NEW SERIES VOL. 2, NO. 41.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

A Family Dewspaper-Devoted to Bolitics, Alterature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

OLD SERIES VOL. 10. NO. 14

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Philadelphia June 2, 1849-

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SELECT POETRY.

From the Luisville Journal,

BY J. R. BARRICK.

The sonshine bath a shadow, And the starlight hath a shade; There's no type in art-like nature, But an antitype hath made. The sky may be all azure, With its campy serene, But a cloud will come untidden On the glory of the scene.

The moon may be of silver, And the stars of golden light; But a speck will dim their beauty, In the quiet, holy night; And our lives are changing ever, Like the spring-time of the year Sometimes all is April sunshine, Then again 'tis dark and drear.

We have our dreams of pleasure, And our moments fraught with pain; The day may dawn all lovely, Then put on its gloom again We have our dreams of rapture -Our's a bliss none else may feel But the mouraful hoe of sorrow, O'er the lightest brow will steal.

We have our dreams of gladuess-We have waking dreams of care; There are hours of kindly greeting, Then again no joy to share. Sometimes life is all a soushine, Sometimes all a gloomy shade There's no type in art like nature, But an antitype hath made.

We have thoughts that soar far upward, In a free-born, glorious air; We have spirits light as fancies, To commune with angels there . Sometimes tides of bitter feeling, O'er the inmost spirit roll, Then again some wave of rapture, Breaks across the shadowed sou

When the heart is freest, lightest, Like a bird on summer's wing-When the spirit basks in gladuess, There it will with sadness sing; When upon the brow of summer, Augry storms and tempests rise, Then anon unfolds the rainbow, And appear the smiling skies.

From the N. V. National Police Gazette King-What do you call the play? HAMLET-The M assetrop, . . suou: 'tis a knavish plees of w ak,"

THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

(Concluded.)

THE RAT COUNCIL. The conversation opened exactly as it had been laid out, and when Darlington communicated his pretended intentions against Warner, the countenance of Drury exhibited a smothered ferocity, mingled with an expression of delight that was perfectly demoniac. Thompson regretted that the first torpedo had not succeeded. Bill then addressed Thompson as if he (Thompson) had been concerned it, but Thompson he knew nothing of the last; that that was Drury's, but he hoped this one would be more successful. Here Drury broke ground. His savage exultation could contain itself no longer, and on the heel of Thompson's expression he exclaimed-"I hope so; I did my best"-then losing himself in the interest he felt, he actually introduced himself in the last affair by adding-"But how are see to get into the house ?"

"I depend upon Bill to do that," said

Bill assented. "Have you hit upon any time?" said Drury, with increased carnestness. "Yes," said Thompson, "Bill and my

self are going to California by the next steamer, if we can get off, and it must be done the night before. Bill will enter the door with a pair of nippers, and we will

"Well, I'm agreed," said Drury. "I went to see Warner yesterday," said Thompson: I went purposely to see where it would be best to place the machine, and him! I'll blow him to hell this time! He suspected me before; but you know I knew nothing about that one. I'm going to have ten pounds of powder in mine-I don't know how much there was in yours.

"How much was there in yours Drury ?" said Bill. "Three pounds," said Drury; but here he suddenly checked himself, as if he had said too much. Thompson gave him no time for reflection, but closing on the remark, repeated-"Well, I'm going to have ten in mine, and that will blow the house,

and all that is in it, from the foundation to "Well, it will give him a hell of a hoist, that's a fact," said Bill, filling his glass; and at this point the diabolical trio enjoyed

a hearty laugh at the prospect of the grotesque destruction. "If the windows had been down when the other exploded, the roof would have been blown off then!" said Thompson. "Yes, I believe it would," said Drury.

"Pity it hadn't been in the night," Thompson, reflectively; "but in this affair we'll do better." "If we three stick together all hell can't

fetch us!" said Drury, appealing to both his companions with a look. "You can depend upon me," said Thomp on, "I'm bound to have satisfaction."

"You need not doubt but I am with you," said Bill, as if doubt of him were

quite out of the question.

Shortly after this the party rose and adjourned after a sitting of nearly two hours, and the officers were let out of the closet. They were pale with excitement and streaming with cold perspiration. They were ready for action, but on looking around found no person to arrest. They saw, however, the object for which they had been brought, and communicated the horrible revelations they had heard. On

OURNAL.

of that day, on the heights. At eight o'clock we crossed the Catherine Ferry, accompanied by other A. M. C. Smith, Jenkins and Crassons. We did not intend to take any action personally, but now that matters were drawing to a close, we wished to see the climax of our work. THE RAT CAUGHT.

At nine o'clock Thompson and Drury were seen to meet at Fulton Ferry. They did not speak, but Thompson walked up the heights, and Drory followed warily in the rear, inspecting the street on all sides.— Crassous, and Mr. Smith and ourself held a post of observation in the extreme rear.— By and by Thompson turned into an open lot upon the heights, and Drury followed him. They remained in the enclosure some twenty minutes and then came out and separated. Shortly after the separation Jenkins and Crassous closed on him, and the former seized him by his one arm and while the latter took him by the collar on the other side. Drury made no resist-ance, but with the indignant remark that "he was a gentleman," demanded to be released. Jenkins at this only held him the tighter, whereupon Mr. Drury asked him "why he squeezed his hand so!" Jenkins, who had his eyes about him, thought it well to give his hand another squeeze, if only for good measures when lo, from the opening fingers of the prisoner dropped four of the altered fens of the description he had furnished to Margaret O'Conner .-"That's what I wanted!" said Jenkins, picking up the notes. "Those were not mine," said Drury. "If they were not yours, how came you to drop them ?" said Jenkins. "These pennies," said Drury, exposing two coppers in his palm, hurt my hand." "Then you should have dropped the pennies, not the bills!" said Crassous, It had doubtless been the intention of the wily prisoner, when he saw the officers upon his heels, to wrap the altered notes around the coppers, and throw the whole away; but having no helping hand for his one arm, he was unable to accomplish his object, and was obliged to detain them, because he did not dare to drop them in view of his pursuers.

Drury was then conveyed to prison and privately locked up in the female departnent, in order to conceal his situation from the spies about the Tombs, until we could arrest little Sam and have an opportunity to search Drury's house.

THE SEARCH. This latter was a matter of great responsibility. We had no search warrant to back us, and if we failed in finding nefarious property, Drury would prosecute us stopped him at once with the remark, that to the utmost. We recollected, however, the responsibility which we had been obliged to assume in the search for the Government Jewels, which we found in the house of the thieving Ann street Joneses, who had been suing us for libel, and determined to "go ahead" again, as in that case. We therefore added, to Jenkins and Crassous, officers Joseph Dowling, Dennis Dowdican and Jeremiah Barker, all of the Sixth Ward police, and set out in a pair of coaches for Astoria. We arrived about one o'clock in the day at Drury's residence, which was an elegant two story frame house surrounded by out houses and cultivated fields. The place abounded with dogs and domestic animals, and several young children were playing about the grounds .-Just as we were ready to enter the house, Young Sam was seen driving up to it in a wagon, whereupon Jenkins went forward and arrested him before he reached the

> to the city at once, in one of the coaches. The search was then conducted under the direction of officer Smith, and lasted four hours. Its results consisted of two arge boxes of gold watches, two boxes o watch works, a box of watch crystals, two boxes of jewellers oil, a small casket of diamonds, emeralds and rubies, a box of watch springs, several promiscuous watches in various parts of the house, watch seals and chains, gold breast-pins, some of diamond, a variety of splendid neck-laces and other jewelry, and a five dollar altered note on the Eagle Bank of Bristol. These things were found in the house. In a small outbuilding called "the office," in which doubtless the torpedo box was charged, we found a large lever press for counterfeiting coin, small transfer press for bank notes, a number of steel dies for Spanish doubloons and dollars, some of which had marks of the gold impression on them, Haytien and other coins, squares of glass for altering oank notes, acids for the extraction of inks punches for making dies, fancy type for the insertion of letters, and all the materials

house, and turning him back, conveyed him

for counterfeiting and making spurious coin.

It was our impression at first that the watches and other jewelry were the proceeds of various burglaries which Drury had purchased at different times, but it has been ascertained that the largest part of it consists of the jewelry which he swore was destroyed at the time when he fired his house and on which he recovered the insurance. What is not accounted for in this

way, is probably stolen property.

Following up our work, we on Monday norning produced our witnesses before the Grand Jury and obtained two bills of indictment against father and son. On the fol-lowing day the Grand Jury found, as we are told, another bill of perjury against the old man in the matter of the insurance

Thus ends our work, and thus we give it to the authorities for prosecution. It has been to us a task of exceeding great risk and trouble, but we are fully rewarded by

fore Justice Lothorp at his private room, the satisfaction of bringing the affair to a with the witnesses to the other branches of successful issue. When we first heard the Showing the number of days from one date in the case, and on the joint testimony, warrants were issued against father and son .-- bring the perpetrators to justice. We had On Friday the arrests were to be made, then just finished our great task of developand to bring Drury easily to our hands, a meeting was projected between him and I hompson at nine o'clock in the morning We went into it carefully, we sparred no We went into it carefully, we spared no expense in bringing the ends of our plan together, we had patience, and at last the Power which directs the cause of justice, rewarded us with success.

We now end our labors, and contrary to the custom of those who do police business, make a full exhibit of every movement in the case. There is neither mesmerism, magic nor stool-pigeoning in it. There is simply patience and good management, and having worked in the character of a public officer, we conceive it to be our duty to report to the public what we have done .-Whatever is performed in their cause they have a right to know, and if they are satisfied we are content.

We, in conclusion, desire to express our thanks to the officers who have so intelligently and courageously assisted us in the arduous business, and reliaquish to them our claims upon the \$1,000 reward that has been offered in the case.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "AMERICAN." A HAPPY NEW YEAR, PATRON'S ALL. My blessings on you, great and small I come not now with news of strife, Of fire and flood and loss of life; Or rise and fall of stocks and grain, Or Sacramento's golden plain. Nor will I tell of fierce debate Among our nation's wise and great. Who fight all day about a Speaker, And spend the evening o'er a beaker Of fragrant punch, and there discuss The quickest way to raise a muss, All this I bring you every week; And now it is my turn to speak. The devil comes, that hideons elf, To talk with you about himself; You oft have seen me stand, I think, Behind the roller, grim with ink; Or weekly calling at your door. To share with you my budget's store, Nor thought you then, I'd almost swear, What mighty men we devils are. You've heard of battles lost and won, Of Buonaparte and Wellington, Of Rough and Ready, Scott and Casar, Yet ne'er a warrior deemed me, sir. Though each day you may see me stand With my good shooting stick in hand, Forming my columns deep and long, And setting up my leaders strong. Minions my every wish obey,

Diamonds and pearls about me lay And * * * themselves, must own my sway The proudest names that mortals know From my hand to the galleys go. And daggers, lest my foes I fear, To my right hand are ever near. Ye men in Kent and Blackstone read! In the same learned paths I tread; No pleader sticks in Chancery More closely to his case than I; No advocate at proof more ready, No Judge adheres to rule more steady. And though a devil : ('t is no lie) I've sometimes "leave to justify. My claims in hunting are not new, The chase is ever in my view. Or when to courting I incline, No Mass is more close than mine.

And though a man of letters, I Have sometimes stooped to making pi. Now, friends, you see the virtues I possess The many callings, I, an imp, profess; "An universal genius" you may say, But yet there is a briar in my way. For coigns, at present, I am quite hard run Your aid I crave to save me from the dun And before I close my peroration,

Nor lives there one more true and warm

Than I, in locking up a form.

Claim a shilling for my information.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE. A letter, not exceeding half an onnce weight, (avoirdopois,) sent not exceeding 300 miles. - - - 5 ets. Sent over 300 miles, The pistage of a single letter to Oregon o California, via Chagres and Panama, is 40 ets to be prepaid or not at the option of the sender On each newspaper sent to Oregon or Callfornia, the postage is 41 cents, pre-paid, ex-

cept when sent from the office of publication. Every half ounce, and any excess over very half ounce, the same rates of postage and when advertised, two cents per letter additional.

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place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State 14 centeral year gaiwing until toward of an . VALUABLE TABLE,

VERY USEFUL IN BANKING AND OTHER BUSINESS. March. Ma | 305 | 31 | 59 | 90 | 123 | 161 | 181 | 212 | 213 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 305 | 28 | 50 | 80 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 213 | 273 | 306 | 331 | 305 | 28 | 50 | 80 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 212 | 273 | 306 | 335 | 365 | 371 | 61 | 98 | 123 | 183 | 184 | 214 | 215 | 878 | 275 | 306 | 331 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 61 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 214 | 215 | 275 | 306 | 331 | 365 | 371 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 183 | 184 | 214 | 215 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 355 | 30 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 153 | 183 | 184 | 214 | 215 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 |

SUNBURY A

EXAMPLE .- To find how many days from 5th February to 5th and 9th of April, look for February at the left hand, and April at the top, in the angle is 50; add the four days, [which is the difference between the two dates,] and the answer for the 2d question is 53 days from 5th February

WEIGHING GOLD COINS WITH U.S. SILVER

A Half-Engle is equal in weight to 324 cts. silver A Sovereign is equal in weight to 30 ets. sirver A Napolcon is a shade lighter than 25 cts. miver An X Thater is shade lighter than 50 ets. silver A 10-Guilder is equal in weight to 25 ets. silver A Doubloon is equal in weight to \$1 silver. In weighing the half-eagle, use two dimes and a fai

COMMISSIONS OF POST MASTERS. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$100 in any one quarter, 40 per cent On any sum between \$100 and \$400, in any one year. On any sum between \$400 and \$2400 in a year, On any sum over \$2400 in a year, On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Post Master General, for On all soms arising from the postage on Newspapers, Magazines and Pamphlets, 50 "Box rents not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

AMERICAN FOREVER :

The Marseilles correspondent of the N. Y

Tribene says: In the ports of the Mediterranean I se something always to make me exclaim, America forever! This morning I had no sponer re chad the what' (this is the only port of the Mediterranean which has wharves than I heard breaking forth from a neighbor ing alley, the following well known strains:

"Oh, Susanna, Don't you cry for me, I'm a going to Alabama

With my banjo on my knee. I accosted the singer, an Irish lad of fourteen, and asked him where he had learned per hour. This quantity of these gases, (the London, of the negro singers that came from America. I passed a little further to the head of the basin or harbor, and there was a large and well-built slftp, "L'Interminable, advertised to sail for California. America forever, said I, and went aboard. Sure enough there were a score of ship carpenters fitting her up all into berths for 200 passengers and so there are to be mingled in the population of the golden California, two hundred of the black-eved Marsellais. Several were on board looking themselves up berths, and examing with marks of curiosity the huge copper cooking furnace that stands in the centre of the deck And what do you expect to gain in exchanging La Belle France for California! said I, to a young man in whose peculiarly dark features I discovered a slight dash of Moorish blood, "Ah! Mousieur-Eh bein. Look at me, Monsieur. I am one of four. My mother is dead, my father is dead. We hold the least bit of land, For one it is good. For two it is passable. For three it is too petit--For four it is impossible We are four brothers, Monsieur. We are all one Monsieur .- We cannot be a parated. We cannot be one in France, We will be one in America forever! I inwardly exclaimed - America! Land of hope to how many in whose breasts hope has been extinguished! Thou only caust renew the light, thou land of promise: the orphara of the world turn to thee! Thou art the common mother of the oppressed the home of the unfortunate, the asylum of the exile. This thou hast ever been, and this mayst thon continue to be; for there are more despairing eyes turned to thee across the western wave now, since leagued oppression has triumphed over the old world?

Da. FRANKLIN .- It is related of Dr Frank lin, that once while in France he had a dispute with a nobleman upon the question whether the majority ought to rule in State affairs, or whether educated and well informed few should govern. The nobleman advocated the latter proposition, and Dr. Franklin defended the former. After some debate, the nobleman proposed to let the matter be decided by the company present, and being surrounded by his own friends, they all rose at once on his side and left the Doctor alone "Well," said he, "according to your own

principles, I have gained my cause; you re present the ignorant majority, and I, the wise minority, decide that you are wrong and must yield."

WHAT the Providence Star is pleased to call a "tough story," in regard to two boys and a sled being caught by a locomotive and whirled under it, the lade escaping injury, is true. The accident occurred at Pottsville, in place not over 100 miles distant, or to any

> THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has cost En land about \$14,000,006.

PAINE'S DISCOVERY OF LIGHT FROM

Some months ago, the Ledger referred to a letter sent to this office giving the result of some experiments by Henry M. Paine in producing light from water, of which most important things were anticipated. We have heard but little more of the discovery till yesterday we picked up the Washington Union when we found the following article refering to it, and which is highly interesting :

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION .- The following

communication was handed to us by the author, Rafus Porter, Esq., who is well known to us as the former editor of the Scientific American, and as a man well versed in a knowledge of the arts and invention. He is a man of superior intelligence and of great honesty of character, and we do not hesitate knowledge may be relied upon implicitly We do not know whether all the great results which be anticipates from the invention, which he describes, can be realized; but he has stated to us some remarkable facts, the rosults of his own experiments, which would seem to justify the anticipations in which he indulges. If the invention shall turn out to be what the inventors now promise them selves it will be, it is certainly a most wonderful discovery, and will create a new era in the arts and in civilization :

(For the Union.)

Messrs. Editors .- I am authorized to ansounce the discovery and practical test of the most important scientific invention ever yet produced or brought to light since the world has been inhabited by man-an invention which must eventually, and almost immediately, produce an immense revolution in the commercial intercourse and business general throughout the world; and, although it will break down and ruin many of the most important branches of business und avenues of wealth, with hundreds of wealthy incorporations and business establishments, yet it will build up thousands of others, and contribute handreds of millions to the benefit of mankind, especially to the American community

The first and main feature, and foundation

of this invention, and which at once opens a field for hundreds of other inventions, is the discovery by Henry M. Paine, Esq. of a ready and almost expenseless mode of decomposing water aixl reducing it to the gaseous state. By the simple operation of a very small machine, without galvanic batteries, or the consumption of metals or acids, and only the application of less than one three hundreth (1 300) past of one horsepower, Mr. Paine produces 200 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and 100 feet of oxygen gas artual cost of which is less than one cent) will furnish as much heat by combustion as 2000 feet of the ordinary coal gas, and sufficient to supply light equal to three hundred common lamps for ten hours; or to warm an ordinary dwelling house twelve hours, including the requisite heat for the kitchen; or to supply the requisite heat for one horse power of steam. This invention has been ested by six months' operation, applied to the lighting of houses, and recently the applicability of these gases to the warming o ouses has also been tested with perfectly satisfactory results. A steam engine furnace and a parlor stove, both adapted to these gases, have been invented, and measures taken for securing patents therefor.

Mr. Paine has one of his machines, nev and elegant, now in full operation and publiely exhibited, and may be expected to exhibit the same in this city within twenty days. The only actual expense of warming houses by this apparatus is that of winding up a weight (like the winding up of a clock) once a day; and the heat produced may be as easily graduated and regulated as the flame of a common gas burner No smoke whatever is produced, but a very small quantity of steam, sufficient to supply the equisite moisture to the atmosphere. In its applications to the productions of steam power, it will reduce the expense thereof to the mere wear of machinery, and will immediately produce an immense demand for steam engines, and induce the establishment of thousands of manufacturing mills, reduce the expense of traveling, and increase the demand for agricultural produce, while it ruins the coal and gas business and such monopoly and high prices. This invention, moreover, removes completely the only obstacles which have hitherto existed to wrial navigation-the difficulty of procuring bydrogen gas, and carrying a supply of fuel and it may now be considered a matter o tolerable certainty that men will be seen swiftly and safely soaring in various direcions before the first of May next. These facts, being of immense importance, should not be longer withheld; and I therefore would avail myself of your widely circulating journal to present them to the public.

Yours, respectfully, Washington, December 22, 1849.

Wito can look upon the tears of the motherless and the fatherless, as the bleak winds of winter how terror into the ears of sorrow itself, and say, as he clutches the money in his hand, "all this is mine!" It would be of various choirs, and exceedingly light texwell if many bad suffered once in poverty, ture. for then many a heart would know its duty.

THEY say it easy to discover the sex o eggs. The large, long-shaped eggs, produce male birds, the round, plump ones, fe- roo male ditto. This, if true, may be of service. dos THE PARKMAN MURDER.

The Boston Mail, alluding to the report set float by a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, that the remains found in Dr. Webster's apartments were identified as Dr. Parkman's by a tuft of hair on one shoulder and the scar remaining from a surgical operation, says:

The above statements, furnished to the Albany paper by some penny-a-liner, are manufactured entirely out of whole cloths without the semblance of a shadow of foundation. This we state upon good and sufficient authority. Statements of a similar character and quality untrue, have been furnished to numerous papers at a distance, and extensively copied throughout the country.

Another and a still less justifiable species of romance and stupid malevolence, arising to say that any fact stated upon his own from the horrible death of Dr. Parkman, is the continued allusion made to Ephraim Littlefield, as participator in the murder, if not the actual criminal. It was rumored yesterday, and the story obtained considerable credence in the city, that Littlefield had become suddenly conscience stricken, and had made a clean breast of it, by acknowledging himself the murderer! Mr. Littlefield has the reputation of being an amiable and inoffensive man, but it is by no means impossible that he may, if such senseless allegations are persevered in, call upon parties to prove

> The Mail has an article on Dr. Webster. from which we take the following:

Dr. Webster is incarcerated in the same cell where was imprisoned for so many months Captain Pedro Gibbert, of the brig Mexican, who died upon the scaffold with the test of his condemned crew. A gentleman who visited him a few days ago, says that the cell is not more comfortable than those occupied by other prisoners, with the exception of the bed clothing, which has been furnished by his family. He does not partake of the prison fare, but is allowed the some privilege of other prisoners, to buy such extra food as he sees fit to use. His health is very little impaired by confinement, and his conversation and demeanor seem to denote that a man being martyred to singular and untoward circomstances, rather than that of a consciencestricken criminal, seeking some legal fallacy for escape or merited punishment. Our informant states that Dr. W. is now and has been engaged, during his imprisonment, in writing a defence, in which he states all his business dealings with Dr. Parkman up to the time of the alleged murder. In this statement he does not attempt to controvert the circumstances connected with the discovery of the body, but takes the broad ground of a conspiracy to fix upon him the odium of a deed, for the purpose of obtaining the reward offered, believing that the remnants of a bod found was not the body of Dr. Parkman, but another body, ingeniously placed where it was found by other hands Such, we learns will be one of the points taken by his coun-

sel in his defence. We are also informed that that the famiies of Dr. Parkman and Dr. Webster have ever been on the most friendly terms, receiing and changing visits constantly; but as regards the money dealings between the deceased and Dr. W. there can be no doubt; and that the only cause of serious difficulty between the parties, grew out of the proverbial punctuality of Dr. P, and want of prudence and forethought in Dr. W.

Since this dreadful occurrence, Mrs. Parkman has several times written letters of friendship to Mrs. Webster at Cambridge, in which, without in the least degree alluding to the murder, she offers the hand of fellowship and christian sympathy to her sister in misfortune, pointing out the path that the Great Ruler of all things has offered to the afflicted.

In addition to this we have heard of another act well worthy to mention. A day or two after the rumos became general that Mr. P. was missing, and rewards offered for his body, a conversation took place in presence of Dr. Webster and his own family circle. His daughter, in speaking of the rumored murder said. "You, Pa, it is stated here, was the last person that saw him alive, for he was seen to enter the College at noon, and he must have wandered away away out of town afterwards:" and she made some exclamation of pity. "The accounts are quite inflamma manufacturing establishments as depend of tory," exclaimed the aunt of the young lady, and what a dreadful thing it would be it they should go so far as to charge your father with the murder." This was said, of course without any point or meaning, and elicited an answer of indifference from the young lady, but it turned out too true fori t. Webster was that very night arrested by the officers and carried to prison; and Mise W. aunt, which her prediction or thoughts were fulfilled, fainted and remained for a long time in a state of insensibility.

> THE ISLAND OF JAPAN is said to be the only country where a change in the fashion of dress has not occurred during r period of two thousand five hundred year. All individuals, from the highest to the lowest, in that bigdom, wear the bale, a species of wide frock or gown, and the only difference is in the material and in the normber worn, some of the richer clar's weeting as many as 25 and more

"HOSPITALITY" AT SAN FRANCISCO. - Terms of admission to the San Francisco Hospital: to a room with one bed \$16 per day; to a room with two beds \$10 do.; to a ward, \$3

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