

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MANSSER, PUBLISHER AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETOR.
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SUNBURY AMERICAN
AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

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.—JEFFERSON.
By Messrs & Eisely.
Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 13, 1847.
Vol. 8—No. 8—Whole No. 372

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion 20 50
1 do 2 do 30 00
1 do 3 do 30 00
1 do 4 do 40 00
1 do 5 do 50 00
1 do 6 do 60 00
1 do 7 do 70 00
1 do 8 do 80 00
1 do 9 do 90 00
1 do 10 do 1 00
1 do 11 do 1 10
1 do 12 do 1 20
1 do 13 do 1 30
1 do 14 do 1 40
1 do 15 do 1 50
1 do 16 do 2 00
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1 do 27 do 3 50
1 do 28 do 4 00
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1 do 31 do 4 30
1 do 32 do 4 40
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1 do 34 do 5 00
1 do 35 do 5 10
1 do 36 do 5 20
1 do 37 do 5 30
1 do 38 do 5 40
1 do 39 do 5 50
1 do 40 do 6 00
1 do 41 do 6 10
1 do 42 do 6 20
1 do 43 do 6 30
1 do 44 do 6 40
1 do 45 do 6 50
1 do 46 do 7 00
1 do 47 do 7 10
1 do 48 do 7 20
1 do 49 do 7 30
1 do 50 do 7 40

CHEAP WATCHES.
The Cheapest Gold and Silver Watches IN PHILADELPHIA.
GOLD Levers, full Jewelled, \$45 00
Silver do do 30 00
Gold Levers, Jewelled, 30 00
Silver do do 25 00
Silver Quartzes, fine quality, 18 00
Gold Watches, plain, 15 00
Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Pencils, 2 00
Gold Bracelets, 4 00

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Gold and Hair Bracelets, finger rings, breast pins, hoop earrings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thumbles, gold neck, curb and bow chains, guard keys and jewelry of every description, at equal low prices. All I want is a call to convince you more.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year; old gold or silver bought or taken in exchange.
For sale, eight day and thirty hour brass clocks, at LEWIS LADOMUS'
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Store, No. 413 1/2 Market street, above Eleventh, north side, Philadelphia.

I have some Gold and Silver Levers, still much cheaper than the above prices. Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846.—ly

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store.
No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry.
GOLD Levers, full Jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00
Silver Levers, full Jewelled, 23 00
Silver Levers, Watches, 25 00
Silver Levers, Watches, 18 00
Superior Quartz Watches, 14 00
Imitation Quartz Watches, not warranted, 5 00
Gold Spectacles, 8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones, 2 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 cents, 2 00
Gold Finger Rings 2 1/2 to \$4; 2 1/2. Gold Glasses, plain, 1 1/2; patent, 1 1/2; Lunet, 2 1/2. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Levers and Quartzes, lower than the above prices. Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—ly

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.
YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the Pekin Tea Company's Warehouse, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets.
Philadelphia.
Henceforth it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, always to obtain good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All Teas can here be had with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.
June 27th, 1846.

A CARD.
Having had the pleasure of trying the excellent Piano Forte manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin Institute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker to declare that these instruments are quite equal and in some respects even superior, to all the Pianos of France, Italy, at the capitals of Europe, and during a sojourn of two years at Paris.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber.
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MANSSER.

Counterfeiters' DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my handwriting, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective prices are duly authorized, and hold.
CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
Northumberland county: Milton—Mickey & Chamberlin, Sunbury—H. B. Mansser, M.E. Conville, Ireland & Moxell, Northumberland—Wm. Forester, Georgetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County: New Berlin—Boggs & Winters, Selingsgrove—George Gundium, Middleburg—Isaac Smith, Beaverstown—David Butler, Adamsburg—Wm. J. May, Millersburg—Mensch & Ray, Hagerstown—Daniel Leake, Freeburg—G. & F. C. Moyer, Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Davisville—E. B. Reynolds & Co., Berwick—Shuman & Bitterhouse, Caledonia—C. G. Brown, Lenoir—Baker & Green, York—Jesse Taylor—Lewi Bink, Washington—Roth, McKey, Limestone—Balliet & McNinch.
Persons that want an Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of the BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 8th street. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
June 24th 1843.

By Messrs & Eisely.
Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Nov. 13, 1847.
Vol. 8—No. 8—Whole No. 372

LATE FROM MEXICO.
Santa Anna Restored to Power.—Mexican Government at Queretaro.—Gen. Lane Advanced to Huastilla.—Santa Anna, with 2500 Men, Abandoned that Place.—Seventy Americans Reported Killed.—Gen. Res called out from Puebla to meet Gen. Lane.—Prospect of Another Battle.
PETRARCA, Nov. 5.
The New Orleans papers received this morning announce the arrival of the steamship Alabama, with dated from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult.

Gen. Patterson was expected to march into the interior on the 24th.
The Genius of Liberty has fled from the city of Mexico to the 7th. Profound tranquillity reigned there. As soon as the government of Pens y Pena had been fully organized, the fact was officially announced to the representatives of foreign powers in friendly relations with Mexico, and the British minister replied in satisfactory terms.

The Genius of Liberty was informed by a gentleman that left the Capital on the 7th ult. that the decree which ordered Pens y Pena should take charge of the Supreme power, in conjunction with two associates, had been repealed, and Santa Anna had been again called to resume the reins of the government and resume the command of the army. The same gentleman also reports that Paredes is at Tulancingo, where he was endeavoring to establish his monarchical system, and he has recently made some important converts to his political principles.

Valencia was at his hacienda, taking no part in political affairs.
Gen. Bravo was in Mexico, perfectly quiet, on his parole.
The semblance of the Mexican government met, according to appointment, at Queretaro, on the 5th ult., but there being nothing like a queen; nothing could be done. The feelings of the people are said to be strenuously opposed to any compromise with the Americans. The other leading men and Generals, for the most part, had gone to Cuernavaca, seventeen leagues north of the city of Mexico.

From the same source the Genius of Liberty learns that Gen. Lane's force, on the 11th ult., was at Huamantla, a town half way between Perote and Puebla; Santa Anna was there, but evacuated the town on the approach of Gen. Lane, leaving behind him two pieces of artillery, and two prisoners, Colonels Vega and Hurtado.
Santa Anna had 1000 cavalry at that time, and had subsequently been reinforced by 1500. Reyes' command again took possession of the town after Gen. Lane's departure, and following up his rear, killed seventy men, principally stragglers. Gen. Ros had sallied out from Puebla with a considerable force, and was waiting the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flank and rear was constantly harassed by attacks from small bodies of Mexicans.

The Texan Rangers, about whose apprehensions were entertained at the last accounts, had returned in safety.
The yellow fever was still taking off its victims. Lieut. Jenkins of the Dragoons had died of it.
No improvement in the health of Matamoras had occurred up to the last accounts. Capt. Churchill is named among the victims to its ravages.

Reports prevailed that an army mail had been captured by the guerrillas, and that a Mexican force was posted at Mier.

A POVERTY STRICKEN RICH MAN.—An old German lives in the suburbs of Covington, Ky., in seeming want and poverty, who, it is said, brought to this country over \$50,000 in gold, all of which is invested in real estate in Indiana. He collects scrap iron and bones for a glue factory, which he carries on in a small way, performing all the labor himself, and selling the article manufactured when ready for market.—He has no family, the only inmates of his house being a common game cock and a reclusive looking dog.—The old man, people say, lives upon the refuse meat of slaughter-houses, his only luxury being a pipe, which he seldom removes from his lips. He is taciturn and crabbed in his intercourse with men generally, and seeks to live and die unnoticed by the world.

Dr. Van Buren and the Presidency.
The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Farmer has placed the name of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency at the head of its columns, and gives a letter in another part of that paper, of the 30th October, from Mr. Van Buren, in reply to a letter written to him by the editor, announcing his intention of bringing him forth as a candidate for re-election. The letter alluded to is quite lengthy, and from a perusal of it, we understand him to say, in substance, that he has no desire again to occupy that exalted station, but still he would be willing, if the interests of the Democratic party required it, to consent to have his name used for that purpose. The following paragraphs, however, comprise his remarks on this point:—

"Every day more and more confirmed in the soundness of the political principles to which I have adhered, conscious of always having done my duty to the people to the best of my ability, having no heart burnings to be allayed, and no resentments to be gratified by a restoration to power, and finding my present position entirely adapted to my taste and disposition, I am sincerely and heartily desirous to wear the honors and enjoyments of private life uninterruptedly to the end.
It, therefore, the support, which you, with whom I have not even the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, have so frankly and honorably intended me, include that, not only of the inflexible and victorious Democracy of your Congressional district, but also of the Democratic party throughout the Union, and the consequent assurance of success, I could not, consulting my own feelings and wishes, hesitate, respectfully and gracefully, but decidedly to decline it. That any state of things will hereafter exist in which this indulgence of my own preferences would, in the opinion of true and faithful friends, conflict with my duty to the political party to which my whole life has been devoted, and to which I owe my personal sacrifice, is in the last degree improbable."

The letter then proceeds to express his anxiety to see the integrity of the Democratic party of the Union fully vindicated, and says:—
"Whether these desirable objects can be accomplished, mainly depends upon the course which is pursued by the respective friends of those prominent citizens among us who are made candidates for the Presidency. Should the capital of the Union, during the approaching session of Congress, become the rallying point of their partisans, and hid only their attention, but the time and attention of those who are charged with the direction of public affairs, be devoted to President-making instead of their appropriate duties, we shall have little to hope in this regard.

But if more political schemes and intrigues, however cunningly devised, and however profitable they may have heretofore appeared, shall in the present emergency give place to the unceasing and vigorous efforts of all to preserve and protect the bleeding interests and perilled honor of our country,—efforts which can alone attract the confidence and support of the Democratic mass—the result will prove far more auspicious.

Scarcely ever has the essential welfare of the country been in a more critical condition, or its administration in greater need of the energetic support of those who raised it to power. With a probable minority against it in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and but a small and it is to be regretted, not a very harmonious majority in its favor, in the Senate, it may be called upon to vindicate the past, and will be obliged to support, possibly, for an indefinite period, a distant, and difficult foreign war."

He then proceeds to speak of the war, and the necessity of its being triumphantly sustained and brought to an honorable conclusion, with a just indemnity for the past, and reasonable security for the future, and concludes as follows:—
"These solemn duties must be performed, it is to be feared, with perhaps a few honorable exceptions, without the proper aid of an opposition, numbering in its ranks many gentlemen of great talents, who have had an unusual share of legislative experience, and are well versed in the tactics of partisan warfare. Under circumstances so adverse, the real friends of the Democratic candidates for nomination will woefully misjudge the interests of their favorite, it, without despairing of the republic, for that is a feeling unknown to the Democratic heart, but, disdaining sinister influences, and purposes of every description, they do not limit their rivalry to the wisdom and efficiency of their efforts to extricate the country from the difficulties and dangers which it is encompassed."

ON THE SAFE SIDE.—It said by one who knows, though we do not vouch for the fact, that a young man in New Haven, Conn., of great economy, was accustomed, before his marriage, to ride out with his betrothed, but with the express stipulation, that in case he did not marry her, she should pay half the expense of the team.

Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia.
TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Gloomy Commercial Intelligence.—Fifty-five Failures since last Steamship—Prices still Reeling in the Corn and Cotton Markets.—Great Depression on the Money Market.—Bank Failures.—Business in the Manufacturing Districts.—Re-appearance of Famine in Ireland.

The corn market is, of course, sensibly influenced by the unparalleled stringency of the money market, and shows a general decline, particularly in quotations for inferior parcels. Inidian corn has depreciated from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and meal has also receded in value and is in very limited demand. The above quotations represent the maximum price, but occasional forced sales have been made at considerably under those figures. In London yesterday there was an extensive supply of foreign wheat, but the trade was dull, and American descriptions receded from 2s. to 3s. a quarter, without any progress being made in sales.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—The distressing monetary pressure recorded in our last advices, has, during the last fortnight, continued to rage with unabated severity, involving several additional failures, and diffusing a deep and impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain. To such a point of intensity has the inaccessibility of money now arrived, that there is scarcely any one house which can be looked upon without suspicion, no matter how exalted its position, while a feeling of unmitigated anxiety is every where perceptible.

We may avoid enumeration by stating that altogether fifty-five houses have either broken down or suspended payment since the departure of the last steamship.
Yesterday, it was announced that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment, and the information turned out to be correct. At present it is impossible to give anything like a reliable statement of the position of the establishment, but it is understood to possess assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

In the present state of universal confusion and alarm, it can well be conceived how deeply manufacturing operations have been affected, and business appears to be quite at a stand still, without the slightest prospect of a re-action, although good orders are stated to be held by many firms, but in the present position of monetary affairs they, abstain from executing them.

The prospects for Ireland during the approaching winter are gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form had already reappeared, and the Queen's letter has been issued, commanding general collections to be made in the church establishment.

A London letter published in the Boston Atlas says:—
"The most extraordinary, and unaccountable affair connected with the failure of the day, is the difficulty or 'embarrassment' of the Duke of Buckingham, the owner of the magnificent ducal residence of Chandos House and Buckingham House, of London; of Stoves and Walton, in Bucks, and Avington, in Hampshire. It is stated that the Duke of Buckingham actually owes his creditors nearly ten millions of dollars! They will probably never receive ten per cent. This is an extremely hard case, for a large portion of this money is due to tradespeople, who cannot afford to lose it. They have attempted to seize and sell by auction his personal property; as for his estates, they cannot be touched. The value of the splendid pictures by the old masters, the elegant furniture, the magnificent gold and silver plate, the large stock of old wine, and his other effects, contained in his mansions, it is supposed, would sell for a half a million of dollars.

In August an execution was put into Buckingham House for twenty thousand pounds, and when the officers were about to seize the furniture and plate, they were informed that the Duke of Buckingham had assigned over the whole of his effects to his eldest son. On application to the judge, however, it was stated that the deed of assignment was fraudulent and void, and that the distress was legal. The judge decided that the sheriff should remain in possession, and directed issues to be tried between the parties, to test the validity of the various claims.
This case is only one out of hundreds; for the simple truth is, that a great number of the nobility of England, who are supposed to enjoy incomes ranging from five to fifty thousand pounds, annually, are so deeply in debt that they cannot pay a tradesman's bill; and yet their real estate cannot be touched, whilst their personal property, if seized, would not satisfy more than one creditor in fifty. The proud nobility of proud England are in reality a set of bankrupts.
A SHORPREPER, in Bond street, Liverpool, advertised last week for a sharp boy. One applicant pronounced his qualification of sharpness on the fact of having cut from four places.

General John A. Quitman.
This worthy and gallant officer, who has been, from the first, one of the most popular, and has always been considered to be one of the most deserving, of the President's generals, has added to the compliment of his appointment of Governor of Mexico, the distinction of a salute of one hundred guns fired in his honor by his fellow citizens of Natchez. In the newspaper account of this celebration, now travelling the rounds, we find a sort of biographical sketch of the general, not so remarkable for length as for the number of its errors. General Quitman was born in Dutchess county, New York, as stated; but he never emigrated to or lived in Georgia; nor was his father, the Rev. Dominic Quitman, a divine of the Reformed Dutch Church,—but the reverend Dominic, (that was the ancient style and title) Frederic Henry Quitman, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rhinebeck, and for twenty years or more President of the Lutheran Synod of the State of New York. He was a man of great learning, piety and worth, and was born, we believe, in the island of Curacoa, where his father was a Lutheran clergyman before him. John A. Quitman emigrated in early life to Ohio; which he soon exchanged for Mississippi, where he grew up to distinction, highly appreciated as a man of talent and probity, with a few or no faults that we have ever heard of, except the single one of belonging to the wrong school of politics. He has warm friends in Philadelphia, and indeed relations, being the half brother of the Rev. Dr. P. P. Mayer, of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Race street. The wonder is that the aspirations of a soldier should ever have been born of such a stock. The venerable Dominic would have quaked with fear, had any one ever presented the idea of a son of his, a general in arms, charging amid blood and fire, up the heights of Chapultepec, and through the gates of Mexico.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE.—The public have noticed with some surprise the conflicting accounts which have appeared in the New York papers in relation to this case. We have ourselves reprinted two very different statements from two of the principal New York papers, not knowing which was right and which wrong. The difficulties have doubtless arisen from the exclusion of reporters from the House of Bishops, which act with closed doors, leaving the press to uncertain and erroneous sources of information. We are now happy to have it in our power to present a statement of facts in regard to the action of the House of Bishops in the Onderdonk case, which will disabuse the public mind of error, and prevent injustice to individuals. The report of the committee of five bishops, (which was strongly adverse to the suspended prelate's memorial,) was adopted by a vote of sixteen to six—one bishop voted voting, and two being absent. The vote stood thus:—
Ayes.—The presiding Bishop, Bishops Brownwell, Meade, Hopkins, McIlaine, Otey, McCroskey, Polk, Elliott, Lee, Johns, Eastburn, Henshaw, Cobbs, Hawke and Freeman.
Nays.—Bishops Ives, Doane, Kemper, Delaney, Gadsden and Whittingham.
Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, declined voting, and Bishop Smith and Bishop Potter were not present. So far is it from being true that twelve bishops voted for his restoration, that the question of his restoration was not even moved—not one bishop, so far as it appears, being in favor of that measure. It was moved in neither house.
Nor is it true, that the General Convention has settled that the Diocese is not vacant, &c. That point was, in no shape, presented to the house of bishops; and in the house of clerical and lay deputies, no vote was taken to that purpose, this house refusing so to declare, by laying upon the table a motion to that effect.

This statement of facts may be relied upon, being made on the authority of one of the bishops who took part in the proceedings, and whose letter on the subject lies before us.
North American.

THE DIVISION IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—A writer to the Nashville Christian Advocate, in a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Elliot, of Cincinnati, urges, if the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church should refuse to divide the property with the Church South, that a suit in chancery may be the result. And should the Court require the North to settle with the South on the plan of separation, he says that it would obligate them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court disregard the plan of separation, and decide upon the principles of general equity, it will require the Northern Book Room to pay over at once a sum equal to \$350,000, more or less.

A GREAT FAMILY.—Happening to be in court-house the other day, we overheard one man telling another what a great family he belonged to. I suppose, as he was saying to the greatest family in the country. My father had twenty-five children.—Lynnell Cour.

Capt. Drum, who distinguished himself in the battles in Mexico, was a citizen of Westmoreland county, and has a family now residing in that county. He fell at the head of his company, while gallantly storming the heights of Chapultepec. He was attached to the 4th artillery, and shortly after the commencement of hostilities, his company was ordered to Mexico.—on arriving there he was attached to the command of Gen. Wool, on his long and fatiguing march to Saltillo. While with General Wool, he served in the responsible position of Assistant Inspector General—he afterwards refused this appointment of Inspector General, nobly preferring to lead his company in time of battle.—He performed essential services as Captain of Artillery at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. At the bloody battle of Cerro Gordo, we again find him actively employed. At the battle of Contreras he distinguished himself by capturing the pieces of artillery which were taken from Lieut. O'Bryan at Buena Vista, for which great feat Gen. Scott, as a mark of well merited honor, formed them with other captured pieces into a separate battery; and gave the command to Capt. Drum. We next find him and his battery pouring destruction on the enemy at the hard fought and destructive battle of Molino del Rey, at which battle he gathered fresh laurels. At the storming of the heights of Chapultepec, Capt. Drum was placed in a pre-eminent situation, and by his cool courage and liberate bravery, contributed not a little to the success of our army; and while here surrounded by the very guns he captured from the enemy, and almost in the arms of victory, he fell mortally wounded. Thus fell Captain Drum, covered with glory, and while we shed a tear of grief for his untimely fate, we cannot but feel a melancholy pleasure in reflecting that one so distinguished for his bravery and skill in battle, was our fellow townsman.

Capt. Drum has left a devoted wife and several small children; an aged father, together with brothers and sisters, to whom he was devotedly attached.—Greenburg Republican.
THE LATE COL. McINTOSH.—It is a little singular that the late Col. McIntosh though twice severely wounded on the 8th of September, near Chapultepec, died from the effects of his wounds received at Resaca de la Palma. The New York Courier, says:—
On the morning of the 8th, Gen. Worth's division (which the Colonel was in) was ordered to storm and carry certain fortified works of the enemy near Chapultepec. At sunrise the division made the attack by cannon and musketry. Soon after the order was given for the division to charge the enemy. The Colonel, 'as on all other occasions, at the head of his regiment, was foremost in the charge.' They got within fifty yards of the enemy's works, when a masked battery (several pieces of cannon) opened upon them. The cannonading and the firing of musketry, were so severe on our troops, that we had to fall back, but soon after, we rallied, and the enemy's works were carried. In this second charge the Colonel received a musket ball in the right leg, three inches above the knee, which passed through the muscles without injuring the bone. Before he could recover himself, he received another in the same extremity, two inches below the knee, passing upwards under the skin and integuments, and lodging in the hip, without touching the bones.
Notwithstanding all this, the Colonel was hotly engaged in the battle of Churubusco, on the 19th, but came out safely, and everything seemed to indicate that he would eventually recover, until about the 25th of September, when a disease made its appearance in his throat, (inflammation of the glands) which baffled all surgical skill, and on the night of the 26th, at 12 o'clock, removed him from this world. We learn from the letter announcing those facts, that Col. McIntosh was conscious of his approaching end, and remained sensible, without the power of speaking, until the time already stated, when he expired without a struggle.
SWEET AWAY BY A TORNADO OF BUFFALOES.—The Hannibal (Missouri) Gazette says that young Houston, one of the Marion volunteers, was lost on the way from Santa Fe, in a singular manner. We are told that when the hunter rides into a herd of buffaloes, it is often the case that they become frightened and the whole mass starts with furious speed for the mountains, and there is no way to get out, but to keep the same speed, and work your way gradually from among them; to halt would be certain death, as the mass would pass over or crush you, and hunters are often carried seven and ten miles before they can disentangle themselves from among the herd's horns. In this way Mr. Houston disappeared. When last seen he was flying over the plain endeavoring to make his way over a drove of several thousand, and has not been heard of since.
WHEN YOU ARE ADDRESSING BLOCKHEADS, be as grandiloquent as possible,—for the less such people understand, the more profaned they think you are. In a vacuum, recollect, feathers fall as fast as guinea.