

**LIFE IN THE OLD WORLD.**  
Sad Pictures.

The last steamer brought us accounts of more than one fearful scene in the Old World. A great pugilistic contest recently took place between two prize fighters named Caunt and Bendigo, and the details, as given in some papers, are calculated to excite a thrill of horror as well as a burst of indignation. We hear sad stories occasionally of the brutality of the bull fights of Spain, and of the discreditable appearance of such scenes, of the youth, beauty and fashion of the principal cities of that country. Even the English papers have lately teemed with the bitterest comments, because on a recent occasion, the young queen of Spain was present at one of these fights, and became excited like the rest of the spectators. They have also denounced in becoming terms, a frightful massacre of deer, which recently took place in Germany, and at which Victoria looked on, if not in admiration, without censure. But horrible and disgusting as all this must have been, exciting and sanguinary as bull-fights invariably are, the long talked of, deliberately planned, severely contested struggle between Caunt and Bendigo, two human beings who for more than an hour endeavored to bruise, cut, and mangle each other, and who at times were covered with blood, was, in our view at least, equally, if not more discreditable. The fights, and yellings, and howlings, and blasphemy, and gambling, around the ring, or in its immediate vicinity, were according to all accounts horrible; and not only disgraceful to England, but to civilization and the age.

But we have another picture from the other side of the water, which cannot be perused but with pain. The London Times publishes the testimony of persons employed at the Andover Work house, proving that in repeated instances, indeed almost constantly, the inmates of that establishment who were employed in crushing bones, have gnawed off the flesh that hung to them, and even the marrow from them, when both were in a state of putrescence, to appease the rage of their hunger. Often were they known to quarrel for these bones among themselves, and raw potatoes were frequently eaten by those employed in gardening.

Such statements almost make one's blood curdle, at the terrible wretchedness and starvation, which in "Merry England" can reduce human beings to such extremities! and yet the facts are established by abundant and conclusive evidence. In the letter of the Times correspondent, of Sept. 13, there is a large body of this testimony. John Cole, 54 years of age, testified that he had been in the workhouse and employed in crushing bones. He goes on to say:—

I worked at bone crushing for weeks. The bones were of all kinds. There were horse bones, and cattle bones. There might have been human bones among them without my knowing it. I have seen the men gnaw the bits of meat or hard gristle and eat the marrow out of the bones. They were very dirty being tumbled about with the rest. I have seen some of the men eat a bad bone. I gave it to some one who was not so particular. This lasted all the time I was there. Generally speaking, all the bones were stale. I have seen a cart come with bones. They were not fresh. I saw the men quarrel many times for the bones. They would hide them away from each other. I have hidden them till I got an opportunity to pick them. The stuff was not fit for them to eat. *Hunger made them do it. We had not food enough to support us in a proper way.* We were worked very hard. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays we had no bread at dinner time. They complained among themselves about want of sufficient food. We did not let the master see us picking the bones if we could help it, for fear he would blow us up. He must have known it. I have jabbed about the garden. I have picked up raw potatoes, turnips and carrots, and ate them. Late part of a raw cabbage one. I was told about it, and the master scolded me for it. I have seen men, women and children eat raw potatoes when they were engaged in getting them in. We rubbed the dirt off on our clothes. We ate the potatoes to maintain our mouths and help to fill our stomachs. *Hunger and thirst made us eat raw potatoes.* I remember on one occasion being very thirsty, and sucking a piece of marrow; but it was so bad I could not get on with it. I was in the house last winter and the winter before. The bone picking was going on at both those times.

Another man named Turman, testified thus:—  
"While I was employed in bone-crushing, the men were in the habit of picking the bones and eating the marrow of them."

It made me quite ill; so that I could not stomach my victuals when I thought of it. It made me sick. I never picked any of the bones myself, nor did I eat any of the marrow. What they ate was not fit for man to eat, nor for a dog hardly. Very few dogs would eat it. I believe that the cause of the men eating the bad stuff was hunger."

Horrible—horrible! The world, it will be seen, is yet full of dark spots, and there are yet many evils, wrongs and matters of oppression that call loudly for reform, and the exercise of the best energies of the humane and philanthropic.—*Birk, Rep.*

**THE DISTRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**—We learn from a southern paper that the apprehended distress in South Carolina, from the failure of the corn crop in some sections, has been greatly exaggerated. The extent of this failure is not so great as was feared, and corn has poured into the State from other sections of the country so freely, that it is selling at very reasonable rates in Charleston. A committee appointed by a convention in Anderson District, to take measures to procure breadstuffs, &c., has reported against any publication to the Legislature for relief, as inexpedient and unnecessary. Strange, indeed, if farmers should starve in a country where their produce overflows the land.



**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, October 18, 1845.

**V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.**  
Also, at his Office No. 100 Nassau Street, New York.  
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

The absence of the editor, will account for the lack of editorial in our columns, this week.

**OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS**

Of Northumberland County, for October, 1845.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
	Burns,	Karns,	Morton,
Sunbury,	98	79	4
Augusta,	189	85	12
Shamokin,	76	41	15
Turbot,	94	33	35
Delaware,	163	102	1
Lewis,	159	55	1
Milton,	86	71	56
Chilisqueque,	112	64	0
Northumberland,	112	63	1
Point,	82	35	1
Rush,	81	35	0
Coal,	69	3	0
Upper Mahanoy,	129	2	1
Lower Mahanoy,	65	89	0
Little Mahanoy,	41	31	0
Little Mahanoy,	114	49	11
Jackson,	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1610	812	138

SENATOR.				
	Dewart,	Foster,	Jordan,	Mackey,
Sunbury,	141	15	35	4
Augusta,	268	29	71	7
Shamokin,	157	48	43	12
Turbot,	0	69	34	38
Delaware,	17	114	108	6
Lewis,	0	142	49	7
Milton,	16	84	65	83
Chilisqueque,	20	94	64	10
Northumberland,	3	132	66	0
Point,	13	69	36	1
Rush,	63	48	36	0
Coal,	59	23	6	0
U. Mahanoy,	91	48	2	0
L. Mahanoy,	79	2	91	0
Little Mahanoy,	23	8	7	5
Little Mahanoy,	193	22	63	7
Jackson,	—	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1053	985	777	189

ASSEMBLY.			
	Bright,	Wilson,	Straub,
Sunbury,	138	5	53
Augusta,	246	18	88
Shamokin,	191	4	79
Turbot,	11	29	113
Delaware,	198	8	102
Lewis,	123	39	97
Milton,	39	79	112
Chilisqueque,	46	45	105
Northumberland,	21	39	79
Point,	22	59	58
Rush,	61	15	67
Coal,	89	1	5
Upper Mahanoy,	154	9	2
Lower Mahanoy,	79	2	96
Little Mahanoy,	38	1	8
Little Mahanoy,	129	7	61
Jackson,	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1492	293	1111

SHERIFF.			
	Billington,	Covett,	Rockefeller,
Sunbury,	119	9	30
Augusta,	258	19	113
Shamokin,	154	98	32
Turbot,	12	99	47
Delaware,	94	105	109
Lewis,	68	106	45
Milton,	22	178	69
Chilisqueque,	66	108	59
Northumberland,	82	21	73
Point,	66	4	59
Rush,	62	38	53
Coal,	29	67	7
Upper Mahanoy,	135	23	17
Lower Mahanoy,	65	3	105
Little Mahanoy,	52	7	22
Little Mahanoy,	116	6	68
Jackson,	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1339	324	965

PROTHONOTARY.			
	Farnsworth,	Beard,	Lazarus,
Sunbury,	118	19	58
Augusta,	272	9	81
Shamokin,	172	15	56
Turbot,	15	16	69
Delaware,	7	259	56
Lewis,	22	178	59
Milton,	14	102	126
Chilisqueque,	58	89	70
Northumberland,	32	41	86
Point,	18	44	55
Rush,	139	0	15
Coal,	79	22	2
Upper Mahanoy,	117	30	6
Lower Mahanoy,	54	1	107
Little Mahanoy,	9	22	13
Little Mahanoy,	116	6	68
Jackson,	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1218	795	927

REGISTER AND RECORDER.			
	Oyster,	Bright,	
Sunbury,	118	69	
Augusta,	247	74	
Shamokin,	209	19	
Turbot,	112	6	
Delaware,	184	31	
Lewis,	22	153	
Milton,	192	53	
Chilisqueque,	137	42	
Northumberland,	88	77	
Point,	75	34	
Rush,	134	14	
Coal,	89	3	
Upper Mahanoy,	157	6	
Lower Mahanoy,	93	74	
Little Mahanoy,	49	1	
Little Mahanoy,	175	23	
Jackson,	—	—	
TOTAL,	2122	557	

COMMISSIONER.			
	Weaver,	*Vandling,	Boogar,
Sunbury,	111	15	70
Augusta,	113	186	58
Shamokin,	125	92	131
Turbot,	44	68	11
Delaware,	129	97	49
Lewis,	54	81	54
Milton,	60	98	26
Chilisqueque,	22	101	39
Northumberland,	12	148	29
Point,	16	80	21
Rush,	45	88	14
Coal,	58	37	0
Upper Mahanoy,	128	30	5
Lower Mahanoy,	79	2	83
Little Mahanoy,	24	17	9
Little Mahanoy,	114	38	58
Jackson,	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1115	1179	509

TREASURER.			
	Simpson,	Galick,	
Sunbury,	81	114	
Augusta,	139	223	
Shamokin,	104	130	
Turbot,	33	89	
Delaware,	129	105	
Lewis,	94	70	
Milton,	33	120	
Chilisqueque,	59	50	
Northumberland,	57	106	
Point,	50	64	
Rush,	14	143	
Coal,	39	47	
Upper Mahanoy,	135	17	
Lower Mahanoy,	79	72	
Little Mahanoy,	31	46	
Little Mahanoy,	118	62	
Jackson,	—	—	
TOTAL,	1186	1588	

CORONER.			
	Yorkly,	*Wharton,	
Sunbury,	67	93	
Augusta,	221	18	
Shamokin,	18	15	
Turbot,	21	31	
Delaware,	14	46	
Lewis,	8	52	
Milton,	15	36	
Chilisqueque,	34	31	
Northumberland,	6	113	
Point,	1	65	
Rush,	27	10	
Coal,	21	21	
Upper Mahanoy,	116	0	
Lower Mahanoy,	47	5	
Little Mahanoy,	34	7	
Little Mahanoy,	85	0	
Jackson,	—	—	
TOTAL,	732	541	

AUDITOR.			
	Yorkly,	*Wharton,	
Peter Bixler,	(No opposition.)	850	

Those not marked, Regular Democratic Candidates. \*Volunteers. †Whigs. [Natives.]  
The following is the result of the Senatorial election in this district. One township in Dauphin to be heard from, which will not alter the result materially.  
Jordan, Foster, Dewart, Mackey, Dauphin, 1583 1218 673 892  
Northumberland, 777 985 1053 180  
TOTAL, 2360 2203 1726 1072

**Election Returns.**

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The Removal Ticket has carried by about 1000 majority.  
LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Democrats are triumphant. Stewart and Ives are elected to the Legislature.

MIDDLEBURY, UNION AND JUNIATA.—In this district the Whigs have elected *Joseph Waggoner*, over THOMAS BOWEN, the Democratic candidate, about 190 majority.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Democrats have elected their ticket—majority about 200.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—The Democrats have elected their whole ticket, by a majority of 1600.

**Rail Road Meeting.**

In pursuance to public notice, a meeting was held at Snyderstown, on the 10th day of October inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Rail Road convention at Danville, on the 29th. After calling the meeting to order, WILLIAM FARROW, senr., was called to the Chair. JOHN SLACK and ISAAC SAVIDGE were appointed Vice Presidents, and Andrew Farrow, Secretary.

After several addresses, the meeting proceeded to nominate and appoint delegates.  
On motion Res. John H. Warrel, John John, S. S. Farrow, William Farrow, Jr., Joseph Hoover and Ira Jones, were duly appointed.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Sunbury American.

WILLIAM FARROW, Chairman.  
JOHN SLACK, Vice Presidents.  
ISAAC SAVIDGE, Vice Presidents.  
Andrew Farrow, Secretary.

RE-ARRESTED.—We copied yesterday, says the Phila Ledger, a paragraph from the Baltimore Patriot, giving an account of the robbery of a gentleman on his way to York, in this State, and of his following a female, whom he suspected, back to Baltimore, her subsequent arrest, the finding of \$1000 in a belt about her person, and her subsequent release for want of testimony against her. We learn from the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, that the woman was afterwards re-arrested and committed to jail under the name of Amelia Switzer, alias Kintz, to await a further hearing. In the mean time, the money she had been taken care of by F. Pinckney, Esq., deputy State's attorney; the trunks and other articles are in the possession of the High Constable. The description of the lady and her partner, compared with the developments through the National Police Gazette of New York, leave scarcely room to doubt but the couple referred to above is no other than the notorious "nipper" thief, Alburts, alias "Alfred Morgan," who escaped only about ten or twelve days ago from Blackwell's Island, and his girl, a favorite to whom he addressed two or three letters after his escape, from Hartford, Conn., and which being intercepted led to a hot pursuit down east, which has driven him South. Alburts figured pretty largely in Charleston, about six months ago, where he robbed a gentleman at a hotel of checks and drafts to the amount of \$8,000, and about \$300 in money, the former having been afterwards returned. The woman is now in custody, though her companion is not yet caught.

**Relief Notes.**

On the 30th of last month, the State Treasurer cancelled and delivered to the Auditor General for destruction, \$35,000 in notes issued under the act of 4th May, 1811, agreeably to the provisions of subsequent acts of assembly, providing for the gradual withdrawal of those issues from circulation. The whole amount of those notes now remaining in circulation but little exceeds \$1,200,000. The cancellations of the 30 ult., were in notes of the following banks:—

Elk Bank,	\$1,700
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg,	3,200
Bank of Lewistown,	3,000
Manufact and Mechanics Bank, Phila.,	3,000
Miners' Bank, Pottsville,	2,900
Bank of Penna Township,	1,800
Bank of Middletown,	1,700
Carlisle Bank,	1,600
Harrisburg Bank,	1,500
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	1,300
Northampton Bank,	1,300
Lancaster Bank,	1,200
Bank of Northumberland,	900
Monongahela Bank,	800
Moyamensing Bank,	700
Farmers Bank, of Reading,	700
Lancaster Co. Bank,	700
Towanda Bank,	700
York Bank,	500
Columbia Bridge and Banking Co.,	500
Bank of Susquehanna Co.,	400
Bank of Gettysburg,	300
Lebanon Bank,	100
Bank of Chambersburg,	1,500
TOTAL,	\$85,000

**Duelling.**

It is stated, says Neals Gazette, that in Mexico, a man who kills another, is legally bound for the debts of the deceased; and he must, therefore, after having "settled" his antagonist with a bullet, also settle up for him in pecuniary affairs. It is a wise provision, and often affords sufficient reason for declining a challenge, where moral causes are felt as binding. "Can't afford to shoot you, sir—too expensive; but if you want to be shot, produce your bills receipted, or else show a discharge from your creditors, before receiving a discharge from my pistol."—There is rather an abatement here to the chivalry of the thing, bringing one down from the lofty atmosphere of gunpowder glory, to the sordid regions of dollars and cents—especially as a large majority of the pugnares are apt to be just that description of young gentlemen who carry the individual credit system to its full extent, and who believe with Shakspeare's Pistol, that "base is the slave who pays." The Mexican plan might be rendered complete by making the survivor responsible in every way for the obligations of the deceased—for his debts, and for the support of his family. It would be a just provision.

**Johannes Ronge Arrested and Fined.**

On the 8th of September, about 7 o'clock in the morning, Ronge was about leaving Breslau (the capital of Silesia) for Brieg, where he was to hold a service for the first time—which occasion was looked up to with great anxiety by a great many people—when he was suddenly and unexpectedly arrested, and brought before the President of the police. From the particulars of the event as given in some German paper, it appears that Ronge was stopped according to an order from the highest authorities. The officer of the Police first stated to Ronge that he was at liberty to hold service only in his community, but that he had to obtain special permission for so doing elsewhere. When the question was asked of him, whether he had chosen of his own accord a public place for service in Halberstadt while a church had been offered him for the purpose?—and whether he had concluded his sermon with the words, "Rome must fall!" Ronge replied, with regard to the former question, that he chose the public place with the consent of the authorities, as the church was found too small for the number of attendants; and in reference to the latter question, he returned that he had used those words, which, however, could be understood properly only in connection with his sermon; that he had previously spoken of the superstition prevailing in Rome, and which was based upon ignorance; that superstition could no more exist; that in this sense of the expression, Rome, the protectress of superstition, could not avoid falling.—*Translated from the Schellpost.*

**SANTA ANNA.**

By the last arrival from Havana, says the American Sentinel, we learn that Gen. Santa Anna, the ex-President of Mexico, is still living in ease and elegance at the famous country seat of Dr. Revia. It is situated about nine miles from Havana, in the district of Marianao. It is a sumptuous residence, and might well be deemed a palace. The General has recently purchased a magnificent carriage, horses, &c. and otherwise given evidence of a design to make Cuba a permanent residence, unless some emergency in the affairs of Mexico, fortunate for his partisans, should recall him to the scenes of his former wonderful and eventful career. It must be confessed that he has chosen his place of retirement with admirable taste and sagacity. From all parts of the earth news is received at Havana by regular and frequent packets. He can thus take advantage of the earliest movement in his favor, communicate promptly with his friends at home, and at the same time share in the enjoyments and luxuries of society in Havana.

CONNECTICUT.—We hear that in the counties of Fairfield, New-London and Windham, containing about one-third of the population of Connecticut not a single Town has voted to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating Liquors. In neither of the other counties has a majority of the towns voted to license—probably not over twenty towns in the whole State have done so.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

**Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.**

We published, a few days since, a call for a Convention, to be held on the 21st inst., in Elk county, in this State, relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—a project which was deemed of great importance to the State and the city, at one time, and means were supplied for a full survey, and general location of the road, a labor which occupied a corps of engineers, under Mr. Miller, for two successive seasons. Whether any thing good can come from the proposed Convention, we are not able to say. We fear, however, that the *pluse* will be a serious objection. Elk county is not easily accessible from the south and east, and it may be feared that there will not be representatives sufficient to give effect and confidence to the resolutions of the meeting—we allude, of course, to a confidence in the success of efforts.

Without now taking any part in the question of route, we think it due to truth and our readers (old and intimate acquaintances,) to state that the right of way, and the use of ground for the proposed Sunbury and Erie Railroad, will be gratuitously granted, (as we understand,) for a very great part of the route; and we are informed that the members of the new German settlements in Elk, are anxious to promote the completion of this road. They will subscribe liberally to its stock, and we believe that they can procure liberal subscriptions in Germany, as they have constant communication with the capitalists of the "Fatherland." One of the principal settlements of the German immigrants on the summit, and the road passes through a country supplied with inexhaustible mines.—*U. S. Gazette.*