

California News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS. TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

Five Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT THREE MILLIONS.

\$1,700,000 in Gold Arrived New York.

New York, August 6, 1851.

The steamship Empire City, from Chagres

25th ult., and Kingston, Ja., the 30th ult., arrived at half past eight o'clock this morning.

She brings 360 passengers, \$1,400,000 in gold dust, on freight, and \$300,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Empire City also brings the mails from San Francisco to the 1st July.

GREAT FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The city of San Francisco was visited by another most destructive fire, on the 24th of June, which commenced on the north side of Pacific street, near Powell, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and spread down Pacific street and through to Broadway, with great rapidity and on to Sisson street.

In the short space of half an hour from the moment of its breaking out, it had crossed Pacific street, and at the same time crossed Stanton street, spreading rapidly down Broadway, Pacific and Jackson streets.

Along Broadway everything is consumed as far as Kearney street. On Pacific street the fire consumed everything, in its course, as far as Ohio street, including the City Hall and City Hospital. On Jackson street everything was consumed to Montgomery street, and a few houses below. On Stockton street the fire extended as far as Washington, and then crossed diagonally into Washington street, in the rear of the Baptist Church, which was fortunately saved, and then extended down Washington and along Depot street, taking the Jackson House in its course, and the California Restaurant, adjoining.

The office of the Alta California newspaper was blown up with a view to arrest the progress of the fire, but without avail, for the flames crossing in the rear of the Verandah House, the fire extended down Washington to Sanson street, stopping on the south side of Bargey's new building on Montgomery street.

On the west side everything is burned down to Pacific to Washington street, and on the east the same, excepting two or three buildings near the corner of Jackson street. Between Washington and Clay streets, the only building burned was occupied by Crocker & Marley.

From Washington street the fire crossed over to the rear of the El Dorado House and the new theatre, which last was destroyed. The flames spread thence to Merchant street, and thence crossed into Clay street, on the north side, below the California Exchange, from whence it extended to the brick building on the north side, occupied by Rolland & White, corner of Montgomery street.

During the progress of the fire immense quantities of goods were removed to the Plaza, where they ultimately took fire and were destroyed.

The patients in the City Hospital, to the number of ninety, were removed to the lot in the rear of the Hospital, and were all saved.

The prisoners in the City Prison were removed to the County Jail, and all the books and papers in the Recorder's and Marshal's Offices, fortunately saved.

The buildings saved on the Plaza are, the Plaza Union, the Custom House, the Verandah House, El Dorado, Union Hotel, the California Exchange, and the wooden buildings between the latter, and the Union.

The Presbyterian church, on Stockton street, was burned to the ground.

Charles S. Lyons was burned to death, and Mr. Bach, of the firm of Bach, Burnett & Co.

The number of buildings destroyed, is not less than five hundred, and the loss is estimated at three millions of dollars.

A vast amount of lumber and building materials were destroyed.

The persons burnt out, were generally of the poorer class.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, and several arrests have been made, but the persons under arrest have not been proved to be the parties actually guilty.

The greater portion of the burnt district was occupied by dwelling houses, and but few heavy stocks of goods and merchandise were burned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The fire of last Sunday was more disastrous to persons of moderate means than perhaps all the fires which have so seriously damaged our city. Many have lost their all. Families without a moment's warning had all their furniture and available means suddenly taken from them and they turned out upon the cold charities of the world.

Almost the entire business portion of the city has been most providentially protected from the devouring element. It was preserved, however, by the almost superhuman exertions of good and worthy citizens.

It is a source, however, of profound indignation, that so many persons refused to assist the sufferers when it was within their power. A large number of cases have come under our observation, for which, if the statements be true, and we have it in part from our own personal knowledge, and on the most reliable authority, the parties so behaving ought to be consigned to perpetual infamy. Some of the draymen and cartmen ought to have the whips they use on their horses, used on their own backs until the skin, blood and flesh should leap in wild confusion from their bare bones. Some not only charged fifteen pieces for hauling; but actually refused to give up the goods until they were paid. Others refused to hand a parcel until they were exorbitantly paid in advance. The men who could so behave at such a time ought to be publicly branded.

They are not only bad as the thieves and incendiaries, but we have every reason to believe that they are confederated with them.

The Station House was set on fire in half an hour after the fire was discovered in Pacific street. During the progress of the flames the city was attempted to be fired in six places by a gang of villains. A man was caught setting fire to Pacific street wharf. Many of the incendiaries and thieves were arrested. The People's Committee have a number of them, and the police have charge of the balance. Two thieves were shot dead by officer Noyes while attempting to make way with stolen goods.

At the corner of Dupont and Pacific streets some thieves were attempting to rob a clothing store.

Between Dupont and Pacific and Jackson street, fires were discovered under son street, as well as in them, where it was impossible to take from sparks. A house was put on fire in Broadway near Dupont, which was evidently set on fire on the inside.

COL. BIGLER ON THE STUMP.

The democratic candidate for Governor, Col. Wm. Bigler, is now engaged in addressing his fellow citizens in various portions of the State.

The democratic party is fortunate in having a candidate who is not only qualified to address the stump and in the Senate Chamber, but is also well known for his wisdom in council.

Col. Bigler is a man who has raised himself by the energies, industry and good conduct, from an humble station in life to his present proud position.

This is the true secret of his popularity and his success with the people.

By appointment Col. Bigler will address democratic meetings in the following order during the present month. It will be seen that he will be in Northumberland to day (Friday) the 8th.

Bloomfield, Perry county, 5th August.

Millinburg, Union county, 7th "

Northumberland, 8th "

Danville, 9th "

Bowick, 11th "

Wilkesbarre, 13th "

Carbondale, 14th "

Tunkhannock, 15th "

Towanda, 16th "

Montrose, 19th "

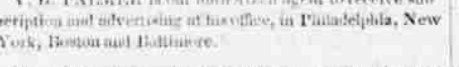
Philadelphia, 21st "

Montgomery county, 22nd "

Berks county, 23rd "

Schuykill county, 24th & 25th "

Lancaster county, 27th "



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Y. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising notices, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not possibly equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: SETH CLOVER, of Clarion County.

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.

WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.

ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

Mechanics' Institute.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of this institution, in another column. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education, at a cheap rate, are not surpassed—and the healthy and healthful location, it is said, cannot be excelled. Mechanicsburg is situated in one of the most fertile and delightful regions of the Cumberland valley, and the population of the town and surrounding country is of a moral and religious kind, the location is a desirable one for the training of youth of both sexes.

CORN SHELTER.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of David Eldridge, who offers to the public a new corn shelter, an important article for the farmer.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic electors of Northumberland County are respectfully requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective boroughs and townships, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, 1851, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Sunbury, on the Monday following, to form a democratic ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall election.

G. M. YORKS, Chairman.

WM. B. KIPP, R. W. ZARTMAN, A. ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL ENY, SAMUEL LANTZ, WM. WILSON, HENRY READER, S. T. BROWN, Standing Committee.

THE TELEGRAPH.

At this place is doing a fair business, and pays now more than six per cent, on its cost of construction, besides being of great convenience to the public. The rates, too, are very moderate—not much more than letter postage some six years ago. The telegraph might be used even more frequently to great advantage. The operator at this place, our young friend Samuel J. Packer, is one of the most skillful and experienced on the line.

ADMITTED.—On the 4th inst., on motion of H. B. Masser, Esq., James Cameron, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county.

James J. Naille, Esq., from York county, was also admitted on Monday last. Mr. Naille has located himself in this place.

On the 6th inst., on motion of Alexander Jordan, Esq., John Youngman, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county. Mr. Youngman's examination was said to have been highly creditable.

NATIVE AMERICAN TICKET.

The Native American party in their Convention at Harrisburg, on the 24th ult., nominated Kimber Cleaver of this County for Governor, and David McDonald of Armstrong for Canal Commissioner.

The compliment is one well deserved by Mr. Cleaver. We have great confidence in our friend Cleaver as a skillful Engineer, but his locomotive is on the wrong track this time. He will have to adopt a much wider gauge to overtake Col. Bigler, with a head of steam up that will carry him beyond the reach of all opposition.

POSTER A LETTER SHOULD BE SENT.

Every one who pays the postage under all make it a rule. In this way four dollars circulate out of every ten.

Although it might not seem right to pay postage on another's business, yet in the end it will prove cheapest, if the rule becomes general, and the government too will be the gainer. Persons should provide themselves with stamps, and as postage is cheap, write short letters, and more of them.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. NAGLEE.

Who was arrested in Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., on a bench warrant, was taken to Washington city on Saturday morning.

Shortly after his arrival, says the Washington Republic, General McCalla appeared in Court as his counsel, and made application for the accused to be admitted to bail.

Mr. FENNALE, for the United States, said that there were sundry indictments pending against Capt. NAGLEE; one for conspiracy, thereby obtaining \$884 from the Government; one for forgery, by which he obtained \$236; and nine for transmitting false papers, and receiving thereon \$302; in all \$2122.

After a conversation between Messrs FENNALE, McCALLA, and the Judge, the latter fixed the amount of bail at \$1000, which General McCALLA procured. Capt. NAGLEE could give. The accused will remain in custody meanwhile.

NEW MODE OF DEMONSTRATING THE EARTH'S ROTATION.—Professor Strong, of Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J., has just put in operation a new contrivance for testing this scientific problem, which puts the French pendulum mode entirely in the shade.

Professor Strong has constructed a wooden wheel six feet in diameter, but very slight indeed, its weight being only two pounds. This wheel is supported horizontally, the hub resting on a steel needle, in the same manner that a compass is supported. The needle fits into a glass socket.

Placed in a room free from currents of the air and all disturbance, the motion of the earth around the wheel is perceptible, the wheel apparently performing the revolution in the proper number of hours. It is proper to state that no motion is externally communicated to the wheel. This is the latest perpetual motion we have heard of. By this wheel it is said that the latitude can at all times be correctly ascertained. The experiment is not confined to a wheel of such large dimensions, but may be realised with smaller ones. The experiment we learn, will probably soon be tested at the Washington Observatory.

FAILURE OF THE INDIAN TREATY.—We learn from a gentleman direct from St. Paul, Minnesota, says the St. Louis Times, 19th inst., that on the day he left, a letter was received from Gov. Ramsey, announcing the entire failure of the contemplated Indian treaty. Wabasha, a Sioux chief, who wields an extensive influence, had declared his intention of having nothing to do with the overtures of other Indians, or of the Government. Gov. Ramsey was expected to arrive at St. Paul, with the Commissioners on Wednesday last. His next endeavor would be to persuade the Chippewas, who had moved back to their old lands in Minnesota, to vacate them and return to their proper hunting grounds. These treaties and forfeitures of treaty, are costing the Government a deal of money, in the way of presents, commissions, &c. Less than a year ago, Mr. Rice received some hundred thousand dollars for removing, or promising to remove these very Chippewas, and now we suppose the same lucrative farce must be enacted over again.

THE NO-LICENSE LAW OF ILLINOIS.—The License or Liquor Law which the Legislature of Illinois has adopted, repeals all present license laws. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantities than one quart, under a penalty of \$25. If sold to minors, increases the fine from \$20 to \$100.—Provides for a penalty of not less than \$25, nor over \$100 for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises of the seller. Giving away liquor to come within the provisions of the law.—The various Legislatures of the States seem to consider some legislation necessary to prevent the evils of intemperance; hence some of them have recently passed more stringent laws upon the subject; that of Maine being the most thorough of any of the enactments, and of course, creating the most opposition.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A ROW-BOAT.—A man has performed the feat of crossing the Atlantic in a row-boat in thirty days. It was done in this wise: When the packet ship Devonshire, from New York, was one day out at sea, Capt. Hovey detected symptoms of small-pox in one of his stowage passengers. He immediately had the stern boat, hanging from the davits, made perfectly secure and comfortable, removed the man into it, erected over him a tarpaulin house, and in that boat the man crossed the Atlantic, not leaving it until he reached quarantine. He was fed from the captain's table, recovered completely from the disease, was well and hearty when landed this morning, perhaps more so than his fellow passengers, and as the result of Capt. Hovey's precaution, no other case of small-pox occurred on board the Devonshire. The man can boast of being the first person that ever crossed the Atlantic in a row boat.

FIRST INVASIONS.—Mr. Greeley, writing from Civita Vecchia, says: "Aside from those engaged in fleeing us, I saw but three sorts of men in Civita Vecchia, or rather men pursuing three several vocations, those of priests, soldiers and beggars. Some united two of these callings. A number of brown, bare-headed, watched looking women were washing clothes in the hot sun of the sea-side, but I saw no trace of masculine industry other than what I have described, and the place contains 7000 inhabitants."

THE WHOLE OF THE PRESENT TERM OF OUR COURT WAS CONSUMED IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Some hair brained fellow, not having thought enough to amuse himself in some rational manner, has been exercising his free ideas, by cutting the door casing and weather boards of our office. If we knew him we would expose his folly or thoughtlessness, as we can hardly believe it was done by design.

The whole of the present term of our Court was consumed in Criminal trials.

A TOUCHSTONE FOR BASE METAL.

The Pennsylvania of last week gave place to a communication signed "Amargin," which was specially intended to demolish the Sunday Dispatch and all other "shanders of that able jurist, Judge Campbell." Who Mr. Amargin is we do not know, but the Pennsylvania asserts that he is a young lawyer and a "Protestant Irishman."

That he is a young lawyer we can readily imagine, for no old lawyer, who has a conscience, would hazard his reputation by asserting that Campbell is an able jurist. That the writer is a "Protestant Irishman," does not seem to us very material to the question; it adds nothing more to the force of "Amargin's" article than if he were a "Mormon Dutchman," though the Pennsylvania seems to place so much importance on the fact of his nativity and religion, that it is quite overcome with admiration and surprise.

Mr. Amargin has been industriously searching the Pennsylvania Reports, and having found a single case in which Judge Campbell's decision was supposed to have been affirmed, cackles over the treasure like a hen who has found a lost egg. In the joy of his heart Mr. Amargin says:

"It is well that such records exist as the Pennsylvania State Reports. In these reports every important case tried before the Supreme Court passed upon it. This is a touchstone that quickly detects the base metal, and proves the true gold."

We thought we were done with Judge Campbell. We did not intend to trouble our readers with further remarks concerning him. But Mr. Amargin, delicious in his joy over his single case, intimates that we have "darkened counsel," and that the records are against us. We have, therefore, turned our attention to a matter that we would not otherwise have investigated.

In consequence of the challenge, we have taken the trouble to go carefully over the Pennsylvania Reports (including the equity decisions of the court of which the Judge is now a member) which contain decisions made since he took his seat upon the bench. In these nineteen volumes, and nearly thirteen thousand pages, there are but four cases in which Judge Campbell's name appears. We propose to notice them, and show how "the touchstone" detected "base metal."

From 1812 to 1850, not a single decision of Judge Campbell appears on the books.—The first case recorded is Smith vs. Whitlins, 10th Barr's 39. The circumstances were these: Whitlins was a constable.—Smith offered him one hundred dollars if he would arrest a person against whom warrants were issued for obtaining goods under false pretences. The arrest was made and the constable sued Smith for the promised sum. The case was tried before Judge Campbell. Common sense would teach any one that such an agreement was in violation of the policy of the law. If constables are allowed to make bargains with persons who are arrested unless the plaintiff person submitted to more plunder from the police.—Notwithstanding this obvious reason, and notwithstanding the fact that the fee bill set down the only compensation to be allowed constables in such cases.

"Campbell I told the jury that the only question was whether the plaintiff made the promise."

This is the entire charge, and in briefness almost equals his other favorite charge, "Gentlemen of the jury, the case is with you." But the case went to the Supreme Court, and the "touchstone" was applied to the "base metal" in the following manner:

"Cather J. said there was no consideration for the promise, and the court below, therefore, misinstructed the law. It is the duty of a constable to pursue, search for, and arrest offenders against whom criminal process is put in his hands. The office of constable is created, not for the private emolument of the holder, but to conserve the public peace and to execute the criminal law of the country. He is not the agent or employee of the private prosecutor, but the minister of the law, doing the work of the public, which he is bound to do faithfully for the fee prescribed by law, to be paid as the law directs. And it will be against public policy as well as against law, to hold otherwise."

The next case recorded is that of Snyder vs. Wise, 10th Barr, 157. It is that trial a judgment of a justice of the peace of Indiana was certified to by a clerk of the County Court, and the execution offered in evidence. The act of Congress regulating the admission of such papers is school boy law, which the youngest attorney at the bar would blush to be ignorant of. It provides that every such certificate shall be not only signed by the clerk of the Court, but by the Judge of the County Court. This is an A. B. C. law, which every student knows. Nevertheless Judge Campbell admitted the certificate.

The case went to the Supreme Court, and the "touchstone" was applied and the "base metal" exposed. Mr. Bigley, who is a candidate for the Judgeship of the Common Pleas, and therefore now courts the favor and influence of Judge Campbell, then argued strongly against the decision on the subject. So indefensible was it that the counsel on the other side abandoned the case, and did not attempt to sustain Judge Campbell's opinion. Judge Bell, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, re-affirmed the well known doctrine that judgments of justices of the peace are not records, and cannot be proved by exemplifications, even if the certificates are correct; but there was an additional defect, because the certificate of the County Judge was not appended. Thus the "touchstone" was applied, Judge Campbell proved to be ignorant of familiar principles, and the judgment reversed.

The next reported case is Hall vs. Ropley, 10th Barr, 257—a very plain matter indeed. A bailer contracted to erect a house for a person, who agreed to furnish materials.—He did not furnish all that was required, and the builder sued for the value of the work which he had done. This is a plain, every day case, about which the shallowest common sense could scarcely go wrong. Judge

CAMPBELL DECIDED THAT THE BUILDER COULD RECOVER.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, but at the same time decided that Judge Campbell, in permitting a declaration which had been withdrawn, and another substituted, to go to the jury, committed an error, but as the two papers were nearly the same in words, they would not disturb the verdict. This even in this case, the "touchstone" shows there was "base metal," as the judge was only half right.

Now what do the public think of a candidate for the Supreme Court, who, in the course of ten years, has displayed so little industry that only four cases decided by him appear in the reports? What will they think of the judicial capital of the aspirant with four cases—two of which were reversed for gross ignorance of the law, the third of which was affirmed whilst at the same time an error was pointed out, and the fourth of which was affirmed for reasons different from those given by the judge, who decided in favor of the right party altogether by accident? Are independent citizens willing to trust their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the hands of one who has shown himself incompetent to discharge the duties of an inferior tribunal?—Are they prepared to scorge themselves merely to subserve the purposes of selfish politicians? The question of election of Judges is superior to every partisan consideration, and the ballot a privilege which should be exercised in stern and thinking independence. Most learned candidate for Judge, the decider of four cases! Truly, with that juvenile lawyer and that warm hearted "Protestant Irishman," "Amargin," we exclaim, "It is well that such records exist as the Pennsylvania State Reports."

Such an able jurist as Judge King would never have decided that constabulary black mail was perfectly legal—that an exemplification not authenticated according to a plain statute was admissible—that a paper, entirely withdrawn from the case, and not in evidence, was proper to go to the jury—or that a bond given to maintain a wife who sought her husband's society was an agreement for a separation.

AMERICAN SHAWLS MANUFACTURE.—The Ray State Mills have recently sold 100 cases numbering nearly or quite 5000 shawls, for the Canada market, to a regular dealer there, who can afford to pay a duty of 12 per cent, and sell his goods alongside of British productions at a profit! The production of shawls from some of the principal mills the current year will be as follows: James Ray & Co., nearly all long shawls of beautiful designs, 30,000; Ray State Mills, the great designers in this work 385,000; Waterloo Co., 22,000; Empire State Mills, 30,000; Peacelake Mill, Dunsmuir & Cunningham, and one or two smaller makers, say 25,000; making a total of 492,000, or nearly half a million of the medium and better class of goods, produced in this country in a single year.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.—It is an ancient joke and fact, that "all blackberries are red when they are young," but yesterday saw some "blackberries," perfectly ripe, but of a beautiful light pea-green color of a luscious sweetness, and the brightest, clearest, and handsomest of all the small fruits. They are raised by Mr. J. S. Neesham, of Danvers, and have been prepared from a single plant, obtained in the State of Maine, which was no doubt an accidental variety of the common high bush blackberry.—Salem Gazette.

A SELF-SEALING ENVELOPE.—The ballot-box has been invented in Boston. The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contracted for the immediate manufacture of 1,200,000 self-sealing envelopes, at a cost to the State of \$18,000. These envelopes are to be used by the voters of Massachusetts, in carrying into effect the Secret Ballot Law, passed by the last Legislature.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF THE UNITED STATES, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving Westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the city of Columbus Ohio.

CONVICTS.—The execution on the 31st ult., at New Castle was attended by the Sheriff and Jury, with a few friends.—The clergyman, in his prayer, hoped that the awful punishment would have its effect upon those present, by inducing them to forget their evil ways.

ANTIPODE AGAINST POISON.—Hundreds of lives might be saved by a knowledge of this simple receipt. A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

THE WOOL TRADE.—Western Pennsylvania is reaping a very fine wool harvest, prices ranging from 45 up to 75 cents the pound. The clip of Butler county is worth \$100,000; that of Washington, \$500,000.—Some \$35,000 have already been paid out at Uniontown.

THE POPE, having patronized the erection of a cathedral in the centre of London, steps are being taken for the erection of a Protestant Church in the centre of Rome. A high dignity of the church is said to have subscribed £1000 for the purpose.

A MAX OF HONOR.—A gentleman who runs away with your wife at a ball, and then gives you satisfaction by patting a ball into you.

WHAT IS THE DIOMER costume but the application of the higher law to petitioners?

VENUS is the morning star until September 30; then evening star until July 21, 1852.

WE are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do.

THERE are nearly three thousand muscles in the common glass-slipper.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—ASSETED DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—Loss \$3,000,000.—New Orleans, Aug. 1.—The steamship Alabama arrived to-day from Chagres, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st July.—The city of San Francisco has been visited by another disastrous fire, which laid ten square in ashes. The loss of property is stated at three millions of dollars. Several lives were also lost. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

THE LOCOMOTIVE FORCE ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD amounts to 117 engines. Eight of these were built by Norris, of Philadelphia, and fourteen by Baldwin. The road, it is said, will require, when in full operation, 200 locomotives.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

BY virtue of a resolution of the Northumberland County Agricultural Society, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, consisting of the President, Vice Presidents and Managers, will be held at the Court House in Sunbury, on Saturday, August 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a time and place for the County Fair, and to make all necessary arrangements.—As the object is important, a full attendance is earnestly requested.

DAVID TAGGART, Cor. Sec'y.

The members of the Committee are:

PRESIDENT, Capt. SAMUEL HUNTER.

VICE PRESIDENTS, James Cameron, Esq., Joseph Priestley, Esq., Hon. Geo. C. Walker, Joseph Sossolitz, Wm. B. Kipp, Jacob Holcomb, Hon. John Montgomery.

MANAGERS.

Hon. James Pollock, Alex. Jordan, Esq., Jesse C. Barton, Amos E. Kipp, Samuel John, Samuel Shannon, Peter Orchard, Chas. Ridgely, Henry J. Risher, John B. Heller, George Lusk, Isaac Baker, Michael Lenker, Remondiee Holshaw, Wm. Deppan, William Peckay, George Conrad, James Eckman.

August 9, 1851.—2.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the Common Schools of Shenandoah township, at the Hotel of Charles Townsend, in said township, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on the 30th inst. for teachers of said schools, at which time and place teachers will be examined and the schools allotted.

B. Miller of the Board, JESSE HENRY, Sec'y, Shenandoah, Aug. 9, 1851.—3.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Embarkment.

A meeting held at the Court House in Sunbury, on the 26th July inst., of the subscribers to the embankment, &c., to be erected a short distance above the Northumberland bridge, on the farm of Peter Babdy, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive sealed proposals for said work, and Saturday the 9th of August next at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the store of John M. Fillingim, Esq., before the subscription book and plan of the work will be seen. The contract will be awarded to the contractor who offers the lowest price, which will not be less than the most of a fair large one.

WM. McCARTY, JOHN W. PHILING, JOHN W. PHILING, Committee.

TO THE INDEPENDANT VOTERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE undersigned