...reach New York where if not disposed of, they will be shipped to Europe.
Buffalo Com. Adver.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1842.

Information having reached the city yesterday and the evening previous of the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, U. S. Senator, and late President of the Senate, from the State of New Jersey, and of the death of the Hon. Wm. Soden Hastings, of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, all public business has been suspended in the two Houses of Congress today, and will be until Wednesday morning.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

At eleven o'clock, after an appropriate prayer from the Chaplain of the Senate, Mr. Evans moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal.

The resolutions of the House moved by Mr. Adams were then read, when Mr. Bates, in some brief and appropriate remarks announced to the Senate the death of his colleague of the House. The report of what Mr. Adams said makes the report of what was said in the Senate unnecessary. Mr. Bates paid a high tribute to his colleague, and closed with a resolution that the Senate should go into mourning for thirty days.

The death of Mr. Southard, late Vice President of the U. States, and President of the Senate, was then announced by his colleague, Mr. Miller. As nothing could have been more lamented than the loss of Mr. Southard, so the news of his death has called forth a general expression of grief.

Mr. Miller briefly cited the honors which he had received from his native State and from the country.

He was followed by Mr King of Alabama, who paid a like testimonial to the services and worth of a departed friend, and closed with the customary Resolutions.

Information having been received in the city that the remains of Mr. Southard would be brought here this evening, the President of the Senate was instructed to appoint a Committee of Arrangements, and the funeral will take place tomorrow at twelve o'clock from the Capital. The Senate then adjourned to meet to-morrow at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock this morning. The Chaplain of the Senate in a most impressive and appropriate prayer alluded to the losses of the two Houses in the death of two of their members. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was then read, when Mr. Adams announced the death of his colleague Wm. S. Hastings of Mass. I give you a verbatim copy of what Mr. Adams said and which you will see was most appropriate.

"In the course of 12 years of public service in this Hall; it has been my fortune too often to witness, with sympathizing sorrow, some member from one or another of the States of this Union other than that of my own nativity rise from his seat and with agitated feelings, and in the accents of a trembling heart, announce to this assembly, the departure for a world of harmony and of peace of a respected and beloved colleague. It is always an impressive, a solemn and affecting scene, and I have never beheld it but with an ejaculation of prayer to the Father of Spirits, that at least this cup might pass away from me, and that I might never be called in the discharge of my duty to perform so painful, so severe a task. It has not so pleased the Great Disposer of events.

At the request of my colleagues on this floor, I am now required to announce to this House the death of Wm. Soden Hastings, late a member of this body from the 9th Congressional District of Massachusetts, and to move the resolution of respect for his memory on the part of this House usual on similar occasions.

In the month of September, 1837, at the first Special Session of the 25th Congress, Mr. Hastings first entered this Hall as a Representative of a portion of the People of Massachusetts. That he continued to enjoy the confidence of his constituents has been manifested by two successive re-elections to the same station. The same favor had been preceeded by reiterated elections to both branches of the Legislature of the Commonwealth. It was the result of a confidence in his talents and integrity spreading and expanding in proportion to the experience of his worthiness of the trust. He came here in the prime and vigor of life, to all external appearance destined to a long and useful career of public service, taking an active and efficient though not obtrusive part in the deliberations of this body amidst all the conflicts, personal and political, which we all so deeply lament, making friends of all parties in proportion as he became known to his associates in this Hall; and so far as I have known or heard not one personal enemy to the day of his death.

In the descending line of the generations of men, the Hastings was one step downwards from my own. More than 30 years, his father, my personal and political friend, was a member of this body, while I was representing the legislature of our native commonwealth in the other branch of the National legislature. In the ordinary course of human affairs it would have been more to be expected that he should have been called upon to perform for me the melancholy office of afflicted friendship which I am now performing for him. He first came here with a bodily frame, robust and athletic, but for the last two years his health has been gradually declining.

During a large portion of the present session of Congress, though faithfully here at his post, he has been disabled from giving his attendance at the daily meeting of this House, and about one month since, as the ravages of the destroyer were encroaching upon the sources of life within him, he left this city and repaired to the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia, in the faint hope of recovery, by the effect of those salubrious waters: but under the operation of irremediable disease, on the 17th of this month, went without a struggle into the repose of the grave—

"By strangers honored and by strangers mourned."

Mr. Hastings was never married, and both his parents have long since paid the debt of nature. The warmest and often dearest ties of human existence were not lacerated by his decease, but he left a surviving brother, himself a man of the highest respectability, and now, or recently, a member of the Senate of the Commonwealth, and he left multitudes of friends, in whose memories he will live while life remains with them, and I humbly hope and trust he will live forever in the blessedness of a better world."

Mr. Adams closed by offering the customary Resolutions of respect, which were adopted with unanimity, and on motion of Mr. Briggs of Mass., the House adjourned

VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imposts," with the following objections:

It suspends in other words, abrogates for the time, the provison of the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act. The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question, seems to have been regarded as expedient, in the alledged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment rules, and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imposts after the 30th of June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that, "if before the first of August there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be, and to be executed as law under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the Revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny, that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable—on the contrary, the necessity as well as difficulty of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the executive in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question with my present views of its character and effects.—The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude—whatever may be in theory its character, I have always regarded it as imposing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has ensured to it the repose which always flows from truly wise and moderate councils—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation, founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides, "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government." It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties, as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the necessities of the government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above twenty per cent—and I as little doubt but that above as well as below that rate Congress may so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burthens which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purposes of government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interest really require.—I am happy, in the persuasion, that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescense of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands as an indespensable condition. This measure is in my judgment called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States—by the state of the public credit and finances—by the critical posture of our various foreign relations—and above all, by that most sacred of all duties public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition that it shall cease. 1st. In case of war. 2d. As soon and so long as the rate of duties shall for any reason whatever, be raised above twenty per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express and imperative, than this language.

It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the Treasury was known to exist, and means taken to supply it by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the Distribution law was passed out the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures, entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and speedily re-imbursed by a country, destined as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity.—The very terms of the loan making it redeemable *in three years*, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms but by universal consent in case of war, wherein are the actual, exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable—much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our unavailable means at least until the demands of the treasury were fully multipled.—But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the Distribution Act could not have become a law without the guarantee in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection, thus meant to be inseperable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time the last inoperative.—Duties above twenty per cent are proposed to be levied, and yet the *proviso* in the Distribution Act is disregarded—the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the first of August—so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed twenty per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place.—To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all—why not let the distribution take place on the first of July, if the law so directs, which, however, is regarded as questionable, but why not have limited the provision to that effect? —Is it for the accommodation of the Treasury? I see no reason to believe that the Treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August, than on the first of July. The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imposts exceeding twenty per cent up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear, that this construction is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the Treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above twenty per cent, being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed as only a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied & gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete if adhered to with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the government. I believe that, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak the *proviso* of the act of September, 1841: being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the government in vigor by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for much legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

HORRIBLE MURDERS BY NEGROES.

In our paper of Tuesday last we mentioned the mysterious murder of a man named Todd, in the Parish of Concordia It is now ascertained that this was but one of a series of murders committed by two negro men named Joseph and Enoch—the former belonging to Mr. Voorhees, on Bayou De Glaize; the other did belong to Mr. B. Duran, also on Bayou De Glaize, but was sold to a gentleman near New Orleans.

The Clerk of the steamer Sun Flower, has furnished the Natchez Free Trader with a detailed account of their infamous proceedings. One of the murderers was caught, on the 5th inst. near Union Point, on the Mississippi, the other making his escape though not without having had several balls fired at him and is supposed to have been wounded, though not caught, it is to be hoped that he will soon be brought to pay the penalty of his atrocious crimes. It appears that the negro boy Enoch after being sold ran away from his new master, & returned to Bayou De Glaize, and fell in with the boy Joseph, whom he persuaded off with a yellow girl named Margaret, known to some as having belonged to a planter on the above Bayou—that after persuading Joseph and this girl off, they armed themselves and commenced the work of destruction and death. They proceeded first to the house of Mr. Noah Herrington, on Red River, near the cut off whom they killed, carrying off the daughter of Mr. H. with them, whom they kept in the woods some six weeks, using her with unheard of cruelty, platting vines together and whipping her until from torture she was compelled to yield to their hellish purposes, and at other times tieing her up to a tree as a mark to shoot at.

They then killed another man, whose name is not known After committing this murder, on returning to the place where Miss H. was confined, they remarked that they had killed another hog. After this they went to the house of Mr. George Todd, not far from Mr. H's. whom they also killed, carrying off Mrs Todd with a small child, whom they treated also in a most brutal manner, and threatening to kill both her and the child if it should cry; and often when they were on the point of killing them all the yellow girl would throw herself on her knees and beg their lives, saying that if they shot them, their bullets would have to pass through her body. Mrs. Todd and Miss Harrington both state that the yellow girl several times saved their lives.

The boy Joseph, immediately after his capture, confessed that he killed both Mr. Harrington and Mr. Todd, and the other person, but stated that he had been forced to do it by Enoch: who first enticed him to run away. No white person was implicated.

After this confession, it was deliberately resolved that the negro should be burned alive. The terrible scene is thus described by the Free Trader:

"The boy was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled around him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take example by him, and asked the prayers of all around; he then called for a drink of water, which was handed to him; he drank it and said: "Now set fire—I am ready to go in peace!" The torches were lighted and placed in the pile which soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling flame as it grew, until it began to entwine itself aronnd and feed upon its body; then he sent forth cries of agony painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time struggling with almost superhuman strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree (not being well secured) drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment the sharp ring of several rifles were herd—the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed—not a vestige remaining to show that such a being ever existed.

The yellow girl was taken to Natchez, in the custody of Mr. C. S. Lyman, who will deliver her up to the proper authorities at Vidalia, La.

ANOTHER NEGRO BURNED.—We learn from the Clerk of the Highlander, that while wooding a short distance below the mouth of Red River, they were invited to stop a short time and see another negro burned. They were informed that the fellow who was prepared for the exhibition was another of the gang recently mentioned as having committed enormities and fled to the swamp—one of whom was burnt, as already published. The last fellow, it was ascertained, had killed a man and carried off two women, one of whom he had violated—& for this they had him well chained, and the faggots ready, with a view of giving him a foretaste of his inevitable ultimate end.

N.O. Bulletin.

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Georgetown (S. C.) Observer says:—The Rice and Corn Crops in the neighborhood looks remarkably well—though the corn is quite irregular in size owing to the drought in April. We have had rain daily for the last ten days, and from the quantity of water on the earth, we may expect our billious fevers early in July Peaches, apples, pears and figs are already in market.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

A letter from a farmer on Lower James River to a mercantile house in this Borough, received by last evening's mail, says: Our prospects a few days since so encouraging and full of hope, are now blasted. The rust has done us incalculable injury, and the bad weather has caught a great deal of our wheat. The want of the sun to dry it leaves but little hope of saving it after three days exposure (three days continued rain.) It has already sprouted and much mould is beginning to appear in this neighborhood where there was a good prospect for 75,000 bushels I do not think they will secure 50,000. I saw yesterday at Church a great many persons, and the opinion is that there will not be an average crop by many thousands.

Norfolk Beacon.

From the Baltimore *American*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The prevalence of wet, damp, warm weather during the past week, there is but too good reason to apprehend, has operated very injuriously on the wheat crop. What the extent of damage will be, cannot yet be known, but it is feared that it may materially diminish, in this section of the Union at least, the very large yield of which there was previously so happy a promise. Other portions of the country, it is probable, have not been visited with the unfavorable weather which has been experienced in this quarter, and therefore, although the expected abundance may be diminished here, it is likely to be fully realized elsewhere. Already, in anticipation of an extraordinary yield, speculation is beginning to busy itself as to what shall be done with the large surplus which will be left after our domestic consumption is supplied and the exportations to foreign countries are made. Thus the Troy Whig says—

"From present appearances the wheat crop of 1842 will be the largest ever harvested in America. Michigan, it is said, will have a surplus of 3,000,000 bushels. Ohio will exceed her production of last year and so also will Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and other Western States. Even Arkansas has been added to the wheat growing States this year, and has already secured quite a large crop. So also has Alabama and Northern Mississippi In Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania there will be from all accounts more than an average crop, and in New York thus far, our wheat growers have no reason to complain. The most authentic data we have seen, estimate the surplus wheat crop of the United States the present year at 30,000,000 bushels or 6,000,000 barrels of flour.—This being the case, the important question arises, where shall we find a market for it?

'Great Britain and her colonies in North America may take directly and indirectly 5,000,000 bush., South America and the West Indies 3,000,000, and the rest of the world as much more—This will leave on our hands 19,000,000 bushels without a purchaser; and in case the crop in Great Britain should be a good one, several millions in addition. So large a surplus will of course render wheat a drug in the market, and consequently cause a great fall in its value. This fall will of course embarrass the farmers, and through them the commercial, manufacturing, and laboring classes genarally.

The remedy proposed is thus stated:

'With an adequate and permanent protective tariff no such embarassments as those now apprehended need occur.—Many thousand persons would then be employed in manufactures, and in other pursuits other than agricultural, in addition to those now so employed; who would be able to consume our surplus wheat crop, and pay for it in those commodities which we now receive from abroad. Commerce,—and especially internal commerce, the most profitable of all, because the safest,—and manufactures would flourish; and agriculture also by reason of the *home market* steadily increasing, which the two former interests would build up. The farmer of the interior could then pay his debts due to the merchant and manufacturer of the seaboard in the produce of his soil; because wheat would always be in demand. At present, as we all know, he can do this only in a limited degree, since wheat can seldom be remitted to Europe to meet there the payments of our merchants for the foreign manufactures consumed by the people of this country—We admit these manufactures into our ports, in many cases free, and for the most part subject to light duties; while Europe imposes upon our wheat restrictions so high as generally to amount to a prohibition.

We have said nothing thus far of the low price of labor in Europe; another cause which renders it almost impossible that our wheat should ever seriously compete with hers in her own markets, even allowing that it were admitted with low duties. When this additional fact is considered, is it not strange that any of our people can believe that this country can prosper without an adequate protective tariff? For our own part we believe it to be IMPOSSIBLE.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 2.

There fell last evening 1 37 inches of rain,—the greatest shower this year.

THE PROVISIONAL TARIFF BILL.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says.—The bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, for continuing the present Tariff from the 30th of the present month (when the *minimum* duty was to have taken effect) to the 1st of August next, having passed the Senate against the decided hostility of all the anti Whigs in that body, came again before the House of Representatives on Saturday, and the amendment of the Senate was carried against the decided hostility of all the anti-Whigs in that body.—So the bill has now passed both Houses.

Thus have the Whigs in Congress, acting up to their determination to do their whole duty, passed another necessary measure for carrying on the administration of the Government. The whole country—that is, all that part of the country for whose approbation an honest statesman can care a rush—we mean the honest and candid men of all parties—must applaud their disinterested labors and their loyal fidelity to the public interests, as distinguished from mere party interest. Every Whig in the nation ought to be proud of this conduct on the part of the Whig Senators and Representatives. But for the constancy and consistency of the Whigs thus exemplified in their acts, it becomes more and more apparent that the Government would soon come to a deadstand.

By reference to another column of our paper, it will be seen that the President has vetoed the Bill.

GREAT CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

On Wednesday evening the 22d ult, the Whigs of the city of New York had a meeting IN and ABOUT the National Hall.

"As night came on," says the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday, "it was evident the great room of the National Hall would be insufficient to hold the throngs that were flocking to it. The room itself soon became crowded to suffocation, and in consequence, it was found oabsolutely necessary to hold another meeting in the street. Wedged in as our Reporter was in the interior of the building, we, in addition to the proceedings had in the Hall, can only give a sketch of those which took place in front of it. We want words to convey an idea of the general feeling which pervaded the immense assemblage. We have seen political meetings more boisterous and noisy, but we have never seen any, in which a feeling of fixed determination, of confident hope, and devoted patriotism shone out more clearly in the acts and countenances of those present."

The meeting was called to order by A. W. Bradford, Esq. who nominated for President, Stephen Whitney.

An address was read by N. B. Blunt, of sound eloquence, breathing the true spirit of the cause, in which, after a brief survey of the state of affairs, occurs the following passage

"Under these circumstances, in view of the rapid approach of an important election, involving the administration of the State, its representation in the next Congress, and more especially the welfare of those great principles of national prosperity and happiness, which we believe to be identified with our success, we have determined again to raise the standard of the party, and to inscribe thereon the name of one in whose breast deceit has no place and whose fitness and worth have been fully tested in the crucible of experience. We nominate for the next President of the United States,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY

We spread our banner to the breeze, and with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, we confidently await the issue.

Fellow citizens, Americans! In this cause, we invite your aid. Upon his own merits let our candidate be judged. Go back to his early youth—trace him from the period so feelingly portrayed in his farewell address—when, an orphan boy, the gallant State of the "dark and bloody ground, adopting him as her son, first sent him forth to do the battles of his country, to his recent regretted retirement from the councils of the Nation, you find him at all times the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the honest man. He may truly be described as American through and through—American in his feelings, American in his aims, and American in all his policy and projects.

Mr. Hall, Mr. Ullman, Mr. Graham, General Root and various other distinguished orators, addressed the meeting inside. Mr. Hall left the rostrum, and went in front of the building, where was an immense crowd on the edge of which were a great number of ladies. Here he spoke with great effect, while General Root addressed the meeting within doors.

HURRAH FOR N. YORK & HENRY CLAY.

The efforts made to induce the Amistad Africans to operate as reformers among their brethren failed. The cargo of "the light of civilization' with which they were freighted at the North all vanished like spilt mercury when they got home.—Cinque, the chief personage, seems to have acquired a little tinge of the Yankee character; he got a pack of goods in Sierra Leone and went into the interior on a peddling excursion.

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