

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM H BAYNE

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847.

[Volume 7—Number 415]

JOSEPH S. DUNN offers his services as a mason and builder, to the citizens or others, as desired to contract for building or jobbing Terms liberal.

FRESH RAISINS.
50 Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes, just received and for sale by
W. FRIOR.
Oct 31, 1846.

FOR SALE. A first rate HORSE, Dray, and Harness—enquire of
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 12, 1846.

LOOK HERE.
Roundshaves & Axes.

The Subscriber continues to manufacture his roundshaves & axes, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years. They can be had at my shop, or at the stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.
LEWIS WOOD.
Dec. 12, 1846.

More Good things
AT H. ERAMBERT'S,
Four Doors above the Post Office.
Just received, 100 pounds of fresh cod fish, salted, 2 barrels northern shell bark, nuts, citron; raisins, dates, prunes; fresh pickles & sardines.
Dec. 12, 1846.

State of N. Carolina—Montgomery county.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Agrippa St. et al. and wife, Caroline, Emeline Dumas, Jos. L. Watkins, and wife, Melvina, Melvina Horton and Obadiah Dumas, vs. William Harris, David Cunningham, and wife Nancy, and Melvina daughter of Obadiah Harris, dec'd, and others of his next of kin and personal representatives, and John Harris and others, the next of kin and personal representatives of Randall Harris, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Melvina, daughter of Obadiah Harris, dec'd, and others of his next of kin and personal representatives, and John Harris and others, the next of kin and personal representatives of Randall Harris, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that the said non-resident defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D., 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

J. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
Jan. 1, 1847. 411-6t. pr. adv. \$3 25.

State of North Carolina—Robeson county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nor. Term, 1846.

Wiley Alford and wife, and others, vs. Zachariah Fulmore, A. H. Fulmore and others.
Petition to account.

It appearing to the Court that the defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Wiley Alford, and wife, and others, children of Elizabeth Brown, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.
(From the Minutes.)
S. H. HOWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 26, 1846. 410-6t.

State of North Carolina—Robeson county.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nor. Term, 1846.

Wiley Alford and wife, and others, vs. Zachariah Fulmore and Alexander H. Fulmore, Administrators of Andrew Fulmore, dec'd.
Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Fulmore, Wiley Alford, and wife, and others, children of Elizabeth Brown, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell Clerk of said Court at office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D., 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

S. H. HOWELL, C. C. C.
Jan. 16, 1847. 413-6t. pr. adv. \$3 25.

PRINTS ONLY.
SPRING STYLES,
1847.

LEE & BREWSTER,
44 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

Be left to receive Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have received, and are now exhibiting, at THE WAREHOUSE, EXCLUSIVELY, for PRINTED CALICOES.

500 Cases,
Comprising all the
New Spring Styles.

Of British, French and American Manufacture; which, in ADDITION to their usual stock, renders their assortment one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city; and having just been purchased for.

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
Are offered by the piece or package on the same terms, and at below manufacturers' prices.

Catalogues of prices (corrected daily) are placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will inform themselves of the state of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER,
44 Cedar Street.
New York, Jan. 9, 1847. 350-y.

TURPENTINE & TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

8000 Acres superior Land for Turpentine, Tar and Timber, on Big Rockfish and Pappy Creek, twelve to fifteen miles south of this place. On the premises are two or three good Mill sites. Rafts can go down either stream, the most of the year. There has been no timber cut on these lands. A distillery could be put up to great advantage. Turpentine is made in a short distance off, which the makers would be pleased to have a home market for. To a purchaser for the whole tract, a great bargain would be given; say about one half its value. Also several small parcels of land near this place. JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1847. 411-15.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my land lying on Big Rockfish, being about 2000 acres of good turpentine land, with a good stream for carrying it to market, navigable at any time while there is water enough for boats to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Title indisputable.
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.
July 12, 1845. 333-4t.

NEW STORE.

JOHN C. DYE
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a store of
NEW GOODS.

on Hay street, in one of the McArn buildings, where he will sell articles in his line as reasonable as any other store. He would be glad to see his friends from the country, who are in want of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.
He will pay the highest market prices for country produce.
Jan. 23, 1847. 414-3t.

COUNTY CREDITORS.

All persons having demands against the county of Cumberland, are requested to list them with John McLaurin, Esq., Clerk of County Court, and clerk of the Committee of Finance, on or before the 1st day of February next; and all public officers, receivers of public moneys for the county of Cumberland, are requested to have their respective accounts ready to settle with the Committee on same day, as required by law.
GILBERT DE VING, Committee of Finance.
DANIEL McDIARMID, of Finance.
DAVID McNEILL, of Finance.
Jan. 23, 1847. 411-2t.
Observer copy.

F. T. WARD,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the stand recently erected by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie Street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan. 9, 1847. 412-y.

Wholesome and Economical Food for Horses, Cattle, &c.

PREPARED BY KNOWLTON'S PATENT.
THE above named Patent may be obtained by mill owners in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland, by applying to the subscriber. If desired, a competent person will be sent to apply it. The operation of the Patent for grinding corn in the shuck may be seen at Russell's Mill in this place.
M. RUSSELL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1847. 414-3t.

ATTENTION is particularly called to the subscription statement of H. Elliott, Esq.

Cumberland county, Dec. 29, 1846.

Rec'd and Dear Sir: I have now tried Knowlton's plan for grinding ears of corn twelve months, and during that time have particularly noticed the effects of the food on my horses and cattle, and can say that it has undoubtedly afforded me the best food I have ever used. My horses have done good service, kept in fine order, and been more healthy than I ever had them before, and that, too, with a small portion of meal more than two-thirds of the grain the same number of ears of corn would have produced. There are various opinions of the quantity of corn saved by crushing the ear. I have therefore been particularly in testing it in every possible manner, and am now convinced that there is the same amount in 7 ears of the corn with the shuck that there is in 10 of the ear; besides a large addition of food to digest the stomach, assist digestion, and contract the excess of heat that would be produced by an additional quantity of grain. The mill rock to which you applied the improvement is too light, and has not sufficient weight of water to crush well, the rock being only 3 feet in diameter and averaging only 13 inches in thickness, and never having more than 6 feet water on the trunk; but with a slight improvement to your plan of dressing that you have been apprised of and are at liberty to use, my mill has ground 7 bushels of shelled corn into excellent meal in one hour, 15 bushels of ears of corn with the shuck, or 24 bushels without the shuck, in one hour. I fitted a part of my horse last year on crushed corn without the shuck, ground coarse and boiled, and was so well pleased with it, that I expect to feed the whole of my hogs on it this winter.

I am now building a mill at my plantation, for which I want the patent and a tunnel for a rock 18 inches thick. I expect to see you as soon as my health will permit.

Very respectfully,
HENRY ELLIOT.

Rev'd M. Russell.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Robeson County Bible Society will be held at Philadelphia on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in March next (10th day). Sermon by Rev. Mr. Nash. Auxiliaries are requested to have their Delegates in punctual attendance.

WM. H. BROWN, Rec'd Sec'y.
Jan. 23, 1847. 414-3t.

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

R. W. HARDIE
HAS just received a supply of New Books, standard works, School Books, &c., with stationery and fancy articles.

January 23, 1847.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES, Which led to the War.

From the Washington Union.

A detailed statement of the outrages perpetrated by the Mexican authorities upon the persons and property of citizens of the United States during the period from 1817 to 1845 inclusive, is made up from documents now on file in the Department of State. Those of the cases occurring prior to December 2d, 1837, will be found in a letter of the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the President, which was published with the annual message of that year. Of these cases embraced in the letter of Mr. Forsyth, being 57 in number, we give the following as specimens of the rest:

"No. 9.—Brig Delight, of Philadelphia.—A Double Claim.—This vessel in March, 1835, touched at San Blas, where the officers of the custom house compelled the conveyance of her cargo over a mile to the custom house stores, and its reshipment. The damage to the owners was estimated at \$3,716 48. The same vessel entered the port of Sisal in September of the same year, where she was seized by the collector with an armed force, broken open, and the cargo taken to the custom house. Estimate of damages arising from the condemnation and sale of the cargo, &c., \$15,692 50. The Mexican secretary of the treasury has assumed Mr. Poinsett that an order had been given to release the vessel and cargo. Mr. Poinsett pronounced this one of the most flagrant and unjustifiable violations of the property of American citizens on record.

"No. 14.—Schooner Fair American, of Baltimore.—This vessel arrived at Refugio Jan. 4th, 1826; was admitted to entry, landed her cargo under permit, and in part removed it to town, when the whole was seized by the Mexican authorities, and confiscated and sold. The Mexican consul at Baltimore afterwards requested of his government that the property might be restored and the owner indemnified. Mr. Wilson's claim for damages is \$50,225 21, the justice of which was understood to be acknowledged by the Mexican government. To the demand of the American minister for damages in this case, the Mexican government made evasive replies, and made no answer to his last note on the subject."

"No. 27.—John Baldwin, an American citizen, complains of gross and outrageous treatment at the hands of the alcalde in Minotilla in Guazacualco. He asserts that the alcalde was interested in a suit which was brought against him by one of his creatures. Some altercation occurring at the proceedings before the alcalde, he was ordered to the stocks. He refused to submit, and in attempting to escape was shot at, and severely injured by a fall. He was captured, made to stand in the stocks, and afterwards imprisoned. The Mexican government were informed subsequently that the United States government would regard this a national question. The reply of the Mexican executive was, that it was a matter of judicial investigation, &c."

"No. 28.—Schooner Topaz.—The master of this vessel contracted, in 1832, to transport 150 Mexican soldiers from Matamoros to Galveston. During the passage the master and mate were killed by the Mexican officers, and the crew were forced to run the vessel into Anahuac. Here they were imprisoned on a charge of killing their captain and mate, and attempts were made by the officers above mentioned to make them confess to that crime. They were at last liberated on their agreement to be bound to the officers to serve them three years. One of them subsequently escaped to the United States, and testified to the facts above stated. He states that the Mexican officers divided the captain's money between them. He thinks he had 3,000 or 4,000 dollars."

"No. 40.—The schooner Harriet Elizabeth was stranded near Matagorda, in 1835. While in this situation she was fired upon by a Mexican schooner, and her captain, crew, and passengers carried to Matamoros and imprisoned. Reparation was demanded by Mr. Ellis, in 1836, but has never been given by the Mexican government."

"No. 42.—The brig Jane and four other vessels were detained at Matamoros in 1836, contrary to express treaty stipulations, and when reparation was demanded, the excuse rendered for the outrage was, that certain hostile vessels were cruising in those waters, and that the orders by which the Jane, &c., were detained were without authority from the supreme government. No reparation was, however, granted."

"No. 43.—In 1836 the brig Eclipse was seized at Tabasco, (on what ground does not appear,) her crew insulted and maltreated, and her captain imprisoned. Amount claimed for the seizure of this vessel, \$9,157."

"No. 44.—Mr. Coleman, acting consul of the United States at Tabasco, was summoned before the authorities in 1836, and publicly insulted and ill-treated, because he refused to legalize certain documents, the result of which would be to defraud."

"No. 45.—The schooner Aurora was stranded on the coast of Mexico in 1836.

A part of the cargo was landed by the crew, when it was immediately taken possession of by an armed body of Mexicans. On the crew remonstrating against these proceedings they were insulted, maltreated, and the mate seriously injured. Thereupon, the crew proceeded to Tabasco, and delivered the goods over to our consul at that place, who, on taking possession thereof, found that over one-half had been plundered."

"No. 47.—It was proposed to sell the brig Fourth of July to the Mexican government; but while the negotiation was going on, she was taken possession of by the Mexican authorities and the Mexican flag hoisted. Mr. Ellis, then our minister in Mexico, demanded the release of the vessel, to which demand no answer had been returned."

"No. 49.—In 1836, William Hallett and Zalmon Hall, citizens of the United States, were arrested in the streets of Matamoros by an armed force, who struck one of them on the face, and took both to the principal barrack. Here they were confined, while a guard was placed at the door of the house of the American consul to prevent his interference in the matter. The house was searched for the consul himself, and much of his property was stolen."

"No. 51.—The American citizens at Tampico having requested that a man-of-war might be sent for their protection, Lieut. Osborne, with a boat's crew from the revenue cutter Jefferson, proceeded there, when he was arrested by the authorities, carried off, and examined. On his return, he learned that his crew had also been arrested, and held for a long time in confinement. Gomez, who committed these outrages, was removed there by the supreme Government, but was subsequently appointed commandant at Vera Cruz."

"No. 53.—The schooner Wm. A. Turner, of which Jas. O'Flaherty was master, was seized off Sisal, in 1834, by an armed Mexican force. The vessel was released after Capt. O'F. had given bonds for her value. In 1836, his vessel was again seized, himself confined, liberated, and, after entering into bonds for \$1,200, his vessel released. Soon after, the vessel was again seized, and the captain confined in the cabin, from whence he was sent as a prisoner to Tabasco. From this place, where he had been confined in the public prison, he was conveyed, still as a prisoner, to Campeche, and cast a second time into confinement."

"Capt. O'F. is entirely ignorant of the cause of these repeated indignities, and at no time has any charge been preferred against him."

"He claims, for the loss of property, 18,000 dollars."

It was in reference to fifty-seven cases of outrages like these, as ascertained and stated in the letter of Mr. Forsyth, that Gen. Jackson, in 1837, in his message, used the following remarkable and emphatic language:

"That the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, WOULD JUSTIFY, IN THE EYES OF ALL NATIONS, IMMEDIATE WAR."

But the whole extent and enormity of Mexican insult and outrage, had not then become known to the government of the U. States. Twelve additional cases occurring prior to December, 1837, were afterwards made known. From these we select the two following instances of the imprisonment and murder of American citizens:

"No. 67.—Mary Hughes, widow of Geo. Hughes, master of the brig 'John,' of N. Y.—The brig 'John,' lying at anchor in the river Tabasco in 1832, was boarded and captured by an armed force, on a pretext altogether unfounded. Capt. Hughes was knocked down, cruelly beaten with the butts of the muskets of the boarding party, carried off and imprisoned, and the cargo and stores of the vessel plundered. Capt. Hughes subsequently died from the wounds received on this occasion."

Mary Hughes claims reparation therefor.

"No. 68.—James Cochrane, engineer of the steamer Hidalgo, was impressed into the Mexican service together with the boat, in 1832—cruelly & ignominiously treated, and compelled to do duty as engineer for two months. He claims reparation for the breaking up of his business, and for false imprisonment."

Thus it appears that sixty-nine instances of atrocity like these, constituted the case of the U. States against Mexico, as ascertained in public documents, prior to 2d December, 1837. Since that time, this shameful catalogue of Mexican wrong-doing, violence, and insult, has extended to twenty-six additional cases. It will be remarked that, of these latter cases, a very large proportion are cases of wanton cruelty and violence perpetrated upon the persons of American citizens. The following are instances of what we assert:

"No. 70.—Claim of Samuel Baldwin.—Mr. B., a citizen of the United States, settled in Mexico some years since, and had acquired considerable property. On the most frivolous pretext, he was seized and thrown into the public prison with the vilest criminals. While there, additional charges were fabricated against him; he was loaded with irons, poison was given him in his coffee, and he endured the most unparalleled sufferings from the brutal treatment of one Gomez, his jailor.

From Ayaquacan, where these barbarities were committed, Mr. B. was sent to Vera Cruz, and cast into a wet and filthy jail in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. On his journey, which was performed on a jackass, he was compelled to support the heavy burden of his chains, from which resulted an incurable lameness. For these unparalleled outrages no redress has been received from the Mexican government."

"No. 71.—Claims of Henry B. Horton, Walter W. Adam, and James Kelly.—The claimants, seamen on board the American barque 'Roger Williams,' having been paid off and discharged at Monterey, California, in 1840, were waiting for an opportunity to return home, when they, together with other Americans, were seized and conducted to prison. They obtained their release, but were a second time arrested, robbed, and cast into jail, to cause for their commitment ever having been assigned."

"No. 72.—Claim of William Lord Etheridge Thompson.—Thompson, an American seaman, was wrecked near San Blas in 1838. In 1840, he was twice arrested and thrown into prison—no cause whatever being assigned for his detention in either case. After suffering the most cruel treatment, he was released; but found, on his return to the farm where he had labored since his shipwreck in 1838, that all his property had been taken from him. No redress has ever been granted by the Mexican government."

"No. 74.—Claims of Isaac Graham, Wm. Church, J. L. Majors, Chas. Brown, & others.—These Americans, with six others, were seized in California, where they were engaged in business, in April, 1840, by the Mexican authorities, without any just cause or provocation, and thrown into prison. From their memorial to the Department of State, it appears that they received the most barbarous treatment. After being conveyed from one place to another in the lower hold of vessels and in chains—six being confined to one bar of iron—they were finally set at liberty in the city of Tepec, without any reason being assigned by the Mexican government for its outrageous proceeding against them. It also appears that at the time of his arrest, the house of Mr. Graham was surrounded, fired into, and \$36,000 in specie plundered therefrom."

"No. 75.—Claims of A. C. Bredall, of New Orleans.—1st: The schooner Lady, with a valuable cargo of lawful goods, both belonging to Mr. Bredall, sailed from New Orleans in May, 1838, bound for Matamoros in Mexico. On her arrival there, without any allegation of offence committed or contemplated, she was seized, her cargo landed, exposed, and pillaged. After a long detention, the cargo and vessel were restored; but the latter was so much injured by worms, and her sails rigging, and stores so much damaged that she was obliged to be run on shore on her passage back to New Orleans, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew. A total loss of the vessel and cargo was the consequence."

2d. In 1843, Mr. Bredall arrived at Vera Cruz, with passports granted him by the Mexican consul at New Orleans. He presented them to the proper authorities, but was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of a design upon the life of Gen. Santa Anna. During his detention, he suffered the most wanton, cruel, and humiliating indignities and privations; and upon his release, he reached New Orleans in a helpless and shattered condition; his constitution broken; his hearing destroyed, and sinking under a hopeless consumption. It is proper to remark, that the British minister demanded and obtained liberal damages on behalf of three British subjects who were imprisoned with Mr. Bredall."

"No. 81.—Claim of Captain Jonas P. Leary.—1st. In 1843, the store of the claimant with all its contents was forcibly taken possession of with the connivance of the public authorities, and never returned. Amount of property lost, \$6,846 02. Reparation has been refused from the commission of the outrage to the present time."

2d. The claim is for illegal duties extorted from Capt. Leary by the collector of the port of Laguna in 1843, under false pretences, amounting to \$513 86."

3d. The third claim is for goods belonging to the claimant and his brother, thrown overboard by the captain of the steamboat Petrita, amounting to \$7,483 25, for which relief has been denied by the Mexican government."

4th. Captain L. also claims reparation for being imprisoned after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in direct violation of the treaty, providing for the occurrence of such an event, and for being compelled to leave Mexico, without time to arrange his business, also in violation of treaty stipulations."

The character of these Mexican outrages, being ninety-five in all, is well summed up in a letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth, of State, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of May 27th, 1837. In that letter Mr. Forsyth says:

"These wrongs are of a character which cannot be tolerated by any government imbued with a just self-respect, with a proper regard for the opinions of other nations, or with an enlightened concern for permanent welfare of those portions of its people who may be interested in foreign commerce. Treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has been seized by Mexican officers, in its transit from the capital to the coast. Vessels of the United States have been captured, detained, and condemned upon the most frivolous pretences. Duties have been exacted from others, notoriously against law, or without law."

Others have been employed, and in some instance ruined, in the Mexican service, without compensation to the owners. Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned for long periods of time, without being informed of the offences with which they were charged. Others have been murdered and robbed by Mexican officers, on the high seas, without any attempt to bring the guilty to justice."

This career of Mexican violence and perfidy continued through successive aspects of our international relations with that country, which lend to it new features of aggravation. One portion of these robberies was committed upon us in the very year in which we took the lead among all nations in acknowledging the independence of Mexico, and in procuring its acknowledgment from England. Another portion of these crimes was committed against us just after our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation had been concluded with Mexico, in 1831. The same course of violence and wrong-doing against us was kept up through the year 1837, in which our government rejected the first overture of Texas towards Annexation. And, finally, the whole of these outrages, occurring, as they did, before the act of Annexation was consummated, constituted, so to speak, the broad basis of wrong-doing and insult—extended through nearly thirty years, and wholly unatoned for—upon which Mexico seems to have shaped her conduct toward us in relation to the act of Annexation."

DINNER IN CINCINNATI.—A splendid entertainment was lately given in Cincinnati to Col. Mitchell, and Adjutant Armstrong of Ohio, who were wounded at the battle of Monterey. Col. M. was formerly a member of the Cincinnati bar, and a great number of his brother lawyers were present at the festival. One of them, Benj. B. Fessenden, Esq., being called out, said:

"Mr. President: The sentiments which have been hitherto offered are altogether of a military character. And as our country is to such an extent composed of law and war, and one of our guests represents the two professions in his own individual person, I propose to mix law and war a little together. The representatives of both professions are deacons for actions, and are equally good at a charge. They decide their actions in the field, and we go to the country."

But we always come out of our actions safe and better than when we went in—indeed, it is the latest lawyer who has been engaged in the fewest actions. Those against whom we charge are always sure to be the sufferers. And when we go to the country, we are always 'in town.'"

The manner in which we report our actions is however different, and the military accounts of the late most honorable victory, which occupy so many columns of the newspapers, would in legal form occupy a very short space. I give you a legal report of the battle of Monterey."

United States' Regulars and Volunteers versus City of Monterey.

This was an action on the case, to recover damages for breach of treaty contract. Declaration, first count, special, reciting contract, breach, &c., to which were added the "money" counts. Defendant pleads in bar, "Mexican batteries and fortresses." Plaintiffs reply Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution; upon this issue taken, and cause submitted, Taylor and Worth for Plaintiffs.

Amplia for Defendant.

The cause was argued on both sides with great force and considerable feeling, but the arguments of Plaintiffs derived from and based upon maxims and principles of the canon law, which were made to bear upon the case, were peculiarly convincing.

Court find for Plaintiffs on the issue made, "That Mexican batteries are no bar to Anglo Saxon pluck and resolution." Judgment for Plaintiffs. By consent of parties, stay of execution entered for eight weeks.

A PREDICAMENT.—It is most provoking to have an incident occur in church, where everything bears so serious and earnest an aspect, at which you are unable to restrain yourself from laughter. On a recent Sunday, while seated in church, my eye fell upon a gentleman in one of the body pews, who, at intervals, impatiently brushed what he evidently considered to be a fly from the side of his head, which however, was but his dicky string, sticking up behind his ear, and troubled him excessively. He repeated his efforts to rid himself of the vexatious animal a number of times, until at length losing all patience, he made a desperate attempt to catch it, and snatching hold of the string, brought it, dicky and all, right before his eye! The sheepish glance which he cast around upon the congregation, as he jammed it into his pocket, stirred up my risibilities beyond all control, and I assure you I lost the entire benefit of that forenoon's sermon.

A newly married man, writing to a friend, thus describes his wife: "She has a small mouth, a plump, pretty face, lively eyes, and a temper—when as explosive as gun-cotton!"

SRICES.—When Santa Anna has mistreated his army of twenty five thousand men, we understand it is General Taylor's intention to pepper it.

The word devil, said a certain person, in mean, any way you can take it. Remove the d, and it is evil, remove the e, and it is vile, remove the v, and it is ill, and the l alone has the sound of hell. Beware then, of the devil—he is as mean as hell.