





LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.  
COVINGTON.  
FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1847.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
ZACHARY TAYLOR.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Henderson.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
LESLIE COMBS, of Fayette.  
FOR CONGRESS  
JOHN P. GAINES, of Boone.

This number concludes the sixth volume of the REGISTER. We have no time or room, and not much disposition, to make the usual editorial speech on the subject. We need money and must have it.

The Whigs of the 10th Congressional District should recollect that election day is close at hand. Let every Whig in the District imagine that his vote is the pivot upon which the election will turn, and act accordingly, and all will be well.

When properly sought for, and for proper purposes, the names of responsible and respectable persons will be given as authority for the statements made in the articles signed "Whigs of Gallatin," and "Volunteer."

We have been requested to state that Mr. LYONS, of Warsaw, Ky., a returned Volunteer, will address the citizens of Covington and the neighborhood, on Wednesday evening next, at the Market House.

COL. DONIPHAN'S REGIMENT.  
We learn, from very good authority that nearly one half of the members of Col. Doniphan's Regiment, of Missouri Volunteers, that made a longer march, and did some taller fighting than any other Regiment has ever done, were natives of Kentucky, the Colonel himself being a native of Kentucky. A great portion too, of the Illinois and Indiana Volunteers were Kentuckians by birth; but Colonel Bowles was not one of them. COL. HENRY C. LANE, is a native of Montgomery County, Ky.

A letter from Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in relation to the charges by the Warsaw Herald against Major GAINES; a communication from a "Boone Friend," and several others, are on hand, and will appear next week.

We would call the attention of Carpenters and Builders to the advertisement of Mr. Wilson's Lumber yard, property to the advertisement, for the Lick Turnpike. A good bargain may be had in it.

"Ponder."—This is the name of a large, lazy and stupid breed of horses that are raised in some parts of England. Their flesh is much esteemed by sportsmen as food for their dogs, making them strong and long-winded. They are said to work tolerably well in dirt-carries and drays. We see that one of the breed is working in the columns of the Intelligencer.

The Editor of the Intelligencer sticks to it that we have not courage enough to jeopard our reputation for veracity. We frankly and freely admitted that some weeks ago; but we are very sorry we cannot say as much for him. He has courage enough for any thing of that sort, as he clearly proves in every line he writes. Perhaps he thinks "nothing have—nothing lose."

It is said that the Intelligencer was about to be resuscitated, its owners determined to establish a Truth Department in it, and an Editor to fill that Department was procured; but upon seeing his first article they determined to dismiss him, alleging that they wanted an Editor who possessed some truth, but a good deal more of anti.

About 30 years ago, we attempted to write poetry or rhyme, and succeeded quite well with one line, but never have been able to this day to get one to fit. Just at this time, however, we feel a little rhyme, and have concluded to perpetrate the following for the benefit of Buena Vista, who figures as large as life in the columns of the last Intelligencer.

Hold! hold!—Strike no more, noble Buena Vista!  
O'er you rise on our back a great big blister!  
You are as brave as bold, as gallant as a battle;  
As the hero himself, of the Pass Risskindly.

Every common dabbler, writes rascally and villainous, under his picture, because the pictures themselves have neither character nor resemblance. But the works of a master need no index.—*Intelligencer.*

See the last Register for an exemplification of the truth of this saying.

Ky. Intelligencer.

We generally speak plain enough to be understood, and call things by their right names.

When we are called a "Mexican Editor," we pronounce the assertion a falsehood, because it is a falsehood.

When it is said of us that our sympathies are with the Mexicans, we pronounce that also a falsehood, because it is a falsehood.

When it is intimated that we lack courage, we say to those who make such intimations: "Come and try us." Do you take sir.

Warsaw Herald.  
It is perhaps wasting time to pay any further attention to this filthy Loofoco sheet, and we doubt not our readers will agree with us when they see what is said in to-day's Register, by the Whigs of Gallatin, of those concerned in the publication of that paper. The Herald says our notice of its vile and slanderous charges against Major Gaines, was a "tissue of epithets and vulgarities." We know that it is tho't to be treason in a Whig to say any thing against James K. Polk, or to doubt the wisdom of any of his measures. We know also that it is exceedingly vulgar to expose to public scorn and contempt the hiring cure he has scattered through the country; and to lay open to public view the many vile and infamous slanders they are incessantly putting forth against the best men of the country, simply because they cannot like themselves, approve of every thing that President Polk may do.

The Herald seems to dislike the use by us of epithets, and in the same breath calls us "granny Finnell." We admit that we have been trying to practise a little in that way recently; but our efforts have met with but ill success. It will require a more skillful accoucher than we are or ever can be, to deliver him of one solitary truth. Blood could as easily be extracted from a turnip; but, as the Frenchman said to his friend about drinking, lies come from him as if by instinct.

We yet feel a little curious to know who commanded the "large force" that reached Encarnacion a "day or two" after the surrender of Major Gaines and his party. We have heard it hinted that it must have been under the gallant Lieut. Field, as no one else but he and Corporal Yerkes appear to know that any such force ever went there. We have also heard it hinted that he held possession of that very strong fort until Santa Anna and his army arrived there, and held him in check until General Taylor had time to prepare for his reception, and then cut his way through the Mexican army, and reached General Taylor in time to save him and his army from being cut to pieces! It is also hinted that after aiding in extricating General Taylor—or rather in extricating him and his gallant little band from the perilous situation in which they were placed, he gallantly dashed off to Saltillo, cutting his way through Minon's 3,000 minions, and saved from capture and massacre, the small but heroic little band that were there under the command of Major Warren.

And it is hinted that the skill as well as the prowess of the gallant Lieut. was finely displayed on his march from Buena Vista to Saltillo on the evening of the 23d. We have heard it said that the gallant Lieut. made a charge upon Gen. Minon and his 3000 lancers—and we do not doubt it, for he seems to be an adept at making charges—and endeavored to drive him down the Rinconada Road, so that he and General Marshall would have him between them; but in this charge he failed, as we are sure he will in some other charges he has made—for Minon, whose sagacity was at least equal to that of our gallant Lieutenant, took another road and placed his lancers and himself in a position from which he could not reach Gen. Marshall without going back by Saltillo.

As we know the gallant Lieutenant is too modest a man to speak of, or narrate these brilliant achievements himself, we hope he will permit Corporal Yerkes to do so for him.

The Intelligencer says our sympathies are with the Mexicans. This assertion is made, like almost all the other statements in the editorial columns of that truth-telling concern—without a shadow of evidence to support it. As soon as the country engaged in the war with Mexico, we believed it to be the duty of Congress to furnish the President with all the means necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Congress did so; but did the President call into requisition all the means placed at his command? He did not; and no one will dare say that he did. For failing to do so we have censured him, and think he deserves the censures of the whole country, particularly of those whose sufferings and hardships have been increased four fold by his dilatory policy. To think thus and speak thus, we suppose, shows our Mexican feelings and Mexican sympathies. When we heard of the numerous murders and butcheries committed by Mexican robbers and rancheros upon our soldiers, we several times gave it as our opinion that our officers should adopt severe retaliatory measures—that for every soldier murdered in cold blood, at least ten Mexicans should be immediately put in confinement and kept there until the murderers were delivered up; and if not delivered up in a reasonable time, let the prisoners themselves be made to suffer. Did this look like sympathy for Mexicans? Who shows the greatest sympathy for Mexicans, those who wish them whipped as soon possible, and all of them, whether guilty or innocent, made responsible for murders committed upon our soldiers, or those who believe that all they have to do is to praise Mr. Polk, let his measures be what they may?

But if the Magnus Apollo of the party, the great Lieut. General Thomas H. Benton was correct in his opinion that we had committed an "unparalleled aggression upon Mexico,"—one not equalled in the partition of Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia—by wresting from her territory to which she had "as undoubted a right as the British Government had to Quebec," every friend of justice in all Christendom, must sympathize with her.

But the Editor of the Intelligencer says he repudiates Col. Benton's opinions upon

that subject, and that "they have been repudiated by the great mass of the Democratic party." When and how have they repudiated his opinions? and when did the Editor of the Intelligencer "take the liberty" of disagreeing with Col. Benton, as he says he has upon "former occasions?" Was it when Mr. Polk was endeavoring to give him the supreme command of our army in Mexico? when he was neglecting every thing else, and causing Congress to the same, to have Benton placed over Scott and Taylor? Did he—the Editor of any other Democratic paper—rebuke the President for his conduct in that strange movement? Not he! But he united with the whole pensioned clan in denouncing as "Mexican Whigs" the members of the Senate who defeated the bill creating the office of Lieutenant General, intended expressly for the benefit of Thomas H. Benton. If Benton's opinions as to the "unquestionable right" of Mexico to the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces were not in unison with those of the President and his party, why did he exert his whole power and patronage for three or four months to have the office of Lieut. General created for him, and they look on and witness those efforts, and the consequent loss of time by Congress and delay in sending on reinforcements and supplies to Generals Scott and Taylor, without uttering a single word of disapprobation? Not one of the faithful sentinels upon the Democratic watchtowers gave the alarm, although they knew what Mr. Benton's opinions were, they having been delivered in the Senate of the United States three years before, and never retracted, nor in the slightest degree qualified or modified by him. Did any former President ever select a man to carry out a measure that he has so clearly and avowedly opposed to, as Benton was to the Mexican war?

The Editor of the Intelligencer says: "We have on former occasions taken the privilege of disagreeing with both Col. Benton and Mr. Calhoun." As to his disagreeing with Mr. Calhoun we have nothing to say. He may probably have done so. Mr. Calhoun voted against the bill to make Benton a Lieutenant General. For that he may have, and very probably did, disagree with Mr. Calhoun, and for giving the vote, classed him with the "Mexican Whigs." Mr. Calhoun voted for Mr. Webster's resolution of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, for their bravery and good conduct at Monterey. The Editor of the Intelligencer very probably differed with him as to the propriety of that vote, especially as all the Democrats in the Senate, with the exception of Butler and Calhoun, voted against it.

But that the Editor of the Intelligencer ever expressed publicly any disagreement with Mr. Benton on any subject, or any dissatisfaction with the President for the shameful prostitution of his influence and patronage in his endeavors to make Benton Lieutenant General, we do not admit or believe. His assertion that he did not dissent, if he ever expressed such disagreement, it must have been done in a whisper when he had, upon some occasion of slight penitence, retired to his closet to ask forgiveness of his Maker for his repeated transgressions against the 9th Commandment.

By very late advices from Mexico, received by our special express, we learn that Flyfast and Runquick, the two Mexican Lieutenants, who commanded the Rancheros that encountered Gen. Marshall between Rinconada and Saltillo, have both been promoted by their Government to the command of Major, on account as the papers say, of their "heroic conduct on that occasion." They are said to have encountered a whole Brigade of Americans, under command of one of their ablest and most experienced Generals, and kept him in check until information was sent to Santa Anna at Buena Vista, who immediately retired to Agua Nueva. Gen. Minon, there, it is said, has been put under arrest for not making a better fight with his 5,000 Phantoms, a brave and warlike description of troops, who fight as well when an enemy is not present as when he is.

Nota Bene. Why has not Lieut. Field, who performed a similar exploit at Encarnacion, in keeping Santa Anna in check until General Taylor could be advised of his approach, not been promoted by our Government?

Nota Bene 2d. We have just been informed that the sudden return of the President and Major Downing from down East to Washington was caused by the numerous recommendations for the promotion of Lieut. Field. It is supposed that he will be appointed aid to General Pillow, with the rank and pay of Major.

There is such a thing as doing too much for one's friends. We think Prentice of the Louisville Journal has aimed to do too much for Maj. Gaines. He says Maj. G. "is as brave as Gen. Marshall thinks himself." This is certainly saying more for Maj. Gaines than his friends desire should be said for him. If forty Julius Cæsars were all put into a press, and the bravery of all of them pressed out and put into one man, he would not be as brave as General Marshall thinks himself. Did he not accomplish a most wonderful feat between Rinconada and Saltillo? Did he not charge through 55 rancheros, under command of Lieuts. Flyfast and Runquick, and from 4000 to 7000 phantoms under Gen. Minon there? He did; and who but he could be brave enough for that! Draw in a little, friend Prentice.

The Editor of the Intelligencer has once or twice (perhaps oftener) spoken of us as the "Mexican Editor." We request the gentleman to do so no more.

When the Editor of the Intelligencer will prove to us that Mr. Polk is the Government, we will admit that General Taylor did advise that our army should take possession of the east bank of the Rio Grande, but until he can do that we must deny that he ever did, for we believe that General Taylor has a better knowledge of his Government than to suppose or admit that the President constitutes the Government. He thought that if the Government should determine to make the Rio Grande an ultimatum in the settlement with Mexico of the boundary question, that a force should be ordered to take position at one or two points on that River. But did he say any thing about President Polk or Secretary Marcy ordering a force there? Not one word.

In Russia the Emperor is the Government, for his *ukase* is as much the law of the land there as an act of our Congress is here. Even in England Queen Victoria is not quite the Government. And here, until the days of progressive Democracy and Loofocoism, it was never dreamed that the President was the Government, or that he had power to make war, or order our troops to march into disputed territory.

Gen. Taylor is an old fashioned Republican and has old fashioned Republican notions, and of course did not dream that when he suggested, upon a hypothesis, that a part of our forces should be ordered to the Rio Grande, that he was advising the President to order them on there without any action of Congress. To suppose such a thing, of him would be to suppose that he was a progressive Democrat; a supposition as idle and absurd, as to suppose that the Editor of the Intelligencer ever would tell the naked truth if a misrepresentation would answer his purpose as well.

Another little matter seems to have been overlooked by the Editor of the Intelligencer. In suggesting the propriety, upon a certain contingency of taking possession of several points on the Rio Grande Gen. T. says "Our strength, and a state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken." Was this acted upon? Can it be believed that General Taylor meant to advise the President to order him on to the Rio Grande with the small force he took with him? No one with a thumbnail full of brains can believe it. He no doubt believed, that negotiations would first be entered into with Mexico, as to the boundary between Mexico and Texas, and if the two Governments failed to settle the question in that way, and our Government—mind, you note the President—fixed upon the Rio Grande as the boundary,—Congress would declare war and authorize the President to send on a large force, well prepared with every thing necessary to act efficiently and vigorously. He did not expect—much less advise—that he should have, at the very outset, to contend against three times his numbers and the want of evi-

References to us the Intelligencer says: "We challenged him to say in plain English what he thought of the war." We think it was rashly begun, and so far as President Polk is concerned, very badly conducted. Is that plain English? We now challenge you to say in plain English, whether or not, you would have voted for the resolution of the Carthage Convention of Hamilton County Democrats, sustaining the Wilmot proviso, if you had been a member of that Convention?

Say in plain English if you had been a member of Congress, whether or not you would have voted for the proviso, attached to the resolution of thanks to General Taylor, which virtually amounted to a vote of censure upon General Taylor for his conduct at Monterey.

Say in plain English, if you think Mr. Polk did right in directing Commodore Connor, to let Santa Anna pass through our Gulf Squadron?

Say, in plain English, whether or not, if you had been a member of Congress, you would have voted for Mr. Crittenden's propositions to send \$500,000 worth of provisions to the starving Irish?

Say in plain English whether or not you would have voted for increasing the pay of the poor soldiers from seven to ten dollars a month?

Say in plain English whether you were, or were not, in the City Hall, when Gen. Dasha made his speech to the Whig Convention, and if you believe the report of his speech sent to, and published in the Fleming Flag, was a correct report of that speech? Or whether you do not know that that report was as false as—, and its author as great a liar as Satan himself, and say also in plain English if you do not believe that the circulator of a lie is as bad as the originator of it?—and in republishing that report did you not publish what you knew to be a palpable falsehood?

As we are rather dull of comprehension, we wish your answers to these questions, particularly to the last one, to be very plain.

"Are you an Old Fellow?" "No, sir! I've been married a week." "I mean do you belong to the Order of Old Fellows?" "No, no! I belong to the order of married men." "Thunder! how dumb! Are you a Mason?" "No I am a carpenter by trade." "Worse and worse!" "Are you a Son of Temperance?" "Confound you! nor I am a son of Mr. John Cossing!" The question was his way with something of a lie in his ear.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that Mr. Webster after all collateral questions were disposed of, proposed, in the Senate, a naked vote of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, for their courage and good conduct at the siege of Monterey, and all the Democrats in that body voted against the resolutions, with the honorable exception of Messrs. Butler, Calhoun, Westcott, Yuloe and Lewis.—Twenty-three Democrats voting in the negative.—*Mobile Ad.*

The Advertiser does Democracy more than justice. Butler and Calhoun, every other Democrat in the Senate voting against it, which was tantamount to voting that they did not thank Gen. Taylor, his officers and men for their courage and good conduct at Monterey!

GEN. PILLOW. The reader will find some further evidences of the unfitness of this man to have command over his fellow men. His own friends will very soon begin to think that this Pillow of flesh is as "Soft as downy pillows are," and that his *inability* to his soldiers in forcing them through deep sand under a burning sun, is as strong an evidence of his unfitness for his post, as was his having the ditch dug on the wrong side of a breast-work.

For the Register.  
Major Gaines—The Warsaw Herald—its Editor and Proprietor.

MA. BARTON. Concerning that "Warsaw Herald" has made some base and malicious attacks upon the character of Maj. JOHN P. GAINES, he being yet absent and a prisoner in the City of Mexico, and there prevented from meeting the charges of his defamers, we, as a part of his friends of this District, feel constrained to hurl back in their teeth the false imputations which their false, mean and unchristian hearts have conceived and heaped upon him, and to bare to public view the base editor, by their accusations and insinuations.

We were at first disposed to believe the Editor of the Herald alone was responsible for these slanderous charges; but the proprietor, by his silence, has shown to the world that he adopts the sentiments advanced, and, especially so, since he has been heard to say that, if proof be needed to sustain the charges, he could substantiate them. Were it not that the proprietor, Lieut. JOHN FIELD, is connected with this hiring editor, R. S. Yerkes, we would have passed these slanders by as being unworthy of notice, since we conceive that to be a man not worthy to take the name of gentleman upon his lips, since he has made himself so odious in the eyes of this community, by his polluted character and niggardly conduct; but since the same sentiment has been adopted by the proprietor, we feel it our bounden duty to adopt the present course relative to him and the editor. We could have expected better things of the proprietor, especially since, perhaps, his own conduct during the campaign will not bear strict investigation and come out unscathed and without censure in the eyes of a brave and enlightened people; and if the proprietor had remembered, that people in "glass houses" should not cast stones at the houses of their neighbors, we perhaps would have been spared the very painful task of this exposition.

The charges made in the "Herald" of the 20th ult., are so manifestly untrue, that we will only notice the ones made in the last number, of the 3d inst.

The first charge made is that of cowardice, and the Herald brings forward some language, purporting to have been uttered by Gen. Taylor, to sustain it, but which all sensible and honest men will pronounce base and slanderous. To prove that the Herald has lied Gen. Taylor, we will examine the subject a little. Who is it that had the best opportunity of knowing Gen. Taylor's sentiments relative to Maj. Gaines' capture or surrender, the subordinate or superior officer? Gen. Butler, who was intimately associated with Gen. Taylor, says "he never heard ANY ONE in the ARMY censure Maj. Gaines for his conduct at Encarnacion; BUT THAT EVERY ONE ADORED HIM FOR HIS COURAGE, AND THAT GAINES WAS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE MEN IN THE ARMY." Now who shall we believe, the editor and proprietor of the Herald, or Gen. Butler? We leave it to the community to decide.

But we will take the proprietor's own testimony as it regards the cowardice of Maj. Gaines. Did you not, Lieut. Field, say that you believed that Maj. Gaines was too "bold and daring?" Have you forgotten that, sir! And some of your company said that they believed Maj. Gaines was so daring that he would take them to—H! if they would follow him. Does this look like cowardice? But so long as the Lieut. knows so much about these matters, we will propose a few questions to him upon the same subject, which we would like to receive information upon, and having full confidence in the proprietor, as he was an eye witness, to answer them, we rest satisfied of getting the desired information.

Question 1st. When Maj. Gaines' command consisted of the companies of Captains Clay, Pennington, Milam and Lieut. Field, was it not that, when Maj. Gaines' command was ordered in to pay, and that Capt. Pennington was ordered to accompany superior officer? Gen. Butler, who was intimately associated with Gen. Taylor, says "he never heard ANY ONE in the ARMY censure Maj. Gaines for his conduct at Encarnacion; BUT THAT EVERY ONE ADORED HIM FOR HIS COURAGE, AND THAT GAINES WAS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE MEN IN THE ARMY." Now who shall we believe, the editor and proprietor of the Herald, or Gen. Butler? We leave it to the community to decide.

Question 2d. Who was it that at the battle of Buena Vista, on the evening of the 23d of February, requested Capt. Shawhan, of Harrison County, to take command of his company, saying "Capt. Shawhan take command of my company. I cannot command them, for you are a more experienced commander?" Who shows here incompetency as a commander?

3. Who was it that wrote a letter back to his "editor during the war," stating that "he slept by his horse" on the night of the 23d, as he had done for "two nights previous," when at the same identical time he was resting quietly at Saltillo in a feather bed or a "gutter?"

4. And who was it that commanded his company on the night of the 23d to Saltillo, to guard back, with several other companies, a wagon train, and when the companies started back was not to be found and did not make his appearance on the battle ground till after sun up next morning, and long after it was ascertained that Santa Anna had retreated?

5d. Who was it, after a charge having

been made on the 23d, and the Riflemen were ordered to retreat to the Rancho, failed to see the Rancho, and was driven like "a flying artilleryman," on towards Saltillo, by "double quick time," and did not return until escorted back by two of his subordinate officers?

6. Who was it, after having made a report to his Col., was compelled, through fear of his men, to call it back? And to whom was the following language sent, when the above report was called for—"tell your Lieutenant I never wish to see such another report; his men fought well, for I was with them—and tell him never to make a report again until he can make a sensible one?"

In the language of the Herald, we would say, Mr. Editor, "THE HALF IS NOT YET TOLD."

Now, sir, who has acted the coward—These questions we will leave the proprietor and editor of the Herald to answer at their leisure, believing that before they will charge another man with cowardice, they will think twice before they speak.

The second charge we shall notice, is the one made to impress this community with the belief that Maj. Gaines is devoid of humanity. The Herald says, at a time, after the soldiers had marched some two days without finding water, and when they were famishing from thirst, they having but "two eggs" left to divide out among all the men, Maj. Gaines took water and gave it to his horse and after he was satisfied, he told his servant to give the water to the soldiers. Was there ever a more base as this? Was there ever an honest man and patriot so devoid of honesty as to utter such a slander as this? We candidly believe not. What is the evidence about this matter? The Herald gives none—for the reason that it is a fabrication. We have conversed with several Democrats and Whigs, whose veracity no one will doubt, and they say that they were with Maj. Gaines when this atrocity is said to have been committed, and neither saw or heard of anything of the kind at the time. And do you suppose, Mr. Editor, or does any man suppose, that Maj. Gaines could take so much water (about one half) and use it when a great number of men were famishing for it, and they not see it? Several days after this is said to have been done, a rumor was in camp to that effect, but as a company of soldiers we allude to, they could see or hear of no one that saw it—no one dared further such a lie. These gentlemen, of course, set it down as a falsehood and heard nothing more of it until the magnanimous editor and proprietor of the Herald belied it forth—a slander fit only to be breathed by polluted lips.

The next charge we copy verbatim et literatim. It relates to the treatment of a sentinel by Maj. Gaines. The Herald says: "Let us see about this prompt and energetic devotion to duty as a company of Whigs the regiment to which he was attached, were near Camargo, one of the sentinels refused to let Capt. Lincoln pass without giving the counter-sign, or an order from the Corporal of the guard. The sentinel had been positively instructed by Col. Marshall, through the corporal of the guard, to allow no one to pass, not even himself, without the counter-sign or order from the corporal. During the day Capt. Lincoln, who the sentinel did not know, attempted to pass, and was stopped according to duty and positive instruction, when a good deal of altercation took place between the Captain and Sentinel, the latter refusing to give the place at the Captain, and no doubt would have shot him, if he had not stopped. Directly Maj. Gaines came up, and was informed by Captain Lincoln, that the sentinel did not know, attempted to pass, and was stopped according to duty and positive instruction, when a good deal of altercation took place between the Captain and Sentinel, the latter refusing to give the place at the Captain, and no doubt would have shot him, if he had not stopped. Directly Maj. Gaines came up, and was informed by Captain Lincoln, that the sentinel did not know, attempted to pass, and was stopped according to duty and positive instruction, when a good deal of altercation took place between the Captain and Sentinel, the latter refusing to give the place at the Captain, and no doubt would have shot him, if he had not stopped. Directly Maj. 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