HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

Friday, Sept. 22, 1848.

We have learning of movements from Mexico as Texas since our last publication.

The Penitentiary Question.—We have been waiting eagerly for months past for something to publish that would throw light upon the operations of the Penitentiary system in other States, but have, so far, failed of finding anything. We believe the last Legislature directed the Governor to procure such statistical matter upon this subject as might be within his reach, and have it published in the newspapers of the State, in order to enable the people to form an opinion in regard to the matter. Nothing has as yet reached from his Excellency, that we have seen, but we doubt not that he will comply with the directions of the Legislature in due time. The subject is beginning to excite some little attention, and judging from the opinions entertained by our immediate neighbors, a majority of the people of this portion of the State, are opposed to the measure. We take this opportunity of tendering the use of our columns to those who may be disposed to discuss the question, pro and con.

Tennessee.—The next Legislature of this State will stand thus—Senate, Whigs 12, Democrats 19—House of Representatives, Whigs 35, Democrats 40.

The last Nashville Whig says: "In Tennessee, as far as we can learn, the cotton crop is an excellent one, while the corn crop, upon the whole, is the most abundant that has ever been known. The wheat was never better. Our tobacco planters have suffered greatly from the drought."

In a recent statistical volume in Pennsylvania, 1,600 distilleries have been enumerated as wealth. A cotemporary inquires how much such wealth as this would be required to render the United States prosperous and happy? allowing each distillery to manufacture and vend 10,000 gallons of alcoholic liquors annually.

After an unusually dry season we have been favored for a week or two past with abundant rains. Although too late to do early corn any good, late corn has been much improved, and the crop will be much more abundant than was at one time anticipated.

Our quiet little village has been for some time thronged with visitors from the South, who have come to breathe our fresh mountain air and enjoy for a while, a view of the magnificent handy work of nature as presented to the eye on all sides of us. Buncombe, in the summer season, is the Eden of the United States, and why people should go from the South to Saratoga or other distant watering places, in preference to coming here, we cannot determine.

A Measure of Self-Protection.—It is well known, says the Lynchburg Virginian, that a large proportion of the citizens of Texas fled to that country from the United States, in order to avoid the payment of their debts, or to escape punishment for crime. It seems that this class of persons are beginning to get alarmed, lest "immediate annexation" should lead to their arrest, under the requisitions of the Executives of the several States from which they fled. Consequently, at the late session of the Texas Congress, a law was introduced "barring certain claims, debts, judgments, &c.," by Mr. Armstrong, who urged its passage on the ground that "many worthy citizens in many of the counties would be *relieved* by a bill of this nature. There were, he said, a great many persons in the Republic who would oppose annexation unless their *rights* and *interests* should be guarded and protected by the action of Congress." Mr. Smith of Fannin, opposed it, as an iniquitous measure notwithstanding he had been threatened with summary vengeance if he refused to vote for it! But Mr. Armstrong made a second appeal in behalf of those who had "come to Texas under *embarrassing* circumstances," and who he declared would be driven into opposition to annexation if his act of amnesty should be rejected, and the bill finally passed, by a vote of 22 to 17.

The *Burlington (Iowa) Hawk Eye* shows its good sense in giving a historical sketch of that thriving place. It was settled but 2 years ago and now contains 3000 inhabitants, an increase of 1000 in two years. Its location (250 miles above St Louis on the Mississippi) is very favorable to its growth and prosperity.

Miss Virginia Scott, daughter of Maj. Gen. Scott, died a week or two ago in the convent at Georgetown, D. C., in the 24th year of her age.

Dorrism.—The Legislature of N. Hampshire have extended the freedom of that State to Gen. Dorr.

Greene, the celebrated gambler, is lecturing in Detroit, on the "Mysteries of Faro."

Philadelphia.—The Whig Press Committee of this city, on Friday last, published the following resolutions in their paper:

Resolved, That the approaching Congressional Election in this city, presents a crisis in the affairs of the Whig party, which demands the exertion of every Whig, in the cause of Protection to Home Industry, and the support of the following ticket:

For Sheriff, Florence Dunn, of Moyamensing.
For Commissioner, Daniel Mark, of Hatboro'.
For Auditor, H. J. B. Williams, of Oxfordshire.
For Treasurer, Geo. F. Gilner, of Jasper.
For Secretary of State, J. L. Tweed, of Chilworth.
For Congress, { P. W. Thompson, of Warren, / P. B. Strawn, of Lycoming, / A. L. Bonsall, of Adams, / Warren Bonham, of Holmes.

This is a capital ticket, and we wish it could be elected, but this is hardly possible.

Maryland.—Gen. Tench Tilghman, a sterling Whig, has been named (not nominated) in the 8th District as a suitable candidate for Congress.

The Occupation of the Disputed Territory.—The Washington *Union* has the following paragraph in justification of the act of the Government in sending troops to occupy that part of the Texas territory in dispute between it and Mexico. If Mexico is determined to make war at all events, and the intelligence of her movements which have come from the South would seem to imply so, the administration has done perfectly right in securing the vantage ground in the conflict which must ensue:

"A correspondent in the South decidedly approves the course of the Executive, in ordering the disputed territory to be occupied by our troops. He says: 'The order is founded in good common sense. Mexico believes, or affects to believe, that the *whole* of Texas is unjustly taken from her. Will she not, therefore, declare war for the whole, as well as for a part? Our occupation of a part only will have no more effect in bringing on war, than that of any other part. *Omne majus in se minus continet.*'

Will the troops of Mexico stop at the Nueces, when she claims to the east of it as well as to the west? Better meet her at once upon the threshold, and say to her, 'Cross not the Rio Grande with other troops, or we drive you back.' If her troops are permitted to cross the Rio Grande, who shall guaranty that they will not attempt to advance to the Nueces, and then to the San Antonio, and even to the Sabine, if we permit her to take too wide a step, with hostile intentions?"

O'Bleene, charged with the murder of Frank Combes, has been admitted to bail in fifteen thousand dollars. This is curious justice.

The Baltimore Sun states that great mortality prevails among the fish in that region.

Sickness in Illinois.—The Alton Telegraph says, that the sickness in the country surrounding the city, was never greater than at the present time, and, what adds to the affliction is, that it is of an unusually fatal character. The disease, generally, is billious fever of a high type. The health of the city itself was never better than it is now.

Our Navy.—The total number of vessels in our Navy fit for actual service, is forty-four, carrying about eleven hundred guns.—They are stationed as follows:

Gulf of Mexico,	11
Pacific Ocean,	10
East Indies,	2
Coast of Africa,	4
Mediterranean,	2
Preparing for sea,	7
Under examination,	5

A Nashville paper states that Charles P. Lewis, who murdered Goodall in Gallatin, Tenn., has been again arrested in Georgia.

A newly invented musket has recently been tried at Potsdam (Prussia) with perfect success. It will carry from 1000 to 1200 paces, and will fire fifteen times in a minute.

At a recent election in Warsaw, Illinois, several disgraceful fights took place. A number of Mormons were compelled to leave the ground.

The Temperance Cause.

The New York Tribune has an article on the onward progress of the Temperance Cause, in which is contained the following interesting intelligence from Germany:

"All the German societies at Hamburg have adopted the pledge: 800 German physicians, in addition to a large number pledged have expressed themselves in favor of abstinence. Rev. Mr. Seeling, an efficient friend of the cause, has preached 10 months, besides before sundry assemblies in Protestantant sections of the country, in 70 catholic churches; in consequence of which, 30,000 men, over 20,000 women, and more than 20,000 school-arstook the pledge. The number of Societies in Germany increased in 18 months from 440 up to 730, and probably yet more, not including in this estimate Upper Silesia and Posna. In Upper Silesia, where the evil was not less great than formerly in Ireland, father Stephen Roczynski began a temperance movement: and already 30,000 men and women have taken the pledge partly through him, partly through other clergymen. By Upper Silesia the Grand Duchy of Posna has been so electrified, that there the entire Catholic clergy rose for it, like one man, preaching from all pulpits total abstinence, and already 100,000 have given their pledge.

The article to which we have referred, says the Hon. B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, after a most careful investigation of the evils resulting from the use of Ardent Spirits, found that the yearly loss to the State of New York is *Eighteen Millions of Dollars*, and to the *United States One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars*. The writer continues:—

"Could it be possible to gain all this enormous sum of property by the universal adoption of the principle of total abstinence, it would, according to Mr. Butler's estimate (founded on ardent spirits alone) enable the State of New York to maintain a debt as it now exists, of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars for any required public improvements, and one million of dollars in the state year of twenty. The State of Alabama with its Counties, Missouri, Louisiana wanted to Rome, may hurry a hundred miles of Railroad yearly on $12,500 per mile and the nation for 140 millions wasted (and perhaps more) other sixteen thousand five hundred miles of Rail and yearly in the same way.

The calculation may appear extravagant, but taking the Union now at 20 millions, and estimating 3 cents as the average cost of strong drink to each person per day it would amount to the enormous sum of *two hundred and sixteen millions of dollars yearly.*

The French in Algeria.

One of the most atrocious acts of warfare that darkens the page of modern civil action, is the wholesale destruction of the Arabs who had retreated to their caves, by a portion of the French army in Africa. We published a brief account of the occurence with the news by the Cambria, but had not time for comment. Below will be found a summary of the particulars—they will make an important item of history.

A letter from a Spanish officer in Algeria, published in the Heraldo of Madrid, giving a dreadful account of the destruction of the Arabs by fire. It says:—"By means of our interpreter, we called one of the Kabyles to us, and told him that unless they submitted they would be burned by the French, who had 56 mules loaded with combustibles. The Arabs replied, that they would defend themselves. On the 18th we set out with two battalions and a half, and a piece of mountain artillery, to besiege the famous caverns which we had reconnoitred the previous day. After having posted the chasseurs before the openings on the most accessible side, the troops commenced collecting wood and straw to light a fire at the western entrance, and thus compel the Arabs to submit, as any other mode of attack would have been more sanguinary, or even impossible.

At ten o'clock in the morning we began to throw faggots, but the fire did not burst out until near noon. During the evening the tirailleurs approached nearer and blocked up the entrances to the caverns. Nevertheless one of the Arabs succeeding in escaping from the eastern side, and seven others gained the banks of the rivulet from which they get a supply of water in the cavern. About one we began again to throw faggots before the eastern opening, which immediately caught fire, and the flames and smoke driven by the wind, penetrated into the interior of the grotto, and the soldiers threw the faggots directly into the mouth as they would have done into an oven. It is impossible to describe the violence of the fire—The flames rose to the height of 60 yards and thick volumes of smoke rolled into the cavern. The fire was kept fed during the whole night, and until day break, by which time no noise was heard within.

At half past four, I went to the cavern, with two officers of engineers, an officer of artillery, and a detachment of from fifty to sixty men. At the entrance we found several animals dead, and in a state of decomposition. We reached the entrance of the cavern over a layer of ashes a foot in depth, and penetrated about thirty yards into the interior. Nothing can give an idea of the dreadful spectacle which then presented itself. All the bodies were naked, and in a position which indicated that they must have suffered the most horrid convulsions, and the blood was running from their mouths in consequence of putrefaction having begun. But the most horrid sight was to see the children at the breast, who had died from the most horrid suffocation, and their bodies lying about among those of sheep and other animals.

In spite of the exertions of the officers, the soldiers could not be prevented from searching the bodies, to possess themselves of all the jewels they could find. The number of bodies amounted to from 800 to 1000.—The Colonel would not believe our report and sent other soldiers to reckon the bodies; 500 were taken from the cavern, without counting those which were heaped upon the other, nor the children at the breast—nearly all hidden in their mothers' clothes. The Colonel was horrified himself at the result—he dreaded chiefly the attacks of the newspapers which would not fail to criticise so deplorable an act.

It is certain that, from what has taken place, the whole country will submit. Muskets are sent in from all sides, and the superstitious prestige which was attached to the caverns is destroyed for ever in the country. This feeling was very strong. The Turks had never dared to attack them, and these ideas were justified by religious fanaticisms and by old prophecies, which stated the caverns as impregnable. The only prisoners taken have been the wife and son of a Kalifat, and a few other Arabs, who were, however, very much injured. On the evening of the 23rd we advanced our camp about half a league farther on, as we were driven away from the spot by the infectious stench and abandoned the place to the ravens and vultures, which had been for some time hovering round, and which may be seen, even from our camp, carrying away large pieces of human flesh. We shall return to Orleansville about the 5th and reach Algiers on the 10th or 12th."

It will be seen that this awful affair has arrested the attention of the French Parliament and people.

"On the 14th instant, in the course of the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, the Prince of Moskowa asked Marshal Soult if it were true that a French Colonel had rendered himself culpable, by an unjustifiable and unaccountable act of cruelty towards a body of unfortunate Arabian prisoners—an act unheard of, unexampled, and unprecedented in the military history of France. He then read to the Assembly the account of the suffocation, in a cave, of five hundred Arabs, by order of the Colonel Pelissier, as given by the Akhar, and called on the Minister of War, for the honor of the French army, to contradict this statement, if false, or to make an example of that officer, if it were true. Marshal Soult replied that the reports he had received were contradictory, that he had hastened at to write for fresh information; and added, then, the moment he should obtain the particulars he had demanded, he would lay them before the Chamber."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"Every newspaper in Paris—nay, every man in Paris—when speaking of this lamentable occurrence denounces it as inhuman, and calculated to wound the reputation of France, and of her glorious army. The act is, and, consequently, by some is termed great."

From the New York Tribune.

Letters to Young Women.

THE CHEAPEST PICTURES AND THE BEST COLORING.

No. V.—THE MAP COLORERS.

Although there are of course many exceptions to the application, yet it has generally been that the nature of our employments exerts a very strong influence over the manners and habits and even the appearance of those engaged in it. The Map colorers, engaged in a light, graceful and picturesque business, seem to imbibe something of the variegated and agreeable character of the colors which it is their task to lay so carefully and delicately upon the paper. They do not work, on the average, more than eight or nine hours a day, and their wages range from three to five dollars per week.

There is only a fair proportion of appreticers engaged in this business, and they get about $1 50 per week. The trade is not over stocked with laborers, as comparatively few who work possess sufficient society of hand and artistic knowledge to excel at the business.

The number of girls engaged in coloring maps in this city is perhaps two hundred. They work by the piece, generally, and are paid from three to ten cents a sheet, according to the quality of the work done. Ordinary maps containing four sheets, pay a shilling each for coloring. A common industrious hand will color five maps in a day.

Some of the work is very fine and requires a good deal of care and skill. Much of this is performed by girls who have partially studied painting and drawing, and frequently by those who have taught these branches, and find themselves out of employment.

The coloring of Lithographic Prints is an employment that comes under the same head as map coloring, and employs an equal if not a greater number of hands. The number of course, common Lithographs—such as the Black Feet Indians draw with elder juice on the dried hides of Buffaloes—is almost incredible. Barber's sheds, Groggery walls, country Taverns, Pedlar's packs, the parlors and bed rooms of sailors' Boarding houses, &c., furnish ornamental use for hundreds of thousands of those pictures—to describe any one of which, accurately, would set one's teeth on edge.

The colorers and stainers of these inimitable and inappreciable works of art are usually employed by the week, and receive, in the most extensive establishments, from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Poor competition, however, over supplied the demand, even for these precious pictures. Prices of coloring, consequently, have been put down, until in some concerns we find that wages are on a par with those of classes far less favored.

In these poorer establishments, if we are rightly informed, (we found it somewhat difficult to get accurate information) a great portion of the work is performed by apprentices who get at best very poorly paid and sometimes not at all. The mountains of colored pictures for sale at the cheap print shops emanate from those concerns and can be afforded very cheap.

The harvest of the Colorists comes about mid winter, when all the shops, high and low, are preparing for St. Valentine's day. Then delicate pink fingers are in huge demand, and their lucky proprietors can have as much work as they choose. Better prices, too, are given at this time for all kinds of coloring, and the profession of paper colorer rises to an equal importance with that of the paper discolorers who scribble for the Journals and the book makers.

The majority of girls engaged in the business are tolerably and some very well educated, and they are generally of good character. Most of them reside with their relatives or friends, and nearly all have a great fondness for showy dresses—a taste which, whether acquired by their high colored labors or derived from the instinctive inspirations of the sex, many of them strain every nerve to gratify. In common with many other classes of working women they give themselves much needless anxiety in trying to reproduce in muslin and calico the gaudy vulgarisms which the unrefined wealthy flaunt along Broadway in silk and velvet. But, while many of them thus waste their earnings in hopeless attempts to imitate what is in itself only contemptible, others learn prudence and forethought from their observations and experiences, and lay aside all they can spare from the fruits of their labor. Many of them thus accumulate snug little sums of money, which at the proper time serve to establish them in life, and insure them comfortable and happy homes.

These remarks are true, to a greater or less extent, of all classes of female laborers in the city, who find the love of dress one of the strongest and most irresistible of the thousand temptations with which they are beset.

An Extraordinary Feat.—A Correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who visited the White Sulphur Springs by the route of the Great Kanawha, says:—At the Hawk's Nest, near Charlestown, a sublime precipice 11,000 feet high, and commanding view for miles of the rushing and foaming waters of New River, a remarkable feat was performed a few years ago, by a married lady from Mississippi.—Ten feet below the edge of this terrific height, which many men will not approach nearer than thirty yards, there is a bench of stone of some dozen feet in circumference. To this rock, in spite of the expostulations of her affrighted husband, the lady descended.—When she began to ascend, her husband cried to her not to look back, and with his assistance she regained the summit, pale as her kerchief. Her ambition was fully gratified, she had done what no other woman had ever done or ever will do, and what she will never attempt again.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Buckner Thurston, one of the Associates Judges of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. He died in Washington at his residence, on Saturday morning last. He was an upright citizen, a learned judge, and an honest man. Judge Thurston was formerly, many years ago, a Senator in Congress of the U. States from Kentucky, and was then appointed to the office which he has so long held on the bench of the District Court. He was upwards of seventy years of age, and though for some time suffering from disease, continued to the last the exercise of his judgment and faculties. His death will be sorely lamented.—*Nat. Gazette, 1st inst.*

The Corall.

There's a thing which is the pride
What women & fairy check,
Not half a fairy should be so
And a queen to adorn herself,
In the king wanted a queen
It holds its own beauty,
And makes the lovely eyes that have
Its treasy charms to form.

There—there on the rainbow glows
Contrasted in rival splendor,
Are forming a coral house and rockery
Ashield to their insect forms
And the rocky wonders made fast,
The longer they continue days,
They spread a mountainous vast
On the ocean's mighty floor.

Neath the shallow waves of the inland sea,
Where gentler waters flow—
As bright as flowers on the upland lea
The branches of coral grow;
And dredged from their watery chamber,
And wrought with skilful care,
To beauty's bower their lines are sent,
To deck the forms of the fair.

But coral rocks of the tropic clime,
Built up 'mid the ocean waves,
And formed of the ocean's briny slime,
For the coral's home and grave;
How mean would the grandest works compare,
That pride of man can form,
With the mighty power in progress there,
The skill of the insect worm.

'Tis a wondrous work to mortal eyes,
And ocean's waves can tell,
Of spreading climes that yet will arise,
From the coral's rocky shell;
On the shores the winds and waves will fling
The wealth of other lands,
And in time to come their harvesting
Will be reaped by mortal hands.

Health and Comfort.—To prevent cold feet warm them frequently, and rub them thoroughly with a coarse cloth; this removes obstructions from the pores, and produces a healthy state which is conducive to warmth. When the feet appear clean, the pores may be obstructed and the perspiration impeded so as to produce discomfort, and in some measure injure the health.

To prevent cold feet at night, in addition to the above cleansing process, take off the stockings a short time before retiring, and with them rub the feet hard until they are not only warm, but begin to feel hot. This will greatly add to pleasure and health, which, in many cases, greatly depend on things which may to some appear trifling.

To keep the feet dry use good stout boots or shoes, and stuff the leather, upper and lower, full of some water proof composition. Tar is a good ingredient as it will bend and not break. Two parts of tar, two of beef's tallow and one of bees wax, make a good composition for boots and shoes. Apply it quite warm, and warm the leather that it may penetrate. As farmers are frequently exposed to wet, they should be careful to keep their feet dry and warm, for on this their health and comfort, in a great measure, depend.

There are many kinds of composition that are good to resist water, and preserve leather, and the proportions of the above may be varied. Tar and tallow will answer well alone; so will tallow and beeswax. Linseed oil is used as a good ingredient in water proof composition. Neat's foot oil is excellent and preserves the leather soft.—Castor oil has been highly recommended for this purpose.

From the Mountains.—The St. Louis Reveille, of the 24th ult., says:—Traders arrived on the Radnor, report that the present has been a very favorable year for obtaining robes and furs; the winter was mild, and there was very little snow. The company had collected about six hundred packs of buffalo robes and a quantity of beaver. Whilst the traders were waiting in Cedar Bluffs 550 wagons of Oregon emigrants passed them. The had gotten along very well; the Pawnees had shot a few of their cattle, and have caught a few of their men straggling from camp, and had stripped them, but did no farther injury.

Mexican Trader Lynched.—A short time since, says the last Independence Expositor, a Spaniard in one of the Santa Fe companies, when near the State line, grossly insulted the wife of one of our citizens. As soon as the facts were known to the people in the neighborhood, they held a consultation, and decided that there was every probability that the Spaniard would escape justice, thereby exposing their wives and daughters in a greater degree to the insults of the Spaniards, they would make such an example of this one as should be a warning to all others. They started and overtook him on the prairie, where he was soundly thrashed—he, we farther learned, reached the 'Lone B'm,' where he died.

Ingenious Tricks.—At Tempo fair lately, a countryman brought in a doll, stupid ass to sell, that he might replace it by a more lively one. He soon struck a bargain with a tinker, who knew the reason for which the donkey was parted with. The tinker drove the donkey into a back yard, clipped his hair, cut his tail, and raised his blood by means of a good oak stick, and drove him again into the market, trembling and jumping. He soon drew the attention of the capman, among the rest his old master, who did not know him, and thinking he was just the thing he wanted, bought him back again at 5s. more than he previously sold him for. He did not discover his mistake till going home, for the ass knew the road better than he did, which raised a suspicion in his mind; still he thought it better to keep the affair a secret, than have the neighbors laughing at him.

The notorious infidel, *Robert Dale Owen*, has again been returned to Congress from Indiana. He, it was thought, "*if the Bible were true, Washington and his compatriots were expiating their crimes in Hell.*" His election, however, does not meet with a "hearty good will" from all of his democratic friends in Indiana. A democratic paper of that State, in announcing his return to Congress, thus remarks:—*Somerville Reporter.*

"Until the *Christians* of Mr. Owen's district, who are a professed majority of the people, *practice* what they *preach* and profess to believe, blasphemy and infidelity will triumph, and Mr. Owen be chosen by them as their Representative."

The Miller's Pun.—"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow, in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I am obliged to work for it."

Washington City.—Kentucky has 10 members in Congress—7 Whigs and 3 Locofocos, and a Locofoco majority in the State Legislature. Indiana has 10 members in Congress—2 Whigs and 8 Locofocos, and a Locofoco majority in the State Legislature.

Company—Kentucky State Stock sells in the Eastern market at $100 for $100 of its stock, and Indiana State Stock commands in the same market $98 for $100. The public may draw their own inferences.

Manufacture of Clocks in Connecticut.

The New Haven Courier of Monday contains an interesting account of the Clock Factory of Mr. [illegible] in that city. This establishment is one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States.

On entering, our eyes were greeted with the mingled hum of lathes saws, the mutter of two powerful steam engines, and the whirr of machinery. Our attention was first drawn to the sawing works, by which the cases are sawed out and fitted as if by magic. Boards in the rough enter one end, to be prepared lengthy for the front, sides, top and bottom of cases. These are again subject to the action of finer saws, and cut to patterns ready for being matched and put together, no other smoothing or levelling process is used except what these saws accomplish.

Mahogany logs and blocks are reduced to veneering with the most nice exactness of thought, and this veneer, of all the wood work about a clock, is smoothed, or in any way remodled, after being cut from the original timber. The veneering, which is principally of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut, is taken, after being glued to the different parts composing the case to a room set apart for the purpose, in which are employed in this branch some eight or ten hands, and there receives an even surface and six coats of varnish, which, when finished, will compare in elegance with the finest articles of furniture in the cabinet warerooms of our city.

The movements are all cut in proper forms and sizes by dies, with great precision and rapidity, even to the pivot holes in the plates, which [illegible] being drilled. The cogs in the wheels, the second, minute and hour stops, are grooved out by the same rapid and skilful process. The pivots, pins and smaller pieces of inside work are turned from the more rough material, polished and finished at the same time, whilst the plates and wheels are cleansed and polished by rinsing first in a strong solution of oxalic acid, and then in pure water.

We cannot describe minutely the whole process of making a clock, or the life like movement of the machinery; it would take more time and space than we can at present devote to this purpose. In short, the case, movements, plates, face, &c., which, when put together, from one of Jerome's celebrated "Brass eight day clocks," go through some fifty different hands before completed. One man can put together about seventy-five movements per day, while every part, from the first process to the finishing, goes on with equal rapidity.

We learn from him, that the greatest bulk of clocks which he anticipates making this year are designed for European markets, and that he has already received orders from houses in London and Birmingham, Eng., a large house in Scotland, and also some extensive dealers in Canada. In fact, the Yankee clock is becoming a general favorite in England, almost entirely superseding the old Dutch clock, which has been long used there as a time piece.

He yearly consumes of the various articles used in the manufacture of clocks the following enormous quantities:

500,000 feet pine lumber; 200,000 feet mahogany and rosewood veneers; 200 tons of iron for weights; 100,000 lbs. of brass; 300 casks of nails; 1,500 boxes of glass, 50 feet per box; 1,500 gallons varnish; 15,000 lbs. wire; 100,000 lbs. glue; 30,000 looking glass plates.

$2,400 are paid yearly for printing labels, and for screws, saws, coal, and oil.

Workmen employed, 75; paid wages yearly, $30,000; clocks made per day, 200; year, 50,000.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst., by Wm. R. Baird, Esq., Mr. John Parsons to Miss Martha Bassett, daughter of James Bassett, sr.—all of this county.

The Printer's fee was duly received, for which he tenders his thanks.

DIED,

In this place, on the 10th inst., James Patton, sr., at an advanced age. A more extended notice in our next.

Died, on the 6th inst., at Mountain Lodge, N. C., Mrs. Susan, wife of Charles Baring, Esq., aged 82 years. On the following Sunday her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people; among whom, in addition to many of the first families of the low country, and all the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood, it was gratifying to observe numbers of the poorer classes, who had assembled to bear testimony to her distinguished kindness and charity. The Bishop of the Diocese, then providentially on a visit to the Parish of "St. John's in the Wilderness," performed the funeral services, when her remains were deposited in a vault beneath the family pew of that Church of which she was the founder.

By the Mouth doth the Body Live.

We are not so foolish as to suppose for a moment that we can live without eating, any more than a tree could derive nourishment from the air alone, without the soil. All therefore know that it is what we put into the stomach which causes us to live. We make over our bodies from the stomach, in from three to five years we make over our bodies entirely.—Then, what is part of us today, is absolutely not a part of us to-morrow. The secretions, such as perspiration and other evaporations, continually make our bodies waste, and it is from the stomach that we supply this waste. All we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the blood. Forgetting does this for us, provided the negative we employ contains in it nothing which will weaken or do injury.—Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, for this purpose, will be found all that is required, because they purge from the stomach and bowels the superabundance of humors that may have accumulated in the system, before they have time to produce putrefaction, and its natural consequence—death.

These Pills are for sale in every county in this state, at 25 cents per box; and may be had by the following agents:

PATTON & GORDEN, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. ALEXANDER, French Broad, N. C.
JAS. C. SMYTH, Morganton, N. C.
WM. S. GILL, & CO., Marion, N. C.
M. P. PENLAND, Burnsville, N. C.
BELSEY & MAXWELL, Little Ivy, N. C.

July 19, 1848. (26)