

THE MISSISSIPPI LYNX.

By Rockett & Middleton.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

Two Dollars in Advance

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

VOL. 2.

PANOLA, MI., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

NO. 18

THE LYNX

Printed and published every SATURDAY at two dollars in advance.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of a personal nature will be variably be charged double price of ordinary advertisements.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of mercantile purposes to be inserted in the line of business of the advertiser will be charged for separately at the ordinary rates.

Professional cards, not alterable for the year, containing ten lines or less ten dollars.

The names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payable always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered until the day of the election.

Political lectures or communications of any individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by handing in their advertisements as early after our regular publication as possible, so that they may be inserted in the most convenient manner in any case, if possible, than Thursday night.

All JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Postage must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

SAM BELL MCKEE,

Attorney at Law,
Panola, Miss.

APRIL 15th 1846.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES

At the Planter's and Traders' Shoe Store, Memphis.

JOSEPH S. LEVETT.

HAVING made arrangements during the past winter with some of the best manufacturers in the East, is now receiving a part of his summer stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans—to which several shipments will be added during the months of April and May—among which are, for the trade:

400 pr. mens single and double sole Brogans, various patterns,

500 pr. womens calf & seal strap shoes & boots,

300 do. gent's. good and fine summer boots,

Men's low quarter calf and seal shoes,

Men's calf, goat and seal skin slip pers.

400 pr. boys Downings & Brogans,

Mens extra size Brogans, to fill broken stocks, &c., &c., which will be sold by the case or dozen at a small advance on manufacturers prices.

OUR RETAIL STOCK.

will also be full, GRAND and complete—among which are:

Gent's TALL Boots—a perfect fit,

" Do Orsays;

" Button gaiters;

" Calf and goat Monroes;

" Velvet Nullifiers;

" Goat, do.

" Fancy pumps;

" Ladies linen & gaiter;

" lasting do. do.

" " fixed buskins;

" linen do. do.

" kid welted do.

" do pumps and low ties;

" white English kid slippers;

and Children's, Misses', Youths' and Boy's shoes, &c., too numerous to describe.

We charge but half price for looking at our stock, and prices which shall be satisfactory to all who want a good article. Won't you call as you look round, at the Planter's and Traders' Boot Sign under the Franklin House—Front Row!—and we'll "do you proud" as far as the UNDERSTANDING is concerned.

JOSEPH S. LEVETT.

Memphis April 25 '46. 10-4w.

To the Gentlemen of Panola.

IF you desire good clothing and at excessively low prices, let me constrain you to give me a call. I can show cloth you from and to both extremes. Desirable Hats, of Otter, Beaver, Ashland, Silk & Plush, as well as Caps of oil Silk, and Cloth; Night Caps; Shirts of every kind, Silk, Cotton, linen, and Buckskin; Drawers of all kinds, Coats, Pants, & Vests of every description; Socks and elegant Boots and Gaiters; Cravats; Russian Girdles; Shoulder Braces; Money Belts, and every thing else so multiplied that I have not patience to enumerate, you can find at H. WADE's on Madison street, Memphis, nearly opposite the Post Office, and near the Union Bank.

H. WADE.

April 11, '46. 8-1f.

Rangers Notice.

TAKEN up by Thomas Musgrave, living about five miles North East of Panola, one Sorrel Stud Horse, with a star in his face, about five years old appraised to \$25.

INCIDENTS OF THE TWO BATTLES.

An officer of Gen. Taylor's army who was in both the engagements, in writing an account of the battles relates many stirring incidents of Spartan intrepidity by our troops. He says:

Gen. Vega, who was taken from among his guns, by Capt. May, bravely defending himself from the sabres of our dragoons after his men had all been driven back, is a very gentlemanly old fellow, of polished manners and address; says he is astonished and appalled—that he never saw such troops—has fought with Spanish, Mexican, Texans, and Camanches, but never did he see such fearless and impetuous soldiery, who cared not for the cannons' mouth, like the Americans. Now this seems like flattery, but it is true! The conduct of our troops could not be excelled, every man was a hero and a brave. Many deeds of great gallantry and chivalry were performed by individuals, officers and men, some of the latter killed six and seven Mexicans with their own hand while fighting bravely. Besides the affair of Capt. May, perhaps eclipsing all, Lieut. Ridgley, of the artillery, while at his gun, was charged by a host of the enemy's cavalry, which was very numerous, and having some of his men at the piece disabled, he alone defended it with his sabre, keeping them off until supported by his men and the charge repulsed; he and Lieut. Duncan signalled themselves by the manner their batteries were conducted, especially the latter, an officer of great merit and ability; he carried terror wherever he appeared, rushing through the smoke with his whole battery and discharging his guns into the thickest columns of the enemy before they were aware of his presence, throwing his grape and canister from one point, and while they were looking for the next discharge, giving it to them from another quarter of the field—to this arm of attack he probably owing the prodigious success against the enemy, and the destruction of such great numbers; such activity was new to them, with the odd cumbrous fixtures of cannon, and they could never stand an attack defying numbers. Lieut. Sacker, a gigantic officer of the dragoons, had his horse shot from under him, and fell headlong into a pool of water amongst the enemy, his sword breaking in the fall, he recovered his feet, and seeing a group of Mexicans near him, he rushed at them and snatching the sword from an officer among them before he could present, cut his way through to the advancing infantry, joining the ranks and shouting as he was unhorsed, he would try the "foot!" Lieut. Chadbourne was killed by two lancers when in the act of capturing their battery, when Lieut. McClary, of the 8th killed both of them with his sabre. Lieut. Wood, also of the same regiment, killed two men. But one of the coolest and most characteristic acts was performed by a gallant Texan captain of the rangers; (Walker.) He was riding in after the last battle of our post, to report the news, when his horse was shot by a concealed Ranchoero, (Mexican bandit,) the rider fell also and lay as if half dead; the robber dismounted and approached his victim, when Walker raised on his elbow and shot him dead with his pistol, leaped in the Mexican's saddle, and rode on as though nothing had happened.

In short, many were the deeds of fearless, and we are justly proud of the success of our little army, hitherto untried, and underrated, abused, and vilified by demagogues. Unaided and without waiting for the reinforcements sent for and daily expected from New Orleans, General Taylor and his 2000 men have crowned themselves with glory and renown. As for ourselves in the fort—our service was of a different kind and nature—without excitement to sustain us after we became passive, except an occasional "blizzard" by way of acknowledgement, endeavoring to secure ourselves from the bursting bombs that poured into our works, annoyed and harassed, night and day, threatened with assault and aroused to vigilance for any contingencies, men worn with fatigue and deprived of sleep and rest, except between the discharges of shells kept up at night especially for annoyance—all this conspired to

our discomfort; and you may imagine our satisfaction and relief when we could see, by the retreating columns of smoke and louder cannonading from the field of battle, that the progress of the fight was in our favor; and when, just before dark, on the night of the 9th, a mounted Texan was seen approaching at full speed, waving his sword and shouting victory, such a shout as rose from our crowded ramparts Matamoros never heard—'twas heard on the field and returned by our troops. What was more welcome than all was the silence of those infernal batteries and that villainous music, which up to this time, had, for six days and a half, dinned our ears and choked our sensibilities. All our loss was one officer and one sergeant killed and several slightly wounded; two mules and eight horses killed; our tents perfectly riddled with shots of various kinds, and the ground, inside and out, literary torn to pieces. They fired about 1,500 shot and shells into us during the bombardment, and 'tis a miracle, alike with that of the battlefield, that our arms have been so protected, and such singular disparity as well as escape from loss attended our conflict with the enemy; 'tis not "luck" nor "fortune," but a "Providence" that has sustained and protected us, if, indeed, a cause like ours is entitled to receive support above humanity. All is quiet since; the dead buried, after two days hard work by the whole army, though many lie there yet that were not found in the dense thickets in which the vicinity abounds, the wounded cared for, that of the enemy sent over to them. On the 10th, our officers of the dragoons, Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, joined us from the city, having been exchanged with officers in our hands of equal rank. They report that the panic in Matamoros was terrific, and that could we have passed forward that night, two hundred men could have taken the town without resistance. They were appalled and astounded, and when our prisoner, Gen. Vega, who had believed, with those in town, that our garrison had been one-half destroyed, at least, by the bombardment, was shown the doctor's report of killed and wounded, he held up both his hands with an exclamation of "Bona Deo!" (Good God.)

THE TAKING OF MATAMOROS.

We give below a condensed statement of the taking of Matamoros, which we extract from the correspondence of the New Orleans Delta:—*V. Whig.*

I embrace the earliest opportunity to give you the particulars of the fall of Matamoros. Glorious as were the days of the 8th and 9th on the fields of Palo Alto and Ravina del Palmas, their brightness is clouded by the recollection that so many brave spirits have fled; but now the march of the Star of Freedom, as westward it takes its course, was unchecked, unclouded, amid even the loud huzzas of the citizens of Matamoros. Aye, still more: when the proud flag of the Mexicans, which had so long floated over their forts, was to give place to the "Stars and Stripes," the hand of the Mexican was as eager to aid in its elevation, as it was a few moments before proffered and used in the landing of our troops upon their own soil.

On the morning of the 16th, Gen. Taylor demanded an interview with Gen. Ampudia, which was granted. Ampudia arrived at our camp, and a big talk was to be had. I question very much if the wily Mexican had any doubt in his own mind as to the nature of the proposed talk; at any rate supposing that he had, the policy pursued by our General in taking the utmost pains, and with an air of the utmost nonchalance, to point out to him all the preparations he had made, in the shape of mortars and eighteen-pounders, to back any suggestions he might make, must have told Ampudia plainly, what was to be the result of their interview.

Ampudia talked of an armistice: Gen. Taylor demanded an unconditional surrender of the town. Ampudia wished the armistice: Gen. Taylor told him that the time for such things had passed; and that it was no use now to talk about it, particularly since he had been put to the trouble of transporting those heavy pieces of artillery. Ampudia

still hesitated; at length he proposed to exclude the public buildings and public property.—"No," says the General, "I will have every thing." Finally, Ampudia agreed to return an answer by a certain hour that day—and took his leave, casting a woful glance at the heavy mortars as he passed them.

The hour at which the answer was to be given arrived, but no answer came. Gen. Taylor immediately ordered preparations to be made for crossing the river; parties were sent up and down the river, to secure all the boats that could be seen on either side. That night, just after dark, the army moved three miles up the river and encamped for the night opposite the crossing. Next morning, everything being ready, the passage of the river was commenced just after sunrise, and the whole army landed on the opposite side without the firing of a single gun.—It was understood that the Mexican army, after throwing a part of their ammunition and cannon into the river, and concealing another portion of the same, had commenced their retreat about dusk on the evening before, by way of the main road towards the interior, in number from four to five thousand men, Arista at their head.

After our troops had crossed, Adjutant General Bliss advanced towards the main fort in front of the town, and sounded a peal. The principal Alcalde made his appearance, and a formal demand was made for the surrender of the town, with the promise that all religious and civil rights should be secured to them—all private property protected. The Alcalde wished to know if the public buildings and property would be free. The answer was, everything belonging to the government must be given up. The Alcalde then said Gen. Taylor could take possession as soon as he thought proper, and that he would meet with no resistance. This was done, our army encamping in front of the town.

What could be more happy than this? As our troops approached the town, they were greeted by the loud huzzas of the citizens. The Mexican flag was hauled down, giving place to the Star Sprangled Banner, which in a moment gracefully spread its wings and was kissed by the same breeze that a moment before wooed the flag of the haughty Don.

MARRYING IN JEST.—The Legislature of this State has refused to annul the marriage of Miss Lillie, who, it will be recollected, stood up and was married during a sleighing frolic. It is hard, but just. A ceremony of such importance is not a fit subject for mockery. As she married at haste, she must repent at leisure.

The facts of the case are simply these, and they should operate as a caution to all in future not to practice such jests on a very serious subject. The parties were on a sleighing frolic with several friends, and in going out a marriage was proposed between the two parties in a jocose manner when they arrived at the public house, but the lady was cautioned, that if she stood up to be married it would hold good in law, and she replied "why of course." A Justice of Peace was called in, and informed that his judicial services were required, but finding all the parties were so full of mirth and glee, he admonished sobriety becoming the occasion, and they promised to behave more decorously. The parties thereupon got up again on the floor, and Mr. Hill said to Miss Lillie—"Are you willing to get married?" she said "yes." They stood on the floor, and Mr. Diamond and Miss Robinsons stood up with them. The justice said to the whole company, "if I marry you, there is no undoing, I think." He then asked Miss Lillie the following question; "Miss Lillie, are you willing to get married?" "perfectly willing," she answered. He then said to Mr. Hill, "are you willing to join in matrimony?" Mr. Hill hung his head and did not answer. The question being repeated, he replied, "yes sir." The justice then, after again asking Miss Lillie the question before propounded to her and receiving the same answer, pronounced them man and wife. Mr. Hill, the gentleman married asked for a certificate and Miss Lillie said she thought she was entitled also

to one, which were made out; the marriage regularly published in the papers, and the justice receiving six dollars for his trouble. The parties, on arriving home, separated, and the next morning Mr. Hill called on Miss Lillie, and she desired him to get her out of the scrape; as she assured him they could not live happily together. The Senate Committee, on hearing the facts, unanimously reported against the bill; so the lady must be content to stay married.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Battles with the Mexicans—Texan Victories.

The following brief outline of the principal battles between the Texan and Mexican forces during the war of independence, will not be uninteresting at this time. In 1835, at the battles of Concepcion and the "grass fight," large odds, probably three to one, were driven from the field by the Texans; and at San Antonio same year, three hundred raw Texan militia captured General Coss and eleven hundred Mexican soldiers.

In 1836, at Alamo, 180 held out 13 days against Santa Anna and 8000 men, fighting at last until every Texan fell dead, killing 910 of the enemy; 400 at Colletta beat off 1000 under General Urea, but next day were treacherously deceived into a surrender; 700, of their own spontaneous will killed or captured 1500 Mexicans, at San Jacinto, taking prisoner the President of Mexico, General Santa Anna; and twenty under deaf Smith routed 120 Mexicans the same year.

In 1839, one hundred and four beat 1000 Mexicans at Saltillo and retreated into Texas with the loss of only four men. In 1842, only 210 of them repulsed Gen. Woll and 1300 troops at Arroyo Salado; 261 drove 2500 Mexicans into Meir, fought nineteen hours, killed 700 of the enemy, but at last were deceived into a surrender and horribly butchered or enslaved.

In 1843, two hundred unarmed Texan prisoners at Salado attacked four hundred armed Mexican guards, beat and dispersed them. Same year Commodore Moore, of Yucatan, silenced ten times his naval force and compelled them to retire. The last victory resulted in a treaty, or alliance between Yucatan and Texas, by which the former bound herself to pain remissive in any contest which Mexico might thereafter engage in with Texas, and most faithfully have the gallant Yucatecos performed their contract.

PEACE.—During the discussion of the American Bible Society on Thursday at the Tabernacle, Rev. Joel Parker, of Philadelphia, was called upon to speak of the pacific teachings and tendencies of the Bible. He said that he could not do so without some reference to the existing condition of public affairs. If he could have had his way, he said, he should have preferred peace to war;—but since the Executive had had his way, and had involved the country in war, he should be found on the side of the Executive, and that too, just as firmly as if he had not voted for Henry Clay. When the Government has acted, and held up the shield and drawn the sword, he should always stand forth to support and defend the country. The Bible, he said, does exert an influence in behalf of pacific principles;—but it is by elevating the national and individual character, and not by making states and nations mean and pusillanimous. He did not believe the sword was always drawn in vain nor with God's displeasure. The Bible taught independence and courage in maintaining the right, as well as gentleness and forbearance; and it was that independence and bravery which made an Anglo-Saxon race so formidable in its lion energy, and fearless determination.—*N. Y. Courier & Eng.*

DAVID HUME, THE HISTORIAN.—The author of the "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," relates the following anecdote.—Hume was extremely sensitive to the obloquy to which his religious sentiments exposed him, but "he never failed, in the midst of any controversy, to give its due praise to anything tolerable, that was either said or written against him."

"One day," says his biographer, "that he visited me in London, he came into my room laughing and apparently well pleased. 'What has put you into this good humor, Hume?' said I. 'Why, man,' replied he, 'I have just had the best thing said to me I ever heard. I was complaining in a company where I spent the morning, that I was very ill treated by the world, and that the censures put upon me were very hard and unreasonably: That I had written many volumes, throughout the whole of which there were but few pages that contained any reprehensible matter, and yet for these few pages I was abused and torn to pieces! 'You put me in mind,' said an honest fellow in the company, of an acquaintance of mine, a notary public, who having been condemned to be hanged for forgery, lamented the harshness of his case, that after having written many thousand inoffensive sheets he should be hanged for one line."—For the foregoing anecdote we are indebted to the May number of the American Review.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARSHALL GUARDS.—This fine company left our town on Tuesday last for Vicksburg, by way of Memphis. Seldom has it been our lot to witness a more affecting scene. At an early hour the people commenced assembling, and a dense crowd was soon collected on the public square. At the first tap of the drum each man was in his place, and as they marched along our streets, exchanging a parting look or a cordial shake of the hand, we could scarcely discover old or young, male or female whose face was not wet with tears. A large concourse of our citizens followed them to the outskirts of the town, and quite a number accompanied them several miles. There are those among them that have "seen some service," while many are on their first tramp, leaving home and friends behind to try their fortunes on the battle-field—to avenge their country's wrongs. We can confidently assert that Mississippi will not be represented in the army by a more gallant and worthy set of men, men who are willing to sacrifice their lives, rather than that the stars and stripes should be tarnished with dishonor or that our soil should be trodden by the feet of an invading foe.

Most of this company are from the precincts of our town, known to us by every day association, and endeared to us by the purest ties of friendship. May they have pleasant dreams of home, kindred and friends, and when the toils of the camp, the harassing scene of a soldier's life shall be no longer necessary, return with laurels un fading as their love of country, and find again that peace and domestic happiness which is the pride and glory of every American citizen.—*Guard.*

POINT NO-POINT.—The following is Queen Elizabeth's brief speech, to a committee appointed by Parliament to enquire into her designs as to a contemplated alliance between her and some European Prince. It embraces what the law would call "the exclusion of a conclusion."

"Were I to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I may say more than it is proper for you to know—therefore I give you an answer answerless."

THE CHOICE.
WRITTEN BY A YOUNG LADY.

A man that's neither high nor low,
In party or in stature;

No noisy rake or fickle beau;
That's used to cringe and flatter,
And let him be no learned fool,
That nods o'er dusty books;

Who eats and drinks, and lives by rule,
And waives my words and looks,
Let him be easy, frank, and gay,
Of dancing never tired;

Always have something smart to say,
But silent if required.

"TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large tablespoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, (the water stirred round at the time,) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful."

DAVID HUME, THE HISTORIAN.—The author of the "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," relates the following anecdote.—Hume was extremely sensitive to the obloquy to which his religious sentiments exposed him, but "he never failed, in the midst of any controversy, to give its due praise to anything tolerable, that was either said or written against him."

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