

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., OCT. 14, 1858.

RESULT IN THIS COUNTRY.

From returns received, we are satisfied the Democratic ticket will have a majority of some 250 in this country. Fisher's majority is about the same. We have lost our Sheriff candidate, and the vote between Hartzell, D., and McCord, (Opp.), is close—the balance of the Democratic County ticket is elected. Below we give the returns for Congress and Sheriff. Start's majority for Assembly will be about 400 or 500.

Table with columns for District, Name, and Votes. Includes Carlisle District, Newville, Shippenburg, etc.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At the time of going to press we had no reliable information from Perry county, and are therefore unable to even guess at the result. Junkin will no doubt carry Perry, and if York gives enough majority for Fisher to overbalance Perry, he will be elected.

N. B.—Since the above was in type, we received the following dispatch from York. York, Oct. 13. J. B. Bratton—Fisher's majority in this county can't exceed 600.

RESULT IN THE STATE.

We have had news from all parts of the State. In Philadelphia all the Democratic candidates for Congress have been defeated, except, perhaps, Mr. Florence, in the 1st District. Owen Jones, (Dem.) is defeated by Wood, (Opp.), in the Montgomery district. Hickman is elected over Manly, Dem., in the Chester district. Bucks and Lehigh are elected Roberts, Dem. Jones, Dem., of Berks, it is supposed, is elected. Thad. Stevens, Opp., is elected in Lancaster by a large majority. Kellinger, Opp., is elected in the Dauphin district. Campbell, Opp., carries the Schuylkill dist., defeating Dewart, Reilly, Dem., is defeated by McPherson, in the Franklin district. We have also lost the Luzerne district by a large majority, and have carried the Westmoreland & Washington districts. In Allegheny we are defeated, also in the Bradford district.

In fine, we have elected, perhaps, some five Congressmen in the State.

Many cases of Dysentery, in its most severe form, have been cured by the administration of Dr. WALKER'S OIL. Cholera Morbus and all diseases of the bowels are relieved in a short time by a few drops of GALVANIC OIL.

General Scott has arrived at New York from his sojourn at West Point, improved in appearance and quite recovered from his recent accident.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN.—A notorious individual, Colin Le Blou, who had long been the terror of St. Louis and Calcaison, Miss., was killed recently at the latter place. As he was approaching the hotel four heavily loaded guns were discharged at him, leading forty or fifty bullets in his body. Three young men were arrested for the deed, but subsequently released, the deed having been done by the general sanction of the community. Le Blou, on one occasion, forbade the Judge to hold court in Calcaison, and actually by pointing a pistol at him, made him leave the bench.

FRANKS OF LOUISIANA.—A heavy thunder-storm visited Zanesville, Ohio, the evening of the 26th, during which Miss Mary Edson was instantly killed by lightning. Strange to record, a child which she held in her arms was not hurt. A Miss Dickson was stunned, but recovered from the shock.

WATER IN THE TEXAN DESERT.—The project of obtaining water on Llano Estacado, by means of Artesian Wells, has proved a failure. The appropriation has been used up, and Captain Popo has abandoned his machinery and returned to his regular duty in the army. Water was reached, to be sure, in some of the borings; but it was of very bad quality, and would nowhere rise nearer to the surface than one hundred and eighty feet.

GOOD WILL HOSE COMPANY.—There was a Firemen's parade at Harrisburg on Friday last, to do honor to the new Citizen Engine Company of that place. The Good Will Hose Company of Carlisle, participated in the parade, and were much pleased with their visit. The Harrisburg Union thus speaks of them: "The Good Will Hose Company of Carlisle were next, as visitors, entitled to position in the parade. They were dressed in white shirts with black pants and hats. They were preceded by a beautiful banner of blue and gold on which was inscribed the words 'Our name is our motto.' Independent forever." It was surmounted with an elegant wreath of flowers. 23 members turned out. The hose carriage was decorated for the occasion; the hose cylinder having been covered with the American flag, and the silver, brass and steel work burnished.

HAND TISSER.—MR. BUCHANAN.—The mongrel Opposition are industriously at work trying to make the people believe that the President is the cause of these hard times. The times have been hard in England, France and Germany than here—the poor classes have suffered more, and more business men have been broken up. Did Mr. Buchanan make the hard times there too? Democrats will not be led away by such silly allegations. Mr. Buchanan is just as much responsible for the prevalence of the yellow fever in Charleston and New Orleans, as he is for the hard times. The swindling paper money, shaving shops, who caused the whole of the monetary revolution, would be very glad to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders to those of Mr. Buchanan. It is "no go," gentlemen. The people are not so stupid as to swallow that.

The "Scotch Pipe" Contract Forfeited.

The Washington Union of Wednesday last contained the following item of information relative to the contract for the supply of pipes for the Washington aqueduct, about which the Opposition have been endeavoring to manufacture political capital for some weeks past: "We understand that the contract of Mr. Lawrence Myers, of Philadelphia, for cast-iron pipes for the Washington aqueduct, was yesterday forfeited, on the recommendation of the engineer in charge of the work, for the reason that the contractor has not complied with its provisions by delivering the thirty inch pipes within the time specified—viz: the first of October."

"The contract was given to Mr. Myers, though not the lowest bidder, because he offered to deliver these pipes within the specified time. It is clearly proper, therefore, that having failed in this condition, the contract should be forfeited. "We may also state that, as the pipes are required for the service of the aqueduct as soon as possible, we presume they will be purchased from our own makers, who may be able to deliver them sooner; and thus, this matter, which has been a sore trouble to some of our friends in Pennsylvania, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties except the defaulting contractor."

It was never proved that the contractor for these pipes had engaged them from Scotland, although this was what the Opposition prints asserted. But whether the fact was so, or not, is now of no consequence. The Scotch pipes have not "come up to time," and the contract is again open to our own manufacturers. There can be no doubt, now, that all the pipes needed by the Government, will be made and purchased at home, if any of our iron manufacturers really want a job. It is for them to say whether they will secure the work or not. And they will observe that price is not so much of an object with the Government as time. So that they need not fear any underbidding from foreign makers or their agents. Let us see how many of our Pennsylvania iron masters will compete for this contract, and thus show that they would rather work for the Government, than denounce it.

A Pact for Tariff Men. The total imports of railroad iron from Great Britain to the United States for the first seven months of 1858, compared with those during a like space in 1856 and 1857, are as follows: 1856. 1857. 1858. 81,005 tons. 105,613 tons. 5,536 tons. These figures do not exactly sustain the assertions of the high Protective Tariffites, that our iron manufacturers are suffering for want of protection from ruinous foreign competition. An importation of only five thousand tons of railroad iron, in seven months, is no competition at all, and proves that the tariff has nothing to do with the present hard times. That our manufacturers are suffering, we do not doubt, and no one regrets it more than we. But it is from the depression in all sorts of business, and more particularly in enterprises requiring and demanding large investments of capital, like railroads, and large investments of time. There is no demand for iron at this time, and therefore if the duty upon it were entirely removed, the consumption would not be increased. Pennsylvania interests require a change in the present tariff, which was reduced by Black Republican and Know Nothing votes. But such a change will not, of itself, restore good times. That will be the work of time, and patience, and prudence and economy.

All the Territories Free.

The fact that slavery has no foothold in any of the organized Territories of the United States, is an unanswerable argument against the Black Republican charge that the Democratic party, when in power, favors the extension of slavery. KANSAS IS FREE. NEBRASKA IS FREE. UTAH IS FREE. OREGON IS FREE. WASHINGTON IS FREE. DAKOTA IS FREE. NEW MEXICO IS FREE. The above comprise all our organized Territories, and is no intelligent man North or South who believes that a slave State will be made out of any of those Territories, or out of any unorganized territory not embraced within the limits of the State of Texas. The Democratic have had possession of the Government nearly all the time since 1800, and if their policy leads to the extension of slavery into free territory, who is it that to-day all of the slaves are held as an institution in any of them? The story about slavery extension is all both and gammon? The Government at Washington has no power to extend or contract it. The whole subject is left to the people of the States and Territories themselves, and they will do as they please, without caring for the clamor of outsiders.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—The Courthouse of Louisville, Ky., of the 24th ult., gives the particulars of a shooting affair at that locality. On Saturday afternoon, an affray occurred in front of Wm. Diller's cigar store, on Third street, which resulted in the death of D. L. Ward, at the hands of R. B. Lindsay, both printers, and was attended by passing down Third street, and was attended by Ward, Ward using abusive epithets, calling him a "red rat," and finally striking him in the face. Lindsay immediately drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast. Ward walked a few steps, entered the Democrat office, and died in less than half an hour.

HON. LEE.—A gentleman in New York informed the editor of the Fayetteville Observer recently that he had paid \$1,500 for a pew in Dr. Alexander's (Presbyterian) Church, and that besides, it was subject to a ground rent of \$80 a year. "This we consider paying pretty extravagantly for the privilege of grace."

SHORT AND SWEET.—About six weeks ago Cavet Shobmaker, of Old Washington Court House, Alabama, was married to Miss Nixon, and about four weeks after the publication of his marriage, appeared a reward of \$400 for his arrest for poisoning his wife.

SHAMEFUL DEATH OF BROTHERS.—The South Reading Gazette, Massachusetts, of last Saturday says: "Died in South Reading, of typhoid fever, on last Sunday morning, Stephen Putney, aged 24 years. On Monday morning, Jonathan Putney, brother of Stephen, aged 36 years. The latter had been sick for several months, and his sufferings, a constant portion of the time, were most severe. The disease of Stephen might, perhaps, have been caused by attendance upon, and extreme anxiety concerning his brother. They had always lived in the family together, and when they knew that they must die soon, it was their expressed desire that they might die together; and they did together, and were buried together, and now rest side by side in the same grave."

The New-York Crystal Palace Destroyed by Fire!

The large and magnificent building of glass and iron, known as the Crystal Palace, located on Sixth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, in the city of New-York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, October 5, and is now a heap of ruins. About 5 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from a large room in the north nave, and in front of the entrance on Forty-second street, and in less than half an hour thereafter the Palace was a total wreck, and nothing nor remains of this edifice but a heap of unightly ruins. The octagonal towers at each corner still remain standing, while here and there on every side may be seen stacks of iron, the remains of staircases, and portions of the frame-work composing the galleries. The great Annual Fair of the American Institute was being held in the building at the time, and it is supposed that there were about two thousand persons present when the alarm was given. In the rush to get out, large numbers of persons became separated from their friends and families, and for a long time many were running about in deep distress, in the fear that their companions had not been so fortunate as to escape from the burning building. It has been ascertained, however, that no lives were lost. The Palace was filled with valuable goods, models of inventions, choice manufactures, and, indeed, every possible symbol of the industry and skill of the city and State of New-York, all of which were completely destroyed. They were the property of some 3,500 exhibitors. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Managers of the American Institute, estimates the amount of property in the building destroyed at nearly \$500,000. It is stated that there is a policy of insurance on the articles in the building in favor of the bond-holders and city for \$50,000. The cause of the fire remains unknown, but Mr. Geissenhainer thinks it the work of an incendiary. There was no fire used within two hundred feet of the spot where the flames were first discovered.

The Crystal Palace was erected in 1853, by an incorporated Company, for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations held in that year. Its original cost was about \$750,000. Some six months ago, it passed into the possession of the City Authorities of New-York, and was by them transferred to the American Institute.

A PHOENIX FORGER AND MAIL ROBBER.—A few days since, the Postmaster of New Orleans, arrested Michael Hertz, a lad of 16, in the act of signing the receipt for a valuable letter, addressed to John McMurdo, of that city. Several valuable letters had been mysteriously taken from the Post Office since last May, and the police have been on the watch for the abstractor for some time. Receipts for most of these have been given in this boy's handwriting, and he has even forged endorsements of checks and drafts enclosed in these letters and bank officers could be deceived by his bungling forgeries is a matter of wonder to everybody.

On breaking open the boy's trunk at his father's house, a pocket book was found, containing \$165, and two notes for \$10,000, drawn by a merchant of Centerville, La., the acceptance on a firm of New Orleans, due 1st March, 1859. He was committed for trial.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes: "We had a little excitement the other day in an eloquent case. A young journeyman printer in the printing office of Thomas Bull & Blanchard, ran off with the daughter of our judge of the orphan's court two or three days since. The printer was poor but perfectly honest and respectable. The girl worked in the higher circles of life—and was but sixteen. The judge and his son came to the printer's working office, with pistols and raw hide say some—and were very indignant, but upon learning that the couple had gone through the ceremonies correctly—getting a license and married according to law, they were pacified, and both doubles concluded to make the best of it."

ALLEGED FULFILLMENT OF TWO DREAMS.—A correspondent of the Missouri Republican relates a singular instance of the alleged fulfillment of dreams. "A Mr. K.—," of this city, about a year since, had a dream that there was a spring near Altoon, or Altona, in Illinois, that would cure him of a painful disease with which he had been afflicted for five years. On the morning after the dream Mr. K.—'s wife told him she was much troubled at not recollecting something that she had dreamed would cure him. Struck with this coincidence, he wrote to the postmaster of Altoon, of which place he had not heard before, to make inquiries into the matter, and the result was he learned that there was such a spring, on the farm of Major Long, at a place once called Altoon, and long known for the virtues of its mineral waters. Thither the invalid went, and by a judicious use of the water, diet, and exercise, he improved so rapidly in health that in the course of five weeks he could walk ten miles, and he was speedily restored to a state of robust health.

RARITY OF A TREE GENTLEMAN.—Perhaps a gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle; men, whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in his kind, but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know now a hundred whose coats are very well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have shot into the very centre and bull's-eye of fashion; but of gentlemen how many?

Louis Napoleon has given orders for the construction of a haval battering ram—a ship proof against the enemy's guns, and capable, from its immense mass and great velocity, of running against and sinking vessels selected for destruction. The idea is from the Emperor's own plans and will, it is expected, effect a complete revolution in naval tactics as understood and practised at present.

Forty-nine of the Camels belonging to the United States are now at Campo Verde, 60 miles from San Antonio. Only one of those imported has died, while ten have been added by birth. These young American born camels thrive well, and promise to grow up equal in all respects to those imported.

Very polite—a man in Jersey Shore, the other day, as he passed a hen in her nest was heard to say, "Don't rise, ma'am!"

How a Lady Saved her Life, but Lost her Jewelry and Passage Money on the Austria.

A lady, resident of this city, says, the Cincinnati Gazette, arrived home yesterday from a visit to Europe, where she has been spending the past few months. A short time previous to the sailing of the Austria, the lady sent the amount necessary for a cabin passage to New York, to the agent at Hamburg, with instructions to select her a good stateroom. He did as directed with the exception of giving her a desirable location in the vessel, and on her arrival at Hamburg, to sail with the steamer, she found the vessel so crowded with passengers, and the room assigned to her so undesirable, that she concluded to take passage in another steamer. With this intention, she applied to the agent for the return of her passage money, but he declined to refund. "A bargain was a bargain" with him, and the lady was compelled either to accept such quarters as had been assigned her, or to return by another vessel and lose her passage ticket. She determined to adopt the latter course, and at once secured a stateroom in another steamer.

After her arrangements had been made, and before the Austria sailed, a feeling took possession of her mind, that the vessel in which she had taken passage would meet with some terrible accident, and that she herself would in all probability be lost! So well satisfied was she that something would happen, just as people frequently "borrow trouble," without waiting for it to come along naturally, that she determined to send her jewelry by the Austria. She therefore stripped herself of everything valuable, watch and chain, pins, rings, brooches, &c., to a considerable amount, and packing them securely in a casket, committed them to the care of the captain of the Austria, taking the precaution to inform her friends of what she had done, in order that they might recover the property in case of her own groundless fears, in order to herself, should be realized.

The result is well known. The vessel in which the lady took passage arrived safely at its destination. That which she had been prompted to leave, even at considerable loss, with its load of human beings, met with a fate that appalled the stoutest heart. It is needless to add that the lady is contented. She lost her passage money and jewelry, but saved her life.

A Quaker Wedding. The Cincinnati Gazette says there was a marriage yesterday morning at the Friends' Meeting House, on Fifth street, near John, of two members of the Society of Friends. The meeting house was filled long before the hour for the ceremony, by well-dressed, but talkative ladies, attracted by curiosity, anxious to see the unusual method of doing a very common thing. These ladies, however, did not preserve the decorous silence which becomes any house consecrated to the worship of God, and especially a house belonging to a religious denomination with which it is so essential a part of religion as its quiet is the Friends. Their hardly subdued whispers were heard like the peeping of a brood of chickens just out of the shell, during the whole ceremony with the exception of the prayer. The ladies who were visitors were more respectful. There were but few of the Friends there in the dress of the denomination, and even those observed only an approach to uniformity of cut and color.

After the groom and bride, accompanied by three groomsmen and bridesmaids, had arrived and taken their seats, there was a long silence. At length an elderly Friend rose and delivered an exhortation on the solemnity of the contract which the young couple were to make, and the necessity of reliance upon divine strength, to fit them for the duties and trials of life.

Then there was another silence, which was broken by one of the Friends kneeling and making a devout and fervent prayer. During the prayer, all but one who offered it stood—the men, who, during the rest of the services wore their hats, uncovered.

After the prayer there was another interval of silence. At length the young couple rose, and the man, taking the woman's hand, said in a low voice: "In the presence of God, and this assembly, I take thee to be my wife, promising by God's grace to be a loving and faithful husband till death parts us."

The bride, speaking much louder and more distinctly than the groom, in the same words, *utatis utandis*, took him to be her husband.

They then signed their names to a certificate, which sets forth that the parties had declared their purpose of marriage before a monthly meeting of the Society of Friends, and had it approved, and had further, in the presence of this assembly, taken each other for husband and wife. This certificate was then signed by the friends and relatives of the party, and the ceremony was at an end.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS were dressed in plain but rich white dresses, and the groom and groomsmen in black dress coats and pants and white vests.

THREE MEN SUPPORTED IN A WELL.—Information was brought to the city, says the Chicago Times, that three men had been suffocated in a well, by poisonous gas, at Willow Spring Station, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, about ten miles from town. Their names we did not learn. It appears that the well needed cleaning, and one man was let down in a bucket by means of a windlass for the purpose. Before the bucket reached the bottom the man fell out. Supposing it to be the consequence of accident, and that the man was hurt by the fall, the bucket was drawn up and a second man was let down to assist the first. This man fell senseless out of the bucket, as did the first. The people above them concluded very rightly that the well was filled with carbolic gas. In order to decide the point, however, a third man got into the bucket and directed his comrades to lower him slowly into the well that he could smell, and if he discovered there was foul air, he would give a signal and they could draw him up. He was let down, but gave no signal, and on reaching the point where the others had fallen out, he likewise fell from the bucket to the bottom. Of course, all three expired, and the people not knowing how to expel the gas, were unable to recover their bodies.

SEVERE COURTING.—Last Saturday night a week, a spruce young fellow from somewhere about Quincy, Pa., went to Port Providence to pay his devoirs to his dulcinea. It appears in their long and tedious courting they fell asleep. The mahogany table, on which the candle was left burning, took fire, and was considerably injured before they awoke. Young folks, take advice, and do not prolong your courting to an unreasonable hour. Let your courtship be short and sweet.

From the New York Observer. The President at Home.

Our distinguished President has been visiting, as the papers tell us, for a few days at his little home near Lancaster, and we must needs embrace the opportunity of paying him our respects. So on Monday morning two of us walked out, about a mile from the city, to see the President at home. The residence of the President on the public highway, does not expose itself to view until you approach very near. A sloping lawn, enclosed by a pale fence, and nearly covered with forest trees, lies in front. The dwelling is of brick, two stories high, with a colonnade porch, flanked by a wing on each side, of the same height and materials. One of these buildings contains the Library, the other is used for domestic purposes. Mr. Buchanan's retinue at Wheatland consists of a housekeeper, a female servant, and a little boy, who latter came to the door, to answer our call, and in a moment, before we had time to enter, the President himself came out, cordially greeting us, conducted us to the parlor. He at once entered into a free conversation which he commenced by asking us how we were, and then inquired about the places of our residence. Then followed a minute account of that peculiar inclination of his head, which has often been noticed by those who have attempted to describe him. The substance of the account is, that his eyes are not steady, but waver, and the other long-sighted. This he thinks was always the case, that lateral curvature of his neck, which is a noticeable feature of his portly physique.

Nothing about this truly great man, is more worth noting, than the simplicity of his manners in private life. He throws off all reserve and makes his visitor feel quite at home in his presence. While we sat there, a rough, laboring man walked in without a coat, and saluted the President. Good morning, sir, and handed him some newspapers. The "rich brogue," betrayed the man's nationality. Mr. B. replied with a calm smile, "Thank you," took the papers and the man left.

A more pleasing instance of this freedom from ostentation and pride, was his manner at church on the preceding Sabbath. He walked from his residence, which must be two miles, as the church is in the opposite suburb of Lancaster, and came a little after the service began. His feet were covered with dust, and the sprinkler was standing on his forehead. No sir, he was made in the congregation, he quietly entered his own pew, and engaged in silent devotion. A psalm book was handed to him, and he at once participated in the song of praise. He seemed greatly interested in the sermon, and was indeed very simply, and with all others in authority. It was based on the passage, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," and besides possessing extraordinary merit as a piece of composition, was delivered with eloquence and power.

After church the President walked devoutly, and entirely unattended through the streets of Lancaster. What stranger looking upon that solitary pedestrian, apparently oblivious of self, and not expecting admiration, could have imagined that he was the chief magistrate of a mighty nation!

Whatever judgment is formed of Mr. Buchanan's public policy, or of his political opinions, there can be no question as to his purity of character, the humility of his deportment, and the simplicity of his private life. Long and pleasantly will we remember the 20th day of September, as the day spent with the sage of Wheatland, at his own home.

STATISTICS OF OLD FELLOWSHIP. The following statistics relative to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States have been carefully revised from official sources, and showing as they do the work of the great fraternity for the past year, will doubtless command attention, especially on the part of members of the order. The year is from June, 1857, to June, 1858: Delaware, 1,240; Maryland, 1,240; Virginia, 1,240; North Carolina, 1,240; South Carolina, 1,240; Georgia, 1,240; Florida, 1,240; Alabama, 1,240; Louisiana, 1,240; Mississippi, 1,240; Arkansas, 1,240; Missouri, 1,240; Illinois, 1,240; Indiana, 1,240; Ohio, 1,240; Pennsylvania, 1,240; New York, 1,240; New Jersey, 1,240; New Hampshire, 1,240; Vermont, 1,240; Maine, 1,240; Massachusetts, 1,240; Connecticut, 1,240; Rhode Island, 1,240; New Mexico, 1,240; Arizona, 1,240; California, 1,240; Nevada, 1,240; Utah, 1,240; Idaho, 1,240; Montana, 1,240; Wyoming, 1,240; Colorado, 1,240; Arizona, 1,240; New Mexico, 1,240; Texas, 1,240; Florida, 1,240; Georgia, 1,240; South Carolina, 1,240; North Carolina, 1,240; Virginia, 1,240; Maryland, 1,240; Delaware, 1,240; Pennsylvania, 1,240; New York, 1,240; New Jersey, 1,240; New Hampshire, 1,240; Vermont, 1,240; Maine, 1,240; Massachusetts, 1,240; Connecticut, 1,240; Rhode Island, 1,240; New Mexico, 1,240; Arizona, 1,240; 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