

nays comprise 17 Americans and Republicans and 52 Democrats.

The discussion was then resumed on Mr. Johnson's amendment, shortening the time of the suspension to January, 1855.

Mr. Thompson moved a substitute fixing the 1st of July for resumption, which was lost. The vote stood—yeas 33, nays 59. The Philadelphia delegation voted on this proposition as it did previously.

The members voting aye comprise 30 Republicans and Americans, and 3 Democrats. The nays were 8 Americans and Republicans and 51 Democrats.

Mr. Kaufman moved to leave the time indefinite, and permit the next Legislature to fix the day. Lost—Yeas 34, nays 55.

The Philadelphia vote was not changed. The political complexion of the above vote was: Yeas—34 Republicans and Americans; Nays—5: Americans and Republicans, and 50 Democrats.

The question now returned on Mr. Johnson's amendment, fixing the third Monday of January, 1855, which was lost—yeas 10, nays 78.

Mr. Jenkins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Senate bill, and insert House bill No. 8.

Mr. Abrams offered an amendment requiring the banks to pay specie on their \$5 notes. Carried.

Also, an amendment requiring the banks from declaring dividends of more than 8 per cent. after the resumption of specie. Lost.

The House then adjourned till next afternoon.

On re-assembly to-day the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Relief Bill passed by the House adjourned till Monday.

Afternoon Session.—The House took recess from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock, till 6 o'clock.

Conference reported. The bill had been agreed upon by the members of both Houses.

The report was read, and on motion, it was adopted. Yeas 18, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Coffey, Cobb, Frazer, Gatz, Hamel, Harris, Jordan, Knox, Labacchi, Lewis, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Spruck, Taggart, Wilkins, Welsh and Finney, Speaker—18.

Nays—Messrs. Brewer, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Felzer, Flannikin, Ingram, Myer, Scofield, Steele, Walsh and Wright—13.

On motion the Senate adjourned, sine die, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the Bank Relief bill, which was defeated yesterday.

The motion prevailed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Ent, Eyster, Foster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Pearson, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Ramsey, of York, Reamer, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Tolan, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—55.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Bower, Brandt, Cary, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Hill, Heins, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McIlvain, Nichols, Mumma, Maner, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley, Zimmerman and Getz, speaker—41.

Mr. Heins called the previous question, which was negatived by the following vote: Yeas 41, nays 50.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Beck, Bower, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman of Berks co., Jones, Jenkins, John, Lisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Nicholson, Nunnamacher, Pearson, Ramsey of York county, Reamer, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley and Zimmerman—41.

Nays—Messrs. Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hancock, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Mr. Kaufman moved to extend the time of suspension to February, 1855. Negatived—yeas 40, nays 48. The vote stood: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Mr. Kaufman moved to extend the time of suspension to February, 1855. Negatived—yeas 40, nays 48. The vote stood: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hillegas, Heins, Hoffman of Berks county, Innes, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McIlvain, Nichols, Mumma, Maner, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley, Zimmerman and Getz, speaker—41.

Mr. Stevenson moved to go into committee of the whole to extend the time to the third Monday of next July, which prevailed by the following vote—yeas 46, nays 42.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hillegas, Heins, Hoffman of Berks county, Innes, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McIlvain, Nichols, Mumma, Maner, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley, Zimmerman and Getz, speaker—46.

Mr. Stevenson moved to go into committee of the whole to extend the time to the third Monday of next July, which prevailed by the following vote—yeas 46, nays 42.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hillegas, Heins, Hoffman of Berks county, Innes, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McIlvain, Nichols, Mumma, Maner, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley, Zimmerman and Getz, speaker—42.

Mr. Stevenson moved to go into committee of the whole to extend the time to the third Monday of next July, which prevailed by the following vote—yeas 46, nays 42.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hoffman of Luzerne county, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nichols, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—50.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hillegas, Heins, Hoffman of Berks county, Innes, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McIlvain, Nichols, Mumma, Maner, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre county, Smith of Luzerne county, Tolan, Vail, Wahler, Westbrook, Yearley, Zimmerman and Getz, speaker—42.

land, Hines, Hoffman of Lebanon, Housekeeper, Justice, Jacobs, Kauffman, Kerr, Maner, McCalmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Ramsey of Philadelphia, Ramsey of York, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Van Vorhies, Vickers, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—46.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Bower, Brandt, Cary, Calhoun, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman of Berks, Innes, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, Nicholson, Nunnamacher, Pearson, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Tolan, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright—42.

The committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Imbrie moved a proviso suspending the law prohibiting small notes, which was lost.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill, the vote stood as follows: yeas 56, nays 36.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Backus, Babcock, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brandt, Calhoun, Campbell, Crawford, Dock, Ent, Eyster, Foster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Heins, Hoffman of Lebanon, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Nicholson, Pearson, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Ramsey of Philadelphia, Ramsey of York, Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Tolan, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright, and Zimmerman—56.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Ball, Benner, Brown, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hoffman of Berks, Jenkins, John, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McCalmont, McIlvain, Nichols, Nunnamacher, Roberts, Smith of Centre, Smith of Luzerne, Vail Vickers, Wagoneller, Wahler, Westbrook, Wharton, Yearley and Getz, Speaker—36.

The bill, as passed, was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then took up and passed the bill for the mechanics and operatives of certain companies.

Adjusted, to await the action of the Senate, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The House met at three o'clock, and insisted upon its amendments. A Committee of Conference was thereupon ordered, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Longaker, Bishop, Zimmerman and Anderson, to confer with the committee appointed by the Senate.

The House then adjourned, to meet at 5 o'clock, but the committee not being prepared to report, a recess till 6 o'clock was taken. At that time the Conference Committee reported the bill, with amendments, including two new sections.

The bill was read, and the vote on its final passage stood—yeas 55, nays 36, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Augustine, Babcock, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dock, Eyster, Foster, Gibbons, Hamilton, Heins, Hillegas, Hiestand, Heins, Hoffman, Lebo, Lebo, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maner, Moorhead, Mumma, Pearson, Penrose, Pownall, Ramsey of Luzerne county, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Tolan, Van Vorhies, Voeghly, Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, Wright and Zimmerman—55.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Bower, Brandt, Calhoun, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hoffman of Berks, Jenkins, John, Knight, Lebo, Lisenring, Lovett, McCalmont, McIlvain, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnamacher, Roberts, Rupp, Smith of Centre, Smith of Luzerne, Vail, Vickers, Wagoneller, Wahler, Westbrook, Wharton, Yearley, and Getz, Speaker—36.

The House then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, this evening.

[The Relief Bill, as passed by both Houses, is substantially the same as reported by the Senate Committee, and which originally passed that body, with the addition of four sections, the substance of which is as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the Collector of taxes and tolls, &c., and the County Treasurer, to receive, for State purposes, the notes of solvent banks, though not specie paying.

Section 2 reserves the right of the Legislature to alter, revoke or annul the charter of any Bank accepting the provision of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Section 3 prohibits Banks and Saving Institutions from purchasing the notes of other incorporated banks, at less than par.

Section 4 prohibits the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes and other securities which have been hypothecated; from being sold for a period of six months, without the consent of the debtor being first had.

The time fixed for the resumption is the second Monday of April, the same as it passed the Senate originally.]

Evening Session.—The House, while awaiting the action of the Governor, passed the joint resolution for a final adjournment at 10 o'clock.

A DIFFERENCE.—A correspondent of the London Record notices a pleasing contrast between the conduct of two distinguished visitors now in England. The one is the Queen of Netherlands, who, on Sunday, went to Manchester and attempted to gain admission on that day to the great exhibition of the works of art now held there. She, however, failed, notwithstanding her royal claims. The other is an officer in the United States navy, now in command of the steamship Saquoia.

Entering an English port on the Lord's day, he refrained from firing the usual salute until Monday morning; thus showing deserved respect to the institutions, both of the country to which he belonged and that of which he was visiting.

LOW PRICE OF WHEAT IN IOWA.—The Iowa City Republicans state that farmers are offering wheat in that city for 40 cents a bushel, and cannot find purchasers. The Republican adds: The same state of facts is reported of the Muscatine and other river markets, and indeed we may say of the markets generally of the State.

STAR OF THE NORTH. R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR. Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

THE RELIEF BILL. Which the extra Legislature passed is about such a measure of folly and mischief as was to be expected. In after years it will be ranked with the relief law of 1841, and, indeed, it has hardly as much wisdom in its application as the former. The third section of the present law is clearly unconstitutional in making bank notes a legal tender in payment by one bank to another of those who paid specie on the first of September last.—The constitution of the United States provides in its 10th section of the first article as follows: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or compact with any other State, or with any foreign Nation; nor shall they grant letters of marque and reprisal; nor shall they emit bills of credit; nor shall they make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, &c."

This, of course, is in direct conflict with the action of the legislature, who most likely never looked at the Constitution of the United States during their session. They last winter decided that such wisdom as there is worth a "fleece" more than that of their illustrious predecessors, by raising their pay, and if they could hold several more sessions, some people might believe them.

The attempt made in another section to legalize the payment of tolls, taxes, &c., with bank notes is equally unconstitutional; and fortunately, no department of our State Government is yet so degraded as to be compelled to do its business with a currency at five per cent. discount, any longer than it sees fit.

The seventh section contains the false principle of openly laying a bonus for justice. It is the doctrine of the old highwayman of romance, who took from the rich and gave to the poor, paying himself liberally for his services. If this measure is just, the banks and the people are entitled to it without money and without price; for it is to that end that legislation is established. If the measure be wrong it ought not to have passed for any price. This is really holding up the prerogative of legislation to the highest bidder; just as the same body, along with the Main Line tried to sell the prerogative of taxation.

It is fortunate that a Democratic Legislature can, at any rate in January, blot the act out of existence.

We clip the following from a Philadelphia letter: "There is a great deal of gold in the hands of individuals, \$2,000,000 having been drawn from the banks last week, and thus do not feel, as yet, the inconvenience of the suspension, as much as might be supposed. This gold will find its way to New York if we remain suspended. The market people to-day would take nothing but gold and silver, though they were assured the banks would redeem the notes."

An English firm have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the Atlantic cable for a stated price, with the aid of the Government vessels, taking all the risk. They engage that the cable shall be laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next, or they will claim no recompense, and they will pay to the company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June, the stipulated price is to be increased to so much per month for each month gained.

SALE OF FACTORY STOCK.—The 2672 shares of Stock in Lancaster Cotton Mill, No. 2, owned by David Longenecker, were sold by Sheriff Martin on Monday last at one cent per share—the par value being \$50. They were purchased by Farson & Co., of Philadelphia, heavy judgment creditors of Longenecker.

This is a mortgage loan of \$100,000 on the Mill, so that Longenecker's right, title and interest brought only \$36 72.

The Lancaster Examiner, in noticing this sale, remarks "that but a few months since, it is said, Longenecker boasted that he owned one of the handsomest country seats in Pennsylvania and the finest cotton mill in the Union—now the one has passed into the hands of an honest 'cut-throat' of our city, and the other into the possession of a party who loses heavily by the failure of the great financier of the defunct Lancaster Bank."

The following is the whole vote polled throughout the county upon the four amendments to the constitution: 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. For Amendment, 2290 2144 2222 2233 Against Amendment, 44 75 63 63

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We hope everybody will attend this "institution" at our place this week. If every person brings something as a contribution each one can go away wiser and better at the end of the exhibition.

One of the partners in a prominent Philadelphia firm that lately suspended, kept two carriages, 5 light riding wagons, 4 fast horses, 2 dogs, 2 coachmen and five servants girls. Is it a wonder such men fall?

FOR CONGRESS, Paul Lady, the Democratic candidate, has a majority in every county in this district.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Luzerne county by about two thousand majority.

Charles Stahl has removed his book-bindership opposite the Post Office.

The workmen are now engaged in putting up the Town Clock into the Court-house bellry.

THOMAS CRAIG, JR.—This gentleman has been elected Senator in the Senatorial District composed of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon by a handsome democratic majority.

AN ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature has been sentenced to the State prison for three years, for forgery.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL—OCTOBER 13, 1857. Table with columns for TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY, [1857] Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Canal Commrs., Congress, Senator, Legislators, Prothy., Reg & Rec, Commrs., Tre., and Auditor. Lists names and vote counts for various townships including Bloomsburg, Benton, Beaver, etc.

A Noted County. Litchfield county, Connecticut, it is said, has been the birth place of thirteen U. S. Senators; it has given birth to twenty-two representatives in Congress. It has also been the birth place of nine Judges of the Superior Court in the State of New York, and of at least fifteen Judges of the higher courts in other States, ten Presidents and eight Professors of colleges.

WON'T STAND IT ANY LONGER.—Gerrit Smith who pledged one thousand dollars per month to the Kansas fund during the Fremont campaign, has concluded that he has had enough. He gives notice that he has drawn his purse-strings and that any extent of striking will not make him give another dollar.

MAJORITIES FOR PACKER OVER WILMOT. Berks, \$5,792; Bucks, 1,000; Clinton, 400; Lycoming, 1,800; Cambria, 1,200; Lehigh, 1,000; Northampton, 2,000; Montour, 600; Philadelphia, \$1,748; Columbia, \$1,218; Perry, 400; Snyder, 400; Centre, 700; Montgomery, 2,000; Bedford, 600; Carbon, 600; Cumberland, 400; Schuylkill, 3,000; Luzerne, 2,500; Westmoreland, 800; York, 2,000; Dauphin, 2,000; Total, 43,766.

Where Does the Money go? A part-convention met at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 29th ult., consisting of colored and white politicians of the Gerrit Smith and Fremont school, at which the former gentleman figured. After discussing the policy of compensated emancipation, in which Mr. Smith favored and Fred. Douglass opposed the plan, the question of finance came up, and this elicited a discussion, in which the philanthropist of Peterboro' stated that he had paid money for Kansas until he was tired, and he did not know where it had gone, or what good it had done.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT PERU.—A letter, dated Lima, (a city in Peru) Aug. 30, says: At 7 o'clock, on the 20th, the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered, was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of \$800,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The police have had one hundred and twenty-two houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at \$100,000. The river of Paris, which had been dry, suddenly rose; in other places the ground opened and jets of dark colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Paris, the effect of the earthquake was less severely felt.

ILLINOIS, this season, will produce two hundred and eighty million bushels of grain, more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. This will knock the corn Exchange speculators into the middle of next year.

JOHN M. GWIN, the celebrated New York banker, has also been obliged to suspend. He has been doing a very large business, his sales amounting to some \$800,000 a year.

HOTELS PRICES COMING DOWN.—The proprietor of one of the New York hotels announces that the price of hotel board is reduced from \$2 50 per day to \$2.

MISSOURI.—The entire Democratic State ticket and the five Democratic candidates for Congress in Missouri are undoubtedly elected.

IT is stated that there are now two cargoes of sugar in Georgetown, D. C., on which the loss, in consequence of the reduced price, is \$40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH! Black Republicanism Nowhere!

A Democratic Governor, Democratic Central Commission, Democratic Supreme Judges, and a Democratic Legislature by Immense Majorities!!

The election on Tuesday last has resulted in an overwhelming victory to the Democratic party. We have carried everything before us, and left scarcely a vestige of the Black Republican party remaining in the old Keystone State. The returns come in so completely one sided, that all interest in the details is swallowed up in the magnitude of the grand result. The majority for General Hacker and the rest of the Democratic State ticket is likely to reach forty or fifty thousand, and in each branch of the Legislature, the Democrats have probably elected two thirds of the members.

We subjoin a table of the majorities for Governor, official and reported, as far as they could be obtained up to the hour of going to press:

Table showing majorities for Governor, official and reported, as far as they could be obtained up to the hour of going to press. Lists counties and majorities for Packer over Wilmot, and Wilmot over Packer. Total majorities for Packer over Wilmot: 43,766.

Where Does the Money go? A part-convention met at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 29th ult., consisting of colored and white politicians of the Gerrit Smith and Fremont school, at which the former gentleman figured.

AMID all the disasters that are upon the markets of the world, which were opened to our farmer and planter, by the "tariff of 1846," are not closed. If our bread-stuffs and cotton were penned in and thrown upon a home market exclusively, as the protective tariff policy would have it, where would we be now? If the millions upon millions, which these products of our soil bring in, had been cut off from us by the tariff of 1846, the crisis would not have been deferred to this year of our Lord 1847. The crash has come, not because of the tariff of 1846, but it has come, after being warded off for years by the Democratic policy, in spite of that policy.

ANY tariff, however high you may fix it—however near you may bring it to a prohibitory point—may be rendered nugatory by the augmentation of fictitious capital, which is and has been our country's bane. The lowest possible revenue tariff, which is what we go for, would be abundantly protective, if it were backed by such a reform of our banking system as would bring the circulation of our banks down as nearly as practicable to a normal basis. We should then buy and sell on equal terms with all the world.—York Gazette.

THE Georgia elections came off on the 5th inst., and resulted in the triumph of the Democrats. J. C. Brown was elected Governor by 12,000 majority, and the whole Congressional delegation is Democratic.

THE Banks and the Relief Law.—The North American says that the Banks of Philadelphia will accept the provisions of the Relief Act passed by the State Legislature.

Pennsylvania Legislature—1858. The State Legislature, for the next session, will probably stand as follows:

- SENATE. I. Dist.—Philadelphia—Helen Ingram, R. L. Wright, Samuel J. Randall, Isaac N. Marcellus, Democrats. II. Dist.—Chester and Delaware—Thos. S. Bell, D. III. Dist.—Montgomery—Thos. P. Knox, D. IV. Dist.—Bucks—Jonathan Ely, D. V. Dist.—Lehigh and Northampton—Jos. Leubach, D. VI. Dist.—Berks—John C. Evans, D. VII. Dist.—Schuylkill—C. M. Straub, D. VIII. Dist.—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Thomas Craig, Jr., D. IX. Dist.—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan—E. Reed Myer, Opp. X. Dist.—Luzerne—G. P. Steele, D. XI. Dist.—Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—Henry Souther, Opp. XII. Dist.—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Andrew Gregg, Opp. XIII. Dist.—Snyder, Northumberland, Columbia and Montour, Chas. R. Buckalew, D. XIV. Dist.—Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—Henry Fetter, D. XV. Dist.—Dauphin and Lebanon—R. J. Haldeman, D. (probably elected). XVI. Dist.—Lancaster—Bartram A. Shaffer, Opp. W. B. Marshall, Opp. XVII. Dist.—York—Wm. H. Welsh, D. XVIII. Dist.—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Geo. W. Brewer, D. XIX. Dist.—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—William F. Schell, D. (probably elected). XX. Dist.—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—John Creswell, Jr., D. XXI. Dist.—Indiana and Armstrong—T. J. Coffey, Opp. XXII. Dist.—Westmoreland and Fayette—Jacob Tourney, D. XXIII. Dist.—Washington and Greene—G. W. Miller, D. XXIV. Dist.—Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins, D. Edward D. Gaszwan, Opp. XXV. Dist.—Beaver and Butler—John R. Harris, Opp. XXVI. Dist.—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—(Two opposition Senators). XXVII. Dist.—Erie and Crawford—D. A. Finney, Opp. XXVIII. Dist.—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—G. W. Scofield, Opp.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table showing House of Representatives: Total, Dem. 73, Opp. 27.

RECAPITULATION. Senate, House, Dem. 94, Opp. 39. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 55.

A Stock not Depressed.

AMID all the fears of Capitalists, remarks an exchange, the fall of brokers, the decline of State securities and the general depression of stocks, there is one stock that cannot shake. Uncle Sam's securities are as good to-day as they were a month ago.

FOUR miles north from here, just before the shock, it was very dark. About eight minutes after the first shock, came the second shock, which was felt all over the city, but was not so strong as the first, although very perceptible, when the moon shone upon it bright as ever.

A crisis like the present, proves the wisdom and security of the Sub-Treasury system. If the banks were now in debt to the Government for some eight or ten millions of dollars, placed on deposit, United States securities would not stand so high. There would, in all probability, be a grand burst up, and Uncle Sam would get gloriously awarded.—South Side Democrat.

OMIO ELACROU—Ohio voted last Tuesday, the same day with Pennsylvania. Returns have been received from sixty-two counties, which show a Democratic gain of 10,561 votes on the Fremont vote of last year, and the Democrats claim the election of Henry B. Payne, their candidate for Governor by a small majority over Chase, Republican. The result is still somewhat doubtful, but we think the Democrats have triumphed.

THE Abolitionists of New York have nominated a NEGRO for Secretary of State.

The Earthquake at St. Louis—Incidents in connection with it.

From the St. Louis Evening News, of last Thursday, we copy the following account of an earthquake at that vicinity:

About twenty minutes past 4 o'clock this morning, a rather severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Louis, as also in the surrounding vicinities, likewise for many miles on the Illinois side. Towards midnight of yesterday a moisture began to pervade the atmosphere, and finally some what of a dew was formed. This did not increase in density until about half past two o'clock in the morning, when a fog began to gather over the city and superseded the dew. It grew gradually thicker and thicker, until about twenty minutes past four, when (to give the words of officer McMeans and a fellow officer, who were sitting in Third street, between Poplar and Pim, in a doorway) they heard a loud, rumbling noise. They jumped up, and had scarcely reached their feet before they were amazed at the shaking of the ground beneath their feet so that they could scarcely stand.

The windows of the houses on both sides of the street chattered loudly in their frames, the blinds flew open, and out popped the heads of scores of people in their night dresses who occupied the houses. A great number ran out of the houses, alarmed at the oscillation of their beds, windows and furniture in their rooms, and the cry of an "earthquake" soon broke the silence that otherwise reigned at this early hour of the morning.

Upon comparing all the accounts together, it is apparent that the shock proceeded from the southwest and so travelled along. Parties described it as coming up from the river west, from which point it was felt most severely. At Merriam, and all points below the river it was very acutely felt. Persons coming in from there state that at the time of the shock, the noise resembled at one moment the rumbling induced by steam endeavoring to escape through a muffled apparatus, and at another as though vehicles, heavily laden, with muffled wheels, were being drawn with express speed over a cobble stone road. The latter sound was heard in this city.

At Merriam it was pitch dark at the time, and the people were very much alarmed and ran out of the houses. There was likewise a strong smell of sulphur, and it is said upon good authority that a sulphuric meteoric ball rolled about the streets in this city, leaving wherever it went a most unpleasant smell. In consequence of the early hour of the morning, very little was known of what the outside effects were; but in regard to the inside ones they are visible in many parts. Plaster has fallen from the ceilings, locked doors were unlooked and thrown open, bricks knocked down, beds and furniture displaced. The Missouri Hotel, and many buildings in the vicinity, are described by some of the boarders to have rocked very nearly like a cradle, and a large number of them quickly arose from their beds in alarm. Heads were popped out of the windows, and many persons went into the street.

Four miles north from here, just before the shock, it was very dark. About eight minutes after the first shock, came the second shock, which was felt all over the city, but was not so strong as the first, although very perceptible, when the moon shone upon it bright as ever.