HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

VOL. VI—NO. 44. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846. WHOLE NO. 30[illegible]

TERMS OF THE REVENUE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Haywood County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1846.

Ordered by Court, that all Pleas from the Superior Court of Law, be filed for Haywood County, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the 3rd Monday in August next, and to commence said Term. Then and there, all persons having business in said Court are required to be in attendance.

It is further ordered, that publication of the same be made in the Highland Messenger, at Asheville, for six successive weeks.

Witness, Jesse L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in March, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

Given this 5th day of June, A. D. 1846.

J. L. SMITH, C. C.

June, 12 1846. [Pre fee $6] 351—6w

Asheville District Camp Meetings.

Turkey Creek, August 7th.
Mount's Creek, 14th.
Franklin, 21st.
Rock's, 28th.
Hamoni, September 4th.
Hendersonville, 11th.
Hog's Creek, 18th.

J. HASKEW.

Wanted Immediately!

A number of Poultry and Fresh Butter. Apply at the Eagle Hotel, or to Patton & Osborn. A fair price will be given.

Asheville, June 12 tf. 350

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

Forty of the beautiful Engravings, used in the Ladies Books, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap-Book.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publishers Hall, Philadelphia.

June 12 6t. 350

"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 operate on the bowels; hence multitudes, who have been unable to take other pills or preparations of medicine on account of their nauseating effects, can use these without the slightest unpleasant feelings.

By their manifest 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 particularly designed, are as follows—Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick headache, Enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Colds, Bowel and Kidney Complaints, Impurities of the blood, Female obstruction, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the stomach and Bowels, Inflamed Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Costiveness, Determination of blood to the head, Loss of Appetite, Bloated 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 those complaints for which they are recommended.

Price 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES.

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

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

Dr. C. E. 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. I have supplied to that amount. I hope you will instruct your agent to leave me a supply when he comes this way next year. Such use in my family has been of great benefit. Eleven Mercantile, Rail, gave some to a child of his four years old, and the first dose brought a worm nearly forty and forty worms. [illegible] Holland's Mill, 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, Truly,
STEPHEN LUNKIN.

Price 25 cents per box.

DR. HULL'S
18
TOOTH 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 Coughs, but to use on the first approach of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth ache, pains in the side and chest, whooping cough, croup, fever and ague, bowel complaints, Impurities of the blood, Female obstruction, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distension of the stomach and Bowels, Inflamed Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Costiveness, Determination of blood to the head, Loss of Appetite, Bloated 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 those complaints for which they are recommended.

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Price 25 cents per box.

TOOTH ACHE

If you have not seen it, you will scarcely feel the existence cannot be cured without extraction.—This however is an erroneous assertion. Dr. Lozenges will, if properly applied, destroy the sensibility of the nerve, and effect a speedy and permanent cure. It is only at the low price of eight 25 cents per box.

[illegible] Agents for sale in Asheville by [illegible] & Osborn; in Hendersonville, by [illegible] H. G. Hamilton, Rutherfordton, T. C. [illegible] Greenville, S. C. and in country stores [illegible] every State in the U. S. and in the Northern Southern States.

April 1, 1846. [illegible]

To THE LADIES.

WE are now receiving a new and beautiful stock of blue, black and yellow LAWNS.

ALSO,

Fine spring dress style calicoes, warranted fast colors, fine gingham, alpacas, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Some new and beautiful black Alpacas, Tamboreens, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Such goods and handkerchiefs for gentlemen as will suit reasonable customers.

J. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, April 17, 1846.—tf—295.

NOTICE.

I have been credibly informed that Josiah D. Carter has been selling to all the small stores purporting to be owned by me, which notes are spurious or forged, and I do caution all persons against purchasing the same.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Murphey, June 19, 1846.—5t 297

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 it 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 289

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. Lantz's superfine flour, warranted of the best quality.

PATTON & OSBORN.

June 12 tf

VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell, as Trustee, to the highest bidder, on the 25th of July next, at the Court House in Marion, McDowell county, N. C., the splendid tract of Land formerly owned by Charles Carson, containing upwards of 300 acres of Bottom Land in a high state of cultivation, lying on both sides of the Catawba river, adjoining Pleasant Gardens. On the place is a fine Merchant Mill, and a suitable seat for a Saw Mill. The outlands adjoining are very extensive, and a great deal of it fine upland.—It will all be sold in one tract, and is regarded as unequalled in fertility, the most desirable place, combining more advantages than any other tract in the state of it in the western part of North Carolina.—Every effort has been made to redeem it, but failing, has placed in market an estate that will not perhaps for ages be offered again.

A portion of the purchase money may be required down, but terms will be as accommodating as possible to punctual purchasers. Particulars made known on day of sale.

T. C. CARSON.

April 24, 1846.—296—4t.

BANK AGENCY.

JAMES P. HARDY, Asheville, N. C.,

Will attend to the offering of Notes at par for discount or renewal, at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place, and will make the settlements and payments upon Notes each succeeding day. The mail facilities from this place to every part of the country are such that notes may be sent and the money received by mail with but little if any risk. The most prompt attention will be given to all such business confided to my care, and an accurate account rendered in every instance, while my charges will be moderate.

Feb. 20, 1846.—tf. 287

SADDLES! SADDLES,

A large lot just received unusually low for cash.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

April 3, 1846.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

First quality of Iron at 5 cents a pound. Cast Steel at 25. German Steel at 20, and Nails at 8 cents.

ALSO,

White Lead and Window Glass, just received and for sale by JESSE S. & J. P. SMITH.

Feb. 13. tf

COTTON YARN AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

Has on hand a large quantity of very superior COTTON YARN, from the Salitua Factory, Columbia, S. C., for sale at retail at the usual prices, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Orders from any of the neighboring counties for Yarn, will be promptly attended to at the rates at which the factories have been furnishing it. The quality of the Yarn is fully equal to any spun in North or South Carolina.

April 10, 1846.—tf

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 enticing 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.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has taken charge of the Eagle Hotel, in Asheville, N. C., formerly kept by James McPherson, Esq. In taking in charge the large and commodious establishment, he assures the public that he will give his whole attention to the House, where he will be provided with good servants and hostlers, and well stocked with provisions of all kinds common in the country. GRAIN AND GOOD DRY LOTS FOR DROVERS, &c.

In assuming this announcement, he does not flatter himself with the prospect of increasing the already large patronage the house has, but hopes to keep same, with his predecessor, if he can do this he will be satisfied. In the summer season there will be kept in the basement of the building, and entirely private, A WELL REGULATED BAR for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 31, 1846.

CALL & EXAMINE

Our stock of American, English and French Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Jackconets, Ginghams, Bonnet Ribbons, Bed Ticks, Linsey Woolsey, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bonnet and dress handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of goods too numerous to mention, which we are not particular to sell at the lowest rates for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. Those wishing to purchase such, for the present, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. S. & J. P. SMITH.

Asheville, Oct. 31, 1845.—tf 272

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail patriots! heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was past
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
Let independence be your boast,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more!
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the sacred prize.
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail!
Firm united &c.

Sound! Sound the trump of fame!
Let Washington's great name
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Let every clime to freedom dear
Listen with a joyful ear:
With equal skill, with steady power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of storm and war, or guides with ease
The happier time of honest peace.
Firm united &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands
The rock on which the storm will beat!
The rock on which the storm will beat!
But armed in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on heaven and you;
When hope was sinking in distress,
When gloom obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.
Firm united &c.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

BY THE LATE JUDGE GASTON.

Carolina! Carolina! heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at, and sickings defame her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State.

Though she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands highest in liberty's story?
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppressors,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission?
Hurrah! &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster
To the knock of the stranger or tale of disaster?
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains.
Hurrah! &c.

And her daughters, the queen of the forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, to gentlest breath trembling,
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them!
How they kindle in flame! O none know but who've tried them.
Hurrah! &c.

Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven is!
Where plenty and freedom, love and peace, smile before us;
Raise aloud! raise together, the heart thrilling chorus—
Hurrah! &c.

Temperance Pledge.

A pledge we make
No wine to take,
Nor whiskey hot
That makes the sot;

Nor brandy red
That turns the head,
Nor fiery rum
That ruins home;

Nor will we sin
By drinking gin,
Hard cider too
Will never do;

Nor sparkling ale
The face to pale,
Nor brewer's beer,
Our hearts to cheer.
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well of spring.
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

A WASHINGTONIAN.

Captain Samuel H. Walker.

This officer is one of those rare spirits which a state of war will bring out from our citizen soldiers. His late unequalled combat with the Mexicans, in which he lost nearly every man under his command, and his daring heroism in cutting his way to General Taylor's camp, have excited in the public mind a strong desire to know more of him. He is the same gentleman so frequently and honorably spoken of in Gen. Green's journal of the Mier expedition. He is a native of Washington City, from whence he went into the Florida war, wherein several campaigns he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery. In 1842 he went to Texas, and during the invasion of that Republic by Gen. Woll, he was marked for his bold and daring conduct. After the Mexican General had retreated from San Antonio, and when he lay upon the Rio Grande, Walker and Capt. McCullough crawled through his camp one night and spied out his position, and the next day with the gallant Hays, led the attack upon his rear guard. He then joined the celebrated expedition against Mier, and on the morning of that sanguinary battle, he, with three others—being the advance scout of the Texans—was taken prisoner and carried with his hands tied behind him to the headquarters of Gen. Ampudia. The Mexican General questioned him as to Texas forces, and when Walker informed him that the Texans had only three hundred men, Ampudia promptly replied: "Dogs that attack an army full of men presume to call on you their strong allies and attack it. Tell me, Texas Walker, unless you will confess upon this subject, the General, they will follow your dogs, kill and attack you there." He was, with his comrades, then marched as a prisoner to the city of Mexico.

At length, with the assistance of Capt. Cranston and Dr. Herring, he had the satisfaction of capturing the quarter, unprepared them and escaped for Texas, where, after riding on their Mexican mules and living for days upon their own urine, succeeded in the Mexican Gen. Arista and Ortega. He was again marched to Salado, where with his companions, he was made to draw in the celebrated black bean lottery, and every ninth man was shot. Those that remained of the Texans were marched to the Castle of Perote and the city of Mexico. Here, while walking on the streets in that city, he was struck by a Mexican corporal for not stepping faster, which, with his spade he knocked down the corporal, which caused the guards to beat him nearly to death. His life was a long time despaired of, and, upon his recovery, he, with two companions, scaled the walls of his prison after nightfall, and made his way to Texas, over a distance of a thousand miles. Before, however, they got out of the country, they were twice more imprisoned, and each time effected their escape. When he had reached Texas again, he joined Capt. Hays, who, with fifteen others, armed with Colt's revolving pistols, fought ninety-six Comanches and defeated them, leaving thirty-six killed upon the ground. Here Walker was run through the body with a Comanche spear, and his life again despaired of. We now hear of him, with 70 Texans, attacking 1500 Mexicans, and all perishing in battle but himself and six others; and, then, to crown his wonderful life of daring, he cut his way, single handed, into Gen. Taylor's camp from Point Isabel.

To such men Texas is indebted for her emancipation from Mexico. Few as they are they have won her liberty, and have miraculously maintained it for ten years, against all boasted power of Mexico. We trust that the President of the United States, in making his appointments will not overlook and fill his army with those carpet knights who never smelt gunpowder, and whose only merit may be a *political* endorsement, and a reverential devotion to the courtesies of the White House. Texas has a host of heroes, who not only from a ten years experience, understand the mode of Mexican warfare, but who know every hill and dale, river, pass and mountain gorge in the enemies country. Such men as Generals Burleson, Green and McCloud, Colonels Cook and Hays, Captains Walker, McCullough, Gillespie and others should be promptly called on in the service; and we are decidedly of opinion that the gallant and distinguished Commodore Moore should have the command of the Gulf fleet. In addition to his high qualifications as a naval commander, Commodore Moore is better acquainted with this coast than any pilot on the Gulf.—*N. Y. Globe.*

The Number Seven.

This number so often mentioned in the sacred writings, has always had a kind of emphasis annexed to it. It is by some called the number of perfection, being composed of the two first perfect numbers, a quadrated equal, three and four—(for the number two consisting of repeated units, which is no number, is not perfect.) In six days creation was perfected—the 7th was consecrated to rest; if Cain be avenged 7 fold, truly Lemach 70 and 7 fold; Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by 7's and the clean beasts by 7's; the ark touched the ground on the 7th month, and so 7 days a dove was sent and again in seven after.—Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom; he gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech for a well of water. Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, and also another 7 years. Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. Laban pursued after Jacob 7 days journey. The 7 years of plenty, and the 7 years of famine, were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by the 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts, and the 7 ears of full and the 7 ears of blasted corn. The children of Israel were to eat unleavened bread 7 days. The young of animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th to be taken away. By the old law, man was commanded to the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days in tents. Every seventh year was directed to be a year of rest for all things, and at the end 7 times 7 years commenced the jubilee; they were to observe a feast 7 days after they had gathered in their corn and wine; 7 days they were to keep a solemn feast, as they had been blessed in the work of their hands. Every 7 years the land lay fallow. Every 7 years there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have sprung the custom of binding young men to 7 years apprenticeship, and of punishing offenders with 7 years, twice 7 or three times 7 years imprisonment. Every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people, if they were obedient, their enemies should flee before them 7 ways; if disobedient, their enemies should chase them 7 ways. In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and after the 7th time the walls fell. Hannah, the mother of Samuel, in her thanks says, that the barren hath brought forth 77, as some Jewish writes say that his name answers to the value of the letters in the Hebrew word, which signify 7. 7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay a famine.—Jesse had 7 sons, the youngest of whom ascended the throne of Israel. The number of animals in sundry of their oblations were limited to 7. Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days. In the tabernacle were 7 lamps. The golden candlestick had 7 branches; 7 days were appointed for an atonement on the altar; and the priest's son was appointed to wear his father's garments 7 days. Naaman was commanded to wash 7 times in Jordon to cure his leprosy. Gehazi was ordered to look towards the sea 7 times, and at the 7th time he saw the wished for cloud. The Shunamite's child sneezed 7 times before life was fully restored. In the 7th year of his reign, king Ahasuerus feasted 7 days, and on the 7th day sent for 7 chamberlains to find a queen, who was selected by 7 eunuchs to attend her. Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for sickness.—

Strength of the Human Frame.

One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relative to the strength of the human frame is, that in which a heavy man can be raised with the greatest facility when he is lifted up the by strength of his own fingers and those of the person who raises him are inflated with air. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg and one at each shoulder, (be try to raise him, and find his dead weight to be very great, from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When he is replaced in the chair, each of the four persons takes hold of his body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal, he himself and his four lifters begin to draw a long full breath, and when the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled, the second is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather. Sometime, the part of the body which he tries to raise is left behind. The experiment was performed at one of the points of the fore-fingers of six persons. It is asserted that the experiment will not succeed if the person to be lifted is placed upon a board, and the strength of individuals applied to the board.

Most Extraordinary Case.—Capt. Mollot, an old and respectable planter of Rapides, whose death has been announced, we believe, two or three times, was still alive some few days ago; having been forty seven days without a particle of food or nourishment of any kind. A little water put into his mouth by means of a spoon is the only thing that has passed his lips all this time! The case is said to baffle the skill or comprehension of all the medical men in his country.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The New York Police Gazette states, that several noted female thieves are now engaged as accomplices of notorious male thieves, and are to travel in steamboats between the populous cities, and do what they can in their line of business.

The Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 24th ult.

Sawing, Planing And Boring Machine.

Our mechanical readers will be pleased to learn that an ingenious and valuable machine for the above purposes, has been invented and put in use by Mr. J. Colton of Amherst, Massachusetts. It is simple in its construction, can be afforded at a comparatively small expense, is portable and compact, and can be used in any common carpenter's shop, with great advantage, requiring only the power of one man at the crank, and by the aid of heavy fly-wheels attached to the machine, can be worked with much rapidity—it is used for planing shot-boards and plank, sawing wood plank or other lumber, splitting boards and boring timber.—*N. Y. Far. and Mechanic.*

Mr. P. T. Barnum, of the New York Museum, was among the passengers in the steamer Great Western. He has brought home with him a living chimpanzee, or African ourang outang, which he purchased for six hundred guineas from the proprietors of the Surrey Zoological Gardens in England. The Liverpool Chronicle says of this animal:

It is the only living specimen in England, and is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most extraordinary specimen ever seen in England. Its actions, the sound of its voice while laughing and crying, approach as closely as possible to the human species, and its hands, face and feet are pure white, and possess as soft a skin as any child living. Mr. Barnum has purchased the *chimpanzee* for his American Museum, New York, and also for the Baltimore Museum, of which he has recently become the proprietor. The genus is not only extremely rare, but its existence is precarious in northern latitudes—so that Mr. Barnum's spirit in procuring the creature at such a heavy outlay for the gratification of his countrymen, is really deserving of praise. We saw the chimpanzee at the Waterloo, yesterday, where it was inspected by a few of Mr. Barnum's personal friends.

Bale, the pirate who has been in prison more than three years in New York, and received three different Gov's, the last length received an unconditional pardon from the President. He has since been arrested on three indictments for Piracy.

A violent tornado accompanied by rain and hail passed over the city of New York on the 23d ult. It did considerable damage, killing one man and injuring a number of others.

There has been a great many cases of hydrophobia lately. We suppose that the women think that half a man is better than none at all.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Hanging was inflicted on the morning of the 20th ult. by a severe tornado, prostrating the corn and blowing down a smoke house belonging to Capt. W. P. Delph.

Eyes Right—Horrors the 4th Class!—Among other volunteers sent from Montgomery, Ala. is Copeland the Electrician, who left a fine class just formed, and a young Methodist clergyman, Cogburn, who volunteered to officiate as surgeon.

Tooth Ache.—Put a piece of lime, about the size of a walnut, into a spoon full of water, with the same quantity of spirits camphor; wet the tooth three times a day, and clean the teeth, after it, but it should be first strong enough to taste the lime and no stronger. I was tormented with the tooth ache for many weeks, till I heard this mixture, that have never had it since.

A Pole-West.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of Philadelphia, has presented to Mrs. Polk a beautiful bonnet of glass and silk.

The success of the army in Mexico is accounted for by the fact, that it is composed of *whigs* and *printers*.

A company of Volunteers is in process of organization in Philadelphia, to be composed altogether of printers and newspaper reporters. They intend to take with them, as part of their arms and ammunition, *a printing press and types*—designing to civilize and teach the Mexicans after they shall have whipped them. This is the Pennsylvania remedy, is a rational as well as original idea. They will thus be enabled to sow broadcast the seed of truth and justice among the Mexican people—to plant the germs of Republicanism among them—and vindicate their country from reproach and misrepresentation.

Another Flood.—150 Lawyers were recently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York.

Scare-Crows.—Suspend bright sheets of tin on tall poles, at proper distances, through your corn fields, and the crows will not disturb your corn, as the least wind causes a reflection that will prove just as frightful to them as an explosion of gunpowder or the report of a gun.

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will burn sweet and clear, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it. Lamp smoke is not only disagreeable to the smell, but is hurtful to the lungs.

The Continent.—A lady writing from London says that she can always tell an American girl from an English one; there being the same difference between them as exists between a dish of "chicken-fixins" and a round of beef.

More Way.—James H. Piper has been appointed Chief Clerk in the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, in Washington, in the place of Mr. John M. Moore, who had for many years, under successive Administrations, discharged the duties of that trust with very general approbation and respect.

A disastrous fire occurred at Lafayette, New Orleans, on the 18th ult., consuming not less than two squares or blocks.

A young man in Baltimore lately received a severe thrashing, which was administered with his own umbrella, by a gentleman, for insulting females.

The Rev. Charles T. Torrey, a man of intellect and education, who, becoming infected with the Abolition mania, with less prudence but more sincerity than most of the crew of fanatics, attempted to abduct several slaves in Maryland, for which, being detected and convicted, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary of that State, died on Saturday last, in prison. He had been confined less than two years, and died of consumption.

A business gentleman remarks that it would be a decided move in Uncle Sam, to let out the Mexican War on *contract* to Old Kentucky: he thinks that for four or five hundred thousand dollars Kentucky could afford to drub the enemy and compel him to negociate. We are not sure but Tennessee would engage to do it for less money—counting the fun as a reasonable part of the compensation.

There is a mountain at the head of the gulf of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go up there to see it. A steamboat goes from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness this phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Quite a sett.—The following newspapers are all issued from the Mirror Building, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York:—Evening Mirror, morning News, Island City, Globe, Telegraph, Subterranean and Despatch.

An editor at the West wears out seven pair of boots a year, regularly in kicking lookers out of his office.