

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The following, from the Galveston News, extra, of the 10th inst. gives a new and important version 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 had. His route was by land, through Salinas, Arisita, Hacienda, Boca de Leon, Lapasas, Paris, Loreda, San Antonio, &c.

It is believed that Ampudia left Monterey with at least 14000 men. In addition to the liberal supply of ammunition with which this large army were permitted to leave Monterey, Ampudia 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.

The presumption is, therefore, that Gen. Wool took the other, which is a much better though also a much longer route. Even, therefore, should Ampudia have the spirit which the prevailing opinion gives him credit for, still the two armies may not meet.

On the above intelligence, the New Orleans Picayune remarks: We do not entertain a doubt that the impression entertained at Monterey, that Ampudia had moved to intercept Gen. Wool's march upon Monteclova is erroneous.

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 continued smiling in her sleep for three minutes more.

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 Dragoons, two of the 2nd Dragoons and one company 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 Monteclova and opened communication with Gen. Taylor.

Terrific Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—7 1/2 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 explosion. It was thought in the city to have been an earthquake at first, so severely did it rattle and shake the houses.

There were five men in the buildings at the time of the explosion, and they were blown into hundreds of fragments—legs, arms, heads, masses of flesh and bones were scattered in every direction, and the entrails of a man were found hanging to the limb of a tree more than a hundred yards from the mill.

Substitute for Mesmerism.

One of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts Hospital, Dr. Buxlow, read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on the 6th instant, announcing a discovery of great interest. It is a method of mitigating pain in surgical operations by the inhalation of certain ethers.

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 teeth could not be reached before he awoke.

A girl of sixteen immediately occupied the chair. After coughing a little, she inhaled during three minutes, and fell asleep, when a molar tooth was extracted, after which she continued to slumber tranquilly during three minutes more.

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 inhalation, the muscles were relaxed and the pupil dilated.

The inhalation, after the first irritation has subsided, is easy, and produces a complete unconsciousness at the expiration of a period varying from two to five or six, sometimes eight minutes; during which the patient is completely insensible to the ordinary tests of pain.

PAINTED SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Wagoner, 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 VOLUNTEERS.—Several of the volunteer companies of this Division are making active and commendable efforts to place themselves in readiness for immediate service under the new requisition for a regiment from this State, and some have already sent up their rolls to Harrisburg, and have, it is said, received assurances that their services will be accepted.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 28, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office, No. 100 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.

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 of his age.

EX-GOVERNOR RITNER is announced in the Carlisle Herald as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—In today'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.

We copy the following Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Pennsylvania 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 Infantry 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 is hereto annexed.

The Commander-in-Chief, with great confidence, expects that those companies which patriotically tendered their services upon the requisition of the President of the 16th of May last, will promptly comply with the present requisition.

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 reference 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 adopted.

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 States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, H. PETERIKEN, Assistant Adj. Gen'l.

NOTE A.—The selection will be made according 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 march.

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 on the 2d. inst. Mr. Pillsbury will carry nearly all the western counties, and is sure of a re-election.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

WASHINGTON Nov. 21st, 1846. 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.

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.

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 is going to take charge of the State Department in the place of Mr. Buchanan, is wholly unfounded. 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 manufacturers, and the coal and iron men of Pennsylvania.

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 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was yesterday 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 constitution to endure unremitted labor, like a man in the prime of life.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday has the following paragraph, which will be read in every part of the country with the liveliest pleasure:

"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 physician, 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 periods."

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

Heating 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 anthracite 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 prosperous 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 gentleman 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 failure 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 bad and dear, that I do not think of buying at all. We generally have a dish of boiled rice, which, with salt and gravy of any kind, we substitute.

"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 believe, are doing all they can to prepare alleviation for the poor, and they have a heavy task before 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 afloat, of the beautiful Federal device, 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 detected 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 little bills.

YANKEE INGENUITY IN ENGLAND.—Mackintosh, the celebrated India Rubber manufacturer, took the contract for raising the Great Britain steamer, after the most skillful English Engineer had abandoned the work. He is likely to succeed.

COMMUNICATED.

NEW YORK, November 10th, 1846.

SIR:—In consequence of the frequent applications made to our friends, to become agents for different Insurance Companies such as Marine, Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation, some of which applications purport to come from respectable 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 & DUSENBERRY,

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. DRAKE,

Pres't Trust Fire Insurance Co.

LAMBERT STEVAM,

Pres't of the Equitable Ins Co.

J. W. SAVAGE,

Pres't National Fire Ins Co.

S. BALDWIN,

Pres't Pelican Mutual Ins Co.

R. HAYKIN,

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.

Z. COOK,

Pres't Mutual Safety Ins Co.

F. T. LUQUEER,

Pres't Firemen's Ins Co.

R. A. READING,

Pres't City Fire Ins Co. of the city of N. Y.

J. W. BREWER,

Pres't East River Mutual Ins Co.

J. A. D. P. OGDEN,

Pres't Nautilus Mutual Life Ins Co.

First Successful Naval Operation.

Bombardment of the town of Tobasco—Lieut. Morris Killed—Mexican Letters of Marque.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, } 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 foreign consuls and hospitals.

The Squadron, consisting of the steamship Mississippi, Com. Perry; the Vixen, Com. Sands; the Bonita, Lieut. Comm'r Benham; the Reeler, Lieut. Hazard; the revenue cutter McLean, Capt. Howard; the revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, and two hundred seaman and marines from the Raritan and Cumberland, under command of Capt. French and Forrest, Lieut. C. H. F. Linslow, Walsh and Hunt.

On the 24th, the expedition ascended the river twenty-two miles to Tobasco. The current being very rapid, the vessels were towed by the 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 six 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 reluctant 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 off to the Commodore, to spare the town, which he granted, adding that he only desired to spare the 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 Forward, and in the space of half or three quarters of an hour almost demolished the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls, and such as appeared to be inhabited by peaceful citizens. A about midday the fleet left Tobasco, and as it passed the different streets at angles with the water, fired musketry and great guns, and swept them completely of every living thing.

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

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

The Petrita, on her return, under command of Lieut. Best, captured the American brig Plymouth, Capt. Parkerson, engaged in land cotton at Alvarado bar.

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

It will be seen, by reading this cursory report, that the Commodore spares the city out feelings of humanity. The inhabitants do not leave; as the Governor would not permit them; hence they sought refuge in cellars, ring the cannonading, and thus escaped destruction. Had it not been that we were necessarily obliged to kill many innocent persons before taking the city, Tobasco, at this moment, would be ours. As it is, we have paid them dear for the shot that deprived us of Lieut. Morris, and they will remember and dread the rest of the Americans.