The Port Gibson Herald,

AND CORRESPONDENT.

VOL. 7. PORT GIBSON, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISS., OCTOBER 13, 1848. NO. 7.

THE PORT GIBSON HERALD

(W. H. JACOBS, Editor and Proprietor.)

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. F. EISELY.

TERMS.

Payable in advance, for one year,	$3 00
" " " six months,	2 00
" within six months, for one year	4 00
" at the end of the year	5 00

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be charged at the following rates: One dollar per square for the first, and Fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Twelve lines, or less, in Long Primer, or nine in Brevier, constitute one square, over twelve and under twenty-four, two squares, and every subsequent twelve or fraction of the same, an additional square.

Political Circulars or electioneering Cards will be charged one dollar per square, payable in advance. Merchants advertising by the year, as per agreement.

FEES FOR ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For District and State Offices,	$15 00
" County Offices,	10 00
" Members of Board of Police,	5 00
" Magistrates and Constables,	3 00
with a sufficient quantity of tickets.	
Extra tickets, per 100	2 00

The fee for announcing a candidate must be paid for, when the name is handed in.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For twelve lines or less, three months,	$5 00
" " " " six "	9 00
" " " " twelve "	15 00

Advertisements sent in without being marked with the number of insertions, will be published until forbid, (except legal advertisements, for which the law prescribes the time,) and charged according to the foregoing rates.

Any alteration made in an advertisement after the first insertion, will subject it to an extra charge.

The bill for each advertisement is due at the maturity or discontinuance of the same.

All letters or communications, to insure attention, must be post paid.

AGENCY.—George Pratt, Esq., office of the (New York) Morning Telegraph, is our authorised agent, to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and receipt for the same.

TH. S. FULKERSON, Esq., is our authorised Agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements and receive payment for the same, at Grand Gulf.

Mail Arrangements

OF THE

PORT GIBSON POST OFFICE.

The Northern mail arrives every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and departs same days at 1 o'clock P. M.

Southern mail, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., and departs same days at 12½ o'clock, M.

Gallatin Mail arrives every Tuesday evening and departs every Wednesday morning.

The Northern mail closes at 12 o'clock M. and the Southern at half past 11 A. M.

Office open from sun rise to sun set (Sunday excepted.) J. C. MELCHIOR, P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
GRAND GULF, Oct. 1, 1848.

NORTHERN MAIL, via Raymond, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 A. M. Arrives same days at 8. P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL, via Fayette, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6, A. M. Arrives same days at 6, P. M.

NORTHERN MAIL, via Louisville, per river, arrives twice a week, irregular, and is made up on Wednesday and Saturday, at 5, P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL, via New Orleans, per river, arrives four times a week, irregular; is made up on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5, P. M.

MILLIKIN'S BEND, once a week. Arrives on Monday at 12, *M.* and leaves same day at 1, *P. M.*

Office hours from 8, *A. M.* to sundown—Sundays from 8 to 10, *A. M.*

Wm. DOWSE, *P. M.*

A. GILKEY,

Cheap Cash Grocer and Produce Merchant,

No. 7, STAMPS' ROW,
PORT GIBSON, MI.

THE subscriber has opened a new and fresh stock of Groceries and Produce, suitable for family and plantation use, and will keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of articles in his line, which he will sell *at a very small profit for cash*, viz: Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Coffee; Tea; Molasses; Sperm and Star Candles; Boston Soap; Lard Oil; Mackerel; Coarse and Fine Salt; Pickles; Ketchup; Ground Pepper, Spice and Cinnamon; Mustard; Sardines; Almonds; Figs; Raisins; Boston Crackers; Soda Biscuit; Tobacco Rice; Powder; Shot; Macaroni; Nutmegs; Chocolate; Salaratus; Nails; Matts; Brooms;

Crockery Ware;

Flour; Lard; Bulk Meat; Dried Beef; Potatoes; Apples; Cheese; Stone Jars, Churns, Milk Pans and Jugs, &c. &c.

His friends and the public are invited to call if they wish to buy their supplies *cheap for cash.* March 4. 27-1y

Fresh Flours.

NEW ORLEANS and St. Louis brands just received by A. GILKEY.

Dried Beef.

A good article received, and for sale by May 26 A. GILKEY.

Fish, Fish

SALMON, Herrings and Mackeral in Kits, for sale by A. GILKEY.

Fresh Raisins.

A FRESH article received and for sale by A. GILKEY.

Loaf and Crushed Sugars.

A superior article of above Sugar for sale low by A. GILKEY.

Coffee,

RIO Havana Coffee, for sale low by May 26 A. GILKEY.

Smoked Tongues.

JUST received and for sale low by May 26 A. GILKEY.

Candles.

SPERM, Star Candles, for sale low by May 26 A. GILKEY.

Doct. Thos. B. MAGRUDER,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Port Gibson, and to those of the adjacent country. His residence at the Bank of Port Gibson.

Jan 21, 1848. 21-1y

SPRING GOODS.

N. ROSENBERG,

No. 5 STAMPS ROW, one door above Moody's Drug Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just returned from New Orleans with a very handsome assortment of Goods suitable to the season, among which are

Dry Goods.

Comprising a fine assortment of Bareges, Painted Muslins; Sheetings and Shirtings; Calicoes, Ginghams, black and fancy Silks; Irish Linens and Lawns, Linen Cambric, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs., Swiss, Book, and Cambric Muslins, Blanket, Silk, and Thibet Shawls, etc., etc.

Clothing.

Cashmere and Merino dress and frock coats; black and fancy Cashmere, Merino and Linen Pants; Satin and Fancy Cashmere Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, etc.

Hats and Caps.

Fine Silk and Beaver Hats, Oil'd Silk and Glazed Caps, for men and boys.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's Calf Boots, Calf Brogans for men and boys, coarse, black and Russet Brogans, Ladies Morocco and Seal Shoes and Gaiters, Childrens and Misses Shoes and Gaiters.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, Candlesticks, Looking Glasses, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc.

Those who desire to purchase articles in his line are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as his stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold at very small advances on cost for *Cash.*

April 28, 1848. 35.tf

NEW GOODS!!

CALL AND SEE.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable and Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

White and colored Linen Drillings,
Cottonades, Hickory Checks,
Blue Plaids & Stripes for womens dresses.
Brown Linens, Irish Linens,
Assorted Calico Prints,
Colored Jaconet Muslins,
White do. do.
Cross-barred Muslins,
Swiss Muslins,
Linen and Cotton Diapers,
do do do Sheeting.
Table Linens, Linen Lustre,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Lowels,
4-4 5 4 and 6-4 Matting,
Mahogany Oil Cloth,
Grass Skirting,
Silk, Thread and Kid Gloves,
Hosiery, assorted, &c.
French Marino Dress Coats,
do do Frock do.
English and German Dress Coats,
do do do Frock do.
Grass Linen Sack Coats,
Brown do do do.
Linen Check Dress and Frock Coats,
Cottonade do do do do.
Colored Alpaca Sack Coats,
French Marino pants,
White and colored Linen Drilling Pants,
Nankeen Pants, Cottonade Pants,
Linen check Pants,
White and colored Marseilles Vests,
Black Satin Vests,
Linen and cotton Drawers,
Linen bosom Shirts.

Hats.—Panama, Leghorn, Campeachy and Straw Hats. Beaver and Silk Hats, and also a good assortment of

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.

BROUGHTON & WRIGHT.

April 21, 1848. 34-tf.

Bagging & Rope, just received by the undersigned and for sale.

50 pieces Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 bales Twine.

BROUGHTON & WRIGHT.

September 1, 1848.

New and Fashionable

SPRING GOODS.

WE would call the attention of our friends and customers to our importations of new and fashionable Spring Goods, which we are now opening, received per ships Ashland and Thetis, direct from New York. These goods have been selected with taste, are many of them of new styles and patterns, comprising a general assortment of Summer Silks; Bareges; Fig'd French Jaconets; French Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Organdys; Foulard Silks; Brazillians, &c. Handsome Embroidered worked Collars; Chimesettes; Reveire Bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Ladies' H. S. Gloves, assorted; Long White Kid do.; Herman and Berege Shawls; Berege and Satin Scarfs; Cravats & Neck Ties; Swiss, Cambric, Jaconet and Nansook Muslins, and a very handsome assortment of new style Spring Ribbons. We have a new stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made up in fashionable style and of good material, all of which we are prepared to sell on moderate terms. J S MASON & Co.

March 17, 1848. tf

Linsey & Jeans.

6 BALES Linseys,
3 " Jeans,
for sale by J S MASON & Co.
July 21, 1848. 47-6t

Bagging, Rope and Twine,

100 pieces Bagging,
1 Bale Twine,
for sale by J S MASON, & Co.
July 28, 1848. 48-6t

Blue-Lick Water.

10 BARRELS just received and for sale by J. S MASON & Co.
Jnly 21 47-4ts.

CUTLERY—A lot of fine Pocket Knives and Razors, just received and for sale by
Nov. 26 H P MEREDITH.

ROBERT POTTS. JOHN G. HASTINGS.

POTTS & HASTINGS,

GROCERS.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
Port Gibson, Miss.

POTTS & HASTINGS

HAVE opened at their store, an entire new stock of Groceries and Produce, consisting in part of

Brown Sugar,	Havana Coffee,
Crushed, "	Java, "
Loaf, "	Molasses,
Pulverised "	S. H. "
New Bedford Candles,	Rice,
Adamantine, "	Soap, Boston No. 1
Soap in small Boxes for family use,	
Coarse and Fine Salt,	Lard Oil,
Table, "	Wine Vinegar,
Cheese,	Green & Bl'k Tea
Candies and Fruit,	Pickles,
Cigars, Mackerel,	Ketsups,
Tobacco,	Syrups,
Sweet Oil,	Lemons,
Mustard,	Pepper,
Spices of all kinds,	Sardines,
Raisins,	Powder,
Almonds,	Shot,
Filberts,	Lead,
Old Rye Whiskey,	Claret,
Rectified "	Porter,

Hams, Lard, Flour, &c.

Together with a good assortment of Castings, Nails, Brushes, Wooden and Crockery Ware, and variety of other articles.

Just Received.

SHAY'S Superior Family Hams,
Sugar Cured " "
Clear Sides,
Dried Beef,
St. Louis and Ohio Flour and Lard,

POTTS & HASTINGS.

June 9, 1848. 41—3t

For Families.

SODA Biscuit,
Boston Crackers,
Pilot Bread,
English Dairy Cheese,
Western, "
Call at POTTS & HASTINGS.

Just Received.

SANDERS' Harry of the West' Tobacco,
Myers' "Phœnix" "
Price's, Rogers' and other Brands,
Large assortment of Cigars,
Also, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks,
Game Bags, and Walker's Percussion Caps.

POTTS & HASTINGS.

To Families.

HAVANA Sugar especially for preserves,
A superior article of Imperial Tea,
Mackerel in Kits,
Soap in small Boxes.

POTTS & HASTINGS.

FOR SALE.

THE family residence, at present occupied by J. T. Marye, Esq., is now offered for sale This is the most desirable situation for a family, in the Town of Port Gibson, embracing the whole of square No. 7, all enclosed, being the third square immediately West of the Female Academy. The main building is a large

TWO STORY HOUSE,

well finished in every respect; having a circular stair-way leading to the sky-light from the centre, with galleries running the entire length, and a twelve foot passage through the middle, east and west.

Also a two story brick kitchen, with servant's rooms, attached to the south end, and galleries entire, affording ample room for lodging, washing, ironing and all culinary affairs, with a good

WELL OF WATER

at the door. This property has been repaired the present year, and put in good order, and well painted. The out buildings are all that could be desired, furnishing every requisite for convenience and comfort. It has also a good garden and orchard attached, and the main yard handsomely decorated with select shrubbery.

Any person wanting such a property will do well to examine it, as it will be sold low for cash. Possession given the 1st of January, 1849. Any information required, will be given by Mr. Wm. O'Kelly, of Port Gibson. JAS. COTTEN.

September 29, 1848. 5-12t

TRUST SALE.

ACCORDING to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Charles T. Miles, on the 30th of October, 1840, I will sell at Public Sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayette, Jefferson county, on the

Twenty-third day of March, 1849.

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2, P. M., the following named slaves to wit: Asa, Dolly, Ella, Martha, Angeline, Mat, Jim, Poindexter, Reuben and Rowan, or so many of said slaves as will be sufficient for the payment of the debt in said Deed mentioned due to Charles Clark, at whose request the said sale will be made.

GEO. TORREY,
Surviving Trustee.

September 15, 1848. 3-6mo.

*** Port Gibson Herald copy for six months and send account (with proven advertisement) to this office for settlement.

Southern Watch Tower.

NEGRO WOMAN FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for sale, a stout, healthy, negro woman, about 35 years of age. She is a good field hand and a tolerable cook, a good coarse sempstress, and would be very valuable to any one who needed a woman to make up negro clothing. For terms, apply to

J. B. HARVEY.

Grand Gulf. Sept. 15, 1848. 3-4t

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, on reasonable terms, a handsome residence, being a two story frame house, containing nine rooms.—Also, all necessary out-buildings, a good cistern and about twenty acres of land, enclosed for pasture. H. G. J. POWERS.

Rocky Springs, Sept 19, 1848—4-3m

POETRY.

For the Herald and Correspondent.

Ridgely.

The horsemen with bold Charlie May,
In beautiful but dread array,
Were on La Vega's battery
In sweeping gallop charging.

On! On! they dash, with lightning speed;
Each on his stout and well trained steed—
Nor death nor danger do they heed,
Their country's call discharging!

La Vega stood like knight in mail—
He scorned the thought that he could fail,
To make those daring Northmen quail
Before his martial ire.

"*Stop Charlie,*" gallant Ridgely cried,
(Who had the foe's position eyed
And May's destruction well espied.)
"*Stop till I draw their fire!*"

The horsemen halted—Ridgely flew,
With wing'd artillery, in view
Of Vega, and the faithful few
Who by him stood that day.

His guns upon La Vega bore—
On him and his, their death-shot pour,
Like hail stones from the cloud's full store—
On him and his they play.

The Aztec guns must quick reply
To Ridgely's fierce artillery,
And from their well served battery,
Pour'd shot and bursting shell.

On! On! flew fearless May once more—
Swept, Vega's broken columns o'er—
And captive from the conflict bore,
The chief who fought so well!

Let Ridgely's tomb be crown'd with bay,
Who, in the hottest of the fray,
Could so much coolness thus display,
And judgment so profound.

And if perchance that tomb ye see,
Strew flowers where his ashes be—
And sacred let his memory
In every heart be found!

PORT GIBSON, Oct. 10th, 1848. S.

Let us Hope for brighter Days.

Let us hope for brighter days!
We have struggled long together,
Hoping that the summer's rays
Might succeed the wintry weather;
Hoping till the summer came,
That to us seemed winter still,
Summer—winter—all the same!
To our hearts so cold and chill.

Let us hope for brighter days!
Surely they must come at last,
As we see the solar rays,
When the storm has hurried past;
So as, 'mid the storm we know
That the sunbeam will succeed,
Let us not our hope forego
In our darkest hour of need.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.—The North British Review says:—"What this change is to be, we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets wielding their loose materials at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions of our own satelite—the appearance of new stars and disappearance of others, are all foreshadowers of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on earth which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to melt away, thus treading as it were on the cemeteries, and dwelling on mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humanity and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

TO DRIVE RATS.—Mr. Charles Pierce, of Milton, recommends potash for this purpose. The rats troubled him very much, having eaten through the chamber floor; they appeared in great numbers and were very troublesome, so that he felt justified to resort to stratagem and severe treatment for their expulsion from his premises. He pounded up potash and strewed around their holes, threw some under their holes, and rubbed some on the side of the boards and under part where they came through.—The next night he heard a squealing among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that had got among their hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared and he has not been troubled with them since that time, which was nearly a year ago.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.—Be punctual and attentive. Let your word be sacred, and your engagements inviolable. Keep your accounts straight. Many a man has lost a fortune by carelessness. The little time and trouble it takes day by day, to keep debt and credit, and file away bills that have been paid, is nothing to be compared to future benefits. No man is perfect, and the honest may forget—that you have adjusted your account, and present your bill again. If you feel sure you have cancelled the debt, you may not convince your creditor of the fact. But if you have preserved his bill receipted, there can be no mistake about it.

LOVE.—Thy brother is in the ditch. Pass him not by. Give him thy hand to raise him up. Temptation was powerful for him; he yielded and has fallen. Pity him; say not a reproachful word; use kind words, and thou wilt again restore him to virtue.—Scores of the tempted and fallen have thus been saved. The path to heaven is thronged with holy spirits, who were once in the mire and dirt. Kindness and love saved them.

From the New York Express of Sept. 8.

A Dinner to Capt. Bragg.

It being known that the distinguished Captain now Colonel Bragg was in town, an *impromptu* dinner was given him last evening by a few gentlemen at the Astor House, over which, Philip Hone, Esq., presided. Among the other guests were Mr. Meredith and Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, the Hon. Mr. (Col.) Haskell, of Tennessee, and Hon. Mr. Donnell, of North Carolina. At the dinner were several distinguished merchants, bankers, etc., who had assembled there to do honor to the brave.

As the dinner was in some degree private, we shall go no farther than to report in substance, and from memory, the remarks of Col. Bragg. Mr. Hone toasted him as Capt. Bragg, better known by that than any other name,—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg,"—and alluded at length to the brilliant services of the flying artillery at Buena Vista.

Col. Bragg, modestly rising, and in some embarrassment, said, it was well known that he was only a soldier, and that therefore, no fitting speech could be expected from him in reply. For whatever merit gentlemen choose to award him, or whatever reputation, if any he had undeservedly, the whole of it was due to the gallant General under whom he served, and to the soldiers in the service he commanded; nay, more, for the brilliancy of that service, he was indebted to the training of the lamented Ringgold and Ridgely, from whose hand he had received the corps in that full efficiency that enabled it to immortalize itself on the perilous and bloody field of Buena Vista.

To the General-in-Chief his acknowledgements were especially due. He inspired the whole army with valor and confidence by his presence, not only at Buena Vista, but from the opening of the war on the Rio Grande. It is almost impossible for you, gentlemen, he said, to understand the character of that man as a commander of an army. There is a resolution, a determination, a firmness of manner, and in his purposes, that go a great ways in leading men to victory. It was never better illustrated than on the field of Palo Alto. He told Major Brown, when he left him with his small force opposite Matamoros, "Maintain your position. I *will* I *hope* be back; I shall *try* to be back, and I WILL be back on the 10th. Expect me then, and maintain your position." Every body that knew him, knew he would be back, if alive to come. The army returned to Point Isabel, as you know. On the 8th they fought at Palo Alto, and when night came on they bivouacked in the open field, and amid the grass with not a tent over them, the General himself wrapped in his blanket, and many, I can assure you in not a little doubt or gloom. Our little army did not feel sure then, that they could whip three times their number, and those the best troops of Mexico. We had not tried our mettle, or measured weapons with them. Many an eye did not close that night. Ringgold had been slain. A bloody day was before them, and many, if the army went on, were sure to bite the dust. But nobody knew or could find out what the General intended to do. There he lay, wrapped in his blanket, and sleeping, except when disturbed by officers asking for orders. Some were anxious to ascertain his intentions. His only answer was, "Tell the men to sleep. Keep quiet. Sleep is the main thing necessary." Two or three officers were particularly anxious to know whether he intended to go on, or hold his position But the only satisfaction that could be got was, to "sleep." He disclosed to none of them his intentions. There was a prevailing opinion that it was too perilous a march to go on. But General Taylor toward morning, disturbed by some person demanding orders, replied, "allow the men to rest. It is time enough at sunrise." Then turning over in his blanket, he said to an officer near, "My mind is made up,"—but nobody knew how his mind was made up,—and yet they who knew him, knew if his mind was made up, it was no use to try to change it.

In the morning a council of war was summoned and there were eleven officers present, three only of whom advised advance. Mind, I cast no censure upon any one. A difference of opinion, under such circumstances, might have been expected. But they who knew the power of the Light Artillery, and had seen it play that day, had confidence that it could clear a way for the army back to Fort Brown. "Old Zack,"—for that is the name we call him, replied after the consultation had broken up, *we will advance in fifteen minutes*—and forward they marched to Resaca de la Palma, the result of which you all know. Old Zack kept his word to Maj. Brown,—but alas, the brave and lamented Major had received his death wound.

So at Buena Vista the personal character of Gen. Taylor had a like influence on the army. When the War department deemed it necessary, in order to form a column to invade Mexico via Vera Cruz to take his Regulars from him, he was sure,—that Santa Anna would attack him. "I am the weak point," he often said, "and I know he will attack me." But he determined to defend his position and in order, the best way to defend it, to advance. Gen. Scott has taken a hundred, said he; I shall save a thousand. Gen. Taylor, kept well informed of the approach of the enemy by General Wool's scouts, moved on to Saltillo, then on to Agua Nueva. It was proposed at one time to meet the enemy in advance of Agua Nueva, but ascertaining by his engineers that their position could be turned, he resolved to fall back to Buena Vista, as the enemy approached him. Buena Vista, is a military position that any soldiers eye would select for a defence. To no particular person is the credit of its selection due—for it has been said, that even a woman picked it out as a place to repulse an enemy. Various officers have had the credit of the selection, but whatever particular credit is due is certainly due to the Commander-in-Chief, who fought the battle. The Mexicans themselves had fought a battle there. Santa Anna knew the ground so well, that he ordered Gen. Minon to get into our rear. Minon did as ordered; but when he reached Buena Vista he found us in possession of it. The 22d February with 4,500 men, mostly raw troops, opposed to 20,000 of the enemy, was certainly not a very encouraging day. We did not feel quite so happy or so well, as over this bountiful table to-night. We thought of home, and of families and friends, and our chance of death was much better, we thought than of ever seeing them again. For several days previous Gen. Taylor was constantly engaged in making his arrangements, and writing home. It is said also, that he *made his will.* But he never shrunk from his duty. "I may perish," was his thought, "but I will perish in maintaining the honor of my country! I have to run a terrible risk in assuming the responsibility of making this onward march, but it is the only course that will save my army. To stay in Monterey was to be sacrificed by the overwhelming force of the enemy. To save all, I must here risk all!"

The battle was fought, you know the result,—but you never can know the influence that the presence of Gen. Taylor had upon the army. He alone, so it seemed to me, could have inspired, by his presence, every soldier in the army, as the Volunteers inspired. The confidence in him was complete. He had never surrendered. He has never been whipped; and the idea got abroad, that he never could be. When manœuvering my pieces athwart the gullies, I cite this as an example of that confidence, I saw clouds of dust about two miles from me. I was painfully anxious. I thought that Gen. Minon had fallen upon our rear and attacked our depots, and to meet him was my first thought. A man came galloping up through the dust into sight, screaming, "*Old Zack is coming!*" Every soldier gave involuntary utterance to his feelings.—*Old Zack came,*—and in fifteen minutes the tide of battle turned. Four thousand five hundred men repulsed twenty thousand,—and to the influence of that presence, under God, I think I am alive here to dine with you this day.

A Gentleman. How often did you discharge your pieces that day?

Col. Bragg. About 250 rounds to each gun.

Another Gentleman. How near was the enemy to your pieces at any one time?

Col. Bragg. Within fifty yards at one time, when we moved them down.

Another. Where was General Taylor.

Col. Bragg. Within forty yards.

Col. Bragg closed his remarks with saying: "Understand me, gentlemen, I am a soldier, and no politician. I know General Taylor only as a soldier and a man. I speak of him only as the Commander-in-Chief of our army in Mexico. I have nothing to do with his politics or yours. It is the duty of a soldier cheerfully to obey whomsoever you put into power. I could not help speaking of my Commander when thus toasted, as I have been by you, for services under him. I have nothing to do with politics."

The remarks of Col. Bragg, which were more extended than we have been able to give from memory—(and of their entire accuracy, as from memory we give them, there must be doubt)—were received with great applause, and with the most profound interest. His manner was modest in the extreme, and in no respect is there any similarity between his character and his name. He is a North Carolinian by birth, with a bright, black, restless keen eye, that would seem to indicate the best sort of a bright Artillery officer. His figure is slight and one capable of great activity in the field.

If we knew just how far it was decorous to go on such an occasion, we might subjoin some most interesting remarks from Col. Haskel, who served under Gen. Scott, and whom, whether as a teamster, or a paymaster in the commissariat, or in any and every department, he pronounced the best sort of an officer, the very model of a perfect and accomplished soldier—and what is remarkable, as accomplished in the smallest as in the greatest things. Some interesting remarks were also made by Mr. Kennedy upon the compliments that had been paid in his presence, during the past summer, by British officers in Canada, to our Light Artillery, and to the fact, that the Prussian monarch had sent out officers to study the battle fields in which we had beaten the Mexicans.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.—We copy the following from the Aberdeen (Mi.) *Independent:*

Mr. Editor: I understand at a Democratic meeting in Aberdeen, week before last, Colonel Reuben Davis during a speech, took occasion to say some hard things about those Democrats who are going to support Gen. Taylor. Now if the Colonel thinks to deter Democrats from voting as they please, by bitter denunciation, he is very much mistaken, and, I must say, knows very little of the principles of old fashioned Republicanism. Our fathers, if I am not very much mistaken, fought in the old wars for the liberty of voting as they pleased and for whom they chose; and for thinking for themselves. I have not constituted the Colonel, or any one else, my agent to think for me. If I live until November next, I shall cast my vote for old Zachary. I know him, and I know him to be brave and skillful, kind and humane to his soldiers. There are many other Democrats too, that I know of, who will vote for old Rough and Ready, in preference to Gen. Cass, that political weathercock, who dresses to suit the popular breeze. Year before last he was a Wilmot Proviso man; this year he says he has changed greatly; last year he voted for Internal Improvements against Mr. Polk's veto; this year he has changed a little, enough he thinks to suit the times and the occasion. The efforts of party leaders to prevent Democrats from voting against such a man, when opposed by Gen. Taylor, will be of no avail. I have long been a "Democrat," but am now a Taylor man.

E. E. BRAZILE.

EXCITEMENT.—It is delightful to the young to have their imagination occupied and excited. Nothing is so fatal, so deadly to their very existence as dullness and monotony. Adventure—change—to try their faculties—no matter how or where. It is like exercise, play, and noise to children—the very element in which they live—pain, privation, toil, danger—any thing but rest.

The admirer of a distinguished clergyman, twenty years since, remarked in his praise, that he was an excellent preacher—he never put any religion or politics in his sermons.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

Gen. Cass' Northern Face.

We give the following extracts to show the manner in which Mr. Cass' claims are urged at the North, and the ground on which support is claimed for him by the Democratic party.

The *Republican Journal* of Belfast, Maine, a furious Cass paper, says

"The Whigs have adopted as President, the largest slave owner in Louisiana, whose views and feelings are naturally identified with that institution, and who would therefore exercise the whole Presidential authority to widen the extent of slave territory."

And again, from the same paper—

"We (Cass Democrats) have ourselves advocated the Wilmot proviso principle, and hold it *now;* for we see no necessity of following it out of the Democratic party. It is essentially *Democratic* in its nature—it is Democratic in its *origin,* and we are willing to trust to the Democracy of this country for its establishment, as they are best able to accomplish it."

Again:

"It is directly involved in our elections to Congress, and sound men (Wilmot proviso men) should be selected in the various districts with reference to this as well as questions of general policy. That Gen. Cass—a son of New England and resident of a free State—would veto such a measure, if adopted by Congress, we believe is a gross calumny. It would be contrary to every natural impulse of his mind and to the thoughts and associations of his life."

The *Franklin Democrat,* Greenfield, Massachusetts, a warm supporter of Gen. Cass, says:

"Democracy is and ever must be opposed to all slavery. Democracy must ever go for a free soil. Slavery can never be *abolished* in our country, except it be through the influence of the Democracy."

The noted Dr. A Duncan, of Ohio, is out warmly for Cass, and says:

"*I am in favor of Gen. Cass, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.*

"*I am opposed to the introduction of slavery into territory on this continent, where slavery does not now exist.*"

[From the Norwalk (Ohio) Experiment, July, 1848.]

"We unhesitatingly declare ourselves opposed to the extension of slavery; and we honestly believe such to be the sentiments of General Cass, *although from motives of expediency,* he has not seen fit to express himself as decidedly as some could have desired."

The *Daily Wisconsin,* the great Cass organ of that State, on the 13th July, 1848, says:

"The Democrats of New Hampshire have sent a Senator in favor of free territory; so also has Maine elected Mr. Hamlin, who is true as steel. This has all been done *since the Baltimore Convention, and by the friends of Cass.* Our Democratic Legislature have passed free territory resolutions in the Senate, by a vote of fifteen to three! and in the Assembly, 55 to 5!—and their prompt and timely action has given such a moral influence to this just progress, that a leading Democrat from Illinois remarked, that the friends of free territory were much encouraged by the action of our Democracy.

"Let us look at the other side. The Whigs of New York held a Taylor ratification meeting, and passed a resolution, evidently inclining to yield to the South, and so at war with the declarations of the Whig party of New York, *previous* to the nomination of *Taylor,* that the *Tribune* was compelled to denounce it. Now, we will submit this statement to the honorable of all parties, and let them decide *who* evince a disposition to truckle since the Baltimore and Philadelphia nominations. In truth, the very position of Gen. Cass must of necessity make him *more of a Northen candidate* than Gen. Taylor can be. The Democracy of the free States are daily evincing more of that sturdy independence against the ultraisms of the *South;* while the Whig party, since the *Taylor* nomination, have commenced going down the dough-face hill."

[From the Rock co (Wisconsin) Democrat, July 1848.]

"Gen. Cass is an Eastern man, born on a free soil, and has spent the flower of his youth and that of maturer years, in the West, where all his private interests lie, *and to which he is wedded by every tie that can bind the heart of man.* On the other hand, Gen. Taylor is a Southern man, a cotton planter, and slaveholder; *all his private interests are in the South;* and he is wedded to it by ties which he cannot break if he would. The good book tells us 'where a man's treasure is, there his heart is also;' and this is so well understood, that we cannot see how any Northern 'free territory' man, whether Whig or Democrat, can support for the Chief Magistracy of the nation a Southern slaveholder, without violating his conscience."

We submit the above extracts to the consideration of Southern Democrats, who are disposed to support Mr. Cass, as the friend and champion of the South, "the Northern man with Southern principles No. 2."

DREADFUL TIME COMING!—Our Locofoco friends are very much troubled about Gen. Taylor's *principles.* They say 'he has none.' O, what a pity this? The people of the United States are about to elect a President, who, the Locos would have us believe, has no principles. If true, this would be a terrible calamity. But like other Locofoco assertions, it is false. Gen. Taylor has said that he approves of the policy of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations, and will follow in their footsteps. Now, if there be not *principles* of government enough, and political light enough in the paths trod aud illuminated by Jefferson and Madison, why then our country is in danger of 'coming to a bad end' sure enough. The *awful calamity* of having the government administered upon the Washington, Jefferson, and Madison platform again, is what alarms Locofocoism; but they must take it—must grin and bear it; there is no hope for them; saltpetre won't save them—they are bound for Salt river, and we advise them to take it easy.—*Detroit Rough and Ready.*

Didn't like his looks.

A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house, he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the Quaker did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would *see thee.* He has seen thee!—He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thy path, and hath left the house by another road.