

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA

At St. Johns, N. H., Sept. 28.—The Cunard screw steamship Jura, from Cork, Ireland, September 16th, arrived here with London and Liverpool dates to the 15th inst.

The steamship City of Washington arrived on the 16th inst. The Emperor Alexander has arrived at Berlin.

The cholera is raging at Hamburg, Alton, Stockholm and other places, and proving very fatal.

The Bank of Holland has increased its rates to 5 per cent. It is anticipated that most of the German banks will be compelled to follow the example, and a general rise to be established.

Accounts from Moldavia state that the recent elections in the Principality have resulted favorably to the Union.

INDIA. The only paper received by the Jura is the Cork Examiner of Wednesday, the 16th inst., which contains an abstract of the news received at London, in anticipation of the Indian Mail.

The dates from Delhi are to the 29th of July. Several sorties by the rebels had been repulsed with great losses. Five hundred British troops were killed or wounded in these sorties.

The Nemuch mutineers had reached Delhi. General Nicholson was daily expected from the Banjara, and fought four actions.

The butcheries at Cawnpore are fully confirmed. General Havelock occupied Behoor, on the 7th, without resistance.

Nena Sahib had escaped. General Havelock, on the 29th, defeated 10,000 rebels on the bank of Lucknow. The British loss was trifling. There are, however, no authentic details as yet.

MARSHALLS, Sept. 14.—The French boat Mersey was just through the Bombay mail to the 15th of August. We have no China mail.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and General Havelock's troops, who are advancing upon Lucknow, were expected at Delhi.

It is reported that Nena Sahib, the author of the outrages at Cawnpore, who had taken to flight, had destroyed himself.

The 7th, 8th and 40th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry had revolted, and fled to Roane river, pursued by Her Majesty's 10th regiment, under General Lloyd. Eight hundred of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country around Delhi, Meerut and Agra.

THE LATEST. (By Telegraph to the Oak Constitution, Sept. 17.)

General Havelock's force, for the re-occupation of Cawnpore, had, in eight days, marched 126 miles, and fought four actions, with Nena Sahib's army, against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken twenty-four guns of light calibre, and that too in the month of July in India. On the morning of the 19th of July the force marched into Cawnpore.

The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to the beholders description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. Eight officers and ninety men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 70 ladies and 121 children of Her Majesty's 32d Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners and their families, to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this Satanic.

The court yard in front of the Assembly rooms, in which Nena Sahib had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children who had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning. The former having been stripped naked and then beheaded, and thrown into a well, and the latter having been hurled down upon their butchered mothers, whose blood oozed from their mangled bodies. Only four escaped, the wife of a merchant, and three others.

General Havelock, in a despatch to the Governor General, says that "Nena Sahib has drowned himself, with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Adenabad."

THE BANK EXCITEMENT.

At a very early hour on Saturday the excitement in regard to monetary affairs and the course of the banks was renewed. It first manifested itself in the market-houses, and arose from the fact that the farmers, who had come to the city to sell their produce, refused to take the notes of any of the banks, without a single exception. All demanded specie; which many were destitute of, and were put to a very serious inconvenience to obtain.

The Governor has issued his proclamation for an extra Session of the legislature to meet on Tuesday next. Consequently the old members will meet, but the Session must expire on the day of the election, the 13th inst.

An advertiser in the Philadelphia North American, says a man can live a hundred years by using his old Whiskey "as a beverage." Wonder if he's trying the experiment himself?

The whiskey referred to we presume possesses a good deal of the spirit of "pre-matured age" and individuals using it as a beverage, would, no doubt grow old, rapidly, under its influence.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

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

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER, OF LYONING COUNTY. Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County, Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

For Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR: CHARLES B. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County. JESSE M. SIMPSON, of Sunbury. SHERIFF: HENRY J. READER, Lewis. PROTHONOTARY: DANIEL BECKLEY, Zerbe. COMMISSIONER: SAMUEL ENT, Shamokin. TRESURER: JESSE M. SIMPSON, Sunbury. AUDITOR: O. P. PATTON, Rush.

We are requested to say that General D. C. Watson, of Delaware township, will be an independent candidate for the Legislature.

We are compelled almost every week to reject advertisements of an indelicate and improper character. How some of our contemporaries who figured at the late editorial convention can reconcile their conduct with their pledges is to us one of the mysteries of the day.

On Saturday last the Senatorial Conferees, after numerous ballottings, nominated the Hon. Charles B. Buckalew for Senator for this district, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Snyder, Columbia and Montour.

We need hardly say that the nomination gives entire satisfaction and that the conferees could have made no nomination that would have been more warmly received in this county and the district.

Mr. Buckalew has been in the State Senate six years and for the last three years has been considered the leading man in that body. His abilities are of the highest order; whilst his modest and unpretending deportment is only equalled by his merits. In the Borough of Sunbury, we predict, he will receive the largest vote ever polled for that office.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS.

The pressure and derangement in the monetary affairs of the cities, resulted in the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks, on Saturday last. The stoppage of the Pennsylvania Bank was, perhaps, the principal cause in Philadelphia. The country Banks must necessarily follow, as it would be impossible for them to sustain themselves while the city Banks are in a state of suspension. There are no better or safer banks than those in our neighborhood and none will more regret the measures which has been thus forced upon them.

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The whiskey referred to we presume possesses a good deal of the spirit of "pre-matured age" and individuals using it as a beverage, would, no doubt grow old, rapidly, under its influence.

Gov. Pollock has called an extra session of the Legislature to devise some relief to the present financial troubles. The following is the Governor's Proclamation: IN THE NAME, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the said Commonwealth: A PROCLAMATION!

Whereas, A serious financial revolution has occurred, resulting in the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and other States of the Union, and the failure of many long established commercial houses, leading to the destruction of confidence, and to the general embarrassment and depression of trade, and threatening to affect disastrously the credit of the Commonwealth, and the great industrial interests of the people;

And whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires prompt and efficient action to relieve an alarmed and suffering community;

Therefore, I, James Pollock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses in the capitol at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. D., 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration, and adopt such measures of relief as the premises require, and the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 10th year of the independence of the United States the 47th year. By the Governor, A. J. RYAN, G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Governor Pollock came into the city on Saturday afternoon, in compliance, as is understood, with a request of some of our principal business men, with the view of consulting as to means of relief from the un-pleasant and very inconvenient condition of things resulting from the recent suspension by the banks. A committee of gentlemen waited upon him in the evening, and requested a call of an extra session of the Legislature. He expressed sympathy for the public in the present condition of affairs, and is willing to do what he can in the premises. An extra session will probably be called. The proposition submitted that will relieve innocent parties from a very distressing position.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we have been informed by a person directly from Governor Pollock, that that functionary has determined to issue his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature for Tuesday, the 6th day of October next.

The regular annual election for a new Legislature being held on the 13th of the same month. It is very important, if any relief can be afforded to the money market, that circulation, that it should be done quickly. It may be a fortunate circumstance, therefore that the life of the Legislature is of so short duration, as there will be little time for demagoguism and idle vaporing. All the time will be required for action.

The Treasurer of the State has informed us that it stands ready to redeem all its circulation, it is now being \$91,000 to about \$55,000 of circulation. Being thus invited to come up, those who have their bills will not care to scamp their themselves with the coin.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE PRODUCTION OF WINES DURING THE YEAR.

We condense from an interesting article which we find in a late number of the Courier des Etats Unis the following statistics relative to the production of wines from 1762 to 1857 furnished to that journal by an amateur vine grower of the district of Beaujolais.

In 1762, intense heat, very little rain, the crop excellent and quality of wines superior. In certain localities, France wines which when first brought in market sold for 30 livres (about 18 cents each) per measure, were worth 150 livres the following year. In 1761-64, '65-'66 the quality was very ordinary; in 1767-'68 very good, but not equal to that of 1762; in 1769 very bad; 1770 fair; 1771 good; 1772-'73 fair; in 1773 excellent; 1774 and 1777 tolerable; 1778 good and 1779 detestable; in 1780 and '81 fair; 1782 good, 1783 and '84 fair; 1785 was a year so abundant that in Beaujolais wines fell to 20 livres for the first quality. From this period we must pass on to 1791 to find a good wine, or rather a wine of excellent quality. After this a new phase of mediocrity until we come down to 1795, which was a year remarkable for its quality.

No change worthy of note until we reach 1802. All the grapes were destroyed on the 17th, 18th and 19th of May. Prices were enormously high, but disastrous to the monopolists. Soon the warm weather set in, the crop became as intense as in 1762, and continued so long. The vines produced a crop of grapes, which yielded wine called concepts, of a very fair quality. 1803 was a year of great abundance but indifferent quality 1804 was an extraordinary year both as to quality and quantity. During this year the new casks were worth 24 or 25 francs each, and in those districts where the wine was not more than usual, the vines were not worth more than the cost of the casks.—The result was, that the vintners had purchased their casks on credit, and could not sell their wines, offered to return them to the coopers full of wine, to be released from the casks, but were refused, as the latter also had engagements to meet.

The year 1803 gave the highest hopes of excellent yield in the early part of October, a week before the vintage commenced it snowed and hailed. The crop was made, but the wine decomposed in the cask and in the wine that which was not spoiled turned to yellow and white mold. The quality was superior and kept for a long time; 1808, great abundance; 1809 1810 poor years—1811, the year of the comet. The wines of this year have been greatly extolled but they did not come up to those of 1761. At first they sold at prices sufficiently low, because we had no markets, but in 1813 they attained to fabulous prices and the short crops of succeeding years only tended to augment their price. The first remarkable year after 1811 was 1822. There was no winter. The time bud- ded in March, blossomed in May, and in August new wine was drunk. The wine was very good but tender; it possessed no endurance. From 1822 to 1842 there was a good series of years the most notable of which were 1822 1833, and 1842. 1843 was of no account the following years alternated but from 1849 to 1856, inclusive, the crops were failures from causes already known.

The Courier's correspondent thinks that every quarter of a century, failure and compensation being properly set against each other, the sums of good and bad crops would be about equally balanced. There is no question but we have paid since 1849 the full interest of the good years which elapsed between 1822 and 1842. We must only hope that we are now entering upon a better epoch.—Union.

COFFEE.—The sleeplessness produced by coffee is not one of an unpleasant character. It is simply a painless vigilance; but if often repeated, it may be exceedingly prejudicial. Brillat-Savarin illustrates the power of coffee by remarking that a man may live many years who takes two bottles of wine daily; but the same quantity with the consumption of coffee makes him imbecile, or drive him into a consumption.—Table Traits.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, Saturday Evening.] The Banks of Baltimore, Suspended. At an early hour on Saturday morning, a meeting of the Presidents of all the banks in the city was called, held at the Union Bank, and, after due consideration, resolutions were unanimously adopted agreeing upon the expediency of suspending specie payment for the present. The fact of this determination was soon made known, and between nine and ten o'clock all our banks ceased to pay out specie.

The matter was accomplished with great ease and unanimity. We record the fact with pleasure that no run was made and no extraordinary excitement perceptible. So decided and unshaken was the confidence of the entire community in the perfect solvency of our banks, their judicious management and ability to pay, that each person seemed to feel that it was not only a protection to themselves individually, but to the mercantile and business community generally, but to the banks and to our future financial prosperity, that all cheerfully assented to the movement.—Scarcely had the fact become known before a more cheerful aspect could be observed upon every countenance, evidently approving the move, whilst a general sentiment prevailed that the crisis was past.

BRISKING THE CROP FORWARD.—Amid the thousand and the panacea suggested as a cause for the present financial troubles, the only certain one appears to be to hurry forward the vast crop of the country. Nobody doubts that the country is rich in agricultural produce, or supposes that its embarrassment is a chronic one. The extent and importance of the crop is such that so much is said—has not yet gone far enough to impoverish the nation hopelessly. The goods which we bought abroad have come to hand, and have been principally paid for, while the wheat which we have been growing and hardly begun to be turned into flour, is being imported into this country in this emergency, has created a panic, and hence the financial troubles.

It is true, we have run into debt deeper than common; that the New banks, taking fright, have contracted suddenly; and that the banks elsewhere, following the great law of self-protection, have limited their contracts. But after all, we are far from being ruined. The West owns the East; the East owns Europe; and if the first pays off the debt so can the last. Now the War, so far from being insolvent, was hardly ever richer. It has the greatest crop it has had for years. That crop is wanted by Europe, but in the Atlantic market it is not wanted. Already wheat is at such a price abroad that it will pay to ship it to Liverpool. It is, therefore, in this crisis, as good as gold. A million of dollars worth of wheat, brought from the West, is equivalent to a million of specie landed from California. It will wipe out debt to that amount.

Telegraphic News.

[For the Sunbury American.] MEXICO, Sept. 29, 1857.—A fire broke out in this place last night about 10 o'clock which destroyed three dwelling houses and most of their contents.

Mass Banks Thrown Out.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank is cashing all its notes, and paying its checks in note for the following banks: The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Herkimer, N. Y.; Agricultural Bank, Herkimer, N. Y.; Hopkinton Bank, Westerlo, N. Y.; Union Bank, Frenchtown, N. J.

Suspension of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Reading Banks.—The Effect in New York. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—There is little or no excitement here in relation to our Banks. A large number of brokers from the North arrived here this morning. The Banks commenced redeeming their notes and paying checks of depositors in specie at a meeting of the Directors was held and a general suspension agreed upon, with the exception of accommodating their customers with a few dollars in change. There is no run on the Savings Bank. We have but three. There is a total suspension of business on Change to-day. The merchants seem to be gratified with the suspension of the banks, and yesterday commanded 2 1/2 per cent. on the day to 1 per cent. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock has advanced \$5 per share.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—The banks of the city are ready to suspend specie payments. Their liabilities to the public are not over one-quarter of their capital.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 28.—An injunction on the Hopkinton Bank has been obtained. There can be no loss to bill holders.

Communicated.

McEwensville, Sept. 29, 1857. Mr. Editor.—It is with regret I inform you of the sad accident which occurred in this vicinity on Saturday last. George Sharron, son of William Scott, of Delaware township, was out on a gunning expedition, merrily and carelessly, when he stopped, sitting his body upon the muzzle, when it went off, the contents of which entered his body, killing him instantly. He was almost sixteen years of age. Another warning for the young, who are so much in the habit of using such tools carelessly and without due caution. Verily, "there is but one step between me and death." M. C.

To the Democracy of Northumberland County.

On the second Tuesday of October the freemen of Pennsylvania assemble at the ballot box to choose their State and county officers, and how necessary it is that good, honest and upright men should be selected. Strong feeling being prejudicial with respect should not make us blind to the dictates of reason, but with a watchful eye resting upon our Government, and our voice ever raised in behalf of our institutions, let us assemble at the polls and by our votes and actions endeavor to perpetuate the liberty our forefathers bequeathed to us. Our entire ticket headed by Gen. W. M. F. PACKER is one worthy of our united support, composed of intelligent, energetic, and experienced men, who will prove an ornament to the Keystone State. Our candidates for Senator and Assembly are honorable men, respected and esteemed at home and abroad, eminently worthy of the position which they aspire to. Would that the people could be truly said of our candidate for Sheriff, Henry J. Reader, but his past political course exhibits his inconsistency, and serves as an index to his future career. The manner in which he was nominated need not mention, nor shall I point out the numerous votes he received in certain townships; it is sufficient to know that he is not the choice of the Democratic party, and therefore cannot receive the Democratic vote. We have good and true Democrats in our county who were aspiring for this office, but by a little trick among the "noble few" did scheme to trick and deceive the people, and by a little trick among the "noble few" did scheme to trick and deceive the people, and by a little trick among the "noble few" did scheme to trick and deceive the people.

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