



**THE AMERICAN.**  
Saturday, May 17, 1845.

**V. B. P. L. WEBB, Esq., of his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.**  
Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.  
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

**RAIN.**—On Wednesday afternoon last, we were favored with a copious and most refreshing shower, which was much wanted. A little more would do no harm.

Monday last was a regular blazing July scorcher. There were but one or two days during the whole of last summer, when the thermometer rose higher. If we are to have any more, we hope they will be few and far between.

In consequence of the low stage of water in the Susquehanna, a large amount of lumber is now carried to market on the Canal. Quite a number of boats are loading at Northumberland, and on the basin opposite this place, for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

**COUNTERFEITS ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND BANK.**—Our readers will find, in another column, a description of new counterfeit notes on this bank, the first that have ever appeared of their regular issues. The genuine notes can be easily distinguished from the counterfeit, if a little caution is observed.

**IRON ORE.**—Our neighbors of Northumberland, we understand, are making search for iron ore, in the neighborhood of that place. We have no doubt that iron ore abounds on both sides of Mountain's Ridge. Northumberland is well located for manufactures. It would be well if some of her capitalists would embark in the business. They would not only profit by it themselves, but confer great benefits on the place. The mines, at Turtle Creek, about two miles above Northumberland, are now worked, and the ore carried to Farrisville, about seventy miles up the West Branch. Mr. Lemon, about half way between Northumberland and Danville, has also opened a large bed, which is used at Danville.

The Danville Democrat thinks we are somewhat mistaken in our calculations in regard to the cost of a furnace, and the profits in the manufacture of anthracite iron. In our calculation we did not include the steam engine, as we have unending water power at this place. A steam engine would be an additional expense of \$1 or 5,000. But, in either way, a furnace would clear itself in less than a year, at the present prices.

The Danville Intelligencer says, 100,000 tons of coal will be required the present year, for the iron works at that place.

Hon. Benjamin A. Bidlack, of Luzerne county, has been appointed by the President, as Charge de Affaires at New Grenada.

Fifty or sixty different kinds of letter balances are now before the committee, at the General Post Office, in competition for the prize—the contest for 15,000 letter balances, for the use of the different post offices in the United States.

Gen. Brady has given \$100 to the Pittsburgh sufferers.

There are rumors that Mr. Calhoun is to be sent as special envoy to England, with extraordinary power to adjust the Oregon question, and form a commercial treaty.

There has been another foul murder at Hoboken, N. Y. A Mr. Scudder has been poisoned by his sister, a widow, living with him. His money and watch, with some arsenic, were found on her person.

The Baltimore Repeal Association, has been dissolved by the unanimous consent of the members, on account of the scurrilous language of O'Connell towards this country. The great "agitator" having feathered his own nest with "the rint," now snaps his fingers and laughs them to scorn.

**TEXAS.**—From the late information from Texas, there can be no longer any doubt in regard to the people of Texas being in favor of the annexation resolutions of Milton Erwin. The Texas Congress, which will meet on the 10th of June, will, of course, but reflect the opinions and sentiments of the people on this subject.

It is thought that Mexico has already issued letters of marque against our commerce. One of our merchant vessels has been attacked by a vessel with the Mexican ensign. It may, however, have been a piratical vessel.

The great race, between Fashion and Peytona, took place near New York, on Wednesday. Peytona, the Southern mare, took the purse of \$20,000. It is said not less than \$500,000 depended on the result. The following is the summary of the whole affair—

Miles.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First.	1 54	1 58
Second.	1 53	1 54
Third.	1 57	1 54
Fourth.	1 55½	1 58
Total.	7 20½	7 44

### Water-power, Iron, Coal and Limestone.

The Sunbury Canal Company affords an abundance of water power, that can hardly be equalled in Pennsylvania. Surrounded, as we are, with Coal, Iron and Limestone, no better location can be had for manufactories of various kinds. The immense water power of the Canal Company, which has the North and West branches of the Susquehanna for a feeder, is admirably adapted for rolling mills and other machinery, requiring great power, at a cheap rate. But even where steam power is preferred, we have many superior advantages in the cheapness of fuel. For instance, Shamokin Coal, can be delivered at this place at \$1.50 per ton. At Pottsville, Coal is worth \$2.25 per ton at the landing. At Harrisburg Gov. Porter pays \$2.40 per ton, for his Coal, and will consume, in his furnaces, about \$12,000 tons per annum. The difference in price, between this place and Harrisburg, is just 90 cts. per ton, or \$10,800 in the amount required per annum, in favor of this place; a very handsome income of itself. As regards the difference between this place and Pottsville, the saving would be \$9,000 per annum, on the same amount of Coal. In regard to iron ore and limestone, our advantages are fully equal, if not superior to either of the two places. We do not intend these comparisons as invidious, but in order to show the great advantages of location in this region of country. Iron, we are confident, can be manufactured with great profit at almost any point on the Susquehanna, between Columbia and Wilkesbarre, though some locations afford advantages superior to others.

**COOKING EGGS.**—Every body thinks they know how to cook eggs, and yet there are few who cook them properly. And as editors are supposed to know a little of every thing, they would probably confer greater benefits by discussing matters belonging to the kitchen proper, than those of the kitchen cabinet. Miss Leslie, who has paid more attention to writing tales than to cooking, has published a book upon cookery, which contains a number of recipes that are neither new or useful. Her mode of cooking eggs is to let them remain just three minutes in boiling water.

Now, to boil eggs as they should be, put them into hot, or boiling water, and as soon as the water commences boiling they should be taken off the fire and let stand just five minutes. The philosophy of this mode is, that the yolk will have time to cook before the white becomes too hard. Poached eggs should be cooked on the same principle. They should be put into hot, not boiling water, which hardens the white before the yolk is properly cooked. Then take them out and season with butter, pepper and salt, to suit the taste.

**GEN. JACKSON.**—Gen. Jackson informed Francis P. Blair, in a letter dated April 9th, that he had left all his papers to him, and requested him to use them in vindicating his character, should it be assailed.

**PREPARING FOR WAR.**—The United States squadron, under the command of Com. Stockton, sailed from Hampton Roads, with sealed orders, early on Sunday morning. Its destination is supposed to be the Gulf of Mexico.

**WE CARRIED THE DAY.**—The Phil. Gazette (Whig) an impartial spectator of the meeting on Thursday says:—*We are inclined, however upon the whole, to admit that the 'Young Democracy' carried the day.*

**MINISTER TO ENGLAND.**—It is said that President Polk has offered the mission to England to Mr. Pickens of S. C. who has refused to accept it.

**A STATUE OF FRANKLIN.**—Mr. Powers, the American sculptor, is to execute a statue of Franklin, for the citizens of New Orleans. He is now in Italy.

The New York Tribune corrects a statement which we copied last week, in relation to the Mount Savage Iron Works, as follows:

The cost of Railroad Iron in England, at the latest advices (£13) would bring the price at this port, under a 20 per cent. duty, nearly to \$97½ a ton, instead of \$87½, as printed in yesterday's paper. We should have stated the amount now made at the Mount Savage Iron works at 100 tons per week, which is to be increased to 300 after August next, instead of so much per day. The Mount Savage Works have supplied 1000 tons of Rails for the Fall River Company at \$59 per ton delivered in Baltimore. They are now asking \$85, which is just about the present cost of importing English Rails without the duty. The Rails made at the Mount Savage Works have been for some time exhibited at the Merchant's Exchange, and are pronounced fully equal if not superior to the best British article.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Hibernia was Mr. Healy, the young American artist. The Boston Advertiser states that he is commissioned by Louis Philippe to take for him the portraits of Gen. Jackson, John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and other distinguished Americans. He will proceed at once to the Hermitage, as the precarious health of Gen. Jackson may render him too unwell to sit, should there be any delay.

It is stated that there are two thousand acres of land in the State of Delaware devoted to peach orchards. The crop last year was 100,000 bushels.

Coal has been discovered in the Highlands of New York.

MR. VAN BUREN will accept no foreign mission.

### The New Postage Bill.

For the information of our readers we give, in a condensed form, the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:

**ON LETTERS.**  
Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents.  
If over 300 miles 10 "  
Drop letters (not mailed) 2 "  
For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

**ON NEWSPAPERS.**  
Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles. Free.  
Over 30 miles and not exceeding 100 1 cent.  
Over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1½ "  
All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.

**ON PAMPHLETS &c.**  
Pamphlets, Magazines and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 "  
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof 1½ "

**ON CIRCULARS.**  
Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance, 2 "

**NEW COUNTERFEITS.**—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says, "we say yesterday a roll of spurious bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, altered from the Tenth Ward Bank of New York, so as to convert them into counterfeit notes of the Bank of Northumberland. The alteration was skilfully effected, except that in some of them the word 'Northumberland,' where it was introduced, had a muddy, indistinct appearance. They were dated January 18th and July 26th, of various numbers, and signed John Taggart, President, and J. R. Priestly, Cashier.

The entire vignette represented a reaping scene, with a mother and her child resting against a sheaf of wheat in the foreground. On the left end of the note, Greenough's statue of Washington, on the right end, a female figure, with a square tablet, and at the bottom a train of cars and a locomotive. The bill is calculated to deceive the incautious.

Richwell's Reporter gives the following description of counterfeit 10's and 20's, on the same bank:—10's. Vignette, Declaration of Independence. Right end Pat. Lyon at his forge. On left end sailor holding the American flag.

20's. Vignette, Pat. Lyon at his forge, railroad cars in the distance. On right end cattle; on left train of cars. All engraved by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Philadelphia, and Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.

**ROBBERY AND ARREST.**—One of the canal boats on the Pennsylvania Canal was robbed last Saturday of a lady's cloak. The passengers, with the exception of one, submitted to an examination, but no cloak was found. The one who refused afterwards had his trunk searched and the cloak was found, together with a variety of articles for house-keeping purposes, a couple of horse halters, lamps, &c., also, another lady's cloak, supposed to be stolen. He was accordingly committed. When he came to be examined in the prison, a letter was found in the toe of his boot, containing drafts and checks, supposed to have been stolen in Pittsburgh, or from the mail. Some of them were drafts for large amounts, contributed to the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The drafts it would appear had been enclosed by Mr. Howe, cashier, in Pittsburgh, to D. Thomson, cashier, in New York, and the letter was then stolen, but how or by whom is not yet known. The theft appears at the last dates not to have been discovered at Pittsburgh—*Phila. Ledger.*

A Pattern Letter scale, of admirable construction and sensitiveness, was exhibited yesterday at the American Institute, and received a certificate of approval from the officers. It is constructed on the principle of the spiral spring, and is adapted especially to the new Postage Law. The proprietors are about proceeding to Washington to procure a contract from the Department—the Postmaster General having already expressed his approval of the instrument—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The subscription book for the establishment of a line of Morse's Telegraph between New York and Philadelphia has been opened at the Telegraph office. All the stock has been taken at Washington, excepting \$1,500—*Ledger.*

Making plants grow by Electro-magnetism is one of the wonders of modern science—one of those fragmentary facts of electrical phenomena lying scattered by hundreds all about, and which will one day be erected into a theory beyond conception sublime, both in its operations and results. We yesterday saw a little plant in a jar about the size of a coffee cup, furnished with the electro magnetic seeds (copper and zinc) planted beside the roots. In the last twelve hours it had grown three quarters of an inch.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**BAD FOR WINE-BIBBERS.**—The vintage in France is very backward, and a considerable portion of it has been destroyed by the excessive cold of the winter. The Jersey apple orchards can supply the loss.

**FILIAL AFFECTION.**—At Mew Castle, England, lately, a man and his two sons in a boat were run foul of, the boys threw the father overboard to lighten her, as they knew he was a good swimmer, and the father himself thought at a great act of presence of mind in his sons!

### The Right Language.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal holds the following language respecting the present difficulties between England and America. It is somewhat different in its positive and relative calculations from other British authorities:—

"The receding of England from the position she had taken about Texas is deeply significant, and history may hereafter use it to mark the point at which the flood of her fortune began to ebb. America is no ordinary power. Her greatest strength can be put forth upon England's own ocean domain. A quarter of a century ago, when England was supposed capable of annihilating the little marine of America by a single stroke of her fin—and the relative dimensions of their navies justified the supposition—the younger nation seized the knife between her teeth, dashed to meet her enemy on her enemy's own element, and many a spouting vein of the monster of the seas crimsoned the deep on which they struggled.

"America is better grown now. Her commercial navy covers every sea, and in its qualities leaves all rivalry far behind. Great as have been her advances in population and in wealth, her progress in commerce has far outstripped these. The maritime strength of nations is no longer measured by counting their ships of war, but by sounding the depths of that source whence the military marine is to be supplied—their commercial navies. England is mightier at sea than France, not because that for every 100 tons of Louis Philippe's royal navy, Victoria's navy number 120—or of whatever else may be the proportion of the excess—but because the commercial tonnage of France being but 500,000, that of England amounts to 3,000,000. By the same standard the maritime strength of England and that of the United States may be compared, and they stand thus—England has 3,000,000—America has already 2,000,000! This is the relative position, not of countries whose distance has long maintained a stationary proportion, but of countries, the second-placed of whom is gaining upon the first by strides almost incredible. Fifteen years, perhaps—twenty years certainly—will reverse their position in the race.

"England will not go to war with America on account of Texas, nor on account of Oregon; and scarcely on account of anything else that the New World contains.

"England will be especially cautious of going to war with America, or dashing herself against the compact constitution of her States, when she reflects that America is a country with whom foreign nations are ambitious to become united, while she herself is a country from whose merciless gripe kindred nations struggle to be released.

"England! keep cool—don't go to war. Be content to show your abhorrence of slavery by robbing your people of two annual millions at home, to put them in the pockets of ex-slaveholders of the West Indies. Do not exhibit your philanthropy by dashing your brittle empire against the iron-clamped federation of America."

### United States and Mexico.

The Washington Journal of Thursday evening, in publishing the late foreign news, takes occasion to correct some of the misapprehensions of the London Times as to the want of preparation in the United States, for war, which the Times considers a good opportunity for Mexico to take advantage of in order to prevent annexation. It is amusing to read these diatribes of the London papers, and see how little they know of the spirit, enthusiasm and unanimity of the American people when war is talked of. They have no idea that, in the United States, every man is a soldier, and that every man would be found battling for his country and his fireside. The Times lays great stress upon the fact that we have but 9000 troops in the standing army. Not one of these men can be spared from the garrisons on the coast, and of course we should not have a single soldier to send to Mexico! Where, then, it asks, are we to obtain the twenty or twenty-five thousand men which would be necessary to march to Mexico? The answer is furnished by the Union, says the Ledger, and it is worthy of the consideration of those who profess to be friends of Mexico, and do not wish to see the whole of that beautiful country "annexed" to the U. States. It is as follows:—

"Let not the London Times first blindly deceive itself, and then deceive the Mexicans. We should not want twenty-five, or even twenty thousand men, but ten thousand men would be sufficient; and such gallant and enterprising spirits as the teeming Valley of the Mississippi could send forth, in less than three months, would be sufficient to overrun the whole country. What! not men enough? Why, let the United States but sound her clarion and display her flag upon the banks of the Mississippi—let her but say to this man, 'Go to the capital of Mexico,' and to these men, 'Go with your wives and children to the region of Santa Fe,' and to another, 'March with your neighbors to the delicious banks of the Colorado, of California,' and they will not only have volunteers enough to answer to the call, but more than enough. The difficulty will be in keeping men back, not in sending men forward. Does England really desire, by thus fanning the flame into a Mexican war, to see us take California; and not only take it, but keep it? A worse than Egyptian darkness has come over her land, if she is ruled by such infatuated counsels as this oracle of the 'London Times' would preach up to her people."

**PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY.**—A letter from Hamburg, dated April 14th, says:—"So much is certainly believed, that if Great Britain and America go to war, the French Government will find some pretext or other for joining the latter, and if the French are once at war, they will not rest until the Rhine forms their boundary. A war, therefore, in which France is involved, must sooner or later implicate the whole of Germany and probably the entire continent of Europe."

### Unprecedented Trotting.

The Albany Atlas gives a recapitulation of the time made by Fanny Jenks, at the recent trotting match over the Bull's Head Course. The last mile was made in 4 min. 23 sec., the quickest mile run, showing the good condition of the mare to the last. She was walked to the course from Gen. Dunham's stable, 3 miles, in the morning, and returned at night, making 107 miles of travel without rest. The driver in the sulky carried a light riding whip, but had little or no occasion to use it. At the end of each ten miles, the course of the mare was reversed, causing slight detentions; and a delay was caused by the tire of the sulky breaking, which made it necessary to substitute another and heavier one. For these delays, however, no allowance was made:

1st ten miles 55 m. 50 sec., stoppage 0 m. 30 s.
2nd do 59 " 04 " " 1 " 01 s.
3rd do 57 " 45 " " 58 s.
4th do 58 " 35 " " 1 " 28 s.
5th do 53 " 55 " " 4 " 09 s.
6th do 57 " 18 " " 1 " 58 s.
7th do 53 " 41 " " 2 " 09 s.
8th do 54 " 31 " " 3 " 30 s.
9th do 56 " 39 " " 1 " 36 s.
10th do 60 " 20 " " 36 s.
101st do 4 " 33 " " "
9h. 25 " 28 " " 17 " 29 s.
17 " 29 " " "

Whole time 9h. 42 " 57 " including stoppages.  
Trotting time for 100 miles, according to wager, 9h. 38m. 34s. Deducting stoppages, 9h. 21m. 65s.

In October last, the mare made ten miles inside of 30 minutes, on the Centreville Course; and her reputation was such, that in this instance time had but few backers.

The only instance in which this running has been approached, are the cases of *Tom Thamb*, (an American horse) which made 100 miles in 10h. and 7m., on Sunbury Common, England, on the 24 Feb. 1829. There was an allowance of 37 minutes for stoppages, so that the whole time taken was 10h. and 41m.; and that of *Mr. Thall*, who in June, 1811, trotted a pair of horses in harness 100 miles within 10 hours, on the Centreville Course. But in that case there was a margin allowed for stoppages.

**THE TELESCOPIC DISCOVERIES.**—We published in the foreign news yesterday a notice of the discoveries which have recently been made by the immense telescopes of Lord Rosse, from which astronomers are expecting so much. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and that the nebula in the belt of Orion, is an universal system, a sun, with planets moving round it. Professor Robinson, of Armagh, who, with other scientific gentlemen, has been staying some weeks with the Earl of Rosse, has communicated a few particulars respecting the first achievements of this great telescope. Of forty-three of Herschel's nebulae, considered irresolvable by him, all were found to be composed of stars. The bright countries which some of them have, and which Herschel considered proofs of condensation, prove to be central globular clusters of much larger stars; and this seems to be a general arrangement. No planets were visible. It defines very well showing Gamma and XI. Virginis, under very unfavorable circumstances.—*Phil. Ledger.*

**EXECUTION.**—Hardy Carroll, a notorious offender, was hung at Louisa, N. C., on Friday last, pursuant to sentence, in the presence of a large crowd. Perhaps there never was a case which more strongly illustrated the want of a Penitentiary than this. He had a *monomania* for stealing, and had been convicted capitally, we believe, three several times, for horse stealing, but escaped each time, either by craving the benefit of Clergy, or through some defect in the record. He was finally hung for Grand Larceny, the article stolen, we think, being a pair of Suspenders from a store.—*Raleigh Register.*

**THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**—William L. Marcy, with his own hand, captured the first British flag taken during the last war; since which time he has had every post of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, May 12.**  
**GRAIN.**—No Maryland Wheat at market. Sales were made to-day of 3000 bushels Penna. red at 95 a 97 cts. and of 600 Penna. white at 113 cts. We quote Corn at 37 a 38 cts for white, and 40 a 41 cts for yellow. Sales of Oats at 27 a 28 cts.

**WHISKEY.**—There is a slightly improved demand and moderate sales to-day of hhls. at 21 cts. and bbls. at 22 cts.

**THE BRANBETH PILLS ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,** and made on those principles which long experience has proved correct. It is now no speculation when they are restored to its sickness, for they are known to be the best cleanser of the stomach and bowels, and in all dyspeptic and bilious cases they are a great blessing. Let every family keep these Pills in the house. If habitually used when there is occasion for medicine, it will be very seldom that a doctor will be required. In all cases of cold, cough, or rheumatism, the afflicted owe it to their bodies to use these Pills.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

### DIED.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. HOWER, wife of Mr. John Hower of this place, aged about 2 years.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to H. B. Masser, or a book account, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle without delay.  
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

TIME, of a superior quality, can now be had at the Lime Kilns of Henry Masser, in Sunbury, May 17, 1845.