

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

Glorious News—Capitulation of Monterey, after three days fighting—Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion, killed—About five hundred Americans killed and wounded—Three Hundred Killed—Hasty Memoranda of the Operations of the American Army before Monterey, from the 19th to the 29th September.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey with a force of about 6000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from the battery, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position from which the army could obtain a supply of water and bread, and be without the reach of the enemies' batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, for the purpose of erecting batteries to command from the heights.

On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right to gain the Saltillo road, beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused him to halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position.

On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss and finally encamped, covering the passage to the Saltillo road. It was here discovered that besides the fort at the Bishop's palace and the occupation of the heights above, there were two forts on commanding eminences on the opposite side of the Siueguin which had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried by the force under General Worth, and the guns being immediately turned upon the city, a plunging fire was commenced upon the Bishop's palace.

On the same morning, the 21st, the first division of regular troops, under General Twiggs, and the volunteer division, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 20 inch mortars and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in a battery on the night of the 20th in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the cathedral fort and citadel, and were supported by the fourth regiment of infantry.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st, the order was given for the battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the first discharge the division, with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance under Col. Garland who were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should a prospect of success offer to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield, engineer; Capt. Williams, of the Topographical engineer, and Major Kenny, quarter master to the Texas Rangers.

A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned, and entering the city, engaged with the enemy, hand to hand in the streets. Passing through an incessant cross fire from the citadel, and the first and second batteries, as well as from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house-tops of the city, the rear of the first battery was captured, and the fire soon turned upon the enemy; and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillery and infantry from it, and the buildings occupied by infantry immediately in its rear.

The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee, and first Ohio regiments—the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable from exhaustion and the loss they had sustained, to gain more advantages. A heavy shower of rain here came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day.

The third, fourth and first infantry and Baltimore battalion remained at the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery: two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer were captured in this fort. Three officers and some twenty or thirty men were taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming party of Gen. Worth's division also captured two nine pounders, which were also turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and with a portion of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace; both were carried by a command under captain Vinton, of the 3d artillery. In this operation, the company of Louisiana volunteers, under Capt. Blanchard, performed efficient and gallant service, as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemies' defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by General Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiments.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third posts and the defences East of the city, had been abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault, on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main palace and its immediate vicinity. A command, consisting of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon became wholly engaged with the enemy. They were immediately supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Briggs' light battery, and the 3rd infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted, from streets and house tops, barricades, &c.

In the vicinity of the Plaza, the pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much efficiency far into the heart of the city. This engagement, lasted the best part of the day—our troops having driven the scattering parties of the evening and penetrated quite to the defences of the main Plaza. The advantages thus gained it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main Plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or citadel, early in afternoon same day. Worth assailed from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main Plaza, on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery inclosed, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy on the Plaza. Thus ended the operations on the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag of truce, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would, under any circumstances, grant.

At the same time, a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia; 12 o'clock, M., was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted—the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side, and refused, at 4 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers. At the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortars to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent, on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with the general officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General. The terms of capitulation you will have by mail.

The only Baltimore or Philadelphian in the party, or on the list of killed or wounded, is Col. Wm. Watson of Baltimore.

Gen. Ampudia stated that his force amounted to 7000 men, but it is estimated at 11,000. The forts that were taken were occupied by Ridgely's artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican forces and the firing was kept up during the day.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] Further Particulars of the Capture of Monterey.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846. On the 21st, 22d and 23d there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may safely be said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Monroe, the Adj. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, he and his army to march out and return in the interior. This, Gen. Taylor declined and, insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded and dispersed with a stipulation not to serve against us during the war, the General and his officers to remain in custody until disposed of by order of our government. The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting as the place cannot hold out long. Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The carnage on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans, as that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skilful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division, with Hay's regiment of Texan volunteers, have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss; up to yesterday, 6 o'clock, P. M., it is only five killed and twenty-eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

BEAVER SANTIAGO, Sept. 29, 1846. Gen. Taylor's army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued for three days. On the morning of the 23th Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by General Taylor. Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans to

evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Alameda through Lineras and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7000 as the number of his troops, but it probably amounted to fully 11,000. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee volunteers on the 21st under the eye of General Taylor. General Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed. His horse was wounded. Our killed and wounded will amount to five hundred.

Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hays' command had an action some distance this side of Monterey with a considerable Mexican force, and dispersed them in a short time. Col. Hays killed a lieutenant colonel of the Mexican army single-hand.

How many were killed or wounded in this action I did not learn.

Some volunteers on their way from Meir to join the army were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops and killed and shockingly mutilated.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.] MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 25, 1846.

Gentlemen—The city has capitulated on the following terms: The Mexican soldiers shall be permitted to march out of town with their arms and six small field pieces, leaving all their munitions of war behind, with all their artillery and public stores. They are to retire to Lineras, sixty miles hence, and about thirty miles north of Saltillo, and are not to approach nearer than that to this place within sixty days, or until each party can hear from its respective government. Ampudia kept Gen. Taylor until nearly midnight last night, preparing the terms, &c. Many persons, particularly the Texan volunteers who fought so bravely, are displeased at these terms. The town was all but in our hands, and could they be believed, have been taken in three hours. I believe that it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it, but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted no prisoners to take up his time and eat out his substance; but he did have an object in view which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our government, under whose advice or order Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to these terms. As I have a few moments to spare before the express goes out this morning, (he was detained last night by the slow progress of business with Ampudia) I will speak of the operations of Gen. Taylor on this side of the town.

Major Mansfield, of the Engineers, reconnoitered the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoiter the works, Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lancers, from which, after finishing his observations, he retired in safety. On the night of the 20th the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to play on the strong holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these batteries. Col. Garland's Brigade were ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day before, and to occupy, if possible, the lower part of the city.

Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams and Lieut. Pope were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced rapidly towards the works, followed by the Brigade in line of battle, under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and fort, and a heavy fire of musketry. The column charged into a street about 200 yards to the right of the battery passed the works entirely, and effected an entrance into the town. After advancing rapidly about 400 yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a musketry battery of artillery and musketry, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets at sixty yards distance from the head of the column, were lined with Mexican troops, who, entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced for musketry and enfiladed the street in every direction.

Under this fire the following officers were killed or mortally wounded: Major Barber, 3d Infantry, by grape shot in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineers, shot through the body by musket ball, fell in the street and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lieut. Pope, amidst a shower of balls that covered him with dust. The gallantry of this young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the Army. Capt. Williams died the next day and was buried with the honors of war by the Mexican troops, into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Merrett, 1st Infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

Wounded—Major Mansfield, ball through calf of the leg. This brave officer would not leave on account of his wound, but rode about, behaving in the most gallant manner all day. Capt. Bainbridge, 3d Infantry, slightly wounded in the hand. Major Lear, dangerously wounded in the mouth, the ball passing out at the back of the head. Major Abercrombie, 1st Infantry, severely wounded. Lieut. R. Graham, 4th Infantry, severely wounded in both legs and body; hopes are entertained of his recovery. A great number of men killed and wounded—number not known.

It being impossible, in the opinion of the Officers, to effect any thing in attacking the barricades in front, the column moved rapidly up a street to the right, with the intention of turning them. Being reinforced by the Ohio regiment, a second charge was made, under the direction of Gen. Butler, which, owing to the tremendous fire of musketry and grape from the barricades and stone houses, likewise proved ineffectual. The troops were then ordered, by Gen. Taylor, to retire in good order and get under cover from the enemy's fire, which order was handsomely executed.

The following officers were killed or mortally wounded (since died) in the second charge: Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d Infantry; Lieut. D. Irwin, 3d Infantry; Lieut. R. Hazlett, 4th Infantry. [Three officers were killed in first charge, which I did not include in that list, viz: Lieut. Hoskens, 3d Infantry; Lieut. J. S. Woods, 4th Infantry; Capt. Field, 3d Infantry.] Wounded—Major General Butler, slightly, through the calf of the leg; Col. Mitchell, in the leg; Capt. Lamotte, 1st Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st Infantry, leg shot off. P. S. Our killed and wounded, in taking Monterey, amounted to about five hundred, nearly three hundred killed. Some time will elapse before the number will be known accurately, but it is well known that few prisoners were taken by the Mexicans.

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Santa Anna's Mysterious Delays.

The New Orleans Patria publishes a letter from a new correspondent at Havana, dated Sept. 22, in which an extract of a letter from Mexico to a respectable merchant in Havana is given, exposing an intrigue to which Santa Anna and our government are said to be privy. These Machiavelian plots are told with all the gravity of a belief in their truth, however absurd they appear upon the face of them. The writer says that General Santa Anna has engaged with the government of the United States to manifest publicly that he prosecutes the war with energy, but, at the same time, all his movements, and every one of his operations must be, by pre-arrangement with the government of the United States, conducted in a previously understood manner—that no result favorable to the cause of Mexico will follow them. The Mexican people will then be disposed that an amicable arrangement should be entered into, which will be done in a manner profitable to the United States.

"Santa Anna's responsibility will be covered by this act; treaties will be formed, and a settlement of affairs will follow—the result of which will be that Santa Anna will be appointed President and Dictator of the Mexican Republic, for a term of eight or ten years; and Mexico will be under the immediate protection of the United States, and by them will be protected. The effort will be made to keep things in this state during Santa Anna's life, so that after his death, several States may be formed, which will be annexed to those of the North American Republic.

The Californians will become separated from the very moment. Extraordinary privileges will be granted both to the commerce and the inhabitants of the Union—emigrants from the States will be invited to and protected in Mexico; and after all these important arrangements and services rendered, prepared by the benefactor of his country, Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will meet with due recompense.

During the term necessary for the proper settlement of all these questions, it is agreed that the principal ports of the Mexican Republic will remain under blockade by the United States squadron, to keep alive and increase the disgust and loathing which it must naturally bring upon the sacrificed people, and this will serve the purpose considerably of getting the sufferers to declare in favor of a new revolution, and a pronouncement against the war. And at that time, an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary will be in readiness to take advantage of the moment, and make his appearance in Mexico with the olive branch and a pacific countenance. The people will then raise the cry to admit him—to hear his propositions—and the remaining troops, who by that time will have taken warning by experience from their lost comrades, finding their force and number considerably reduced will have neither valor nor spirit enough to oppose the will of the people; and then Santa Anna, taking good advantage of this opportunity showing his influence and intelligent tactics, will obtain new allies, and numerous sympathies, by aiding the wishes of all.

We suppose our readers are sufficiently satisfied with this extract, the writer of which either suffers his imagination to hoax him, or is endeavoring to hoax others.

Five Men Hung in Florida.

By recent accounts from Florida, received by the Baltimore Sun, it seems probable that Lynch law has been resorted to for the punishment of some thieves and robbers in that State. During the past summer, the States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, were infested with kidnapers, horse thieves and mail predators, who, for a long time, eluded the most persevering vigilance of their pursuers. Alvin Flowers, supposed to be the principal, whilst on his flight from Georgia, robbed the U. S. mail near Quincy, Florida. He was arrested on the 9th of August, as announced in our paper at the time, and confined in the jail of that place. The father-in-law of Flowers, with a view to prevent the driver of the mail, who was the only witness, from testifying against him, way-laid and shot the driver whilst on his box, a night or two subsequent to the arrest of Flowers. The wounded man reached Quincy, where he died soon after his arrival. Immediate measures were taken for the arrest of the murderer, and he and a number of his accomplices were captured. A special court was called at Quincy, which resulted in the conviction of the principal and five accomplices as accessories to the murder. They were all condemned to be hung on Friday last, and from the excitement and feeling which existed in the community, there is no doubt the sentence was carried into effect.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 17, 1846.

V. E. PALMER, Esq., at No. Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, and S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF Northumberland County, for October, 1846.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Table with 4 columns: Name, *Foster, †Power, †Morton. Lists candidates like Sunbury, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Northumberland, Point, Milton, Chiquisnoque, Turbut, Lewis, Delaware, Shamokin, Rush, Coal, Upper Mahoney, Lower Mahoney, Little Mahoney, Jackson.

CONGRESS.

Table with 3 columns: *White, †Pollock, †Hunter. Lists candidates like Sunbury, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Northumberland, Point, Milton, Chiquisnoque, Turbut, Lewis, Delaware, Shamokin, Rush, Coal, Upper Mahoney, Lower Mahoney, Little Mahoney, Jackson.

ASSEMBLY.

Table with 3 columns: *Brown, †Hunter. Lists candidates like Sunbury, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Northumberland, Point, Milton, Chiquisnoque, Turbut, Lewis, Delaware, Shamokin, Rush, Coal, Upper Mahoney, Lower Mahoney, Little Mahoney, Jackson.

COMMISSIONER.

Table with 3 columns: *Follmer, †Haas. Lists candidates like Sunbury, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Northumberland, Point, Milton, Chiquisnoque, Turbut, Lewis, Delaware, Shamokin, Rush, Coal, Upper Mahoney, Lower Mahoney, Little Mahoney, Jackson.

AUDITOR.

*Emanuel Zimmerman, (No Opposition) 814 *Democrats. †Whigs. †Native. †Volunteer.

THE ELECTION, on Tuesday last, was probably the smallest that ever was polled in this County. The storm of wind and rain continued all day. The consequence is that the dem. candidate for Congress, Mr. White, as well as Mr. Brown, the democratic candidate for the Legislature, have both been defeated. The majority for Power over Foster, for Canal Commissioner, is 460. The free traders and party hacks have in this received a severe rebuke from the people. It is time that they learn that the democracy of Pennsylvania is old enough to act and think for themselves. The democrats of Northumberland County have expressed themselves in language not to be misunderstood, that they are not willing to abandon the old and cherished democratic policy of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, of protection to home industry and American Manufactures, and they have also decided that they will not support corrupt and unfair nominations, and therefore go in for the one term principle, a truly democratic principle, which cuts up fraud and corruption by the roots. The defeat of Mr. Foster will not be without its effect at Washington, and will show Southern members that Pennsylvania freemen are not to be compared to Southern slaves, who can be whipped into the traces whenever their services are needed.

Power vs. Foster 600.

Coal Township.—This township, which is one of the strongest democratic districts in the county, has given its entire vote for Power. We understand, a few days since, that Mr. Foster would in all probability have the vote. Our neighbor of the Gazette, who imagines himself the embodiment and perfection of pure democracy, visited the native democrats of Coal, to touch them the doctrine of free trade and the necessity of voting for Foster, after which it was supposed that Foster would most certainly have one vote; but it seems the presence of the editor of the Gazette was of no avail, and in all probability damaged Mr. Foster to the amount of one whole doubtful vote. Such conduct on the part of the democrats of Coal was cruel in the extreme. They should have given Mr. Foster one vote at least, out of compliment to the editor of the Gazette.

Election News.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.—First District, Philadelphia, Lewis C. Levin, (native,) re-elected. Second District, J. R. Ingersoll, (whig,) re-elected. Third District, Charles Brown, (democrat,) in place of J. H. Campbell, (native.) Fourth District, C. J. Ingersoll, (democrat,) re-elected. Fifth District, (Delaware and Montgomery counties,) Fredley, (whig,) elected—a whig gain. Sixth District, (Bucks and Lehigh) Hornbeck, (whig,) elected—a whig gain. Seventh District, (Chester county,) Mellvaine, (whig,) re-elected. Eighth District, (Lancaster county,) Strohm, (whig,) re-elected. Ninth District, (Berks county,) Strong, (democrat,) elected. Tenth District, (Northampton &c.) Broadhead, (democrat,) re-elected. Eleventh District, (Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming,) Chester Butler, (whig,) elected—a whig gain. Thirteenth District, (Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Clinton,) Pollock, (whig,) re-elected. Fourteenth District, (Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill) Dr. Eckert, (whig,) elected. Fifteenth District (York and Adams; Nes., (Independent,) elected over McLean, (democrat.) Sixteenth District, (Cumberland, Franklin and Perry,) James L. Brady, (whig,) elected—a whig gain. In the city and county of Philadelphia, Lelar, (native,) elected Sheriff over Deal, (democrat.) by a majority of 79. In the city of Philadelphia, the democrats elected 1 Senator and 8 Members. In Berks county, the democratic majority is about 1900. In Reading, Power is several hundred ahead of the party vote. In Lancaster county, Power's majority is 2000. In Dauphin about 600. Union about 1600. Lycoming about 600. Clinton about 200. Lycoming gives Pollock about 300 majority—Clinton 75, and Union about 1000. Columbia, Luzerne and Centre have gone for Power. These counties gave Polk a majority of 3500. Power's majority in the 13th district is about 2900—a gain of over 3000.

THE CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.—We have given our columns almost exclusively to the news from the army. Gen. Taylor's army, after four days fighting, has taken Monterey, the last strong hold of the Mexicans. Gen. Worth, it will be seen, bore a most distinguished part in the contest. The volunteers exhibited as much arbor and courage in action, as the oldest and best trained veterans of the regular army.

The Mexicans had all the advantage of a choice of position, and were protected by entrenchments in and around the city. The Americans had the worst kind of fighting to do, an engagement in the streets in which they had to force their way in the face of well manned batteries, and amidst a gallant fire of musketry from the house-tops and parapets.

The enemy defended their city with much bravery, and the battles were desperate encounters, in which nothing but the cool courage of the officers and the enthusiastic daring of the men, could have availed against the force with which they were contending. The volunteers appear to have done their duty handsomely, marching up to the fire and engaging the Mexicans like well-tried veterans.

Col. Watson, of the Baltimore battalion fell, fighting bravely at the head of his men, in attempting to storm a masked battery of artillery and musketry, which was pouring a deluge of grape and canister shot, at the distance of sixty yards. The command of the battalion then devolved upon the gallant James E. Stewart, of Baltimore. Captain S. greatly distinguished himself, and was, with Lieutenant Owens, warmly complimented by General Taylor. Capt. S. was attacked by five Mexicans, when he lost his sword, but he knocked one down with his fist, seized his musket, and disarmed three more, bayoneting them. Lieut. Owens led thirty men up to the very mouth of a twelve pound battery, which he took without the loss of a single man. Other examples of gallantry on the part of the volunteers are also mentioned.

The city of Monterey, which has fallen into the hands of our troops, is the capital of the State of New Leon. It is on the Fernando river, about 220 miles from its mouth. It has well paved streets, and mostly one-story stone buildings. The population is about 15,000, and the city is situated on the main travelling route from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico.

The storm on Tuesday was so violent, as to blow down the frame of the new Bridge at the mouth of the Shamokin creek. The arches were not quite finished. The timber is very much broken and injured. The contractors, we regret to say, have suffered a heavy loss, and will, we understand, abandon the work if some allowance is not made.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS REVIVAL has taken place in the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Baltimore, during the past few weeks; upwards of two thousand have been added to their numbers.

TEXAS.—In Austin, corn is selling at fifty cents beef from two to three cents, and vegetables in abundance. The right place for an army.