

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH—**ERICA.**
THREE DAYS LATER.—**EUROPE.**
Russian Man-of-War Sunk, Fourteen Hundred Lives Lost—Resignation of the Spanish Ministry—Large Speculative Inquiry in Cotton, and advance in Prices—Breadstuffs Declined—Money Market More Stringent.

RIVER DU LOUP, Oct. 19.

The North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company's Steamer North America, from Liverpool for Quebec, has passed this point.

Her adives are to the 7th inst., four days later than those furnished by the Vanderbilt at New York.

The Royal Mail Steamship Baltic arrived on the 6th inst.

The papers received by the North Americans, announce that the English Parliament will not be assembled before the usual time.

The Bank of England has loaned to the East India Company £1,000,000 sterling—India bonds being given as security.

The U. S. frigate Plymouth left Southampton on the 6th inst.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna had left for Spezia.

The discharging of the Atlantic cable from the steam frigate Niagara was expected to occur about the week.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam was dead.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons are reported to be in favor of ceding a portion of the Hudson Bay Territory to Canada.

More troops are held in readiness for India and 10,000 additional militia have been embodied.

A Russian man of war had been sunk in the Gulf of Finland, and four hundred lives were lost.

The Spanish Ministry had resigned.

FROM INDIA.

The Indian advices received at Paris are more gloomy than the English letters. They assert that the rebels are under European generalship; that operations have been commenced to prevent the action of the British forces; that five years hard fighting in India may be anticipated; and that the Indian native troops are not trustworthy anywhere, and should not be depended upon.

FRANCE.

The French Government are adopting measures to promote the production of cotton in their West Indian possessions.

The Corps Legislatif will soon be convened.

The difficulty between France and Denmark in relation to the Sound Dues has been amicably arranged.

RUSSIA.

Nothing authentic has transpired concerning the interviews of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar. The latter meeting is said to have been very friendly.

The Russian eighty-four gun ship Laporte had capsized between Revel and Cronstadt, when fourteen hundred persons were lost, including three Admirals and the wives and children of the crew. Of the number on board only six escaped.

SPAIN.

Gen. Narvaez had left Cadiz for Paris. Lessande has been appointed President of the Council in the new Provisional Cabinet. Prince Marullo had quitted Paris for Madrid.

SWEDEN.

The Prince Royal of Sweden has been proclaimed Regent during the King's illness.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Congress for the definitive organization of the Principalities, is to meet at Paris in November.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, all qualities being slightly affected.

The Provision market was dull.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Breadstuffs—Flour is dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Wheat is dull at a decline of 1d a d. Corn also exhibits a declining tendency; white corn is lower.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.

A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnesses the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Spectator as follows:

"I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those schools of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every style, in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classic oration of the statesman, they readily comprehend and digest its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and concisely expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency clearness and correctness in their use of language.

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE PANIC.

Everybody will remember the "money panic" they had at San Francisco some years since, and the story "John Phoenix" used to tell of its effects, individually illustrated. Before the first a legal old Dutchman, by dint of hard labor, has accumulated some \$300, which he astutely invested of the banking houses for safe keeping. Rum soon came to his ears that they were not very safe—some said that they had "broke." Next morning, he tremblingly drew his balance and put the shining gold in his pocket. He breathed decidedly freer, but there was a dilemma. What should he do with it? He did not dare to keep it in his shanty—and as for carrying it about him, "twas too precious heavy. So, after a sleepless night or two, in constant apprehension of burglars—he deposited it in another "banking office." Another day—the panic increased—there was a run on his bank—he pushed in—drew his gold—and felt easier once more. Another anxious day and night for his "mounth," and again it was deposited in a safe bank. This time he felt safer than ever before, and went quietly to his work. But the panic reached that bank, and anxious depositors besieged the doors. Myneher heard the news, and put post-haste, bank in hand, for the scene of action—jammed in with the crowd—drew his gold, new and bright—put it safe in his corduroy—and was happy once more—but here was the dilemma again—where to put it. He had gone pretty much the round of the banks, and having had such narrow escapes, was not trustful any more. He sat down on a curb-stone, and soliloquized thus: "I put mine in your bank, ven te prek; I draw em out, ven te prek too; I put him into dis bank, now dis one prek; ven tuvill shall I do? I take him home and sow him up in my frow's petticoat, and if she prekes I prekes her head."



THE AMERICAN.

SUNSBURY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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 equal by any paper published in North Pennsylvania.

♦ ♦ ♦ Lost.—A lady's breast pin of large size and filigree work, with designs of fruit was lost in this place, on Thursday evening. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

♦ ♦ ♦ THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Pollock recommends the 26th day of November next to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise in this State.

♦ ♦ ♦ CHANGE OF TIME.—The afternoon train on the Sunbury & Erie road now leaves Williamsport at 3 P. M., and arrives here at 5 P. M., and remains here until about 7 P. M., or until the arrival of the cars from Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, so as to make a connection. The train arrives at Northumberland shortly after the arrival of the packet and reaches Williamsport about 9 o'clock, P. M.

♦ ♦ ♦ THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We are pleased to record the fact that the work on the unfinished portion of this road, between this place and Trevorton bridge, is progressing as rapidly as ever, notwithstanding the financial troubles which have stopped almost every other improvement of the kind. The whole line, excepting one light section, is in the hands of responsible contractors, who will push forward the grading of the road, much of which is heavy work, as fast as the nature of the work will permit. It is the intention of the Company to complete the road if possible by the first of July next.

♦ ♦ ♦ THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The majority for Gen. Packer, the Governor elect, in this county, is 1847 over Wilnot, and 1464 over both his competitors. This is the largest majority ever polled for Governor in this county. The majority for President Buchanan last year was, over all, 1156—viz: For Buchanan, 3,059; Fillmore, union, 1,096; Fremont, union, 553; Fillmore, straight out, 244. Gen. Packer's majority in the State is about 40,000.

♦ ♦ ♦ The new Sheriff, Mr. James Vandyke, entered into bonds on Wednesday last, and will take possession of his office on Wednesday next. His security is ample, and is composed of the following individuals:—Joseph Wallin, Esq.; Joseph Vankirk, Peter Hanselman, and J. Vandyke, of Northumberland; Henry S. Neuer and Philip Brymire of Sunbury.

In regard to Sheriff Weise, who retires from office, it is but just to say that he has been a popular officer, at least with the people, and if any fault had, it was leaning too strongly in favor of the unfortunate.

Daniel Beckley, Esq., the new Prothonotary, assumes the duties of his office on the 1st of December, the day fixed by law.

Samuel Ent, the new commissioner, can assume the duties of his office at any time.

♦ ♦ ♦ CLOSE VOTING.—James Vandyke, the independent candidate for Sheriff in this county, was elected by a majority of thirty votes over H. J. Reader, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate. Mr. Heim, the volunteer candidate for Treasurer, also made a bold push, and came within 170 of his election—quite a creditable effort in a county that gave an average Democratic majority of 1,400. In the Senatorial district of Dauphin and Lebanon Dr. Rutherford, the Republican candidate, was elected over Mr. Baldwin by a majority of only 12 votes. In Lancaster county Mr. Carpenter, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, was elected by a majority of 10 votes.

♦ ♦ ♦ MILITARY.—The Woodward Guards, of Williamsport, and Montour Rifles, of Danville, accompanied by the Williamsport Band, who had been attending the Military Encampment at Selinsgrove, visited this place on Thursday afternoon. They were escorted into town by Gen. Clement and Chief Burgess Samuel J. Young, having Judge Woodard, of Williamsport, in their centre.

While here they were the guests of Gen. Clement, who entertained them with a collation at his residence. After a brief address by the General, and a short response by the Captain, they took the cars in the 7 o'clock train for Williamsport.

♦ ♦ ♦ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey is turning in his exertions to give variety, interest and value to his Book. The November number has for its principal illustration, a charming thing, entitled, "The Governess," while the fashion and pattern plates are as usual numerous and useful. Every department of the Lady's Book is complete, and the talent and care bestowed upon it, renders it very justly, one of the most popular publications in the country.

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Next week a man named Flynn was drawn off a sum of money on the Centre turnpike between Ashland and Pottsville.

♦ ♦ ♦ TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Telegraph office has been removed from the store of Ira T. Clement, to the Drug store of Mr. Albert W. Fisher. The office is central and convenient, and will be well attended by Mr. Fisher.

BETTER TIMES.
The editor of the Philadelphia North American, under the above title, writes as follows on the better time coming. A crash or crisis of some kind was long since expected. Nothing else would bring people to their senses. Speculation and extravagance had run riot. After a general clearing up things will move on more orderly:

Any man who has just views of financial affairs, and who will calmly consider the events of the present crisis—the condition of the banks, of the people and of the country at large—with respect to what all these were in 1857, can hardly fail to see that, gloomy as the future is, it is not quite so bad as the facts of which we have a knowledge. All this has before and repeatedly been urged, whilst the public mind has been agitated by the threatened suspension of specific payments; and perhaps now, that the worst is known, it may be pressed with greater effect. We are more than ever confident that circumstances have not justified the wild panic that has prevailed and has sent ordinary reasonable men to stampede, like a picket of frightened horses let loose, or like the headlong tramp of a herd of hunted buffaloes. And we are equally confident that any one who will impartially review the occurrences of the last two months will be of the same opinion. It is generally conceded that it was nothing but the removal of the confidence that hitherto propped up the extensive transactions of the country that precipitated the crash at the precise time when it took place. Every one saw that reverses of some kind must come, and come suddenly, and be severe, unless great judgment and caution were used in the curtailment of business, and of enterprises too extensive in character for our means—