whether the hay which was mowed and put in cocks on the first day will make so that it will do to go to the barn on the second day, depends of course on its condition and the state of the weather. If all appearances indicate that the hay can be made sufficiently on the second day, (and repeated observations only can determine the degree of dryness which is required,) open the cocks and shake the hay out lightly, thoroughly breaking all the locks with the fork. But if should not lie spread out later than three or four o'clock in the afternoon but should be put up again, or if dry enough, put in the barn by this time lest it contract moisture. If from the condition of the hay or the appearances of the weather, there is a probability that the hay cannot be made enough in one day, let it remain undisturbed till the weather is favorable.

There are one or two other considerations in favor of early cutting which we omitted to notice. It is admitted by physiologist that plants exhaust both their own energies and the soil, more in forming seed, than in the whole preceding portion of their growth. Thus when grass is suffered to ripen, it gives but little after-growth, and from the exhaustion mentioned, the sward more quickly dies out.—*Cultivator*

WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.—At the general election in Virginia in 1799, this great and good man went to Fairfax Court House to give his vote. The viva voce custom is the law of that Common wealth. Having ordered the Court House, he was asked for whom he voted, and replied as follows: "*Gentlemen—I vote on the side of Order—I vote the Federal ticket,*" and then gave in the names of his candidates. This information I had from J. W. Bronaugh, a gentleman raised in Fairfax county.—*Col. J. Johnson's Reminiscences.*

☞ To our thinking the following is a capital joke; we clip it from the Nantucket Warder:

"Pompey," said a good humored master to his servant, "I did not know that you had a whipping last week."

"Didn't you massa? Lor! I know it in de berry time of it."

THE COST OF WAR.—The expense to this country in specie, of the Revolutionary war, was estimated at about $135,000,000. Between the years 76 and 1781, Congress issued $357,476,541 of continental, or paper money, which during that time, depreciated to a very low standard. In addition to this issue, Congress obtained a loan from Holland of over $4,000,000, and from France of nearly $8,000,000. The war of 1812 cost this country 18 years 100 and 150 millions of dollars. The cost of the Mexican war will, according to present calculation, cost from 60 to 100 millions.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1846.

Exoneration of Mr. Webster from Ingersoll's Charges!

The House met at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Vinton obtained its unanimous consent to make a report from the Select committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster.

The report was read. Its main features are as follows:—

1st. Mr. Ingersoll charged that Mr. Webster had, without the knowledge of the President, and contrary to usage, taken the secret service fund from the charge of the Disbursing Agent, and applied it to his own use.

The report states that in the time of Washington and Jefferson, it was customary that the Secretary of State should keep this fund, and that it was not put in the hands of the Disbursing Agent, until some time in the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

In reference to this paticular case, Mr. Tyler had suggested that the fund should be disbursed by Mr. Webster, in the then critical state of our foreign relations, and all the money which had been placed in his hands, had been placed there with the full knowledge and by the authority of the President. There was not the slightest proof that any had been applied by Mr. Webster to his private use.

2d. Mr. Ingersoll charged that Mr. Webster had used the public funds to corrupt party presses. There is one clause in Mr. F. O. J. Smith's letter which unexplained would justify the inference drawn by Mr. J., but the testimony laid before the Committee *completely removes all foundation for any charge that Mr. Webster had used any portions of the funds to corrupt party presses.*

3d. That Mr. Ingersoll had charged that Mr. Webster, when he left office, was a defaulter to the fund. The report states that when Mr. Webster left the State Department there was an apparent balance against him on this fund of $2,290, which he contended had been expended by him and vouchers received, but which vouchers could not be found.

That in Nov. 1844, a voucher was produced for $2000. Mr. Webster not being able to produce other vouchers, in order to close his account paid the balance, with the understanding that if the vouchers were found, the amount should be refunded to him.

That in Feb. 1845, vouchers for $1000 were produced, and that amount repaid, leaving an apparent balance against Mr. Webster of $1000, which he contends has been expended on the public service, but for which he could not produce vouchers, and he, therefore, paid it to the fund.

The Report fully exonerates Mr. Webster on all points, and concludes by stating that in the testimony facts have been brought out, which ought not to be made public, and asks that the testimony be sealed up and placed in the archives of the House, not to be opened only by order of the House, and that the committee be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject and the report be printed.

The Report was signed by Messrs. Vinton, and D. P. King, Whigs, and Seaborn Jones and Jefferson Davis, Democrats.

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a Minority Report, in which he had embodied Mr. F. O. J. Smith's letter, and concluded with a resolution that all the testimony be printed.

Mr. S. Jones said, that ample justice had been done to Mr. Ingersoll, in reference to the inference he had drawn from Mr. F. O. J. Smith's letter; and it would be unjust, improper and iniquitous to publish that letter, without the explanatory testimony, and the majority of the committee asked that all the testimony should be kept secret.

Mr. Brinkerhoff then made some remarks in support of his views.

Mr. Martin, of Ky., asked Mr. B. if Mr. Ingersoll was allowed to appear before the Committee to prosecute his charges.

Mr. Brinkerhoff said he was not.

Mr. Vinton said Mr. Ingersoll did not ask to appear, and was not refused.

The minority report of Mr. Brinkerhoff was then read. It passed over Mr. Ingersoll's first charge, but on the second and third, it attempts to sustain a forced construction of the evidence, that he was a defaulter, and that he has used the Secret Fund to corrupt party presses.

COL. BENTON AND THE WAR QUESTION.—In the course of his recent speech on the Oregon question, Col. Benton made use of the following forcible language;

Mr. Benton said, it was a case to try the frailty of poor human nature. The great organ, and five hundred smaller ones following its notes, and many ten thousand tongues, had proclaimed the 54 40 line, and our right up to it; and thus acting upon the patriotic feelings of the people, had prepared them for a war with Great Britain for that line, when there was no such thing; and for Fraser's river on this side of it, without knowing it was there. The people had been led into the error, inflamed to the war point upon a mistake; and now when the mistake was shown, the tug of another war came upon poor human nature. To admit the error and ask pardon of God and man, was the part of justice and candor; but this was humiliating to vanity and self-love and the pride of consistency. To persevere in this error after it was detected, was the part of human frailty; and the Senator from Michigan, on the part of his party, has obeyed the law of frailty;—he has persevered in error, he converts into design what was in the beginning a mistake!

Again Mr. Benton said—

"Of the myriads, nay millions, who have propagated the error of 54 40, all but few were the unconscious repeaters of what came to them in a way that they could not doubt it. All these will rejoice to be relieved from their error. Instead of getting angry with me, they will thank me for the trouble I take to set them right. They want nothing but truth and justice, and I thank God that I have the courage to give it to them, regardless of all earthly consequences. I am right. I seek to save my country from the calamities of a war upon mistakes and blunders. I rely upon the equity and intelligence of the people, and bid defiance to ignorance, malice and misrepresentation.

"When the vote is taken on the instruction which I have submitted, let the Senator from Michigan move to strike out 49 and insert 54 40. We shall then see the temper of the Senate, and the country will see who persevere in error, and convert into design what was at first the mischief of *mistake*."

☞ A venerable man says,—"Let the slanderer take comfort—it is only at full tides that thieves throw stones."