

Haarlem having now the proofs of her rights, celebrated, in the summer of 1823, the fourth jubilee of Koster's invention. It was a solemn day. All the members of the Society, and thousands of citizens and strangers, went first to the Cathedral, where a discourse was delivered by one of the most eloquent professors of Leyden University; after that the Society, with Kenning in their midst, marched in procession through the streets, towards the same spot where Laurens Koster, four hundred years ago, had cut the first letter. At the arrival of the train, a large linen cover was taken down, and a simple, but solid and well executed monument to the honor of Laurens Janszoon Koster, as the inventor of the art of book printing, presented itself to the eyes of thousands and thousands, shouting for Koster, for Haarlem; and for Koning.

As soon as the dissertation of Koning was published it was translated into French, for the sake of foreign countries. The city of Haarlem has in possession many of the original copies of L. Koster's printings and numerous other proofs which testify the very truth of all which is above related; which treasure is secured in the city hall, and is preserved as a bulwark against any attack upon the right of Koster's invention in 1423. Besides all this, the church register is now also there, wherein can be found, that L. Jz. Koster died in 1439. Is there any nation who can show any book printed before that year? I hope to receive a copy of the French translation of the above mentioned work of Jacobus Koning in the course of this year, and intend to present it to the Library of the Second Municipality. Every one who will read this precious book will be satisfied and say, "this must be the truth." S. D. V.

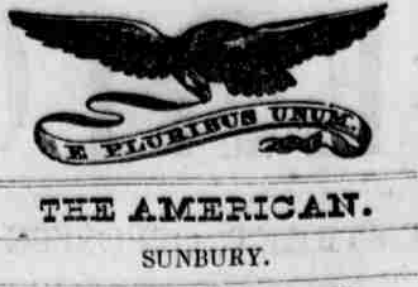
**THE WORLD'S FAIR.**  
Preparations, at London, for the great exhibition, in 1851, of the industry of the world, are progressing, and on a scale of the greatest magnitude. The building to be erected for this Fair in Hyde Park will, at the lowest estimate, cost a half million of dollars. The edifice is to cover 18 acres, is to be 100 feet in height, and is to contain 8 miles of tables. The amount already obtained by subscription is over \$300,000. It is estimated that at least half a million of people will visit the Exhibitions, in the course of the six months it is to continue, and the receipts from this source, at the probable admission price of one shilling, or twenty-four cents per head, will give \$120,000. But the funds derived from every source will fall short of the enormous expenses to be incurred, and the deficiency will, in the end, probably have to be made up by Parliament. More space in the bazaar has been allotted to the United States than to any other nation excepting France; but, though we have 80,000 square feet allotted to us, we shall probably have to ask for more room. The American agent, Mr. Thompson, writes that the State of New York alone would, if allowed, fill the entire space assigned to the country. The prizes to successful competitors will amount to at least \$100,000, and will be awarded without distinction of country, by as perfectly impartial a jury as can be obtained. The design of bringing together the artisans of the different nations and their noblest works, is a magnificent conception, and must be fraught with incalculable good. It will bring into honorable competition the skill and industry of every people in the civilized world, and will be the best of schools for mutual instruction and improvement.

**NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.**  
The American mail steamer Atlantic arrived at New York, on the 1st inst.  
The news brought by this arrival is commercially important as regards cotton and corn; but politically it possesses little interest.  
It is stated that, upon leaving Liverpool, the excitement to see Jenny Lind was so great, that it was with difficulty she could reach the Dock. On the voyage she made herself quite popular by her engaging manners, and seemed to enjoy herself greatly, dancing almost every night, and participating freely in all the amusements. She also gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors which realized £70 sterling. A large crowd was waiting at the wharf to receive her on the steamer at New York, and she was loudly cheered. The crowd followed her carriage to the Irving House, where they continued their demonstrations of enthusiasm, in acknowledgment of which she appeared several times at the hotel window.

**THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.**  
The final result in Missouri is thus summed up by the Tribune, and contains the matter in a few lines—  
Col. Benton is beaten, but his great personal strength in Missouri is shown in his last battle quite as emphatically as in any of his victorious struggles. He went into the fight under disadvantages. The last Legislature had virtually denounced and stigmatized him; he had to defeat a majority of its members or be himself defeated. His colleague was his bitter enemy; so were most of the Missouri Delegation in the House. Green and Hall were open and fierce against him; Bowlin and Hay less frank in their hostility, but not therefore less efficient. Phelps alone stood by him—heavy odds! Yet the only Member of the House elected by either branch of the party is that same Phelps, who has over 2,000 majority, and Col. Benton has carried five-eighths of the "Democratic" members of the new Legislature, and that he would still be re-elected if his adversaries would conform to "the usages of the party," by going into caucus; nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator, and all voting for him.

**NEW COUNTERFEITS.**  
A \$20 note on the West Branch Bank, Williamsport, Pa., has made its appearance recently.—It is described as bearing a Suspension Bridge on the left end, and Neptune and the Sea Nymphs on the right.—Engraved by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch. The vignette of the counterfeit \$5 note on the York Bank, York, Pa., is a female in a sitting posture.

**EXTREME DEBILITY.**—A gentleman says he has become so weak from disipation that he is now unable to raise a five dollar bill.



**THE AMERICAN.**  
SUNBURY.  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

**Democratic State Nominations.**  
For Canal Commissioner:  
**WILLIAM T. MORISON,**  
Of Montgomery County.  
For Auditor General:  
**EPHRAIM BANKS,**  
Of Millis County.  
For Surveyor General:  
**J. PORTER BRAWLEY,**  
Of Crawford County.

**Democratic County Nominations.**  
For Congress:  
**WILLIAM L. DEWART,**  
Of Northumberland County.  
For Assembly:  
**JOHN B. PACKER,**  
Of Sunbury.  
For Commissioner:  
**CHRISTIAN ALBERT,**  
Of Lower Mahoney.  
For Prosecuting Attorney:  
**CHARLES A. KUTZ,**  
Of Millis.  
For Deputy Surveyor:  
**SAMUEL YOUNG,**  
Of Lower Mahoney.  
For Auditor:  
**REUBEN W. ZARTMAN,**  
Of Jackson.

**POETRY.**—On our first page will be found a rather long but entertaining poem by Lover.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday last have again swollen the streams that some danger was anticipated from the flood. The Susquehanna rose very rapidly, and was nearly bank full on Monday evening. The creek too and smaller streams have been very high. This fresh will no doubt have a beneficial effect by cleansing and sweeping off deposits and decomposed vegetable matter, left by the flood in July.

**THE MAILS.**  
We have been without mails from Philadelphia from last Saturday, on account of the great freshet on the Schuylkill. We have it is true a daily mail, via: Harrisburg, but that only reaches us semi-occasionally. According to contract the mail should be delivered here before it reaches Northumberland, to whence it is taken first, and twenty-four hours after it is delivered here. This it is true, is not, in rapidity, quite equal to lightning or steam, but considering that the distance is 3,432 yards, or in round numbers about two miles, it is not as bad as it might be, or at least better than getting no mail at all. But some of our citizens, keeping pace with the progressive spirit of the age, are so unreasonable as to grumble even at this extraordinary speed, and when they are anxious for early news from the North, South, or West, constitute themselves a special express, and bring over the letters, news, &c., in their coat pockets, "in advance of the regular mail." This has actually been the case for the past ten days, and should it continue much longer, it may bring into discredit the "mail service" for speed and regularity. Under these circumstances, should the Post Master General any longer neglect his duty, we shall be under the necessity of complaining to our friend Col. Amos E. Kapp, who rules the mail service in this quarter, and who we are confident will no longer permit him to violate his engagements with impunity.

On Tuesday during the freshet in the Susquehanna, a small stable came floating down the stream. It was brought to shore by Henry Bucher, and with a saddle, several halters, and an overcoat, chickens, &c.  
Col. Tate, in his last paper, has what he calls a portrait of "Gen. Taylor as a Civilian." Publishing such a caricature of the old General may be a civil act, but not a very gallant one. Had the Colonel been familiar with the mild and benevolent features of the old hero's face, his love of glory, and the esprit du corps, itself, would have prevented him from representing his "gallant brother in arms" with a chin like a mill hopper.

The Post Master at Philadelphia pays but little attention to the interests or convenience of the people on the Susquehanna. Knowing as he did that all communication was cut off by way of the Reading Rail road, he continued sending the mails that direction, while they could have come by way of Harrisburg without any difficulty. The only city paper we saw from Sunday to Thursday, was a Ledger that had accidentally arrived at the Northumberland P. O. on Thursday.

At Tamaqua a man lost his wife and four children in the flood. She bid him farewell from the window.

**CLAIMS OF LYCOMING.**  
Under this head the Lycoming Gazette joins issue with one of its correspondents, from this county, over the signature of "Justice," who urges the claim of Northumberland county to the next Member of Congress. The Gazette, in our opinion, rather evades the true issue, and fails to meet the arguments of its correspondent. The editor thinks the interest and principles of the party are superior to its usages. If we were disposed to engage in a metaphysical disquisition on this subject, we might probably show that the interests and principles of the party were, or at least ought to be, so inseparably connected that they should be considered synonymous terms. We admit with the Gazette, that there may be occasions when expediency should overrule these considerations, and when the contest is close a strong man should be selected in preference to a weak one. But then it is sometimes extremely difficult to decide who is strong until he is tried, and we cannot agree that there are no strong men out of the limits of Lycoming county. Because Northumberland county has had two whig Congressmen, for a number of years, is probably more the fault of the democracy of Lycoming than any other county in the district, and should not most certainly, be used, as an argument against the claims of Northumberland in the present contest. The Gazette quaintly adds, "Does it signify any thing that these members were whigs? They were as much the representatives, in a legal sense, of the district as though they had been democrats." We might answer this argument, by saying that Lycoming has now a candidate in the person of James Armstrong, Esq., and in the language of the Gazette, we might ask, "Does it signify any thing that Mr. Armstrong is a whig? We have no desire to "choke" our Lycoming friends with "empty honors" or refuse to allow them a full share of the "turkeys," as well as the "buzzards." But they should certainly be content with the fare they served up to our Union county friends, as our democracy cannot consent that they shall devour turkeys, buzzards and all.—In the language of Hudibras

They would rather die  
That which they love must tenderly,  
Quarrel with mixed pairs, and deprecate;  
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge;  
Fat pig and goose still oppose,  
And blaspheme constant thro' their nose.

**TREMENDOUS FLOOD AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.**  
The year 1850 has been a remarkable year for floods and will long be remembered. The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday raised the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and some of the tributaries of the Susquehanna higher than they have ever known to be before. The catastrophe on the Nescopeck at Foundryville, opposite Berwick, has been awful. The water commenced rising early on Monday morning, and by 9 o'clock it was higher than it had been in 45 years. Mr. Westler's Forge was considerably damaged, and a sawmill, and a number of other buildings were swept away, but what is more painful, twenty-one persons were swept from time to eternity, by the rushing torrent. Cattle, sheep, furniture and almost every thing was hurried down the stream. A number of persons were taken from the upper stories, and several were rescued while floating down the stream.

We learn by passengers from Pottsville, that all communication between that place and Philadelphia has been suspended, from Monday until this time. The Schuylkill has been higher than ever it was known before. The dams and bridges between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven are all carried away. The locks and dams of the Navigation company are entirely destroyed. The Reading Rail road has been seriously injured by the destruction of bridges, and will require three weeks to repair for heavy trains. The Canal is used up for this year, and probably for sometime to come. The damages extended all along the river. At Reading the water inundated a part of the town, and a number of persons were drowned. From Mohrsville to Phoenixville ten or twelve bridges were carried away. At Philadelphia the water works at Fairmount were inundated and came near being washed away. From Tamaqua, on the Little Schuylkill, we have various rumors, though it is pretty certain that thirty or forty houses have been carried away by the flood, and from 50 to 100 persons were missing and drowned. The Rail road from that place to Port Clinton, has sustained an immense injury. The devastating effects of the flood on the Schuylkill, commenced by the breaking of the Tumbling Run Dam, just below Pottsville, which is about 70 feet high. This impetuous torrent swept every thing before it, and it was with difficulty, that some who saw it coming, were enabled to escape with their lives, to the mountain side. A large stone house below Mt. Carbon, was so completely swept off that nothing scarcely was left but the foundation.

Just as we were going to press we received the Pottsville Emporium, from which we extract the following:  
About nine o'clock the Dam on Tumbling Run directly opposite Mt. Carbon, which formed an immense feeder for the Canal, gave way, producing a scene of consternation and dismay which beggars all description. The waters rolled down in a volume apparently twenty feet high, sweeping across the Railroad, Canal and river, thus filling

the entire valley and rushing down with irresistible force, involving Boats, Buildings, Bridges, and every thing in its course, in one common ruin. Among these were the Turnpike Bridge, a powerful structure across the Schuylkill, at the Reading Rail Road Depot; the heavy iron Railroad Bridge, below, which was carried down the current at least two miles; nine dwelling houses owned or occupied respectively by Andrew McWilliams, William McClain, Barney McIlvain, John O'Neil, John McGovern, Michael Connaught, Samuel Kiser, Michael Cassidy and James McGovern, together with the Stone Lock House, No. 5, directly above the Turnpike Bridge.  
Passing downward, this immense torrent carried with it every thing that came in its way. The substantial stone building owned and occupied by Geo. Campbell, on the new Turnpike, a short distance above the Toll gate, one mile below Mount Carbon, was nearly demolished; the stone house at the Toll gate, shared a similar fate, and the large stone building just below the gate, owned and occupied by Benjamin Kline, was utterly obliterated, hardly a stone being left to mark the spot where yesterday stood the "Fraileysville Hotel."  
A mile or so below, the house, a large new barn, and substantial Saw-mill, of Mrs. Mary Minnich were all swept away, leaving not a vestige behind. In the house of Mrs. Minnich, and the three previously named, the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives, without saving a single article of furniture, their money or any thing else of value. Such was the consternation and dismay of Mrs. Minnich and her daughter, that they fled to the garret of her house, and there remained until her brother Mr. Abraham Pott, and her son Mr. William Minnich, brought them down by force and conveyed them to the high ground about 100 yards distant, which they reached at the very moment the house was hurled to destruction.  
The Railroad Bridge and Canal Dam, a short distance below Schuylkill Haven, were carried away, and one or more of the Railroad Bridges below Landingsville.  
At Port Clinton, and along the Little Schuylkill as far up as Tamaqua, the flood was fearfully destructive. The Railroad Bridge across the Schuylkill at the former place, and which connects the Little Schuylkill with the Reading Railroad, was destroyed.  
At Scholl's Iron Works just above Port Clinton, the Forge, Grist Mill, large Brick Masonry House and a number of smaller houses were carried away, and some fifteen or sixteen lives lost. Michael Hartman, the Miller, with his wife and eight children, all found watery graves! The Forgemans, named Breisch, with his wife and two or three children, met a similar fate! All the houses on the low ground from the Forge to the mouth of the Little Schuylkill in the lower part of Port Clinton, were carried away, and we are informed a considerable number of lives were lost. The Turnpike Bridge across the Little Schuylkill, above Port Clinton, was also destroyed, and from that to Tamaqua, a distance of twenty miles, we learn that not a single bridge was left standing.  
At Heckla Forge, on the Little Schuylkill, the Dam, Race and four tenant houses were swept away and the following persons were drowned: Samuel Hartung, wife and Step-daughter; T. Clemens, son of Jacob Clemens; Wm. Winger's infant child, (the family having been saved on the wreck of the house which lodged against a tree); Elizabeth Freed, Lydia Freed, Catharine Freed, Hannah Freed and Henry Freed; Elizabeth Coverly, (wife of Joseph Coverly, and daughter of Isaac Bessinger, of Pottsville); and her daughter Margaret! None of the bodies had been found! Three children, daughters of Joseph Coveley, who had floated down the stream on some portion of the building, and lodged against a tree about two miles below the Forge, were rescued on Monday night about 12 o'clock. It is well worthy of remark that the eldest of these girls, with energy and presence of mind truly astonishing, clung to her little sisters during the tedious and perilous hours they remained on the tree, and thus saved them, although their mother perished before their eyes! On Tuesday morning another little girl was taken from a tree near the same place, on which she had been perched for about 24 hours!  
At Tamaqua, the destruction of life and property, so far as we can learn, was even more fearful and heart-rending than at any other point we have named. Almost the entire town was submerged, and in some instances the second stories and even to the roofs of the houses. At Haughwout's Hotel the water was several feet deep on the Bar-room floor. The stables attached to this Hotel, to that of Samuel Beard, and also to John Jones' were swept away. The accounts vary as to the number of lives lost, from forty to seventy-five! We are informed that the house of Mr. FOSTER, Blacksmith, with his entire family, (except himself) numbering in all SIXTEEN PERSONS, was carried down the current bodily, and every soul perished!—The Rev. Mr. Overfield, German Lutheran Clergyman, was drowned in attempting to save a family whose house was swept away and all perished! The new brick dwelling house erected the present season by Wm. Taggart, Esq. near the Hotel of Peter Mead, was entirely demolished, though his family were happy to learn, were all saved. With Mr. Beard's staple pair of valuable horses and wagon, belonging to Mr. Jackson, Rope maker, of Reading were last.  
The Blue Mountain Dam, above Hamburg, gave way, causing a most destructive deluge below, and sweeping every Bridge across the Schuylkill from that place to Philadelphia.—At Reading we learn from Mr. Charles Reif, direct from there that the river rose to such a height as to cover the lower part of the city up as far as 3d street. It was estimated that over 300 houses were destroyed, and from 40 to 50 persons lost their lives.

The Schuylkill Haven Map says:  
Another woman was seen passing with the current with her head above water but fast between two logs. And another with a babe in her arms clinging to a bundle of hay.—The frail support however was sufficient until she came to the dam at this place, where she sank beneath the waves. Another passed so near the shore that a ten foot pole would have saved her, but she was not seen until right upon us, and it were worse than madness to spring in the river with the hope to save her. Others are reported to have floated by, but these we have thought were the best authenticated.

**GREAT FLOOD—LOSS OF PROPERTY.**  
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Sept. 2d, 1850.  
During the heavy rains of last night the Schuylkill was raised to an equal height with the last flood, at half past nine some of the dams between this place and Pottsville, supposed to be at Mt. Carbon, gave way, and the consequences were most disastrous. Several houses, boats, cows, hams, offices, shops, shanties, haystacks, beds, chests, chairs, barrels, tubs, trees, logs, wheel-barrows, cradles, wagons &c., &c., were carried away.  
The Railroad bridge at the landing has been swept away, the railroad bridge below town is expected to go every moment as it is so much injured to allow cars to pass over.—The railroad and canal business are entirely stopped, Spring Garden and the flats are completely inundated. Horses, cows hogs, geese chickens, ducks, and other live stock have gone with the current. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

**LOSS OF LIFE.**  
Several persons, both men, women and children, have been drowned in their houses. Any quantity came down on logs, in houses, boats, &c., from and around Pottsville.  
Schuylkill Map.

**EXECUTION OF PROF. JOHN WHITE WEBSTER.**  
Boston, Aug. 30, 1850.  
This morning, Professor John White Webster suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman in the Boston Medical College, on the 23d of November, 1849.  
The execution took place in the yard of the Leverett Street Jail, in presence of about three hundred persons, who were invited to attend by Sheriff Eveleth.

Long before the time fixed for the execution, the streets in the vicinity exhibited an extraordinary excitement, and thousands congregating on the roofs and in the windows of all the buildings in the vicinity, in the hope of getting a view of the prisoner, either as he stood upon the scaffold, or as he passed through the yard to it. Premiums were freely offered and given for choice places where the scaffold might be viewed.  
Strangers poured into the city by thousands, and vied with the citizens in exertions to get a good view of the last sad scene. A large awning was erected over the scaffold, which to a considerable extent obstructed the view. It was announced that the execution would take place at nine o'clock, though the persons admitted were notified to be present at eight o'clock.

Among those admitted to the jail yard were several reporters for the press of this and other cities.  
The prisoner was attended in his cell, before his execution, by Rev. Dr. Putnam and a few others, and appropriate and deeply affecting religious services were held.  
Considerable time was consumed by these and other causes of detention. The prisoner was at length conducted from the jail through the yard to the scaffold, walking firmly and conducting himself with the composure that he has all along exhibited.

He ascended the scaffold, the rope was adjusted by Sheriff Eveleth, and at precisely twenty minutes before ten o'clock, the drop fell, and he was swung into eternity.  
He died without a struggle, and after being suspended for some time, the body was taken down and carried into the prison again.  
Professor Webster's bearing up to the time of the execution was firm as ever. He expressed the deepest penitence for his crime, and his sense of the full justice of his sentence and execution.

No new confession was made as was reported would be the case, and no new statements have come to light as yet, yet, since the execution. The report that he left any other statement, to be opened after his death, is not believed.  
SECOND DISPATCH.  
BOSTON, Aug. 30.—P. M.  
The execution took place at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Mrs. Webster and the daughters paid their last visit to the unhappy man. They remained until nearly seven in the evening. A great crowd of persons were in front of the prison, and there was great difficulty in getting a passage for the family to the carriage at their departure.  
No one apprehended that Webster would commit suicide, but officer Leighton, the jail clerk, and constable Jones were elected to watch the prisoner during the night, the precaution of keeping a watch being thought advisable.  
Jones was the officer who attended the prisoner throughout the protracted scene, and he, as well as Leighton, were very kind and attentive to the unfortunate prisoner. Last night Dr. Putnam remained more than two hours with Dr. Webster, engaged in devotional exercises.

When Putnam left, Webster continued his devotion at intervals, and conversed with considerable freedom with the officers, and being fully conscious of his doom, repeatedly said he had a great dread and horror at the thought of being hung, but was now indifferent to it.  
He said he had no fear, was perfectly and entirely prepared to meet his fate. His appearance through the night confirmed his statement of being reconciled and resigned. His health remained good and his spirits calm.  
He slept from 12 o'clock until half past 4. When he awoke he was as calm as usual, and ate a tolerably hearty breakfast. He had apparently not lost flesh during his imprisonment, but probably gained in that respect.

The erection of the gallows was commenced after daylight and completed before 8 o'clock. Upon the requisition of High Sheriff Eveleth, a force of one hundred and twenty-five men, consisting of 100 police and watchmen, and 25 constables were detailed for guard, of whom 25 constables and 25 policemen were stationed within the yard, and 75 without.  
The witnesses invited by the High Sheriff, and by the State authority, were admitted numbering 125, at ten minutes before 9.  
The High Sheriff called the names of the list of witnesses to the execution. He stated that they had assembled by his invitation as lawful witnesses of the execution of John White Webster. He requested them to keep order during the solemn ceremonies.  
A company then formed in column of two and two, and visited the prisoner's cell, where

the Rev. Dr. Putnam offered up prayer; the hall leading to the cell was full of stillness, and solemnity prevailed.  
The witnesses then returned to the scaffold. At twenty minutes before ten, High Sheriff Eveleth, attended by deputies Coburn, Freeman, and others, among whom was Dr. Putnam, were at the scaffold.  
The last duty of the Sheriff was then performed.  
Prof. Webster died firmly and penitently, and with hardly a struggle.—Bulletin.

**THIRD DISPATCH.**  
BOSTON, Aug. 30.  
Prof. Webster, after his family left him last night, as he confidentially alleged, in perfect unconsciousness of his coming fate, was searched, and placed in a new cell, in order to prevent any attempt at suicide. Dr. Putnam left him at 9 o'clock, and from that time till 12, he passed the time in devotional exercises. At 12 he fell into a sort of doze, but does not sleep heavily, as he is at times and conversing. He spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and resignation, and seemed quite grateful that the time of his death had been kept from his family. At the various noises of the dawning of a new day he seemed to be somewhat agitated, but soon regained his composure, by advice.  
He breakfasted upon tea and coffee with bread, inviting officers to partake with him, and furnishing them with bread. He made the preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness, and about 300 were admitted to the jail yard, and the house tops in windows adjoining the jail were crowded with people, including many ladies. The streets near the jail were also crowded. At 9 o'clock the last religious services were commenced by Dr. Putnam consisting of a fervent prayer. He invoked the presence of the spirit and grace of God for him, so soon to die, he prayed that the prisoners remaining might be accepted and that he might be prepared to meet his doom.

He prayed for the prisoner's family, that the consolation of God's presence and grace might be theirs, that when their time of death should have come they might meet the prisoner in Heaven, where there would be no severing of the ties of affection. Also for the family of the murdered man.  
He prayed for the Sheriff, his assistants generally, and for the officers of the law generally, and for the witnesses, and for the persons about twenty minutes past nine, the prisoner was brought out to die. After the prayer the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he marched to the gallows by Dr. Putnam.

His face was as fleshy, as when he was arrested, though of a deathly palor. His look remained suspended in an agony of deathly sin, and was about to pay for it with life.  
While the Sheriff was reading the death warrant, Webster was conversing with Mr. Putnam apparently with usual earnestness; at the conclusion, his legs were then pinioned and the rope placed about his neck which caused his face to blanch.  
There were evident signs of suppressed powerful feeling. The black cap was then placed on his head; the Sheriff proclaimed with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. G. Parkman. This commencement of the appointment of death caused a movement of the body of the prisoner, whose face was hid from view. The spring was touched, and with a fall of nearly eight feet, the murderer of Dr. Parkman was launched into eternity. He died apparently without scarcely a struggle. The body, after remaining suspended for an hour, was taken down and examined; life was found to be extinct, and it was placed in a jail coffin, for transmission to Cambridge.

From the Boston Transcript.  
**PROFESSOR WEBSTER.**  
FURTHER FACTS AT THE EXECUTION.  
The countenance of Professor Webster in death was serene and even pleasant in its expression; exhibiting no discoloration or sign of distortion. The genial, beaming smile, with which he was wont to encounter a friend, seemed to have just passed over it, and left its trace.  
Soon after the body was cut down, Dr. Putnam repaired to Cambridge to communicate intelligence of the execution to the bereaved family. For some days, through the vague communication of a friend, they had been anticipating, that each interview with the prisoner might be the last; although they left the cell and the jail on Thursday, not supposing that the execution would take place the next day. As they entered their carriage, however, they noticed a bustle about the jail, and the assembling of a crowd, from which they drew dreadful auguries of the imminence of the fatal event; and when the visit of Dr. Putnam was announced yesterday morning, they at once knew that all was over.

We drop the curtain over the scene of domestic anguish that ensued. It was not unrelieved by hopes, that the father and husband had deeply and sincerely repented of his crime; and that the bitterness of death was alleviated by sincere religious preparation and prayer to the Most High.  
Dr. Putnam having inquired of the prisoner yesterday morning, before the religious exercises in the cell, whether there were any points he would like to have touched upon in the prayer, Professor Webster replied that there were two, which it would be agreeable to his feelings to have introduced; one was, that the hearts of his fellow men might be softened towards him, after he was gone; the other that every consolation from heaven for the suffering he had inflicted might be vouchsafed to the family and relatives of the late Dr. Parkman.

In the interview before the prayer, Professor Webster alluded to his hope of meeting in the world to which he was about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died some years since. He conversed with perfect composure, on various subjects, mostly of religious nature.  
During the walk to the gallows, the conversation was maintained mostly by Dr. Putnam, whose object it was to keep the prisoner's thoughts so occupied with sacred things that the appalling spectacle around him should not cause him to quail. But the prisoner was firm to the last. Not a nerve quivered. To Dr. Putnam's remark—"do not regard anything about you—do not look!"—as they entered the area, and approached the gallows, he replied: "I do not. My thoughts are elsewhere."

All the while the death-warrant was being read, Dr. Putnam kept up a cheering conversation with him, and the prisoner responded calmly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to prescribe a demeanor more becoming under the circumstances, than that which he exhibited, or to have invented words more suitable than those which he uttered.—Dr. Putnam plied him with remarks to keep his thoughts in the right direction, and to prevent any pause, during which he might quail. The prisoner gratefully seconded these humane efforts, but without any flurry of spirits or nervous agitation. Dr. Putnam continued near, conversing with him, while the officers tied the prisoner's arms and legs—while the noise was adjusted round his neck—and while the black cap was put on—he did not retire from his immediate vicinity till just as the fatal drop was about to descend.

The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face and the effusion of tears were produced apparently by the premature and momentary tightening of the rope, and not, as some supposed, by agitation.  
The last audible words of Professor Webster, as the cap was drawn over his face, were: "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit!"

One of our contemporaries states that the spot selected for the gallows was that where it would be most conspicuous to the multitude. Directly the contrary of this is the truth. It was the object of Mr. Andrews to place it where it would be as little conspicuous as possible.  
With regard to the statement that the prisoner had a right to claim till 11 o'clock yesterday, we have learned that there was no special right on the prisoner's part after 8 o'clock, the first hour mentioned in the death-warrant.  
The wish of the prisoner, as expressed, the evening before, both to Sheriff Eveleth and Dr. Putnam, was that the execution might be as prompt as possible. He said that he would be ready at any moment after 8 o'clock. This request the Sheriff observed so far as the convenience and decorum of the occasion would allow.

For some days before his death Professor Webster's favorite reading, next to the Bible, was in Hawthorne's Works. He also found much to soothe him and gratify his religious and literary taste in Bowring's "Matins and Vespers," and in Longfellow's Collection of hymns. He made presents of the last named works, with appropriate passages marked in them, to various friends.  
The body was taken to the house of Mrs. Webster in Cambridge last night. The funeral will take place early to-morrow morning, the services being performed by the Rev. Dr. Walker.

THE IMPOSTURES of mesmerism and clairvoyance have become so serious a nuisance in Paris that the police have recently made a seizure of a great number of their practitioners. Most of them confessed that the whole thing was an imposition.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 24th ult., by John Huff, Esq., Mr. JESSE MILLS, to Miss MARY ROSS, both of Shamokin township.

**DIED.**  
In Upper Augusta township, on the 24th ult., Mrs. CHARITY MORGAN, aged about 55 years.  
In the same township, on the 20th ult., Mr. WILLIAM ECKMAN, aged about 24 years.  
In Little Mahony township, on the 21st ult., Mr. HENRY WAGNER, aged 22 years and 2 months.  
In Northumberland township, on Thursday last, Mr. PETER CULP, aged about 35 years.  
At Northumberland, on Friday the 6th inst., Mr. CHRISTIAN REICH, aged about 32 years.

**Coal Trade.**  
SUNBURY, Sept. 4, 1850.  
Whole amount of coal brought over the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, to Sunbury, from the Shamokin mines, during the present season, up to September 1st, 1850, is

Tons.	10630.07
For the week ending,	153.17
Total,	10784.04

**ATTENTION, ARTILLERISTS!!!**  
THE members of the new Artillery company are hereby requested to meet at Sunbury, on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of parading and having their measures taken, in order to complete the arrangements for procuring their uniforms.  
Persons desirous of joining the company, are respectfully invited to attend on said day.  
Sunbury, Sept. 7, 1850.—

**To the Voters of Northumberland County.**  
FELLOW CITIZENS:  
Encouraged by many of my friends, I herewith offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONER**  
at the coming election. Should I be elected to said office, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability.  
CHRISTIAN ALBERT.  
Lower Mahoney, Sept. 7, 1850.

**NOTICE TO HEIRS.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Andrew Geist, dec'd, late of Upper Mahony, to appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Sunbury, on the first Monday of November next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of the said dec'd., at the valuation fixed upon the said real estate by an Inquest duly awarded and confirmed by the said court, or shew cause why the same should not be sold, &c.  
JAMES COVERT, Sh'ff.  
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury  
Sept. 7, 1850.—Et.

**NOTICE TO HEIRS.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of Henry Fetter, dec'd, late of Upper Mahony, to appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Sunbury, on the first Monday of November next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of the said dec'd., at the valuation fixed upon the said real estate by an Inquest duly awarded and confirmed by the said court, or shew cause why the same should not be sold, &c.  
JAMES COVERT, Sh'ff.  
Sheriff's Office, Sunbury  
Sept. 7, 1850.—Et.

**ATTENTION, DEWART GUARDS!!!**  
YOU are commanded to meet in Market Square, Sunbury, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., fully equipped for drill.  
By order of the Capt.  
GEO. OLIPHANT, O. S.

**WANTED**  
TO borrow, immediately, \$500, on interest, for which good Real Estate security will be given.—Any person having the above amount to loan for a given period, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply at the office of the "Sunbury American."  
Sept. 4, 1850.—3t

**NOTICE.**  
THE Pamphlet Laws for 1850 have been received and are ready for distribution, by  
J. FARNSWORTH, Proby.  
Sept. 7, 1850.—3t

**To the Voters of Northumberland County.**  
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:  
Encouraged by a number of my friends in the different sections of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONER**  
at the coming election, should I receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office faithfully and to the best of my ability.  
GEORGE T. TRAUTMAN.  
Jackson Twp., Aug. 31, 1850.—Et.

**BLANK PAPER**  
Blank Paper, August 31, 1850.—Et.