

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 31, 1846.

Latest from the South.
Melancholy Fate of Lieutenant Price.—The last mail received from New Orleans, dated 17th instant, brings no further intelligence from the Army. The Tropic reports the death of Lieut. E. R. Price, and two volunteers, who were murdered by the Mexicans on their way from Camargo to join General Taylor at Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price and his two companions were found lying in the grass some distance from the road leading from Camargo to Monterey, completely riddled with bullet-holes. The bodies of *seventeen Mexican soldiers* were lying scattered around them. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed they must have killed the *seventeen Mexicans* in a most desperate encounter. Lieut. Price belonged to one of the Louisiana volunteer corps which were disbanded, but he determined to devote himself to the cause of his country, and remained, to meet, as it eventuated, with the above melancholy fate.

One hundred recruits for the 1st Regiment of Dragoons had arrived at New Orleans, under the command of Col. Kearney, a relative of General Kearney. They are reported as a fine body of men and their horses all one color, iron grey.

Twelve thousand letters were brought in the mail from Monterey after the battle.
Gen. Wool's Division.—Late accounts from Calveston bring intelligence of Gen. Wool's movements. On the 29th ult., he, at the head of 3,500 men, took up his line of march from San Antonio for Presidio, his advance guard having left on the Saturday previous. Capt. Dickey and Donce, Lieut. Reed and Kellogg, of the United States Army, attached to Gen. Wool's division, and 45 sick and discharged volunteers, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst.

THE CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON TAMPICO.—There appears to be no doubt that the Government has, within a few weeks, ordered an expedition from the Rio Grande, under General Patterson, to move down the coast, and, in cooperation with a part of the naval force blockading Vera Cruz, to take possession of the town of Tampico. This place is about two hundred and eighty miles south of Matamoros, and nearly the same distance, north, from Vera Cruz. West of Tampico, about one hundred and forty miles in the interior, and near the head of the river Panuco, (at the mouth of which Tampico is situated) lies the city of San Luis Potosi, an important point on General Taylor's line of march to the city of Mexico. It is therefore highly probable that the force, or a great part of it, under General Patterson, after capturing Tampico, (where they will probably meet with no serious resistance,) will advance inland, and form a junction with Gen. Taylor at San Luis. If this be the plan of the Government, it will be a fortunate one; for now that the feuds and distractions of Mexico have been reconciled, and its whole people united, by the return of Santa Anna, whose restoration our Government unfortunately aided or connived at, General Taylor will have need, we fear, of all the reinforcements at the command of the Government to enable him to triumph over impediments of so long a march through a difficult and hostile country. What energy, courage, and prudence can do, we know that General Taylor, and his brave and now severely tried army, will effect; and to these we trust to carry him victoriously through the arduous and perilous task before him.—*National Intelligencer.*

EASY METHOD OF TAKING SAN JUAN DE UJALA.—Wise, the *Examiner*, proposes in a Lancaster paper to take the Castle of San Juan by means of a balloon, loaded with percussioned bomb shells and torpedos, and manoeuvred by a cable five feet long. The balloon to take position directly over the castle, and then to discharge its destructive contents, upon the heads of the devoted dons. With this aerial warship hanging a mile above the fort, supplied with a thousand percussioned bombshells, the Castle of Vera Cruz could be taken, he thinks, without the loss of a single life to the army, and at an expense that would be comparatively nothing to what it will be to take it by the common mode of attack. As Mr. Wise understands the operation, he is the very man to entrust with this important undertaking. Should he take this redoubtable fortress by these novel means, he will acquire a renown that will go far to rival the claims of General Taylor to the next Presidency.—*Phil. Ledger.*

DISCOVERY OF A PLANET.—*Le Verrier's* Planet, so long and eagerly sought for, was discovered on the 23d of September, at Berlin, by M. Galle. It was observed in London, on Wednesday night, September 29th; and its position was, on September 20th, at 8h. 16m. 21s. Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 21h. 52m. 20s. Its appearance is that of a star of the eighth magnitude. Its course is far beyond that of the planet Uranus; and it must be a very large body, as its disc is two or three seconds in diameter. The Boston Courier says that it was probably seen on Wednesday evening at the Cambridge Observatory. It was seen at the Washington Observatory on the night of the 23d.

KISSING.
 And if 't were not lawful,
 The lawyers would not use it;
 And if 't were not pious,
 The clergy would not choose it;
 And if 't were not a dainty thing,
 The ladies would not crave it;
 And if 't were not plentiful,
 The poor girls could not have it.

New Route to Oregon.
 Mr. John Anagnoste addresses a letter to the editors of the United States, with regard to a discovery which admits emigrants to the valley of the Willamette by a southern route. He writes from Fort Hall, September 10th:
 The new route follows the road to California, about 300 miles from this place, and enters the Oregon Territory by the way of the Clamet Lake, passes through the splendid valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, and enters the valley of the Willamette, near its southeastern extremity.

This advantage gained to the emigrant by this route is of the greatest importance—the distance is considerably shortened, the grass and water plenty, and the sterile regions and the dangerous crossings of the Snake and Columbia rivers avoided, as well as the Cascade mountains—he may reach his place of destination with his wagon and property in time to build a cabin and sow wheat before the rainy season. This road has been explored, and will be opened at the expense of the citizen of Oregon, and nothing whatever is demanded of the emigrants.

Gov. Juge and party, with many other families of respectability, have changed their destination, and are now on their way to Oregon. Some of the emigrants intend stopping in the Umpqua valley, which, though not so large, is quite equal to the Willamette for fertility.

A way bill, fully describing the road, will be prepared and sent to the United States, or to Fort Hall, for the use of the emigrants of 1847, and no pilots will be required.

The exploring party left the upper settlements of the Willamette on the 25th June last—crops were most promising, and the farmers in high spirits. They met a large emigration from California, consisting of the Hon. Felix Scott, late of St. Charles county, Missouri, and many others who left the United States last year. They give a decided preference to Oregon over California.

ZINC ORE IN LEHIGH COUNTY.—We have received from Coopersburg, Lehigh county, a beautiful specimen of zinc ore, or electric calamine, from a mine on the lands of Mr. Jacob Webber, Lehigh Valley. The vein from which this was taken, at the depth of twenty-three feet, no doubt contains a very great quantity, as the ore comes within four feet of the surface. The vein, bed or nest seems to be embraced within a tract of twenty acres, within half a mile of the Lehigh Mountain, and running parallel thereto. It is in a limestone district, and not far from the zinc mine. There are strong indications of copper, which are very apparent in the specimen sent us. This species of zinc ore was unknown on the American continent till the discovery of this vein in Lehigh county, about a year ago. No efforts had been made to ascertain the extent of the vein or bed until the past month. A shaft is now being dug, and efforts will no doubt be made to develop the full extent of the bed.—*Phil. Ledger.*

SNAKE IN THE STOMACH.—There is a young man in Portland, who insists that he has a snake in his stomach, about seventeen years long. The editor of the Bulletin has conversed with him repeatedly on the subject, but cannot reason him out of the belief. He solemnly asserts, that the snake once extended its head several inches out of his mouth, but the moment he attempted to secure it, it drew back again into the stomach.

SPECIAL PRAYER.—The *London Gazette* contains an order by the Queen in Council, that special prayer should be offered up in all the Churches of the establishment, on the 11th of October, and the two following Sundays, "for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year."

CROWDED.—The *Frederick Examiner* states that there is a man and his wife in that city, with a family of eight children, and occupying a house with only four rooms, who have sixteen boarders, and wish a few more!

A HEALTHY PLACE.—A Yankee from the Kennebec district, Maine, describes that place as being so healthy that the people have to move somewhere else to die.

A YANKEE TRICK.—The *Hartford Times* reminds us of the device of a gentleman in a neighboring town last fall, to fill his cellar with first rate potatoes at a very low price. It will be recollected that potatoes generally were not of the best quality, and the price was high. The gentleman gave notice that he had a particular desire to get a specimen of the best sort of potatoes raised that season, and accordingly offered three dollars for the best peck that should be emptied into his cellar—he being the judge. The potatoes came pouring in, peck after peck—those farmers who had different sorts bringing a peck of each, and of the very best of the lot. The gentleman soon found that he had a cellar full of first rate potatoes, when he shut his doors, and paid \$3 to the farmer who left the best peck, according to his judgment. He had potatoes to sell in the spring.

FURNACES.—In Allegheny county, we see by a published list, that the number of furnaces is 51. In Cambria county there are 11.

Cool.—At Quebec, on the 19th instant, the thermometer was five degrees below the freezing point, and the hills were covered with snow.

INDETERMINABLE.
 Love is a fire that burns and sparkles
 In most as naturally as in cereals

Retractive Justice.—In the general defeat which has met the democratic candidates throughout the state, we know of no cause, where it is more deserved, and more truly retributive justice, than in the defeat of William F. Packer, for Assembly in Lycoming, and the defeat of the Assembly candidate in Northumberland. These gentlemen all forced themselves upon the ticket and asked the democratic electors to support them, and then turned round and openly opposed William B. Foster.

Such Democracy as this should be scarce, and we again say, they have received nothing more than they deserve. It serves them right!

THE ABOVE IS FROM THE EASTON ARGUS, the editor of which not unfrequently furnishes its readers with some strange bits of information. In regard to Mr. Packer, it is only necessary to say that his nomination was almost, if not entirely unanimous. In regard to Mr. Brown, the democratic candidate for Assembly in this county, the Argus is equally unfortunate. Mr. Brown was not present at the county convention which nominated him, nor did we see any one present, particularly interested for him. We know that some of his warmest and most influential friends in this place made little or no effort to procure his nomination. This did not look like forcing a nomination. Besides, a short time after his nomination, Mr. Brown left Philadelphia, and did not return until late on the day of the election. The assertion that he was opposed to Mr. Foster, is equally unfounded. Mr. Foster owes his defeat to a number of causes, one of which was, that he entertained views similar to those advocated by the Argus, in favoring the British free trade policy at the expense of American industry.

GRAIN MARKET.—We are glad to see that the farmer is getting good prices for his grain. The last news from Europe, by the *Caledonia*, caused a rise of 10 to 12 cents per bushel in wheat. These prices have somewhat declined since. The next arrival will be looked for with interest.

Comparative Vote in 1845 and 1846, for Canal Commissioner.

Name	1845		1846	
	Dem.	Wigs	Dem.	Wigs
Adams	1490	2680	820	1573
Allegheny	3813	4412	2689	5933
Armstrong	1048	645	395	1055
Beaver	1765	1872	1424	2026
Bellford	2676	2312	1309	1245
Berks	4573	1905	2933	2495
Blair	(new county)	689	1418	1418
Butler	2255	2565	2611	2724
Bucks	4122	3612	2817	2404
Butler	1829	1859	1109	1147
Cambria	1110	678	634	794
Carbon	554	124	418	378
Chester	4369	4429	3102	3570
Centre	1890	1049	1247	1101
Clarion	725	253	792	755
Clearfield	411	115	547	321
Clinton	1755	464	537	688
Columbia	2619	1158	1509	1614
Crawford	1886	1362	1204	1132
Cumberland	2444	2058	1507	1661
Dauphin	1983	1534	1195	1691
Delaware	1099	1289	1038	1422
Elk	1103	1831	895	1801
Erie	98	28	124	91
Fayette	2291	1865	1876	2136
Franklin	2183	2762	1559	2311
Greene	1376	544	1444	958
Huntingdon	2105	1851	915	1531
Indiana	1118	1501	454	1728
Jefferson	258	228	285	311
Junata	850	513	524	503
Lancaster	4105	4881	2112	4613
Lebanon	1928	1816	1082	1507
Lehigh	1944	1667	1247	1180
Luzerne	2229	1119	1435	1622
Lycoming	1113	1237	917	1554
McKean	170	111	248	161
Mercer	2372	2151	1357	2081
Mifflin	1544	752	828	928
Montgomery	1198	166	570	281
Montgomery	3596	2211	3060	2761
Northampton	2728	1163	1212	1090
Northumberland	1640	812	755	1224
Pike	4250	6131	7593	5684
Phila. co.	11921	3796	11549	5874
Pike	408	17	256	188
Perry	1616	680	661	642
Potter	201	28	244	76
Schuylkill	2314	1172	2102	2847
Somerset	681	1366	632	1451
Susquehanna	1743	900	1579	1126
Tioga	1184	489	1435	1067
Union	1416	2615	965	1976
Verigo	712	239	604	627
Washington	3466	2640	2909	2952
Warren	3823	231	623	477
Wayne	943	516	794	650
Westmoreland	3261	1627	2337	1665
Wilmington	928	722	669	650
York	3187	2470	2138	2312

Power's Majority, 8,829.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Shunk has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 26th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

H. L. WEBB.—One of the members elect of the Legislature, from Bradford county, died the day after the election.

By Magnetic Telegraph.—Reported Arrival of Santa Anna at Saltillo with 13,000 Troops—Fortifying of Saltillo and Recondo. —Monterey, Sept. 28th, 7 o'clock, P. M.—An express rider arrived at Saltillo, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo. He states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that place on yesterday morning, or the evening previous, and immediately commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 men with him, which added to those that are left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report further has it that he is to erect works and batteries at Recondo, the limits of our line, by the sixty days' truce. If all this proves true, the army may have more bloody work to do than ever. One thing is certain, Santa Anna was hourly expected when Gen. Taylor reached this place, and many think that Ampudia's reasons for wishing to return was the fact that he found himself in a degree surrounded after the success of the second division, and he was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make. We shall know more about the matter in a day or two.

Ohio Election.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal, which was received last night, states that the unofficial majority of Webb (Whig.) for Governor, is 2025. It has accounts of the election of 11 Whigs and 3 Democrats to Congress, and the 12th District (Mr. Vinton) to hear from. The chances are in favor of Vinton. The Legislature stands—

	Whig	Dem.
Senate	18	18
House	39	32
	57	50

And one Independent in the House.

The Liberty vote in this State will not be less than 15,000—a very large increase.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—The elections which have recently taken place for the next Congress, which commences on the 4th of March next, have produced the following change. In 1844, these States elected 25 whigs and 50 democrats. This year the account stands 35 whigs and 41 democrats, showing a whig gain of 10 members, and a democratic loss of 9. Seven of the whig gains are in Pennsylvania, and the remainder in Ohio. Nineteen (probably 21) members of the present Congress who voted for the new Tariff bill are re-elected, and 14 who voted against it.

Tax Snow is about a foot deep in some parts of Canada.

Retractive Justice.—In the general defeat which has met the democratic candidates throughout the state, we know of no cause, where it is more deserved, and more truly retributive justice, than in the defeat of William F. Packer, for Assembly in Lycoming, and the defeat of the Assembly candidate in Northumberland. These gentlemen all forced themselves upon the ticket and asked the democratic electors to support them, and then turned round and openly opposed William B. Foster.

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