American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, November 14, 1867.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Of all the victories achieved by the democracy this fall, the victory in New York is the most important, the most brilliant. It is the largest, most populous, and most wealthy State in the Union, and wields a powerful influence upon the other States. The result in New York makes it almost certain that the Democrats will elect the next President of the United States. Had this great State with its 36 Electoral votes, adhered to the enemies of the country, the most sanguine Democrat would have despaired of success in the great contest of 1868. Both parties felt this, and hence it was that the recent contest in New York was carried on with so much vigor, determination and zeal.—It was death to the party that was to be defeated.

Never in the history of party warfare was such an effort made as the Negro party made to save New York from the march of the popular upheaving—the great ground-swell, that has been manifested in all the elections held this fall. The National Republican Committee, the Congressional Republican Committee, the Colored National Committee, the Equal Rights Committee, with humbug "General" Sheridan as traveling agent, joined the efforts of the Radical State Committee of New York, in the desperate attempt to stay the tide of popular opinion. The State was literally besieged by Radical slangwhangers; and political tracts, filled with sweltering lies, were as numerous as the leaves of Valambrosa. Defeated in nearly all the Northern States, the conspirators piled into New York all the men and money they could rake and scrape together. It was their last card—their last desperate effort to stifle the voice of an honest and betrayed people. Their salvation or destruction depended upon the result, and their all, their last hope was staked upon the issue. All the energies, all the abilities, all the talent, all the cunning, all the means, all the villainy of the party were put into play to save them from the impending ruin.—"At all hazards, and without regard to means or money, we must save the Empire State," said the conspirators.

But all would not do. The people of New York—a State that had contributed more men and more money to the war than all the New England States combined—had made up their minds to strike down the infamous and devilish men who compose the Negro-disunion party. Nothing could move them from their purpose; nothing could appease their wrath; nothing would satisfy them but the condemnation and death of the God-defying Negro party. With one heart, one mind, one will, and one sworn determination, the sovereign PEOPLE of New York met their opposers at the polls, and defeated them horse, foot and dragoons. Nay, not only defeated them, but annihilated them.

Glorious New York!—all honor to the greatest of our States—a State that is an Empire within itself. Will the dare-devils in Congress after this response of New York to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, California, Maine, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Nevada—will they dare go on in their work of treason? Will they continue to outrage public sentiment and public decency, and put the people at defiance? We trow not. But if they do; if they persist in their treason, then the people will *demand* of President Johnson that stronger measures be used against them. The yeomanry of the country are in no humor to be trifled with longer. They are angry, and in terrible earnest, and they have sworn in their hearts that this country shall not be torn to pieces, nor be controlled by semi-barbarian negroes. This is their determination.—Let the conspirators then take heed, if they do not desire to feel the people's wrath.

DEMOCRACY AND INTELLIGENCE.

After the Pennsylvania election, the New York *Tribune* said: "If there was neither a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be stronger than it is." If this statement be true, how is it that in the City of New York, where more and abler newspapers are published and read than amongst the same population elsewhere, where the public schools surpass in excellence any in the world, and are attended by one hundred and fifty thousand pupils, yearly—how is it that New York rolls up a Democratic majority of 60,000? How is it that Philadelphia, the second city of the Union, with its multitude of newspapers and its splendid system of free education, gives a Democratic majority? How is it that Boston, the centre of refinement and intelligence, the Athens of America, which boasts that it contains more wealth and intelligence than any city of the Union—how is it that Boston gives a Democratic majority? How is it that Baltimore, renowned during half a century for her educated men and beautiful women, gives a Democratic majority of 15,000? How is it that San Francisco, the Queen City of the Pacific slope, the centre from which radiates the new civilization of the far west, how is it that she gives a Democratic majority? It would be useless to add to this list the cities of the West and South, or the smaller cities of Brooklyn, Albany, Lancaster, Harrisburg and others which give Democratic majorities. In view of these facts we challenge contradiction to the assertion that wherever there are newspapers and schools, wherever there is education, intelligence and virtue, there the Democratic party is in the ascendency. If the Republicans will continue to claim all the intelligence in the land, they had better get up a new set of facts.

IT is estimated by the New York *Times* and other journals that the purely partisan legislation of the late session of Congress has added to the national expenses over one hundred and seventy-five million dollars. The reconstruction act alone will cost that, apart from the disabilities it imposes upon the South to meet its share of the national expenditures.

THE Democratic victories on the 5th brought gold down with a rush on the 6th.

READ THIS, EVERYBODY.

The New York *Herald*, it is well known, has been one of the most zealous, as it has been the ablest Republican paper in the United States. It was Mr. Lincoln's organ in the Empire State, and with great power, and often with more zeal than prudence, sustained all the acts of his administration, with the exception of an occasional growl at its corruptions. The *Herald* believed in Mr. Lincoln's professions, and in the professions of the Republican party when they pretended to be anxious for a restored Union—for peace—for a reconciliation between the sections. Mr. Bennett, its editor, now finds that he was mistaken; he now finds that instead of sustaining men who were in favor of a whole Union, he was giving aid and comfort to traitors—to men who made a mock profession of "loyalty," for no other purpose than to hoodwink and deceive the people, the better to enable them (the conspirators,) to make the negro the ruling power in our once happy land—happy until an unprincipled set of political gamblers and thieves got possession of it.

Mr. Bennett, like all men of sense, has got his eyes open, and, notwithstanding his Republican proclivities, he sounds the alarm, and appeals to the people of all parties to fly to the rescue of our threatened country, and save it from negro domination. He says the negro *must not and shall not* rule this country, and this sentiment will be responded to by every decent white man in America. But, to the article from the New York *Herald*. We may mention *en passant*, that the *Herald* supports Gen. Grant for next President:

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The Nigger Question and the Republican Party.

Shall this continent be given up to barbarism for a fanatical experiment and a party scheme? This, and none other, is now the question before the American people. Shall we throw away what we have acquired of science and civilization, blot out our history, give up all aspirations of the future, that the nigger may become supreme and restore the land to that happy state of nature in which Africa now is? Is Africa such a magnificent evidence of the nigger's greatness that the example of its history should induce us to change our system for his?—For uncounted centuries the negro has had possession of that continent and never built a city, never bridged a river, never made the smallest discovery having any tendency to widen the little space that separates him from the gorilla—never even borrowed the discoveries of races with which he came in contact, except as they supplied more efficient means for the gratification of his instinct for cruelty. Such is the history of the nigger in his native land. But he comes to another continent, becomes subordinate to a race that forces him to labor, and, presto! there is a change! Freedom had kept him a brute, slavery made him a man, and what must the second freedom make him? Lord of the ascendant! He must be the master and must control the political destinies of the nation, though it be to the exclusion of a race of white men without superiors on the face of the earth. Such is the drama now in progress. The white man of the North holds down the white man of the South while the nigger tramples upon him.

Wendell Phillips and Thad Stevens are right. There is nothing in the platform of the republican party but the nigger, and no other subject in national politics worthy of thought, by comparison with the discussion of the position, but the rights and the powers the nigger is to have in the nation. This involves the most momentous revolution a people ever passed through. It involves the complete overturning of our present social and political system. We are accustomed to look upon the French Revolution as a sufficiently terrible chapter of history; yet that was only a war between classes, all of whom were of the same race, and its bloodiest phase was merely the insanity of revenge. Here it is insisted that a superior race shall give way to an inferior, when that inferior race has derived only from contact with the other what semblance of humanity it has. Men whose fathers fought side by side with the men of the North in three wars for the honor of the republic—men of a race whose instincts are all towards progress—must yield to a race whose instincts are so positively the other way, that, left alone, they fall to absolute barbarism and wildness in a single generation. Of what moment are financial discussions, free trade theories, or political hairsplitting of any sort, by comparison with the deliberation of this nigger question—bearing with it as it does the possibility that the Westward progress of civilization is stayed, was definitely arrested by the success of the Northern people in the great war that they supposed was a war against barbarism?

Nothing can have forced the republican party to its present extreme position in regard to the nigger, but a sentiment of desperation, a feeling that this degraded race is its forlorn hope, and that if it cannot rule through the slave vote it must relinquish power altogether. The attitude of the Northern people justifies this thought. The protest of the people at the polls—a protest heard from the widest separated extremities of the nation—not only announces to the republican leaders that they have gone farther than the people would permit, but that they have gone so far they can never hope to secure popular confidence again. To abate some portion of their pretension would therefore be useless, and they deseperately choose to push the game to its ultimate limit, hoping yet to control by means of the power to be given to the nigger. It is clear enough that this is in all ways a murderous policy—murderous to the country if it prevails and to the men who have planned it if the people can see their purpose. And the people must be made to see; and thus every jot gained in power given to the nigger will be lost by the depth that this policy will inevitably give to the reaction of the nation against the bold, bad, unscrupulous knot of politicians who are definitely determined to ruin if they cannot rule.

Bull Run did not destroy the Union, nor will Democratic victories destroy the Union-Republican party.—*New York Tribune.*

If the battle of Bull Run did not destroy the Union, Greeley and his party of conspirators did. The Union is now virtually destroyed, and ten States, instead of aiding in the liquidation of the National debt, are an expense to us, and the whole burthen is borne on the shoulders of the people of the North.—But, we will not despair. The people now see, if they never did before, the aims and objects of the vile men who have had control of the Government for more than six years. And as McClellan was called on to destroy the effects of the Bull Run defeat, he may be called on again to rescue our country from the hands of worse traitors than were those who then menaced it.

THE cost of running this Government under Radical dis-union rule, is about *eight hundred millions of dollars* per year, and that in a time of profound peace.—When a Democratic administration spent eighty millions a year, the party now in power howled about extravagance, and wanted the country brought back to the days of the fathers of the Republic. We got it back to the good old days of Adam and of Eve, with a vengeance. Thirty dollars per week, to each man, woman and child, are now expended by "the best Government upon earth!" If we cannot get a cheaper and better one, we had better return to a primitive condition. Let us have a change.

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN.

The news of our glorious Democratic victories has sent a thrill of heartfelt joy and gratitude through the great popular heart of the country. It is not the ordinary feeling of exultation over partisan success, but is something deeper and loftier—a feeling which would rather find expression in devout thanksgiving than in blazing bonfires and noisy demonstrations. The history of the last six years had almost convinced our truest patriots that mankind were not capable of self government. No other people could have borne so submissively the outrage, imposture and oppression which the American people have endured since the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We saw all the fundamental principles of civil liberty broken down and trodden under foot.—We saw the rights of free speech, a free press, the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury denied and taken away. We saw men torn from their homes at the dead hour of night without warrant of law, tried without court or jury, and imprisoned without judgment or sentence.—We saw the Constitution contemptuously set aside, as a thing of the past—pronounced too antiquated for modern ideas of progress, and openly and boldly repudiated by a Rump Congress, representing a contemptible minority of the people, who boasted that they legislated "outside of the Constitution."—We saw the governments of ten States of the Union overthrown, their executives unseated, their courts closed, their Legislatures abolished, and the lives, liberty and property of the people placed at the absolute disposal of military dictators whose chief recommendation for appointment had been that they heartily sympathized with the despotism they were to enforce. We saw all these crimes perpetrated in the name of liberty, and yet the people submitted as if they were slaves. To protest was to brave the dungeon or the halter.

Through out this fearful trial, the masses of the Democracy never lost faith in its principles, but there were some who grew weak in the faith and joined the ranks of our adversaries. There is an Eastern story of an aged man who received a commission from the Deity to proclaim to his people that a rain should fall upon the earth for nine days and nights. Upon whomsoever the rain fell, upon him and his children should fall the spirit of madness. They were therefore to retreat to a cavern by the river, to save themselves from the terrible scourge. When the ominous day arrived, the prophet retired to the appointed cavern, and there remained alone, during the appointed time. On the tenth morning he came forth and sought his brethren. He beheld war and bloodshed and confusion all around him—brother was armed against brother, and father against child. Women, once tender and gentle, urged on the cruel strife, and holy men of religion applauded each deed of blood. Flames kindled by a brother's hand burst from every homestead, and helpless women and children were driven forth to starve. Amidst the general confusion his own brain began to reel, and spying in a furrow a quantity of the maddening water still unevaporated, and uttering the last words of reason "*it is vain to be sane in a world of madmen,*" plunged into the liquid poison, and came out as mad and wretched as his neighbors. So it seemed as if we had become a nation of madmen. To be insane and fiendish was to be popular; and many who had true manhood in their breasts plunged into the maddening waters of a bloody fanaticism that they might become as bloodthirsty and as "loyal," as their neighbors. But the masses of the Democratic party never lost faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people. They believed that the dance of death could not be kept up forever—that there would come a day of returning reason, when men should rise above the level of brutish beasts. That trust has been rewarded—the prayer of faith has been answered. The vote of Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and even Massachusetts has vindicated the faith of the Democracy, and proclaimed in a voice too clear and loud to be misunderstood, that there is a great revolution in popular feeling sweeping over the entire country from the Penobscot to the golden shores of the Pacific. The people have declared that this is a white man's government, and that it has no more legitimate power than the people have invested it with by the terms of the Constitution. Yes, thank God, the people are again clothed in their right minds. They have reasserted their capacity for self-government, and the "loyal" traitors, however thoroughly they may be organized, however strengthened by ill-gotten wealth, however unscrupulous in regard to the means by which they would secure success, can never again triumph over them.

Our friends must remember that the contests this year were only for the vantage ground in the great battle which will be fought next fall, between the hosts of liberty and despotism. These contests we have won, and with prudence and energy it is already settled that we may elect the next President and House of Representatives. The people are with us. They have decided that the Union shall be restored and the Constitution maintained, and they have declared that no negro empire shall be erected on the ruins of the Republic.—Let us be true to the principles upon which we have triumphed, let us work with an energy and zeal before unknown in our ranks, and with the help of the great Ruler of Nations we will yet save the country.

THE fell purposes of the Radical party have become so thoroughly revealed, that people who have suffered themselves to be seduced into blind co-operation with it, can no longer be deceived. No man who is true to the Constitution can be a Radical. No man who is in favor of the supremacy of the white man can be a Radical. No man who prefers republicanism to despotism can be a Radical. No man who is opposed to a war of races can be a Radical.

FRED DOUGLASS said in a speech at Newark, New Jersey, the other day, (Fred is head cook and bottle-washer for the New Jersey Rads just now,) that "*we* must do away with the Vice Presidency." It strikes us, Frederick, that *we* (white trash) won't do anything of the sort.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—ALL HAIL TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Not even this country of great achievements has ever before undertaken any industrial enterprise so important as the building of a railway to the Pacific ocean. Less than twenty years ago, Col. Benton advocated in Congress a railroad, "where practicable," across the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast; but his moderate proposal was considered to be far in advance even of this progressive age. And yet to-day, more than one-third of this vast work has been finished. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, organized in 1863, began to build in 1864, had only fairly get to work in 1865, and in October, 1867, have completed five hundred miles of road which has been pronounced by Government Commissioners first-class in construction and equipment. This Company is constructing the eastern end of the line, beginning at Omaha, Nebraska; while the Central Pacific Company is building the western end, beginning at Sacramento, California.

The peculiar and impressive features of the Pacific Railroad are: 1st, Its importance as a national enterprise; 2d, The especial privileges granted to it by the Government; and 3d, The unusual care taken by Government enactments for the safety of investments in its securities.

The national importance of a railroad to the Pacific can hardly be over-estimated. The Government is spending millions of dollars annually in transporting men and material to its frontier posts; with a railroad in operation, this expense will be reduced at least three-fourths.—The gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories yield annually about one hundred millions dollars; with the increased facilities for emigration, and for transporting the requisite machinery for the thorough development of the mining region which a railroad will afford, this production will be at least doubled. The public lands in Nebraska, and in the Territories west of that State, have been comparatively worthless, because they were inaccessible, and, consequently, unproductive; the Union Pacific Railroad opens all the great valley of the River Platte and vast regions beyond to the occupancy of thrifty emigrants, and has already established such a succession of thriving towns as will bring all land in the vicinity of the railroad into active demand. In case of foreign war or domestic revolution, the existence of a railway line, by which troops could be conveyed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or *vice versa*, in a week, would be of incalculable value; while under any circumstances of internal trouble, necessitating a repetition in kind of the Utah expedition, the saving to the Government by means of this road would be enough to construct the entire line. Gen. Sherman has said that "The Government could afford to build the whole road rather than be without it," and there are abundant reasons for pronouncing this opinion a sound one.

So great are the manifest national advantages to be derived from a Pacific Railroad, that the two powerful companies authorized to build it received very extraordinary grants from Congress. Donations of land were made to the companies to the amount of 12,800 acres per mile; and then United States bonds, to an average amount of about $30,000 per mile, were advanced to the Companies, which have the privilege of paying a large part, if not all, of this indebtedness to the Government, by the transportation of mails and war and other national material. No other industrial enterprise ever received so liberal aid from the Government as this.

Having made such special grants as indicated its entire confidence in the full success of the undertaking, the Government took unusual care that those who joined with it in assisting the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be amply secured against any probability of loss or failure. The Company was authorized to issue its own bonds to an amount equal to the advances of the Government, and these bonds constitute the first mortgage upon the road, the claim of the Government being made a second lien. The Government appoints five Directors, who shall look carefully after the management of the road; and also three commissioners, whose duty it is to thoroughly inspect each section of twenty miles, before the bonds can be issued upon that section. Thus the bonds represent, not a projected enterprise, which *may* be completed, but a finished and equipped railroad, earning very largely in excess of its expenses, and with a future which cannot fail of being eminently profitable.

The future business of the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific states must be something marvelous, and we venture the prediction that no single track will long accommodate the endless succession of trains that will crowd its entire line. Western Europe is waiting for it, as the shortest route to Eastern Asia; and how many anxious hearts in the old home states are longing for it, to join hands with friends and relatives, without the cost and risk of a long, dreary and dangerous voyage in a crowded steamer along two oceans.

But if the business of the completed line is to be something marvelous, the local business on the sections already finished is not less satisfactory. The earnings on three hundred and twenty-five miles for a single quarter this season are officially reported at one million dollars, and as the road goes further towards the great mining regions, this sum must be increased.

Every reader of this sheet is interested in the rapid prosecution of this work.—Every new agricultural or manufacturing community established by the opening of this road will add to the national wealth and aid in paying the public debt. Every acre of land hitherto unimproved, which shall now be cultivated, increases the store of food for our own population or for export. Every additional ton of gold or silver that is mined puts money in the public purse. The road will be the great agent in the development of the American continent, and its completion in 1870 will benefit an entire population. With such a future before it as the finished line is certain to have, and with so many guarantees for the protection of the interests of those who invest in it, we cannot but think that its bonds constitute one of the best investments now before the American people. Their special advantages are set forth elsewhere, and the character of the financial officers of the Company is sufficient guarantee that those advantages are not exaggerated in the slightest degree.

THE full official vote of Ohio is in.—It shows that the largest vote ever cast in the State was polled at the late election. It foots up 484,277, which exceeds any previous vote by 8,000. The Republicans polled 242,605 for Hayes, and the Democrats 240,022 for Thurman. Of sixteen congressional districts carried by the Republicans last fall, seven now go Democratic. The heaviest Republican loss in any one district is 7,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES EVERYWHERE!

New York City Democratic by 61,000 Majority!

THE EMPIRE STATE FALLS INTO LINE FOR UNION AND WHITE ASCENDENCY BY 45,000 MAJORITY!

New Jersey Democratic by 13,000!

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC BY 40,000!

Negro Suffrage Defeated in Minnesota by Six to Eight Thousand!

KANSAS DEFEATS NEGRO AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE!

40,000 GAIN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN FROM MISSOURI!

"Who Will Care for Nigger Now?"

The limited election news which we gave last week indicated that the Democracy had carried everything before them. More complete returns show that our triumph was even more glorious than we then anticipated. Below will be found a summary of the latest and most reliable news, carefully condensed from the telegraphic reports:

NEW YORK.

New York City gives a Democratic majority of over 61,000.

Brooklyn and Kings County give a Democratic majority of 15,000.

The Democratic majority in the State will reach 45,000!!

The Albany *Argus* claims New York by 45,000 majority, with a majority in the Assembly and 15 out of the 32 Senators. Thirty-eight counties give the Democracy a gain of 48,671.

The New York Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Democrats 15; Rads 17. House—Democrats 71; Rads 57.—Democratic majority on joint ballot, 12. In 1866 the Radicals had 58 majority on joint ballot. One of the Radical Senators is an independent.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democratic majority in New Jersey, so far, is 13,492. Seventeen counties out of the twenty-two are Democratic. Every Senatorial district was carried by the Democrats. There is a Democratic majority of one in the Senate, and of 30 in the House—making a Democratic majority on joint ballot of thirty-one. The gallant "Jersey Blues" have fully redeemed the honor of their State.

MARYLAND.

"Maryland, My Maryland," has not left a grease spot of the Radicals. Col. Bowrie, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the entire State ticket, are elected by 40,000 majority! *The Legislature will be unanimously Democratic.* There has not been a single radical State or County official elected, not even a constable. St. Mary's county gives 1,516 Democratic votes to 39 Radical votes; Charles county 1,229 Democratic to 7 Badical, and Calvert county 889 Democratic to 1 Radical.—Those are "healthy" counties for "Copperheads." Such are the legitimate results of keeping a people down for a few years under bayonet elections.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bullock, the Radical candidate for Governor, is elected by 27,000 majority, a Radical loss of over 40,000 on last year's vote. The Democrats and license-law men control both branches of the Legislature. Another such a Radical victory in Massachusetts will put the Radical rebels thirty thousand in the minority.

Boston is now a Democratic city.—Where Bullock, Radical, received a majority of 4,998 last year, Adams, Democrat, now receives a majority of 1,483.—Welcome "the Hub" into the galaxy of "Copperhead" cities!

John Quincy Adams, although defeated for Governor in Massachusetts, is elected a Representative to the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

The Democratic gain in Wisconsin is stated at 10,000. Fairchild, Radical, is probably elected by three or four thousand majority. The Democrats gain three or four Senators and ten Representatives.

MINNESOTA.

In Minnesota, Marshall, Radical, is supposed to be elected by a very small majority, but negro suffrage is defeated by six to eight thousand. The Legislature is doubtful. There have been heavy Democratic gains in all the counties heard from.

It is reported that Marshall is elected by about 4,000 majority—a radical loss of 6,000.

KANSAS.

Kansas elects the Radical ticket by a small majority, but repudiates negro suffrage by over 3,000, and female suffrage by a still greater majority.

Atchison county, the home of Radical Senator Pomeroy, and hitherto Radical, gives a decided Democratic majority.—The Democracy have gained largely everywhere, but the returns are not sufficient to indicate the complexion of the Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

In Michigan only county officers and a few members of the Legislature were elected. The Democrats gained some members of the House of Representatives, and in all the counties Democratic gains and Radical losses are reported by telegraph.

ILLINOIS.

In Illinois there were no State officers to elect, but from the returns of the various counties a Democratic gain of 10,000 is reported.

MISSOURI.

In Missouri, James B. McCormick, (Democrat,) has been elected to Congress in place of Hon. Thos E. Noell, deceased, by one thousand majority—a Democratic gain. The county elections show large Democratic gains.

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID FOR 1867.

Gains in Twenty States and Territories.

OHIO, 40,000.
IOWA, 10,000.
MAINE, 18,000.
KANSAS, 6,000.
NEVADA, 3,000.
MONTANA 1,000.
INDIANA, 15,000.
COLORADO, 1,000.
DELAWARE, 1,000.
VERMONT, 3,000.
NEW YORK, 65,000.
MARYLAND, 50,000.
WISCONSIN, 6,000.
KENTUCKY, 15,000.
CALIFORNIA, 28,000.
NEW JERSEY, 18,000.
CONNECTICUT, 1,600.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3,000.
PENNSYLVANIA, 18,000.
MASSACHUSETTS, 40,000.

BALMORAL SUFFRAGE.

In the extremity of their distress the Radicals of Kansas called upon the strong-minded women to come out and help them. Their Macedonian cry was heard, and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony—whom the public will doubtless remember as the whilom vender of a patent nostrum which "was never known to fail, if taken in time"—and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton—who is probably a distant relative of the late Secretary of War—rushed to their relief. In addition to these there were five Mrs. Reverends, four Mrs. Judges, two Mrs. Honorables and two Mrs. Majors, which would seem to argue a fearful amount of domestic unhappiness in the ecclesiastical, judicial, civil and military families of "Bleeding Kansas." Most of these ladies are perhaps childless, and having no sons of their own, it is eminently proper that they should reconstruct somebody else's sons. Doubtless they all take Mrs. Anthony's syrup regularly, to prevent accidents.

The telegraphic despatches tell us that on election day, "Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Anthony visited the polls of each ward in Leavenworth, and addressed the voters. They were accompanied by the Hutchinson family, who sang some of their campaign songs, and were received in every precinct with hearty cheers for women's rights and female suffrage."

But Susan's pills were too strong for Kansas, and both female suffrage and negro suffrage miscarried. The State of John Brown and Jim Lane has repudiated the "twin relics," and so long as "Bleeding Kansas" continues to bleed the white men will control the polls.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The following will be the composition of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania:

SENATE.

1st District—W. H. McCandless, D.
IId District—J. E. Ridgway, R.
IIId District—D. A. Nagle, *D.
IVth District—George Connell, R.
Vth—Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W. Worthington, R; C. H. Stinson, *R.
VIth Bucks—H. J. Linderman, *D.
VIIth—Lehigh and Northampton—R. S. Brown, *D.
VIIIth Berks—J. DePuy Davis, *D.
IXth—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, *D.
Xth—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Charleton Burnett, D.
XIth—Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Laudon, R.
XIIth—Luzerne—L. D. Shoemaker, R.
XIIIth—Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton—Warren Cowles, R.
XIV—Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B. Beck, *D.
XVth—Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—George D. Tackron, D.
XVIth—Dauphin and Lebanon—G. Dawson Coleman, R.
XVIIth—Lancaster—E. Billingfelt, R; J. W. Fisher, R.
XVIIIth—York and Cumberland—A. Heistand Glatz, D.
XIXth—Adams and Franklin—D. McConaughy, R.
XXth—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Alexander Stutzman, R.
XXIst—Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—S. T. Shugart, *†D; C. J. T. McIntyre, *†D.
XXIId—Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Gen. Harry White, R.
XXIIId—Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forrest and Elk—W. A Wallace, D.
XXIVth—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—Thos. B. Searight, D.
XXVth—Allegheny—James L. Graham, R; Russell Errett, R.
XXVIth—Washington and Beaver—A. W. Taylor, R.
XXVIIth—Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—R. A. Browne, R.
XXVIIIth—Mercer, Venango and Warren—T. C. Brown, R.
XXIXth—Crawford and Erie—M. B. Lowry, *R.

Radicals 19; Democrats 14; Radical maj. 5.
*Newly Elected. †Democratic gain.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia Districts.

1. David Foy, R.
2. Jno M'Ginnis, D.
3. Sam'l Josephs D.
4. W W Watt, R.
5. Thos Mullen, D.
6. Col C Kleckner R
7. Jas Subers, R.
8. Jas V Stokes, R.
9. Sam'l Daley, D.
10. Col E W Davis, R.
11. Dan'l Witham, D.
12. Alex Adaire, R.
13. Mich'l Mullen, D.
14. Geo T Thorn, R.
15. Jas Holgate, R.
16. Col M C Hong, R.
17. Col Jno Clark, R.
18. Geo Bull, D.

Adams—Nicholas Heltzel, D.
Allegheny—George Willson, R. William R. Ford, R, Alexander Miller, R, Augustus Beekert, R, George R. Riddle, R, David L. Smith, R.
Armstrong—Col. S. M. Jackson, R.
Beaver and Washington—Thomas Nicholson, R. J. R. Day, R, John Ewing, R.
Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—J. T. Richards, R, John Weller, R.
Berks—H. S. Hottenstein, D, Richmond L. Jones, D, Henry Brobst D.
Blair—Samuel McCamant, R.
Bradford and Sullivan—James H. Webb, R, John F. Chamberlain, R.
Bucks—J. Beans, D, Ed C. McKinstry, D
Butler, Mercer and Lawrence—James T. McJunkin, R, John Edwards, R, Geo. L. Westlake, R, David Robinson, R.
Cambria—J. P. Linton, D.
Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig, D.
Centre—P. Gray Meek, D.
Clarion and Jefferson—Wm. P. Jenks, D.
Clearfield, Elk and Forrest—T. J. M'Culloch, D.
Clinton, Cameron and McKean—G. O. Deise, D.
Chester—Hon. Jno. Hickman, R, Dr. S. M. Meredith, R, James M. Phillips R.
Crawford—Wm. Beatty, R, J. B. Esby, R.
Columbia and Montour—Thos. Chalfant, D.
Cumberland—Theodore Cornman, D.
Dauphin—A. J. Herr, R, P. S. Bergestresser, R.
Delaware—Augustus B. Leedom, R.
Erie—George B. Rea, R, John O. Stranahan, R.
Fayette—W. H. Playford, D.
Franklin and Perry—John Shively, D, B. F. Winger, D.
Greene—John Phieland, D.
Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin—Capt. H. S. Wharton, R, J. S. Miller, D.
Indiana and Westmoreland—W. C. Gordon, R, Gen. T. F. Gallagher, R, J. W. Foushold, D.
Lancaster—Andrew Armstrong, R, Ab'm Godshalk, R, A. C. Reinchel, R, David G. Steacy, R.
Lebanon—Jacob G. Heilman, R.
Lehigh—John H. Fogle, D, D. H. Creitz, D.
Luzerne—Wm. Brenan, D, James McHenry, D, S. F. Hossard, D.
Lycoming, Snyder and Union—R. R. Lawshe, D, C. D. Rouse, D, Geo. G. Glass, D.
Montgomery—James Eshbach, D, Henry McMiller, D.
Northampton—Lewis Stout, D, Geo. H. Goundie, D.
Northumberland—Wm. H. Kase, D.
Potter and Tioga—John S. Mann, R, B. B. Strange, R.
Schuylkill—Edward Kerns, D, D. E. Nice, D, Michael Beard, D.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Ziba Lott, R, Col. Loren Burritt, R.
Venango and Warren—Col. A. P. Duncan, R, J. H. Clarke, R.
Wayne and Pike—L. Westbrook, D.
York—Levi Maish, D, S. G. Boyd, D.

Radicals 54. Democrats 46; Radical majority 8. Democratic gain 9.

STATE ITEMS.

—The next term of the Dauphin county court commences on the third Monday of this month.

—The Bellefonte Glass works were put in operation on Monday last. They are said to work admirably.

—A project is reported at Williamsport, to build a railroad connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie, and terminating at Putneyville, on Lake Ontario.

—The new M. E. Church at Petersburg Adams county, was dedicated on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Baltimore, Rev. Smith, of Chambersburg, and other ministers officiated.

Prof. Cattell, of Lafayette College at Easton, received a burglarious visit on Thursday night. Some rascals entered his house and carried off a large amount of valuable silverware.

—A son of Williamson Tuntorner, aged about twelve years, residing in Fayette township, Juniata county, was kicked on the forehead by a horse on Monday morning, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Jordan Anderson, of McCullough's Mills, Juniata Co., lost three fingers of his left hand, on Monday evening, of last week, while sawing lathe with a circular saw.

—Miss Margret Stone, of Harrisburg, aged one hundred and twelve years, fell down stairs, on Saturday last, and received injuries which resulted in her death. She was the oldest person in this section of the State.

—Mrs. Sarah Bucher, wife of Mr. Samuel Bucher, of Straban township, Adams county, burned herself very severely on Monday week. She was engaged at her work near the stove, when her dress took fire from the stove hearth, and literally burned her clothing from her person. It is hoped she will survive her injuries.

—On Monday morning last, a young man named David Burns, who was deaf, was walking on the Railroad track near Sunbury, where he was run over by a passenger train on the Northern Central, and instantly killed.

—George Look, of Lower Paxton township Dauphin Co., committed suicide, on Wednesday forenoon, by hanging himself in his barn near Linglestown. His body was not found until ten o'clock the same evening. The deceased was a farmer in good circumstances.

—The Presbyterian congregation of Upper Path Valley, Franklin Co., met with a serious accident, whilst walking on the track of the Littlestown Railroad, about two miles from Hanover. Mr. O. being permanently deaf, and the train rounding a curve, he could not hear a signal, nor did the engineer see him until too late to stop. The unfortunate man was consequently struck and thrown from the track by the engine, and his left leg so mangled as to require amputation.

—David Beers and William Ringler, were engaged at painting the exterior of a new house in Milton, last week. The two were standing together upon the middle of one of the scaffold boards, which had a large knot in it near the centre. The board broke under their combined weight, and precipitated them about forty feet to the ground among a lot of rubbish. Mr. Ringler was greatly shocked and stunned by the fall, but was not otherwise seriously injured. Mr. Beers had his spinal column injured for life, if not broken.

—A marriage on a railroad is something novel. The train for New York from the Kensington depot, Philadelphia, at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, contained as passengers Rev. Prof. Conrad, Mr. Henry H. Beidler and Miss Amanda Alexander and others. After the train was put in motion, the reverend gentleman united in marriage Mr. Beidler and Miss Alexander. The bride and groom stood in the aisle during the ceremonies, with the bridesmaid and groomsmen on each side of them and between the seats. Rev. Mr. Conrad took his position in the aisle, facing the happy couple, and while administering the marriage rites the gentlemen seated in the car removed their hats. After the ceremonies great enthusiasm prevailed. The car was crowded at the time, and the train was moving at a rapid rate. At times it was almost impossible for those standing to keep their feet. The bridal party dined at Trenton, and returned to the city in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The yellow fever is no longer epidemic at New Orleans.

—All the black delegates to State conventions in the South add "Esq." to their names.

—Blot says the ladies should do the marketing. Young ones are very apt to be in the market.

—Portland, Me., has as many houses now as before the great fire of 1867, but rents are still high there.

—A gallant reportorial cotemporary says that when ladies vote candidates will always be elected by "*handsome* majorities."

—Lena Miller, the husband poisoner, will be hung in the prison yard at Clearfield on Thursday next.

—Of one hundred and twelve members drawn for the jury in a county in Louisiana, but twenty-five are white men.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the Pan Handle Railroad for $1,950,000 at auction, on the 6th instant.

—The Negro Bureau has in its possession 215,024 acres of "abandoned" land and 850 pieces of town property. Rather a "fat" thing.

—The Madison (Fla.) *Messenger* reports the wedding one night recently in that town, of a lad of fourteen years of age, to a widow who was the mother of five children.

—The Grand Encampment of Nnights Templars and Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will be held at New London Connecticut this week.

—The New York *Citizen* says: "Hereafter we shall have to be careful, not only who are our Presidents, but also their wives. The tail feathers of the eagle must not be draggled."

—A Man in Hendricks county, Indiana, named James Adams, ate thirty-two peaches, two muskmeatons, one raw sweet potato, and drank two quarts of butter-milk. He leaves a widow.

—An Exchange says the best way to make a muss is to pour a pint of molasses in your wife's new bonnet. The writer must live upon the frontier of civilization. Bonnets now-a-days will not hold a teaspoonful.

—It is stated that the wife of a laborer in Ipswich, England, has just given birth to a child with two heads and the monstrosity still lives and takes its sustenance freely. It is a female, well developed and apparently healthy.

—Two South Carolina darkies were lately drawn to serve on a jury, whereupon they become terribly frightened; took to the swamps, and have not been heard of since.

—Dr. Magowan, who is superintending the construction of the telegraphs in China, estimates the loss of life by the Taeping war at twenty-five millions. An intelligent Chinese sets the total loss at four times that number. The Boston Advertiser regards these as extremely modest estimates, especially when we remember that that deadly weapon, the gong, is used in their battles.

—Mrs. Hoffman, the woman who was stabbed in church at Canton, Ohio, on Sunday, the 13th ult., by a divorced husband, died on Saturday last. Hoffman hung himself in his cell on Sunday night. He had tried to kill himself by bumping his head against a wall, but failing in