OUTRAGES OF MEXICO.

We find attached to the speech of the Hon. hn Jameson of Missouri, an appendix conining a condensed statement of the outrages, gressions, and depredations committed upon e persons, property, and commerce of the nited States, by the Government and auorities of Mexico, illustrating the magnaniity and truly christian forbearance with hich the Government of the United States s borne the insults and injuries which have en heaped upon her by the Republic of lexico, through a series of twenty-seven ears. Compiled and selected from authentic

nd official sources. ear 1817, and without form of trial, maltreat- he was murdered, by being beaten to death and authorities. d, insulted, and imprisoned; sustaining losses with the but-ends of the muskets of the Mexin property estimated at \$30,380 74 1-2, in can soldiery. onsequence of Mexican violence and outrage. eized upon by Mexican authorities.

On the 4th of January, 1825, the schooner lockade of San Juan de Ulua.

uantity of brandy illegally seized by Mexican | without effect. uthorities, under the pretence that it was of tained during his imprisonment. He was terdicted all intercourse with the U. States onsul; and his release would have been peless, but for the exertions of forty or fifty merican seamen, who went upon this duty. band of banditti were his companions dur r his confinement.

ontracted, in the year 1832, to carry one indred and fifty Mexican soldiers from Mamoras to Galveston, for the sum of \$6,500. hilst on their passage, the captain and mate, thout provocation, were treacherously and humanly murdered, and the vessel taken to the Mexican service. The crew were en forced to run the vessel into Anahuac. here they were imprisoned on the charge of urdering their officers, the Mexican officers tempting to force them to confess the crime hey were finally bound to the officers to we for three years. One, however, succeedin escaping, and testifies to the above facts. e says he saw the Mexican officers divide captain's money, which amounted to three four thousand dollars.

hite wax seized by Mexican authorities in prosecution. s a similar claim for \$1,631 25.

d H. Nixon, touched at San Blas in March, outrage. mages. In the same year, this vessel enter- the most frivolous pretext. he port of Sisal, when she was again boardby Mexican authorities, her hatches broken the brig Weston, at Mazatlan. and her cargo forced to the customse. Estimated loss to the owners \$15,-

The conduct of the Mexican authorities in ation to the ship Franklin and brig Barrian, o flagrant and outrageous, as to appear inportable. The vessels paid their duties, had, as a further guarantee, a written eement with Governor Eschandia. Even was violated, and the vessels left the fort. They sustained a loss of \$53,657 54, etised upon them.

ally seized by a Mexican gun-boat on the owners by the Mexicans. of February, 1826, whilst lying in the exercised towards the crew.

n 1828, suffered a loss of \$13,000, in equence of the illegal and oppressive acts exican authorities.

on the 19th of May, 1829, sustained a release. ich he has received no reparation.

The brig Ann, in 1829, sought shelter at ra Cruz, where she was driven by distress. e boasted magnanimity and hospitality of nation was evinced by breaking up this sel's voyage by wrongful detention, and the ction of illegal duties. Total loss estimated

Robinson Potter, John Kennedy, F. E. hite, and Smith and Thompson, owners of brigs Ursula, William, and Splendid, susned heavy losses by the impressment of their his leget interference. sels into the service of Mexico, whilst ly-

at Vera Cruz in 1829. They were used transporting troops from that city to Jacu-In the same year, the Rebecca and Eliza,

American schooners, were seized, and ir crews treated with the greatest indignity. eded to furnish the Spanish army with pro- ty. ions. The schooners did not arrive until er days after the capitulation of the Spanish

Aaron Leggett, of New York, obtained ly destroyed by Mexican authority. exclusive right of navigating the Tabasco or this purpose several vessels were charter- plains of the loss of all of his property. to be employed by him in exporting this! Illegal duties were exacted from the steam- certificates from proper officers, was compelled. The resignation of the sea sick, the utter in ment of their dead hose.

basco river by means of lighters, which were ment, by the authorities of that Republic. to be towed by a steamer. As the steamer Franklin Combs had sundry articles purarmed force, in June, 1832, and converted to restitution nor reparation. the uses of the Mexican Government. The The brig John, whilst lying in the Tobasco other vessels arrived at Tabasco, but of course river, in 1832, was boarded by an armed Mexfound no freights. Mr. Leggett was forced ican force, upon the most unfounded pretext. to pay to the amount of his ability the penal-ties of the charter parties. The immense down and beaten with the butts of their muslosses he sustained, in consequence of Mexican kets; from the wounds he received he subseoutrage and violence, are estimated at \$786,- quently died; his vessel was plundered, and 507 72. And to these losses are attributed his widow now claims such reparation as can the bankruptcy of the large mercantile house be made, in atonement for such outrageous and in New York city, of which he was a partner. inhuman treatment towards her husband, and Great violence and cruelty was inflicted upon her irreparable loss. the crews of his vessels. Two captains, and

The brig Cossack, belonging to John J. \$11,006 08 by the illegal seizure of the brig Samuel Baldwin had, during a temporary Istor and T. P. Cope, was illegally seized by Industry at Tabasco, in March, 1834. The residence in Mexico, acquired considerable he Mexican authorities at the port of Mara- grounds of the seizure were most absurd, yet wealth. But he was not permitted to enjoy hon, on the 27th of July, 1818. The master the captain was imprisoned for thirteen days, the rewards of his honest industry. Without and crew were insulted, maltreated, and im- and only obtained his release upon the pay- the slightest cause he was arrested by Mexirisoned, and the loss to the owners was \$40,- ment of \$160. Judge Rojas would not permit can authority, imprisoned with the vilest crim-00, for which no restitution has been made. him to put to sea, however, until he paid him inals, and treated with the greatest brutality John Mitchell, whilst on his way from the fifty ounces of gold. After being harassed for by his jailer, Gormez. He had poison adminity of Mexico to Vera Cruz, in the year 1824, some time, the captain abandoned the vessel, istered him in his coffee, which produced the

proceeds. cott was fired upon, and much injured at can authorities, without affording her captain duty of this Government to take care of those will answer for a trident—and I'll swear alle-Vera Cruz, upon the alleged violation of the an opportunity of producing her papers, or his arrival was again cast into the filthy priswho had just and honest claims against Mexgiance to Neptune at once. I did'nt think making his defence. The loss sustained was on of San Juan de Ulua. For all these bar-The assignees of John Coulter had a large \$20,000; and reparation has been sought barous and inhuman cruelties the Mexican

The schooner Martha was illegally seized nown cause. His vessel, the Galaxy, was The urgent remonstrances of our consul at the outrage. Matamoras finally procured their release. The schooner, however, was carried to Vera Cruz, and condemned.

to Peter Harmony, and Levi Bayard & Co., treatment. On his release, he found all his whilst on its way from Mexico to Vera Cruz, property squandered and stolen. The Mexi-Samuel Sowder, of the schooner Topaz, thorities, and converted to the uses of that Go- these proceedings, nor given any redress for

> The schooners Hannah and Eliza were in 1835. The Mexican authorities seized

> The brig Jane, schooner Compeer, and

ges for a lot of brandy illegally captured by a | bed of thirty-six thousand dollars in specie.

and injury from a Mexican alcalde, was forced Her cargo, which was very valuable, was lan-G. G. & S. Howland had a quantity of tence pronounced by a party concerned in the to him in such an injured condition, that on

tober, 1825, upon the presence of its being The schooner William A. Turner put into run her on shore to save the lives of the pas-Spanish, when it was of Russian origin; Sisal in distress, in 1833, when she was ille- sengers. The Mexican authorities did not ule \$10,000. Mr. Andrews, of New York, gally seized by Mexican authority. The cap allege an offence that was even contemplated, tain was imprisoned, and sustained a loss of for their dishonest and outrageous proceeding, The big Delight, belonging to S. Russell \$18,000. No cause was ever assigned for the which resulted in the total loss of the vessel

25, when the Mexican authorities forced the The schooner St. Croix was detained by In the year 1843, the same gentleman ar nveyance of her cargo a mile by land-car- Mexican authorities at Aransas, until she rived in Vera Cruz with passports from the ge to the custom-house stores, and its re-potent. The owners sustained \$3,716 46 was imprisoned, and grossly maltreated, upon sented them to the proper officer, but was im-

the Mexican authorities of Tabasco, in 1836, Mr. Bredall. whilst acting as United States consul, because

would have been fraudulent. When the schooner Aurora was stranded on the coast of Mexico, in 1836, her cargo was xican port under a destructive fire from seized by an armed Mexican force, the crew insulted, and the mate seriously injured. Upon onsequence of the perfidy and outrage the delivery of the cargo to the American consul at Tabasco, one half the goods were as- from her, and the captain and crew confined he schooner Superior, of New York, was certained to have been plundered from her and grossly maltreated. The wife of captain

way to Campeachy, she was boarded by Mexican naval officer, her crew placed in li E. and J. S Hammond, who were irons, herself and cargo condemned, and her ly concerned in lawful trade with Santa captain punished for five years without a hear-

The Mexican authorities, whilst contracting for the purchase of the brig Fourth of . Massicott, by certain illegal and unjust July, took forcible possession of her, and gave eedings of the Mexican authorities at no answer to our minister's demand for her

in money to the amount of \$1,528, for In the year 1836, eight men landed at Vera Cruz in charge of an officer of the United States navy. During his absence they became intoxicated, and several men severely wounded by a Mexican guard. No inquiry or investigation has been made in the conduct

of the guard by Mexican authorities. William Hallett and Zelman Hall were arrested in Matamoras in 1836, insulted and MALTREATED. They were finally imprisoned in the principal barracks. A guard was placed at the United States consul's door to prevent

Mr. Gorastiza, recently Mexican minister to the United States, caused to be printed a pamphlet defamatory to the people of this nation, and distributed it among the foreign ministers accredited to this Government

The Schooner Isaac Mc Kin was captured and condemned in September, 1825 upon the

J. W. Lacharie, of New Orleans, had three vessels illegally captured and condemned in the year 1822-'24-'25, one of which was wanton-

er, and entered into large contracts for Mexican authorities, in 1829, under illegal damages. pplying different markets with logwood. and aggravated circumstances. He com-

commodity. These vessels were to be freighter er Planter, at Tabasco, and she was finally ed with the legwood brought down the Ta forced into the service of the Mexican Govern-

Hidalgo was making her trip for this purpose, loined from him whilst a prisoner in Mexico, she was illegally and violently seized by an for which the authorities made him neither

James Cochrane was forced to serve the A. P. Choteau and J. De Mun, whilst on a the crews of two of his vessels, were forced to Mexican Government as engineer, and whilst unting expedition, were, with their comrades, take up arms against each other. Captain acting in this capacity, received the most crurested by the Mexican authorities, in the Hughes's vessel was boarded and robbed, and el and ignominous treatment from her agents

At San Luis Potosi, John Baldwin was forced to loan his money to the Mexican Gov-William McKeige sustained a loss of ernment; he sustained a loss of about \$4,500. ad his specie, amounting to \$4,738, violently when the judge sold her, and "pocketed the greatest torments, and most excruciating pain.

Government has given no redress. In 1840, three American seamen, Horton, panish, whereas it was of French production. by the Mexican Government schooner Monte- Adams, and Melly, were imprisoned at Mon-William H. Shaw was imprisoned at Ta- zums, on the 3d of May, 1835. Her passen- terey, California, and robbed of all their hard sco, in 1829, for six weeks, without any gers were imprisoned, and otherwise misused. earnings, without any cause being assigned for

William Thompson, another American sea man, was wrecked at San Blas, in 1838; two years after, he was twice arrested, cast into Specie to the amount of \$15,000, belonging prison, and subjected to the most barbarous in October, 1822, was seized by Mexican au- can authorities have assigned no cause for his sufferings.

William Church, Joseph L. Majors, Isaac fired into by the Bravo, of the Mexican navy, Graham, Charles Brown, and others, whilst engaged in lawful trade in California, were, them at Matagordo, and carried them to Mat- without cause being known or assigned, arrest; amoras, upon illegal and unfounded pretexts. ed by Mexican authorities, in April; 1840, and most inhumanly ironed, (six being fastened many other vessels belonging to the United to one bar of iron,) and cast into the most filthy States, were detained, in 1836, at Matamoras, and unwholesome prisons. They were carried in violation of the eighth article of treaty stipu- in the lower hold of vessels from one prison to another, until their final liberation at Tepec. The heirs of James Wallace claim dama- Mr. Graham had his house fired into and rob-

A. C. Bredall had his schooner Lodi ille John Baldwin, after suffering both insult gally seized at Matamoras, in May, 1838 .to stand in the stocks, in obedience to a sen- ded and pillaged. His vessel was returned his return to New Orleans, he was obliged to

mediately seized, and accused of a design upon Double tonnage duties were exacted from the life of General Santa Anna. He finally reached New Orleans, with the loss of his hear-The brig Eclipse was illegally seized at ing, a shattered constitution, and in the last Tabasco in 1836. Her captain was imprison-ed, and her crew insulted and maltreated. stages of a fatal consumption. The British minister obtained liberal dattiages for the Mr. Coleman was publicly insulted before three English seamen who were confined with

L. S. Hargous & Co. Hade advances, fur he refused to legalize certain documents which mished supplies, &c., to the Mexican Governthent, amounting to \$1,095,498. They were wrongfully expelled from Vera Cruz, and claim payment and damages.

The schooner Vigilant, Captain Barber, was captured by a Mexican man-of-war, most unjustifiably, in 1843. Her papers were taken B. was so shamefully treated that it was un Whilst the schooner Bethlehem was on her safe for her to remain on board. The vessel and cargo were retained by the Mexican authorities after the release of the master and

The schooner Carolina, after landing by permit (from the regular officer) in due form, at Matamoras, in 1843, was seized and condemned, and the captain fined one hundred dollars, because two bales of cotton were found upon the beach, which the custom-house officers guessed came from her. She was freighted with lumber, and owned by C. & H. Childs,

of Connecticut. William H. Lee, without the commission of any offence, was illegally driven out of Matamoras, in 1843, and by the consequent forced

sales of his property, sustained heavy losses. Captain Jonas P. Levy and his brother, after suffering immensely from Mexican outrage, and being forced to pay illegal duties under false pretences, were finally forced to lations. Their losses are exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

fifty dollars to citizens of the United States nothing of the novelty. who had been il egally and forcibly driven out try illegally, and sustained heavy damages.

States, although in possession of passports and it; as Jack says, "it's agin natur to hold out." a room but a few doors from the former apart of the sake of sound doctrine, that the Brets.

to pay duties that had once been paid. A difference to their fate, so often spoken by wri-Parrott & Co., with a cargo worth thirty-five them thousand pounds sterling, was deterred from landing; and afterwards lost at sea with her

MEXICAN SPOLIATIONS. In presenting the memorial of Philo B. Johnson, praying indemnity for injuries to his

Mr. NILES said, that though the memorial went somewhat into detail, yet he should one of the claimants for spoliations by the Pompey's pillar, was admirably burlesqued into the "few short hours," by which time Mexican Government. He had been subject- there.

ed to gross outrages in the year 1831, at or Another passenger of mine, I remember

The brig Ophia was condemned by Mexi- azuacan to Vera Cruz, loaded with irons, mitted on all hands, that it has become the here—bring me a three pronged fork—that ico. This question had become one of some he could move me so"-and again he leaned importance in relation to the present war with over the rail. Mexico. It was part, perhaps an especial part, of the indemnity claimed from Mexico. an ugly customer, sick at sea. To the polite It had been contended, however, amongst inquiries of the steward, he responds in an exothers by an honorable and distinguished gen- ceedingly impolite way. A "colored gemtleman, who had written a pamphlet on the man" who served in the capacity of steward subject, and who had been long in office un- on board my vessel, once informed me that der this Government, that these claims, being he could not think of calling again at No. 8 merely a debt, could not according to the usa- to inquire for its inmate: "He hab sent my ges of nations, be made the subject of a war; soul to hall six times this morning, sar, and or even, if he, (Mr. N.) was not mistaken, en- seben be one ob my unlucky numbers-No. 8 ter into the considerations connected with the must look out for he-self, sar." existing state of war. Now, these transac! tions took place years ago. The public mind crossed the ocean with me. When we sailed was not, perhaps, much informed on the sub- what a tender, loving couple they were !ject. But these claims had beeff in part act- The first day out, they walked the deck, their ed upon-so far, at least, as they had coffie hands clasped together, late into the night, under the adjudication of the convention to and looked up into the serence sky, and talkwhich they were referred; and whether they ed more peotry than I had ever heard before. had or had not assumed the shape and form The next informing a change came over the of debts, in their original character they were spirit of their dream. The bride was under not debts-not at all. Of course, by the law charge of the stewardess; the bridegroo of nations they could not interfere to provide had crawled on deck, where he lay all day for the settlement of a debt which any citizen His sufferings were intolerable. Not once of the United S ates might have against the did he enquire for his soul's idol, not did a Government of Mexico; that did not come single message reach him from her. The within the province of the Government. But | bright vision of love was dispelled; but only, these were claims arising under our treaties it's to be hoped, for a time. robbery and plunder of the property of our cit- he was sick the whole period. He had his own vessel a military force, to aid in the to his first wife's sister. civil wars of the country, first by one party, For disappointed lovers, rich men suffering and then by the other. This was a fair sam from ennui, old maids dying for husbands, ple of the general character of these claims. and all persons troubled with too much bile, They arose from violence, from spoliation, I recommend a voyage at sea. For a time from a gross disregard of the sober obligations at least they will be happier and healthier of national law. Every one of these claims for to notice does the sky look brighter, the afforded in itself, distinctly considered, if not earth fairer, the faces of men pleasanter- to promptly met and redressed, a justifiable cause none does the future open with more joyous of war. He did not say that this war arose promise than to those who have just recoverfrom these claims at all; but he did say, that ed from sea-sickness. this case and others showed that the conduct of the Mexican Government towards the United States had been not only unfriendly, but had been marked by every species of injustice, violence, and rapacity, unexampled in the commercial intercourse of any people making the slightest claim to civilization. It was not necessary to say anything more on the subject, as the memorialist asked that his conclude by moving that it be read.

SEA SICKNESS.

Reader, 'ave you ever been on the otion ?

but little sympathy for the sea sick; to his notion it is a very proper tribute, which the landsman pays to the ocean god, and he watches fulcolor on his cheek disappears, Jack hitches return. The feelings of the hopeful young up his breeches, and turns his quid with evident | convivialists where sadly shocked at the idea satisfaction, for he knows that "it's coming." of sojourning in the same house with the in-The more violent the retching of the un'ortu- animate body of their regretted companion. It

a very pleasant affair. The strangers brought thought of his being packed away in such cold into contact endeavor to make themselves as quarters made them shiver with a strange apagreeable to each other as possible. The sea prehension which even brandy failed to dissiair has given them a keen appetite, they are pate. They had, nightly to pass the room leave Mexico in gross violation to treaty stipu- in high spirits, the wine has a peculiar rich where the body lay to reach their own, and flavor. Very stupid and very stale jokes are every time they were forced to do so, the feelheartily laughed at and enjoyed, and the af- ing of horror grew stronger, until at length J. M. Castanas, United States consul at ternoon promenade on deck, is quite as charm- the sad example of the deceased landlord be- marks by Dr. Nevins. What a rebuke do San Blas, had to advance eleven hundred and ing as a similar diversion in Broadway, to say gan to have its effect in winning them to they convey to some of the harsh-tempered

the pretext for the outrage was, that they in- most frivolous pretence, by Mexican authorivessels illegally captured and condemned in the year 1822-'24-'25, one of which was wantonly destroyed by Mexican authority.

Henry Doliver had his vessel seized by Mexican authorities, in 1829, under illegal and aggravated circumstances. He complains of the loss of all of his property.

Stomachs, the majority are apprelientsive of the way to think the worst. Every roll shakes their nerves, and weakens their resolutions not to be sick. It is a good thing to resolve, as every novice does, not to give up, but it is mighty hard to leave the first to feel affice: and on the former apartical at vera Cruz, in 1840.

Franklin and Ann Chase, were expelled the worst. Every roll shakes their nerves, and weakens their resolutions not to be sick. It is a good thing to resolve, as every novice does, not to give up, but it is mighty hard to leave the first to feel affice: and on the former apartical at vera Cruz, in 1840.

Franklin and Ann Chase, were expelled the worst. Every roll shakes their nerves, and weakens their resolutions not to be sick. It is a good thing to resolve, as every novice does, not to give up, but it is mighty hard to leave few good fellows were invited, and on the few good fellows the thought will be trait.

John Parrott, late consul of the United States, although in possession of passports and the few good fellows from the former apart.

military force illegally took possession of his ters on this subject, exists only when the sufhouse, and placed the archives of the consulate fever is entirely prostrated. And the peculiof the United States, and property to the value of forty-four thousand dollars, under embargo. strikingly exhibited, than in sea-sickness.— An English vessel consigned to the house of It is quite amusing and instructive to study

I remember a gentleman of great dignity of manner, who crossed the Atlantic with me ten years ago. He made tremendoùs efforts to keep his stomach quiet; and succeeded for a time. At length, however nature asserted her power; the gentleman felt that he could withstand the influence of the roll no longer, and off started their attentive waiter. He He arose from his seat on deck, and with a soon teturned with a towel full of the ma person and property, committed by Mexican ludicrous attempt to preserve the stateliness of terial, broken up fine and in proper order, his carriage, walked or rather recled to the and in straight the revel begin. The juleps side offered up the contents of a full stomach were delicious, and with sleeves rolled up, -a meat offering to appease the viblence of shirt collars open; and straws in hand, they request that it be read. He would state brief the trouble sea I laughed outright. The went into them with a perfect guiste. Song; y the substance of it. The memorialist was dignity of the dying Casar, at the foot of toast and sentiment carried them gloriously

near Tabasco. He was an old sea captain, -a young man who had a keen apprecianow a resident of New York, but a native tion of the ridiculous, and a happy faculty of his 'ice box,'" roared one of the produgals. of the State which he (Mr. N.) represented. showing it up. For two days he kept him-His whole life had been spent on the high self well, by laughing at every one who was seas, and having, unfortunately, lost all his sick. He hoped by making fun of the sufproperty, has presented himself as a claimant ferers to avoid their fate. But his time came for redress, on account of the injuries which at last, and he was seized suddenly and with he had sustained at the hands of the lawless great violence. I never saw such violent agents of the Mexican Government. The retching, and for a moment feared that he subject had some bearing on the great ques- would burst a blood-vessel. When he recovtion before that body and the country, in re- ered himself a little, he turned his pale face gard to the character of claims of citizens of towards me, and his eyes twinkling with the United States against Mexico, of which mirth, exclaimed- Captain, it's my opinion He was forced to ride on a jack-ass from Ac- they heard so much. It would seem to be ad- that I am cutting a d—d ridiculous figure

A man habitually morose and petulant,

I remember a young married couple, who

with Mexico, and under the laws of nations, Per contra, I knew a gentleman to derive for spoliations on our commerce, and for the great benefit from a six weeks' voyage; and izens, who were doing business in Mexico, a young and lovely wife; the shock was terthus involving the grossest violation of our rible; it was feared that he would never re-The present was one of those cases ;- | cover; ser-sickness saved him; the broken the vessel in charge of the memorialist was hearted widower, emaciated and weak; toterviolently seized and taken possession of. He ed ashore at Liverpool, and rode to his hotel. was himself violently seized, put in the stocks, The next day his appetite returned; in a and incarcerated in a prison. He was com- week he was as strong and hearty. In less pelled, at the point of the bayonet; to carry in than a year he had returned, and was married

From the St. Louis Reveille. "THAT LAST JULEP!" A Short Temperance Story

BY SOLITAIRE.

Not many years since, in one of our Mis-

sissippi river citties, the landlord of a noted hostory of wrongs might be read. He would tel, in spite of the good fare served upon his table, took an aversion to his food, and, confining himself to the fluid exclusively, drank himself clearly out of existence. He was a "O true, but jolly specimen of a publican, and had endeared himself, in his latter days, to a couple of prodigal young boarders, by frequently invit-Jack, though proverbially kind hearted, has ing them to what he called "a comfortable carouse." These little re-unions, as we before stated, were brought to a close by the principal suddenly dropping out of the set, and with a keen eye, and enjoys with a malicious being no longer able to stand up' to his share relish, the effect of the "roll" among the gen- of the liquor. The deceased's wife being abtry on the quarter-deck. As the smile fades sent from the city, his friends comfortably from the face of the passenger, and the health- packed him in ice for preservation until her

nate passengers, the keener the sport to Jack. was all well enough when he was able to stand Dinner in the cabin, on the first day out, is the liquor, and drink his share of it, but the temperance. At length the wife arrived, and objurgatory reformers of the day, who well of California by Mexican authorities, in 1840. ent character. It is difficult to get a quorum but we regret to add that with his departure in language, which shows they have not one.

F. M. Dimond, late consul of the United. F. M. Dimond, late consul of the United at the breakfast table, and of those who take the desire for another "comfortable carouse"

"What say you to juleps, boys ?" inquired "Cottsideritig the state of the weather; we

around! "Hurrah for cooling drinks," echoed the

will go juleps," said a gilest; djuleps all

whole party. Sam, a negro servent, was summorted, and positive order issued forthwith for all the comitants necessary to make good itileps. the brandy came, then the ruin; then the mint fresh from the earth—then the sugar—

"Now, Sam the see" was the next call:

"Here is hoping our old host has before this, experienced a confortable change from "A little more ice, Saint!" shouled another we want enough to make a parting drink." Sam vattished

"Boys, what say you to holding a little powiood around the fellow's last tub? Come: we will wake the old 'cold quarters' with what he used to call a 'comfortable carouse,' just to lay his spirit, and keep it from searching about after nocturnal drinks."

This proposition was iflet with a shout of approval; and, glasses in hand, they proceedin procession to the ice box chamber; into which they burst, singing-

"Oh, ain't you coming b-a-c-k, Stephen." tering the chaffiber, to see a dark figure with hammer in hand, seated inside of the recent receptacle of the deceased. A light perched upon one end of the box cast a glimmer upon the ice inside, which was reflected in numerous pale streaks upon the dark figure and the wall beyond. Of course the first impulse was to retreat; but a familiar voice arrested

"What de debil is de friatter; gemmin?" nutired Sain from the tilb.

There was a pause, and the inquiry "What the d-l are you doing there, you "Poundin' you some ice for dat last julep'!"

"What? Ah! Oh-o-o-o-ugh! "Misses tole me, gettittien, to use dis up irst, kase de article is scarce dis season !" A shower of pint tumblers; ice, mixed jueps and all; saluted the darkey on this announcement He kicked over the light, and with heaving stomachs the revellers hunted of the dark cause of their natises to use him up; but in the struggle he escaped, and the uncertain movements of the party brought them into several collisions before they found out they were pounding the wrong customer.

It is almost unnecessary to add that this last comfortable carouse," made a few Sons of l'emperance. Bill, ever since; insists upon taking " warm drinks," to avoid even the possibility of there being in his fluids a particle of second-handed ite.

A BROADSIDE COLLOUT "And so, Squire; you don't take a County

No Major ; I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them." "But, squire, the County paper often roves a great convenience to us. The fflore we encourage them the better their Editors can make them.'

"Why, I don't know any convenience they

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised n one of them, and thereby you obtained a ustomer. Did you not? " Very true, Major ; but I paid three dollars

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now if your neighbors had not maintained that press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I

saw your daughter's marriage in those papers,

did that cost you any thing. "And your brother's death was thus pubshed, with a long obituary police, And the destruction of cur neighbor Brigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of your newspapers

" And when your cousin Splash was off for the legislature, you appeared much gratified at his newspaper defence which cost him

"Yes, yes, but these things are news to the They cause people to take the

"No, no, Source Grudge, not if all were like you. Now I tell you; the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black line over it and with all your riches, this will be done for

you as a grave is to a pauper. Your wealth, liberty, and all such things will be spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the type to these sayings, will remark of you: "Poor thean devil ?" he is even sponging for an obifuary !" Good morning Squire.

LOVE AND TRUTH.

There is infinite truth in the following recommend the cause of universal brotherhood particle of its spirit! We have but little fait in the sincereity of such:

I am sure truth never lost any thing by be-G. W. Staroreus had his property seized been on the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before, and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he denote the sea before the sea before the sea before the old fellow—he denote the sea before the sea b stomachs, the majority are apprehensive of serves as much from us to his memory—and the worst. Every real and are sure of their by way of a wake for the old fellow—he de-principal reason why we are not more of one principal reason why we are not more of one

I she was built in olymouth, N.C. by Thois. Hice Wan A. Jurner; freighted, and. Lent out whom a moyage,