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TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." H. B. MASSER, PUBLIMERS AND JOSEPH EISELY. PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor. Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-

ser's Store.] THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satar-day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till ALL artrarages are paid. 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.

REMOVAL. JOHN, H. PURDY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his fiends and customers, that he has removed his stork of goals to the Stone House, on Market square, forms erls occupied by Mr. Wm. Dewart, where he will he happy to serve his old customers and the publie generally, on as good terms, and at as low priees as can be had elsewhere.

A large assoriment of Groceries, Dry Goods. and Queensware, constantly on hand.

June 27th, 1846 .--- 1f.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY. SELINSGROVE, PENN'A. THE subscriber re-pretiuity informs the public

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

in all ha various branches, at Schnsgrove. His ware is not only made of the best materials, but is put together in a substantial and workmanlike man ner, differing in this respect from much of the ware mild, wi ich is made up to a hurry for that purp se An excellent as setment will be kept on hand at all times, which will be a ld on the most reasonable ANDREW 8 WINGERT. terms Seli sgrove, May 16th, 1846.-16

Lime! Lime!!

JOHN B. SHIPMAN, REPECTFULIA informs his friends, that he has commenced the business of Lime urning, on the form he now occupies. He has now on hand a quantity of Line for sale, and will always endeavor to account date those who may favor him with their costem. Augusts, April 11th, 1846 .-- 6m

A CARD.

W B. PALMER, the American Newspaper . Agent, duly su horized and empowered, by the proprietors of most of the best new-papers of all the cities and principal towns in the U.S. and Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and to eve receipts for them, respectfully notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute orders from all parts of the Civil 2rd World, embracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Resding Rooms, Corporations, &c., at his several offices in the cities of Philadelohia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and where communications and inquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V. B. PALMER, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chesner streets; Baltim re, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calvert streets ; New York, Tribune Buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 20 State st.

As no other person or persons are in any man-ner connected with the subscriber, in the American Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications for him, should be carefully dir cted as above, and to no other person. This caution has become necentery, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the pubhe on their guard against all pretended Agents. V. S. PALMER.

American Newspaper Agent. Editors throughout the United States for whom V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage of all concerned, by unblishing the shave,

A*URLIC NOTICE .--- V. B. Palmer is the

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

AT A 192 TO STRAND OF THE A TO A

SUNBURY AMERICAN

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 .- Jarranaga. THE OWNER AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER ADDRESS OF THE O

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pn. Saturday, Oct. 31, 1846.

By Masser & Elsely,

DOWN PATRICK, DOWN COUNTY. (Ireland) Sept. 23, 1846. "WRECK OF THE GREAT BRITAIS"

ade it my and in this and Barn-warth th

-- NO LIVES LOST. FRIEND CHANDLER- I om, greatly to my surprise, called to address you sgain from Ireland The recent good passage of the Great Britain, with other considerations, induced me to procure a borth in her for the 22d September. I did it, I confess with some misgivings which the representations of intelligent persons finally removed. Reaching Liverpool on the 21st, and seeing this huge monster of the deep for the first time. I felt no particular apprehension but that she would move in safety over the Atlantic. I still think from the vast strength she exhibited on the beach and the rapidity of her course to the scene of her misfortune that properly managed, she was one of the safest vessels that ever crossed the sen, and most eligibly for speed. This had began to be a general impression, so that in leaving the docks of Liverpool we entolled one hundred and eighty-four passengers, the largest number ever corolled

in a steam vessel to cross the ocean. The ship's crew and all its attaches amounted to one hundred and thirty more, making in all, more than three hundred human beings. At least one hundred of the passengers were females, including fifty little Opera girls, singers, &c., dansues, with their mistress and five female attendants. Some of these little girls. dragged from their parents and country to England, for a show were unwilling to embark, and one or two were actually dragged screaming on board by the female monster who were to make gain by their soirces in New York. 1 said, as I saw them from 8 to 12 years of age burried on board, 'it is an abomination' of ern. elty, and so I say still. Two of these little ones were actually left on the wharf as they came too late to embark.

Among our passengers were the Rev. Dr. Cox of New York, Rev. Messre, Wheelock and Church of the Baptist denomination, Rev. Mr. Osgood, a Baptist Missionary returning sick with his wife and children, from a long service in Burmah ; Rev. Mr. Reed of Connecticut, and two or three clergymen. Mr. King, Minister to London, was a'an with us on his return home. Of Philadelphians, were Mr. Raiston and

five ladies under his care ; Mr. and Mrs. Lardner ; Mr. Fallon and two ladies; Mr. Samuel Ashmesd and some others besides your correspondent. We were delighted with our compav and ourself : we had some of us been ion from home and our taste for travel exhausted loaged for home, and were pleased with the prospect of bring soon there. We cast off from Liverpool in presence of thousands whom the renown of our vessel had collected to see her move in her element. The skies were bright above and the wind south cast, fresh but not strong as it had been from the same quarter for a week. With this wind and the improvement of the propeller, we made most rapid progress The ship moved among the httge waves almost sequietly as the steamers on our Dela ware in a calm. Not a person was sea sick or seemed likely to be, and thought we had at last solved the great problem, how the Atlantic could be crossed with home comforts. The inmense length, 320 feet of our vessel, with a corresponding width, and the clearness of deck and the spaciousness of her cabin, divested us of the fallacy that we were 'shut up at sea.'--- We arrived at 4 o'clock and dined at 7 o'clock. By this zel. time I had learned, and learned it with some 'Northern Channel' or North about Ireland. 1 knew this channel was the most critical, and both from rapidity of our movements, 12 miles an hour, and the peculiarity of the night, that some risk was being tun. There was no moon, and the sky had become overcast and heavy, some rain had began to fall and the wind had risen to a steady wholesale breeze right over our stetn. It was a gloomy, but up to the hour of our disaster, not what I should call a tem- bility of safety, and inspired general confidence. pestuous night, and for the Equinoxial storm, was not by any means uncommon, except for its mildners. We had passed the lale of Man, as it was pointed out to me by the stearsman. in a sweet sleep, when I was suddenly awaked from her proper course. We had come between by an unusual grating astern followed by a tre- huge rocks, where the passage of such a ship or two since, when it was removed and found mendous crash, which I knew had destroyed seemed impossible, and struck within cable's to contain a crop of four small potatoes, which the action of the propeller. This blow was re- length of a projecting ledge of rocks protroding had grown from the piece stuck on the end of ceived in passing between two rocks, called from the shore the only sand beach in a neight the branch. the 'Cow and Cali,' not far from the abore. It borinod of ten miles each way, and the only | GES, WORTH's MODE OF ATTACK -An offitil the immense vessel of 3.500 tons burthen was suddenly struck with a shock which it seemed would crush any human fabric. As she struck, the see broke over her, tearing of our boats, and driving the water through every accessible place. The scene that ensued was most appalling. At the first touch on the rock I rose and attempted in profound dark- lower, we should have gone to the bottom, nemy's fire from the roofs of houses and barri-

Foreign Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette, | sufficiently to go out of my state room into the | were saved, and for this I trust we are truly cabin, where I found a mass collected, with grateful. horror in every countenance. A succession of shock after shock roused all, and screams began upwright, embedded in the sand, with the wato issue from the Ladies rooms. The wind now rose to a tempest. It was deep darkness without. The rain began to pour down in torrents There was one bright long continued gleam of lightning which showed before and around us the white breakers, and on each side large and appalling rocks. The lightning was followed by loud thunder, which heard at such a time was most fearful. The Captain went up tockets from the deck, and fired heavy signal guns. all of which rather tended to deeper the common alarm. Sometimes we had a few moments of comparative quict, and then came shock after shock, as the waves dashed against us and lifted us to fall heavily on the ground.

> At each of these shocks which occurred frequent intervals, it seemed as if our last hour had come, and the only partition between us and the waves about to be annihilated. Our ignorance and the ignorance of the captain, as to where we were and what we were to meet next, and our entire inability to stay on deck, to make any provisions for safety deepened the horror of our situation. For 7 hours we remained in this condition and you may well imagine they were long fearful hours, that will be remembered while life lasts. We waited, O how impatiently for the day, and yet feared that day would dawn only to show that escape was an impossibility.

> The Captain at an early period came into the cabin, and told the collected passengers that he was certain that the ship was on a sand bank and not on the rocks, and that he thought would be saved by boats in the morning. all But as he had run his vessel ashore so mysteriously, and confessed he did know where we were, and was moreover likely to attempt to inspire quiet by giving assurance of safety-the passengers had but little confidence in his words while the howling wind was sweeping over the deck, and the waves thrashing the vessel with a power that made the whole mass quiver, as if every part was breaking asunder.

> On the whole the passengers behaved well When it was thought that death was certain and one and all about to be hutried to Eternity. I deemed it my duty, while I felt of course the swful solemnity of my own situation, to say a few words publicly, to attempt to benefit any that might be unprepared to die. The Rev. Dr. Cox followed with an exhortation and pray-

The final ebbing of the tide, left the ship bolt ter so shallow that it could be waded to the shore .- Boats were sent out, and the ladies all taken ashore by seven o'clock, and the gentle- As I return to-morrow, I have only time to say men by half past eight. We had to wade a one word. little distance as the bests could not be drawn to the dry beach, and the ladies were carried on the backs of men. Then can our trunks, so

belonging to the passengers, was ashere. The Irish peasantry at first behaved well, but

when they began to come in crowde to get money, they became exorbitant, and even charged fifteen shillings in some cases for a single cart load of baggage for halfa mile, from the ship to the depot, near the shore. Some things were

and for this I paid \$1.50. There were ten of us, and the price was not extravagant. I have him and Butler. received here from ecclesiastical friends genu ine Irish hospitality ; but two of my friends occupying one bed were charged \$2 75. Poor human nature! How ready to make gain from the misfortunes of others. The Irish gentry and police did their duty nobly. The Great Britain, I think, will never be

get off. She went on at high tide, and a hard wind, and a full steam, and is far up p'um upwright on the beach ; a most beautiful but sad spectacle, as she is all in sight but about five men. They will be under Santa Anna. feet of her bottom. She cost \$650,000, and was insured for \$370,000.

We all pity our Captain and regard him as a ruined man. How he made a mistake of 30 miles in a fair sail with a good wind, of 120 miles from Liverpool, perhaps he can explain, but ! fear not. I shall be glad to see him justified by any facts, for he is amiable, noble minded

and acientific, but I fear not careful, and which would make me afraid to trust my life with him. There may have been a magnetic distorbance from the great quantity of iron in the ship to change the compass-there may have been confusion of the lights, which with a little self confidence could account for our misfortune. but I fear the world will say that the lives of 320 human beings have been put in eminent isopardy and a vast anount of property sacri-

Incidents at the Battle. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. MATAHORAS, Oct. 1st. 1846.

Vol. 7 -- No. 6 -- Whole No. 315

Gentlemen :- 1 wrote you a few days since from the Camp at Monterey, since when I have been despatched to this place on public business.

which in himself reption

The entire loss in our Battalion, (Baltimore.) is 8 killed, and, as I am informed, 16 wounded -sli slightly but one. I have seen none eiththat by five o'clock P. M. nearly every thing er of the killed or wounded, and therefore cannot give names'

Col. Watson was killed in the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler. He was at the head of the Battalion and had ordered us to go into the charge with three cheers. He received a ball in the breast while in the act of cheering, and fell instantly. I tried to get to him, last from pilfering, but not much. I rode with but was borne on in the rush. The charge was my luggage six miles from our shipwreek to ineffectual. At this moment Gun Taylor rode this village, the nearest Post town, in an Irish up in great anger and ordered us to retirecart without springs, seated on the top of my Old Rough came up under the most tremenluggage, while my Irish friend led his horse, dous fire. It was here his horse was shot. It is sold there were angry words passed between

> Capt. Stewart now took command, and said, Boys, your Colonel is killed, don't run, show those d-d red skins that although you are ordered to retire, you intend to walk." With this he shock his fist at them and damned them pretty considerable. Our entire loss will not be much short of 800 to 900 killed and wounded; the enemy the same.

There is no doubt now but that Ampudia will be reinforced in about one month by 12,000

We must have 10,000 more volunteers-Yours, mark that. J. M. The following is also from a Baltimore volunteer, and give come interesting details that we have not before met with

MONTEREY, (Mexico.) Sept. 24, 1846. Messrs, Editors :- I have but a few leisure moments to give you an account of our great hattle at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st Gen. Tay for formed his line for battle, and marched up to the outskirts and fortifications of the town, keeping one bomb and bis artillery battety going all the time. The Mexicans continthe Plaza ued to fire on us all day, but with no effect.

Gen. Worth on one side of the town, with Col. Jack Hays and Capt. Walker and the Texan Rangers ; and Gen. Taylor, and the volunteers on the other, we made our way into the have Monterey recorded in history as the Saraficed to the mad ambition of Capt. 11. to make streets over their breastworks, with a heavy loss | gossa of Mexico, and to win unfading laurels in

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

aguara 1 insertion. 2 do do 1 00 Every subsequent insertion. -Yearly Advertisements : one column, \$25 ; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly : one column, \$18; 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.

CPSixteen lines or less make a square.

From the Rio Grande.

The following letter gives some interesting particulars of the battle at Monterey. We copy from the New Orleans Delta :

MATAMORAS, Oct. 3d, 1846. To the editors of the Delta-Gentlemen-I presume you have before this received intelligence of the most obstinately contested battle re corded in our annals-the capture of Montery, after a three days' siege and assault. On the morning of the 21st ult., Gen. Taylor having arrived before the city, Major Mansfield and Captain Williams, of the Topographical Engimeers, were sent forward to reconnoitre, and found but one point where they deemed an impression might be made. Col. Garland, in command of the 2d Brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th Infantry, was accordingly sent forward, and, exposed to a murderous fire, dashed directly into the city. In the mean time Gen. Worth's division commenced the attack, at the same moment, upon the fortifications in an opposite quarter of the town. Worth's had been intended for the real or principal assault, while Twiggs' division was intended merely to effect a diversion in his favor by a feigned attack. But it so happened that the false attack led by Col. Garland resulted in being converted into the principal one-while Worth's division, although it performed everything in the most gallant style, met with comparatively little opposition The 2d Brigade having advanced into the city, the Tennessee, Mississippi, Baltimore and Ohio volunteers were ordered to take a very strong fortification, the advanced post of the enemy, called the Horse Shoe Fort. They advanced, the Tennesseeans in front, under cover of some corn fields, notwithstanding a tremendous fire from the tops of the houses, and from the Cathedre's Fort or Citadel, committed terrific havoc among them. Nothing daunted, however, they rushed on and stormed the fort with such impetuosity that the enemy, now exposed also to a fire in the rear from the 3d Infantry, were forced to abandon the place with the utmost precipitation. By this time Worth's division had made considerable progress, although their loss was small. On the second day Worth had reached the Cemetry, a very strongly fortified position, surrounded by a high wall; this was taken, and a mortar planted there, from which shells were thrown into

The Americans had found the streatent the city barricaded with stone walls ; but no obstacles, no d fliculties were found insurmo attable by American valor ! The enemy thought to on both sides. When we made the first charge, the repulse which they were to inflict upon the American forces, The fierce-t of the fight was in the very streets retribution found no obstruction to its revence in the walls of stone which had been reared to oppose its advance. The Texans acting as light infantry, actually made their way from house to house with axes and spades. At the end of the fight they had to mourn the loss of Captain Gillespie. On the evening of the 234 our forces had entered the city at all points-every important position excepting the citadel had been captured ; but so desperate was the conlest, that on attempting to form the 31 Infantry but 71 men could be collected, commanded by Capt. Henry, the youngest Captain in the Regiment. On the morning of the 24th, the attack was again commenced, but during the day the enemy capitulated. The American force engaged was six thousand, the Mexicans from nine to twelve The loss of the enemy is estimated at 1500 in killed and wounded-ours will reach 600. Lieut. Col. McClurg, of the Mississippi Volunteers. has died of his wounds. For the first time sinch the commencement of the war, our Volunteer torces have had an opportunity of proving that the aspersions so frequently heaped upon them. are unfounded; they have covered themselves with glory. The principal loss fell upon the Mississippi and Termessee Regiments, and 3J and 4th Infantry. They were forced to fight their way inch by inch into the city : their advances were made over the bodies of their fallen comrades ; but the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered, served only to add fresh file! to the fire of their enthusiasin. When the armistice was entered into, they had made their way into the very midst of the enemy, and were in such a position that, had the fight lasted ond day longer, the slaughter among the Mexicand would have been tremendous. In addition to the regular Mexican forces, the Our army was about 2000 strong before the Americans were compelled to encounter the whole mass of the population, who fired upoit. them from the tops of the houses, doors, and

only authorized Ag at for the SURBURY AMENI in t e cm s of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is March 14, 1846. hereby given.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY. TRUNK MAKER. No. 150 Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE sil kunds of leather tranks, values and carpel bags, of every style and pattern are manufictured, in the best manuer and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate, Philadelphia Joly 19th, 1815 .- Iv.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty femilies in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of adder. It contains no iron to mat, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater in portance, it costs but ill le over half as much as other washing mechanes.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Notthumberland, Union, L. coming, Columbia, Luterne and Cliaton counties. Price of single ma-H. B. MASSER. chine \$6. The following certificate is from a few of those who have these machines in use.

Sanbury, Aug. 24, 1844. We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, "Shingert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate stying that it is smost excellent invention. That, in Washing, t will save mote than one hall the usual labor .--That it does not require more than one third the must quantity of soop and water t and that there s no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearng or tearing - That it konche off no buttons, and hat the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, rills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact with ut any pparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore heerfully recommend it to out friends and to the ublic, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

	CHARLES W. HEGINS,
	A. LORDAN.
	CHS. WEAVER,
	· CHS PLEASANTS,
772 ALAN 197	GIDEON MARKLE,
	Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
which there	BENJ. HENDRICKS,
	GIDEON LEISENRING.
	the second se

Isan's Hornt, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chesnut st.cet,) Philadelphia, Septembe 21st, 1844. I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine

my house upwards of eight months, and do not estate to any that I deem it one of the most use-I and valuable labor-saving machines aver invend. I formerly kept two women continually ocupied in washing, who now do as much in two ays as they then did in one week. There is no cat or tear in washing. and it requires not more an one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have ad a number of other machines in my family, but is is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the les they are sold for DANIEL HERR.

one Clergyman read a Psalm, and anoth still gave a word of encouragement. I believe there was never a more sincetely praying circle, or a time and place, when and where man more earnestly sought strength from God.

The scene was sublime. It was the hour of human passivity and weakness, for till morning nothing could be done as the Captain confessed. What could live in the mad wayrs of such a tempest, amid such breakers as thunder against the vessel. We cried unto the Lord and he heard us, and delivered us out of distress."

Towards morning the wind shifted, and after blowing for a time violently from Northwest fulled. There was a gradual subsidence of the crowd into a silent but anxious awaiting their destiny, and some even slept. When a large wave thundered against the vessel there was a sigh, deep and almost universal, as each regarded it a indicative of as final breaking of the ves-

misgivings, that our captain had taken the in the forward cabin, on the first shock set up the for potatos at dinner. It tasted well. We a cry of slarm. Far from home, parents, conngave went to their agony in shricks until quies which it could be improved. Yours, T. B. ted by the encouragement given by Dr. Cox and others.

As day dawned and the tide receded, and the wind fell, a Pilot boat came to us, and you can imagine that there was music in a human voice, from outside our vessel. It showed the possind a man came on board. From him the cap tain first learned that his vessel was stranded near St. John's Point, Dundrum Bay, thirty tied a ray fast to the branch so as to cover the I retired to rest at 9 o'clock and had fallen miles S. E. of Belfast, Ireland, thirty miles

ness to dress, and in a short time, succeeded "God guided our versel to a gentie beach, and we cades thrown up in every direction."

onick passage and his want of cate as a pavigator. But I write the day after our misfortune and must wait for more facts.

Yours tru'y. THOMAS BRAINARD. LIVERPOOL, (Thursday.) Oct 1st.

The 'Great Britam' is still on the beach and somewhat damaged by a late gale, it is still doubted whether she can be got off Capt, Hoskins has offered no explanation of the cause of the disaster, and is greatly blamed by all. Our passage money has been returned, but our great expenses in getting back from Ireland are a dead loss. The Cunard line were unwilling to charter one of their vessels, so that we are but I think there must be at least 1000. compelled to scatter and get home as we can

in packets. I have taken passage in the 'New October

Poor Ireland-thu potate crop. as I saw peron our country for supplies. In the genteel families which opened their duors to us in Bel-

honored it as Americans, venturing, however, to the mushetry from the house-tops. try, and seeing all around them alarmed, they make a few modest suggestions to the way in

> A CURIOUS FACT IN AGRICULTURE - We find to the New York Fost an account of the produc-

tion of potatoes in the following manner: A rentleman in the month of May conceived that it was necessary to cut one or two more branchen from his grape vine, and he accordingly lopped off the unnecessary bramber, which cau-The pilot boat got along the leeward side, sed them to bleed, and to remedy this he split a potato into two piezes, one of which he stuck on the end of the bleeding branch. He then potato and keep it from falling off, and then left it. The rag was not disturbed again until a day

unshipped our rudder and the propeller was so place where death to most of the passengers | cer in the army, who was present at the stormhurt by it and broken, that it could no longer and crew would have been inevitable ! At the ing of Monterry, says :-- "Gen. Worth has just revolve. In a moment more we felt outselves tate of more than twelve miles an hour, in completed a series of the most brilliant operaon the bottom again, grinding and cracking, un- profound darkness and under an equinoctial gale tions in modern warfate, and with bat little loss, we had coursed among rocks that no mariner He carried lour works, and then came into town would adventure by daylight and a gentle breeze when every horse was a fortification. He ac-We had escaped man's ignorance in rashness, ted that - Gryided his force into columns, mowhich had led us into peril, to be rescued by virg parallel, and opening their way with pick the over ruling providence of God. Had we are through the houses and walls. Thus when struck the rock two miles from the shore, or they knocked a hole in the house they of course had we struck four handred gards higher or had possession, and in this way avoided the e-

we lost our gallant Col. Watson. The Balti moreans fought bravely, and done credit to their city. We lost a number of men, but I cannot of the gity, and there the deadliness of Texas give you their names at present.

The Tennessen and Mississippi volunteers were cut up horribly. Kentuck did not stand the fire well, and Ohio get in a hot place, but soon backed out of it. Capt. Barber and Col. McCulloch, of Mir assippi, also fell mortally wounded, with a number of other officers, whose names I cannot remember. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded.

The Texan Rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I have ever heard of. York,' which sails for New York, on the 24 of They charged up to the breastworks, dismounted, and rached over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with barrelled

sonally, is all gone, and that Island must rely rifles, and, as may be supposed, done great execution atmong the copp r skins. The 3d end 5th regiments of the regulars

The Little worse than orphan, Opera girls, fast, de, fried mush' was a common subati. Were much out up also, from the forty pieces of ertillery which we had to silence, as well as

I will relate you a number of incidents that occurred during the three days :---

Cat. McClung, of Mississippi, the great duellist, not mon the breastworks, waved his hat. and was in the act of giving three cheers, when a ball struck him, from the effects of which he has since died.

Samuel W. Chambers, one of the Rangers, or "The Delaware hero," as they call him, got over the breastworks, obtained a foot hold on the top of an eighteen-pounder, and deliberately took aim with his "fire shooter," firing with preat effect, and crushing the Mexicans, until the piece was taken by Gen. Worth and turned on the city. He escaped without a wound. Capt. Gillaspie, of the Texan Rangers, was killed whilst moving water in the tube of a cannon, with the Mexicans all around him. But it is impossible for me to mention all the numerous incidents that occurred at the present time. battle, but is now about 5500. 1 miss many a noble feilow from the ranks. The Mexicans ware nearly double our number. Their loss in | windows. killed and wounded is not less than 2000. A great many were killed in their houses, as we had to rush in and shoot them down to stop their destructive fire from windows and house-

P. S.-Since writing the above, I have been informed that not less than sixty of the Batt of at Allentows, Lelingh county; by Messre, more regiment are killed or missing.

N. B. S. Of the Baltimore Regiment Volunteers. | work prosperocely.

Thus, against the most learful odds, and in the face of vastly superior numbers, was Monterey captured ; and, I believe you will agree with me, that it was a glorious victory. D.

NEW ANTHRACITE FURNACES - The 1wd large Anthracite Iron Furnaces, recently crections Bevan, Humphreys & Co., of Philadelphie, werd successfully blown in last week, by Mr. Benjamin Perry, the 'Iron King,' and continue to

Yours. &c.,