

THE TRIPLE EXECUTION AT CHESTER-TOWN, MD.

DETAILED ACCOUNT. The following is a detailed and circumstantial account of the execution of Taylor, Murphy and Shelton, for the murder of the Casden family, at Chestertown, on Friday:

Three steamboats, the "Portsmouth," "Port Deposit," and "Dupont," brought large numbers of persons from along the line of their river routes, whilst crowds came from every other direction.

A troop of horse, from Queen Anne's, also came to town, which, with two companies of troops of this county, and three hundred armed citizens on foot, made an imposing acquisition to the population of this quiet town.

The prisoners each had some of their male relatives visiting them last night, for the purpose of taking final leave, and receiving such directions as they desired to give in reference to the disposition of their clothing, &c. The clergy then counselled and prayed with them, and some of the legal gentlemen concerned in their trial were with them till a late hour. Each adhered to his former oft-repeated declaration of innocence.

I visited the jail early this morning, and ascertained that they had rested quiet and well during the night. Murphy, indeed, slept soundly.

I found Abraham Taylor, Nicholas Murphy, and William Shelton, awaiting their doom with the most astonishing apparent indifference; Shelton, perhaps, being rather more depressed than usual. The clergy was early in attendance; but though Murphy and Taylor professed hopes of the future, Shelton preserved his usual cold and callous appearance.

Rev. Mr. Majors, of Delaware, eloquently appealed to their religious feelings to-day. Shelton remained cold. Murphy shouted "Praise to Almighty God," and prayed for his wife and children; and Taylor declared confidence that the Almighty would take care of him, but wept at the idea of leaving his wife and children.

The officers undertaking to arm the prisoners for the execution, when the white robe was placed on Murphy, he remarked, "I suppose that is my last dress, but some one else ought to wear it;" and the black cap being placed on his head, he said, with quite a sneer, "Well, I suppose I am dressed now."

They were properly robed, and with hands tied and elbows pinioned, were marched to an open passage way, Shelton in advance. Upon Taylor's approaching him, Taylor implored him to tell what he knew of the matter, and to state a conversation that is supposed to have taken place between Shelton and Drummoud, some time previous to the arrest; but Shelton positively adhered to his oft repeated declaration, that he knew nothing to say, and that he was innocent.

The prisoners were then walked out of jail and placed upon chairs in an open wagon. The clergy were immediately in their rear, with some of the counsel and several representatives of the press. A hollow square guard of three hundred footmen surrounded them in the order of procession, with troops of horsemen in the front and rear.

The crowd was dense all along the line of march, but no interruption occurred. At ten minutes to 10 o'clock, the condemned were seated upon the scaffold, surrounded by the ministers of the law, the clergy and the representatives of the press.

Mr. Wm. Cosden, father of the person, who, with his family, were murdered, and for which three men were about to be executed, came upon the scaffold to take leave of them. The old gentleman wept most bitterly, and said to them, you know my son never did you any harm; whilst the culprits protested their innocence and announced that they forgave him and all others for the part taken in their conviction.

Rev. Dr. Johns then offered a solemn prayer to Heaven in behalf of the culprits. Rev. Mr. Vallent admonished them to caution, in leaving this world without a clear conscience, and was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Pettit and Majors, also in regard to their souls' eternal interests. The clergy then retired. Mr. Richards then asked the condemned if they had anything to say.

Abm. Taylor promptly rose and stepping to the other side of the scaffold from where he had been seated, briefly addressed the multitude, saying that in view of the few minutes now only between him and eternity he felt compelled still to avow his innocence, that his life had been sworn away by the man Shaw, who turned State's witness. He declared that he had not seen Murphy for about five years previous to the arrest, and that he never knew or saw Shelton until he met him in jail after the arrest, and he expressed his hope of going to a place of rest in the future. He spoke without any appearance of embarrassment and with much physical and mental self-possession.

Nicholas Murphy next stepped forward, and avowing his innocence, said he was not within nine miles of Cosden's house the night of the murder; the distance which Murphy lived from where Cosden did, being nine miles; that he had never seen Cosden or knew where his house was; that he was at his own home that night, and in bed with his wife at 8 o'clock. He concluded by saying, "Now, murderers, do your work, and when you shall have done, bear it deeply in mind that you have not hung a murderer!"

Shelton declined making any public remarks, but Taylor again implored him to tell all he knew, and especially as to an interview between him and Drummoud; upon which Shelton gave the same formal answer, that he knew nothing and had nothing to say further than that he was innocent.

At the request of Taylor, Mr. George Taylor, of Smyrna Del, who had bestowed some charities upon Taylor's family, was called, and Mr. Ricard handed him ten dollars for the use of Taylor's family.

Mr. Davis, at Taylor's expressing uneasiness about his body after death, promised him to have it conveyed to the residence of his wife, and decently buried.

At 27 minutes past 10 o'clock, the sheriff with his assistants, Wm. Parker and John Greenwood, proceeded to adjust the ropes around the necks of the condemned. The cord was so arranged as to allow a fall of the bodies of about six feet. Shelton still preserved his uniform position of downcast eyes, and apparent cold, stupid insensibility of an hereafter. Murphy and Taylor manifested no great uneasiness, requesting not to be hurt in placing the cord, but were heard to pray after the black cap was drawn down over their faces.

The platform was cleared of all but the prisoners, all were ready for the fatal moment appointed for launching the unfortunate men into eternity. The Sheriff stood with the pulley cord in hand. The profoundest silence prevailed in every part of the crowd, and just as Murphy in his audible prayer was heard to exclaim, "I am going home," the platform fell on which the condemned stood, and Taylor and Shelton were here to eternity with scarcely a struggle. The only motion at all perceptible was a muscular movement of Shelton's shoulders.

But the knot of the cord around Murphy's neck gave way and the unfortunate man came down upon the earth almost simultaneously with the clattering timber composing the platform on which they all stood just an instant previous. It was an awful scene. The victim bounded about on the ground and uttered most heart-rending moans and cries. There came up a simultaneous melancholy sound from the assembled thousands of people, and an involuntary movement on the part of the crowd to press up so as to see the unhappy man. But with a word, almost perfect order was restored. One sentiment of regret at the untoward accident came from every lip, and a feeling of the profoundest solemnity seemed to prevail in every breast.

Murphy was lifted to a chair. The skin of his neck, wherever the cord touched, was cut and emitted some blood. He asked for some water, but he could not pass it down his throat. He soon so far recovered as to talk freely, though he suffered much pain in the moment of his descent. He experienced, in all probability, a pang equal to those who die. The clergy attended him when restored, and he still persisted in his innocence, and also declared his belief in Shelton's innocence.

After the bodies of Taylor and Shelton had hung twenty seven minutes, they were declared dead, and were lowered into their coffins. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of Shelton. Taylor's neck bone was broken, and his head nearly severed from his body, so deep had the cord entered the flesh.

Murphy was again taken to the scaffold. He still protested his innocence, as also that of Shelton, but said he knew nothing of Taylor. At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, the rope again put around his neck. He was moaning most piteously, and praying. The platform fell, and Murphy was a corpse, with but slight shuddering of his body.

Thus ended the sad event. Murphy's son-in-law—Shelton's brother—will take care of his body, and Shelton's also. It is supposed that there some 7 or 8,000 persons to witness the scene. There was not a white lady present, I believe—not one incident occurred to disturb the solemnity of the occasion.

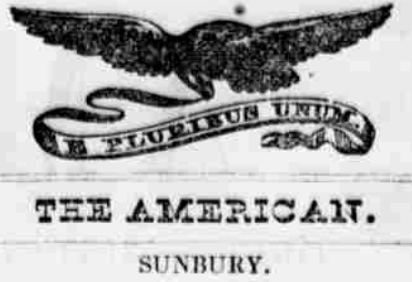
WESLEY AND WELLINGTON. The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman by birth, and his real name is Wesley, or Whelley.

It is a family which has been distinguished by more than one remarkable man belonging to it. His brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, (the same who married Miss Caten of Baltimore) was a man of talent, as much distinguished as a statesman as his brother had been as a soldier. It is a singular circumstance, not generally known, that the Duke is a near relation of the famous John Wesley, the founder of the religious sect of the Methodists. It is the same family.

Originally, the Wesleys belonged to England; but a branch, about a century and a half ago, went to Ireland to take a lucrative employment under government; and there the name Wesley became lengthened out to Wellsville.

The Duke of Wellington was very much like John Wesley in his morals. He is, like him, a great disciplinarian, fond of power, ruling with an iron rod, (they call him the iron duke) he is strict, exact, and severe in government. John inculcated an iron like discipline; like John, the Duke has acquired an uncontrolled power over all belonging to him; and like him he retains it to the last. He is as strict and severe to himself as he is to others; so was John Wesley. Like John Wesley he sleeps upon a straw mattress, and rises early, with the lark. He is devout, like John, and attends early prayers without omission. The victories he has achieved over men, the fame he has acquired, and the veneration with which he is now regarded by all men, is not greater than was the case with John Wesley, who in his day, fought battles, achieved victories, out-lived opposition, and was venerated with a veneration approaching to worship in the last days of a venerable old age. The Duke is a great man among men; but John Wesley was greater, as much as moral power and agency is greater than physical. The Duke will leave behind him a great name and great monuments, but none so great, in their influence and effect upon men, as the monument of John Wesley, his books, and writings, and churches, and meeting-houses, and congregations.

On Monday 4th inst., a second inquest, to determine whether the rents and profits would pay the debts in seven years, was held at the Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, by Sheriff Strub, on the interest of Judge Donaldson in the Donaldson coal lands. The inquest extended the property and fixed the rental to be paid at \$16,000 per annum.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: SETH CLOVER.

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. ALDEN'S CONDENSED REPORTS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that the editor of the American is an agent for the subscription and sale of these Reports.

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 23d 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. YORRKS, Chairman. WM. B. KIPP, R. W. ZARTMAN. A. ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL EXT, SAMUEL LANTZ, WM. WILSON, HENRY READER, S. T. BROWN, Standing Committee.

The candidates for the different offices in this County are hard at work electioneering. The delegate elections will come off on Saturday next, and the Convention the Monday following, when there will be a busy time.

We received a communication, too late for insertion in this weeks paper, strongly recommending Henry Reader, of McEwensville, for the office of Associate Judge at the ensuing election.

MASONIC. We understand that a new Masonic Lodge will be organized at Shamokin, in this County, on the 4th day of September next. A procession will be formed and an address delivered on the occasion. We presume there will be a large number of persons present. All the members of the Lodges of the adjoining Counties and others, have been invited—and we have no doubt the occasion will be one of deep interest.

COL. BIGLER AT NORTHUMBERLAND. The meeting held at the Town Hall, in Northumberland, on Friday evening last, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather was well attended. The room was much too small for the purpose, and such was the heat and crowd, that many were compelled to leave the room. After Col. Bigler had got about half through his address, a motion was made and adopted to adjourn to the open air. The meeting assembled before the House of John Leisenring, Esq., from the porch of which Mr. Bigler concluded his speech.

In consequence of some engagements at home we did not arrive at the meeting until after its organization. We found Col. Bigler in the midst of his address, which was of that clear, practical, and common sense character, abounding in facts and figures, which distinguishes all his efforts, whether in the legislative Halls or in public meetings. The most important topics of his address were the finances of the Commonwealth, and the compromise resolutions of the last Congress. He shewed most conclusively, that which is plainly evident to every man of ordinary intelligence, that the present revenue system which has rescued the public credit, originated before Gov. Johnston became the Executive of Pennsylvania, and that our whig friends had therefore no right to claim these things for his administration.—In regard to the compromise resolutions of the last Congress, Col. Bigler took the broad ground now advocated by all the leading patriots of the country. He is in favor of the Cass doctrine of non interference—and in favor of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law. He defended himself against the charge of having voted in favor of the law of 1847, refusing the jails of this Commonwealth for the confinement of fugitives. But acknowledged that the question then had not been properly looked into, and also referred to the fact, that many of our best men, had changed their views since the important crisis, which threatened the destruction of the Union.

CAMERONISM AND CAMPBELLISM.

That abortion of abolitionism, John Case, whose name figures at the head of an ephemeral sheet called the American Intelligencer, published at McEwensville, in this County, makes an attack on Gen. Cameron and ourselves, because we gave our opinions of the qualifications of Judge Campbell, and his endorsement by Hon. James Buchanan. We are not disposed to be severe upon any one whose want of judgment has led him out of his proper calling, but we must say to Mr. John Case, that he never was fitted by nature or education for an editor. We can therefore excuse him for his want of truth as well as argument in his editorials. We are no enemy of Judge Campbell, nor have we said any thing against him or Mr. Buchanan, that is not strictly true. What, for instance, would be said of Alexander Jordan, Esq., who is the unanimous choice of this County for President Judge, if he were compelled to go to Philadelphia or Lancaster, to get some one, who never heard him make an argument or deliver an opinion, to certify to his qualifications, in opposition to almost the whole Bar of his own district. We are not so vain as to put our judgment or abilities in opposition to Mr. Buchanan, on subjects with which he is familiar, but we presume no one will doubt, but that we are much better able to form an opinion of Mr. Jordan's qualifications for the office of Judge, than Mr. Buchanan. Yet this is precisely the predicament of Mr. Campbell, who is not able to get a single lawyer of character and intelligence, in the city of Philadelphia, who will venture to certify to his qualifications. Is not this fact conclusive as regards his unfitness.

In regard to the fact that we keep the name of Mr. Campbell on the ticket at the head of our columns, while we oppose his election, John is equally unfortunate in his powers of comprehension. We presume every sane man of ordinary intelligence will see, that we had no right to alter the ticket, and that we were bound to publish it, as it was adopted by the Convention, and if we had any objections to any of the men of which it is composed, that we should, as we have done, make them in our editorial columns.

We received a communication from a correspondent signed "Self Defence," on the subject of law and its advocates. The article is rather too long for so dry a subject, especially in this warm weather.—We give the author, however, the benefit of the following extract from his article:

But we are not of those who think tea only are righteous, and anathematize individuals of all other callings—we deem it but a rational inference to suppose that there are some even in the legal profession, who do not always act out the very letter of justice; but from the nature of the law the exceptions are comparatively few. Another blessing which may be called a virtue of lawyers, they are not exposed to that contentious zeal or spirit, which is incident to other professional men, for a dozen lawyers can dwell harmoniously in the same town, but two clergymen of the same faith can not live peaceably within the bounds of the same congregation, according to their own declarations, for each will have his party, each his friends, and each his enemies, and so with our M. D.'s, the reason of which is, that lawyers have not the same chance to boast, as other professional men, of their own proficiency to the prejudice of the other "stars of the profession," as there is a place to test them, to wit: the court and jury, where they will bring at all events just what they are worth; an ordeal to which other professional men are not exposed. Hence arises the major part of professional strife.

COSTUME BALL AT CAPE MAY.—The visitors at Cape May were determined not to be outdone by the Newport folks, and therefore got up a costume ball about a week since, in which considerable sums of money were spent upon fancy and outlandish dresses. Col. Wallace of the "Sun," gives a full account of the proceedings.

"THE UNION COUNTY STAR" has been enlarged and otherwise improved by A. J. Greer, its present proprietor.

We are authorized to say that Samuel T. Brown, Esq., of Milton, declines being a candidate for Associate Judge.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The story in relation to the discovery of some of the crew of Sir John Franklin, who had perished with cold and hunger, is a hoax.

UNION COUNTY.—The whigs of Union county, have nominated Joseph Casey, Esq., for President Judge of the district composed of Union and Millin, and Ner Middlesworth, Esq., for Senator.

The menagerie will be exhibited at Northumberland, to day (Friday).

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Prometheus, arrived in New York from San Francisco, on Wednesday last, bringing \$500,000 in gold dust. Another man, James Stuart, was hung by the Committee of Vigilance, in San Francisco, on the wharf, at mid day, for robbery.

We refer our readers to several new communications in regard to candidates for Assembly, &c.

THE ELECTIONS.—Tennessee and North Carolina have both elected Union (Whig) candidates for Governor. In Kentucky, the democrats came near carrying the State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice a very large and respectable meeting of the democracy of Northumberland Borough, and other portions of the County, was held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, August 8th, 1851, to welcome Col. Wm. Bigler, the democratic nominee for Governor, who had arrived, and would, according to appointment, address the meeting. On motion, ALEXANDER JORDAN, Esq., of Sunbury, was called to the Chair, and the following persons appointed VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Wm. H. Kase, Wm. Forsyth, JOHN CASE, HENRY READER, J. C. HORTON, J. W. STAMM, GEO. C. WELKER, GEORGE B. YOUNGMAN, J. B. PACKER, JOSEPH HOGENBLOER, GEORGE KEEN.

SECRETARIES. J. W. Miles, J. F. Wolfinger, John Porter, Anthony Watson, Charles Morgan.

On motion the Chair appointed the following committee of five, to wait on Col. Bigler, and escort him to the meeting, viz: Wm. Wilson, J. G. Frick, C. S. Brown, Jas. Diefenbacher, and Wm. E. McDonald.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned accompanied by Col. Bigler, who was received by the meeting with loud and long cheering, after the cheering had subsided, Alexander Jordan, Esq., Chairman, arose and addressed the meeting boldly and eloquently for a short time, after which he introduced Col. Wm. Bigler, the democratic candidate for Governor, who took the stand, and engaged the attention of the audience in a masterly and convincing speech of an hour and a half, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, and amidst frequent cheering.

SUCCESS OF THE TEA PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES. The last accounts which we published in regard to the progress of the Tea plant in South Carolina, under the cultivation of Junius Smith, LL. D., stated that the experiment was working finely. The following extract of a letter from that gentleman, under the date of July 4, shows that he has met with final success—an experiment to which he has devoted a large fortune:

"I have now before me a pot of fresh green tea, from my own plantation, the first I have enjoyed. Having no experimental evidence in this country of the effect of curing tea by solar heat only, contrary to the Chinese, Indian, and Javanic mode of curing by fire, or roasting in iron kettles, I felt some reluctance to expose this my first experiment to the public gaze, and therefore conducted the whole, from the picking of the leaves to drinking the tea, in a private way. I am much gratified with the result of this my first essay in manufacturing American tea. The drying is so simple that any farmer in the Union can make his own tea, with the same certainty and with the same ease as he can make his own bread.

"The fragrance is not so high as imported Hyson tea, but the taste is more pure and clean in the mouth, although it leaves the stamp of fresh made tea, or rather a tea from a fresh leaf. It has not the slightest disagreeable taste, but has a full, delicious flavor, indicating, in an eminent degree, perfect purity, and the presence of a sweet, refreshing beverage. Connoisseurs will, perhaps, measure the quality of my tea by their own, of which they are accustomed. But the comparison will not hold good. My tea is so peculiar, as I always use it in the Chinese way, without sugar or milk, and have the taste of the tea only, and cannot easily be mistaken in the flavor and true properties of the tea. If the tea be good, anything and everything added to it is a detriment. If bad, use as much sugar and milk as will neutralize the bad qualities, and leave nothing but the taste of sugar and milk. I do assure you that I am so delighted with my pot of tea that I have drunk of it half a dozen times whilst writing this article, and nearly exhausted their removal in April, have grown much slower than the green tea plants. Indeed, the green tea plant is a much more hardy plant than the black."

A FRENCH ONDINA ON FIRE.—As an omnibus was yesterday passing along the Place de la Bastille, volumes of smoke suddenly issued from it, and the passengers were observed to descend in terrible confusion. In the interior was a man who was rolling about in horrible suffering. This man, it appeared, had imprudently placed a bottle of nitric acid in his coat pocket, and a jolt of the vehicle caused the bottle to break. The liquid spread over him and occasioned the smoke. In a moment his clothes were reduced to cinders, and his flesh horribly burned. A lady seated next to him had her silk gown entirely destroyed and she was, besides slightly injured. One person had a bundle of chemical matches which caught fire. The flames extended to the vehicle, and did it considerable damage. When the passengers had descended, the man who had the nitric acid was conveyed to the Hospital Sainte Antoinne. He was in an alarming state, and his flesh fell from him.—Paris Paper.

TO DETECT ARSENIC in candles, take a piece of gold coin or a gold collar or sleeve button, and suspend it over the flame of a candle, (one or two inches above,) taking care not to make the metal anything like red hot. After being thus suspended for a few minutes, cool and rub the piece, and the sublimated arsenic will be found deposited on the polished surface of the gold. It will be amalgamated with it, and exhibit a white metallic lustre like inferior silver plate. It is well known that arsenic is used very extensively in the manufacture of all or most of the various sorts of hard composition candles, whatever name they assume. The community ought to have some protection against this mode of disseminating poison.—Alex. Gaz.

QUEER MISTAKE.—One of our citizens, in Mahantango Street, received in mistake last week, by express from New Orleans, a box which, instead of an expected writing desk, the astounded family found to contain (enclosed in a leaden envelope) a coffin with the body of a child, intended for a gentleman in Philadelphia, to whom, on discovery of the error, it was returned.—Potts. Min. Reg.

A CARD.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Northumberland County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraged by the advice of several of my personal friends, I am induced to offer myself to your suffrages at the next election for the office of Associate Judge of Northumberland county. I cannot boast of being a democrat, nor will I exult at being a whig—being of opinion that if a man have no other merit than that of belonging to one or the other of those respectable parties, however desirable their countenance and support might be, such a man, I say, is not the best candidate for public support. I am of opinion, with the illustrious Jefferson, that the time has now arrived, when the only question, that should be asked in relation to a candidate (for a Judicial office at least,) is simply this: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he fit?" These questions it is your unquestionable province to decide. Under this persuasion of the qualifications of the office, it only remains for me to say, that should I be elected, I will endeavor so to perform the duties of the office, as never to inquire, or desire to know, the politics, or religion, of any suitor in Court.—One respectable gentleman already named for the office, has declined for the present; but intimates, that in future, he may be obliged to you for your votes. My case is not similar—as I am now in my sixty third year, there is not in any human probability, any "future" for me in reference to this matter.

I remain, fellow citizens, Yours, respectfully, WM. McCARTY.

SUNBURY, Aug. 14th, 1851.

Communications. For the American. OUR NEXT MEMBER.

Mr. Editor:—The time is nearly at hand when we shall be called upon for the selection of a candidate for the legislature. This, let me remark is a much more important matter than many seem to imagine. The improvements of the country, and the various other interests connected with the legislation of the State, is such that every farmer, mechanic, and laborer, is deeply interested in selecting for their member of Assembly, such a man as will best guard and protect their interests. There have been but three candidates named, and these are all from the western side of the river, or in the Forks.—This, I know, will be a serious objection to every farmer and tax payer, who recollects the powerful efforts made for the last three years to divide the County, by a number of interested persons in the upper end. But the next member, it is conceded, must be taken from the other side of the river, and we must take one of the three offered. Fortunately, one of them resides close by, and may be considered one of ourselves, and who is, therefore, personally and peculiarly interested in opposing all attempts to divide the County. The gentleman alluded to is WILLIAM FORSYTHE, Esq., of Northumberland. I need not say, what will be generally admitted, and without intending to cast any reflection on the other candidates, that in business habits, and in point of ability and general information, he is much the fittest man. Mr. Forsythe and myself have not generally acted together in political matters, but I must do him the justice to say, that always, and under all circumstances, he has ever acted the part of a gentleman and a liberal minded man. In every respect then it will be the interest of the people of the lower end to support him as our next candidate for the Legislature.

AN AUGUSTA DEMOCRAT. For the American. WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT MEMBER? H. B. MASSER, Esq.:—This question is frequently asked—who will be our next member? We feel here a deep interest in the matter, and as there are many things that will come before the next legislature, in which we all feel a deep interest, it is all important that we should elect the right kind of a man. There can be no question we think, that WM. FORSYTHE, Esq., of Northumberland, is decidedly the best man named. Besides, his interests are similar to our own, and we could safely rely on him, if the question of dividing the County should again be brought forward. That there is a secret design and a determination to divide our County, by a number of individuals in the upper end, is no longer a matter of doubt.—What security have we that the 2 candidates from the upper end will not favor the measure? Nothing but their simple promise! and what does that amount to when we recollect how easily each of these same men forgot their promises on several other occasions. If I mistake not, one of them, when in the legislature, voted for the removal of our Supreme Court, by mistake, as he afterwards alleged. Such mistakes might divide our County—increase our taxes—destroy our coal and iron interests, and arrest our rail road improvements. We want a man who we know will not make such mistakes. The above reasons, I think, are sufficient to induce every man who has any regard for the interests of the County, to vote for Mr. Forsythe. But independent of all this, Mr. Forsythe is a man in every respect better qualified—of greater ability—more experience in matters of business, and better calculated in every way to represent the people of this County.

For the American. Mr. Editor:—As it is generally conceded that one of the Associate Judges, should reside in the County town, permit us to name GEORGE WEISER, Esq., of Sunbury, as a person in every way qualified to discharge the duties of that post. Mr. Weiser has always been a consistent and unwavering democrat, speaks both the English and German languages fluently, and if nominated and elected, would give entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties to all parties.

LOWER MAHONNY. The Express Business in Boston is very extensive. The Post says there are 210 expresses in that city, communicating with 1500 cities and towns. It is estimated that they carry 16,000 packages daily.

OUR NEXT MEMBER.

H. B. MASSER, Esq.—It is conceded that the candidate for Assembly, at the coming election, is to be taken from the Forks. A number of persons have been spoken of as candidates. Among them is COL. WILLIAM FOLLMER, of Torbet township, who is known to many as one of the late County Commissioners. Col. Follmer is a practical farmer, of good sound sense and unassuming manners, and would, we think, make an excellent member. It has been asserted that Col. Follmer would favor a division of the County, because he is a resident of the upper end. Col. Follmer is in favor of letting the County remain as it is, and is opposed to any division. POINT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. JOSEPH HOGENBLOER, of Milton, respectfully announces to his fellow citizens of Northumberland county, that he will be a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, at the ensuing election. Subject to the decision of the delegates at the County Convention. MILTON, Aug. 8, 1851.

New Advertisements.

Estate of MOSES RICHIE, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Moses Richie, dec'd, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county. All persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement. They will meet at the house of the dec'd, on Saturday, the 23rd September, for that purpose. ISAAC RICHIE, Executor. ABNER THARP, J. Executors. Shamokin tp., Aug. 16, 1851.—61.

JAMES J. NALLE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all professional business, in Northumberland and Union counties. He is familiar with the German language. OFFICE: Opposite the "Lawence House," a few doors from the Court House. Sunbury, Aug. 16, 1851.—14.

Susquehanna and Union Bridge Company. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled an Act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Union Bridge Company, books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, at the Trevorton House, kept by Henry B. Weaver, in the town of Trevorton, Northumberland county, on

TUESDAY the 21 day of September next, to be kept open for six hours each day, for three successive days, unless the whole number of shares authorized by the Act shall be sooner subscribed. At which time and place the Commissioners appointed by said act, or the requisite number thereof by law, will attend and furnish to all persons, duly qualified, who shall offer to subscribe, an opportunity of doing so. BERTRAM H. HOWELL, and others, Commissioners. Trevorton, Aug. 16, 1851.—31.

Alden's Condensed Reports of Pennsylvania. Published, and for sale by the subscribers, the General Volume of Alden's Condensed Volume of Years' Reports, containing the last three Volumes of Years' Reports, and two first volumes of Alden's Reports. 4 volumes; and Years' Reports, volume 1, is also on hand, and for sale. The above two volumes are complete within themselves, and contain all of Alden's Reports, 4 volumes, and all of Years' Reports, 4 volumes, and the two first volumes of Alden's Reports. The third volume is ready and will be put to press immediately.

H. B. MASSER, Agent. Sunbury, Aug. 16, 1851.—

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the Common Schools of Shamokin township, at the Hotel of Charles Leisenring, 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. By order of the Board, JENSEN HENSLY, Sec'y. Shamokin tp., Aug. 9, 1851.—41.

ELDRIDGES PATENT CORN SHELLER. THE attention of the Public is invited to this improvement in CORN SHELLERS, which is acknowledged to be far superior to any other, being on an entirely new principle, shelling the Corn lengthwise of the ear, the Cob passing straight through without revolving—thereby requiring no gearing to increase its speed, which adds so materially to the cost of other machinery. It turns easier and shells cleaner than any other, and is portable in size, and durable in construction. Persons interested are invited to call and see it in operation. The right of this and other Corners is for sale. For further particulars address or apply to DAVID ELDRIDGE, N. W. Cor. 2d & Dock Sts., 3d stories, Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1851.—2mo.

MECHANICSBURG INSTITUTE. A Select School for Young Ladies. The Mechanicburg Institute is pleasantly located in the healthy village of Mechanicburg, Cumberland county, nine miles west of Harrisburg; a village noted throughout the surrounding Counties for the morality of its citizens. It is accessible by railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad passing through the place. The course of instruction is such as is pursued in the best Seminaries in the country. It is the design of the Principal to instruct the intellectual powers, to cultivate becoming manners, and to educate in such a manner, as may prove practically useful.

Sessions. The school year is divided into two semi-annual sessions, each of five calendar months. The summer session commences the first week in April, and closes during the last week of August. The winter session commences the 1st week in October, and terminates the last week of February. At the close of each session there will be public examinations. Terms: Boarding, including tuition, per session 5 mo. \$50.00. Tuition, " " " " 10.00. Drawing, " " " " 6.00. Music, Piano, with use, " " 15.00. Or, if preferred, per session of 5 mo, including the above items, 85.00. Payable in advance \$35.—balance at the close of the session. Books, stationery, music, &c., furnished at Philadelphia prices. Pupils will be received at any period during the session, and charged accordingly. For further information, please address the Principal for a circular. F. M. L. GILLEN, Principal. Mechanicburg, Aug. 9, 1851.—3mo.