The following, from the Galveston News, extra, of the 10th inst, gives a new and important vetalon of the movements of Gen. Ampudia.

Capt G. K. Lewis, formerly connected with us in this paper, arrived by the steamer Sabine on Sunday. He left Monterey on the 13th ult. and therefore brings intelligence several days later than we have before hed. His route was by land, through Salinas, Aristis, Hacienda, Boca de Leon, Lapasas, Paris, Loredo, San Antonio, &c. When Capt. L. left Monterey it was the almost universal opinion through the Army, that Gen. Ampudia bad not (as has been so generally reported and believed) retreated from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, but that he had proceeded on the road towards Monelova, with a view to intercept Gen. Wool, and prevent his junction with Gen. Taylor. His opinion was not predicated upon any direct information, (for no spies, or rangers, has been sent but to watch Ampudia's movements,) but upon pretty strong presumptive evidence, supported by the unanimous opinion of all the English merchants in Monte-

It is believed that Ampudia left Monterey with at least 14000 men. In addition to the lib eral supply of ammunition with which this large urmy were permitted to leave Monterey, Amputis had ample time to procure both arms and ammunition from San Luis Potosi, which is a general Mexican depot for the army supplies of all kinds. Gen. Ampudia was well informed (as Mexican Generals always are,) as to the strength and character of our armies. He knew that Gen. Wool had but 5000, about one-fifth part of his own forces-that these were all recruits, without any regular or Texas troops to support them. in Monterey, it is supposed, might have stimulated even Ampudia to undertake this enterprise and show the world that he knew how to profit by the armistice. It may here be remarked that the restrictions of the capitulation only extend to the Rinconade, and would not interfere at all with this enterprise. Gen. Wool had left the Presidio on the 18th ult, but we cannot learn whether he would take the road through Montclova ordeviate to the left through Lumpasas. The former is the route it was supposed he would take, and Ampudia (if the forgoing supposition be true) would take the Montclova road. But his road, as we learn, is exceedingly rough and mountainous, being nearly impassible to artillery and wagons.

The presumption is, therefore, that Gen. Wool should Ampudia have the spirit which the prevailing opinion gives him credit for, still the two ormies may not meet. If the march of Gen Wool has been uninterrupted he is doubtless now in Monterey, and if he has encountered Amputis we shall soon know the result.

On the above intelligence, the New Orleans Dicarune remarks :

We do not entertain a doubt that the impression enterained at Monterey, that Ampudia had mov ed to intercept Gen. Wool's march upon Montclova is erroneous. On the 28th of September Ampudia wrote from Saltillo to his Government demanding a court of inquiry in his case. The same day he wrote another despatch explaining entered Saltillo in advance of main body of the Army, in order to prepare hospitils, quarters, &c., for his troops. On the 4th of October he despatched from the same point his statement of the losses sustained by him, &c., and promises to transmit, yet more copious returns as soon as possible. Having then demanded an investigation into his conduct, having already to answer for not having sooner retreated in obedience to the orders of Santa Anna, who a concentrating troops at San Luis, is it at all probable that he would venture upon his own respectability upon an enterprise against Gen. Wool? Or would Santa Anna have entrusted such a command to him, had he conceived the dasign of cutting off Gen. Wool, when it is noforious that Ampudia had lost the confidence of his troops, and as some accounts have it, has in fact been deposed by them.

The News is yet more mistaken as to the composition of Gen. Wool's command. Instead of raw recruits.' Gen. Wool has with him three companies of the 6th Infantry, two of the 1st ble to the ordinary tests of pain. Dragoons, two of the 2nd Dragoons and one compiny of Light Artillery-all regulars, and as fine a force of volunteers as has been raised since the commencement of hostilities.

The announcement in the News is the earliest we have seen that Gen. Wool left the Presidio on the 19th October. Ere this then, we presume he has entered Monclova and opened communinication with Gen. Taylor.

Terrific Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23-71 o'clock, P. M. Beatty's powder mills, situate on the Susquehanna Railroad, about 8 miles from this city, were blown up this morning, with a terrific explesion. It was thought in the city to have been an earthquake at first, so severely did it rattle and shake the houses. Indeed, some glass was broken in windows in the city, whilst in a

to bundreds of fragments-legs, arms, beads, masses of flesh and bones were scattered in every direction, and the entraits of a man were found hanging to the limb of a tree more than a hundred yards from the mill. The quantity of powder in the establishment at the time of the explosion exceed two fors : the houses for a mile and a half in the country round were more or less damaged; doors were forced open; windows ho-ken, and men prostrated by its effects. No idea can be formed as to the cause of the explosion, as all the witnesses were instantly killed. One of the workmen left the mill a few minutes before the accident, and the hands were at that time at work at their regular business.

Substitute for Mesmerlem.

One of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts Hospital, Dr. Biosnow, read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on the Oth instant, announcing a discovery of great interest. It is a method of mitigating pain in surgical operations by the inhalation of certain others. Dr. Morron, of Boston, first called his attention to it; and though a similar process does not appear to have been ontirely unknown to the medical faculty in former times, yet nothing like certainty was obtained in the results of the old methods. A great many experiments have been made with the new, however, in all of which the attempts to perform important operations without inflicting pain on the patients were completely successful. Many of these are described in Dr. BioELow's paper, of which the following are specimens:

A boy of sixteen, of medium stature and strength, was seated in the chair. The first few inhalations occasioned a quick cough, which afterwards subsided; at the end of eight minutes the head fell back, and the arms dropped. but owing to some resistance in opening the mouth, the tooth could not be reached before he awoke. He again inhaled for two minutes, and slept three minutes, during which time the tooth, an inferior molar, was extracted. At the moment of extraction the features assumed an expression of pain, and the hand was raised. Upon coming to himself he said he had a "first rate dream-very quiet, and had dreamed of Napoleon-had not the slightest consciousness of his age. of psin-the time seemed long?" and he left the chair, feeling no unessiness of any kind, and Such an opportunity to retain [repair] his defeat evidently in a high state of admiration. The pupils were dilated during the state of unconsciousness, and the pulse rose from 130 to 142.

A girl of sixteen immediately occupied the chair - After coughing a little, she inhaled during three minutes, and fell aslesp, when a molar tooth was extracted, after which she continued to slumber tranquilly during three minutes more. At the moment when force was applied she flinched and frowned, raised her hand to her month, but said she had been dreathe operation.

A stout boy of twelve, at the first inspiration coughed considerably, and required a good deal of encouragement to induce him to go on. At the end of three minutes from the first fair intook the other, which is a much better though halation, the muscles were relaxed and the pualso a much longer route. Even, therefore, pil dilisted. During the attempt to force open the mouth he recovered his consciousness, and again inhaled during two minutes, and in the ensuing one minute two teeth were extracted. the patient seeming somewhat conscious, but upon actually awaking he declared "it was the best fun he ever saw," avowed his intention to come there again, and insisted upon having another tooth extracted upon the spot .- A splinter which had been left, afforded an opportunity of complying with his wish, but the pain proved to be considerable. Pulse at first 110, du ring sleep 96, afterwards 144; popils delated.

The next patient was a healthy looking, middle-aged woman, who inhaled the vapor for four minutes; in the course of the next two minutes a back tooth was extracted and the patient conmore. Pulse 120, not affected at the moment of the operation, but smaller during sleep. U. will promptly comply with the present requipon coming to herself, she exclaimed that "it si ion. was beautiful-she dreamed of being at homeit seemed as if she had been gone a month " These cases, which occurred successively in about an hour, at the room of Dr. Morton, are fair examples of the average results produced by the inhalation of the vapor, and will convey an idea of the feelings and expressions of many of the patients subjected to the process. Dr. Mor'on states that in upwards of two hundred patients, similar effects have been produced. sided, is easy, and produces a complete unconfrom two to five or six, sometimes eight minutes; during which the patient is completely insensi- a company it will be received. The strictest

PAINTUL SURGICAL OPERATION -Dr. Wagon- observed. seller Senator from Union County, had a painful operation performed upon his person, on Saturday morning, at Glass' Merchant's Hotel. The entire arm with portions of the collar bone and shoulder blade had to be removed in consequence of a malignant disease, arising from injuries received some time since by being thrown from a sulky. The operation was performed by Dr. David Gilbert, of Gettysburg. Professor of Surgery at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Filbert street. Dr. Wagenseller bore the intense pain of the operation with perfect heroism, and we are happy to add that he is now doing well. with every prospect of recovery .- Phil. Ledger

THE VOLUNTEERS - Several of the volunteer companies of this Division are making active number of instances crockery and glassware and commendable efforts to place themselves in tumbled from shelves and were broken. On re. readiness for immediate service under the new pairing to the scene of disaster, the three large requisition for a regiment from this State, and buildings (70 yards apart) belonging to the mill some have already sent up their rolls to Harriswere scattered over the surrounding country to burg, and have, it is said, received assurances that their services will be accepted. Among the There were five men in the buildings at the companies offering are the Washington Light Intime of the explosion, and they were blown in- factry, Capt. F. W. Binder; the Philadelphia Light Guard, Capt John Bennett; the Junior Artillerists, Capt. Frederick Fritz; the City Guard, Capt. Joseph Hill, and the Monroe Guard, Capt. Wm. F. Small. Most of these companies are full, but in one or two, the increase of the number called for in the last requisition affords opportunities to those who have not joined to enroll themselves at once. The Monroe Guard hold a meeting at their armory in Dillwyn street to-night, to receive the additional number re- on the 2d. inst. Mr. Pilsbury will carry nearly quired, and other companies are still receiving all the western counties, and is sure of a re-elecrecruits - Phila. Ledger.

THE AMERICAN. Saturday, November, 28, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chrownt Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as

Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office . No. 160 Nussan S. reet, Also Vork.

And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts. Baltimore.

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

Congress will meet on Monday, the 7th of December next. Many of the members are already on the spot. The great subject of debate will be the Tariff and the Mexican war, enough in all conscience for the short session.

The Hon WM FINDLAY, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., in the 79th year

DE Ex-Governor Rriver is announced in the Carlisle Herald as a canidate for the office of State Treasurer.

OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS -In to-day's paper will be found the proclamation of the Governor, calling for a regiment of the Pennsylvania volunteers to serve during the war with Mexico, in obedience to the requisition of the Secretary of war. This call of the Executive upon our volunteers is being responded to in the most prompt and patriotic manner. We have no doubt the whole regiment would soon be ofming a pleasant dream and knew nothing of fered from the city and county of Philadelphia, but we think our country troops should also have a chance in this campaign. The proclamation is dated the 18th inst., and on the 21st, 22nd, 23d and 24th six companies from that city had already regularly tendered their services.

> We copy the following Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Pennsylvanian of Saturday last :

General Orders -- Number Six. HARRISBURG, Nov. 18, 1846.

The Commander in chief announces to the Volunteer Soldiers of Pennsylvania that a requisition has been made by the President of the United States, bearing date the 16th day of November, instant, for One lufantry Regiment of Volunteers of this State, to consist of ten companies, and to serve to the end of the War with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, on the conditions stated in the requisition, a copy of which the place of rendezvous.

The Commander-in-Chief, with great confi dence, expects that those companies which paquest of the President of the 19th of May last, sure

It will be perceived that the present requisition is susceptible of a different construction from the former one, as to the term of service. It will therefore, be distinctly understood, that all offers of service now made will be in reterence to the terms of the last requisition. As the services of all those who have already volunteered will not be required to fill the call now made, the annexed rule marked A, for making the selection has been adepted. It will be The inhalation, after the first irritation has sub- perceived, by reference to the present requisition, that each company is to consist of eighty sciousness at the expiration of a period varying privates; but if the number, on being mustered, does not fall below sixty-four effective men in attention to the requirements in regard to the age and physical ability of the men, should be

> Each Captain or Commanding Officer is required to report within ten days after he shall have received this order, to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg. As soon as the reports are received, the selection of ten companies will be made, and those whose services are accepted will receive immediate orders to march to the place of rendezvous, where the officers will be elected, and the Regiment inspected and mustered into the service of the United

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. Il PETRIKEN, Assistant Acj't Gen'l. Nore A .- The selection will be made ac-

cording to the following rule: The Company which is first ready to march, computing the time from the receipt of this order, will be first accepted : For example-If one commanding officer shall report his company ready to march within one day after the day on which this order is delivered to him, another within two days, and another three days, &c., they will be accepted according to the order of time in which they are respectively ready to

Gov. WRIGHT has called out the first regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War. The following are the officers : Col. W. B. Burnett, Major J. C. Burnham. The Lieut. Col. is vacant.

ELECTION FOR CONGRESS IN TEXAS .- The election for members of Congress in Texas occurred [Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

WASHINGTON Nov. 21st, 1816. From the Navy there is nothing as yet, but news, as I informed you, is expected "OLD IRONSIDES" is still talked of in many of the most respectable quarters, and such as have influence on public affairs, as the successor of Commodore Conner in the command of the Gulf Squadron. One does not see how his appointment can be avoided, and the voice of the country may yet enforce it. Something must be done for the honor of the Navy, and who, of all the living Commodores, has taken more guns from the enemy than Charley Stewart?

From the most reliable source, news has reached here that Mr. Clay has given up all idea of returning to the Senate of the United States; neither will he perplex the Whig party by forcing himself upon them as a candidate for the Presidency. This will leave the field clear to Judge McClean, and insure the nomination of Mr. Mangum for the Vice Presidency.

The aspirants of the Democratic party have not yet had time to compare forces. When Vice President Dallas and Gov. Case shall have come down here, we may know more on the subject. I see Gov. Cass is reviving his New Eugland associations; relying, perhaps, on the love of con- with salt and gravey of any kind, we substitrast between a Southwestern and Northeastern tute. President

Hon, William R. King, of Alabama, is going to leave here for his native State on Monday next. So you see the rumor that he's going to take charge of the State Department in the place of Mr. Buchanan, is wholly untounded, "Mr. King does not hesitate to express his opinions freely on the Tariff of 1816, and to avow that he is in favor of some slight modifications, for the purpose of protecting the existing interest of the Northern manufactures, and the coal and iron men of Pennsylvania. He is for a low revenue tariff, with incidental protection. It is expected here that Gov. Bagby will resign his seat to give Mr. King an opportunity of delivering his opinions, in some tangible shape, before the Senate of the United States; and that he will do so before the expiration of the ensuing Session. ORSKRVER.

ILLNESS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.-We regret to find the following painful intelligence in the Boston Advertiser of Friday :

Illness of Mr. Adams .- The public will be pained to learn that the venerable Joux Quincy ADAMS was vesterday forenoon seized with a paralysis of his left side, which for a time rendered him nearly insensible. He had just left the residence of his son, the Hon. Chas. F. Adams, in Mont Vernon street, in a state of health, when the gentleman with whom he was walking, suddenly perceived that he was laboring under some severe affection of his limbs, and was obliged to assist him to prevent his falling.

He was conveyed back to his son's house and received immediate medical aid. After a short time his consciousness returned and he was subsequently much relieved, and able to converse. and we are happy to learn was not considered in immediate danger. Mr. Adams is, we believe, about 80 years of age, notwithstanding which he has hitherto been able from the vigor of his abandoned the work. He is likely to succeed. is hereto annexed. Pittsburg is designated as constitution to endure unremitted labor, like a man in the prime of life.

The Boston Daily Advertis the following paragraph, which will be read in tions made to our friends, to become agents for

"We are happy to state that the symptoms which existed at the time of the attack of Mr. Adams, have materially improved since our yesterday's notice. We have ascertained from his phisycian, Dr. Bigelow, that he has in a great degree recovered the power of articulation, and the use of the limbs of the affected side (the right and not the left, as stated by us yesterday.) He is free from pain, has the full use of his faculties. and, though feeble, is able to sit up for short pe-

The Boston Courier of Saturday says that Mr. ADAMS is considered to be out of danger.

Beating Rooms.

SEASONABLE ADVICE - There is a great deal of science in the heating of rooms; and it is a matter of much importance that a knowledge of the proper mode should be widely extended. Upon it the purity of the atmosphere and the health of the inmates of the house depend. On this point the following extract from a scientific journal contains some hints which may be useful :-

"Rooms heated with authracite coal, and rooms

heated with close stoves in which wood is burnt, have very dry atmospheres. The use of water in such rooms is very congenial to health, but the water should not be placed in an iron or tin vessel upon the stove, for the reason that it will undergo that degree of heat which will make its vapors offensive and injurious to breathe. It is as injurious to the human system to breathe putrid water vapors of this kind, as it is to breathe the vapors from stagnant ponds in hot weather. If water is used upon a stove, an iron pan should be made use of, and this filled with dry sand, in the sand set an earthen bowl filled with clean water, which should be changed twice a day, and the bowl washed and kept as clean as if used for a drinking vessel. Where hard coal is burned in a grate, a glass globe suspended in a room, filled with clean, pure water, and as the heated air rises to the top of the room, it will steadily evaporate the water and moisten the dry and heated air. Persons who prefer the atmosphere of salt water vapor, can add salt to the water, or if they prefer an aromatic atmosphere, they can add Cologne water, or any other perfume which they prefer. It is as important to have clean air for breathing as to have clean water for drinking. Basement rooms, where hard coal is burned, should be frequently ventilated. Small children accustomed to stay in basement rooms, find a bad air near the floor. This air should be removed by allowing the doors to be opened frequently to let in fresh air. A little care in these matters will tend wonderfully to comfort and enjoyment." Famine in Ireland.

The extracts given below refer to a district of Ireland which is one of the most prospersus in that country, and from this fact an inference may be drawn as to the extent of the distress prevalent in less favored sections :

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentle man dated Mountmelick, Queen's County, Ireland, October 29, 1846, received by the steamer Acadia.

"We are likely to have distressing times in this country. The feilure of the potato crop threatens to produce great distress, and we are beginning to feel it. We have been much indebted to your country for the good Indian Corn we are getting. Our wants will be great, and I trust we will get a good supply. I may say it is 100 per cent, higher than it was at one time; indeed it is hardly to be had; but we understand that large supplies both of it and Flour. &c., may be looked for toward Christmas. God grant it may be so, as it will be much wanted. We have not had a -potato on our table for weeks; and those that are to be had are so had and dear, that I do not think of buying at all. We generally have a dish of boiled rice, which,

"There are so many ways of using the Indian meal that it is hard to find out the best; it is, however, an excellent food, and people should feel grateful at having it; all we want is plenty of it, and I do hope in future years the people will use it much more than they have done. even if potatoes be restored. We are here, so far, quiet; but to guard against disturbance we are going to have a company of soldiers. I am glad of it, as this house would be in danger were a mob let loose. We have fourteen constabulary police, and fourteen revenue police in the town; but what would they avail if there should be an outbreak! Government, I do be lieve, are doing all they can to prepare alleviafore them. God knows what the end will be."

Counterfeit American half dollars, made in a very superior manner, are in circulation in New York -They are thus described in the Journal of Commerce :

There are a great many of these affoat, of the beautiful Federal devices, and lettered on the edge. The metal stands aquafortis well, but is duller in the sound than silver, though nearly as hard to cut. It is particularly to be de tected by a feel and look of greasiness -The counterfeits in coin are much more injurious than those in paper. The boasted protection to the poor, which a specie currency was to secure is quite a failure. The losses by coin are, in proportion to the amount in circulation, five times as great as by the little bills-the jolly

YANKER INGENUITY IN ENGLAND .- Mackintosh. the celebrated India Rubber manufacturer, took the contract for raising the Great Britain steamer, after the most skilful English Engineer had

> COMMENICATED New Yors, November 10th, 1816.

applications purport to come from re-pectable Insurance Companies of this city, we have deemed it our duty to say to you, and through you to your friends, that from recent developments there are those in our city who do not possess the confidence of the public.

Should you, or any of your friends, be applied to, to become agent for any Insurance Company located in this city, we will take pleasure, on application from you, to report to you such facts as to their standing, capital, and respectability, as may be proper subjects of inquiry; wishing thereby, to protect the interior from what we deem a system of imposition, which seems to be of modern origin, and is practiced to a great extent in our country.

Feeling a desire to serve you in this, or any other way that may promote your interest, and that of the community in which you reside.

We are, Yours respectfully, WOODWARD & DUSENBERY.

45 William-Street We are satisfied from the standing and facilities of the above firm, that they have it in their power to be of great service to their friends in the manner above mentioned.

ELIAS G DEAKE, Pres't Trust Fire Insurance co LAMBERT SUYDAM. Pres't of the Equitable Ins co. J W SAVAGE. Pres't National Fire lus co S BALDWIN. Pres't Pelican Mutual Ins co R HAVESS,
Pres't of the Howard Ins co.
J W Oris,
Pres't N American Fire Ins co. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres't Mercantile Mutual Marine Ins co. M ROBINSON, Pres't Mutual Life Ins co. of N Y ZER COOK. Pres't Mutual Safety Ins co. F T LUQUEER, Pres't Firemen's lus co. Pres't City Fire Ins co of the city of N Y. Jno BREWER, Pres't East River Mutual Ins co JAS D P OGDEN,
Pres't Nautilus Mutual Life Ins co. V Pres't Alliance Mutual Ins co. V Pres't Alliance Mutual Ins.

CMAS TOWN,

Pres't Ætna Fire Ins co of the city of N Y.

T W THORNS.

Pres't Jefferson Ins. co.

N G RUTGERS,

Pres't General Mutual Ins. co.

T B SATTERTRWAITE, Assistant Pres't N Y Ins co.

Pirat Successful Naval Operation, Bombardment of the town of Tobasco-Lieut. Morris Killed-Mexican Letters of Mar-

OFFICE OF THE NEW OBLEAMS PICATURE, November 13, 12 M.

We have been furnished by an officer of the army, who arrived here this morning in schr. Portia, Capt. Powers, six days from Port Lizardo, who was engaged in the affair of Tobasco, with the annexed summary and sketch of the proceedings of Com. Perry, with the detachment of vessels sent under his command. The expedition was entirely successful. The object of the expedition was to cut out certain vessels anchored in the river there, which were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were all in favor of yielding, but the Governor and soldiers opposed it. Time was given for all peaceable persons, women and children, to get out of harm's way, but the Governor would not allow any one to leave, so that it is feared that most of their killed during the bombardment were not soldiers. Some of the regulars were killed, and had it not been that the execution was principally done upon inoffensive persons, the city would have been demolished, with the exception of the residences of foriegn consuls and bosnitals. The Squadron, consisting of the steamship

Mississippi, Com. Perry; the Vixen, Com. Sands; the Bonita, Lieut. Comm'g Benham : the Reefer, Lient, Huzard; the revenue cutter Me-Lean, Capt Howard; the revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, and two hundred seaman and marines from the Raritan and Cumberland, under command of Capts. French and Forrest, Lients, C. H. P. Linslow, Walsh and Hunt,

Capt. Edson and Lieut. Adams, of the marines left Antonio Lizardo, on the 6th inst., and arriv. ed at Frontena, on the 23d, having captured steamer Petrita and Tabas Yeveno, and several small

On the 24th, the expedition ascended the river twenty-two miles to Tobasco. The current being very rapid, the vessels were towed by the tion for the poor, and they have a heavy task b .. Petrita and Vixen. Passed Devil's Turn at 2, P. M.; landed and spiked two twenty pounders. Arrived off Tobasco, at 6, P. M., and anchored in line ahead at a distance of sixteen yards from the shore. Summoned the city to surrender. The Governor refused. We fired three shots from the Vixen; one cut the flag staff, and as the colors fell we thought that they had surrendered. An officer then came off and requested that we would spare their hospital, which was granted. At five o'clock, landed two hundred seaman and marines, but as it was too late to attack the fort, they were ordered on board again. Some skirmishing ensued, but none of us were injured. This was Sunday, and the Commodore was somewhat rejuctant to commence the attack on that day. We had captured three schooners and one large brig; also one schooner before we arrived at Frontena, and another on our passage up the river; making, in all, one brig, five schooners. two steamers and many small craft and lighters.

Monday Sept. 26 .- At daylight we sustained a sharp fire of musketry from the shore, which was answered by our great guns, whenever we heard a report. The firing continued for some time at intervals, when a white flag was displayed by some civilians on shore, (no doubt by consent of the Governor.) and a request was sent to the Commodore, to spare the town, which he tinued smiling in her sleep for three minutes triotically tendered their services upon the re- every part of the country with the liveliest plea- different Insurance Companies such as Marine, granted, adding that he only desired to spare the Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation, some of which soldiers. We then got the prizes under way and made every preparation for returning. Whilst white flags were flying all the while, Lieut. W. R. Parker got on shore with his prize vessel, and was attacked by about 80 soldiers, whom he beat off with 18 men, having but one killed and two wounded-this affair lasted thirty minutes. Lieut C. M. Morris was despatched to him with orders and in passing the heavy fire of the enemy was wounded in the neck by a musket ball. Lieut. Morris stood up in his boat and cheered the men most gallantly, until he fell into the arms of Midshipman Keever, who was with him. The Commodore then commenced cannonading in earnest from the Vixen, Bonita, Monita and For ward, and in the space of half or three quarter of an hour almost demolished the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls, and such as ap peared to be inhabited by peaceful citizens. A about midday the fleet left Tobasco, and as i passed the different streets at angles with th water, fired musketry and great guns, and swep them completely of every living thing.

All the prizes were saved with the exception of one, which was burnt by the Commodore' order. It having been found impossible to ge her clear of the Devil's turn, a rapid pass on th river. Arrived at Frontena on Sunday, at mic night, inhabitants all peaceful, having been key in awe during the absence of the expedition b Lieut. Walsh and his command.

The Revenue Cutter McLean struck while a tempting to pass the bar, and did not succeed getting over until after the affair at Tobasco, at the return of the vessels. Her marines, und Lieut. Brown, were on board the Bonita durir the 25th and 26th. All the prizes were du despatched and arrived at Anton Lizardo.

The Petrita, on her return, under comman of Lieut, Best, captured the American br Plymouth, Capt Parkerson, engaged in landing cotton at Alvarado bar.

Lieut. Morris died on the 4th, on board t Cumberland, and was buried with the honors war et Lizardo.

It will be seen, by reading this cursory port, that the Commodore spares the city out feelings of humanity. The inhabitants cou not leave; as the Governor would not pers them; hence they sought refuge in cellars ring the cannonading, and thus escaped destr tion. Had it not been that we were necessi ly obliged to kill many innocent persons bef taking the city, Tobasco, at this moment, wo be ours. As it is, we have paid them dea A B Nelson,
Pres't Sun Mutual Ins co.
Waltza R Jones.
Pres't Atlantic Mutual Ins co. of the Americans. for the shot that deprived us of Lieut. Mor Long will they remember and dread the ret