THE BOMBARDMENT OF GUAYMAS.

A BRILLIANT NAVAL AFFAIR.—A Mexican account of the operations of the United States sloop of war Cyane, at Guaymas, was recently published, in which it was stated that the assailants were ingloriously repulsed. The Washington Union has been furnished by a friend in New York, to whom it was addressed, with the following account of the visit of the Cyane to that port, which, though not official, is believed to be correct. The affair resulted in the successful accomplishment of Commander Du Pont's objects, and the details exhibit renewed proof that the spirit which has, in times past, covered the navy with honor, still exists, and will display itself whenever an opportunity presents itself.

"On the morning of the 6th of Oct., Capt. Du Pont requested the authorities to deliver the two gun boats, armed and equipped, and the registry of the vessels in the port. This, on the morning, was refused, and shortly afterwards the two gun boats were set on fire by the Mexicans, to prevent them falling in our hands.

"We now set manfully at our remaining work, which was to cut out the only Mexican vessel lying in the harbor, (the neutrals hauled out, as they were directed.) This was the brig 'Condor,' anchored within pistol shot of the town, and within short musket-range of their troops, concentrated behind the hill I have before mentioned. She evidently was not burned when the gun-boats were, on account of her being more completely covered by their combined fires, lying in a cove so far behind this hill that they could fire upon her from their protected position without exposing themselves to the ship's guns. Our launch, with a gun—a twelve-p und carronade—mounted in her bows, and the third cutter, were called away, with their crews armed and equipped. Lieut. G. W. Harrison in command of the expedition in the launch with Midshipman H. N. Crabb and acting boatswain James Collins. The third cutter, with Lieut. Edward Higgins and Midshipman R. F. R. Lewis, with some extra small arm men, shoved off at half-past eleven. Lying on their oars a few minutes, alongside, they were addressed by Captain Du Pont in a few pertinent remarks, setting forth the necessity of his sending them upon so hazardous an expedition, wishing them to show the enemy, by the manner of bringing out the brig, from her more exposed position, how they would have handled the gun-boats.

"The officers and men in the boats—envied by all on board; for such was the enthusiasm, that every man was disappointed that was not selected for the expedition—gave way, and pulled directly for the brig. We at once opened the fire from the ship upon the town with round and shell shot, concentrating the fire upon the government buildings, which, fortunately, formed a space between this hill, behind which the military lay, and where the Condor was lying. Our fire had the effect to make the troops withdraw a little, to find greater security behind the highest part of the hill; we soon saw that our shot and shells were doing fearful execution by the holes in the walls of the houses. As the enemy did not open upon our boats immediately our fire was slackened for fear our shell might burst before reaching the shore, and do injury to our people.

"When our boats boarded the Condor, the enemy with three cheers, opened upon them with colleys of musketry, and an 18 pounder charged with grape and round shot, and a culverine situated within musket range of them. Our fire from the ship was at once fiercely resumed, and so well directed, that it prevented the enemy from approaching the Condor, confining them behind the hill, as the whole space was swept by our shot and shells. Their fire was also warmly returned by our launch's gun and the small-armed men drawn up on the deck of the brig. Her cable, though of iron, was soon cut with an axe, and our men were heaving cheerily upon the hawser, running to the kedge anchor, which they had dropped as they approached the brig, with 'off she goes, and off she must go.' In the mean time, the enemy's fire became so hot, that Lieutenant Harrison ordered the brig to be fired, fearing the boats might be disabled. This work was done under showers of balls, as they were receiving the fire of at least five hundred muskets. When she was warped up to the kedge, she was taken in tow by the boats; it was at this moment that the enemy had some exultation, seeing the boats pulling away from the brig, and not observing the hawser which was slack, they thought the boats were beaten off, but they soon saw the hawser tighten, and the brig following the boats; first cutter was sent to assist in towing in charge of Acting Master J. F. Stenson.

"The brig was soon out of range of the enemy's musketry, the fire was re-ignited, she was towed to leeward of us, and the boats cast off; we ceased firing, our officers and men were joyously received—not a man was injured, which seemed miraculous—the brig's side and masts were full of shot, and one of our launch's oars was broken by a grape shot, the only injury done us. It seems quite ascertained and fabulous to me, an eye witness, when written, as it must to you, that two boats, with about fifty men, should be exposed to so great a fire for from twenty to thirty minutes, without sustaining injury; but such is the whole truth. I believe you may search naval records in vain for a better planned or more completely executed expedition. Its entire success without loss is the highest evidence of its just conception and its gallant execution. The spirit that lighted the fires at Tripoli is still alive in our navy. The old spirit is not buried, but raised up.

"It must be recollected this cutting out was made at midday, and previous notice given. The truth is, the enemy did not open their fire upon our boats until they boarded the brig, when, with three cheers, they opened upon them, believing that they had every man bagged that was in reach of their shot. There can be no doubt they felt that they had them trapped, from their exultation. Never did a set of men behave better than ours did."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress Passed a Bill for Raising Fifteen Millions of Dollars to Carry on the War—Great Excitement in Mexico!—Reported Death of Santa Anna!—Shot by his own Soldiers!—Gen. Worth at the Brazos—Gen. Taylor at Monterey—Gen. Wool at Saltillo—Colonel Harney Arrested—Arrival of the Pennsylvania Regiment at the Brazos—Departure of Gen. Scott for Tampico—Gen. Patterson at Tampico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—8 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern mail of this evening brings the Picayune, extra, of the 2d inst., containing news from Anton Lizardo to the 20th ult.

Letter received state that the Mexican Congress on the 9th, after a strong debate, approved the first section of a bill authorizing the government to raise fifteen millions by the hypothecation and sale of certain property belonging to the church. Santa Anna opposed this, and it is rumored that his opposition so exasperated his soldiers that they had shot him.

This report needs confirmation, but many circumstances render it not improbable. The army was in great distress. The passage of the law created the greatest excitement in Mexico, the churches were closed, and every indication of mourning and resistance evinced by those who support the religious establishments. The Mexican Congress and Mexican press every where appear thoroughly aroused. The issue they make is "*Ser o no ser*"—("to be or not to be.")

The steamships McKim and Alabama arrived at New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 29th and Brazos to the 31st ult. have been received. Gen Worth, with his command, had arrived at Brazos via Camargo, on the 23d. Generals Scott and Worth are to take command of the main and regular army now concentrating at Tampico or at some place in its neighborhood. The new recruits rendezvous at the Island of Lobos, sixty miles South of Tampico. The opinion is almost universal that the movement is to be against Vera Cruz, and it is understood that that place is to be invaded by land and water. Colonel Harney, with five companies of dragoons, were expected to arrived there. Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey, where he was to remain in command of the volunteers.

His orders to this effect had proceeded from Gen. Scott, who now holds the chief command. General Wool was at Saltillo or its neighborhood, in command of a force of 3000. The country from Reynoss, Camargo and Mier and through to Monterey is filled with marauding Mexicans and robbers. The Picayune's correspondence had not been opened.

Col. Harney had been arrested by Gen. Scott for disobedience of orders, and was to be tried immediately by a court martial.

Gen. Worth is said to be quite unwell.

Gen Scott and his staff were at Brazos, but it was thought would sail in a few days for Tampico.

The first Pennsylvania regiment had arrived at Brazos—all well. It is said they had been ordered to Lobos.

Gen. Patterson arrived at Tampico on the 32d with 4500 men. Generals Twiggs, Quitman, and Pillow were along.

The steamer Cincinnati had been lost on the 22d, near Tampico.

It is stated, on authority of dates not so late as contained in the Picayune Extra, that Santa Anna had withdrawn 15000 men from San Luis, and marched with them towards the City of Mexico, affairs there requiring his presence.

10 o'clock, P. M.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, at Odd Fellow's Hall, in aid of the starving poor of Ireland. Vice President Dallas presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents from every State and Territory of the Union, and six Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and during their absence an address was delivered by Mr Dallas.

On the return of the committee, Daniel Webster was desired to read the resolutions prepared by him, which he did, prefacing them with a brief but eloquent speech. The resolutions recommend immediate contributions throughout the country. The Collector and Mayor of Philadelphia, and many others, were placed on the committee to receive and transmit donations. The Rev. O. Dewey delivered an address, which was adopted by the meeting. The Hon. Mr. McClay, R. Dale Owen, and J. J. Crittenden delivered fine speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

The London Shipping Gazette estimates that it will require a weekly importation of ONE MILLION BUSHELS CEREAL FOOD to supply the loss of the potato crop in Ireland, England and Scotland, up to August or September next; and with the French ports open, this quantity will not be obtained unless prices should rise considerably, so as to draw food into the country, and retain it there. It is found that the starving millions in Ireland are sufficient to consume more grain than is arriving in the different ports of the Kingdom; that the mills throughout the country cannot keep pace with the demand for meal; and that all the tonnage which can be procured in the ports of America is insufficient to throw in a timely supply.

The late Sir John Sinclair left *thirty-eight feet of* children—three sons and three daughters.

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, February 13, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his office in No 160 Nassau Street, New York, N E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No 16 State Street, Boston is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

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

☞ We refer our readers to an excellent letter from our Philadelphia correspondent, who promises us more from the same source. The writer, who is a regular correspondent of one of the New York daily papers, has the means as well as the abilities of communicating entertaining and interesting information

☞ It will be seen by the late news from Mexico, that Santa Anna has been shot. We are rather inclined to think this rumor incorrect. We do not believe that it is his fate to be either hung or shot, however much he may deserve both.

☞ TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—On our first page our readers will find parts of the address of the State Temperance Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg a short time since. The convention having requested its publication, we furnish our readers with the most important parts, not having sufficient room for the entire address.

☞ ICE.—In consequence of the late rain and thaw, the ice broke up on the river, rather suddenly, on the 5th inst. But few of the ice houses in this place having been filled, we were fearful that there would be a scarcity of this important article, next summer. Large bodies, however, of very superior ice were lodged on the shore, at this place, from which most of the ice houses in town were filled. Our neighbors of Northumberland and Danville, we understand, are in rather a bad fix, as they had secured but little before it left.

☞ The late rise in the price of grain has caused quite a stir among grain dealers. On the rail road leading to Baltimore the trains were kept running night and day. At Elizabethport, New Jersey, the papers say *four acres* of Indian corn meal are now lying. At Somerville and Trenton the store-houses are full to overflowing. If the rail road between this place and Pottsville was completed, we have no doubt several hundred thousand bushels of grain would pass over it, to market, by the Reading rail road, before the canals open.

☞ COAL GAS.—In Philadelphia the coal gas is so destructive to the descending columns of the radiator stoves, now so generally in use, that many persons have abandoned these stoves entirely. One extensive stove dealer informed us, that in many cases, the columns through which the heat and gas descends, have been eaten through in less than two years. This, we presume, is altogether owing to the character of the coal used. There are, in this place, a number of radiator stoves that have been in constant use for eight or ten years, and in no instance have these stoves sustained any perceptible injury from the effects of gas; and will, in all probability, last for twenty years. The coal used in Sunbury is the Shamokin coal. A purer and better article the world cannot produce.

☞ THE SUPREME COURT.—We see that another attempt has been made to remove the Supreme Court from this place to Harrisburg. Mr. Fox, of Dauphin, read a bill in his place, a few days since, for that purpose. This, we presume, is to be done for the accommodation of a few lawyers, who may, by this means, be enabled to make something more off their clients, who, of course, must pay the expenses, whatever they may be. The judges of the court, and the people, we know, are opposed to the removal.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger says, Hoe & Co of New York have just completed, for that paper, a newly invented Printing machine, which will enable them to strike off ten thousand copies of that paper per hour. The enterprising proprietors of the Ledger have already expended $8,000 or $10,000 for printing machines, and this, we presume, will cost not much less.

☞ CONGRESS.—Mr. Calhoun made a great speech on the 9th, in relation to the war. He is in favor of defensive operations, conquest to be restricted to the line of the Rio Grande.

On the 10th, the report of the committee of conference on the ten regiment bill was adopted. It gives the President the power to appoint officers below the grade of field officers, during the recess.

☞ ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steam ship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on the 10th inst., and brings intelligence of a further advance in the price of grain. Wheat is now worth at Liverpool from $2 30 to $2 40 per bushel. The distress in Ireland is increasing. The people are literally starving. Large subscriptions in England have been raised. In France and in Europe generally, there appears to be a great scarcity. The ports of the Baltic being frozen up, nothing can be expected from that quarter until spring.

☞ MEXICO.—The bill to raise $15,000,000 on the church property passed Congress. Santa Anna has fallen back to Mexico with part of his forces. The greatest descord prevails.

☞ THE LEGISLATURE.—The House is considerably behind the Senate in the transaction of business. This, of course, cannot altogether be avoided, although it might be helped by judicious management. The House contains a number of active and talented business men. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Keystone thus speaks of Mr. Knox of Tioga:

"If in the House all would act as does Mr. Knox, they would be able to keep up with the Senate. He never speaks unless he has something to say, and then to the point. He does not speak merely to hear himself talk; he is the most promising man I know of."

We take pleasure also in saying that Mr. Blair, of Huntingdon, though a new member, is highly respected in the House. Possessing a clear mind and vigorous intellect, his remarks are always listened to with attention.

☞ VOTE OF THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The Senate very properly rejected the proviso in the resolution of the House, containing a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor. This proviso was a reflection upon Gen Taylor, on account of the terms of capitulation at Monterey. Mr. Webster afterwards offered a substitute, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate. The House resolution was a disgrace to the country. No—not to the country, but to Congress; for we have yet to see the first man who would not give his most heartfelt thanks to Gen. Taylor for his gallant conduct. The country repudiates, with scorn and contempt, such niggardly proceedings in their national legislature.

☞ LOAFERS.—A friend and correspondent has sent us the following communication, in relation to a certain class of bipeds that seem to infest every part of the habitable globe. We can readily sympathise with our friend, but cannot so easily devise a method by which he may free himself from these pests of society.

MR EDITOR.—As a full understanding of our language is essential to good writing, as well as to correct speaking, I deem it the duty of every lover of literature, to aid in bringing about so great a desideratum among his *friends* and *neighbors*

Forcibly impressed with this idea, I have taken it upon myself to explain the meaning of a single word—the term "loafer." Dr. Webster, in his immortal Dictionary, derives it from the German noun *laufer*, a *runner*, from the verb *laufen*, to *run*, and makes it mean—*an idle man who seeks his living by spunging or expedients*. Notwithstanding this high authority, I must beg leave to differ from the great lexicographer, as it regards the derivation. *Running* does not appear to be a branch of the loafers business. *Sitting is his forte*. An aversion to hasty or violent locomotion, is the distinguishing characteristic of the genus. When forced to travel, he may be recognized by that peculiar *rack*, called in common parlance "a snail's gallop." And unless the German primitive can be made to mean this *particular sort* of running, I must endeavour to find a more likely root.

May it not be traced to the good old Saxon word *loaf*, which signifies a lump or *mass*, and the Chaldaic *n* onosylable *err* meaning *I sinews?* Now, by supplying the little preposition *out*," we have the creature's natural history, greatly abbreviated—*a mass of laziness*. This description applies with singular accuracy to that distinct species of the race which hangs about the sanctums of students, offices of Attorneys, Physicians and others, whose labor lies in "toilsome thought." As both inclination and necessity induce me to ponder over "musty tomes" and even at times to burn the "midnight oil," I have enjoyed remarkable facilities for studying the traits and features of this sort of loafer.

A pleasant recreation it is, Mr. Editor, for one whose indispensable studies keep him many hours within doors—shut in from the wholesome circulating air,—"cabin'd, cribbed, confined," to be compelled to list n a great portion of his time to the twattling of this delectable pest. "Art is long, and time is fleeting," is a sentiment he can never comprehend. Having himself no thirst for knowledge—no desire for the "varied lore" that cheers the student through the vigils of the still night, he is unable to appreciate.

"The dream—the thirst—the wild desire,
Delirious, yet divine—*to know*."

Being unfortunately destitute, by Nature, of that essential portion of man—the mind, he vegetates in a half human, half brute condition—taking food and drink whenever chance or fortune throws it in his way:—useful to none—a nuisance to many, and a burden to himself.

Time is the student's wealth. It is the means by which he lays up those exhaustless riches, which endure sometimes longer than the merchant's argosy or the banker's gold,—riches that he may even carry beyond the grave. And yet of this treasure, "*the mass of laziness*" seeks to deprive him.

My object in penning this short article, Mr. Editor, is to call the attention of yourself and others who, like me, are subject to the visitations of these omnivorous bipeds, to the growing evil,—and by co-operation, to devise means to abate it.

If a man steals my watch, he is liable to indictment—he is amenable to the law—he can be punished. But he may come, day after day, and rob me of that which is of much greater value, and I have no remedy; unless I become myself the maker and executor of mine own laws,—and I would not be at all surprised if this should some day be the case.

Do you not think it a fit subject for legislative action? What think you of a law, that would compel every man to mind his own business—to chew his own tobacco, and have some place of his own to stay in? Or of a law that would put loafers on the same footing as wolves and wild cats, giving a bounty for their ears? In this latter case, an independent fortune might soon be made—many of them having ears so long, that one pair, by judicious cutting, might draw a dozen bounties. With this suggestion, I submit the case to you, and your readers.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

From Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, Feb. 10, 1847.

BUSINESS.—Our merchants predict a larger and safer business this season, than has ever been done in this handsome city. In dry goods, the greatest activity, and the very best of feeling exists. Already a goodly number of Western and South Western men are here, and they will purchase largely. The Spring styles are mostly new and exceedingly beautiful, and, what is far better for the purchaser and consumer, all kinds of dry goods are cheap. Even at this early day a great deal of bustle (excuse that word!) may be observed in all our principal business streets. I rejoice to be able to record so happy a state of things in the face of all the "dire distress" and "blue ruin" predicted by the far-seeing whigs. Along our wharves evidences of industry, enterprise and prosperity stare us in the face; vessels are discharging and taking in cargo; draymen are "up to their eyes" in boxes and bales; merchants and clerks hurry to and fro; the river is almost free from ice, and trade unchecked. Flour retains its extravagant price; speculators are on the very tip-toe of anxiety for the next foreign arrival—in a word, everything looks well, is well, and, I hope may long continue well.

CURIOUS ORDER.—A large mercantile house in Edinburgh sent out an order by the last steamer to an extensive firm here, *for two barrels of mush*, as they did not know how to make it there! Good housekeepers will laugh at that queer order.

PERSONAL.—I saw your warm friend Judge *Burnside*, the other day. He was in good health and excellent spirits. The judge is regarded here as a sound jurist, clear sighted and forcible, and a most exemplary man.

FASHION.—Equestrianism is the leading feature with us now. On any fine afternoon, scores of handsome ladies, with gallant and attentive cavaliers, may be seen upon the road. The ladies wear crimped ruffles very high in the neck, bound with velvet or ribbon. High heel'd shoes are coming into general use among the ton; they are made as narrow as possible in the shank, and broad at the toe. In many cases these shoes are constructed of the finest French patent leather. In my next letter I will give you the early Spring fashions for ladies.

MORTALITY.—The city has been unusually sickly for some weeks past, but we are getting better. The deaths last week were 117: adults 57—children 60. Consumption 10; inflammation of the lungs 16; convulsions 6; scarlet fever 6; apoplexy 5; still born 5; old age 10. Scarlet fever has raged fatally, but it is subsiding.

THE WAR.—Philadelphia has done her share of the work, nobly. In addition to the large force now on its way to Mexico, three new companies are nearly ready for the start. One has been raised by Captain Butler, one by Capt Waddell, and another by Captain Biddle. It is expected that these will receive marching orders this week. A number of others are anxious to do something for the country, but Mr. Polk will not give them a chance. I know of several individuals who would serve as Captains, Majors, Colonels or even as Generals, but their prospect for distinction is slim, indeed.

POLITICAL.—It is a settled thing that Mr. Shunk will be re-nominated. Irvin will be the candidate of the Whig party. If the friends of Mr. Shunk are true, Irvin may be beaten. I cannot conceal the fact, however, that there is serious disunion in the democratic ranks in this county—yet care and management may and will remedy this.

PERFUMERY.—The famous Eugene Roussel is still hard at work in his laudable and almost successful endeavor to perfume the whole continent of America. Enterprise, tact, liberality, and intelligence are making a great fortune for this highly deserving man. Success to him!

MUSIC.—I ought to call the attention of your ladies to the fact that *Conrad Myer's* Pianos are regarded as equal to the very best now in use. They wear longer, are of greater power, sweeter tone, and are much cheaper than any others made in this country. These instruments are immensely popular, both at the South and West.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday night we had a miniature snow storm, but the bright sun of Monday drove it away with warmth, and left us wretched walking in its stead. By the-by, it is plain to be seen that Old Sol is not to be trifled with; he is beginning to make himself known and felt!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Want of room compels me to omit some curious and rather interesting speculations under this head. I *may* go into detail in my next.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.—Send all your friends to this excellent establishment. Very truly,

ELECTROTYPE.

THE BILL TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING, which has passed one House of our State Legislature, makes gambling a penitentiary offence, and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gambling apparatus, upon the oath of any person made for the purpose before the Justice of the Peace, and also subjects the offender to heavy fines for breaches of the law. If any person shall invite another to a place of gambling, he shall be held personally responsible for all losses the person thus invited shall sustain, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

Congress has passed a law allowing those States which were admitted into the Union prior to the 2th April, 1810, to tax the lands of non-residents lying in said States to the same extent as if they were owned by citizens.

The town of Charlestown, at a special town meeting, voted $1500 to the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers.

The increase of population in Illinois during the last five years has been 180,221. The population of the State now is 662,180.

From the Danville Democrat.

Extract of a letter from Dr. FRICK to a gentleman in this town dated.

CAMP JACKSON, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, }
January 21st, 1847. }

My dear friend: * * * * You will perceive we are now encamped on the battle ground where old Hickory met and defeated the English under Packenham. There are great many stories, relative to said battle, among the present inhabitants—and I have no doubt many leaves have been sent to Danville, said to be from the trees which grew over the place of interment of the remains of General Packenham; but, from the best information I can get there, it is probable they were interred about three miles from this place.

We had a very unpleasant trip from Danville to this place, having rain nearly the whole time, and as for the Ohio and Mississippi and the country on their banks, there can be but little said in their favor. I must say that I was much disappointed in the country along said rivers, until we reached the southern part of Mississippi. Nearly the whole river coast consists of swamp or large bluffs, not susceptible of cultivation. However, in the southern part of Mississippi and the whole of Louisiana, the country is very beautiful and the improvements are good. I think the sugar plantations are much to be preferred to the cotton. * * * The place we are encamped is mud about two inches in depth and almost as adhesive as shoe-maker's wax, that it is impossible to keep either our tents or ourselves clean; and our men complain a great deal, much more than they should;—the most of them, I believe, expected to live on roast turkey, venison and pound cake. For my part I get along quite as comfortably as I anticipated. Imagine you see me sitting on a box or on a bunch of hay, with a *'soldier's button,"* alias a hard cracker, with a piece of fat pork toasted before the fire on it, and a tin cup of coffee, without sugar or cream in it, by my side:—this is my breakfast, dinner and supper—and I feel as healthy as I have ever felt, and about as well contented. Our men enjoy good health; some one or two have had slight colds, and diarrhea but nothing serious; but what is singular to me a great many Mississippians, who are encamped alongside of us, are dying. I do not know of what disease. They have no surgeon, and in that respect we are on a par. I have as much medical practice as I can attend to, as there are but two physicians in the regiment, one a private in the Cameron Guards, and myself. We had a post mortem examination yesterday, on the body of J. F. MONTGOMERY, formerly from the neighborhood of Muncy, who was, I believe, murdered in his tent on Monday night. He was shot with a musket ball and three buckshot, on the superior part of the shoulder, passing down, fracturing the clavicle and ribs and entering the lung. He was a member of the Irish Greens, from Pittsburg. * * We are expecting daily to leave this for Tampico or Point Isabel, we know not which. * * I have been much disappointed in not finding some letters or papers for this place for me. I wrote a number of letters from Pittsburg and along the river and I or two from Orleans. A letter in answer from you would be very acceptable at any time. I cannot promise to be very punctual in my correspondence to Danville, as we have not the necessary conveniences for writing with pleasure. Remember me kindly to all inquiring friends, and accept the best wishes for your welfare and happiness, of your friend. C. H. FRICK.

The "Butler Bill," so called, to enable the State of Indiana to pay the principal of her public debt, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is a law. Indiana is, from henceforth a debt paying State!

Dr. Hunt, of Washington City, takes ground against the use of the new expedient of etherean vapor to avoid pain in surgery. He gives a number of instances of its bad consequences.

Mines of lead, copper, silver and quicksilver have been discovered in California. The quicksilver mines are 70 miles north of Monterey, and 10 miles from San Jose.

Yams have been cultivated in Jefferson county, Ky., with success. They are considered a excellent substitute for the potato.

A lad aged 12 years committed suicide by hanging himself, in Middletown, Ct., on Friday last. He had been taken from bed by his father and punished a short time before.

A good one.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has recently paid a visit to Lowell. He relates in a letter to the *Uniontown(Pa.) Democrat* the following anecdote:

"In looking over the pay roll or note book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on twenty-seven consecutive pages, containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good, and many of them in a most elegant hand. The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country, some years ago, happened to be present on pay day, and with some surprise observed: "What! do your operatives write?" 'Certainly, sir,' said the clerk, 'the Americans all write.' Directly there came in a man who made his mark. Ah!' said his Lordship with a smile, 'I thought you said all wrote.' 'All *Americans*, your Lordship—this was an *Englishman*.' Whereupon his Lordship grinned a ghastly smile."

A Cure for Cold Meat.—Take an author home to dinner with you *every* day.

The Greatest Stand ever made for Civilization.—The inkstand.

A Fact for Clerks.—Flowers, for the most part, shut about twilight. A good example to set by this 'early closing movement.'—*Punch's Almanac.*