

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

**EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

By the Steamship *Cambria*.

Total Loss of the *Cambria* on Cape Cod—Crew and Passengers Saved—Great Excitement in England on the Irish Coercion Bill and Corn Laws—Probable Retirement of Sir Robert Peel—Advance of Cotton—Attempt to Assassinate Louis Philippe—Flight of Narvaez from Spain, &c. &c.



Saturday, May 9, 1846.

V. B. F. LAMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

On our first page we have placed an amusing sketch of Mississippi Legislation.

In another column our readers will find some recipes by Dr. Bartlett of New York, in relation to the use of corn meal, intended for the British market, but which may answer very well in this country. The "baked Indian pudding" we know to be worthy of all commendation—that is, if we are a judge.

DANVILLE WOOLLEN FACTORY.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Gearhart & Kownover, the proprietors of the above factory. We are pleased to see that they have established a place of deposit in Sunbury, where wool will be received and the manufactured article returned. The products of this establishment we have frequently seen highly commended. We might also refer to a communication in another column, on this subject. It is from a highly respectable source, and the writer of which we know to be an able, competent judge of such matters.

Our neighbors of the Sunbury Gazette, having an itching desire to be esteemed the champions of the present State administration, have assumed to themselves the special guardianship of the Governor, and all connected with him by the ties of office. Whether they are thus actuated by purely patriotic, or interested motives, we leave for conjecture. The Gazette says we have insinuated charges against the Governor, and among others, that he is an anti-tariff man, and that we dare not make the charge directly because we can't prove it. As the Gazette is so extremely anxious to drag the Governor into every controversy, in order that it may say a few words in his praise, we presume, we must reply, in order to avoid further misrepresentation. We then say that we did not insinuate that the Governor was opposed to the tariff, but charge him with the fact openly and directly, and we do not see how any man of common discernment can come to any other conclusion. We have long since been satisfied that the present administration is not a whit more favorable to the tariff than the Gazette itself, which, to say the least, could never keep itself above suspicion. Men are more properly judged by their acts than by their professions, and by this standard they should be tried. And this is the proof we shall adduce. Is it not, therefore, singular that nearly all the papers in the State connected with, and warmly in favor of the present administration, including the Governor's own organ, the Harrisburg Reporter, are opposed to the present tariff, many of them open and avowed enemies to the tariff. Among them we might enumerate the Pennsylvania in the East, the Bedford Gazette in the South, and the Wilkesbarre Farmer in the North, with a host of minor satellites scattered throughout the State. Besides the few anti-tariff men in the last legislature, were, with scarcely an exception, the particular pets of the administration.

The Gazette says that it is quite recently that we have become a convert to the one term principle. We have cautioned the editor heretofore, not to make charges without some kind of proof to sustain him. Those who have read the American know that we have always advocated that principle, as our files will show. The editor has therefore asserted what was not the fact, intentionally or through ignorance. The following editorial extract, in publishing Mr. Polk's letter of acceptance, in the American of the 6th July, 1844, is of itself a sufficient refutation, if any were necessary:

"Mr. Polk's letter contains one principal that is important to the purity of our elections, and which we are pleased to see thus explicitly avowed by him.—It is that he will not be a candidate for re-election. We have long been convinced that the one term principle is the only true one. It is to much to expect any man to be perfectly honest and independent in the administration of his duties, when his hopes of a re-election are to be influenced by the performance of those duties. Mr. Polk has done the democracy a great service, in thus, at the outset, establishing this vital principle as a part of his political creed."

The Gazette is informed that we have never asked the Governor, or any one connected with him in office, for a continuance of office for ourselves; nor will any one connected with the Governor say so. But this is not the point at issue, and we again ask the Gazette, not to beat about the bush, by screening itself behind the Governor, but to come out manfully, and defend Mr. Foster and his conduct, without further prevarication.

The break in the canal near Liverpool, delayed the opening of the Susquehanna division of the canal something later than the time appointed. The water was, however, let in on Wednesday last; but we regret to say that another break has occurred at the same place, which will require a few days to mend.

CATAWISSA BRIDGE.—The contract for rebuilding the Catawissa bridge across the Susquehanna, has been taken by Messrs. Benjamin Frick, Charles Hartman and J. Baird, all of Catawissa, for about \$12,000. The bridge will probably be finished next fall.

**The Crops—The Tariff, and its Effects.**

The whole country seems to be enjoying a state of unexampled prosperity. Business in Philadelphia, it is said, was never more brisk. Furnaces, forges, and manufactories are springing up in every direction, throughout the whole commonwealth. Labor is every where in demand, commanding the highest wages. The crops of last year were generally most bountiful, and the prospects of those of the present are equally promising. Yet, with all this evidence of prosperity, there are those who are not satisfied to let well enough alone—who would break down the tariff for the purpose of experimenting upon the theory of free trade; stop the fires of every furnace, forge and manufactory in the country, and involve the whole nation in ruin and bankruptcy, because these things do not happen to conform with their own narrow views. They oppose the progressive improvements of the age as innovations upon society—a principle which, had it been adopted by our ancestors, some centuries back, might have left us in the same enviable, and comfortable position enjoyed by them, so happily described by Hume, who says the English nobility, on holiday occasions, were wont to furnish their rooms with clean straw, for their guests to sit upon. Those who cannot appreciate the improvements and reforms that naturally follow civilization and the spread of intellect, had better associate themselves with, and adopt the customs of the real "Native Americans," the aborigines of the country.

DROWNED.—Mr. Geo. Smith, of Northumberland, having been missed from home for a week, was found drowned near the out-let lock at that place, on Saturday week last. It is supposed that in walking across the lock, he fell into the water, unobserved by any person, and thus perished. He was fifty years of age, and left a wife and six or seven children.

The late foreign news shows that England is in a state of great excitement, growing out of the opposition to the corn law bill and the Irish coercion bill, now before Parliament. Sir Robert Peel, it is supposed, will resign. The English will have enough to do in managing their affairs at home, without engaging in a war with us for the Oregon Territory.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in publishing a recent charge of Judge Lewis at Lancaster, on a trial involving some question in medical jurisprudence, pays a high complement to his Honor, for his learning in that branch of the law.

SENTENCE OF McCook.—On Monday last, McCook was sentenced for an attempt to bribe V. E. Piollet, a member from Bradford county. Judge Eldred made a few remarks, the gist of which was, in establishing a precedent the end of public justice will be observed, and ended by sentencing McCook to pay a fine of six hundred dollars and costs. The four hundred dollars given by McCook to Piollet was restored to the former.

The election for delegates to the convention to form a new constitution in the State of New York, has resulted in favor of the democracy. The convention will consist of 76 Democrats, 15 Whigs, 7 Anti-Rep.

ISSACHAR.—Mr. Piollet, the member from Bradford county, in his published speech delivered during the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of showing that anthracite coal should be taxed while bituminous coal should be exempted from any burden, makes use of the following ponderous and weighty illustrations: "I wish merely to state a fact of weighty import to the tax payers of the State, and to undomish members here that it is a matter of vast, of portentous concern to Pennsylvania, whether we bring this part of her property to an equal share of her burdens or give her up to the fate of Issachar."

In a note, he says: "Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens.—A State debt on one side, corporations on the other, an ass between—fallen, to be sure, yet an ass—that is the picture. Poor Pennsylvania!"

Now we think the honorable member should have appended another note, explanatory of the one above, showing whom he intended as the ass, as some uncharitable persons might apply the term in a manner which he neither expected or intended.

For the Sunbury American.

**Danville Woollen Factory.**

Mr. Editor.—I have no doubt that our community is generally in favor of a protective tariff, that will support the industry of our country against the pauper labor of Europe. While this is all right and proper, I have noticed that one important fact is often overlooked, viz: to patronize establishments that manufacture goods out of American materials. Of this character is *The Danville Woollen Factory*. Some time ago I visited this extensive establishment, and was conducted through it by the enterprising owner, Dr. B. R. Gearhart. I examined a number of pieces of cloth, satinets and blankets, and was highly gratified with the result. I saw one piece of black cloth, manufactured from Saxony wool raised in the neighborhood of Danville, which was of superior quality. The cloths and satinets manufactured from our common wool, were far superior to any I ever saw made in our country factories. The blankets I examined were of a most excellent quality and soft finish—double width, and twilled. The Doctor informed me that he intended to establish a place of deposit in Sunbury, where the wool, with the directions, can be put, and the ready manufactured article returned.

AUGUSTA.

The remains of five soldiers who fell at the battle of Germantown, have recently been found. Four were recognized as Americans by their uniforms.

**Rail road to New York.**

It will be seen by the following extract from the *Miner's Journal*, that in all probability a rail road communication will be made between Pottsville and New York, before many years. The distance will be 126 miles. If we add 50 miles more between this and Pottsville, it will bring us within 176 miles of that great commercial emporium, and when these roads are completed we shall be able to reach New York in about twelve hours, and Philadelphia in ten:

RAIL ROAD ROUTE FROM POTTSVILLE TO NEW YORK.—Our readers are aware that not long since the rail road extending from Elizabethtown to Somerville in the State of New Jersey, was sold at auction and was purchased by a Company of Boston and New York Capitalists. The Easton Sentinel says that it is the intention of the Company to extend the road to Easton as soon as practicable.

They propose to make a Road with very heavy rails and tracks, sufficient to carry truck boats laden with coal and iron. This will be the shortest route from the coal-beds of this State to New York that there is, by some 50 miles, on which coal can be transported to any great amount, either by canal or railroad, and must of course be a most productive and profitable concern when completed.

At the recent session of our Legislature a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a rail road from Easton to Tamaqua. In a few years therefore, there will be a heavy tracked rail road from the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions directly through, or near Easton, to Elizabethtown Point; thus opening a cheap and speedy communication, ready for use at all seasons of the year, not only for coal and iron, but for freight of all kinds, as well as passengers, between one of the richest, most densely populated and most variously productive sections of Pennsylvania and the great commercial emporium of the Union. This Rail Road cannot fail to benefit greatly the Eastern portion of the State, especially those counties through which it passes; our citizens should therefore help forward the great work by every means in their power.

The route by the road from Elizabethtown Point to the coal beds at Mauch Chunk, Beaver Meadow and Hazleton, usually called the Lehigh Coal fields, as well as to Tamaqua, Tuscarora and the Schuylkill valley down to Pottsville, called the Schuylkill Coal field, is the shortest of any other, from the coal beds to New York Bay.

Elizabethtown to Easton,	51 miles.
Easton to the Mouth of Mahoning creek on the Lehigh, by the route of the river,	43 "
Thence to Tamaqua,	16 "
Making	110 "
Thence to Pottsville,	16 "
	126 "

From Elizabethtown to Mahoning as above	94
Thence to Mauch Chunk,	4
Thence to the Mines,	107 "
To Beaver Meadows,	113 "
To Hazleton,	117 "

It will be seen by the above table that the whole distance from Pottsville to Elizabethtown Point by Rail Road would be 126 miles. Thence to New York by the New Jersey Rail Road 13 miles or by water about 16. This route promises well, and should the grades prove easy, a few years only will elapse before the road will be constructed, coal carried to Jersey City, opposite New York without transshipment, and passengers conveyed to the "Great Metropolis" in about eight hours. The Sentinel says "the work must go ahead."

The following is an account of the number of books, chapters, words, and letters contained in the Old and New Testament, copied from an old paper. The calculator is said to have had three years of his life occupied in forming this table:

OLD TESTAMENT.	
Number of Books,	39
" Chapters,	929
" Verses,	23,214
" Words,	592,439
" Letters,	7,288,100
The middle book is Proverbs.	
The middle chapter is Job XXIX.	
The middle verse is II Chronicles, XX, 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18, if there were a verse less.	
The word and occurs 35,543 times.	
The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times.	
The shortest verse is I. Chron., 125.	
The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra, contains all the letters of the Alphabet.	
The 19th of the II. Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.	

NEW TESTAMENT.	
Number of Books,	27
" Chapters,	260
" Verses,	7,359
" Words,	141,258
" Letters,	838,580
The middle book is II. Thessalonians.	
The middle chapter is Romans XIII, if there were a chapter more, and XIV if there were a chapter less.	
The middle verse is Acts XVII, 17.	
The shortest verse is John XI, 35.	

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.	
Number of Books,	126
" Chapters,	1,189
" Verses,	31,173
" Words,	773,697
" Letters,	3,566,680
The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is Psalm CXVII.	
The middle verse is Psalm CXVIII, 8.	

The Indian population within the States and Territories of the United States, including Oregon, is estimated at 350,000.

**Correspondence of the Sunbury American.**

NUMBER XIX.

WASHINGTON, May, 4, 1846.

The committees in the case of Ingersoll vs. Webster, have not yet reported the result of their labors. In fact, some days must elapse before they do, if the reports of their having sent to Maine and other places for witnesses, be true. No efforts will be spared by the committee, to place the whole affair in its proper light before the country. This, the friends of Mr. Ingersoll, as well as those of Mr. Webster, must desire—the former gentleman feeling confident of being sustained in his charges, while the latter is no less certain of having his skirts cleared of the imputations, by the investigation. The report, with all the facts connected with the case, must settle the matter one way or the other, and until it appears, the justice of Mr. Ingersoll's attack cannot be determined. There is apparently a seeming indifference abroad as to the fate of either, the whole affair having been carried on in a spirit of illiberality little becoming the dignity of American representatives. Where the servants of the people descend to the common slang of a backguard, and desecrate the Halls of Congress with language too degrading for a bar room, they should look for little sympathy from a virtuous people. But it seems almost impossible to legislate now-a-days without the use of such choice and beautiful language, as "It is a lie; the lie of a coward," &c.

The business transacted in Congress, the past week, has been mostly of an unimportant character. The President sent in a message stating that he had approved and signed the Oregon notice resolutions. An account of the proceedings you will find in the regular reports.

The Whig party is in a dilemma as to who shall be their choice for the Presidency in 1848. The aspirants in its ranks are too "thick to thrive," certainly. The great guns of the party are making bold pushes here, as well as elsewhere. Some talk about expediency and availability, while others declare it as their "purpose to consult duty only," in the selection of a candidate. All have their warm and ardent friends. Clay, Clayton, Webster, and Scott are the most spoken of, and share a part of the confidence of the party. At the opening of the session it was visible in the political skies, that Gen. Scott was more favorably looked upon than the other aspirants,—and I believe I expressed such as my opinion. There has evidently, since that time, a change taken place. The leaders feel disposed to cast aside the hero of Lundy's lane, as well as Webster, and fall back upon their "first love," and run Henry Clay over the course again. The late celebration in New York, of Mr. Clay's birth day, plainly demonstrates this fact.

Washington is, undoubtedly, the place of all places, for rumors. Yesterday it was reported that news had reached the city of Gen. Taylor's defeat, with 700 Americans killed. To-day the tale is changed. The Mexican army, in a skirmish with ours, had 200 killed and a great number wounded. No reliance can be placed on the many unauthentic reports put in circulation here. From the last news received from our army, however, a fight with the Mexicans was set down as almost certain. Mexico deserves, and she will no doubt receive a thrashing from the American army. It is true, Gen. Taylor's force at present, is not as much by half as that of the Mexican army, but for all that, it is believed his noble band will be able to defeat any quantity of Mexicans.

A report has been in circulation some days, that Gen. T. was obliged to shoot a few of his soldiers for desertion. To-day, in the House of Representatives, John Q. Adams submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information relative to this matter, so that if there is any truth in the report, it will not be long kept from the public.

CROWWELL.

VERDICT IN THE HARRISBURG BRIBERY CASE.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. McCook, on an indictment on a charge of bribery, which has been on trial at Harrisburg for several days past, and the testimony reported in the Philadelphia Ledger, was concluded on Saturday last. The following are the points of the charge of the Judge, the verdict, &c.

Charge of the court.—11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.—The Court again met. Judge Eldred charged the jury. He said it was an important and new question—one which had not before been adjudicated by any Court in Pennsylvania. He quoted Blackstone and Russell on Crimes, as containing the definition of bribery, and stated if their definitions were correct, no one could be convicted of bribery who was not connected with the administration of justice. He, however, read several authorities and adjudicated cases, to show that the law was now extended to persons connected with offices of public trust, and stated that if these authorities could be relied upon, the ground taken by the counsel for the defendant, that legislative bribery was not indictable at common law, was much too narrow. He remarked that the Legislature had also, in some cases, certain judicial powers. He therefore decided that the case before the Court was indictable at common law, and that whatever amounted to a public wrong was the subject of indictment. The Judge then reviewed the testimony, and entrusted the jury that if they believed Piollet and Galloway they must bring the defendant in guilty.

The jury retired, and the Court adjourned till 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Half-past 2, P. M.—The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

Mr. McCormick, as counsel for the accused, now moved an arrest of judgment, stating that his reasons would be filed with the Court this afternoon.

The case will come up again, this morning, for argument.

The Boston Freeman advertises for girls, as apprentices to the printing business.

**Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.**

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Exhibition—The Tariff and the Sub-Treasury, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1846.

The large building erected on Jefferson Avenue for the National Fair of Exhibition, attracts daily crowds of visitors. It is nearly completed, and Tuesday next is the day appointed to commence receiving the articles to be deposited. A large amount of goods for exhibition, I am informed, has already arrived.

The anxiety for further intelligence from the Rio Grande is becoming intense. The prevailing impression here still is, that the next news received will be the particulars of a conflict between the two armies. Great confidence is expressed in the discretion and bravery of Gen. Taylor, though many entertain the opinion that he will be defeated, and farther, that defeat, in the first instance, will do us no injury.

Nothing has transpired here since the arrival of the last steam packet, to induce the belief that any proposition whatever for a compromise of the Oregon difficulty has been received by Mr. Pakenham from his government.

It is very confidently predicted, by certain prominent Whigs, that Congress will adjourn without acting definitely on either the Tariff or Sub-Treasury bills; and it is predicted with equal confidence that the Oregon measures will be defeated, or rendered unnecessary, by an early adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries. I do not believe, however, that the majority in Congress can be induced to adopt any such course. Whether the Tariff bill reported by the committee of Ways and Means will receive the sanction of both Houses at the present session may be considered doubtful, but that the bill, the Independent Treasury bill, and the Oregon measures recommended by the President, will be passed upon, there appears to be no doubt among those Democrats who, from their position in Congress, may be supposed to be qualified to form a correct opinion. It is the prevailing impression that all these bills will be passed before the adjournment.

**Cheap and Good Food.**

Indian Meal Breakfast Cakes.—Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal, stir it until it is wet; then add two well-beaten eggs, and milk enough to make it a thick batter; measure a small teaspoonful of dry saleratus, and dissolve it in some warm water, and put it into the batter with a small quantity of salt; butter square tin pans, fill them two-thirds full, and bake in a quick oven: when done, cut it in squares, and serve hot.

Indian Muffins.—Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal, stir it well, let it be a thick batter; when it is cooled a little, add to it a tablespoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, a teaspoonful of salt; set it in a warm place to rise for two hours, then butter square tins, two-thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven: when done, serve hot, cut in squares, or bake as wheat muffins.

Corn Bread.—1 quart milk, 1 pound Indian meal, 2 eggs, small lumps of butter, a little saleratus; bake in a flat pan.

Artificial Oysters.—1 pint grated green corn, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful wheat flour, 1 spoonful butter; try them brown.

Baked Indian Pudding.—1 quart milk boiled, stir in 7 spoonfuls meal while it is boiling hot, mix it quite thin; when it is moderately warm, add molasses, a little ginger, and salt—4 eggs, a lump of butter the size of an egg.

Corn Pudding.—Take 4 ears of green corn, boil them until half done, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, mix it with two spoonfuls of wheat flour, 1 pint sweet milk, salt and pepper to season—bake it well.

Green Corn Cake.—Mix 1 pint grated corn with 3 table-spoonfuls of meal, 1 tea-cup wheat flour, half cup melted butter, 1 egg, 1 spoonful salt, half spoonful pepper. Drop this mixture into hot butter by the spoonful; let them fry 8 or 10 minutes.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—1 tea-cup of molasses, a piece of suet the size of two eggs, chopped fine, 5 spoonfuls of meal; scald the meal with boiling water or milk, mix it quite thin when it is nearly cold, add 4 eggs well beaten. It requires three hours' boiling in a strong cloth.

Indian Gruel.—To 1 quart of boiling water stir in two table-spoonfuls of Indian meal, mix ed with a little cold water; boil 15 or 20 minutes—a little salt.

TOWANDA RELIEF NOTES.—The State Treasurer has issued a notice to collectors of tolls and taxes of this State, directing them not to receive any more of the Towanda relief issues, as there are now outstanding but \$275, which amount only will be received at the State Treasury.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Saturday last week, Isaac Kline, Esq., of Orange township, of this county, was thrown from a wagon, about five miles above his house, in Fishing Creek township, by some sudden ja and was so severely injured that he expired thirty day, Mr. Kline formerly represented it county in the State Legislature for two successive terms, and held a Justice's commission for a number of years.—*Danville Democrat*.

The *Maumee River Times* says that the present Spring has been rather a prolific season for fishing and names one man who has probably caught 400 to 500 barrels Pickerel.

THE LADIES OF VIENNA.—Among circles the highest ton, in Vienna, observes a traveler, in her recent work, "a young lady cannot touch wine of any kind, without materially diminishing the delicacy of her breeding thereby.

At the time of the sailing of the last steamer five comets were visible in London.