

CHARCOAL.

Charcoal is a valuable manure, and applied directly to the soil in a pulverized state, produces excellent effects. It acts by rendering the soil more permeable to atmospheric air, by absorbing and retaining for the use of plants the ammonia of the atmosphere...

NECESSITY OF MANURING.

It is obvious that the manuring of a farm should only be limited by the ability of the owner. On a plentiful supply of manures, is depending the amount of his crops, and consequently the extent to which his labor is rewarded.

beautiful fields, golden harvests, fine animals, accumulating prosperity, be omitted in making up our estimate of the advantages of successful culture. Manure may be a homely subject, but on its preparation and use every thing is depending.

From Hon. D. M. BARRINGER. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. February 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with the receipt of your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Philadelphia on the 23d instant, on which occasion they propose to bring forward the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency...

While, gentlemen, we should all unite in abiding the decision of a Whig National Convention, fairly constituted, and fully representing the popular will, in the selection of the most suitable names as our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency...

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D. M. BARRINGER. The success of the Whig party—Ensured by the selection of General Taylor as the Whig candidate by the National Whig Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE—GEN'L SCOTT—MR. TRIST.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following summary of the Scott and Trist correspondence, the whole of which will, it is said, fill 500 or 600 pages octavo.

To-day the long protracted correspondence between General Scott and the War Department was sent to the House of Representatives, and the public, therefore, will soon have the veiled story of the strange and unaccountable mystery which seems to hang over General Scott's recall and suspension.

of War. My opinion is that if Trist had not been sent down, or, in his own stead, some one higher in position and in the confidence of the public, and, less hostile to General Scott, my duty, if not all the difficulties which have occurred might have been avoided.

General Scott's enclosures, consisting of his correspondence with the Commissioner Trist, are truly interesting; and constitute a very important item. It shows that General Scott absolutely refused to forward to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, Mr. Buchanan's despatches, handed him for that purpose "sealed" by Mr. Trist.

"Gov. Marcy's letters to Gen. Scott, show that, while the conduct of Mr. Trist was not approved of, yet it was deemed proper that Mr. Trist, after having concluded a treaty with Mexico, which treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress, required nothing but the ratification at home, should inform General Scott of the fact, and demand, in the name of the President, an armistice or a cessation of hostilities."

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Another Letter From Mr. Pointsett. White House, (Peeder,) Jan. 28, 1848. My Dear Sir: Feeling very anxious that the subject which I touched upon in my last should be fully understood I have sought among my papers for documents that may be relied upon, and find the following results:

Table with columns for item and amount. Items include Assaying, Duties on silver ingots, Do on silver ingots, Do on silver plate, Coinage of gold and silver, Tribute of Indians, A cabalas, Pulque, Gunpowder, Lotteries, Offices saleable and that may be renounced, Stamped paper, Half the annats, Dye woods, vanillas, &c, Custom duties, Profits from salt-titres, Rents from small matters, Sale of bulls of the holy crusade granted by the Pope to the Indies, Ecclesiastical titles, idem, Do subsidy, Half natas and mesadas, Vacant offices, Profit on quicksilver from Spain, Do do from Germ'y, Freight of do, Playing cards duty and sale, Tobacco, sale of, Four per cent, deducted from salaries. Total \$15,603,805. Deduct cost of administration and donations for the war 1,252,202. Net \$14,441,693.

The expenses at that period were something over six millions leaving about eight millions applicable to the Spanish treasury. Now if you run your eye over these items, you will see how many of them an enlightened government would strike out.

longed to establish, and succeeded through the instrumentality of General Santa Anna. But the finances remained in the same condition and the identical expedients of raising money by anti-rupting the income were resorted to; and what with these transactions and the funding and refunding the interest of the foreign loans, the debt of Mexico is increased to a frightful amount.

It is right to state here that the bankruptcy of the Mexican Government was preceded by that of both the houses in London which had taken the loans. Messrs Barclay, Herring, Richardson & Co and Messrs Goldsmith & Co., both protested the drafts of Secretary Esteva, altho' the former acknowledged having in their hands £140,000 sterling belonging to the republic, & the latter £500,000. This happened in 1827, and that year the dividends were not paid.

Table with columns for item and amount. Items include Tobacco credits at par, Cash, Total \$400,005 000.

The transaction was for an advance of eight months and whole amount charged the custom houses of Vera Cruz and the commissaries of Durango and Zacatecos. The contractor really advanced only \$149,207; for it was ascertained that he paid five per cent, only for the credits and fifty for the tobacco funds. He realized the \$400,000 at the end of six months.

From that time this has been the principal resource of the Treasury. The risk increased with the difficulties of the treasury, but the temptation was so great that all the moneyed men in the country, Mexicans and foreigners, supplied from time to time the wants of the Government on these terms: At times the orders on the custom houses were suspended altogether, at others they were received in part payment of duties; but they always bore a high price in the money market, and such contracts were invariably profitable to the individual and ruinous to the Treasury.

When Zava entered into the office he made a frank exposition to the Chamber of Deputies of the utter destitution of the Treasury. He said that the Government had broken its most solemn engagements with its creditors at home and abroad, and that those who held Mexican bonds had no prospect of payment.

Zavala assured the Chamber that the receipts for the last nine months had not exceeded \$700,000—a sum equivalent only to a seventh part of the expenses of the Federal Government; so that the Secretary of the Treasury had been compelled to have recourse to the disgraceful and ruinous anticipations of duties practised by his predecessor in office. To this measure he traced the distress of the Government; the prostration of credit and inextricable confusion of debts, loans, unpaid salaries, &c. He concluded by saying that \$318,545 were due to the troops; \$77,814 to the civil list; and this sum of \$396,459 was augmenting daily, without any means of payment.

This state of things continued; for we find Margine, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1830, stating nearly the same difficulties and deficiencies. He says the ordinary receipts of the Treasury never sufficed to pay the appropriations; so that from the formation of the Government, it became necessary to resort to loans. When the proceeds of these were exhausted, national loans with the admission of credits were resorted to until the receipts of the custom duties were swallowed up. They had amounted to \$500,000 a month. The Government could barely count upon \$150,000. The tobacco rent was mort-