

From Bichard's Counterfeit Detector.

of Counterfeit and Altered Notes in Pennsylvania. BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA. BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—5's old plate. All genuine notes of this plate have been called in.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—5's, altered from counterfeited 5's, letter B, well executed. The bad notes, a female leaning on an arm.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES—10's, letter A, pay S. Starr, dated July 4, 1838; printed with pale ink, of a yellow tinge. R. L. Pinfield, Cashier, J. Knight, Pres't. Miserably engraved.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—5's, letters M & S; others P & R, payable to different persons and various dates. In the mediation at the top of the note there is a plain white circle around the figure 5, which is not in the genuine.

10's, letter F, others B, others A, pay different persons and various dates. Some signed Lucius Pres't, and Mason, Cash. These persons were never officers of the Bank.

100's, letter D, various dates, signed S. Mason for Cash, G. W. Fairman for Pres't. The heads on each side defective. Otherwise a good imitation. Paper thin.

100's, letters H, Sept. 1, 1838, pay J. Others G. Oct. 1, 1838, pay Jno. Somerville, Cash. Each 10 days after date. Engraving poorly done.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—5's altered from Commercial Bank of Millington, (worthless.) Signed by G. Wharton, Cashier, C. Spackman, President, Others W. Adams, Cashier, Horace Binney, President. These signatures are not on any genuine notes.

10's, letter A, others C, others A, pay different persons, dated Sept. 15, 1830; June 2, 1828; Nov. 7, 1822, and Jan. 8, 1824.

10's, 20's and 50's, altered 5's. On the altered notes is Penn's Treaty with the Indians, which is not on the genuine 10's, 20's and 50's.

100's (altered from Commercial Bank of Millington) letter A, variously dated. The genuine notes have on left end head of Water Raleigh, and on right end head of Penn. The spurious bills have on one end train of railroad cars, and on the other denomination of the note.

10's, letter G, others C, others E, pay C. Dull, J. Roun, H. Clay, dated April 2, 1826, 5th Feb. 1825, 10th Feb. 1825, 5th Feb. 1820.

10's spurious. Vignette a female leaning on a shaft of wheat, and holding in right hand a sickle, which is not on the genuine. Burton & Gurley, engravers. B. & G. never engrave for this bank.

10's, well executed, and calculated to deceive.—The paper is of a more reddish cast than that of the genuine note. Engraving of the end later imperfect. Payable to G. Hirst, and other persons.

10's, spurious. Vignette, a female spinning; on left margin a female holding a cup to an eagle, and on right end an Indian. Burton & Gurley, engravers.

50's, letter C, pay G. Hirst, December 25 1819. H. Kahl, Cashier, J. Taggart Pres't. GRAB BANK.—10's, 20's, and 50's, altered from 5's. The genuine 5's have for a vignette, a view of the Philadelphia Exchange, and that of the 10's a market place.

GRAB BANK (STEPHEN)—5's. All counterfeit notes on this bank can be detected by observing that there are no circles or water marks, in the paper, whereas there are two circles in the genuine notes, which will be observed by holding them up to the light.

MANUFACTURERS' and MERCHANTS' BANK.—5's altered from 5's. Observe the word FIFTY is crooked and bunglingly put on.

BANK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—5's letter B, others F, others A, pay J. Wells, D. Bower, and W. Webb, dated Nov. 1, 1833, July 2, 1830, and May 2, 1825. Vignette coarse and light.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—5's letter C, of various dates, and payable to different persons. The vignette is a blacksmith with his implements of trade. They are well done. There are but few genuine notes of this plate out.

10's and 20's, altered from counterfeited 5's. Any one who has ever seen a good 10 or 20 can detect them.

20's spurious. The genuine 20's have for a vignette a blacksmith seated on an anvil. The bad notes, a female leaning on an arm.

BANKS IN BRIDGE COMPANY, COLUMBIA.—100's altered from 5's. The true 100's have for a vignette, a large female figure, one arm resting on a shield, with a plough and ship; on each side a female representing Commerce; these figures are not on the altered bills.

EASTON BANK, EASTON.—5's, letter C, pay O. Rice, J. Dunz, C. Rice, dated May 1, 1831, May 6, 1829, Aug. 1, 1827, and 1830. Engraving poorer than in the genuine notes.

10's, letter C, payable to J. Post, dated, Feb. 1, 1824. EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH.—5's, spurious. Vignette, a sailor leaning against an anchor.

10's, letter A, of various dates, &c. The names of Cashier and President exchanged. 10's, spurious, altered from Exchange Bank and Savings Institution. Vignette, Perry's Victory. The true 10's have a female figure seated between two chests, for a vignette.

FARMERS' BANK OF BRIDGE, 5's, letter D, pay G. Smith, Jan. 1, 1833; others letter A, A. Strong, May 20, 1836. Engraving coarse.

100's letter A, pay to John Harrold. No genuine bills are payable to Harrold.

FARMERS' BANK, LANCASTER.—5's letter A, pay to J. Wind, George H. King, of various dates. The letter A is not so near the oval in which is the figure 5, as on the genuine notes. Signatures of the officers in the same hand writing.

10's, letter A, J. Wind, May 9, 1832; of different dates, &c. Well executed. 10's and 50's, altered from counterfeited 5's. Easily detected.

FARMERS' BANK OF DOUGLASS COUNTY, BRISTOL.—5's, dated 1st March, 1828, at Bristol instead of Hulmeville.

10's letter A, others B, dated February 6, 1815, Sept. 10, 1819, pay F. Pincor, and others. 50's altered from 5's. The true 50's have for a vignette a man, horse, and harrow, with a view of a factory.

FRANKLIN BANK, WASHINGTON.—5's, letter A, of various dates, &c. Cashier's name engraved. The head or cross piece on the handle of the spade on the boy's shoulder, in the vignette, is put on to one side.

10's, letter A, others B, dated February 6, 1815, Sept. 10, 1819, pay F. Pincor, and others. 50's altered from 5's. The true 50's have for a vignette a man, horse, and harrow, with a view of a factory.

MINNERS' BANK, POTTSVILLE.—5's, letter F, of various dates, payable to different persons. In the true notes the letter F is below the 1, and K in Schuylkill, and in the bad it is under the K. The P in Pottsville is 1-8 of an inch too far from the left marginal vignette.

10's, letter A, pay E. Whiteside, May 4, 1829. 20's altered from 10's, (counterfeit.) Vignette, view of the Capital.

10's altered from 5's. The vignette of the 5's is on the left end of the note—a view of a village—the altered bills have the same.

ING glanced off and seriously injured a man in Water street, at a distance of about fifty yards. Also a gentleman named William Barns, was turned completely round and a boy alongside of him lay prostrated.—The fluid ran down the conductor of the Presbyterian church, in Arch above Tenth, and several persons standing near received a shock, but were not seriously hurt.

A barn just repaired, and well filled with hay, belonging to Joshua Woolmer, on the upper part of the neck was fairly rent in twain, and entirely consumed.

On the other side of the Schuylkill, below rope ferry a barn and two hay stacks, which were gathered in only yesterday afternoon were struck, and consumed; we could not ascertain the name of the owner.

The House of Refuge also was struck, but not much injured. A barn in the same neighborhood was struck and burned. Towards Trenton the storm must have been severe; a boat eleven o'clock we observed a reddish light, toward that part, which was doubtless some other barn destroyed by lightning.

During the height of the storm, the awful glare of the burning barns, caused the firemen to turn out, in great numbers; some of the companies were met by tremendous currents of water near three feet deep in some of the streets and were compelled to turn back.

The storm commenced immediately over the city. The cloud whence it first proceeded was of very small size. Two other clouds one from the S. E. and another from the W. S. W. coming up. The three seemed to join the elemental war, and as it were, contest which should gain the supremacy.

Several steamboats in the river were driven ashore by the violence of the gale. A frame dwelling house in a court near Coates and Marshall street was struck, the fluid taking up the hearth in the second story, bursting open the closet door and throwing every thing out of it.

It also took off several of the weather boards. A woman and four children were in the house neither of whom were injured. A man living opposite was thrown off his chair but not injured.

A barn on the ridge road near Franciscville, was struck and destroyed. Two large houses in Kensington at the corner of Dean and Bedford streets, were struck—from one nearly all the window glass and window frames were dashed and torn out; none of the inmates were injured. In one a little boy was lying upon the window sill at the time, who miraculously escaped all injury except from the fall of a sash weight upon him which had been torn out by the lightning.

Another house in Kensington was struck at the corner of Wood and Prince streets, which did but little damage. In this house the entire works of a clock were torn asunder, and what is truly singular, the frame of the clock sustained no injury.

The chimney of the house of Mr. Yates, in Vine street above 13th, was knocked down, and the same shock paralyzed Mrs. Dean for some time, who resides a short distance off. The dwelling of Mr. Morris, in Twelfth above Race, was struck, the fluid passing down the chimney on the outside; and forced two holes in the wall, one in the second and the other in the third story. The fluid passed to the adjoining house and turned up a portion of zinc roof.

The chimney of the dwelling of Mr. McIntire, at the corner of Rittenhouse street and Schuylkill seventh, was partly knocked off. A large hole was knocked in the wall of St. Paul's church.

The dwelling of Mrs. Taffe, in Lombard above Thirteenth was also struck—the fluid passing into the kitchen, and overturning a chair upon which her son was sitting—not injured.

The schooner Nile lying in the Schuylkill, opposite Walnut street, was struck, and her foremast shattered.

The damage by water was awful!—hundreds and hundreds of cellars being filled nearly up to the lower flooring. In Poplar street near Eleventh, the foundation and part of one story of the brick work of two houses was entirely torn away.

The basement of Mr. Swain's bath houses was completely inundated, and the doors forced from the hinges.

The basement story stores in Fifth street, from the corner of Market street, were all more or less flooded. Those of Messrs. J. T. Whitaker & Co., stock and ready made linen warehouse; Charles T. Kern, brush maker; P. Fritz, whip maker, and Gillingham & Fussell, were filling up to the ceilings, and much loss sustained by damage to stock, &c.

In the latter, Mr. Fussell, with three ladies and two boys, continued with the door shut, until apprehending danger from the flow of the water, they made an effort to get out, but were driven back by the violence of the torrent. In one moment afterwards the store was filled to the ceiling and but for the timely aid of two or three men who heard the shrieks of the women, some of them must have perished—one of the women was actually dragged out by main force, and at the same time had one of the small lads in her arms, he being entirely submerged.

The theatres did no business, for their being no audience the performances were suspended. As far as we can learn no lives have been lost. There is no doubt but some fearful accidents have taken place, causing loss of property if not of life. It is said that the rain did not extend more than 8 or 10 miles in the country to the north-west.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, July 9, 1842.

We are indebted to the Hon. B. A. Bidlock for an address delivered by him at Wilkes-Barre, on the early settlement of Wyoming valley.

The terms of the great sale of Shamokin Island and other valuable real estate, will be found in our advertising columns.

Emanuel Zimmerman of Shamokin, is duly authorized to act as agent for the "American."

The thermometer stood as high as 90 degrees in the shade, in this place, last week.

The Supreme Court for the northern district will commence its session on Monday next.

The crops of fruit of all kinds, in this neighborhood, appear to be abundant. Cherries have been selling in our market at two cents per quart.

The Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia resumed specie payments on the 1st instant, and is now at par.

It is contended that we have no tariff, and that goods now come in free of duty. Thus, the government is bankrupt without an income.

The census documents to be distributed throughout the states by mail, weigh seventy eight tons.

The law taxing Brokers in Maryland \$3000, went into effect on the 1st inst. They are about to test the constitutionality of the law.

During two days of last week, 3,022 passengers from Europe arrived in New York.

General Green has been re-elected Major General of the 8th division. In this brigade the vote stood as follows:

General Green, 25; Col. Wright 2; Gen. Ross 1. At Wilkes-Barre the vote was: Col. Wright, 12; Gen. Green, 11; Gen. Ross, 1.

We have not heard how the vote stands in the 3d brigade, but it cannot alter the result.

The fourth of July was celebrated by the citizens of this place, after the most approved and modern style. The different Sunday Schools, viz: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran and German Reformed, each accompanied by the teachers Parents and invited guests, assembled at various points on the bank of the Shamokin creek, within a mile or two from town.

The celebration throughout was conducted upon temperance principles, and all passed off with the utmost harmony and cheerfulness. At the different celebrations, we presume, not less than twelve hundred individuals were assembled.

Some of our contemporaries are amusing, if not edifying their readers, by interchanging compliments laudatory of themselves, and of the girls of their respective towns. For ourselves, we would not give a pinch of snuff for the beauty and virtues of those ladies, who require constant newspaper puffing to bring them to a notice. Nor can we say much more of our brother editors (bachelors we presume) who appear (in their own paper) to figure so largely among the fair, upon whom they so lavishly bestow their praises.

These things however, may all be matters of taste. Thus true to nature, "The sports of children delight the child."

The Tariff and the Democratic Party.

John Adams was the only President of the United States that was opposed to a Tariff. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, have all recommended and favored a tariff, and a tariff, too, which would afford protection to our manufactures, of which fact any one can be convinced by referring to their messages.

The democratic legislature of this state, in 1832, unanimously passed a resolution, in favor of a protective tariff, which was sanctioned by Gov. Wolf. In 1824, in the United States Senate, Col. Johnson voted in favor of the Tariff. In the same body Martin Van Buren, in 1824 and 1828, voted for a tariff of protection. Gen. Jackson, when in the United States Senate, in 1824, voted for the tariff, and in a letter in 1828, declared that his opinion was unchanged.

General Jackson in regard to the Constitutionality of the tariff, in his second annual message declares that his views have been "confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

Among all the distinguished men above mentioned, it will be seen that John Adams was the only one who opposed a tariff, and after him, John C. Calhoun. The truth is, the democratic party have always been in favor of a tariff, and the opposition that has been recently made to it, ought chiefly to be ascribed to a few renegade federalists, who of late years have crept into our party.

Mr. Ennors—Until lately we have heard but little said in regard to the next Sheriff. The Mahanoyets, that strong hold of the democracy of Northumberland county, it is said, have never yet offered a candidate for the office of Sheriff. His now present one is the person of Col. Felix Mower, who is a gentleman of excellent business habits, good character, and a firm and inflexible democrat.

It is but sheer justice that the strong claims of Mahanoy should be confirmed by the delegation, and as we hear but little said in opposition to Col. Mower, we presume that the people are almost unanimous in favor of his election.

Governor Porter has signed the Resolution of the General Assembly "To prevent a further subscription by the Banks to the loan authorized by the act of 4th May, 1841, and to provide for the redemption, in gold and silver coin, of the Relief Notes." The resolutions are four in number, and provide:

"Let all the Banks of this Commonwealth that issued notes under the Relief Law, and that shall resume specie payments within sixty days on said notes and all their other issues, shall be allowed 5 per cent. interest in addition to the one per cent. already allowed on their relief notes, to be paid semi-annually at the state treasury—and shall not be compelled to make any loan to the commonwealth under the act of 25th March 1824—that it shall not be lawful for any bank to take any portion of the loan authorized by the act of 4th May 1841, which was not subscribed for before the 1st of June 1841—that the violation of this resolution by any bank shall annul its charter; that sixty days after the passage of this act the State Treasurer shall cancel one-fourth of the relief issues of the non-specie paying banks, and the same amount semi-annually thereafter until the whole are cancelled.

2d. That no Bank shall hereafter issue any notes under the denomination of Five Dollars. 3d. That no work except for repairs shall be done on the public works until hereafter directed by law.

4th. That after the 1st of July only one Engineer at a salary of \$1500 shall be employed; and after the 1st day of August but one Supervisor and no Superintendent shall be employed on the Erie, and on the North Branch Canals."

Mr. Editor—It is said that there are at least five or six individuals in this place in favor of "free trade." One of these a few days since made use of an argument, that would not probably have sealed the fate of the tariff bill, if it had been made on the floor of Congress. The argument was this: An iron master had lately failed, and in his cellar was found three hundred bottles of champagne, or champagne bottles. Poor fellow, if he had ever been taught to think one moment, or had one correct idea upon the subject, he could have seen that this was one of the strongest arguments he could have used in favor of a tariff.

Champagne wine now comes into this country free of duty, for which thousands of dollars are annually sent to France. If there had been a tariff of 50 cents on a bottle, the iron master would probably never have bought the article, and if he had, it would have been at a tax of \$150, which would go into the treasury, by which means the government would be enabled to admit tea and coffee free of duty, articles that enter into the consumption of every poor man's family.

The free trade doctrine is a fine thing for the rich, who have plenty of money, and need not work, but will be death to the laborer and mechanic.

Celebration of the Fourth of July, 1842.

At a meeting of the Shamokin Greys, held at the house of Mr. Franklin A. Clarke, in Shamokin, CHARLES DERING, Esq. was appointed President, Capt. Wm. H. Kase, and Joux Boucher, Vice Presidents, and Emanuel Zimmerman, Secretary. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Secretary, when the following toasts were offered:

1st, The Day we honor—May no cloud of political animosity ever darken its sun. 1 large gun, 3 cheers

2d, George Washington—Never to be forgotten. 3d, The Heroes of the Revolution. 4th, The officers and soldiers of the late war.

5th, The American stripes—May they never be tarnished. 2 guns, 2 cheers

6th, The Union—May it stand until sun and moon cease their course. 3 cheers, 2 guns

7th, The Governor—May wisdom attend his counsels, and prosperity to the state follow. 3 cheers

8th, The 8th of January—Every American feels proud of the day. 2 cheers

9th, Bank or no Bank—let us have a good currency. 3 cheers, 3 guns

10th, Our Harvest—Better than we expected, and more than we deserve. 3 ch, drunk standing

11th, Our Navy—The coin with which we repay British insults. 6 cheers, 6 guns

12th, The Fair Sex—May Heaven encircle their brows with piety and virtue. 2 cheers

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Charles Dering, Esq., Pres't.—The Heroes of the Revolution—May their memory be indelibly stamped on the hearts of American people. 3 ch.

By Capt. Wm. H. Kase, V. Pres't.—Col. Richard M. Johnson, the next President of the United States. 3 cheers, 3 guns

By John Boucher, V. Pres't.—The Heroes of the last War—May their posterity follow their example as patriots and Soldiers. 3 cheers, 3 guns

By Emanuel Zimmerman, Sec'y.—The day we celebrate. 3 cheers, 3 guns

By Henry Bird—Anthony Wayne, the farmer's son of Chester county—May our legislative halls be well supplied with men of his stamp, and our armies with hearts like his. 3 cheers

By Joseph Bid—Henry Clay, the next President of the United States. 3 cheers

By Joseph Allison, Jr.—Peace and prosperity. By Emanuel Zimmerman—May Democrats once more reign, bring hard currency up with Buchanan, and down with the Banks. May the echo of Democracy sound throughout the United States. 3 cheers, 3 guns

By Capt. Wm. H. Kase—Shamokin town—May peace and harmony reign throughout the place, and business of all kinds prosper under the hands of its people. 3 cheers

By Pomerton Bird—May the next Anniversary of our Independence be celebrated without the use of alcohol. 3 cheers

By Emanuel Zimmerman—The framers of the Declaration of Independence—May their names be held sacred by the American people, and their fame be handed down to posterity, till time shall be no more. 3 cheers, 4 guns

By Benjamin McClos—The Opponents of Temperance—May they see the error of their ways, and join in the temperance army with heart and hand. 3 cheers, 6 guns

By F. A. Clarke—The Shamokin Greys—May they ever be ready to protect their rights. 6 guns, 6 cheers

By Joseph Bird—Here is to the Temperance cause; hoping that the time is not far distant, when the glorious day of Independence may be celebrated with the use of cold water. 3 cheers, 4 guns

By Y. Phillips—Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. 3 cheers, 4 guns

By Patrick Lancton—The Fair Sex—The life of mankind. 3 cheers

By Emmanuel Zimmerman—David R. Porter—He has been weighed, and found not wanting. 4 cheers, 4 guns

By J. Court—May the Eagle of Liberty never lose a feather. 3 cheers

By J. B. Panter—May the citizens of the United States throw away all party spirit, and go for the good of the country. 3 cheers

By John Easley—The Tutor who taught General Washington the alphabet between his knees, when 5 years old—He rests in peace. 3 cheers

By Capt. Wm. H. Kase—Jackson McPadden, the Brigade Inspector—May he prove himself a man and an efficient officer. drunk in silence

By the Company—Our thanks are due Mr. John Easley for his kindness and promptness in assisting us to bring our arms and accoutrements to Shamokin. We pledge ourselves not to forget him on the second Tuesday in October next.

By the Company—May peace and prosperity attend our host and hostess.

CHARLES DERING, Pres't. Capt. Wm. H. Kase, Joux Boucher, V. Presidents. Emanuel Zimmerman, Secretary.

FOR THE AMERICAN. Lutheran Sunday School Celebration

Of the 4th of July, 1842, on strict Total Abstinence Principles.

On the morning of the day, the Lutheran Sunday School of Sunbury, with their teachers, &c., together with a large number of members of said congregation, met in their elegant school-house, and after a fervent prayer to Almighty God, and a solemn hymn was sung, the company was organized by appointing John Young, Secretary, George Weiser, Esq. Vice President, Wm. M. Gray Secretary and Orator of the day, and George Martin Marshal of the day. The procession, accompanied by the Sunbury Band, proceeded through town with very appropriate banners and flags, to a Grove on an Island in the Shamokin creek, where the hospitable owner, Gibson Leisenring, Esq. gave them a most cordial reception.

A table of 110 feet long was there erected, and loaded with a most splendid dinner, of which upwards of four hundred persons partook. All passed off in the most pleasant and harmonious manner, greeting each other with feelings of gratitude to the Author of our being, the God of our fathers, for the liberties we enjoy, which this holy day brings to our particular remembrance. After dinner the Orator of the day took his stand, and made a few appropriate remarks upon the occasion, and read the Declaration of Independence. The S. School scholars, as well as the teachers and people, listened to the reading of this sacred document with marked attention.

The remaining part of the time was spent in singing hymns and listening to the Sunbury Band, with much satisfaction and pleasure, a band that may be considered equal to any in the state. After the day was thus spent, on that most beautiful island which was so beautifully decorated, the children and parents and others, loath to leave the place, were called by the "Powerful King of Day" to return. In the same order they returned to town and repaired to the School house, and after the band had favored the company with an excellent and splendid piece of music, they dispersed, and returned every one to their places of abode.

God be praised that we see and feel so great a difference in the celebration of this day, to that of former years. May the cause of religion, of Sunday Schools, and of Temperance flourish in our happy land, until all are truly free and independent, and enjoy the liberty of the sons and daughters of our God.

The thanks of the company are due the gentlemen who favored them with several salutes of the cannon, at the place of celebration.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer. The Public Improvements.

The Board of Canal Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for the number of officers and agents employed on the public improvements, have furnished that body with a statement of the reductions made in the expenses for the present year on the several lines for as returns have been received. The Board state that corresponding reductions have been made on those lines from which no returns have been received. As this is a subject in which the people take a deep interest, we have made the following abstract from the report of the Board of the estimated reduction in the expenditures for 1842, as compared with those of last year.

	Am't saved in 1842.
Portage Railroad—repairs	\$36,587 19
" " Motive power	6,551 01
Juniata Division, from North's Island	
Dam to Hollidaysburg,	11,973 66
Western Division, from Salisbury to Pottsville,	12,231 91
Beaver Division	5,757 27
Shenango Line	2,004 60
French Creek Division	2,045 50

On these two last lines all the lockkeepers but four have been dispensed with.

It may be proper to observe, that the comparative statements which exhibit the above reductions include only the expenditures for ordinary repairs. For the past two or three years, in consequence of the perishable nature of the materials of which the works are constructed, a large amount has been expended in renewing locks, aqueducts, bridges, &c. which is usually placed under the head of extraordinary repairs. As no expenditure of that character will be required the present year, the actual amount required for 1842, as compared with previous years, will be considerably less than that shown in the above table.