and sail of a lightly or the the threthe material wife out of the same of

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. OFFICE in the South West angle of the publi Square, back of the Court-Ho TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in Idvanus. Two Dollars, if paid within the year. One Dollar for six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements, making inteen lines or less, will be spreed at the rate of Flay cents for one insertion, described in the rate of the line, and twenty-five cental for left in the rate of aubequent insertion. Yearry auvernmenter and arged at the following rates:

Column, with the paper, for one year,

Column, do.

Squares, with quarterly changes,

Jose Cards, with the paper, JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Ruch as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every oth ther description of Printing, executed hansomely a speciationally, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

### Cards.

DOCTOR AID. LIP FIF, Homeopathic Physician. OFFICE, Main street, in the house for morly occupied by Dr. Fred, Elirman, Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

> DR I. C. LOOMIS PENTET.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, suchas Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. a foliose on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hetel.

N. B. D. Lormis will be absent from Carlisle the lasttend xya, in each month.

June 11, 1845.

JOSEPH KNOX. A TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg,
A Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office
on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton,

Carlisle, October 8, 1845 CHARLES B. PENROSE,

Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

VILL practice Law in the several Courts of Langaster County. Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomery, Esq.

June 18, 1845.

#### COLWELL & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the country of Cumberland of Francis. Offices, one door, west of the Juli East High street, Carlinle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hover's Drug Store, Shippens ourg. April 24, 1844. -tf-26

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a lew doors below J. 11, Graham, Eaq.

#### THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road CARLISLES PA.

ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has jus been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Pussengers 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,
Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

LUMBER! LUMBER! THE anherither has stow and will constantly keep outland; all kinds o LUMBER, such of White Pine Boards, Planks, Scanling, Shingles shingling and Plastering Laths, Rev. all of which will be sold at the piver, private with the addition of handing for Cash, at the, Warchouse of MULLIAM BE MURICAY. Garlisle, November 5, 1845.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS. UST received at the store of D.S. ARNCLD, a splendid lot of CARPETS, which will The spicing of the state of the spice of the

### cent. chaper than ever was sold in Carlisle ? April 8, 1846. FARWERS LOOK HERE! HAVE just received a lot of Pouty and Mans eclebrated centre draught Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS.

which I will sell at Philadelphia prices, with the addition of the freight. April 20, 22 (1997) ICE | IGE | ICE | I THE attoucher, having a large simply of fine colear ICE, will be able to supply families and oth rawith this desirable article during the coainty academics. MARY-WEAKLEY:

March 25, 1940 A Freshalot of Sogar, Coffee, Molanes, &c. Alst. Teas and Solice - just received and for sale at the lowest sores.

Ma ch 25 1816. SMITH COAL. FOR Blacksmitting use, together with Pine Grove and Lyken Valley Coal, kent together being that the lowest possible price for Cash, at the blouse of Nov. 5, 1845.

..... I BLATELABER. To the Voters of Cumberland county. TELLOW CITIZENS I J. offer myself t

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the ensuing Gand-ral election, and respectfully solioit your shi-forages for the same. Should you cleat me, I' pledge inyself to discharge the duties of said a since with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN WYNKOOP. WEst Pennsborough township.

## Sheriffalty!

To the Voters of Cumberland county FELLOW CITIZENS:—I hereby offer my self 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 furthfully and honestly, and will thank you for the honor conferred.

Very respectfully, your obit setve.

W. FOULK:

. W. FOULK. Carlisle, April 15, 1846.

To the Public Generally. ELLOW-CITIZENS, AND FRIENDS
I respectfully inform you that I din a can date 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 .- te. To the Voters of Cumberland county.

RELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myselfto your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Comberland county, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I pludge my self to dissharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

April 22, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county of ENDLA EN:-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.: ENTLEMEN:—Loffer myself to your con-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—te.

To the voters of Cumberland county. ELLOW CITIZENS: -I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

of Cumberland County at the next general electic and will feel grateful to your for your support. JAMES F. LAMBERTON. Dickinson tp: May 27, 1846. To the Voters of Cumberland county

TELLOW-CITIZENS :- I offer myself to

South Middleton township, April 22, 1846.—te.

To the voters of Cumberland county, ELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself as a candidate at the next election for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF. and will be thankful to the citizens of Cumber

will attend to the duties of said office with fidelity. . VILLIAM WOODS. vnship, May 13, 1846

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

ELLOW-CITIZENS:—I effer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERRIFF

sf: Cumberlahd county at the next General Election, and will feel grateful to you for your support:

ANDREW ROBERTS.

Garlisle, 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 elec-tion, and will be thankful for your support. Should you cleet me. I pleage myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity. DAVID MARTIN. Carlislo, April 29, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumburland county. PELLOW CITIZENS:-- I offer myself as

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland, county, at the next general election, and most respectfully solicit your yours. Should you think me worthy, and elect voices. Should you think me worthy, and election of will endeavor to discharge the dution of the office with fidelity. JAMES MCHAFFIE. South Middleton township, (May 651846.—16.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. TELLOW CITIZENS :- Laffor myself, to your consideration as a condidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

of Cumberland county, at the next general election and most respectfully ask your support. Slouid you cleet me, I pleage myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity.

ROBERT MCCARTNEY.

Cattisle, April 29, 1846—46.

### CARITISLE JUNE 24 1846:

From the Democratic Review. HYMN

Alliseellaneous.

BY CALES CUSHING. We praise thee, God, when morning's ray In orient skies, begins to shine, And once again returning day. Wakes on this glorious world of thine.

We praise thee, God, whose mighty hand, Supreme in love, supreme in power, Rolls on the sup from land to land, To light and glad each fleeting hour.

We praise thee, God, at evening tide, With all the starry hosts on high, Which beam, as if thy throne beside, To hyum thy greatness through the sky.

rn, at noon, at eve, we praise Thy might and grace on hended k. And hearn of grateful joy still rise, Creator, Saviour, God, to thee. ded knee,

From the New-York Observer. . The Right Education of Children.

BY REV. MAGIE, OF ELIZABETHTOWN, N J. We must consider education as consisting of the three departments, physical, mental, and moral, and form our plans and put forth our efforts accordingly. To leave out any one of

hem is to defeat our own ends. them is to defeat our own ends.

But great—patience and perseverance are required here. Do what else we may very rapidly; hasten on as we will from one stage to an another in other matters—the business of education is one which cannot be thrown off in a hurry. We are ashamed, and at the same time pained, at the delusion afloat in reference to this thing. Take up a list of the studies in many of our second or third rate female shools, and you find there almost the very same course prescribed as is done in our best colleges; and what is more, the whole is to be gone over in a very few sessions. This is not the fault of teachers, so much as it is of parents. We wish our children to know every thing, and the consequence is, they know nothing perfectly.
Time must be taken. You may, with a pair of scissors, and a little different colored

ibbon, make a flower in a few minutes; but ribbon, make a notation if you would have a real, living rose, in its from which have a real, living rose, in its freashness and fragrance, you must give it opportunity to grow, and let it open its leaves which have a real, living rose, it what was Harrison's early training. What seed had been sown which now rippened into such precious fruit. It may be lold in a word. On his way to Washington to the trust reposed in him, he was now the trust reposed in him, he was now the trust reposed in him, he was now the trust reposed in him, he it on from one thingsto another is very much-like throwing all kinds of furniture into a parlor, without stopping to arrange—a-single article, or to see what will most—conduce to the beauty and convience of the antire room. This is the way to render the mind confused and imbecile. But give the child time, and there will be a gradual development, which

will repay you for all your trouble.

I sometimes fear we have to many books of Pice of Sheriff, at the appoint what we count advantages are thus becoming disadvantages. Mistake me not. There is no danger of carrying education too far, provided only in be of the right soft. I am not one of those who apprehend that the acquisition of knowledge, by the middle south Middleton tumpelies. the acquisition of knowledge, by the middle and lower classes of society, will create a distaste of labor, and that a love of reading ill cause the field or the shop to be forsaker But we are flooded with new volumes. Papers are stirted, as the phrase is, and books are advertised, not so much, I fear, to meet the wants of the public, as to meet the more clamrous wants of the projector's own pock This has become a great evil. Indeed I am sometimes almost ready to conclude that we should lose nothing were we thrown back upon the Bible, and Bunyan's Pilgrim, and Baxter's Saint's Rest, and Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and Hannah More's Tracts, and a few other such books as we use to find in a common household library At any rate, let us take heed what we and our children read. A new book every day will do no good, except as it awakens thought and supplies food for inward digestion.

Discipline, too, is a necessary part of education. The fashionable doctrine of the "lat-

gest liberty" is not, in my view, a very sale one on which to rear a lamily of children.— There is certainly a fault-in—our-present-sys-tem in this respect. How is it that the youth in our towns and villiages become so fre-quently pert, and bold, and blustering? Why do they no longer reverence character and office, nor rise up before hoary hairs!—Whence originates the spirit of insubordination; which good men lament; all the land over? My ownfull belief, is, that these evils spring mainly from a defective education -A distinguished professor in one of our colleges told me, in a recent conversation on this subject, that he never knew a boy to turn out badly, who had been well manage

under the paternal roof.

This discussion deserves to be pondered out learning what has been the domestic train fing of the children. If you find a restive turbulent boy, or one that always looks suller and dissatistied you may take it for granted that Solomon's prescription for an unruly son has never been well and faithfully adminis-tered. I am no advocate for severity. It is contrary to my own practice, and contrary to the advice I give my friends." Few things are more distressing to my feelings than to see the dumestic seentre turned into a tyrant!

may seek for aid. We may employ instruc-tors. But after all, God has given us these children and at our hands will be require their faithful (raining for the service of both

their faithful training for the service of bounch and state.

Home influences are the most powerful of all influences. We are educating our children by the example we set, by the sentiments we adopt, by the tempers we indulge by the company, we keep by the books we read, by the conversation in which we engage, and by the whole cast and complexion of our lives. The process goes on as steadily as the sun in his pathway. The influence is as peryading as the dew of heaven. These children come into our hards before they are dut under the care of any other leacher, and ont under the care, of any other leacher; and they return to us when, the period of their school pupilage closes.

Our work is great, but there is no reason. Our work is great, but there is no reason, for discouragement. The fruit of our toil and of our tears will appear it not before, yet when we are sleeping in the grave. You all recollect the noble confession of the lament-on General Harrism in his inaugural address. There he stood, surrounded by the judges and high officers of the government, with the rep-resentatives of foreign courts at his side, and a crowd of legislators and American citizens before him. It was a sublime hour in his sife. He had just been elected in the office.

of President of these United States, with unanimity and a cordiality which had scarce-ly-been equalled-in-any other instance since we became an independent nation. The ime has at length come for him, to enter upon his high duties. He opens his mouth to speak to the people of this mighty repub-lic, and then and there declares "his full be-lief in the inspiration of the Bible; and asserts

with all real welfare." There are those who delight to think of that man on the battle field. They love to contemplate him as the protector of our wide frontier settlements from the ravages of a savage foe. They reflect with pleasure upon his course in the councils of the nation. But nowhere dose he appear to me so truly great as when, on the august day of his ind into office, he uncovers his head in the pre-sence of the God of the whole-gearth, and bows to the truth of our holy religion. It was an act befitting the occasion.

that a sense of religious accountability is connected

to enter upon the trust reposed in him, he-made a visit to his native -place in-Virginia, and here, for the last time, saw the home of and here, for the last time, saw-the home of his infancy. He passed through the house from room to room, until, upon arriving at a retired bed-chamber, he burst into tears, saying to a triend who accompanied him, "This is the spot where my mother used to pray withme." My mother used to pray with me. "My mother used to pray with me." My mother used to pray with me. This was the hidden influence, which had followed him through all the exciting stenes of his eventful life, and now, at its allose, worked out such blossed results."

out such blossed results.

Pardon mo, while I detain you to seaved
few words to the teachers. Your calling, my friends, is a noble one, and every way worthy the best efforts you can possibly put forth. The considerate public begin to appreciate your office better than they once did, and you have only to go on in a steady course of well doing, to secure for yourself all the esteem and respect to which your vocation is entitled. The work in which you are engaged is too noiseless and unpretending to awaken much interest in this hurried, clamorous world. A meeting of the friends of education is too tame a business to be worth the time or the thought of those who can attend to nothing but the extension of the national domain, or speak of nothing but of the ease wit which we can master England. Yet, if I mistake nol, your service is rising in the estimation of all your intelligent and viduous fellow-citizens. No body will treat you with neglect whose opinion is worth intelligent and it.

negreet whose opinion is worth much regards.
Only magnify your office, by first qualifying yourselves for its suites and then faithfully discharging those duties, and I dare promise you the respect of the wise and good of every name. I confide greatly in the man that loves children. No bad man does it.—
No vicious man does it. Do your work well, and, at any rate, I pledge you the affection—the gratitude of every pupil you train to knowledge and virtue. This is a teward of your labor which you will not loss. The your labor which you will not lose... The schools over which one, and another, and another will look back with pleasure amidall the agitations and disappointments of after

Althoragitations and disappointments of and life.

I close with one remark more. Fellow with very little attention to their wants.

It has not been attention to their wants.

I their role all round the city. As you must be some with the course as much of our countenance and life with your some with the course as much of our countenance and life with your some with the course is importance demands. The

pledge myself to discharg the values of said of Chimberland county, at the next general of Chimberland county, at the next general to discharge the wild you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said diffice with fidelity.

West Pennsborough township.

West Penn

ALL "ABOUT HER." Yes, the was lovely, the was fair, As mild as summer eve; An angel form, a spirit tright, A star that dropped from Heaven. (Well she was.)

And O, those bright and lustrous orbs,
That beamed with holy fire,
Those auburn curls, that lovely brow,
None, none could but samile;
(Well they couldn't.)

And O that light and graceful form, So like a benuteous fairy—
(Perhaps we'd better leave out the "f,"
And then it would be airy.)
(Well it would,)

Liknelt before her, and I swore
I'd have one hurning kiss.
She said—"Go wash your face,
You can't enjoy such bilss !"
(Well she did.)

Lawore she was an angel loo,
Who'd fallen from the sky;
She tried—"O for a bair of wings
Once more to soar on high."
(Indeed she did.)

"What, what!" I cried, "and would you thus A lover true desert?"
"Oh heavens!" she cried, "the clothes' line's broke, "There goes my brother's shirt!"
(Well she did—hoss,) The above was cut from an exchange paper, and

nanded to a friend, who returned it with the fo I felt just then as if I'd dropt

From Chimborazo's summit,

I felt my budding passion cropt—
Mere beauty "couldn't come it.

And did I quickly snatch my hat Without's thought of kissing? M.d.did I ever after that, "Come up among the missing?" (I didn't do nothin' else.)

#### Cur Army in Mexico.

The New York Spirit of the Times has the right sort of a correspondent among the offieers of our gallant army on the Rio Grande, who has communicated the following. SCENES IN MATAMORAS.

Camp near FORT BROWN, Mexico, May 22. DEAR P .:—In my last I predicted that my lest would be dated at Matamorsa. So it is, although our camp is on the outskirts of the

city. E. Our Brigade encamped within half a mile of the city. We had indulged the hope of being quartered in it, but our worthy General saw fit to direct otherwise. Women, the say, are all curiosity, but it they ever fel more than we did to see that city. I say God help them. We had engamped but a short time, before a party of us rode up to gratity time, before a party of us some up to grainy the consuming passion. Never have I been more disappointed—never did distance more thoroughly "lend encharsment to the view." The Matamoras as seen from Fort Brown is not the Matamoras we hold. As it may be interesting to you, I will my to give you some idea of the city;
I first rode up to the Plaza, which is quite

a large square surrounded by china trees — The houses surrounding the square are of bnek or stone, the lower parts used as stores or offices, and the second story as dwellings. They have the appearance of defensive works Streets diverge from the Plaza, and are again crossed by others. The cathedral occupies a large space on one side of the square, and is an unfinished mass of mason ry. Directly opposite to the cathedral is the Prison. Properly situated, "he poison and the antidote." There are a great many stores and quite a large market house, which I am told is well supplied.

I went to visit the different hospitals. They are filled with the wounded and dying. The stench that arose from them from the went of police was disgusting. You could tell at a glance the wounded of Palo-Alto, or De Resaca de la Paloto. The latter, was mostly build twounds, whereas the amputated limbs told of the cannon's fearful execution in the former. Beside one poor fellow a beatiful girl of 17 was seated, keeping off the flies. She was his wife. In another corner, a family group, the mother and her children, were seated by their-wounded-lather. One bright eyed little girl quite took 'my fancy, and my heart bled to think that thus early she should be introduced to so much writehedness. On one bed was a copper; on another was one dying, holding in his hand the grape shot that had passed through his breast. He showed it to us with a sad countenance. I left the hospital shocked with the horrors of war.

this cause as much of our counternance; and the cooperation as its importance demands. The hope of the land, of the church of God plants of it, tests, in no small degree upon the education we secure for un children in our common schools. Make these right, and all is is safe. Let them become corrupt, and all is lost.

A GREATER THAN MILITARY FAME.—Though Gen. Scott, has entitled himself to the graff, the degree that I was not safe; tude, and won the admiration of the American people by his brilliant military ablications. They are scheduled the camp can people by his brilliant military ablication of the public property is concerned. The renown he has won as a bray soldier and a green has declined interfering with the muse specessful and able general. His services in sologial authorities. The worthy Colonel has

por positive sport in the control of the public property is concerned. The control of the public property is concerned. The control of the public property is concerned. The property is concerned. The property is concerned. The control of the property is concerned. The property is concerned. The property is concerned. The property is concerned. The control of the property is concerned. The control of the property is concerned. The control of the property is concerned. The control of the property is concerned. The property is concerned to the property is concerned. The property an immense revenue is derived from it.—
You may imagine how great it is, when they sell the plain leaf at siz cents per counts!—
These munitions of war have been collecting here since Santa Anna's invasion of Texas.—Large quantities of anchors were discovered, intended to be used in anchoring hoats and bridges upon which to cross their armies, upon their advance into Texas.—They have brought them to rather a bad market. This Northem Army must be completely broken up. I do not think they can bleight broken up. I do not think they can bleight broken up. I do not think they can bleight broken up. I do not think they can be supply themselves short of Yera Cruz or Moxico. There will be no more ighting as present, you may rest manyed them to them that they can be supply themselves about of Yera Cruz or Moxico. There will be no more ighting as present, you may rest manyed to make up or them that they cannot some properties.

A fagura Buspan do up a family of the cannot but again repeat, there we all feet to complete the complete the complete them to the complete them to the complete them to the complete them to proportion of the ingredients.

P S "Davy Branch," the gallant Ring outs in master.

These munitions of war have been collect ting here since Santa Anna's invasion of polatices may entire the proportion of the ingredients.

A feet, the wheat of warm being the proportion of the ingredients.

A feet, the wheat of warm being the proportion of the ingredients.

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and transfer to our to be a proud that this has been the work of the Army proper. We were all well aware of the undeserved remarks that had been made the undeserved remarks that had been made in reference to us by some portions of the press, and we only asked for an opportunity, small as we were, to prove to our country that she had a sate anchor, in our small but gallant force. By far the great majority of the officers were graduates of the Military Academy: all did their duly, and many distinguished themselves by their skill and thorough knowledge of their profession—all arising from the instruction received at that best of military institutions, the West Point Academy. In the hour of our country's danger, she will always prove her usefulness, and her graduates will show to their country and the world, that the money expended in and the world, that the money expended in the education of so talented a corps of officers has not been thrown away. Richly will she be repaid for every cent expended. Our Alma Mater may be proud of her sons; conspicuously have they shown themselves son.

DIERS, upon the field of battle. Away hereafter with opposition to an institution that reflects credit upon our country and turns forth into the world, yearly, a class of young gen-tlemen fitted for any walk in life.

I have paid a second visit to the city, spite of its filth. In company with Lieut S. I called upon Mr. B———e, an American merchant; he was very polite to us, and offered to go with us and show us the town. This day being a church day, the municipal regulations make it a fine of \$25 to open your store; Mr. B—— a told us that, had we not been in possession of the town, his doors would have been closed. We first went to the City Prison. It is a building of very thick walls, with a large interior area, along which were the prison rooms. The filth and stench about it was disgusting. There were very few prisoners. In the second story of one of the magazines of arms is the Hall of Justice. It is a room occupying the whole depth of the building. At the lower end is a railing, enclosing the seats for the Judges and Jury, in the centre of the enclosure was a large table covered with red cloth, with three arm-chairs for the Judges' seat were spended, in a frame, the arms of Mexico on each side along the walls, were six seats covered with crimson velvet, for the Jury.— We were told that we were in the "holy of holies," and that if we had entered in this man-ner this legal sanctuary two weeks ago, death would have been the least of our sufferings

Some of our officers told us that they had seen a magnificent Spanish saddle valued at S400.—We took-the liberty of-going to see it, and the gentlemanly owner politely asked is into his-paylor and gave us a-peep at it.— The pummet and cautel were of solid silver. If was richly worked with silver in every part. The gentleman had a very comfortable house Three large rooms running along in-front-or the non-s opened into each other. They were neatly furnished; paintings and a piano gave evidence of taste and refinement. Their areas and their walls take my eye; they must

areas and their walls take my eye; they must make their houses deliciously cool.

""" We, then went to the unfinished Cathedral, a room of which has been fitted up in which to perform their religious ceremonies. We were fortunate in finding the door-keeper, who kindly showed us in. However, there is no such thing as relusing us anything—"might gives right." The furniture around the alter was very next, though not as costly the alter was very neat, though not as costly as I had been led to suppose, from reading the account of those at Mexico. No diamond and pearl petticoats of "Our Lady of Guada-loupe." The painting of the Virgin Mary was very good; my admiration of it pleased Four cicerone, as he said if was his property I could tell you of many nice things,

my letter is spinning out monstrously and if-I-was not "Officer of the Day," I should have out it short long since; but, as I have to set up, here's for a little more. On the 19th Col. Aarland was sent out with he Dragoons and the two companies of Rangers, to follow and observe the course of the octreating army. He returned this evening, naving been sixty miles from here; about twenty-seven miles hence he fell in with a panty and attacked them at 10 o'clock at hight. Two of the men (Razzers) were night. Two of the men (Bangers) were wounded. He killed two of the enemy. wounded two, and took two men and two women prisoners, and captured their baggage. le followed the enemy forty-six miles. His presented for hostile perations. The enemy the first day appear o have been in great confusion; but after that rey organized and conducted their march in perfect order. They have 11 pieces of artillery, with them. How much it is to be regretted that we were not strong enough to have given immediate pursuit, a thousand Cavalry would have been above price. Gen rista is still at their head, and they are on neir way to Montercy. This alternoon Gen. Taylor very proudly

it in a definition them, taylor very progning livided his captured eights among his command; such a happy set of smoking dogs you lever saw, and all at the expense of the incomy! There was something very comfortable and consoling in the thought. No men have better earned a smoking indulgence by smo

better earned a smoking induspence by smoking work.

None of the volunteers have as yet joined the main army. Gen. Smith is daily expected with the large number of them from Burrius, of which place we hold possession. From all accounts "the cry is still they come!" I fear, for their gratification, the fighting is all over. If all tules be true, there will be expected to the state of the complete the state of the complete the state of the complete the compl over. If all tales be true, there will be e-nough here to overrun the whole country Langua know that hitended movements of he General: 1/presume he will take all the owns upon the river, if he does not advance no the interior.

I saw to day something I have never seen or, heatd, of before, it was a horned spider !—
It was a jegular spider, with a kind of a shell,
if I may so term it, upon its back—broadest
lanhest from the body, of a bright yellow color, with four horns, two small and near the dy, and two larger at the farthest extremi-The horns resemble those upon the horned frog Did you ever see a spider of that kind before? ["Not as we know on," but we have seen a homed frog ] The army are all in excellent health and

spirits—ready to "po or DE!"

Yours truly, G\*\* de L\*\*

P. S.—"Davy. Branch," the gallant Ringgold's war horse, has followed his master.

He was shot to relieve him from his misery.

# Terms of the Oregon Treaty. WASIGNOTON, June 15, 1846.

Appropriate the second second

As the stipulations of the Treaty, which the senate has advised the President to frame, are contained in several of my letters, I have thought a synopsis in a single one, with some explanatory remarks would be desirable to the public, as enabling every one to see at a bird's eye view, what had actually been accomplished. omplished.

complished.

The Treaty will consist of five articles, exclusive of the official forms, and will be embodied verbatin, as they were laid before the Senate. The terms of the proposition, are chosen from amougrhie-various offers of the United States, submitted at different periods o the British Government. No new matter is introduced.

The 49th parallel is the main basis of divi-

sion and is to constitute hereafter, the Northern and Southern boundaries of the two countries, from the east side of the Rocky

Mountains to the ocean, with such exceptions as are named in the Treaty.

Great Britain is to enjoy the free navigation of the Columbia River during the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will expire in 1863. From the phraseology of the second article which contains this stipulation, some doubt gross in the Sanate as to lation, some doubt arose in the Senate as to whether it would not extend to a re-charter, should one be granted. The sound and legal opinion of both sides of the Senate agreed gat opinion of both sides of the Senate agreed it would expire with the termination of the existing charter. This objection was mooted on the first day of the debate, and Mr. Pakenham was consulted of course, without revealing what had taken place. He settled the difficulty by a distinct assertion, on behalf of his Government, that the present that the was designed as the limitation; and two Senators rose in their places, and made the explanation, with semi-official authority, which at once removed any cause of apprehension for future embarrasements growing

out of this privilege.

The newspapers insist upon confounding the year of the expiration of the charter;—the facts are simple and conclusive. After the great contest between the Hudson Bay and northwestern companies, the latter was merged in the first by an act of Parliament, and in 1821, was incorporated for 21 years. In 1842, the charter was renewed for 21 years nore, and will necessarily terminate in 1863, as I have before stated. The right of joint use of the Columbia, is subject to the laws of Navigation and Revenue of the United States but no other laws are to be created, which may impair the privilege of Great Britain or

Impose new restrictions.

The whole of Vancouver's Island is relinquished to Great Britain, which at best is of fittle or no real consequence. It has been discovered near three hundred years, and is this day without a civilized settlement. It is this day without a civinzed settlement. It is a barren spot, inhabited by a few scattering Indians. Its southern position might be made valuable for a fortification, as it passes along the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. But no advantage can be gained in point of defence, it out Government will consent to grand as much money in military walls see spend as much money in military walls as that of Great Britain. On our side of the straits there is a point jutting out which could be made to command at once the approach from the ocean and the passage through the straits. The absolute possession of Vancouver's Island and its bays and harbors, was made a sine qua non in the proposition. The right of passing through the straits of Juan de Fuca, is common to both govern-

ments indefinitely.

There is a stipulation providing for the possessory rights of both parties. No perfect title of course could be acquired on one side or the other, during a doubtful sovereignty The British have settlements on the north bank of the Columbia, and a tew south of it. The ownership is to be confirmed by the United States upon their becoming citizens, or it has the option of a purchase at a fair valuation, should it be dicated by motives of public policy or other considerations. Any American settlements north of the parallel of 49, will be compensated for by assessment. This sipulation upon our part, except in two distances; amounts to nothing more than ordinary grant of pre-emption. than ordinary grant of pre-emption.

The injunction of secrecy will not be removed until radifications are exchanged.

Should this be likely to occur during the recess of Congress, the Senate will empower the President to make the publication. Unless Land misulain there is a president. less I am mistaken, there is a precedent to that effect The treaty will be sent to the Senate with

all convenient despatch; but is likely to be debated there for some time to come, as the fifty-four torties will desire to publish their speeches when the veil is lifted. They may, however, telermine to let it pass without discussion. Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

Q. Of what substance do the different kinds of grain usually consist? A. They consist chieffy direc substances, starch, gluten, and oil or fatt. ly exists in wheat.

A. 100 lbs. of wheat flour contain about 50 lbs. of starch 10 lbs gluten, and 2 or 3 lbs of oil 1 acceptance of the contain a contain a

A. 100 lbs. of outs/contain about 60 lbs. of starch, 18 lbs. of gluten, and 6 lbs. of oil. Q. What do potatoes and surrips principalconsist of A. Their principal constituent is water. A. How much water is contained in 100 dbs. of polatoes. of polatoes contain about 75 lbs, of water.

Q: How much water is contained, in 100 = 100 of thinlps?

A 100 lbs of turnips contain about 30 lbs.

of water.
Q. What quantity of starch do notatoes A. 100 lbs. of potatoes contain from 15 to 20 lbs of starchy Quantum of starch, and

Q. Are these proportions of starbi, and gluten, &c. always the same in the same grain or root.

A. No. Some varieties of wheat contains more gluten than others, some varieties of potatoes more oil than others, and some varieties of potatoes more starch than others.

Q. Have the soil and climates any influence upon the proportion of the ingredients?

A. Yes; the wheat of warm olimates is said to contain more gluten, and the potatoes and barley grawn upon lighter well drained land, more starch.