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GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER, PA., OCTOBER 20, 1857. CIRCULATION, 2100 COPIES

The Result in Lancaster Co. The official returns show that in this county where the Opposition could once count their majorities by from five to six thousand it is now reduced to a comparatively small affair-WILMOT'S majority over PACKER being only 1213! We have elected our excellent candidate for Prothonotary, Mr. CARPENTER, by a majority of 10 votes, whilst the average majority on the rest of the county ticket is only some 8 or 900 votes against us.

Montgom The result upon the whole is a very grati-*Northampton Berks, fying one, and clearly indicates what might Lycoming, and would have been accomplished had our Demogratic friends polled their full vote. In Bedford. *Cumberland that event we should have elected our whole ticket by a handsome majority. As it is we Adams, have accomplished wonders, and if the Demoorats and all the opponents of Black Republi-Luzerne. canism are true to themselves, it will not re-Lehigh. quire many more trials of strength until Lancaster county will stand forth redeemed, Westmoreland regenerated and disenthralled. *Northumberland.

The official returns will be found on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that *Franklin WILNOT is really in a minerity in the county —the vote of Packer and Hazlehurst com-Clearfield, bined exceeding his 23 votes!

Dr. John K. Raub. This young and talented Democrat made a | Cambria capital run for the Senate, on Tuesday lasthaving received a vote of which he may well be proud. His colleague on the ticket, Mr. PATTON, also received a strong vote, alike complimentary to himself and his numerous friends.

Mr. John H. Brenneman, one of our candidates for Assembly, and one of our most talented and worthy young men, received a tremendous vote in his own district, and run well in every district where he was personally known. Messrs. McIlvain, Bones and Wicks, Erie, Indiana, his colleagues on the ticket, also gave evidence of their worth and popularity by the heavy vote they polled in their respective districts, amongst their neighbors and acquaintances. Indeed, all our candidates were eminently deserving, and the vote they received at home is the best evidence of their strength and pop-

ularity. The Democracy of the county were truly fortunate in having such candidates upon their ticket. Honor where Honor is Due.

In justice to the old line Whigs it is proper to say that they behaved nobly in this county, in the recent contest, and added very materially to the brilliant result of the election .-They are now one in sentiment and feeling with the Democrats, and are in every respect entitled to our warmest gratitude and confidence. We would not make invidious comparisons amongst their leading and active men, in different sections of the county, for they all acted a noble part, but we cannot refrain from mentioning the name of Mr. John Styer, of nomination. Although defeated in that body, he nevertheless went into the contest with activity and zeal, and warmly supported the entire ticket from top to bottom; and it is not districts of the county. For his gallant con by the Democracy of the county.

concert, and in mutual good faith. These are facts to be remembered, and conthe Democratic party and those who have recently come into our ranks. Mr. Martin was defeated for Prothonotary, and Mr. Roth run HOSTETTER, (formerly old line Whigs) run so the latter one of the second best on the ticket.

We call attention to the above facts, so that their own conclusions.

A Glorious Victory. The result of the election in Pennsylvania has overwhelmed the Black Republicans, and forever sealed the fate of the traitorous crew The people of the old Keystone have thus, in thunder tones, proclaimed to the world their devotion to the Union, and the triumphant election of Gen. PACKER and a Democratic Legislature has sounded the death-knell to the hopes of the Disunionists every where.

The majority for Governor PACKER, and the State Officers generally, will not be probably less than 40,000 over WILMOT, and 10,000 over WILMOT and HAZLEHURST combined.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania performed a great day's work on Tuesday.

Another such victory as the Black Republicans achieved in this county, on Tuesday last, and they will be gone. It was virtually a defeat-and this will be made apparent in less than two years, if our Democratic friends | their condition." pursue a cautious and wise policy. The more intelligent portion of the opposition feel this. They see the hand-writing upon the wall, and they are already preparing, with as good a grace as possible, to hand over the political power of the county to the Democracy. Let our friends bide their time. Daylight is close

RUTHERFORD (B. R.) is elected Senator in the Dauphin district by a majority of only 12 trifling informality occurs which will affect votes! Our young friend HALDEMAN, of the the Democratic candidates, but when it hap-Patriot, the Democratic candidate, made an , extraordinary good run, but he could not quite other leg! Why did'nt they take cognizance reach it. We are sorry for it. Last year the of the informality in the Salisbury box? And Democracy was 1560 !

Lancaster City.

The vote polled in Laneaster on Tuesday fell short some seven hundred of the vote at the last Presidential election, yet our majority is 720! Had there been a full vote, PACKER would have beaten WILMOT at least 1000.

Chester County. We are glad to see our friend Hongson, the Jeffersonian, and the whole Democratic ticket elected in Chester county. Col. H. will make a capital member of the Legislature. He is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Hongson of

this city. THOMAS ALLIBONE, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of Pennsylvania

A GREAT VICTORY

The Democratic victory in the State is one of the most brilliant and decisive ever obtained by any party. Not only is Massachusetts Abolition Republicanism defeated, but it is over whelmed and annihilated! Every sign of life is crushed out of it, and it lies at the feet of the indomitable Democracy of the State, lifeless, throbless, soulless, without a hope of resurrection.

Gen. Packer's majori from 30 to 40,000-and

cratic by nearly two thi Below we give the official and reported, as

*Philadelphia.

*Bucks,

*Chester

Greene,

Fulton.

Perry,

Favette.

*Dauphin.

*Montour,

Armstrong,

*Lancaster.

Bradford

Crawford.

Lebanon

Susquehanna,

*Pike, *Blair

ity is overwhelming-	of Assembly, or of in		
	poration, heretofore		
the Legislature Demo-	thorizing any compu		
irds.	by reason of the nor		
returns for Governor,	liabilities, or the iss		
far as received:	notes of other banks		
ACKER. WILMOT.	laws of this Commonw		
	paying, or its loaning		
17,7 48	the requisite amount		
946	since the first day of		
119	one thousand eight h		
2,000	be and the same are		
2,956	the second Monday		
6,000	one thousand eight l		
1,200	and all forfeitures ar		
3,536	thereto, heretofore inc		
600	after be incurred, bef		
612	of April, under such		
400	incorporation or re-i		
400	reason of the causes a		
518	are hereby remitted,		
1,500	prohibits any bank		
512	discounts, issuing its		
849	of other banks incorp		
315	this Commonwealth,		
900	or declaring dividend		
2,853	of specie payments,		
1,847	counting, without the		
885	specie or specie funds		
118	same is hereby suspe		
1,206	year aforesaid, and such suspension of		
1,700	such suspension of		
500	declare dividends to		
800	six per cent. per an		
150	this act shall extend		
1,200	trust, and insurance		
400	tions with banking		
150	re-chartered under a		
500	hereafter to commer		
150	of stock to all bar		
453	Legislature at its las		
10	SEC. 2. That, in a		
512	and returns now rec		
150	every bank in the cit		
560	burg and Allegheny		
369	day in January next		
1,213	and every other bank		
1,089	on the same day,		
3,800	make up a statement		
500	or affirmation of the		
1,200	thereof, showing-fir		

*Delaware. Official returns marked with a *.

The Next Legislature.

The retur	ns of the re	ecent elec	tion in this
State would	indicate the	followin	g result :
	DEM.	REP.	DOUBTFUL
Senate,	20	12	1
House,	71	29	
	_	_	-
·	91	41	1
Dem. majo	ority on join	t ballot,	49 .
Of the 33	members of	the Sens	te-13 Dem

perats and 8 Republicans hold over from last year. Of the new members elected, 7 are Democrats, 4 Republicans, and 1 doubtful.

Banks and Banking. Under this caption the Washington Union says:-"Since a portion of the American banks have ceased to pay their debts, we have been prepared for the current efforts to induce New Holland, owing to his peculiar position all others to follow their example. We shall -having been a candidate before the Demo- not be surprised to learn that those seeking cratic County Convention for the Sheriff's to sustain themselves find their fallen brethren their most determined enemies. Should the failure become general, no invidious comparisons could be drawn. But as there are very many banks and bankers who will not fail, too much to say that his exertions were efforts are being made to avert all injurious crowned with abundant success, and that, effects upon the reputation of such as have through his influence, seconded as he was by actually done so. Hence, we see it stated in the condition of such bank. And the said his Democratic and Whig friends, the Republican majority was reduced to such an extent their 'suspension was intended as a measure of approintment with fideling forthwith proceed as no such an extent their 'suspension was intended as a measure of approintment with fideling forthwith proceed as no such as our friends had a Black Republican majority was reduced to such an extent their 'suspension was intended as a measure of approintment with fideling forthwith proceed as no such as our friends had a Black Republican majority was reduced to such an extent their 'suspension was intended as a measure of approintment with fideling forthwith proceed in the paper's and the paper's and the paper's approintment with fideling forthwith proceed in the paper's and the paper's approintment with fideling forthwith proceed in the paper's approximation to perform the duties of their paper's approximation to perform th as to make Earl township one of the banner relief! It requires great effrontery to make to make the said investigation and report the such assertions and almost unlimited ared. duct he will be held in grateful remembrance lity to secure their belief. Those having a knowledge of business and who reflect upon Another feature in the recent contest is it, will never credit such an idle and absurd worthy of being noted. All, both Democrats assumption. If suspension is a relief measure, and old line Whigs, acted in harmony and the more extensive the greater the relief .-The Debtors as well as banks, should suspend. If Democrats voted to a man for the old line suspension by a bank relieves its customers, Whigs upon the ticket-and the Whigs for of course, the suspension by the customers the Democrats. How different was the con- must relieve the banks. Banks never suspend duct of the Opposition. They had but two to favor their debtors, but to relieve themmen formerly Democrats, upon their ticket, selves. They become involved for want of Messrs. Martin and Roth, and these were so capital, or because of bad management, by setbadly struck by their own party that the first | ting the ordinary rules of banking at defiance, mentioned gentleman was defeated, and the and cannot meet their engagements, and then latter elected by a reduced majority! stop payment. Who is then relieved? The banks relieve themselves by refusing to pay. trast strongly with the opposite conduct of This is a measure of relief to them, but to nobody else. Instead of relieving their debtors or the public exactly the reverse happens. They require all owing them to pay as fast as behind his ticket for the Legislature, by the they can draw money from them. They contreachery of their professed party friends— tract their credits, sacrificing those who owe whilst, on our side, Messrs. CARPENTER and them, when not prompt, without a scruple. When they have drawn in from the communifar ahead as that the first was elected, and | ty as much as suits their purposes, and have retrieved their errors in banking, and money becomes plenty, they commence to pay their our readers may ponder upon them and draw own debts. But they do not allow their debtors to delay payment until they have retrieved their affairs and until money becomes abundant. If a merchant allows his note to be having failed. He consults his creditors if he payment of the said taxes, toll, and revenues is honest and wise; offers them the control of all he has, and abides their direction. He com- same manner as though said banks were specie promises and gets an extension, or goes on, as paying.

Pathories consult not holders of Sec. 5. That the deposits by the State Treas they advise. But banks consult not holders of their bills or their depositors, creditors, or the public who are affected by their acts, but the nanaging coterie of the directors' room, and hereafter be in the Treasury during the period consult their own interests, and determine of suspension aforesaid, shall, from time to and act accordingly, let it hurt or ruin whom it may. The exceptions are few and tend to

should escape the natural consequences of the period hereinbefore mentioned, The official returns make Mr. CARPEN. TER'S majority for Prothonotary only 10 votes. This was accomplished by the majority of the Return Judges-Black Republicans-throwing away several votes cast for him on account of some trifling informality in the Reamstown box. His actual majority is twenty-two, and should have been so reported. These Black Republicans are very conscientious when any pens on their own side, the boot is on the majority in that Senatorial district against the | why did they permit a man (Mr. Billingsfelt from Adamstown) who was no Judge of elec. tion at all, but merely a substitute, (a thing never heard of before,) to not only take his seat as a Judge, but actually to preside over their deliberations!

and should pay their debts as well as individ-

All the 52 Banks of the city of New York have suspended specie payments. This occurred on Wednesday last, and was followed next day by the Boston and Albany Banks, and the New England institutions without an exception. The suspension is now general north and east of Pennsylvania.

President Buchanan has directed one of the new Sloops of War, ordered by Congress, to be built at the Philadelphia Navy the fall and winter to hundreds of mechanics. to use.

The Relief Bill. The following is the bill as it passed both ately except the 3d section, which shall not go thouses and received the signature of the into operation until the provisions of this act An Act providing for the resumption of specie Governor: payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and have suspended specie payments upon its notes House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of every act mbly, or of incorporation or re-incor d, declaring or aulsory assignment, for or n payment of any of its notice in one or more newspapers, accept the uing or paying out the incorporated under the wealth, though not specie according to the provisions in the charter of g or discounting without such acceding banks, or other corporation of specie or specie funds, regulating the election of directors; but to ber, Anno Domini undred and fifty-seven, hereby suspended until this Commonwealth a certificate that this act of April, Anno Domini has been duly accepted under the common hundred and fifty-eight, and penalties, or liability curred, or that may herefore the second Monday acts of Assembly or of the lst day of January, anno Domini one aforesaid, or any of them, and so much thereof as within thirty days after any bank shall accept aforesaid, or any of them, from making loans and porated under the laws of though not specie paying ds during the susper or from loaning or disthe requisite amount of ls as aforesaid, be, and the ended until the day and any such bank, during ie payments, may an amount not exceeding num on its capital; and companies, and corporaprivileges, chartered any law, for the periods and to thepayment nks incorporated by the t session.

ddition to all statements es of Philadelphia, Pittsct, and weekly thereafter, in this Commonwealth. and monthly thereafter, he president or cashier and discounts; second, the amount of specie to the informer, and the other half to the use in the possession of and owned by such bank, of the Commonwealth. and the balance due from other banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes notes, personal property, or othe valuable secuoutstanding; fourth, the amount of deposits, rities, hypothecated or held in pledge, either including individual deposits and balances published in the next succeeding issue of a the period of six months from the passage o newspaper of the county; and any violation this act without the consent of the debtor law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any president or any cashier the same being first had and obtained of any bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; one-half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which the bank is the period of suspension of specie payment

ocated.

SEC. 3. That the said banks are hereby re quired, until the second Monday of Apri foresaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them, respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the nonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case dent, and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, his apprehension and belief that any bank in said certificate named is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons, not interested in said bank, as commissioners to investigate and if the officers of the said bank shall refuse to permit the said commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said bank is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited, and the said bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An act regu lating banks," approved the sixteenth day o Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, and the expenses of such commission including the compensation of the Commissioners at eight dollars per day each shall be paid by the bank against which it is issued unless the report shall be favorable to its con dition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants; but any bank or banks which re the period hereinbefore limited. resume and continue the payment of specie on all their liabilities, shall not after such resumption, and during such continuance, be subject to any of the provisions of this section: Provided, That no bank shall be required to receive the notes of any bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the Commissioners shall report in favor of such banks, after which the notes of such bank shall again be received as re quired by the provisions of this section. SEC. 4. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other revenues of the Common wealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive, for State purposes, the protested, his character is gone and he can notes of the solvent banks of this Commonget no further credit. He is telegraphed as | wealth, though not specie-paying banks, in and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized

urer, or to the credit of the Commonwealth, in the several banks and other corporations on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said banks or other corporations it may. The exceptions are few and tend to respectively, in specie, in such amounts as establish the general rule. If banks have real may be required by said Treasurer, to enable solid capitol, and are well conducted, they can | him to pay the interest accruing on the public loans of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That upon all judgments heretouals. If they have no capital, or are badly fore entered in suits commenced by writ or during conducted, there is no good reason why they otherwise, or which may be entered actions instituted by writ or otherwise, in any court in this Commonwealth, or before any alderman or justice of the peace, on judgment obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of any estate in fee simple, within the respective county, worth, in the opinion of the court, alderman, or justice, the amount of the said judgment over and above all incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon, on judgment now obtained on suits now brought for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others for one ear, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the act commenced; and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution theron, if within thirty days from the passage of this act, or within adgment, he shall give security to be approv ed of by the court or by a judge therof; such alderman or justice of the peace before whom such judgment was obtained, for the sum recovered, together with the interest and costs: Provided, that this section shall not apply to the wages of labor nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which a stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws: And provided, That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgents entered or to be entered, as well bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to scure the same, and to any subsequen grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor: Provided, further, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgage, unless interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR. - The first annual exhibition of the "Laucaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society" was held, in this city, last week. The place selected was a beautiful field of twenty acres at the head of North Prince street. The fair opened on and the grounds were througed during the whole day.—
The stock, agricultural implements, fruit, fancy articles. &c., was the finest display we have seen in a long whileindeed it far surpassed that of the State Fair held in this All the buildings on the ground were full, and more

our industrious and enterprising mechanics. We noticed establishments of Mesars. Ketchum & Vickery, N. Queer street, and Widmyer, East King street. Our Marble Mar sons also added vastly to the attractiveness of this hall. The Fine Arts' Hall was a great centre of attraction-the many beautiful paintings, photographs, &c., being generally admired. There were many fancy articles in this

seal of such bank or other corporation, attend ed by the signature of its president or cashier. And each of the said banks, accepting the pro visions of this act, shall also pay into the graphic pictures. The Agricultural Implement Hall was visited by scor

the provisions of this act, a sum equal to on or the notes fourth of one per centum upon the capital stock of said bank, in addition to any amounts they are now by law required to pay. SEC. 8. That the 47th section of the act approved April 16, 1850, entitled, "An act regu thing about them.

> or now pending for forfeitures or penaltie attracted much attention from the lovers of fine horses. inder the section hereby repealed shall not be affected thereby. SEC. 9. That the Legislature hereby reserve the right and nower to alter revoke or annuthe charter of any bank or banks, corporation or corporations, accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same

are accepted as are herein provided, but no

bank or other corporation shall be embraced

in its provisions more than thirty days after

the passage hereof, or after any bank shall

or obligations, unless the stockholders of such

bank, or other corporation, shall, before the

expiration of the said thirty days, or within

thirty days after any bank shall have suspend-

ed specie payments upon its notes or obligations, at a meeting to be called by the direct

tors thereof for that purpose, on ten days publi

provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted

make such acceptance valid, there shall be

lating banks," be, and the same is hereby

repealed: Provided, That all suits brough

Treasury of the Commonwealth

filed in the office

to do no injustice to the corporators. SEC. 10. That no bank, savings fund, insur ance, or trust company shall, directly or inequired by law, each and directly, purchase, or be connected in the purchase of the notes of any of the incorporated shall, on the first discount | banks of this State at less than their par value and any and every of the officers of the said institutions violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemean t to be verified by the oath or, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more the amount of its loans | than one thousand dollars, one half to be paid

Commonwealth, in such manner, however, as

Sec. 11. That no stocks bonds promissory with power of attorney attached or otherwise ther banks, which statement shall be for credit or money loaned, shall be sold for debtors, or party hypothecating or pledging

writing.
Sec. 12. That the notice requirede for ment, provided in the charters of savings fund and trust companies, in all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby extended for the period of two months during authorized by this act.

The Elections. CALIFORNIA.—The majority for Gover Welof the Black Republican and Know-Nothing stripe. This is truly a gratifying result, and one that our Democratic friends of the golder State may justly be proud of.

MISSISSIPPI.—The election in Mississipp has resulted, as was expected, in the complete triumph of the Democratic party all over the

State OHIO .- The election is running very close The Democratic gains have been tremendous, and it is thought we have elected our candidate for Governor, Mr. PAYNE, and a majority of the Legislature. Should this prove to be correct, it will be a great and unexpected triumph,

Iowa.-The returns so far as received, would seem to indicate that the Democracy

have also carried this State. BALTIMORE. -- As usual the Plug Uglies have carried the municipal election, electing their candidates in all the wards but the eighth .-In several of the wards the Democrats were

voting. MINNESOTA. -The election in Minnesota is also believed to have gone for the Democrats.

The "Relief" Bill. The Legislature, late on Monday evening of last week, finally passed the "relief" bill, so-called, and adjourned sinc die. The Banks (not the people) are relieved by the bill, from the penalties of suspension until the second Monday of April next-a qualified stay law is extended to their debtors-the 47th section of the Bank Law of 1850 is repealed-the Banks of the State are required to receive each others notes and permitted to pay them out: with other provisions of general interest. The whole subject is handed over to the next Legislature, whose action we trust will be based on more experience and a better understanding of the requirements of sound policy. Especially do we hope to see a thorough investigation of every Bank in the Commonwealth. Let their manner of doing business be probed to the bottom. Let the public know whether they have confined themselves to the legitimate business for which they were created, benefiting the respective communities in which they are located ;-or whether they have pursued an opposite course, and thereby proved an to receive and receipt for the same in the injury instead of a benefit. The people want light on this subject. If they are to be the sufferers from Bank suspensions every fifteen or twenty years, they want to know upon whom the blame is to be saddled-they want

the chaff sifted from the wheat. The "relief" bill is now the law of the State, and as our readers will be anxious to know its provisions, we publish it at length in this week's paper.

Mr. Buchanan suggested but two remedies for the embarrassments of 1840both founded on the same principle, viz: an exclusive metalic currency. His first remedy was the sub-treasury. This was put in operation in 1841, and has ever since been in exis-His first remedy tence. Its value is now apparent. It may with truth be said of the sub-treasury, that it has not had the slightest perceivable influence in preventing, alleviating or mitigating the disasters under which the country is now

laboring.—Examiner. The extract from Mr. Buchanan's great speech in favor of the Independent Treasury, which we published last week, is rather a bitter pill to the Examiner, if we may judge from the tone of the above extract. But its efforts to undervalue the great benefits resulting to the country from the establishment of that important measure, will hardly be successful with intelligent readers. In all seriousness we ask our neighbor what would be the condition of our country now if the millions of government funds (gold and silver) were locked up in the vaults of rotten and suspended Banks, instead of being distributed throughout the Nation as is done by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officials under his control? If such were the case, not only would the people be deprived entirely of a specie currency, but the wheels of Government would be stopped, and general embarrassment and ruin be the inevitable result. This, we think,

is so plain that " he who runs may read." The Independent Treasury is now, and has been for years, a fixed fact in the Government. The people have beheld with satisfaction its admirable workings, and any attempt to disparage it in the eyes of the public is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous and absurd .-Yard. This will afford employment during funds as the banks are authorized by this act | The Examiner might be much better em-

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immedi. CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

than full-temporary shedding having to be erected on the outside of a few of them to accommodate the wants of the The Mechanical Hall was filled with the productions of

iall, the handiwork of several young ladies of the city and

county, which riveted the undivided attention of the fair sex. Messrs. Locher, of West King, and Addis, of East of farmers, who witnessed the qualities of the machinery

in operation with intense interest and satisfaction. The Horticultural Hall was stored with a magn display of fruit, &c., which certainly looked very tempting

The other halls on the ground were full to overflowing The stock was said by those who visited the late Stat. Paradise township, exhibited a mare and four colts, which

were as fine looking animals as we have ever seen. They

The trial of speed of the horses took place on Friday and Saturday. It was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The matches were spirited and much interest wa The ladies' equestrian exercise took place on Saturda orning at 11 o'clock. But three ladies took part. The

first premium was taken by Miss Reist, of Manheim: the may prove injurious to the citizens of the second by Miss Shelly, of Litiz; and the third by Mi Hostetter, of this city. Not a little feature in the whole affair was the music of

the Fencibles' Cornet Band. Their soul-stirring strains put every one in the best possible humor with himself The award of premiums was appounced on Saturday on. The list is long, and it is impossible for us, n

receiving a copy in time, and owing to the crowded state of our columns, to give it to our readers. The weather, except on Wednesday and Saturday, wa anything but favorable to the interests of the Fair On Had it not been for this at least 20,000 people would have

number were present. On the whole the first exhibition of our Agricultures Society reflects great credit on Lancester County. Society can now be considered a permanent institution, and and daughters.

THE RAILROAD AND POLITICS .- We have een informed upon the best authority, that the Pennsyl vania Railroad gave orders to their men working on the different sections of the road in Lancaster county, especireturn immediately to their work. This, perhaps, was all rell enough, if it was intended to apply to both parties. The Democrats did as they were ordered; but there were several Black Republican employees who not only went to the polls and voted, but remained there all day! This was ecially the case in the North West and South West Wards, where these men belonged, and they were the noisest, most meddlesome and insulting fellows we saw on the ground. We presume, therefore, that the rule was only intended to apply to Democratic employees. If this California.—The majority for Gover Well is to be the partizan course of the Railroad, the sooner it lar is about 11,000 over both his competitors is known the better. A Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature will, perhaps, teach the Company better

> THE PARADE OF THE RED MEN .- The Red Men's parade to-morrow will be, from all that we can learn, a very fine affair, and but for the money panic would have been the largest procession of that Order that ever took place in this country. Notwithstanding this, a large number of the Order will be present from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

> The line will be formed by the Chief Marshal, Col. J Franklin Reigart, in South Queen street, the right resting on Vine street-the Junior Tribs of Pennsylvania on the right—each Tribe taking its position in succession according to the date of organization. The State Council on the left-then follow the Tribes from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland-the United States Council in the rear, in carriages, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. John Reese, Chairman,

The procession will move, at 1 o'clock, p. m., up South Oneen to North Queen, up North Queen to James, counter march to Lemon, along Lemon to Prince, up Prince to James, along James to Mulberry, down Mulberry to Walnut, along Walnut to Prince, down Prince to Orange, up West King to Prince, down Prince to Conestoga, along stoga to South Queen, down South Queen to Middle up Middle to East King, up East King to Plumb, down Plumb to Orange, down Orange to Lime, along Lime to East King, down East King to Centre Square, where an Address will be delivered by Hugh Latham, Esq., of Vir ginia. A Prayer will be offered by the Great Prophet, and driven from the polls and prevented from the "Song of the Tribe" will be sung by the whole Order An original Ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Matthias Zahm, of this city, will be read.

Centre Square will be very handsomely festooned with cted by the citizens of the Square in honor of the the route. We hope the weather will be propitious, and

JURORS .- The November Term of the Court f Quarter Sessions will commence on Monday the 16th of ovember. The following is the list of jurors November. The following is the list of jurors:

Galny Juross.—John J. Andrews, Colerain; Geo. Bogle,
Columbia; Christian Buckwalter, Manheim; Beoj. Buckwalter, East Lampeter, E. C. Darlington, City; Isaac Evans,
Cernarvon; Joseph Ernhart, Drumors; Levi Getz. East
Hempfield; Wendell Holl, Earl; Amos S. Henderson; City;
Wm. Hutton, Fulton; John Kaylor, West Donegal; Amos
S. Kinzer, East Earl; Isaac Kinsey, Rapho; Michael H.
Locher, City; Abraham Laudis, Ephrata; Martin Metzler,
Rapho; Peter McConomy, City; Richard Marshall, Sadebury; John Martin, Manheim; Daniel Richwine, Earl, Jonas
Riter, Columbia, Samuel Shoch, Columbia, Benj. Urban,
Conestoga.

Conestoga.

PRITI JUBOBS.—Henry Breneman, Strasburg; John Brady, Manor, Michael Book, Strasburg bor.; Abraham Bruner, Columbia; Christian Brimmer, Earl, David Bair, City; Benj. Buckey, Columbia; John Doner, Manor; Henry Espenshade, Paradise, Jacob M. Eckman, Eden; Samuel Ferree. Eden; Mahlon Fox, Sadsbury; Thomas Grosb, Manhelm; William Gibson, Columbis; John W. Gross, West Donegal; Christian Gast, Lity; James Hopkins, Salisbury; Christian B. Herr, West Lampeter, John Hastings, Drumore; Harrison N. Hibahman, Ephrata, Samuel Kaffroth, West Earl; F. J. Kramph, City; George P. King, City; Martin Kreider, West Lampeter, Andrew Landis, Penns, John Lintner, Manor, Michael Mon, Sadsbury; John H. Miller, West Lampeter, Daniel May, Manheim bor.; John Musselman, City; Christian Myers, West Earl; John Musselman, West Lampeter, John H. Pearsol, City; J. C. Phaler, Columbia; C. J. Rhoads, Manor, Henry B. Skiles, Salisbury; George B. Shober, Warwick; Joseph Swift, Falton; John Shark, West Hempfield; Samuel Skokum, Sadsbury; Frederick Smith, Conoy, Martin E. Stauffer, East Earl; Adam Trout, City; John C. Taylor, Little Britain; Nathaniel Urban, Washington bor.; Joseph Welchens, City. onestoga. Priit Jurors.—Henry Breneman, Strasburg; John Brady,

IRON SAFES.-Having purchased one of Farrell & Herring's Sargs, we are so much pleased with it that we feel disposed to recommend it to our readers, as a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and as an undoubted ecurity against loss by fire or the violent hands of rogues These Safes have been repeatedly tested in the fiery fur nace, and their contents have, we believe, invariably been saved unharmed. And although they have often been subjected to the assaults of robbers, they have never failed to resist their utmost endeavors. They cannot be blown open with gunpowder, for no place is found for the intro duction of the combustible agent. They cannot be forced with hammers or cut with chisels. Indeed, unless the ecret were imparted to bim, a rogue with the key in his hand, would never succeed in opening it.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP TEACHERS .- The following communication from our friend Passmore we publish with great pleasure:

FRIEND SANDERSON—Dear Sir:—The Teachers of Providence township have formed themselves into an organization under the name of the Teachers' Alpha Beta Society of Providence Township, for the narross of materials because dence township, have formed tennestees that all organization under the name of the Teachers' Alpha Beta Society of Providence Township, for the purpose of mutually benefing each other in the art of teaching the different branches.—
The Society held its fifth meeting, since the commencement of the present school term, at the Hickory frove School House, on Saturday, October 10th. The meeting was well attended by the Teachers of the township, and much harmony prevalled. After a free discussion on the best modes of conducting the future meetings of the Society, and hearing classes recite in Elocution, Grammar and Arithmetic, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz. President, P. H. Gochnauer; Vice Presidents, John Martin, H. L. Thompson; Secretary, J. F. Passmore: Treasurer, Amos Shirk. On motion, the Secretary was requested to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the Lancaster Intelligencer, and Strasburg Herald.

J. F. PASSMORE, Secretary.

New Previous C. C. 15th, 1857.

Fire.-A barn belonging to Mr. Ulmer situated on Mill street, and occupied as a stable by Messrs. Smith & Bruner, of the Columbia Rolling Mill, was burved on Thursday evening last, about eight o'clock, and in it four horses and harness, hay, feed, &c., to a considerable the employees of the mill, creating much dissatisfa there is strong reason to suspect that the fire was a work

of revenge on the part of one of the hands. We trust that no effort will be spared on the part of th borough authorities to aid Messrs. Smith & Bruner in the attempt to detect and bring the scoundrel to punishment. We need more stringent police regulations; our town has been too long the theatre for all manner of ruffianism and violence. An example made of the first rowdy who breaks the peace, followed up by future strictness on the part of our constables and magistrates, would soon make our authorities respected, and our streets fit for a lady to walk in

PULMONARY DISEASES .- There is a remedy prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, Pitt-burgh, Pa., that has won great renown in the way of curing the various incipient diseases of the Lungs and Pulmonary apparatus. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is no quack no-

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. Hard Times"—Meeting of Merchants—The Currenc Question—Suspension of two more Banking Houses—Ru Upon the State Bank and other Monied Institutions—Tr mendous Shock of an Earthquake—Alarm and Excitemen— —Incidents, dc.—Kanses Election—The Free State Part

87. Louis. Oct. 12. 1857 Hard times, a stringent money market, and a genera pression in every department of trade, continues to per rade this section of the country. Since our last, many or largest and most prominent houses have been compelled to allow their maturing obligations to go to "protest"not for the want of money to meet them—for they have the currency to pay every dollar of their indebtedness—but simply because the holders of notes will not accept any thing but gold, when it is impossible to obtain it at any

y" question has been throughout the week he all absorbing topic. It has been refused by the mer hant, the manufacturer, the speculator, the butcher, the and in a word it has been refused by all. Those who held it could not deposit, for the banks would not receive it except upon special deposit—he could not pay his debts, his laborers, or buy the necessaries of life with it, and many there are who have been but upon a very scant allowance, and in fact many of the poorer class are actually

On Monday and Tuesday meetings were held by the what action they took, and the result of their deliberations, amounted to nothing. After considerable discussion, and the rejections of several resolutions offered on the subject, the following was submitted :

Resolved, That the business men of St. Louis, will continue to receive, for the present, the good currency affect in the country, in all transactions, at par.

It was received with loud acclamation by the multitude resent, and adopted by a large majority. But what did his amount to? The majority of the merchants and business men, and indeed many of the most prominent an nanicuous actors at these meetings, would not receive it is now refused by nearly all. The only benefit these meet ings had upon the subject, ended in the mere fact, that a few "shavers" dropped into the market, and bought up currency" at 10, 15 and 20 per cent. discount. But the usual channels of trade it is of no earthly account, and all that this meeting accomplished, was a great waste of

We have two more suspensions to announce. On Monday the well known and wealthy banking house of James H Lucas & Co., was compelled to close its doors. This event rensed considers his excitement in the business circles James H. Lucas is considered the wealthiest man in the whole west—owning property in this city amounting in value to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000; but notwith standing this great wealth, he, like many others, was ompelled to fall under the immense pissure, which is not Savings Institution "-asmall concern. These suspensions as a matter of course, created considerable alarm. and the depositors in other banking houses felt unsafe, and the nsequence was a general "run" upon the other banking institutions followed on Tuesday morning. The Boatmen' Savings Institution and the State Bank were run upon luring the whole day, and we are glad to have it to say that both met every demand promptly. On Wednesday the run ceased, and up to this morning no symptoms of a renewal are visible. These two monied institutions are no doubt the strongest and best fortified of any other in the West-they might as well try to overturn the Alleghe

Merchants and dealers are now laying up their oars, and leaving the storm spend its tury as best it may. Nothing of any account is doing in the produce market. Receipts are very light, and nearly all transactions are based upon currency." The wheels of commerce are at present completely clogged, and how long this state of affairs is to exist, is beyond the power of man to say. But we hope to make a more favorable report in our next.

Currency, monetary affairs, and hard times, which have

nies as to break the "Bank of the State of Missouri."

has been often tried, but every attempt to break it ha

been the all absorbing topics for the past two weeks, were for a short period somewhat changed and relieved by an alarming shock of an earthquake, which was experienced in this city on Thursday morning last, the \$th inst, at a little after 4 o'clock. The shock was so great that nearly every inhabitant of the city was startled from repose at this usually quiet hour of the morning, by the roar and ommotion of the violent shock of an earthquake. It is at 4 o'clock those who were up or awake, heard a low and listant rumbling, which rapidly came nearer, and resem bled in sound that of the rolling thunder; but instead o being overhead, it was beneath, making old mother earth tremble at a fearful rate, and startling and alarming almost the entire population. At that hour of the morning, we do not hear or know anything that is going on in or out of doors-for we do love to sleep sound-and have often had bands of music pass our door in the night, and heard nothing of the shrill fife, or the rattling drums, or that everlasting poise discoursed by the huge tromboneoften been told that no noise was great enough to rouse us from a sound sleep—(owing altogether to an easy con science)—we have withstood much in that way, and believe have never come across our superior in "Nature's second from our comfortable bed, before we had time to gathe our senses sufficiently to determine whether it was prudent of doors, windows, wardrobes, etc., and landed in the midfrom the trembling and jarring of the house-whether this thing is certain, the shock was the most violent ever expe rianced in this section of the country. When we first awoke, we thought a dozen or more men were pounding at each of the two doors in our room, and as many more inside

was real or imaginary we will not pretend to say-but one of the wardrobe striving to got out, whilst the window-sashes rattled like sleigh-bells; in a few seconds we had our window up and head out, and about the same instant our neighbors' heads were popping out all around usabove, below and across the street-all more or less fright ened, and inquiring of one another the cause of the rumbling noise and severe shock, which made the earth and the s tremble. The moon shone out in all its brilliancy and a more beautiful clear blue sky we never beheld-the norning star outshining them all, appearing much larger one who chanced to pop their heads out of the window. We first thought of a powder magazine—that the magazine at the Arsenal had blown up; next the comet, and then an earthquake, and if the latter, we would without doubt have another shock. Scarcely had we expressed ourselves, before the same rumbling sound, trembling of the earth and rattling of doors and windows, saluted our ears, and we could distinctly feel the entire building trembling be neath our feet. The second and last shock was quite light compared with the first. We again repaired to the window and in a few seconds a thick, heavy for rose from the earth and rendered it almost an impossibility to see across the street. An interval of about seven minutes elapsed between the first and second shocks. The duration of the first, in our opinion, was about one minute, some say a minute and a half, and others only a half a minute-no-two agree as to time. The second shock lasted about thirty secondsit matters not how long, they were both quite long enough to be distinctly felt, and startle and alarm, not only th people of this city, but those for hundreds of miles around It was felt in St. Charles and other places in this State, a Springfield and Centralia, Ill., and a number of other

was with difficulty they could keep from staggering. pair of oxen in a market wagon are said to have staggere from the south or southwest. A looking glass hanging of the south wall swayed to and fro; in every part of the city things shook from north to south and with an appaling nce. A gentleman asserts that in his house he pos tively heard the walls cracking and snapping; in of our best built houses the plastering was shook down the new building of the Mechanics' Bank is said by th watchman to have vibrated fearfully, and he ran from be noisy motion; at the Missouri Exchange some dozen e more decanters and glasses were thrown from the shelver on to the floor; many door and window frames have been badly sprung. The steamboats on the river at our wharf did not escape-they were tossed to and fro, and wave several feet in height, are said to have suddenly risen and dashed upon the banks, receding and again returning. gentleman residing about twenty miles from the city, states that between the shocks he saw a meteor as large as the full moon, and very brilliant, shoot across the sky from south to north, accompanied with a roaring and crackling sound, disappearing with a loud explosion, and leaving strong smell of sulphur. This ball of fire in the air is said to have been seen by some of our citizens. One of the lodgers in a narrow five story building, asserts that the vibrations of the top of the building could not have been less than a foot; further up town the walls of a hous were cracked from the top to the bottom; in many place the water in wash-pitchers was sprinkled over the floor one or two chimneys were thrown down; the pendulums of many clocks were stopped; some of the door bells were made to ring, and persons rushed into the streets in their night clothes; cattle ran bellowing through the fields and yards dogs kept up a terrible barking, and take it all in all w ne'er wish to feel or look upon the like again. This has been the most severe shock our city has exp rienced since the earthquake of December 16th, 1811, and

Those who were in the streets at the time, say that is

it may not be out of place to revive a short account of th earthquake of that day, and which will no doubt be some thing new to many of your readers, who are not aware that puri was once the scene of an earthquake.

amount. It was evidently the work of some villain who after which time it was repeated at intervals with decrea ing violence. New Madrid was the immediate scene of fact of a reduction having just been made in the wages of suffering, although it extended to St. Louis. An eye witnes, who was a little distance below the town first named, says that the agitation that convulsed the earth and the waters of the Mississippi filled everything living with horror. At the time, there was danger apprehended om the Southern Indians, it being soon after the battl of Tippecanoe, and boats kept in company for mutual defense. These boats were shocked and jarred so that the crews were all awakened. Birds, till then quietly resting in the eddies of the river, by loud screams, expressed the alarm. Soon after, a loud roaring and hissing was heard, accompanied by violent agitation of the shores and by the boiling up of the water. Sand bars gave way, and islands were swallowed up in the tumultuous bosom of the river.

The water of the stream, the day before clear, now put on a redish hue and became thick with mud cast up from bottom. The earth on the shores opened in wide fissures and then closing again, threw the water, sand and mud, in huge jets, high above the tree tops. The atmosphere was filled with a thick vapor or gas, to which the light imparted a purple hue. A few moments sufficed to raise the river, which was heretofore at a low stage-five or six

arrying along the boats which had been cut loose from oou them At New Madrid several boats were carried by the reflux

of the current, into a small stream that puts into the river ist above the town, and left on the ground by the return ng water, at a considerable distance from the river. The scenes which occurred for several days, during the

speated shocks, were horrible. The most destructive took place in the beginning, although they were repeated for nany weeks, becoming lighter and lighter until they died away in slight vibrations, like the jarring of steam in an immense boiler. The sulphurated gasses that were disharged during the shocks, tainted the air with their noxious effluvia, and so strongly impregnated the water of the river, to the distance of one hundred and fifty miles number of days. New Madrid, which stood on a bluff bank, fteen or twenty feet above the summer floods, sunk so ow, that the next rise covered it to the depth of five feet he bottoms of several fine lakes in the vicinity were elevated so as to become dry land, and have since been planted

In the town of Cape Girardeau, were several edifice stone and brick. The walls of these buildings were cracked, in some instances from the ground to th and wide fissures were left.

The "great shake," as the people called it, was so severe n the county of St. Louis, that the fowls fell trom the rees as if dead; crockery fell from the shelves and was proken, and many families left their cabins, from fear of

being crushed beneath their ruins.

Mr. Bradbury, an English scientific explorer, was on a keel boat passing down the river at the time. On the night of the 14th they called at New Madrid for some necessary supplies. The writer says: On the night of the 15th, the teel boat was moored to a small Island, not far from Little Prairie, where the crew, all Frenchmen, were frightened almost to helplessuess by the terrible convulsions Immediately after the shock, we noticed the time, and

ame on, terrible indeed, but not equal to the first. Thi shock made a chasm in the island, four feet wide and eighty had already noticed that the sound which was heard at he time of every shock, always preceded it at least a secand, and that it always proceeded from the same point, nd went off in the same direction. I now found that the

found it near two o'clock. In half an hour another shock

to the westward. At daylight we had counted twenty even shocks, during our stay on the Island. Where this earthquake of Thursday morning was we re not yet apprised, but we are inclined to belie was somewhere in Arkansas. The shock was felt for many

shock came from a little northward of east, and proceeded

Reports were circulated through our city that Memphis, jashville and New Orleans were destroyed, but dispatches rom those cities do not even mention the shock. be that a terrible destruction of life and property has som

where occurred, but as yet we have heard nothing of it.

We have some election news from Kausas, and give the returns up to the latest date--up to the 10th. The returns show that the Black Republicans or Free State men hav carried the Territory by a large majority. Parrott, (Repubican.) is said to be elected Delegate over Ransom. (Dem...) by a majority of from 4,000 to 6,000. In many places the olls were kept open for two days, and everything passed off quietly. We hope the Black Republicans are fled, and that we will hear no more of "bleeding Kansas." There was nothing locally occurred worthy of mention The receipts of the Fair will be about \$30,000. The weathe

s delightful, but the rivers very low and falling. Yours, OL Excellent Sentiments.

The New York Daily News, of Wednesday last, speaking of the general suspension of the Banks in that city and elsewhere, remarks as follows:

Now, what is to be the next move? This places us all at the bottom of the hill. Shall we remain there, or soon begin to climb up again? Of course the latter, and for this we require no banks of issue. The credit of the Government, thanks to the sub-Treasury, is safe. It knows no currency but gold and sil ver, and that, fortunately, is not in the banks Had it been the Government itself, it would have been in the same broken and discredited condition that the banks themselves now are The Government buys and sells to the extent of a hundred millions a year, yet it has no connection in any way with the banks or their miserable notes. All its dealings are for cash-it receives and pays gold and silver

only. Here is a system every man can under-stand, and one which will ever prove safe and reliable. - Shall such a system be adopted by the State? If it has proved easy, safe and reliable for the General Government, why not for the State also? Banks are useful for the speculator-to inflate, to stimulate to dangerous excess, trade and speculation-to advance prices and aid the forestaller to grasp every thing within his reach, in order that he may rob the consumer. The system moves on beautifully and easily for a season-you are urged to take their money-"borrow from the banks," but the

moment the least pressure comes upon us, and if you really want a loan, you are refused, and in return are called upon to "pay up." The "banks must take care of themselves," all "accommo The "banks dation" has ceased, your misplaced confidence is betrayed, and be you merchant or mechanic you must suspend payment. When you do not require money, you can get your thousands from the banks for the asking—if good securities are offered; but the moment it is really wanted to help one out of a difficulty, which the bank itself has led you into, not a cent can be had, and a "crisis" is brought about, "failed" stamped upon your forehead .-Such is the practical effects of business men relying upon banks of issue.

Banks of deposit and loans are necessary but for every little shop or marble palace with the word "bank" written over its door to impose upon the community a paper cur-rency, when we have one of gold and silver, if the paper was out of the way, is but a cheat and an imposition, a fact which millions now see and acknowledge, where hundreds did ten

years ago.

Abolish all notes under the denomination of fifty dollars, which may be used for the larger payments, and this of itself would bring nto circulation the two hundred millions of gold we have in the country, where we should have not only a reliable and safe currency, but one that would be of more real benefit to our home industry than a thousand tariffs of protection.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

\$1,660,000 in Gold--California Election. NEW YORK, Oct. 16. The steamer Northern Light, from Aspin wall, has over 700 passengers and \$1,660,000 n gold, a larger amount than was anticipated. The official vote of the State election has been declared in most of the counties. The total vote polled is some 15,000 less than at the preceding election. The returns show a majority for Weller, the Democratic candidate, for Governor, over both Bowie, the American, and Stanley, the Republican of over 11,000. The Republican vote leads the American by

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Demo The people have resolved to pay the State debt, by a majority of 15,000 against repudi

ation. The proposition for calling a convention for revising the Constitution did not prevail, a majority of the vote cast at the election was equired to carry it, but so great was the indifference upon the subject, that only a moiety voted upon the question.

The mining explorations throughout the

State are carried on as vigorously as ever. Various fluming companies on the rivers were getting fairly to work, and many of these enterprises were resulting successfully. The crops throughout the State have gener ally been garnered in excellent condition. The emigrants by the overland route, are

pouring into the State in great numbers. The great majority of the trains had more or less difficulty with the Indiane. Trade in San Francisco and the interior was generally dull.

The State Funds.

In reply to a resolution adopted by the Sen-

ate, on the 8th inst, Mr. MAGRAW, the State

Treasurer, has furnished the following state-

ment, showing the amount of funds now on hand, and how secured and disposed of: Amount deposited with banks, saving institu-

tions, &c.,
Bank notes,
Checks—J. M. Baum, collector of tolls—deposited in bank October 7, Relief Notes, Coin,
Depreciated bank notes,
Payments on account of appropriations made
to public officers &c., for which receipts
are held, to be hereafter settled in general
account,

Coupons, Payments made since 1st instant, \$585,264 51

"WHAT IS A TON ?"-Chief Justice Lewis, of this State, has given an opinion deciding that the law of Pennsylvania making 2000 pounds ton was constitutional, that althou United States Constitution had given Congress the power to regulate weights and measures, making a uniform law throughout the United States, yet, until they did exercise the power, each State had jurisdiction over the within her own borders. Thus Judge Grier's decision that nothing less than 2240 nounds could form a ton, is overset.