Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTTOWA, AT QUEBEC

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The screw steamer Ottowa, from Liverpool, with three days later news, arrived here this afternoon.

The Ottowa left Liverpool on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Wheat was heavy and prices lower. All other articles were also cheaper.

The Ottowa experienced very heavy weather on her voyage.

The funds at Paris have declined ¼ cent.

Russia has unequivocally declined to accept the last proposals of the allied powers, and announces the determination to act on the defensive.

The cholera has abated in both armies.

There is no war news of importance.—Spain is still tranquil.

The London Times, of Monday, says that Austria will probably not declare war against Russia, but the Austrian army will be increased in the Principalities to 100,000 men.

The Russians are concentrating in different parts of Moldavia.

The forts at Bange were blown up by the Russians.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The London Corn Exchange Report of Monday, says:—The weather has been fine and the harvests are nearly over. Wheat has declined from 6 to 8s. per quarter on the week, sales at 51s., which is the top price.

The harvest has been most abundant in England.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 4.—Consols closed at 95¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Russia's unconditional rejection of the proposals of the Four Powers is confirmed.

Immediately on the reception of the reply of the Czar to the proposals of the Four Powers, a cabinet council was held at Vienna.

The Austrian and Swedish Ministers were expected to leave St. Petersburg.

The position of affairs on the Black Sea and on the Danube is unchanged.

Russia refuses Austrian interference.

No new incident has occured in the war.

Queen Christiana has escaped from Spain.

Liverpool Cotton market is quiet and steady. Breadstuffs, for the moment, have ceased their downward tendency, although the harvest prospects continue favorable.

BRITAIN.

The English papers, including the London Times, are unbounded in their gratulations on the visit of His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Albert to the camp of the Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne. The event, they say, is "of deep military and political significancy."

Four sloops of war and an innumerable fleet of passenger ships accompanying Prince Marshal on his visit to France. For three days Albert is to be the guest of Napoleon.

The British opinion of two years since, that Louis Napoleon was an "adventurer," a "miscreant," a "usurper" and a murderer," has undergone an entire change, and—of course—we may suppose that the Emperor, personally commanding the 100,000 men now encamped at Boulogne, never permits the idea to cross his mind how easily this fine army might be precipitated on the comparatively defenceless coasts of England.

SPAIN.

Christiana, accompanied by her husband and children, left Madrid on the morning of August 28th for Portugal. They were all inside a travelling chariot, and were accompanied a short distance out of the city by Gen. Carrigo.

The official document of Christiana's banishment is published in the Gazette, signed by all the Ministers, and addressed as a circular to the Governors of provinces. By throwing the document into this shape, the Queen was spared the mortification of signing a decree for her mother's expulsion.

Queen Isabela shed a few tears on parting from her mother. Christiana shed none at all, but took the matter quite coolly, saying to Espartero that she was going to Rome, and recommending her daughter to his care.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONFEREE MEETING

The democratic senatorial conferees of the 14th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland, met on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the house of Simon Snyder, in Millersburg, Dauphin county. Phillip Dougherty, Dr. A. Patterson and Jeremiah Harner appeared as conferees from Dauphin, and E. Y. Bright, Henry Reeder and G. B. Weiser from Northumberland. The conference was organized by the appointment of Phillip Dougherty, as president, and G. B. Weiser as secretary.

On motion of Dr. A. Patterson, the conference proceeded to make nominations for senator, whereupon the following nominations were made:

Mr. Bright nominated Jesse C. Horton.
Mr. Reeder " Judge Montgomery.
Mr. Patterson " John M. Haldeman.
Mr. Harner " R. A. Lamberton.

On the first ballot, Mr. Harner voted for R. A. Lamberton, Messrs. Bright Reeder and Weiser for Jesse C. Horton.

On the second ballot, Mr. Harner voted for R. A. Lamberton, Messrs. Dougherty and Patterson for John M. Haldeman, and Messrs. Bright, Reeder and Weiser for Judge Montgomery.

On the third and fourth ballots, Mr. Harner voted for R. A. Lamberton, Messrs. Dougherty and Patterson for John M. Haldeman, and Messrs. Bright, Reeder and Weiser for Jesse C. Horton.

On the fifth, six, seventh and eighth ballots, Messrs. Dougherty, Patterson and Harner voted for John M. Haldeman, and Messrs. Bright, Reeder and Weiser for Jesse C. Horton.

After an interchange of opinions as to the preference of each county for the candidate at this time, and the conferees of Northumberland insisting on the nominee coming from that county as a matter of usage, the conference proceeded to the ninth ballot, when it appeared that Gen. Jesse C. Horton was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for senator, for the senatorial district composed of the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland.

G. B. WEISER, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM BIGLER,
Of Clearfield County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY S. MOTT,
Of Pike County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS

For Congress,
WILLIAM L. DEWART,
(Nominated by Northumberland County.)
JOSEPH W. CAKE,
(Nominated by Schuylkill County.)

For Senator,
JESSE C. HORTON,

Assembly,
D. B. MONTGOMERY, of Lewis.

Sheriff,
HENRY READER, of Delaware.

Prothonotary,
JAMES BEARD, of Sunbury.

Commissioner,
ELIAS BROSIOUS, of Sunbury.

Auditor,
JOHN YOUNGMAN, of Sunbury.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

Read the new advertisements in this weeks paper. We have no room to say anything more about them this week.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE

St. Matthews Church.—Change of hour—Service to-morrow (Sunday.) 24th inst., at 3½ P. M., instead of 7 o'clock, as previously announced.

☞ Our paper this week is again delayed beyond its usual time of publication, in consequence of the disability of one of our hands.

☞ FINE PEACHES.—Some of the finest peaches we have seen this season were grown in the garden of Mr. Wm. McCarty of this place, for some of which, we are indebted to Miss M.; one of them measured 9¼ inches in circumference.

☞ The State Agricultural Fair, which will be held at Philadelphia on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst., judging from the preparations made, and present appearances, promises not only to be the best ever held in Pennsylvania, but perhaps in the Union. Among the list of Judges, we observe the names of A. E. Kapp of Northumberland, and H. C. Eyer of Selinsgrove, both excellent judges of stock and agricultural productions.

☞ Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville, has been tendered the nomination of a Judgeship in Lancaster county, which in that county is equivalent to an election.—Mr. Comly has accepted, and will, therefore, leave Danville for Lancaster city.—While we regret to part with Mr. Comly, who has been a regular attendant at the courts, in this place, we cannot but congratulate our Lancaster friends upon their choice. As a lawyer, Mr. Comly stands at the head of his profession, and as a gentleman, is highly esteemed by all who know him.

THE GAZETTE AND MONTGOMERY ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

The editors of the Gazette profess to be somewhat in the dark in relation to Montgomery's votes on the liquor law, and ask us to enlighten them. This we look upon as a hopeless task, as

A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

The Gazette is of opinion that our course in regard to Montgomery and the liquor law is "most contemptible." This, we regret to say, is the case with a great majority of opinions expressed or entertained by the Gazette. The editor refers again to "the light he threw" upon this subject, several weeks ago. If he alludes to several columns of *fog* (not light) with which he enveloped himself and his readers, we can readily understand him.

The attempt of the Gazette to be fog the people on this subject, will not succeed.—We have pointed out page and date in the Journals, showing Montgomery's votes on both sides of the question, which will stand out beyond the reach of all the foggy articles with which the Gazette can surround them.

☞ A handsome boat bearing the name of "A. R. FISKE" we observed lying at one of our coal wharfs a few days since. She was built by Snyder & Clemens for Messrs. Smick & Bartsher of this place, at a cost of $1200. The cabin and interior arrangements are admirably well planned for convenience and comfort. She is loaded with sixty-seven tons of coal for Baltimore.

CONDITION OF THE CANAL.

The miserable condition in which the Pennsylvania canal from Northumberland to the junction of the Juniatta and Susquehanna, has been all summer, is attracting the attention of persons other than those who have depended upon it as a means to get their produce to market. We are heartily glad that this is so. The more general the complaint, the sooner will a proper remedy be applied by the Canal Commissioners to obviate the difficulties under which the business community labor. The canal is now so completely clogged with sand and other deposits that it is scarcely possible for an empty boat, much less one that happens to be loaded, to pass through without great detention in sticking fast. Jams, that frequently require days to get boatmen out of, are the consequence of this state of things, and thus is trade suspended, or rather interfered with, to the great injury of parties transporting as well as to the state at large. The water, in the canal, it is true, has been reduced by the drought, to a very low stage; but, we are satisfied, that even the limited quantity on hand, would be sufficient for all purposes, were the canal in the condition that it was designed to be kept, and as individuals would keep it were it out of the arena of politics, or at least out of the possession of the state.

No feeder, however great its capacity, would be of material service in the present obstructed state of the canal. It is clearly, therefore, the duty of the Canal Commissioners to remove the sand and other deposits that have been accumulating for years. A Railway officer might allow a broken rail to remain on the track, and thereby occasion loss and detention, with as much propriety, as those in authority postpone the correction of evils under their control. The *Ledger*, in a sensible article on this subject, says that the removing of dirt, sand and other deposits complained of, may be embraced very fairly within ordinary repairs, and as such the Canal Commissioners have unquestionably the right to apply the remedy. But apart from this, it cannot be doubted that any moneys expended to repair a damage or injury to the public works, such as by flood, long drought, or other such cause, would be sanctioned by the Legislature. Were it not so, it is obvious that the interests of the community and the coffers of the state must suffer for want of the application of the simplest doctrines, based on manifest economy, to the management of our public works."

In this vicinity, more particularly perhaps, than elsewhere along the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, have we great reason to find fault. The capacity of the openings in the Shamokin coal region, which has its western outlet at this place, is not much, if any less than one million tons annually. This coal is necessarily kept back for the reasons stated, or at least but a comparatively small quantity shipped, notwithstanding the active demand throughout the Susquehanna valley and on the Chesapeake.

The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania canal can be made one of the most profitable improvements in the state, as much so, as the Delaware Division, which is dependent mainly upon coal tonnage for its support, and which yields dividends beyond that of any other public work.

It should be, in fact, enlarged sufficiently to accommodate as much coal tonnage as the Schuylkill canal. It will always be taxed to its greatest capacity. The completion of the Susquehanna Railway will not lessen its usefulness. Both channels, like the Reading road and the canal running parallel with it, will have as much as they can get through with. Our Canal Commissioners should bear this in mind, and at once go to work in removing the obstructions alluded to, and otherwise improve a common carrier of so much importance.

☞ The editor of the Lewisburg Democrat, who is haunted and disturbed day and night, by phantoms and visions of *Cameronism*, is sorely perplexed that we should keep the Democratic ticket at the head of our paper, and yet oppose *one* of the nominees on that ticket. We are not responsible for the making of that ticket, but we are bound to publish it, as the convention formed it. But we should like to know whether this is not more democratic than to take the name of one of the nominees from the ticket and substitute another in its place, in obedience to the injunctions of the committee of safety, as has been done by our neighbors of the Sunbury Gazette, with the candidate for Schriff. If it were not that the editors of the Democrat and Gazette were both tarred with the same stick, to keep them from straying from the fold into which they had been placed by their keepers, it would afford an excellent subject for the editor of the Democrat to exercise his wits upon, in expounding the beauties of consistency and democracy, as illustrated by the career of the Sunbury Gazette.

☞ There are pretended democrats in this community—pensioners upon the party, whose day of grace is at an end—who thought nothing of talking and voting against Col. STRAUB, when he was the candidate for Congress in this district, but who now seem to regard the formidable opposition to David B. Montgomery as a great political sin. Out upon such hypocrisy. Is it not true, that even one of the conferees from this county, who assisted to nominate Col. Straub, did all in his power to defeat that gentleman? Such are the men who would rule the democracy of this county.

THE GAZETTE AND MONTGOMERY'S VOTE TO TAX THE COAL.

The editor of the Sunbury Gazette, in his last paper, flounders through a whole column, in a vain attempt to answer our charge against David B. Montgomery for his vote to tax the coal of this county.—Without attempting to deny that Montgomery did vote for this tax, the Gazette endeavors to excuse him by a miserable quibble, in charging Gen. Packer and John B. Packer with having also voted for this tax. When an editor can insult his own readers, by endeavoring to cram down their throats such contemptible evasions of truth and fairness, he must have a very poor opinion of their judgment or discernment. One simple fact is sufficient to shew the duplicity and fallacy of the Gazette in its attempts to impose upon its readers. It is not denied but that both Gen. Packer and John B. Packer, labored earnestly during the whole session to obtain the charter for the Susquehanna Rail Road. If so, would any man of common sense suspect them of endeavoring to destroy their own work, by imposing upon it onerous taxes. As well might they charge our farmers with an attempt to get up a tax on all the grain they take to market. If the Gazette has no respect for itself, it ought, at least, to have some for its readers, and not attempt to stuff them with such insufferable nonsense.

We have already stated and referred to the Journal for the facts, that the friends of the road were obliged to take the charter, upon the best terms they could then get it, but at a subsequent session, when a supplementary bill was passed, explaining that the first act "should not be construed to mean a tax imposed on mineral coal," to render certain what could hardly be doubted before, then it was that David B. Montgomery voted that "it *should* be construed to mean a tax upon mineral coal." Fortunately, this attempt of Mr. Montgomery did not succeed. If the editors of the Gazette cannot understand this, God help them and their understanding.

☞ We have heard it hinted that the committee of safety is not yet satisfied with the ticket as re-modelled by them. They think that while they were at it, they might as well have made several other substitutions in the place of the names which the county convention had ignorantly placed upon it. The *foreman* of the committee will probably have an entire new batch *cut out and made up* according to order.—Until then the voters of Northumberland county are requested not to commit themselves in favor of any of the candidates not properly endorsed by the committee, as they will be duly notified by the committee of safety, through the columns of the Sunbury Gazette, for whom they will be permitted to vote.

☞ JESSE C. HORTON.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the Senatorial conferees of this district. Jesse C. Horton of this county, was after a few ballots unanimously nominated. We are pleased to learn that the whole party, in both this and Dauphin county, are united in regard to the Senatorship, and that Gen. Horton will receive the undivided support of the democracy of the district. The following extract we copy from the Harrisburg *Union*:

GEN. JESSE C. HORTON—OUR CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

By reference to the proceedings of the conference on the part of Northumberland and Dauphin counties published in another column, it will be seen that a firm, tried and consistent democrat has been selected as our nominee for the senate. The choice has fallen upon an honest and fearless man, who, a few years ago, faithfully served a grateful constituency in that body for a seat in which he is now placed before the people. In Northumberland he had no competitor in the democratic ranks, and Dauphin has concurred in the selection made by his own county.

The past history of Gen. Horton is the best and surest warrant that democrats can demand in cheerfully according him that support. His devotion to the time honored principles of the democratic party, his utter condemnation and repudiation of all proscriptive factions which seek to strike down the constitutional safeguards of the citizen, his unswerving allegiance throughout his whole life, to those measures which have done so much to enhance the prosperity of our commonwealth, should concentrate upon him the votes of all right thinking and patriotic men in this district. As the senator from Northumberland, he was most true to the interests of those whom he represented, he was emphatically a business man found at his post. In the event of his election, he will bring to his aid the knowledge and information of ripe years, and his experience already acquired by service in the senate will add vastly to his usefulness. We commend him, therefore, as one eminently deserving of the suffrages of loyal hearted democrats.

By Telegraph.

Yellow Fever Ravages.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept 18.—There were 23 deaths from yellow fever at Savannah yesterday. Passengers from Augusta report that the yellow fever had broken out there violently, and the inhabitants were leaving fast. The weather here is very cold, the thermometer being down to 57 deg.

Great Mortality at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—There appears to be no abatement to the Cholera at this place.—There were 40 deaths yesterday.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—Evening.—The cholera continues to ravage our city. *Fifty-three* deaths have occurred here to day. The deaths for the last five days have reached 253. The interments at the Cemetary up to Saturday evening, were 171, of which 129 were from cholera. Great alarm prevails and many persons are leaving the city. The authorities are having fires burning in the streets, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere.

The New Orleans Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 16.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting citizens to enrol themselves as a special police to maintain the laws and protect property.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A private despatch, dated 15th inst., from New Orleans, reports a renewal of the riots there between the Americans and citizens of foreign birth.

Yellow Fever Ravages.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 15.—The deaths at Savannah on Monday numbered 51 and on Tuesday 35. An order has been received at Macon for 50 coffins and 500 pounds of bread, to be furnished daily for Savannah.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17.—The deaths from yellow fever at Savannah, on Wednesday, were 35; and on Thursday 34. It was Bishop Barron not Bishop Gartland that has fallen a victim to the disease.

CHARLESTON, September 15.—On Wednesday 21 deaths occured here from yellow fever and yesterday there were 21 from the same cause.

At Charleston, on Friday, the deaths were 19. Alexander Carroll, Esq., one of the editors of the Courier, was sick with fever on Saturday.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—The cholera is diminishing here, and the weather being favorable it is expected that the health of the city will soon be entirely restored. Of those attacked yesterday 20 deaths have occured. Ten new cases are reported to-day.

The Graytown Affair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Star says that a special messenger arrived here on the 1st with a communication from the British Government to the English Minister, relative to the Graytown bombardment.

Serious Charge.

TROY Sept. 18.—N. C. Nelson, the Postmaster at Reeseville, was arrested to-day, by a special agent of the Post-office Department, charged with robbing the mail, and was brought to this place, where he will be examined to-morrow. He was the editor of a Democratic paper at Reeseville.

The Cholera at Buffalo.

BUFFALO Sept. 18.—The deaths from cholera during the past week, were 25—only 3 of which were Americans.

Maine Election.

BOSTON Sept. 19.—In the Sixth Congressional District of Maine, Milliken, the Fusion Candidate has been elected. It appears that no choice for Governor has been made by the people.

OUTSIDERS.

Two young Whigs from Schuylkill county, one the junior of a Journal in that county, passed through this place last week on a political excursion. By some accident the inexperienced missionaries, we are informed, got upon the wrong side of the West Branch, and finding themselves in the flourishing town of Lewisburg, Union co., at once introduced themselves to certain leading whigs of the place and inquired into the prospects of Mr. Campbell, the whig nominee of the 11th district for Congress, in that place. The friends at Lewisburg saw the error the youths had made in getting outside the district, and being fond of a joke, travelled through the town with them for several hours, canvassing the place for Campbell with eminent success.—Young Pottsville returned home with the most flattering accounts of the prospects of the whig nominee and reported confidentially to their friends that from personal observations, they had most positive assurances that neither Col. Cake or Maj Dewart would get a single vote in Union county.

The Geography of Pennsylvania probably has not received much attention from these youths. As far as the temperance question is concerned the success of their mission may be judged by the fact that during their visit *Schnapps* went *down* considerably.

Communications.

For the American.

The late Election for a Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion having been contested a Board ordered by General Muench to investigate the matter met in this place on the 11th inst., and set aside the election. The Board was composed of Gen. Muench, Maj. Gen. Kase and Gen. Blair of Lewisburg.—Their action renders null and void the commission issued for the Lieutenant Colonel, and makes it incumbent upon the Brigade Inspector to order a special election.

The grounds of complaint were that the Brigade Inspector ordered the election for Lieutenant Colonel to be held in all the companies of the Brigade, and then, in making the returns, added the votes of the Fifth Northumberland Troop and the Deppenvaile Cavalry,—companies which have never been attached to the Battalion,—thus giving Maitz a majority and obtaining for him a commission, when the returns of the companies showed that Miller had a clear majority in the Battalion.

Death in Newark, last week, 83. Of cholera, twenty eight.

MARRIED.

Married in Troverton on the 17th inst., by Daniel Rockley Esq., Mr. CHRISTIAN DEITZ of Troverton, to Miss. MARY HOLLOBAUGH of Cameron Township.

In Danville, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Lewis H. Taylor, Mr. JOHN W. MOYLE, to Miss SARAH JONES, both of Danville.

DIED.

In this place on the 18th inst., HANNAH daughter of William and Catharine Kreitzhaum, aged about 2 years.

In the borough of Danville, on the 17th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Fitzsh Runyon, CHRISTIAN FOLK, aged 7 years.

In Llewellyn, on the 9th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. O. M. and Johanna Robins, aged 9 months.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

Sep. 20, 1854.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in limited request, and very dull. Sales of new red at 180c. Sales of prime white at 180 a 190 cents. Rye continues scarce. Southern at 112c, and Pennsylvania is wanted at 115 cents per bushel. Corn is dull at 88 cts. for yellow, afloat. Oats are scarce. Sales of Southern at 52 a 53½ cents.

WHISKEY is scarce; small sales at 42c for bbls and hhds.

New Advertisements.

Independent Candidate for

ASSEMBLY.

GIDEON M. YORKS,

offers himself as an Independent Candidate for Assembly, and will, if elected, endeavor to represent the wishes of the people.

Sunbury, Sept. 23, 1854.

American Candidate for

CONGRESS,

KIMBER CLEAVER.

Sept. 23, 1854.

First New Fall Goods.

I. W. TENER & Co., of Sunbury, Pa., have just received their supply of new Fall Goods, and beg to inform their friends and the public at large, that they have now the largest and most varied stock of goods they have yet exhibited in Sunbury, and want is better for their Customers, at considerably lower prices.—They do not profess to have

"The largest Stock of Goods ever brought to Sunbury"

they only say they are the CHEAPEST, and perhaps will bear comparison with others even in quality; and to prove this to your own satisfaction they respectfully invite you to come and examine—nothing will be charged any one for an inspection—they have found their plan of "quick sales and small profits" to serve both themselves and their customers, and intend to adhere to it.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Sunbury Pa. Sept. 20th 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of certain writs of *Ven. Exp.* to me directed will be sold by public Vendue, or outcry, at the court house in the borough of Sunbury, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 14th day of October, next, the following described property, to wit:

A Certain Tract of Land,

situate in Delaware township in the county of Northumberland bounded by lands on the east of Susanna Reed, west by lands of the same and lands of Jacob Weist, North by lands of James and Andrew Carr, and south by lands of Susanna Reed, containing 35 acres more or less, about 20 acres of which is cleared, whereon are erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling House (weather boarded) a Log Barn and a good orchard.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Susan Reed.

WM. E. KIPP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Sunbury, Sept 23, 1853. 3t

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved the ninth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, I, WILLIAM B. KIPP, High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors in the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in said county of Northumberland on the SECOND TUESDAY (10th) of OCTOBER, next, at which time the State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected:

One person to represent the 6th district in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person as Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

One person as Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

One person to represent the 11th Congressional district, composed of the Counties of Northumberland and Schuylkill in Congress.

One person to represent the 9th district in the Senate of the Commonwealth.

One person as Member of the House of Representatives to represent the county of Northumberland.

One person as Sheriff for the county of Northumberland.

One person as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.

One person as Commissioner for the county of Northumberland.

One person as Auditor for the county of Northumberland.

I do hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general elections in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Northumberland are as follows:

The Sunbury District, composed of the borough of Sunbury, and Upper Augusta, at the County Court House.

The Augusta District, composed of the township of Lower Augusta, at the house of Elias Emerich, in said township.

The Northumberland District, composed of the borough of Northumberland, at the house of Augustus Hosler, in the borough of Northumberland.

The Point District, at the house of Henry Haas, in the borough of Northumberland.

The Milton District, at the house of Frederick Sticker, in said borough.

The Turbut District, at the house occupied by Abraham Kissinger.

The Delaware District, at the Sinking Springs School House.

The Chillisquaque District at the house of Benjamin Fortenbaugh.

The Lewis District, at the house occupied by Michael Reider.

The Shamokin District, at the house of Charles Leisenring.

The Upper Mahanoy District, at the house of Daniel Heim.

The Little Mahanoy District, at the house of Frederick Baker.

The Lower Mahanoy District, at the house of Michael Spatz.

The Rush District, at the Liberty Pole School House.

The Jackson District, at the house occupied by George Smith.

The Coal District, at the house of William M. Weaver, in the town of Shamokin.

The Zerbe District at the house of John Weaver in Trevorton.

The Cameron District, at the house of Gideon Derk.

The Jordan District at the house of Benjamin Leitzel.

The Mount Carmel District, at the public house of Felix Leach.

The election to open between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

The several inspectors and judges elected on the 3d Friday of March, 1853, in pursuance of the 24 Section of the act of the 2d of July, 1839, will hold the election on Tuesday the 10th day of October next.

First every person elected a Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of or in the state or the government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and of the State legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that a vote given to any person for any office of such election, shall be eligible to such office to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges aforesaid, shall meet at the place of holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before 9 o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"In case the person to whom shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not be elected on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall exist in the board for the space of half an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present, may fill the place of election, each one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of votes, as the said inspectors or judge or either of them may from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the state at least one year next immediately preceding the election, and for the ten days immediately preceding the election, shall have paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, that he is a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this state, and resided therein and within the district, township or ward in which he shall offer to vote, and shall have resided in the district, township or ward aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the state six months. Provided, That the white freeman of colour of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and in the election district where he shall reside at the time of offering to vote, shall be entitled to a vote, although they may not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the last assessment of taxables furnished to the inspectors, unless he shall make proof that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he has paid a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, within two years, of a sum at least equal to the tax required from him, and shall give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or by other competent evidence, that he is the same person so assessed, or that he has paid such tax, or in default to pay the same, he does now offer to pay the same with costs and charges of collection, and shall make oath to the payment thereof, if required, or if he claims the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on the oath aforesaid, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the age given him by the person assessed with the tax, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in a separate list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be entitled to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be permitted to vote on account of age, and in either case the name of such voter shall be called out by the clerk, who shall make notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming a vote is not found on the list furnished by the County Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote whether found on the list or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, the inspector shall examine such person on oath to his residence, age and if he claims to have resided in the state one year or more, his oath shall be proved by witnesses, if required, but he may be proved by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he resided within the district ten days next immediately preceding the election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in point of law, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall be assessed, if required, if resident and payment of taxes assessed, shall be adjudged a legal voter in the township or district in which he shall reside.

If any person is not qualified to vote in the District where he offers to vote, (except the sons of qualified citizens shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of assisting their fathers, or authorized citizens qualified to vote at such election, to fetch and carry any such vote exceeding one hundred miles for every one such officer, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, and constable or deputy constable in every city, county, township or district within this commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to attend at any window or avenue to any window, to the place of general election, which shall be obstructed in such a manner as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and neglect or refused to do so on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor in office and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and it shall also be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township, of this commonwealth to be present in person by deputy, at the place of holding such election in his ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbances at an election as described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of witnesses who can prove the same.

And by the 4th section of the act of 16th of April, 1840, it is enacted, "That the 15th section of the act, passed the 2d July, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer, other than such officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this commonwealth."

The Judges are to make their returns to the county of Northumberland, at the Court House in Sunbury, on the 4th day, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1853.

An Act for the suppression of the Manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage.

WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people:

And Whereas It is represented that a large number, if not a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law:

And Whereas It is impossible to obtain a clear and decided expression of popular sentiment on the subject otherwise than by means of petitions and remonstrances—therefore:

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 qualified voters of the Commonwealth are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and critical purposes.

SECTION 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the places fixed by law, in the several districts for holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, at which they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of their said districts, a ticket written or printed on the outside, "Prohibitory Liquor Law," and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in in the inside the words, "For a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "Against a Prohibitory Liquor Law," which votes shall be counted and returned in the court house of the county of city, to which the said election shall be held, on the following Friday by the return judge, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted, and the said secretary shall on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the same returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and declared to be a part of the votes of this commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

SECTION 3. That all the election laws of the State prescribing the hours of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication, and holding of the general elections and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be and the same are declared applicable to the election above authorized.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert a copy of the act in the proclamation for the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:
M. M'CARLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty eighth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

WM BIGLER.

WILLIAM B. KIPP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury.
Sept. 16, 1854.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Fall Dry Goods,

A FULL STOCK.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia: will be able to offer extra inducements to the Country Buyers this Fall, as their Stock of Goods will be very full, and bargains from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, daily received. Full assortment of the following:

8⅄ wls.	Flannels,
New Silks,	Muslins,
F. Merinoes,	Linens,
Wool Plaids,	Table Covers,
M. DeLaines,	Blankets
Cashmeres,	Quilts, &c.,

Owing to the excess of Importations, we shall be daily in receipt of GREAT JOBS, from Auction.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ TERMS NET CASH, and prices low accordingly.

Phila., Sept. 16, 1854.