The Press.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

FIRST PAGE—Sabbath Reading; Religious Intelligence; Our Financial Difficulties, and their Moral Consequences; The Relief Law; The California News; Articles from the London *Times* and London *News* on the Financial Crisis; the Courts, and General News.

A BANKRUPT WORLD.

That the monetary calamity which has now extended all over the Union will more or less affect France and England, and other civilized nations, scarcely admits of a doubt. The connections of trade between our own and distant countries have become at once so vast and so complicated, that the blow struck at one extreme, almost instantly vibrates to the other, disturbing and unsettling nearly every intermediate relation of business, from the highest to the humblest. This truth opens to us a new lesson of our importance to the great brotherhood of our race, and of duties and responsibilities which render every step we take intensely interesting to every family in the world.

The fact that our present disaster began in the United States will undoubtedly be made the subject of much unfriendly and depreciating comment in the European journals; and from this it will assuredly result in injury to the reputation of our merchants and our Government. But there are some aspects of the question that may not be inappropriately alluded to here.

And first—the railroad mania is not alone indigenous to the United States. Great Britain herself, years ago, set an example in that direction, which, while it covered thousands of her own people with ruin, was speedily followed by France, and by the slower nationalities of the Continent. The article from the London *Times* of the 23d of September, written *before* the news of the collapses of our railroad securities, presents a candid and a philosophical view of French *enthusiasm* for speculation, and particularly in railroad romances. The famous *Credit Mobilier*, so much vaunted, at first, as the *chef d' œuvre* of Napoleonic skill and foresight, like all other attempts, especially by Government, to build permanent prosperity upon a credit basis, is toppling to ruin, dragging with it thousands whose little and great all had been confided to its delusive but treacherous keeping. The other invention, called *"The Caisse Generale des Chemins de Fer," or, Anglicised*, the "General Railroad Bank or Establishment," was set up as a rival to the *Credit Mobilier*, and was founded on Spanish loans and railways, and is rushing with even more rapidity to *its* catastrophe. This story is plainly told by the *London Times*, and answers the double purpose of showing how much foreign folly has had to do with the present bankruptcy of the world, and also of once more illustrating the certain fatal results of all efforts of the Government to assist or restrain private operations in business. For evidence of the wisdom of the forbearance of Government in all such movements, the Independent Treasury stands forth as a monument of sagacious statesmanship and sublime precaution.

And where have the wild enterprises of our railroad speculators been more wildly assisted than in Great Britain? Where did the speculators flock for credit and for money but to the English fund market? Left to the United States they never could have run the headlong career that has involved so many great interests in ruin. But they crossed the Atlantic, and shrewd and cautious John Bull heard their statements, and not willing to take all for granted, sent his best agents to this country to ascertain the truth of these statements. The result was that the agents became as crazy as the speculators themselves. These are facts as well known abroad as they are notorious at home.

So that the responsibility for the bankruptcy of the world is reasonably well divided. What, however, is the other side? To the United States belongs incontestably the credit of having given the first great impetus to trade by its gold mines in California—an impetus, it is true, from which innumerable schemes of mere speculation have grown, *but the gold mines remain, and their increasing products are chronicled every fortnight.* Nor is this all. In the midst of the complaints of the English journals and English bond-holders, *the cotton of the United States*, at once our great Southern staple, and the protection of Great Britain from domestic tumult and social disorder, is relied upon in this hour of adversity by the British manufacturers with the fullest confidence. It is stated that the cotton supply is low in the great manufacturing towns of Great Britain; and if so, there can be little doubt that English capital will soon appear to hurry forward the new crop to our sea-board, for transhipment to Liverpool at the earliest moment. Without this sure reliance, how long could the British Government maintain itself against the theories and revulsions from other countries, always sure to follow in the wake of a bankruptcy as universal as that which now threatens us?

In one respect the United States occupy a most enviable present position. The fabric of our Union stands firm in the midst of the wreck of individual fortunes that surrounds it. Its own credit is high and invulnerable, thanks to the glorious system of keeping the national revenues out of the banks. There may be turbulence in the great cities; there may be crowds of discharged workingmen and women thrown out of work, eager for bread; there may be unexampled distress in the coming winter, which God, in his mercy, avert; but the love of the masses for the Constitution cannot be abated. Happy in the fact that none of our sufferings have grown from the Government; happy in the confidence that surrounds our venerable Chief Magistrate; thrice happy in the complete overthrow of all domestic factions, intent upon disunion and sectionalism—[what must our condition have been in this crisis had a different result closed the struggle for President last year?]—we can stand here in our western fortress, sorely oppressed by the stringency of the times; but still secure from the fate that threatens the Governments of the Old World. *In Europe finance and banking is a Government matter*; and from this fact innumerable perils ever and inevitably flow. The want of credit in Europe leads to a want of work; that want of work to a want of bread; after this comes combination among the laboring classes, and finally revolution and bloodshed. An able dictator like LOUIS NAPOLEON may contrive to meet this new condition of things; but as the worst trial that he has yet undergone is about to be presented to him, it will require all his resources to meet it. Should he fail, other Governments will follow as before. England alone will stand firm among the prostrated nations, because she will make every effort to keep her millions at work, and to this end will once more acknowledge her dependence on the cotton of the United States.

☞ The special report of the Committee of the Select Council on the matter of Sedgley Park, omitted from yesterday's proceedings, will be found in a corrected form in another part of this day's PRESS. We trust that at a subsequent meeting of Councils there will be a full attendance of members, in order that this important measure may be carried. Without designing to impugn the motives of those who vote against this bill, we cannot refrain expressing our surprise that a project of this kind should have been so long delayed. The report speaks for itself, and must satisfy every good citizen of the necessity of securing this valuable property which the city is solemnly bound to pay for by the action of the representatives of the people.

☞ The people of Lancaster county have good reason to rejoice over the election of such a man as WILLIAM CARPENTER as Prothonotary. The official count of yesterday gave him twenty-one majority. This is a great triumph for a Democrat in a county that formerly gave six thousand opposition majority.

☞ The re-election of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW to the State Senate, voluntarily conferred by a grateful constituency, and reluctantly accepted by him, secures to Pennsylvania, in an important crisis of her affairs, a true and faithful champion.

☞ We have to thank WELLS, FARGO & Co. for their courteous attention in favoring us with files of California papers several hours before we received our own papers by mail.

THE CLOSE OF THE KANSAS CATASTROPHE.

Eight months have elapsed since President BUCHANAN assumed the reins of power; eight months since he enunciated his determination to apply the test that "the majority should rule," to the conflict in Kansas, and scarcely three months since ROBERT J. WALKER, a native of Pennsylvania, accepted the position of Governor of Kansas, and proceeded to the scene of his duties, armed with the instructions of the general Administration. Whatever may be the future party position of Kansas, the fact is established that the majority of the people can vote uninterrupted by intruders from other distant or adjoining States. The trial has been made, and made successfully. Whether the Convention which frames the Constitution of the new State of Kansas, and which is to assemble in October, shall decide to submit that instrument to the people of Kansas or not—and we demand that good faith requires that it should be so submitted—the power of the people over that and all other questions, either before the State is admitted into the Union, or immediately and always after it, is absolutely assured.

We are a good deal surprised that the peaceful progress of the settlement of the difficulties in Kansas has not extorted a more general and frank admission of the fact from those of the opposition journals which lay claim to candor, and which are apt, in the absence of candor in their adversaries, to become so indignant. These journals commit a grand mistake in withholding the meed of justice to the Administration for the course it has pursued, in defiance of the denunciations of extremists, North and South, on this vexed question. They may rest assured that their course does not meet the approval of the people at large. In the healing up of adverse organizations—in the overthrow of the Republicans in most of the States which they have heretofore controlled, honest men, everywhere, must admit that the course of the Administration in Kansas has made a profound impression, and that henceforth it will be impossible to rally even a respectable number of votes upon the exploded cries of 1856. It is amazing that the organs of opposition politics do not see that in withholding their deserved commendations of the course of Mr. BUCHANAN, they are furnishing their own friends with an evidence of their own injustice.

WHO FLOURISH IN THE MIDST OF DISTRESS?

While the pulpit rings with appeals to the people—while the press forgets personalities and politics in its invocations to reform and retrenchment—while the ablest statesmen are deliberating upon the best plan to relieve the almost universal suffering—men ask each other who is it that flourishes in the midst of our distress? Let those who feel curious to know pay a visit to that portion of our city which is frequented by the holders of depreciated paper currency, and they will find there the struggling mechanic, the poor stricken widow, the pale and nervous merchant, and the manufacturer eager to save his workmen from want, waiting impatiently to obtain redeemable funds and pay the enormous discount demanded by the brokers.

It is said that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the disaster that now broods over Philadelphia, while it rains discomfort and discontent into thousands of families, brightens and elevates the crests of those who prosper by furnishing the needful exchange to the community. We are not of those who regard brokers as an unmitigated evil to society. We know there are very many good men among them, and that it cannot be doubted, were it not for such as these latter, that the rogues of the profession would have things all their own way.

Our object is simply to show that the worst curse of paper currency, except utter repudiation itself, is the enormous wealth it pours into the coffers of those who, having hoarded their capital for the storm, go out to prey upon society without the slightest visitings of remorse. The example we are now having taught to us all should animate us to renewed efforts to restore confidence as soon as possible, and to prepare for that thorough modification of the entire banking system that will render it impossible for such another calamity to overtake us as that of which we now complain.

RETRENCHMENT.

The proprietors of the Girard House have decided to reduce the price of board on and after Monday next, from $2.50 to $2 per day. This is a step in the right direction, and we are glad that Messrs. PEABODY, SYKES, & Co., have been prompt to make it. The necessity of retrenchment is universally felt, and quite as severely by those who have been the patrons of the leading hotels of the country as by any other portion of the community. The price of provisions of some kinds has already greatly fallen, and it is not likely that any important supplies will long maintain their former high rates—so that the principal cause which justified heavy hotel bills has been removed. Henceforth retrenchment will be the watchword of the great mass of the community. Hard as it will be to dispense with luxuries which custom has almost made necessities, the public will feel compelled to do without them unless their prices are reduced—and those depending upon the people for custom will evince the greatest wisdom who are the earliest to discover and the most ready to regulate their terms in accordance with this obvious truth.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* in regard to a paragraph in its columns concerning his action, in which he uses the following language. We like the tone and temper of Governor SEYMOUR's letter, and those who do not approve his opinions cannot fail to entertain the same feeling:

"I am not the agent nor attorney of the country banks; neither have I in any way obtruded my opinions upon Gov. King with regard to an extra session of the Legislature; nor have I advised of any communication which may have been made to him on the subject. At the request of some gentlemen from the interior, I went with them to a meeting of the bank officers of the city, for the purpose of devising some plan for bringing forward the grain of the West, to prevent the great calamities which threaten this city if its unemployed population shall be compelled to pay high prices for food. The necessity for a suspension of specie payments is a matter of great regret. I do not know what course Governor King will take in this time of general distress and embarrassment, but whatever his policy may be, I shall feel it to be my duty to strengthen his hands and not embarrass his action. I have seen too much of the evils which grow out of misrepresentations of the conduct and motives of public officers to sanction any conduct of the kind. I am not authorized to speak for the Democratic party, but I know that those who have lately placed in nomination a candidate for the Court of Appeals because they would not assail the independence of the Judiciary, although he had felt it his duty to make a decision unwelcome and injurious to them, will not be guilty of any factious policy at a period when the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of our country are plunged into deep distress, and when the inhabitants of this great city are threatened with a want of employment and food." HORATIO SEYMOUR.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of Dissensions in the Cabinet Unfounded—Treasurer's Weekly Statement—Appointments—Cases before the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1857.

The rumors which have been published lately, to the effect that there was dissension in the Cabinet of President BUCHANAN, have not the least foundation in truth. It was stated that differences, on material points, existed between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, and between the latter and Mr. BUCHANAN himself. Such is not, and has not been, the fact. From the very beginning of the present Administration, so far as I can learn, perfect harmony of action on the great national issues of the day has characterized the President and his Cabinet.

Subjoined is the very latest weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States:

Receipts from 1st to 10th Oct., inclusive..	$795,943 09
Drafts returned paid.....	3,677,507 70
Drafts issued.....	3,393,201 64
Amount subject to draft.....	12,258,535 01
Reduction.....	2,697,558 55
Amount on deposit at New York.....	$597,168 13
" " Boston.....	1,303,290 88
" " Philadelphia.....	103,276 88
" " New Orleans.....	297,023 45
" " St. Louis.....	1,303,768 18
" " Baltimore.....	69,467 18

John Brawley has been appointed collector at Erie, Pennsylvania, in place of James Lytle, removed; and John Oliver, light-house keeper at Ottawa, Point Mishigan, in place of Sherman Wheeler, resigned; salary $350 per annum.

The remaining cases to be tried by the Naval Courts of Inquiry are, exclusive of those pending as follows:

Commodore Jones; Captains—Ramsey and Levy; Commanders—Lecompte, Armstrong, Chauncey, Gedney, Glynn, Ritchie, Johnston, and Ringgold; Lieutenants—Boyle, Hunt, Porter, Noland, Maury, Steele, Flagg, Lynch, Whiting, Brownell, Barney and Morgan; Masters—Stevens and R. C. Jones; Passed Midshipmen—S. Pearce and Byrens.

X. Y.

THE ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

The Return Judges met yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES CLIFTON in the Chair. Messrs. William Bonsall and Samuel M. McKinney were appointed clerks. The following are the official returns for the city and county of Philadelphia:

WARDS.	Governor. Packer, D.	Hazlehurst, A.	Wilmot, R.	Canal Comm'r. Strickland, D	Linderman, A	Millward, R
I.....	1413	722	315	1418	707	313
II.....	1809	923	363	1809	951	337
III.....	1187	591	119	1217	598	171
IV.....	1604	327	234	1615	309	222
V.....	1137	380	274	1144	390	264
VI.....	986	400	302	1000	425	322
VII.....	1176	513	660	1179	508	661
VIII.....	1028	430	343	1028	427	335
IX.....	1015	364	494	1021	370	500
X.....	893	742	676	882	744	662
XI.....	1001	352	274	1002	352	264
XII.....	966	325	538	922	310	505
XIII.....	991	746	681	1011	742	666
XIV.....	1049	1017	553	1047	1023	542
XV.....	1443	790	517	1451	789	491
XVI.....	1096	729	298	1113	732	276
XVII.....	1330	270	466	1340	266	469
XVIII.....	794	1120	253	770	1083	271
XIX.....	1409	874	415	1514	625	430
XX.....	1441	857	366	1442	853	353
XXI.....	896	401	386	903	404	373
XXII.....	786	418	561	783	421	552
XXIII.....	1132	518	601	1178	521	542
XXIV.....	1035	580	252	1040	582	248
Total.....	27749	14355	10001	27835	14242	9763

Judges of the Supreme Court.

WARDS.	Strong, D.	Thompson, D	Brown, A.	Brady, A.	Lewis, R.	Veech, R.
I.....	1406	1407	788	778	328	328
II.....	1814	1815	970	967	317	316
III.....	1179	1180	620	609	169	178
IV.....	1609	1609	333	333	211	211
V.....	1164	1168	337	374	250	243
VI.....	967	967	440	452	318	316
VII.....	1172	1172	629	631	631	627
VIII.....	1022	1043	403	401	323	313
IX.....	1004	1004	378	368	482	476
X.....	895	895	768	768	644	639
XI.....	993	992	375	374	245	245
XII.....	889	889	338	334	516	513
XIII.....	997	992	768	768	635	623
XIV.....	1027	1028	1043	1046	632	627
XV.....	1462	1458	780	780	468	465
XVI.....	1007	1007	760	760	263	265
XVII.....	1326	1325	275	275	428	428
XVIII.....	760	760	1143	1141	221	221
XIX.....	1504	1504	666	663	382	382
XX.....	1392	1380	811	808	352	345
XXI.....	892	892	675	670	364	363
XXII.....	719	714	431	431	535	531
XXIII.....	1121	1121	615	615	576	570
XXIV.....	1024	1024	605	593	247	242
Total.....	27,475	27,432	14,762	14,706	9,468	9,363

Judge of Common Pleas and Recorder of Deeds.

WARDS.	JUDGE COMMON PLEAS. Ludlow Dem	Conrad, A & R.	RECORDER OF DEEDS. Boileau, Dem.	Carroll, Am.	Wilkinson, Rep.
I.....	1,429	1,084	1,395	774	346
II.....	1,821	1,239	1,560	951	305
III.....	1,205	765	1,189	620	161
IV.....	1,621	620	1,625	324	221
V.....	1,170	586	1,150	388	248
VI.....	1,009	713	963	456	300
VII.....	1,221	1,083	1,134	656	632
VIII.....	1,103	662	1,009	469	317
IX.....	1,020	802	981	397	458
X.....	969	1,303	880	778	623
XI.....	1,022	600	1,008	378	226
XII.....	927	795	938	347	448
XIII.....	1,058	1,319	1,003	759	623
XIV.....	1,079	1,408	1,035	1,068	597
XV.....	1,417	1,216	1,347	890	853
XVI.....	1,119	962	1,166	750	192
XVII.....	1,357	679	1,343	284	410
XVIII.....	770	1,347	776	1,145	209
XIX.....	1,534	994	1,523	688	333
XX.....	1,444	1,183	1,416	323	894
XXI.....	909	808	892	472	361
XXII.....	778	953	769	462	529
XXIII.....	1,180	1,052	1,172	539	523
XXIV.....	1,042	804	1,025	565	270
Total.....	28,274	22,959	27,631	14,284	9,619

Prothonotary of the District Court and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

WARDS.	Prothon. McFadden, D.	Dist. Court. Clare, R.	Clerk Qr. Sessions. Crockett, D.	Keyser, A. & R.
I.....	1,378	1,116	1,391	1,129
II.....	1,783	1,237	1,795	1,207
III.....	1,182	738	1,160	811
IV.....	1,618	506	1,612	547
V.....	1,107	681	1,110	685
VI.....	917	776	901	824
VII.....	1,168	1,203	1,111	1,209
VIII.....	950	828	933	849
IX.....	930	908	920	936
X.....	807	1,450	837	1,452
XI.....	953	641	931	637
XII.....	848	859	851	870
XIII.....	914	1,445	899	1,405
XIV.....	966	1,602	922	1,682
XV.....	1,416	1,273	1,409	1,303
XVI.....	1,088	998	1,163	948
XVII.....	1,330	729	1,348	707
XVIII.....	745	1,872	704	1,857
XIX.....	1,490	944	1,516	1,023
XX.....	1,369	1,241	1,348	1,299
XXI.....	857	845	885	836
XXII.....	742	1,004	753	1,006
XXIII.....	1,102	1,111	1,113	1,120
XXIV.....	819	1,019	838	1,000
Total.....	26,005	24,324	26,772	24,846

Coroner.

WARDS.	Pennoyer, D.	Barnes, A.	Butler, R.
I.....	1418	760	326
II.....	1885	931	303
III.....	1183	622	162
IV.....	1622	239	214
V.....	1137	423	228
VI.....	930	413	286
VII.....	1143	554	633
VIII.....	993	463	318
IX.....	925	350	583
X.....	803	791	634
XI.....	979	352	264
XII.....	858	366	453
XIII.....	965	819	584
XIV.....	1014	1,000	470
XV.....	1433	803	477
XVI.....	1102	765	221
XVII.....	1344	289	415
XVIII.....	768	1156	216
XIX.....	1501	702	364
XX.....	1300	911	324
XXI.....	876	476	385
XXII.....	760	460	531
XXIII.....	1122	546	539
XXIV.....	1043	589	245
Total.....	27216	14940	9133

City Legislative Ticket.

ASSEMBLY.	5th W'd	6th W'd	7th W'd	8th W'd	9th W'd	10th W'd	Tot.
Kirkpatrick, D ...	1115	954	1141	983	978	863	6030
Donovan, D.....	1091	921	1102	991	957	853	5915
Ramsay, D.....	1007	901	1165	900	1004	862	6059
Armstrong, D....	1101	955	1091	974	878	856	5953
Adams, A.....	604	792	1195	754	1145	1355	5845
Church, A.....	384	438	522	425	396	353	2918
Broomall, A.....	364	417	497	329	378	634	2617
Dock, A. & R.....	824	722	1175	772	565	1364	5222
Thorn, A. & R....	236	326	376	452	449	1161	2999
Thomas, A. & R..	246	301	636	320	471	599	2581

County Legislative Ticket.

J. H. Donnelly.....	20,282	Bayne	11,823
Wells.....	20,952	English.....	13,057
McClane.....	20,668	Green	13,588
Dunlap.....	21,021	Eldridge.....	18,108
Dohnert	20,995	Allison	18,099
Yearsley.....	20,949	Scott	17,098
Wright.....	20,839	Pearson	18,084
Wharton	21,066	Sellers.....	18,071
J. Donnelly.....	19,747	Reed	18,187
Evans	21,072	Gordon.....	14,592
Askin	21,044	Abbott	18,100
Owen	21,064	Fox	17,945
Arthur	20,973	Smith	6,448
Mansfield.....	11,751	Warner	6,572

SENATOR.

WARDS.	Marselis, D.	Crabby, A.	Hamilton, A. & R.	Randall, D.	Bishop, A. & R.
I.....	1407	737	370	....	....
II.....	1791	924	345	....	....
III.....	1184	567	164	....	....
IV	1615	337	210	....	....
V.....	1121	382	225	1106	644
VI.....	967	440	350	955	735
VII.....	1161	521	643	1142	1179
VIII.....	1004	449	306	989	741
IX.....	992	344	307	973	870
X.....	773	729	911	817	1308
XI.....	993	372	230	....	....
XII.....	889	331	408	....	....
XIII.....	971	801	595	....	....
XIV.....	1009	1045	491	....	....
XV.....	1439	709	479	....	....
XVI.....	1085	744	234	....	....
XVII.....	1321	277	427	....	....
XVIII.....	737	1118	233	....	....
XIX.....	1498	666	370	....	....
XX.....	1430	872	330	....	....
XXI.....	885	414	356	....	....
XXII.....	783	438	538	....	....
XXIII.....	1131	536	536	....	....
XX IV.....	1031	688	235	....	....
Total.....	27337	13461	9030	6021	5477

Vote on the Amendments to the Constitution.

WARDS.	1st Amend. For	Ag	2d Amend. For	Ag	3d Amen. For	Ag	4th Amen. For	Ag
I.....	285	2	277	2	94	321	284	2
II.....	1022		1029	1	250	847	1015	2
III.....	237	1	246	1	159	74	223	3
IV.....	110	21	95	21	71	40	100	
V.....	653	5	608	4	43	468	602	4
VI.....	327	31	187	1	39	103	222	1
VII.....	643	4	640	5	604	105	529	5
VIII.....	92	3	88	4	55	109	71	13
IX.....	239	5	239	4	54	201	237	9
X.....	376	9	330	5	188	353	373	4
XI.....	252		232	1	232	23	239	
XII.....	73	2	70	1	46	320	70	2
XIII.....	137	5	136		94	236	132	4
XIV.....	367	1	361	2	356	84	370	8
XV.....	192		179		131	190	194	
XVI.....	244	1	235	2	211	149	220	1
XVII.....	292		299		272	229	285	
XVIII.....	154		153		50	321	152	
XIX.....	447	5	448	13	231	660	443	2
XX.....	232	11	229		31	595	239	
XXI.....	135	1	134	4	49	319	157	2
XXII.....	724	2	539	1	722	31	699	11
XXIII.....	431	84	330	123	433	473	339	85
XXIV.....	498		497		482	15	485	5
Total.....	8175	198	7700	195	4668	6198	7987	161

THE STATE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—It is thought that Kiddow and Foster, on the Republican Assembly tickets, are defeated by Messrs. Irwin and Salisbury, Democrats. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* (Republican) says, "It is barely possible Mr. Kiddow may get sufficient votes to save him, in the seven districts to hear from." The *Gazette* facetiously remarks:

"If there is any consolation in being well whipped, we have it, in this State. We not only know who struck Billy Patterson, but we are willing to acknowledge that it was neatly done."

Mr. McIlenny, the Democratic candidate for commissioner, is elected by about 500 majority.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—A private letter from Kittanning informs us that the entire Democratic ticket is carried in the county by one or two hundred majority—which is a gain of five or six hundred on last fall. The vote is nearly uniform, and the majority includes the State as well as county ticket.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—A letter from one of our correspondents states, that in sixteen election districts heard from, Wilmot loses on the vote for Canal Commissioner last year, about one hundred and fifty votes. According to the best estimate which can now be made, his majority in the county will be about 3,800. In the borough of Towanda, where Mr. Wilmot resides, his majority is five less than the Republican candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court—showing that he is not "a prophet in his own land."

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Democratic State ticket is beaten about 500 votes; last year 1900 votes.

ERIE COUNTY.—The majority for Wilmot in this county is about 1,200; last year the opposition had near 2,700. In the city of Erie, Packer is beaten but 12 votes; last year the Democrats were beaten 150. Judge Thompson has a majority in the city of Erie of 413. In the ward in which he resides he received 150 out of a poll of 183. He will have a small majority in the county.

MONROE AND PIKE.—The following is the result of Tuesday's election in these counties as far as ascertained: Packer's majority in Monroe 1400; Melchoir Bozzard elected sheriff, and John Edigner Prothonotary.

PIKE COUNTY.—Packer's majority 500; Oscar H. Mott elected Prothonotary by a triumphant majority, and Wm. Westfall County Treasurer.

MAJORITIES.

Counties.	October 1856. Buchanan.	Democratic.	October 1857. Union.	Packer.	Hazlehurst.	Wilmot.
Adams,	89		—	—	—	—
Allegheny,	—	4235	—	—	1580	—
Armstrong,	—	995	150*	—	—	—
Beaver,	—	640	—	—	—	—
Bedford,	33	—	600	—	—	—
Berks,	6661	—	6000	—	—	—
Blair,	—	690	—	—	—	—
Bradford,	—	3975	1000	—	*3300	—
Bucks,	656	—	—	—	—	—
Butler,	—	603	—	—	—	—
Cambria,	1182	—	1200	—	—	—
Carbon,	653	—	985*	—	—	—
Centre,	321	—	618*	—	—	—
Chester,	—	446	119*	—	—	—
Clarion,	957	—	—	—	—	—
Clearfield,	660	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	131	—	400	—	—	—
Columbia,	1699	—	1200	—	—	—
Crawford,	—	1666	—	—	500	—
Cumberland,	251	—	400	—	—	—
Dauphin,	—	525	300	—	—	—
Delaware,	—	510	—	—	—	—
Elk,	239	—	—	—	—	—
Erie,	—	2103	—	—	1200	—
Fayette,	183	—	500	—	—	—
Franklin,	—	116	118*	—	—	—
Fulton,	253	—	—	—	—	—
Green,	1698	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdon,	—	286	—	—	—	—
Indiana,	—	1817	—	—	1000	—
Jefferson,	—	123	—	—	—	—
Juniata,	49	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster,	—	2444	—	—	1200	—
Lawrence,	—	1578	—	—	—	—
Lebanon,	—	834	—	—	675	—
Lehigh,	871	—	1000	—	—	—
Luzerne,	1021	—	1500	—	—	—
Lycoming,	397	—	1500	—	—	—
McKean,	—	232	—	—	—	—
Mercer,	—	838	—	—	—	—
Mifflin,	19	—	315*	—	—	—
Monroe,	1519	—	1400*	—	—	—
Montgomery,	1944	—	2000	—	—	—
Montour,	561	—	512*	—	—	—
Northampton,	330	—	2957*	—	—	—
Northumb'd,	1178	—	—	—	—	—
Perry,	87	—	400	—	—	—
Philadelphia,	5434	—	17148*	—	—	—
Pike,	591	—	560*	—	—	—
Potter,	—	293	—	—	—	—
Schuylkill,	1738	—	3000	—	—	—
Somerset,	—	774	—	—	—	—
Snyder,	—	254	10*	—	—	—
Susquehanna,	—	1101	—	—	—	—
Sullivan,	167	—	—	—	—	—
Tioga,	—	2578	—	—	—	—
Union,	—	440	—	—	* 304	—
Venango,	25	—	—	—	—	—
Warren,	—	402	—	—	—	—
Washington,	—	108	—	—	—	—
Wayne,	137	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorel'd,	635	—	900	—	—	—
Wyoming,	41	—	—	—	—	—
York,	1482	—	5330*	—	—	—
	82,605	20,602				

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are official.

The Ohio Election.

The Democrats in sixty-two counties heard from in Ohio have gained *ten thousand six hundred* votes. The New York *Tribune*, with a good grace, *thinks* that Chase is defeated.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Allegheny County.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—In Allegheny county Irwin, Democrat, has been elected Assemblyman over Kidder, Republican, by eleven majority. M'Ilhenny, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, has also been elected.

Delaware County.

[Special despatch to The Press.]

CHESTER, Oct. 16.—Injustice has been done to the Democracy of this county by the first reports of the election, as you will see by the official returns, which are as follows:

Governor—Packer, 1,598; Wilmot, 1,614; Hazlehurst 609.

Canal Commissioner—Strickland, 1,616; Millward, 1,634; Linderman, 558.

Senator—Bell, (Dem.,) 1,620; Coffman, (Rep.,) 1,618; Parker, (Am.,) 565.

Wilmot's plurality for Governor is but 26, and the Democratic candidate for Senator has two majority.

We have also elected the following Democratic candidates:

Assembly, Powell; Sheriff, Vernon; Treasurer, Williamson; Auditor, White.

Monroe County.

[Special despatch to The Press.]

EASTON, October 16.—Packer's majority in Monroe county is 1,750. Hazlehurst had five votes.

Northampton County.

[Special despatch to The Press.]

EASTON, October 16.—The official vote of Northampton county is as follows:

Governor—Packer, 4,067; Wilmot, 1,111; Hazlehurst, 1,010.

Canal Commissioner—Strickland, 4,065; Millward, 1,109; Linderman, 993.

Pennsylvania Election—Official Returns.

EASTON, Oct. 16.—The official returns for