HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI.—NO. 48. ASHEVILLE, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1846. WHOLE NO. 304.

THOS. W. ATKIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or Three Dollars within the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fourteen lines or less for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance.—The number of insertions desired must be marked on the margin of the advertisement or it will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Court Orders will be charged six dollars, invariably.

The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 if payment be delayed.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Indigo, Madder,

Copperas, Epsom Salts, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. for sale as cheap as the cheapest, or a "little more so," by J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb 27. tf

CAUTION.

All persons are warned against employing the apprentices belonging to this Office to do any kind of job work, or trading with them in any manner.—The law will be rigidly enforced against any who violate this notice.

June 12, 1846—3t.

New Goods!
Just received, and offered at the lowest prices!!

HUGH JOHNSTON

Begs leave to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York, a splendid stock of

GOODS,

which having been purchased entirely for cash, he flatters himself he can sell a *little lower* than any other in the market.

His stock is general and complete, embracing every thing usually called for in this section of country. Also an assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

unusually handsome, as well as very cheap. The best

LEGHORN HATS

in the town are at his store, as well as the cheapest.

SADDLERY,

a splendid article, entirely "home-made." His stock of PAINTS is [illegible] believed to be unequalled in [illegible] both in quality and price.

CUTLERY of every description. First quality sole leather at 22 cents a pound, Upper Leather in proportion. Groceries of all kinds kept constantly on hand, of the best quality, and at prices a "little" cheaper than the cheapest.

As those who wish to buy will of course call and examine for themselves, it is needless to give a long list of articles and prices. It is sufficient to say that I have a splendid lot of choice and desirable Goods, which I am determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

Asheville, June 12 tf 303

Great Attraction!

WILLIAM WILLIAMS

Is now opening at his old store in Asheville a beautiful stock of new and fashionable spring and summer

GOODS,

comprising every variety of Dry Goods for ladies and gentlemen's wear, many of which are entirely new in this market, [illegible]

3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Bleached and brown sheetings, [illegible] boots, shoes, hats, [illegible] bonnet trimmings, [illegible] cutlery, English [illegible] German mowing and [illegible] scythes, [illegible]

GROCERIES—Spice, pepper, ginger, indigo, madder, [illegible] dye stuffs, Smart's steam [illegible] mackerel, rice, molasses, [illegible] and glass ware, &c. &c. &c. &c.

These goods, added to those already on hand, make a full assortment, and are offered for sale at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. All persons in search of good handsome and cheap goods are respectfully invited to give me a call. As cheap as the cheapest is now the word.

W. WILLIAMS.

June 12, 1846. tf

OMBRE SHADED,

Lace, thread, and Berage scarfs and shawls for sale cheap, by W. WILLIAMS.

June 12 tf

SHADED SYLPHIDE,

Printed Jaconets, and Lawns, a splendid article for ladies dresses, for sale by W. WILLIAMS.

June 12 tf

Genuine

Brandreth's pills just received at the new Apothecary's Store, together with Lee's, Cook's, and Carpenter's pills, Houck's Panacea, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Gay's Liniment, Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Thompson's Eye Water, McMunn's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Dalby's Carminative, Steer's Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Sherman's Cough and worm Lozenges &c. for sale by

T. C. LESTER.

June 12 tf 303

RICHARD McNAMEE,
No. 18 William Street,

(Adjoining Bowen & McNamee,)

Respectfully informs Merchants visiting New York the present season that he has a complete Stock of Goods of the following departments, viz:

1st—UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
2d—STRAW GOODS.
3d—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Particular attention is requested to his rich Stock of—

PARASOLS,

embracing all the fashionable styles of Fringed and Scolloped Parasols, Parasolletts, and Sun Shades, made from the most expensive Silk and finished with costly mountings, together with a large assortment of the Low Prices [illegible] adapted to the country trade.

In the STRAW GOODS department purchasers will find an assortment, New, Clear, and Perfect, of all the most fashionable materials and styles consisting of Florence, Pedal, English Patent Rutland, Rice, and other braids. Also, a full assortment of Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.

In the BOOT & SHOE department will be found a choice selection of fresh goods, consisting of Mens, boys, Womens, and childrens wear, all of which are expressly adapted to Spring trade, and will be sold low.

Boot and Shoe Salesman—*Wm. Mansfield.*

New York, March 27, 1846.

"THE RICHEST BLESSING OF LIFE IS HEALTH."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the case with medicines given to act upon the bowels; hence multitudes, who have been unable to take other preparations of medicine, on account of their unpleasant effects, use these pills without the slightest disagreeable feelings.

By their mild and sensible action upon the chyle, which is the fountain head of health or disease, they may justly be considered a Universal Medicine, and the complaints that come most directly under their influence, and for which they are so particularly designed, are as follows:—Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick head-ache, Enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholic, Bowel and summer complaints, Obstructions of the blood, Female obstruction, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Determination of blood to the head, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient medicine is needed. As many of the above enumerated diseases come on imperceptibly, and become far advanced in their progress before it is suspected that they exist in the system, no one should expect in such cases to be at once relieved entirely, but should continue the use of the pills for a considerable length of time. Full directions accompany the medicines for their use, in all these complaints for which they are recommended.

Price 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES.

WORMS cause the death of thousands, and suffering to millions. Dr. Hull's worm lozenges are the surest and safest preparation ever discovered for expelling worms. They are so pleasant to the taste that children will cry for them as they would candy. Only read what this testimonial has done.

Yorkville, Gibson Co., Tenn., Dec. 21, 1843.

Dr. C. D. Hull—Some months since your agent left with me for sale, what he considered a large supply of your Worm Lozenges, but I have sold all out, and could have sold three times as many more, had I been supplied to that amount. I hope you will instruct your agent to leave a much greater supply when he comes this way again. Their use in my family has been of great benefit. Edward McCarole, Esq., gave some to a child of his, four years old, and the first dose brought away between [illegible] and forty worms. Mr. William M. Daniel had a child whom the physicians pronounced incurable, and said it would die, but the child was cured by using Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

Yours, &c.
STEPHEN LONKIN.

Price 25 cents per box.

DR. HULL'S
IS
COUGH LOZENGES.

EVERY Family in the United States should keep a supply of Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges in the house, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation, general debility, asthma, influenza and croup. A single box of this medicine will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted. Price 25 cents per box.

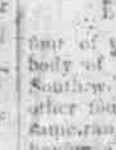
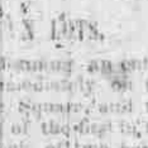
TOOTH ACHE

IT has been, and some still consider that the tooth-ache cannot be cured without extracting. This however is an erroneous statement. Dr. [illegible] Elixir will, if properly applied, deaden the sensibility of the inflamed nerve, and effect a speedy and permanent cure. It is sold at the low price of only 50 cents per vial.

These truly valuable medicines are for sale in Asheville by Messrs. Patton & Osborn; in Hendersonville by Bailey & Langford; [illegible] Rutherfordton; Dr. C. Rabe, [illegible] and on enquiry may be found in almost every Store and Post-office in N. C., and the Southern States.

April 24, 1846—296—6m.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

The undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday of the Extra Court at Hendersonville, it being the 24th day of June next, their valuable possessions in the town of Hendersonville, consisting of

EIGHT HALF ACRE TOWN LOTS,

four of which are in one block, forming an entire body of two acres of land, immediately on the Southwest corner of the Public Square, and the other four lots immediately back of the first in the same range, forming another block of two acres, having a stream of water passing through it.

There is also a commodious and highly [illegible]

TWO STORY HOUSE,

with a chimney at each end—and an entry in the middle with a Dining room and Kitchen running off in the form of an ell, well finished off and new, also, another two story house with a chimney in the middle; also, a new and well finished

FRAMED STABLE,

two stories, with stalls conveniently arranged, on the premises, all well fixed, and convenient for a Public House, or Private Residence.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, will be given, by the purchaser giving note and approved security.

For further particulars apply to Benj. King, who may be found on the premises.

ELISHA KING,
BENJ. KING.

May 8, 1846—291—tds.

A. T. SUMMEY
AGENT.

Will attend to the offering of notes at the Bank of Cape Fear in Asheville either for discount or renewal. Persons entrusting him with their business may rely upon its being attended to promptly and carefully and he will in all cases return as soon as possible an account of his transactions.

He begs leave to refer to any of the prominent *business men* of the place.

Feb. 27, 1846—tf 288

SUPERIOR DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

Anchor brand—assorted numbers—warranted. Just received and for sale at the lowest rates, by RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 24, 1846—296—tf.

Flour! Flour!!

Just received, a fresh supply of Col. Lowry's superfine flour, warranted of the best quality.

PATTON & OSBORN,

June 12 tf

STANZAS.

[illegible] that thus are faded,
Those fragile-tinted flowers,
Though with tender care shaded,
In Beauty's gay bowers.

Like the hopes we oft cherish,
In youth's sunny day,
They spring up—to perish,
They bloom—to decay.

The wild bird sings sweetly,
While [illegible] through the sky,
Like [illegible] flowers fleetly
[illegible] whisper [illegible] die.

So the joys which rise gladly,
To nourish the heart,
Like flowers—fall sadly—
Like echoes—depart.

Eruption of Mount Hecla.

Letters from Iceland, received at Copenhagen, state that a great misfortune had befallen that country in consequence of the present eruption of Hecla, a fatal malady having attacked the cattle from eating herbage which had been covered by the volcanic ashes. These ashes act more particularly on the bones of the animals which have swallowed them. Thus, on the bones of the feet are formed, in less than twenty-four hours, osseous excrescences of an oblong form, which gradually assume so formidable a development that they prevent the beasts from walking. The same phenomenon is then manifested in the lower jaw, which is at the same time enlarged, and extends in all directions so prodigiously, that it eventually splits in several places, whilst on the teeth of the upper jaw there is formed a species of osseous spikes, very long and pointed, which take root in the lower jaw, and even traverse it. This phase of the malady which always determines a fatal issue. As high winds had prevailed for some time, the volcanic ashes were scattered throughout the island; and a great number of cattle, especially oxen, cows, and sheep, had perished. If the eruption of Hecla is prolonged for two months more, all the rural proprietors who have not enough of hay to keep their herds—and the majority are in this situation—will be obliged either to slaughter their cattle, or to abandon them to certain death on the pastures thus poisoned by the volcanic ashes. The eruption of Mount Hecla was extremely violent. The flames which issued from the three great craters attained a height of 14,400 feet; and their breadth exceeded the greatest breadth of the river Thorsen, the most considerable river in Iceland. The lava had already formed some mountains; and amongst the masses of pierre stone vomited by the volcano, and which have been found at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, were some which weighed half a ton. By the eruption of Hecla, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which had accumulated for several years on the sides of that mountain have melted, and [illegible] fallen into the river Rangen, which has overflowed its banks several times. The waters of that river, which runs almost at the foot of Mount Hecla, and which receives a large portion of the burning lava, were so hot that every day they cast upon the banks numbers of dead trout, almost half-baked.—Every night vivid streaks of the aurora borealis illumine the sky.

A Western Incident.

Major Campton is the name of a western [illegible] who resides in the goodly city of Cairo. He is a powerfully built man—who has spent his whole life among the very wildest of [illegible]—whose various occupations have caused him to be well known from the banks of the Ohio to the shores of Lake Superior. A natural consequence of his pecuniary experiences, is that he perfectly understands the art of fighting; though he is, so far [illegible] of a gentleman that he could not be called a bully.

It so happened, that on a pleasant day last summer in his private carriage, and accompanied by his wife, in the interior of Illinois, upon business, he had reached the margin of a certain river, and was waiting to be ferried over, when the ferryman, as if struck by a new thought, suddenly dropped the painter of his scow, looked enquiringly into the Major's face, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Stranger, is'nt your name Major Campton?"

"Yes, sir, it is. What business have you to transact with me?"

"You are the very man I have long been wanting to see; for you must know that I am the bully of Northern Illinois."

"Indeed! What do I care for that?"

"I've heard tell that you are a famous fighter, and I should like to have you give me a thrashing if you can."

"Why, man, I have nothing against you, and do not want to make a fool of myself."

"But you shall, though, my honey, and you don't cross this ferry until it is decided who is the cock of the walk."

Remonstrance on the part of the Major was all in vain, the ferryman was determined to fight. The Major held a very short consultation with his lady, who was of course in great trouble, and taking off his coat and unbuttoning his straps, he spread out on a grass plat and pitched into the ferryman. To shorten a long story, the fight was a tedious one, and ended in the total defeat of the challenger, who afforded at that moment, an admirable illustration of the latter end of a misspent life. He had strength enough left, however, to ferry the champion over the river; and when the Major offered to pay the accustomed fare, the latter held not out his hand, but making a rude bow he exclaimed: "*Not a dime sir; good afternoon.*"

Awful Disaster at Sea.—The Swedish sloop of war, [illegible] Krona, from Havana, for Sweden, was upset in a squall off Matanzas, on the 3d inst. and immediately sunk—carrying down to a watery grave ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN SOULS! Seventeen of the crew managed to keep afloat by clinging to spars, &c. and were afterwards picked up by the barque Swan and carried into Philadelphia. The only officer saved was Lieut. A. M. Thersmeden. Lieuts. Sheven, Bilt, and Beyerstrobe are lost.

Horrible Tragedy.

We have just learned from a gentleman who reached the city yesterday, the particulars of a most thrilling tragedy which occurred at the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. A preacher from the neighborhood of the Cave, arrived at Owensburg, Davis County, in that State, where the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is convened, and gave the following particulars:—A Mr. Bell, who was the lessee of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, had agreed to sub-let it to another person, whose name we have been unable to learn, and had received a thousand dollars in advance. At about the time the money was paid, a gentleman arrived at the Hotel, and wished accommodation for himself and family. Bell persuaded the new lessee, who seemed reluctant to receive them, and as room was scarce, Bell agreed to share the bed of the stranger, whose daughter, with the daughter of the new lessee, occupied the room in which Bell usually slept. This change was unknown to the new lessee, who had, it seems, conceived the horrible plan of murdering Bell that night, and recovering the money. At midnight he entered Bell's room with three accomplices, whose faces were disguised by being blackened, and murdered both the young lady and his own daughter! But the tragedy did not end here. The strange gentleman hearing a noise, came to the door of his room with a revolving pistol in his hand, and seeing four men, apparently negroes, coming from his daughter's room, shot three of them dead!—The fourth fell on his knees, crying out that he was a white man, and begging for mercy, which was granted, and he then confessed the whole. He was immediately committed to prison. We are assured that these facts are in the main correct, and that the greatest excitement prevailed at Owensburg, where the story received implicit credit from the channel through which it came. We shall probably receive further particulars soon.—*New Orleans Tropic 26th ult.*

Oregon.—The Missouri Independent Expositor says that emigrants for Oregon and California are absolutely pouring into that town. The company for California is much the largest. A letter from St. Joseph's estimates the number of emigrants encamped near there at 330.

More Volunteers.—The catholic clergy of Georgetown College, have offered their services in the present war as chaplains in the army. The Rev. Mr. Bae and the Rev. Mr. McElroy have been selected by the president, and will proceed shortly to the seat of war.

Boundary.—We learn from the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder, that the commissioners appointed to run the boundary between the States of Georgia and Florida, have desisted from further proceedings, in consequence of a disagreement as to the source of St. Mary's river.

Stagnation of Trade in New York.—The New York Herald of Saturday says:—We do not remember, for several years past, to have heard so general a complaint of the dullness of trade amongst the mercantile interests, as there is this spring. The retail storekeepers up town, are also loudly complaining of the small amount of business they are doing. From our own observation, as well as from information we have received from other sources, we believe that these complaints are well founded, and that a general languor and want of confidence prevails among all classes of our business people. The same briskness and activity conspicuous in former years, during the month of April, in our business thoroughfares, is not at all observable this season.

A Printer's Funeral.—In New Orleans on the 23d, a very large and respectable concourse of our citizens attended to the grave the remains of William H. Flood, who died on Tuesday previous. We knew him well.—He was the man who set up the first stickful of type that went into the columns of the "Picayune." He possessed a thorough knowledge of his profession; was perfectly upright in all the relations of life, and all his impulses were kind and generous. His brother printers attended his funeral *en masse*, and with a very large delegation of the Fire Department, of which he was a popular member, united to pay the last sad tribute of respect to one who was universally loved for his good qualities of heart, and respected for his intelligence and integrity. Mr. Flood was in his 30th year, a native of Zanesville, Ohio.—*N. O. Pic.*

Sharp Shooting.—A few days since, as an honest and industrious man, who lives in the neighborhood of Camp Spring, near St. Louis, Mo., was standing near his dwelling, he had his attention aroused by the fact that he was permitting himself to stand up as an outside target for a parcel of sharpshooters, some hundred yards south of him. The gentlemen, it seems, were amusing themselves by shooting at a mark, little conscious, probably, that they were at the same time endangering life. After the person first alluded to, had changed his quarters, he found that one of their balls had passed through his hat. Several had previously struck the ground close to his feet.

Wm. Smith, who was tried in Charleston for negro stealing, has been sentenced to be hung on the first Friday, in September next.

Recipe for Tomato Wine.—To one quart of juice, put a pound of sugar, and clarify it as in sweetmeats. The above is very much improved by adding a small proportion of the juice of the common grape. This wine is believed to be far better and much safer for a tonic or other medical uses than the wines generally sold as port wine, &c.; for such purposes. It is peculiarly adapted to some diseases and states of the system, and is particularly recommended for derangements of the liver.—*Prairie Farmer.*

"I speak within bounds," as the prisoner said to the jailor.

"Pa, what is a *spirit-stirring* speech?" "Observations made while preparing one's toddy, my son."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MEXICO.

General Thompson's Recollections.

The Country and the People.

We alluded briefly some time ago, to a new work entitled "*Recollections of Mexico*," which had just made its appearance from the press of Mr. Moore, 138 Chesnut street, of this city. It is from the pen of General Waddy Thompson, late United States Minister to Mexico. We have since looked over its pages with some attention, and find that they possess the deepest interest. The work is likely to have a great run just now, all eyes and minds being turned towards Mexico. A few of the sketches and observations of the ex-Minister, given in a condensed form, will be appropriate to our columns.

The Fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa and Vera Cruz.

Gen. Thompson says that the little island of St. Juan de Ulloa, which is entirely covered with the fortress, is some five or six hundred yards from the mole at Vera Cruz, between which, points all commercial shipping anchors. It can scarcely be called a harbor, but an open road, like most of the others on the Gulf of Mexico. It frequently occurs that violent north winds (called "los nortes," or northers) drive the vessels on shore, and seriously injure the mole itself. Vessels of war of other nations anchor about three miles below, near the island of Sacrificios. A very narrow channel affords the only passage for vessels of war, which must of necessity pass immediately under the guns of the fort. The fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa has always been looked upon as one of the strongest in the world. With a proper armament and competent engineers, he should regard it as almost impregnable, if indeed that term can now be with truth applied to any place after the recent inventions and improvements in this department of military science. When it was blown up in 1839, by the French, the armament was in a most wretched condition, and as to scientific engineers and artillerists, there were none. Even then it would not have been so much of a holiday affair as it was, had it not been for the accidental explosion of the magazine. Any future assailant must not expect so easy a victory if it is tolerably defended. He was very much surprised, however, to learn that, in the year 1843, when an attack was anticipated from the English, Gen. Santa Anna ordered the fortress to be dismantled and the guns removed to Vera Cruz.

But Vera Cruz is much more effectually protected than by all her fortifications, by the northers and vomito (the yellow fever.) The former have been the terror of all seamen since the discovery of the country. The latter prevails on all the Atlantic coast of Mexico during the whole year, and with the greatest malignancy for two thirds of the year; and it so happens, that the few months of comparative exemption from the ravages of the yellow fever are precisely those when the northers prevail with the most destructive violence.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Alluding to the *vomito*, or yellow fever, Gen. T. says that according to the estimates of those most entitled to confidence, less than five per cent of those attacked die. This estimate does not include the patients in the hospitals, for the reason that the general terror of being sent to the hospital is so great, that many are deterred from applying for relief until their cases are beyond the reach of remedies. Some facts came under his observation which went very far to shake his confidence—never very great—in medical theories. The universal treatment of yellow fever, by the Vera Cruz physicians, is very simple, and certainly not very unpleasant—it is nothing more than cold applications to the stomach, and lime juice and sweet oil given internally; and this practice is so generally successful, as to give the result which he has stated—five per cent. of deaths.—They say that calomel is certainly fatal; but hear the other, the calomel side of the question. The prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition were released on the 16th of June, and arrived at Vera Cruz in August, where they remained for more than a month; forty-five of them were attacked by the yellow fever, and in its most malignant form, as may be well supposed, from their irregular habits and the total destitution of all the comforts of a sick bed. They were attended by a young physician who belonged to the expedition, and whose practice was to give large doses of calomel—not more than one died.

Massachusetts and Mexico.

Mexico was colonized just one hundred years before Massachusetts. Her first settlers were the noblest spirits of Spain in her augustan age, the epoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarro, Columbus, Gonzalvo de Cordova, Cardinal Ximenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor pilgrims of Plymouth who carried with them nothing but their own hardy virtues and indomitable energy. Mexico with a rich soil, and a climate adapted to the production of every thing which grows out of the earth, and possessing every metal used by man—Massachusetts, with a steril soil and ungenial climate, and no single article for exportation but ice and rock—How have these blessings, profusely given by Providence, been improved on the one hand and obstacles overcome on the other? What is now the respective condition of the two countries? In productive industry, wide spread diffusion of knowledge, public institutions of every kind, general happiness, and continually increasing prosperity; in letters, arts, morals, religion; in everything which makes a people great, there is not in the world, and there never was in the world, such a commonwealth as Massachusetts.—"There she is! look at her!"—and Mexico.

The City of Jalapa.

A glowing description of this city is given. "When," says Gen. T., "the atmosphere is clear you may see the shipping in the harbor of Vera Cruz with an ordinary spy glass and the white caps of the waves with the naked eye. The elevation of Jalapa above the sea is a little more than four thousand feet. It is situated on a shelf of the mountain; the summit of which at Perote, a distance in a direct line of about twenty miles, is still four thousand five hundred feet higher than Jalapa. The whole horizon, except in the direction of Vera Cruz, is bounded by mountains; amongst them Orizaba, which is distant from Jalapa about twenty five miles. But from the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere and the sun shining upon the snow with which it is always covered, it does not seem to be five miles. All the tropical fruits grow there and are cultivated with great care and taste. It is not exaggeration to say that it is impossible for one who has not been on the table lands of Mexico to conceive of a climate so elysian. There is not a day and scarcely an hour in the year when one could say, I wish it were a little warmer or a little cooler. It is never warm enough to pull off your coat, and rarely cold enough to button it."

Gen. T. adds:—"No spot on earth will be more desirable than this for a residence whenever it is in the possession of our race, with the government and laws which they carry with them wherever they go. The march of time is not more certain than that this will be, and probably at no distant day."

The Spaniards, Agriculture and Politics.

Adverting to agriculture, Gen. T. says: "The plough in universal use is that used two thousand years ago—neither more nor less than a wooden wedge, without a particle of iron attached to it. The hoe is a wooden staff, with an iron spike in the end. What is still more remarkable, the only animal used in ploughing is the ox; a planter, with twenty thousand horses and mules (by no means an unusual number,) will only use his oxen in the plough. If you ask why this is, the only answer I can give is, that the Spaniard never changes his habits, nor anything else except his government. All the passion for change that exists in other men, with him is concentrated in political changes."

The Mexicans and Labor.

Gen. T. gives a sorry account of the disposition of the Mexicans for industry. He says that during his residence in that country, "the feelings which were excited, caused exultation in our happier destiny, and superiority in every thing, as well the more generous one of a profound sympathy for the wretched condition of a country upon which a bountiful Providence has showered its blessings with a more profuse hand than upon any other upon the face of the earth. Whilst in our cities and towns you hear the incessant hum of industry, and the shrill whistle of the steam engine, there you hear nothing but the drum and fife; whilst we have been making railroads, they have been making revolutions. A more striking proof of the unconquerable repugnance of the Mexican to labor cannot be given, than the fact that short staple cotton sells there at from forty to forty five cents per pound, while they have lands and climate as well adapted to its culture as ours, and these lands dirt cheap; yet they never make enough for their own small consumption. The importation of cotton is positively forbidden by law; but this law is often relaxed by selling the privilege to mercantile companies to import a certain number of bales.—If such prices could be obtained at home, our northern people would discover some plan of raising it profitably in hot houses. Although the whole road from the city of Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico passes through a country inexpressibly picturesque and beautiful, yet the ignorant, idle, and degraded population, the total absence of cultivation and improvement, and a general appearance of wildness and desolation, produced with me feelings partaking of gloom and melancholy. Neither in going nor returning did I see one human being, man, woman, or child, engaged at work of any sort. The great mass of the population doze out their lives with no higher thoughts or purposes than the beasts which perish around them."

Puebla, the Lowell of Mexico.

"Puebla is a beautiful city, with lofty houses, built in the purest style of architecture, and broad and remarkably clean streets. Its police is greatly superior to that of Mexico. The Cathedral of Puebla is a magnificent edifice, which has been said, though hardly with justice, to rival the Cathedral in Mexico.—Puebla is the Lowell of Mexico. The principal cotton manufactories are located there, and some of them in very successful operation, which can be said of very few others. The English and other foreign merchants had, in 1842, either by the force of argument or some more potential influence, induced the President to consent to the admission, on more favorable terms, of coarse cotton goods; but the united and violent opposition of the manufacturers of Puebla defeated the arrangement. Very few of these establishments in Mexico were prosperous, or ever have been, although the price of an article of cotton goods is in Mexico thirty cents a yard, which sells in the United States for six cents. This results from many causes, which appear insuperable. The first of these is the high price of the raw material, which ranges from forty to fifty cents per pound, and in such articles as coarse cottons, the raw material constitutes the chief element of value.—The importation of raw cotton is absolutely forbidden."

We must conclude our extracts to-day, with a brief account of

The city of Mexico.

The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American Continent. In some respects it certainly is so. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed according to the strictest architectural rules. The foundations of the city were laid, and the first buildings were erected by Cortes, who did everything well which he attempted, from building a house or writing a couplet to conquering an empire. Many of the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned by his descendants. The public square is said to be unsurpassed by any in the world; it contains some twelve or fifteen acres paved with stone. The cathedral covers one entire side, the palace another; the western side is occupied by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second stories of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories