Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Later from India—Perilous Position of Gen. Havelock—Mutiny in Bombay and Madras—The Mutineers Still Hold Delhi—Close of the Conference at Struttgardt.

The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool advices to the 30th ult., arrived at New York yesterday. She brings 120 passengers, including Charles S. Spence, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the Commercial Treaty with Persia; F. Schroeder, late U. S. Minister to Sweden; W. R. Osborn, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; and G. F. Train, of Boston. She also brings $17,000 in specie.

The Atlantic brings later advices from India. The dates from Calcutta to August 23d, Bombay to the 31st, and Delhi to the 12th of August.

Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but they still held possession of the city. The European reinforcements were arriving and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th.

General Havelock had reached Lucknow, after two more victorious encounters, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and disease, he had been compelled to return to Cawnpore.

The garrison at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious.

There are also later dates from China, which state that Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton River.

The Imperial interview at Stuttgardt lasted four days, during which the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar had several private interviews.

The Czar and Emperor of Austria were en route for Weimar.

The question is agitated for an early meeting of the English Parliament.

The Bombay Times, received by the overland mail, does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow. It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept terms, provided that his annual stipend was increased largely, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

A number of the mutineers were leaving Delhi every week.

An English officer reports that he saw a boat, containing Nena Sahib and his family, swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, received at Paris, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, were killing the English, and that the revolution was becoming general.

The accounts say that more mutinies have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded.

Lord Elgin has transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the use of the Indian Government. He was about returning to China.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Begum.

The Paris *Pays* says that a serious dissension has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Elgin sided with the latter.

The latest accounts say that General Havelock's position is regarded as precarious.

The Punjaub is tranquil.

The organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi are rapidly progressing.

The King's magazine at Judhpore was struck by lightning and exploded. Nine hundred persons were killed, and a million pounds sterling of property was destroyed.

The whole providence of Bengal was alarmed.

The civilians of Gegah had fled to Patna, leaving the treasury in charge of the 64th regiment, which is in a precarious condition.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

The imports at Calcutta were accumulating. There were no buyers, and money was disappearing.

The paper of the East India Company was quoted at 25 per cent. discount.

Sir R. W. Carden had been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The French decree prohibiting the export of corn has been extended to September, 1858.

A modification of the Spanish Ministry is still agitated.

Sardinia is making advances for a reconciliation with Austria.

INDIA.

From Delhi the intelligence comes down to August 12, at which time the city was still in the hands of the insurgents. A good deal of skirmishing had taken place, the rebels being invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British.

The mutineers made great preparations for an attack on the 31st of July, the eve of the Bukree red festival; but nothing occurred beyond some desultory skirmishing. On the evening of Aug 1st, they attacked the right of the British position, and maintained the contest through the night, and up to the afternoon of August 2d. English loss was very slight—10 killed and 36 wounded.

On the 16th of August, the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, attacked the Metcalfe House picket, but not in any force; several English officers killed.

On the 7th of August, skirmishing, with cannonades at intervals. A powder magazine of the enemy exploded this day, with a loss, it is rumored, of 500 lives. On the 8th of August, a battery, constructed by the mutineers to enfilade our guns, was destroyed. Skirmishing was kept up during that and the next three days. Our troops suffered very little.

On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere Gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier Showers, and, after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24 pound howitzer, two seven and one six-pounder. Our loss was severe, 112 killed and wounded.

Brigadier General Nicholson arrived in camp on the 8th of August, in advance of his force. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements, it is computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It is generally expected that the assault on the city will take place on the 20th August.

The accounts in regard to General Havelock and the position of affairs at Cawnpore are conflicting. According to one statement, the General, after marching a second time towards Lucknow, and defeating the enemy in two engagements, found the rebels, to the number of 50,000, strongly intrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back upon Cawnpore, where, reduced to only 900 followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents. *Per contra*, the Trieste correspondent of the London Morning Post, telegraphs that General Neill had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that General Havelock had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison at which place had been in a most precarious position.

ENGLAND.

The American captains in London had contributed £40 for the wife of Captain Rogers, who was recently hung in Liverpool for causing the death of one of his seamen, at the same time expressing their belief that he was no murderer.

At the Buffalo Fair grounds a day or two since an Indian ran ten miles in 56 minutes and 19 seconds—a speed unprecedented.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

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 Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ The editor's absence, will, we trust be a sufficient apology for the dearth in our editorial columns.

☞ Our election table does not include the vote for Auditor, and the Amendments of the Constitution. For Auditor O. P. Patton received 2238 votes, no opposition. The votes for and against the Amendments of the Constitution stood as follows:

	For	Against.
1st.	1592	39
2d.	1532	80
3d.	1556	28
4th	1545	26

GRAIN FORWARDING ASSOCIATION.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says an association has been formed in Chicago composed of some of the principal merchants in that city, who propose that their customers buy wheat of the farmers at the current price in that market, less the freight and forward to the Association either on joint account or as their agents in forwarding and selling. The Association propose to raise the necessary funds to pay charges at Chicago and elsewhere until the grain is sold for which they will charge no commission and when sold render an account to the shippers crediting them the amount of their liabilities to the members of the Association, and hold the balance of the funds subject to order.

MR. DALLAS AND MR. CRAMPTON.—Mr. Crampton, the late British Minister to this country, is said to have treated our Minister in London quite rudely. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

It appears that Mr. Crampton repeatedly and in the most public and marked manner has avoided Mr. Dallas notwithstanding the best efforts of the latter to evince the kindest and most cordial feeling on his own part. On one occasion recently, while Mr. Dallas was walking the street in company with a British nobleman, Mr. Crampton was observed approaching from the opposite direction, but upon seeing our minister he suddenly passed up an alley way and again avoided him. Conduct like this, frequently repeated, has attracted attention and elicited a good deal of severe remark against Mr. C., who would seem to have no excuse for it, except his general hatred to Americans since his forced retirement from the embassy here.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most horrible murder was committed near Princess Anne, Md., on Wednesday last. The Snow Hill Shield says:

A negro man who has been sometime attempting to pass himself off as partially deranged, met on the road after night a white woman when he attacked, cut open her bowels, strewed them by the roadside, and otherwise horribly mutilated the body. He also cut off the right hand at the wrist which cannot be found. The demon was arrested, confessed the deed, and gave as a reason for the act that a conjuress named Pusey had told him that if he could get the right hand of a female corpse and wear it about his person, he would at all times be able to overcome his enemies. He is presented as a desperate, dangerous negro, and has for a long time escaped just punishment for his villainies by feigning insane.

The notes of the Lock Haven Bank are now redeemed at the Philadelphia Bank. It has always redeemed its notes here at par, but it has been thrown out for a few days in consequence of the suspension of its redeeming agent in this city. It has now ample funds for the purposes of redemption.—*Sun.*

DOUBLY UNFORTUNATE.—Mrs. Marvin, who was saved from the wreck of the Central America, lost all the clothing and goods given her by the people of New York, by the accident on the Erie Railroad, at Corning, on Tuesday evening.

A FATAL DISEASE AT CHICAGO.—The New York Express has seen a private letter from Chicago, stating that a mysterous epidemic has broken out there and proved fatal to many persons all of whom were sick but a few hours. The disease is said to resemble black vomit, but the physicians have been unable so far to determine its real character. A large number of cattle have also been carried off, the symptoms being presented upon them.

PAPER MONEY IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—In comparing the paper money of this country with that of Great Brittain we find a total in the United States of $183,000,000 bank notes, resting on a basis of $139,000,000—of which $58,300,000 is in specie, $59,000,000 in public stocks, and $22,000,900 in gold ine the Sub Treasury. In Great Brittain there are $184,000,000 of bank notes resting on a basis of $144,000,000—of which $72,000,000 is in specie and $72,000,000 in public stocks.

A number of young ladies in Salem, Mass., having considered the state of the money market and determined not to pay ten or twenty dollars for a winter bonnet have set about making bonnets for themselves.

CHILD LOST IN THE WOODS.—Mr. John McKierman's little son, near five years of age, wandered from home on Wednesday of last week, in the woods of Fairmount township, Luzerne co., and has not since been heard from. Hundreds of the neighbors searched the woods for him for several days, without finding any trace of the lost child. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents.—*Columbia Democrat.*

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Over two thousand girls employed in the cloak business in New York have been discharged from emoloyment by the breaking, stoppage, or want of money of the persons who employed them.

A NOVEL WAY TO PREVENT A RUN.—It was rumored on Monday last that a "run" would probably be made upon the Salina Bank whereupon a crowd of "Salt Pointers" gathereded around the doors of the institution threatening personal chastisement and "riding on a rail" to all who attempted embarrass the band. The run was not made. Bank officers who are anxious to keep their specie will make a note of the example.

(Correspondence of the Public Ledger.)

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, October 12, 1857.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill passed to third reading on Saturday night, and as I close the bill is in the following position with a prospect that an indefinite number of amendments will be offered before it is finally passed.

AN ACT providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of every act of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter of any Bank, Saving, Trust and Insurance company or corporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties, or authorizing any compulsory assignment, for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities or the issuing or paying out the notes of other banks, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie-paying, or its loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, since the twenty-first day of September Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, be and the same are hereby suspended until the second Monday of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and all forfeitures and penalties or liability thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred before the said second Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid or any of them, are hereby remitted, and so much thereof as prohibits any bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes or the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid, and any such bank, during such suspension of specie payments, may declare dividends to an amount not exceeding six per cent. per annum on its capital and this act shall extend also to all banks, saving, trust and insurance companies, and corporations with banking privileges, chartered or re-chartered under any law for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all banks incorporated by the Legislature at its last session. *Provided*, That all proceedings or suits now pending or brought in the several courts of this Commonwealth, for forfeitures or penalties under the provisions hereby suspended, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 2. That in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, each and every bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny shall, on the first discount day in November next, and weekly thereafter, and every other bank in this Commonwealth on the same day, and monthly thereafter, make up a statement, to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier thereof, showing, first, the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie in the possession of and owned by such bank, and the balance due from other banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of deposits, including individual deposits and balances due to other banks, which statement shall be published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the county in which the bank is located, or if there be no newspaper in such county, then in a newspaper of some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or any Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, not more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court, one-half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which such bank is located.

Section 3. That the said banks are hereby required to receive at par, in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the twenty-first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out in all their business transactions and discounts the said notes, so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any president of any of the said banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation, his apprehension and belief that any bank by him named, is insolvent or conducting its affairs in violation of law, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons not interested in said bank, as commissioners to investigate the condition of such bank. And the said commissioners shall, after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make said investigation, and report the result thereof, within ten days, to the Governor; and if the officers of the said bank shall refuse to permit the said commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose; or if the said commissioners shall report that the said bank is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited, and the said bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act, and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the act, entitled "an act regulating banks," approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, the expenses of such commission, including the compensation of the commissioners, at $6 per day each, shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants. *Provided*, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the commissioners shall report in favor of such bank, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received, as required by the provisions of this section.

Section 4. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie paying banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls and revenues, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for same in the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

Section 5. That the deposits by the State Treasurer to the credit of the Commonwealth, in the several banks and other corporations, and all bank notes which are now or may hereafter be in the treasury during the period of suspension aforesaid, shall, from time to time, on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said banks or other corporations respectively in specie. *Provided*, That the said Treasurer shall if required by the cashier or president of any such bank upon which demand is made for specie on its notes, present his oath or affirmation to the said cashier or president, that said notes were received by him as revenue paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and that he does not intend to use the specie to be obtained thereon for any other purpose than the legitimate purposes and uses of the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Section 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period herein before mentioned, in actions instituted by writ or otherwise in any Court in this Commonwealth, or before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, on judgments obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of any estate in fee simple within the respective county, worth in the opinion of the Court, Alderman or Justice, the amount of the said judgment over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon on judgment now obtained or to be obtained on suits now brought, of one year from the date of the passage of this act and on all others for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced, and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution thereon, if within thirty days from the passage of this act, or within thirty days from the rendition of any future judgment, he shall give security to be approved of by the Court or by a judge thereof, or by such alderman or justice of the peace before whom such judgment was obtained for the sum recovered, together with the interest and costs: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the wages of labor, nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which a stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws. *And Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgments entered, or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor. *Provided, further*, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgage, unless the interest shall be regularly paid, as provided by such mortgage bond, in such funds as the banks are authorized by this act to use.

Section 7. This act shall take effect immediately, but no bank or other corporation shall be embraced within its provisions more than thirty days after the passage hereof, or after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, unless the stockholders of such bank or other corporation shall, before the expiration of the said thirty days, or within thirty days after any bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, at a meeting to be called by the directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days' public notice in or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to the provisions in the charter of such accepting bank or other corporation, regulating the election of directors; but to make such acceptance valid there shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth a certificate that this act has been duly accepted, under the common seal of such bank or other corporation, attested by the signature of its President or Cashier. And each of the said banks accepting the provisions of this act shall also pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight a sum equal to one-half of one per centum upon the capital stock of said bank in addition to any amounts they are now by law required to pay.

Section 8. That section forty-seven of the act approved April sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act regulating banks" be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter revoke or annul the charters of any banks, corporation or corporations accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however as to do no injustice to the corporators.

Section 10 That no bank, savings fund, insurance or trust company shall directly or indirectly purchase or be concerned in the purchase of the notes of any of the incorporated banks of this State at less than the par value add any and every of the officers of said institutions violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable, upon conviction by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, one half to be paid to the informer and the other half to the use of the Commonweath.

Section 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes personal property or other valuable security, hypothecated or held in pledge, either with power of attorney attached or otherwise, for credit or money loaned, shall not be sold for the period of six months from the passage of this act without the consent of the debtor, debtors of party hypothecating or pledging the same being first hereafter had and obtained in writing.

Later from Mexico.

Meeting of Congress—Manuel Ruise Elected President—Rumored Assassination of Gen. Alvarez.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, furnished dates to the 7th inst.

Congress had held a primary meeting on the 26th ult., an hundred delegates being present. Manuel Ruise was elected President.

It was rumored that General Alvarez had been assassinated.

The insurgents in the south of Mexico still held out.

Robberies were rife throughout the country.

The health of Vera Cruz was improving.

THE OPERATIONS AT SEBASTOPOL.—We met on Wednesday, William Leland, of New York, who has just returned from the Crimea where with his associates, he has been engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol. He reports the operation a good one financially. Many articles are raised in a perfect state. Chains anchors guns, rigging, and many valuable things, are entirely uninjured, but the hulls of the vessels are badly worm eaten. There are two companies on the ground—one from New York and the other from Boston. They have united their operation have between them four vessels, and have ninety-seven Americans engaged in the operations. When he left there were but two of these on the sick list. Quite a large number of Russsian are also employed at about 30 cents a day. The companies have half of what they raise, the other half going to the Russian government which also staands ready to purchase anything of value that falls to the lot of the companies. It is a regular Yankee operation, and a very good exemfication of the enterprise of the American.—*Springfield American.*

Death is the only subject upon whic everybody speaks and writes without a possibility of having experienced what uhe undertakes to discuss.

The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years amounts to forty-nine thousand hours; or three years, one hundred and twenty one days, and sixteen hours which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years which is the same as if ten years were added to a man's life.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This peculiarly efficacious medecine as a remedy for Dyspepsia, has no equal and a trial will satisfy the most skeptical sufferer that its value cannot be over-estimated. It will *cure* Dyspepsia.

Du Vall's Galvanic Oil is a blessing to invalids, for it will releive them of their pains as soon as it is taken internally or applied externally. Pain and misery can not exist where the GALVANIC OIL is used.

ELECTION RETURNS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—Official.

TOWNSHIPS.	Governor. William F. Packer.	Governor. DAVID WILMOT.	Canal Commissioner. Isaac Hazlehurst.	Canal Commissioner. Nimrod Strickland.	Canal Commissioner. WM. MILWARD.	Canal Commissioner. John F. Lindermuth.	Judges of the Supreme Court. William Strong.	Judges of the Supreme Court. James Thompson.	Judges of the Supreme Court. *JAMES VERES.*	Judges of the Supreme Court. JOSEPH J. LEWIS.	Judges of the Supreme Court. Jacob Broom.	Judges of the Supreme Court. Jasper E. Brady.	Senator. Chas. R. Buckalew.	Assembly. Joseph C. Rhodes	Assembly. D. C. Watson,*	Sheriff. H. J. Reeder.	Prothonotary. James Vandyke,*	Prothonotary. Daniel Beckly.	Com'ner. James Beard,*	Treasurer. Samuel Ent.	Treasurer. J. M. Simpson.	Treasurer. Daniel Heim,*
Sunbury,	197	36	74	189	29	73	172	161	28	28	91	98	198	187	87	149	164	131	175	183	173	134
Northumberland,	165	53	3	162	50	2	161	160	53	52	2	2	170	162	58	65	159	160	59	165	136	80
Milton,	116	81	81	105	73	75	107	107	74	73	75	75	121	150	109	112	162	137	124	94	111	100
Turbut,	133	46	16	130	41	14	132	132	39	39	14	14	139	100	70	125	63	141	50	132	136	45
Delaware,	205	138	1	203	136	1	199	149	139	139	1	1	201	140	208	208	146	199	152	197	191	153
Lewis,	230	82	1	196	85		196	196	84	84			219	125	146	203	108	224	88	181	184	116
Chilisquaque,	139	56	5	141	46	3	131	131	48	48	4	4	142	126	61	93	107	150	41	92	137	44
Point,	79	68	2	80	66	2	81	81	66	66	2	2	84	74	68	26	125	79	67	76	46	95
Upper Augusta,	101	28	39	90	33	35	87	86	28	28	41	42	89	87	63	46	113	77	82	79	70	92
Lower Augusta,	237	24	20	236	15	19	231	231	15	15	18	18	248	231	31	173	105	232	50	203	172	100
Rush,	146	36	5	149	34	1	142	142	33	33	1	1	151	144	26	132	44	140	39	141	102	74
Shamokin,	249	55	12	241	50	11	243	243	49	49	12	12	247	240	51	219	90	240	74	288	187	119
Coal,	89	138	41	84	138	40	85	85	132	132	42	42	88	87	174	76	196	83	190	98	84	180
Jackson,	67	42		63	41		60	60	41	41			66	60	140	47	61	77	26	60	55	51
Cameron,	58	2		49			50	50					47	54		29	26	59	1	54	29	31
Jordan,	69	9		60	4		59	59	3	3			56	62	2	45	33	58	21	61	24	57
Upper Mahonoy,	125	8		116	7		122	122	8	8			126	88	42	85	48	122	11	125	25	110
Washington,	140	2		136			137	137					128	135	1	108	33	137	2	131	66	75
Lower Mahonoy,	72	19	129	67	14	128	68	68	11	11	127	127	68	67	146	59	162	63	160	65	63	156
Little Mahonoy,	25	14		29	14		19	19	13	13			17	15	20	12	31	30	13	20	14	25
Zerbe,	134	18	38	131	15	36	133	133	13	13	34	34	147	122	61	94	98	131	64	137	102	83
Mt. Carmel,	45	19	23	53	14	8	42	43	14	14	11	11	55	14	45	12	74	28	60	67	34	51
Total,	2821	974	490	2692	904	448	2657	2645	891	889	475	483	2807	2479	1509	2118	2148	2696	1549	2652	2141	1971

Democrats in Roman—Republicans in SMALL CAPS—Americans in *Italics*—Volunteer marked with a (*)

Telegraphic News.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—The Leavenworth (K. T.) *Herald* says the special returns from Leavenworth county are nearly complete. The average Democratic majority is 250 votes, securing the election of three members to Council, and eight to the House.

Doniphan county gives a Republican majority of 30 votes, securing five members of the lower, and five of the upper House.

Atchison county gives an average Democratic majority, insuring three members in the lower, and one in the upper House.

Jefferson county gives a Republican majority of 150, securing 2 members of the House and 1 of the Council. Douglass county gives a Republican majority of 1500. Johnson county gives a Democratic majority of 1600. The district formed by these two counties, elect but three members to the Council and 8 to the House, and the Democrats claim the election of the entire ticket by 60 majority. Shawnee county gives a Republican majority of 350. Calhoun, a Republican majority of 84. This district elects 1 member to the House.

The Democrats charge that a large number of armed men came from Nebraska into Kansas, and voted the Republican ticket. The Democrats claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—To-day has been a most exciting one in financial matters. Up to 2 o'clock, fifteen of the city banks suspended specie payments, of which the following is a revised list, viz:

Bank of New York, Artisans', St. Nicholas Chatham, Ocean Market, Butchers and Drovers', Merchants' Exchange, Irving, Citizens', Tradesmen's, Bull's Head, New York Exchange, North River and Marine.

Wall street at 2 o'clock was crowded with an anxious mass of people. The steps of all the banks were also blocked by people forcing their way into the banks. At the American Exchange Bank David Leavit addressed the crowd, assuring them that the bank would pay all, to the last dollar. He also announced that an arrangement had been made with several of the strongest banks to go through without suspension. It is believed, however, that the suspension will be general. It is understood that some of our heaviest houses have withdrawn their gold from the banks and replaced it as a special deposit. There were rumors during the day, affecting nearly all the banks in the city, but the above list gives all that certainly suspended up to 3 o'clock.

The run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank was renewed to-day, but with less vigor, the Bank paying promptly.

Several failures among the dry goods firms are announced, but none very prominent.

THE LATEST.—The run upon the Mechanics', Merchants', Bank of America, Manhattan and American Banks, was severe, and continued up to the close of business.

The Broadway Bank held out till nearly 3 o'clock, paying out $140,000 in specie, when it gave out.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank subsequently closed its doors.

The Seventh Ward and Fulton Banks held out under a tremendous pressure.

The People's Bank closed at two o'clock, after paying out $19,000 in specie during the day.

The Bank of New York paid out its last dollar, and certified all checks presented, and then yielded.

The American Exchange Bank paid all demands, but several others shut out their customers at three o'clock.

The Bank of North America was protested this afternoon.

The Corn Exchange Bank refused to pay specie.

At the Stock Exchange stocks all took a rise, under the belief, that the Bank will all suspend to-morrow.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—It is reported, on pretty good authority, that the Bank Presidents are now in session, and have resolved to suspend.

The following is the official action of the meeting of Bank Presidents:

The Banks have resolved to suspend specie payments as far as paying over the counters is concerned, and make a regular exchange of each other's bills at the clearing house. Also, to send a committee to confer with the Governor in reference to calling a meeting of the Legislature. The committee leaves for Albany at noon to-morrow.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid for any Medicine that will excel PRATT & LUTCHER'S MAGIC OIL for the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affection, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all diseases of the skin Muscles and the Glands. None genuine without the signature of PRATT & LUTCHER attached to each Label.—Principal office, 266 Washington street, Brooklyn, New York. Sold by

Albert W. Fisher, Druggist, Market street, Sunbury,

☞ This is to certify, that I have made but one application of the Magic Oil on my fingers, which have been drawn from contraction of the cords, brought on by rheumatism. It was of seventeen months standing, and I now entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted likewise.

J. M. FINBROOK,
Harrisburg, 72 Locust street.
July 25, 1857.—1y.

ALL CITY BANK NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.—
All City Bank Notes taken at Par.
All City Bank Notes taken at Par.
All City Bank Notes taken at Par.
All City Bank Notes taken at Par.
All City Bank Notes taken at Par.
For Clothing at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street., above Sixth Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Fritzinger, Mr. JACOB BRISEL, of Upper Mahanoy, to Miss LYDIA WAGNER, of Schuylkill county.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. EMANUEL BORDNER to Miss MARY ANN TREGO, all of Georgetown.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL JONES to Miss SARAH ANN ENDT, all of Jordan township.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

Oct. 14. 1857.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat continu quite large, though the market is inactive Good red is held at $1 10 a $1 15, and $1 20 a $1 30 for good white. Sales of choice Kentucky at $1 50, and very superior Roanoke at $2 25. Rye is steady at 75 cents. Corn is dull, and light sales are making at 76 a 78c. Oats are in demand at from 26 a 27 cents per bushel.

Cloverseed—Sales of prime at $7½ per 64 lbs.

Whiskey—Sales at 26 cts. in bbls. and in hhds., at 27 cents.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat,	$2 00	Butter,	20
Rye,	1 00	Eggs,	12
Corn,	87	Tallow,	12
Oats,	50	Lard,	14
Buckwheat,	75	Pork,	8
Potatoes,	1 00	Beeswax,	25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Dried Apples,	1 25

New Advertisements.

BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election will be held at the Banking house, on Monday the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 13 Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Banking house on the first Tuesday in November at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. R. PRIESTLEY Cashier.

October 17, 1857—4t.

NOTICE.

Joseph Kessler, vs Elizabeth Kessler, } No. 58, August T. 1857. At. Subpœna in Divorce. To Mrs. Elizabeth Kessler.

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, to be held at Sunbury, on Monday the 2d day of November, 1857, to answer to the above subpœna in divorce or show cause why a divorce should not be obtained against you from the bonds of matrimony.

HENRY WEISE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sunbury, Oct. 10, 1857.—

Estate of PETER H. MOORE, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Peter H Moore, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberl'd county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN MOORE, Adm'trix, c. a. t.

October 17, 1857.—6t.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of a certain writ of LEVARI FACIAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Sunbury, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of NOVEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M., the Railroad of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, from its terminus at Sunbury to its intersection with the extension of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad in the county of Schuylkill, with its corporate franchises and appurtenances, together with all its Locomotive Engines and Cars.

And also, all those seven several Tracts of Land, situate, lying and being on the waters of Shamokin Creek in the counties of Northumberland and Montour in the State of Pennsylvania, one of them called "Oatland," surveyed in the name of Wm. Gilbert, containing 412¼ acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. One other of them called "Greenfield," surveyed in the name of Isaac Taylor, containing 422¾ acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. One other of them called "Brookfield," surveyed in the name of Jesse Brooks, containing 413 acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. One other of them called "Walnut Bottom," surveyed in the name of Jesse Evans, containing 455½ acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. One other of them called "Oxford," surveyed in the name of Sarah Lane, containing 422¾ acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c. One other of them called "Hartford," surveyed in the name of Mary Lane, containing 455¼ acres and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., and the other of them called "Plainfield," surveyed in the name of William Lane, containing 351 acres and 10 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., being part of a larger body of land commonly called the "McCall Lands," and the same seven Tracts of Land which Wm. L. Helfenstein, by deed dated the 12th day of August, A. D. 1852, granted and conveyed to the said The Philadelphia & Sunbury Railroad Company, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, ways, woods, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges hereditaments and appurtenances what