

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
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No subscriptions received for a less period than
six months. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

**CHEAP
WATCHES & JEWELRY,**
AT THE
"Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,"
No. 26 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry.
GOLD Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 23 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven
jewels, 18 00
Silver Lapine Watches, jewelled, finest
quality, 14 00
Superior Quartz Watches, 10 00
Imitation Quartz Watches, not warranted,
5 00
Gold Spectacles, 8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones, 3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats, 2 00
Gold Finger Rings 37 1/2 cts to \$8; Watch
Glasses, plain, 12 1/2 cts; patent, 25 cts. O.
Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted
to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lapines
and Quarters, lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—19

**Boot & Shoe
ESTABLISHMENT.**
DANIEL DRUCKEMILLER.
At his Old Establishment, in Market Street,
Sunbury.
(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL.)
RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and re-
spectfully informs his friends and the public
generally, that he continues to manufacture to
order, in the neatest and latest style,
CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
warranted of the best material, and made by
the most experienced workmen. He also keeps on
hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for
gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashion-
able gentlemen's, boys', ladies' and children's Shoes,
all of which have been made under his own im-
mediate inspection, and are of the best material and
workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.
In addition to the above, he has just received
from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes, &c., of all descriptions, which he also
offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in
this place. He respectfully invites his old custom-
ers, and others, to call and examine for them-
selves.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.—

**IMPORTANT
TO ALL COUNTRY
HOUSEKEEPERS.**
YOU may be sure of obtaining, at
all times, pure and highly flavored
TEAS.
By the single pound or larger quantity, at the
Pekin Tea Company's Warehouse,
30 South Second street, between Market and Ches-
nut streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, al-
most impossible, always to obtain good Green and
Black Teas. But now you can have only to visit the
Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious
and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes
can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a
pure article at a low price.
June 27th, 1846.

**PREMIUM
PIANOS.**
THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent,
for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-
ANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain,
masive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.
The following is a recommendation from Capt.
Davis, a celebrated performer, and himself a man-
ufacturer:
A CARD.
Having had the pleasure of trying the excel-
lent Piano Forte manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and
exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin In-
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker
to declare that these instruments are quite equal
and in some respects even superior, to all the Pi-
ano Fortes, I saw at the capitals of Europe, and
during a sojourn of two years at Paris.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's
lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower.
Persons are requested to call and examine for
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber,
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

**Counterfeits
DEATH BLOW.**
The public will please observe that no Brandreth
Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels
upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom)
each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-
writing, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These la-
bels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed,
and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore
it will be seen that the only thing necessary to pro-
cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these
labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.
The following respective persons are duly authori-
zed, and hold
CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal
Pills.
Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey &
Chamberlin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M'Evansville—
Irish & Metcalf. Northumberland—Wm. Forsyth.
Union County: New Berlin—Boggs & Wint-
ler. Selingsgrove—George Gundum. Middle-
burg—Isaac Smith. Beaverstown—David Hubler.
Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Millersburg—Mensch
& Ray. Hatfield—Daniel Long. Freeburg—
G. & F. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds
& Co. Berwick—Shuman & Rittenhouse. Cata-
wissa—C. G. Brobst. Bloomsburg—John R.
Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Bissel. Washington
Robt. McCay. Limestone—Ball & McIninch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer-
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of
Jr. BRANDRETH'S Manufacturing at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
upon which will also be seen exact copies of
the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pills
boxes.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street.
June 24th, 1845. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JAYNAHON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, July 10, 1847.

Vol. 7—No. 42—Whole No. 354

From the New Orleans National.
COL. DONIPHAN AND HIS MEN.

The arrival of Col. Doniphan and his regi-
ment in this city has created an unusual degree
of interest, although it has for the last fifteen
months been wrought up to the highest pitch of
excitement by military novelties. A full and
carefully written history of Col. Doniphan's ex-
pedition would form a volume of rare interest,
and develop not only strange military adven-
ture, but call the attention of antiquarians and
others, to nations living on our continent, of
whose existence we have been heretofore igno-
rant, and whose manners and customs fill the
mind with astonishment. While listening to
the details of these stern Missouri warriors, we
have felt for moments as if some ancient Span-
ish grave had yielded up a follower of Cortez,
to recount his adventures and personal experi-
ence as he progressed towards the capital of the
Montezumas. It presents a wonderful picture,
this marching of a few hundred men through
populous states, conquering their inhabitants in
pitched battles, and occupying their cities and
towns as garrisons. Men, who, up to the time
they enlisted under the banner of their country,
were employed exclusively in the arts of peace,
using the rifle only as a source of amusement,
and looking to the annual return of the militia
muster, as a subject of ridicule. Yet when a
demand is made upon them, they seem easily to
put on the full panoply of the ancient crusader,
and to go forth conquering as if they had been
schooling in the camp, and been disciplined from
youth amidst the clamor of war. Of such ma-
terials is composed this mighty race of North
Americans, who seem destined to overshadow
the greatness of all nations of times past; and
who are called upon to enact a part in the pre-
sent and future, more sublimely great than has
ever yet been accorded by Providence to any
people.

Colonel Doniphan is a man of giant frame, of
that loose carriage peculiar to the west, that de-
ceives the eye as to proportion and strength.—
We can imagine that his gigantic arm must
have wielded his huge sabre in the heat of bat-
tle with a force, that not only struck down his
foe, but literally annihilated him; that, in each
successive sweep, opened wide avenues for his
advance, as did Cortez among the crowded
ranks of the warlike Tlascalans. His officers
and men have a strange uncouth appearance;
piece meal, the ill-made clothing of the volun-
teers have fallen from them, and they have sup-
plied its place with what chance and the wild
beasts of New Mexico have thrown in their
way. Their sun-burnt faces, grizzled beards,
and withal, their devil-may care air, is perfect-
ly irresistible. Yet beneath those rough exte-
riors, are concealed minds of educated and high-
toned sentiments, full of lofty thoughts, and love
of liberty; minds that are destined to be felt in
the councils of the nation, and play a prominent
part in the stirring events of the times.

Col. Doniphan's command mustered into service
—He starts for Santa Fe—News of the En-
emy—Order of battle—No fight—Possession
taken of Santa Fe—Gen. Kearney starts for
California—Expedition against the Navajos
Major Gilpin's March.

Col. Doniphan's command was mustered into
service on the 13th of June, 1846, at Fort Leavenworth.
On the 22d of June a portion of the
command started for Bent's Fort, on the Arkan-
sas, and on the 28th Col. Doniphan left with the
remainder of the regiment for the same destina-
tion. From Bent's Fort the command proceeded
together to Santa Fe, which is eight hundred
and seventy-five miles from Bent's Fort. On
the 18th day of August Col. Doniphan arrived at
Santa Fe. At Los Vegas, the first settlement
in New Mexico, information was received that
the enemy had collected about two or three
thousand strong, at a place ten miles in the ad-
vance. The order of battle was formed, the in-
fantry being passed over the mountains, so as
to attack the Mexicans in the rear; the enemy
fell back without giving battle, until they ar-
rived within fifteen miles of Santa Fe, at one of
the strongest passes in Mexico, where they cut
down timber and raised fortifications. To this
strong pass the Governor came from Santa Fe,
bringing with him seven pieces of artillery, one
of which was a six-pounder that had been taken
from the Texas Rangers in the celebrated Santa
Fe expedition, and an additional force, aug-
menting the one already at the pass to the num-
ber of about four thousand.

Col. Doniphan encamped within three miles
of the enemy, and the next morning resumed
the order of march, and found they had desert-
ed their works and fled. On the same day the
Americans took formal possession of Santa Fe.
In a few days they were enabled to capture the
artillery, which the Mexicans were attempting
to smuggle off, and the whole of New Mexico
fell into our possession without a gun being fired.
Gen. Kearney's proceedings at Santa Fe are
familiar with the public. As ridiculous as they
appear, there is good reason to suppose that the
General has his orders for his justification, which
will appear in due time.

Shortly after the conquest of New Mexico,
Gen. Kearney started with an escort of one hun-
dred men for California. Before his departure,
he gave orders to Col. Doniphan to make a cam-
paign against the Navajo Indians, living in the
Rocky Mountains, between Del Norte and the
Pacific Ocean, and then to report to Gen. Wool
at Chihuahua, where it was understood General
Wool would be before Col. Doniphan could reach
there. The second regiment of Missouri volun-
teers having arrived in New Mexico on the
28th of Oct., Col. Doniphan commenced his cam-
paign against the Navajos.

The Navajos were a large tribe of Indians
who had been at war with the Mexicans for two
hundred and fifty years, and lived entirely upon
plunder taken from that people. At the earnest
solicitation of the Mexicans, Gen. Kearney or-
dered the expedition of our troops against them.
Col. Doniphan divided his command into three
columns, one of which entered the Navajo coun-
try, about two hundred miles north of Santa Fe,
under the command of Major Gilpin, the other
two columns entering it in the west and south-
west, under the commands of Col. Doniphan and
Lieut. Col. Jackson.

The column under Major Gilpin marched to
the source of the Chama, and crossing the Si-
erra Madre, descended to the waters of the San
Juan, one of the branches of the Colorado of the
west, marked down the river in the direction of
the Pacific, and crossing the mountains again,
formed a junction with Col. Doniphan's com-
mand at the Ojoso, having performed a march of
over six hundred miles, over mountains covered
with snow. Major Gilpin brought with him a
great number of chiefs, all of whom professed
great friendship for the American nation. At
the Ojoso, Col. Doniphan met the principal
chiefs of the tribe and great warriors, probably
five hundred in number, and there made a treaty
stipulating entire friendship between the Na-
vajo, and Americans, and Mexicans.

The march performed by Major Gilpin was
one of the most arduous in the campaign. The
country through which he travelled, did not per-
mit the way for a baggage train, and his stores
had to be carried upon the backs of a few
mules. He was continually surrounded by
snow and storm, among mountain passes never
before threaded by the foot of man. There will
be a thrilling interest in a narrative of that jour-
ney not to be met with in the most highly
wrought fiction.

Extraordinary character of the Navajos—Su-
mai Indians—their habits—Singularity of
their City—White Indians—their Govern-
ment.

The Navajo Indians are a warlike people,
have no towns or houses, or lodges; they live
in the open air on horseback, and are remark-
ably wealthy, having immense herds of horses,
cattle and sheep. They are celebrated for their
intelligence and good order. They treat their
women with great attention, consider them e-
quals, and relieve them from their drudgery of
menial work. They are handsome, well made
and in every respect a highly civilized people,
being as a nation of a higher order of beings
than the mass of their neighbors, the Mexicans.
About the time Colonel Doniphan made his tri-
umphant march, a division of his command was
entirely out of provisions; the Navajos supplied
them with liberality. A portion of the command
returned to Cuervo; Major Gilpin's command to-
gether with Col. Doniphan went to the city of
the Sumai Indians, on the Rio Pisco, which
is supposed to be a branch of the Geyse, made a
treaty of peace between the Sumai and Nava-
jos, and then returned to the Rio Del Norte.

These Sumai, unlike the Navajo, live in a
city containing probably 6000 inhabitants, who
support themselves entirely by agriculture.

The city is one of the most extraordinary in
the world. It is divided into four solid squares,
having but two streets crossing its centre at
right angles. All the buildings are two stories
high, composed of sun-burnt brick. The first
story presents a solid wall to the street, and is
so constructed, that each house joins, until one-
fourth of the city may be said to be one building.
The second stories rise from this vast solid
structure, so as to designate each house, leaving
room to walk upon the roof of the first story be-
tween each building. The inhabitants of Su-
mai enter the second story of their buildings
by ladders which they draw up at night, as a de-
fence against any enemy that might be prow-
ling about. In this city was seen some thirty
Albino Indians, who have, no doubt, given rise
to the story that there is living in the Rocky
Mountains a tribe of white aborigines. The
discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford
the most curious speculations among those who
have so long searched in vain for a city of In-
dians, who possessed the manners and habits of
the Aztecs. No doubt, we have here a race living
as did that people when Cortez entered Mexi-
co. It is a remarkable fact, that the Sumains
have, since the Spaniards left the country, re-
fused to have any intercourse with the modern
Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior peo-
ple. They have driven from among them the

priests and other dignitaries, who formerly had
power over them, and resumed habits and man-
ners of their own; their Great Chief or Gover-
nor, being the civil and religious head. The
country round the city of Sumai is cultivated
with a great deal of care, and affords food not
only for the inhabitants, but for large flocks of
cattle and sheep.

Col. Doniphan arrives at the Del Norte—Jor-
nada del Muerto—Camp at Brazito—evi-
dences of hostility—Black Flag—Battle of
Brazito—Particulars of the battle—Col. Doni-
phan takes possession of El Paso.

Col. Doniphan arrived at the Del Norte on
the 12th of December. On the 14th he started
Major Gilpin in the direction of El Paso, with
two hundred and fifty men; on the 16th, Lieut.
Col. Jackson, with two hundred men; on the 19th,
he started in person with the remainder
of his regiment. This division was made for
the purpose of passing the Jornada del Muerto,
which is a desert ninety miles wide, without
wood or water.

On the 22d Col. Doniphan overtook Maj. Gil-
pin, at the little Mexican town of Dona Ana.
On the morning of the 23d the whole regiment
commenced its march for El Paso.

On the 25th the regiment was divided, hav-
ing a very strong rear guard behind the bag-
gage train. The advance of the column, num-
bering about five hundred, halted to camp about
three o'clock in the afternoon, on the banks of
the Rio del Norte, at the point called Brazito,
or the Little Arm. Just as the horses had been
turned loose and the men were waiting for the
wagons to come up with their cooking utensils,
two of the advanced guard came in and re-
ported that there was a cloud of dust in the road
in front. An observation was made as soon as
practicable, and a large body of Mexicans were
seen approaching. Our troops were then drawn
out, and formed as skirmishers. The enemy
approached within less than half a mile before
our men were formed. A Lieutenant from the
enemy's ranks then approached our line, de-
manding that the American commander should
go to their camp, and that unless he did so, they
would charge his line, and that they would
neither give nor ask quarter. Our interpreter,
in reply, ordered the Mexican to charge and be
—The Mexican then waved a black flag
he held in his hand, and retired to his own col-
umn, now formed in battle array.

The Mexicans, eleven hundred strong, then
charged with their cavalry, supported by their
infantry and one piece of ordnance—a brass
howitzer. Col. Doniphan ordered that no one
should fire until the enemy was within one hun-
dred yards.

The Mexicans commenced firing at the dis-
tance of three hundred yards; their fire was
not returned until they had given three full
rounds, while constantly advancing. When
within less than one hundred yards, Col. Doni-
phan ordered his troops to fire, which was sim-
ultaneously done from right to left. At the fire
of the "odd numbers," the Mexican line halted
and at the fire of the "even numbers" they be-
gan to fall back, except the Vera Cruz dragoons—
an old and well known Mexican corps. It
attempted to pass our line on the left, when
Capt. Reed, having succeeded in mounting a-
bout twenty men, charged the dragoons, sixty
strong, and aided by the firing from our line,
forced it to retreat in a few moments, which it
did slowly, continuing to fight for more than a
mile. The battle of Brazito then terminated,
having been fought in twenty-seven minutes;
The loss of the enemy was sixty three killed,
and about a hundred wounded; of this loss, the
heaviest was with the Vera Cruz dragoons—
this brave company only being able to muster
twenty-one at the subsequent defence of Chi-
huahua; injury to the Americans, seven wound-
ed.

On the 27th, Colonel Doniphan took formal
possession of the town of El Paso, where he
learned that Gen. Wool would not be at Chi-
huahua to form a junction with him; he had
consequently, to establish himself at El Paso
and send back to Santa Fe for artillery, having
none with him, except the piece captured at
the battle of Brazito.

Major Clark arrives at Chihuahua—Its Location
—Splendid Fountain—Silver Mines of Chi-
huahua—Character of the country of New
Mexico.

On the 5th of February, Major Clark, of the
Missouri light artillery, arrived at El Paso,
bringing with him one hundred men, com-
manded by Captain Weightman, with five 6 pound-
ers and two 12 pounder howitzers, and on the
8th, took up his line of march for the city of
Chihuahua.

The events that followed are familiar thro'
the official reports of the battle of Sacramento.
Chihuahua, the capital of the State of Chihua-
hua, is a city of about fourteen thousand in-
habitants, and of remarkable beauty. It is situated
on a plain, between two high mountains that
rise in the east and west. At the north and
south, the country, as far as the eye can reach,
is open and interspersed with farms. The build-

ings, many of which are very handsome, are
composed of white porphyry, that is easily
wrought when first taken from the quarry, but
by exposure to the air becomes very hard. The
old Spaniards who originally built it conveyed
from a mountain four miles distant, through a
stone canal, the waters of a spring. This abun-
dant fountain rises in the centre of the grand
plaza, overflows an octagonal basin, and then
pursues its way over the whole city. The plaza
is surrounded by seats, with backs, carved
out of the solid stone. At this place could night-
ly be seen the entire population of Chihuahua,
indulging themselves in gossip and idleness.

As an evidence of the richness of the mines
of Chihuahua, under the Spaniards, it is stated
that the magnificent church of that city, which
is of immense proportions, and ornamented by
three towers of solid stone, was built at a cost
of six hundred thousand dollars, and that this
immense sum was raised by a tax of one bit on
every eight dollars coined in the mines. These
silver mines are as rich as they ever were, and
inexhaustible; but the Indians have driven the
Mexicans from the richest of them, and the people
are too lazy to work those in their posses-
sion.

When our army left Chihuahua, there was no
organized government; the Mexican Governor
Triste, fled on Col. Doniphan's approach, and
left him sole arbiter of the country. Col. Doni-
phan departed, leaving the city and the State to
take care of themselves, a prey to the first aspi-
rant that wished for temporary power.

The country of New Mexico, and the two
Californias, are represented by our troops to be
perfectly worthless, except for the harbors on
the Pacific coast. No Americans will ever make
a home in either of the States, and its posses-
sion will be a curse to the country. The whole
of it is an arid plain, almost destitute of water,
with but here and there a green spot, and never
would have been occupied by any civilized peo-
ple, but for the rage for gold that inspired the
early and adventurous Spaniards.

The Art of Dress.
An article in the last London Quarterly on the
subject of dress, from which we quoted some
days ago, is written with a great deal of dis-
crimination and good taste. Of course the larger
portion of the treatise is devoted to the art and
science of female dress—a study to which wo-
men are appropriately devoted for a two-fold
reason—first because they have a happy faculty
in that way, and secondly because in pleasing
themselves by the manifestation of grace and
elegance in dress they best please the masculine
portion of the community who can admire an
excellence which they can never hope to attain.

With regard to the style of the present day
our critic approves highly of it; and certainly
we can scarcely imagine a style more beautiful
or becoming. He says:

We are inclined to think that the female at-
tire of the present day is, upon the whole, in as
favorable a state as the most vehement advocates
for what is called nature simplicity could desire.
It is a costume in which they can dress quickly,
walk nimbly, sit plentifully, stoop easily, loll
gracefully; and, in short, perform all the duties
of life without let or hindrance. The head is
left to its natural size—the skin to its native pu-
rity—the waist at its proper region—the heels
at their real level. The dress is one calculated
to bring out the natural beauties of the person,
and each of them has, as far as we can see, fair
play. In former days, what was known of a
woman's hair in the cap of Henry VIII's time
—or of the slenderness of her throat in a gorget
of Edward I's time—or of the fall of her shoulder-
ers in a welt or wing in Queen Elizabeth's time
—or of the shape of her arm in a great bishop
sleeve even in our own time? Now-a-days, all
these points receive full satisfaction for past
neglect, and a woman breaks upon us in such a
plentitude of charms that we hardly know where
to begin the catalogue. Hair light as silk in
floating curls, or massive as marble in shining
coils. Forehead bright and smooth as mother-of-
pearl, and arched in matchless symmetry by its
own beautiful drapery. Ear, which for centu-
ries had lain concealed, set on to the side of the
head like a delicate stalk. Throat, a lovely stalk,
leading the eye upward to a lovelier flower, and
downwards along a fair sloping ridge, undulating
in the true line of beauty, to the polished pre-
cious of the shoulder; whence from the pendant
calyx of the shortest possible sleeve, hangs a
lovely branch, smooth and glittering like pale
pink coral, slightly curved towards the figure,
and terminating in five taper petals, pinker still,
folding and unfolding "at their own sweet will,"
and especially contrived by nature to pick your
heart clean to the bone before you know what
they are about.

And plenty more of similar charms, "dealing
destruction's devastating doom" to all who are
not fire proof. Nor need you even despair of
seeing the feet, which at this our happy era lie
in ambush only the more securely to wound,
and "like little mice peep in and out" beneath
the skirt's deep and plentiful folds. Nor is the
ancient even hopeless, if you are sufficiently at-
tentive, and if it be worth showing.

A Cock Fight.—Two gentlemen of Tennes-
see, of the name of Cock, are pitted against
each other for Congress. Gaff them and stand
off.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion,	\$0 60
1 do 2 do	0 75
1 do 3 do	1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half	
column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;	
one square, \$6. Half-yearly: one column, \$14;	
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,	
\$5; one square, \$3 50.	

Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

General Taylor's Good Things.

If General Taylor did not say the good things
that are ascribed to him, we must give the gen-
tlemen who have put them in his mouth, credit
for an admirable perception of what is becoming
in the mouth of a great commander. A collec-
tion of all his reputed sayings in times of emer-
gency would be as fine an "ana" as there is in
print anywhere. His abrupt close of the confer-
ence with Ampudia, for instance, when treating
for the surrender of Monterey, is as much to the
purpose and as full of meaning as anything in
Wellington's despatches—"Sir I hold you, and
your town, and your army, in the hollow of my
hand, and you know it. The conference is closed
—in thirty minutes you shall hear from my bat-
teries."

Of course General Taylor would have not said
this to a gallant and respected enemy. He would
have spoken in a very different vein to a brave
and gallant general, who had maintained his po-
sition as long as it could be maintained, and how,
having satisfied the demands of honor and duty
to the full extent, was ready with the frankness
of a soldier and a gentleman, to accept the ne-
cessity of his position. But to Ampudia, neither
brave nor gallant, and whiffing over a capitula-
tion which he knew to be inevitable, the response
was as fitting as it was well timed and effective.

There was on the other hand, a delicious touch
of humor in the old general's acknowledgement
to the "boys" who laughed at him for dodging.
In the thick of the fight at Buena Vista, when the
balls were flying "considerable," Gen. Taylor
saw some of his men ducking their heads as the
missiles whizzed by, and called out, "No dodging
gentlemen; soldiers never dodge." But in few
moments a twenty-four pounder came humming
so near the old gentleman's nose, that he involun-
tarily drew in his head—whereat some of the
"boys" "snickered right out." "Dodge the balls,
gentlemen," exclaimed old Zach, as grave as a
mustard pot; "dodge the balls gentlemen, but
don't run."

In the same style was his quiet remark at Re-
saca de la Palma, where the balls made lively
music too. One of them cut off his coat tail;
whereupon he drily remarked to one who was
near him, "These balls are getting excited."

But the best thing he is said to have said was
also at Buena Vista. It was not only quaint but
grand; there was a sort of heroic largeness about
it, in conception and expression, than which we
know of nothing that more fills the mind's eye.
It was when the last, desperate, almost over-
whelming charge was made upon Capt. Bragg's
battery. The captain saw the mighty cohort
coming, with an anxious gaze, for there was no
infantry at hand to sustain him. Placing his
pieces in position, he hurried to the general,
who was not far off, to represent that his little
band would be ridden over, and to beg for a rein-
forcement. "I have no reinforcement to give
you," answered the general, "but Major Bliss
and I will support you."

"Major Bliss and I" accordingly put spurs to
their horses and took post beside the cannon.
We all know what the result was.—Commercial
Advertiser.

A CHINESE FASHION.—The Chinese have a
capital way of promoting matrimony. Parson
Howe thus describes it: neighborhoods there,
when marriages are few and far between—the
mandarins get up parties of the single of both
sexes, and after tea a committee of two is ap-
pointed by the mandarin to go round and ascer-
tain if there are any in the room disposed to
unite in this wise; One of the committee, a
male, goes to each male present and puts the
question, "Do you wish to wed, and if so, is the
lady you would wed present, and her name?"
The female of the committee goes through the
same order with the females present. The an-
swers are taken down on an ivory tablet, com-
pared by the mandarin, and when two have de-
signed each other as objects of desire, he makes
the fact known, and annexation accordingly fol-
lows. It is said this fashion is getting into
vogue in some parts of Mississippi.

MORTALITY.—Out of 60,000 persons who
made the last pilgrimage to Mecca, no fewer
than 20,000 died of the cholera.

COL. DONIPHAN says that his famous Missouri
boys have one more R. than Gen. Taylor him-
self—they are Rough, Ragged and Ready.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—At a recent meet-
ing in Cork, in connection with the existing
distress, it was stated that the Very Rev. Theo-
bold Mathew has for some time past been feed-
ing 2500 poor persons every day.—Globe.

WELL GEORGE. asked a friend of a young
lawyer, who had been "admitted" about a year
how do you like your new profession? The
reply was accompanied by a brief sketch to suit
the occasion—my profession is much better
than my practice.

VERY GOOD.—A gentleman residing at the
west part of the city, says the Boston Times,
who had been very much annoyed by pedlers,
has placed upon his door the following notice
—"Pedlers and Thieves are requested not to
ring the bell, as the occupant of this house de-
clines dealing with them."