Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

Grant.

With the retirement of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet the administration of President Grant is severed from the slightest suspicion of being conducted with that economy, reform and independence of politicians which, at its outstarting, it was loudly proclaimed would be its marked features. The extraordinary manner in which the Cabinet was made up, of people who had never been before known in the politics of the country, and who had no record of any kind as statesmen, gave color to the idea that, whatever else might be the faults of his administration, the President was determined it should not be run in the interest of designing and corrupt politicians. It seemed at first as though these men were to be treated with no consideration, and that they would be wholly without influence.—Simon Cameron and men of like stamp were studiously avoided and even insulted by the President. But these men kissed the hand that smote them and patiently endured the rebuffs that they received, hoping to finally attain that Presidential favor which would give them control of the government patronage. They have been wonderfully successful; and these same men, whom in the beginning he spurned, seem now to be regarded by Grant as the mainstays of his Administration. The Cabinet which he originally selected with so much independence has fallen to pieces, only one of the original members remaining in it; while third-rate men like Delano, well adapted to be the tools of corrupt politicians, are taking positions as the official advisers of the President and as chiefs of the departments of the government.

The President could not have more conclusively shown to the country, than he has done by the dismissal of Secretary Cox, that he has totally surrendered the determination which he once seemed to entertain, of enforcing an economical and honest administration of the government. The resignation of the Secretary was proffered simply because he was not willing to obey the desire of certain influential radical politicians, that he should cease to prosecute the reforms that he had instituted in the Department of the Interior; the President in accepting his resignation, decided that these reforms should be given up. He did this to satisfy such men as Senators Cameron and Chandler, upon whom he seems to lean to secure him that renomination which is the object of his ambition. To them he looks to so guide him in the distribution of his political patronage, as to conciliate the most important political influences; a task which they very cheerfully assume; but, of course, they care nothing for Grant, and will desert him whenever their own interests require it. The chances of the President for a renomination by his party have been steadily diminishing, and his action in reference to Secretary Cox has probably extinguished entirely his availability as a candidate. It has robbed him of his strength among the people, and for this the favor of a few politicians is no compensation. He will never again be President; he attained the position once, because a credulous land threw around him a lion's skin, and as he kept his mouth shut, it took the people some time to tell his measure and determine his value. They are, however, perfectly satisfied now, and if he was wiser, he would know the opinion they have come to, and he would immediately cease to vex himself with thoughts of the possibility of his reelection.

The Thieves' Accomplice.

Columbus Delano takes the place of General Cox as Secretary of the Interior, having been translated by the President from the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. Cox resigned because he declared that to carry out the devices of the President's political friends in his Department, was totally inconsistent with an honest administration; consequently Delano in accepting the office, subject to the conditions under which Cox declined to serve, plainly expresses his readiness to *dishonestly* administer it; and President Grant in accepting Cox's resignation for the reasons assigned, has just as expressly declared that it is his desire that the Department *shall* be dishonestly administered. Is not that clear? And if so, is it not equally clear that Delano is dishonest, and that Grant is dishonest? Will any one refuse to believe now that Grant speculated in gold in New York and in land in San Domingo? *Nothing a sacrifice*, and the President, charged with intimate companionship with speculators before, has in this Cox affair, declared himself to be the companion of public thieves and robbers. Secretary Cox, wrote to him substantially saying: "I cannot administer the Interior Department honestly, if I allow certain of our influential political friends to meddle with it; and I won't administer it at all, unless I can administer it honestly; therefore you must choose between these men and me; if you want my resignation you can have it." The President accepted his resignation; and by that act white himself down the aider and abettor of the thieves, who live upon the plunder which they take from the Government by the aid of its weak and corrupt officials.

We do not know the nature of all the "motions through the Department" of his political friends, which were distasteful to Secretary Cox. Some of them probably related to the celebrated Metcarraban claim; others were in relation to an attempted assessment of the department clerks for political purposes; and others doubtless related to divers schemes of private emolument, for the successful prosecution of which the control of the Interior Department notoriously gives abundant opportunity. The position taken by Secretary Cox in refusing to allow political committees to tax his clerks is one that will meet with the general approval of the public, although it failed to secure that of Simon Cameron and other Radical Pennsylvania politicians. The Republican newspapers will find it impossible to avert from the President the odium which so justly attaches to his failure to approve the action of his upright Secretary, and we apprehend that few of them will attempt the difficult task.

The Sale of Arms.

Our government, though nominally neutral in the present contest between France and Prussia, is in reality doing what it can towards the assistance of France. It recognized in great haste the government of "the gentlemen of the pavement" who proclaimed themselves the rulers of the French Republic, but who have not yet been confirmed in their offices by any vote of the people. By a curious coincidence, too, just about this time, our authorities found that they had on hand a surplus of Springfield and other arms, which they determined to turn into money.—They accordingly ordered a public sale to be held, at which were sold to private bidders 400,000 stand of serviceable arms, with fixed ammunition to the extent of nearly two hundred millions of cartridges; 310,000 of these arms were Springfield muskets, and 80,000 of them Enfield rifles. The probability is, that the whole lot is by this time in the hands of French soldiers. The French Republican government seems now to have supplied its wants, or else to have run out of money, as there were but few bids offered at a second sale of United States arms, held a day or two ago.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD has taken the office of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Bench, in Philadelphia, and has entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. He will retain his residence in Wilkesbarre except during the severe winter months.

The Excitable French.

The unfitness of the French people for a Republican form of self-government, has been illustrated many times, and never more clearly than in their conduct during their present troubles. The rest of the world looks on in amazement at their capers, and asks itself, what kind of a people is this? They seem to have no self control whatever, but are as impulsive and variable in their moods as though they were all women or children. For some reason or other, Paris governs France, and whatever the passion of the hour induces the Parisians to do, seems to be acquiesced in by the rest of the country, as the proper thing to be done. The mob governs Paris, except where its transports are moderated and kept in check by the National Guards; if it was not for the presence in their midst of this large body of soldiers, we do not doubt that the mob would give us a fresh government for France with every season of the year. These "gentlemen of the pavement" when the army of the Empire was defeated at Sedan, broke in upon the sitting of the French Legislature, and, dispersing that body, overthrew the Empire and set up a Republic of self-constituted rulers, all in the space of half-a-day; they do not seem to have been resisted in this little movement by the soldiers, who probably thought that the defeat at Sedan was a pretty bad one and might justify a change of rulers.

The new government ballooned itself away out of Paris, leaving an experienced general in charge of the defences. Arriving safely at Tours by their aerial route, the Ministers formed so high an opinion of the virtue of the motive power of the balloon as a means of escape from trouble, that they immediately set busily to work composing gassy bulletins and windy proclamations, expecting thereby to save the State. They have not done it. French affairs have gone from bad to worse. Metz and Strasbourg were not relieved and have fallen. The numerous armies of the North, North-east, North by East, South, Southeast, &c., that the cable news says have been organized by the Republic, have done no fighting, or if they did indulge in a scrimmage, they soon ran away, wishing to live to fight another day. Inexperienced and incompetent general are in command of the troops and they could not be expected therefore to achieve very important results. Meanwhile the Republicans have got to fighting among themselves. Some of them are a great deal more radical or red hot than others in their views of things and these form a party called Red Republicans. They indulged themselves the other day at Marseilles in shooting one Mr. Gent who was sent down by the Republican Government to rule over them. To-days news from this same city reports that General Cluseret, a Red, was born in triumph by the mob to the Prefecture and that he there nominated George Francis Train as General-in-chief of the National Guards! Could folly further go?

There was another revolution at Paris a day or two ago. The mob heard that the Government were about to agree to the armistice which has just been declared; this not being to their liking, they assembled around the Hotel de Ville, took prisoners the members of the government thereagathered together and proceeded to form a new government and elect a committee of public safety. Fortunately Trochu's soldiers stood by him and before long released the old government and put a quietus on the new; otherwise France would to-day have had a fresh government to strut its brief hour on the stage and then give way to another.

General Trochu is the only man in France who seems to know what he is about, and he commands universal respect and confidence outside of France, and very generally among Frenchmen themselves. His head seems to be level. Metz and Strasbourg having surrendered, he does not seem to think it will be worth while to subject Paris to a bombardment, and he has agreed to the present armistice which is expected to result in peace. A few weeks ago he addressed a letter to the Mayor of Paris reproving the excitable nature of the Parisians who wanted to force him to meet the Prussian army outside of the defences of the city. He concludes it as follows:

In the month of July last the French army, in all the splendor of its strength, passed through Paris, amid shouts of "A Berlin! A Berlin!" I was far from sharing their confidence, and alone, perhaps, among all the general officers, I ventured to tell the Marshal Minister of War that I perceived in this noisy manner of entering upon a campaign, as well as the means brought into requisition, the elements of a great disaster. The will which at this period I placed in the hands of M. Ducloux, a notary of Paris, will one day testify to the prudent and too well-grounded presentiments with which my soul was filled.

To-day, in the presence of the fever which has rightly taken possession of the public mind, I meet with difficulties which present a most striking analogy with those that showed themselves in the past. I now declare that, impressed with the most complete faith in a return of fortune, which will be due to the great work of resistance summed up in the siege of Paris, I will not evade the representative of the people in presence. Animating myself with the sense of the duties which are common to us all, and of the responsibilities that no one shares with me, I shall pursue to the end the plan which I have traced out, without retreating it, and I only demand of the population of Paris, in exchange for my efforts, the continuance of that confidence with which it has hitherto honored me.

The Bond Robbery.

The Lancaster *Examiner* and the West Chester *Republican* announce their belief that the scheme to rob the State of Pennsylvania of the bonds in its sinking fund, which was foiled at the last session of the Legislature by the veto of Governor Geary, will be again presented at the coming session somewhat modified in external appearance, and that the robbery will certainly be accomplished. The modification to be made in the plan is to permit the guarantee of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad to remain undistributed for a year or two, at the end of which time it is expected that a little bill can be easily run through the Legislature relieving that corporation of its responsibility. We have no doubt that some plan to steal these bonds out of the State Treasury will again be presented for the endorsement of the Legislature, for the Pennsylvania Railroad will hunger after them as long as the State owns them; but we hope and believe that the will of the people has been so strongly expressed in this matter, that their servants can not be induced to disregard it.

IT seems to be very difficult to get at a knowledge of the truth in regard to the different events of the French and Prussian war. We had about made up our minds that the surrender of Metz was caused by the intrigues of Bazaine, and was in no way necessitated by the failure of provisions and supplies. To-day, however, we have an indignant denial by Bazaine that his surrender was treacherous, and an assertion that it was rendered imperative by the want of horses, the lack of supplies, and the hopelessness of escape or Saccour. Then again the surrender of Strasbourg which was supposed to have been caused by starvation, it is now alleged was due to the incompetence and treachery of General Uhlrich; no breach having been made in the walls by the Prussian fire, and the town having still an abundance of provisions. Again we have for several days been harassed with conflicting accounts in regard to the armistice, some affirming that it has been agreed upon, others asserting that the project has failed. The reading of the war news is certainly very exasperating.

The Huntingdon post office was robbed recently robbed of over $300 in postage stamps, three registered letters and other valuables. Blair's Stationary Store in the same building was robbed at the same time of three silver watches and other goods worth $200.

The Next Congress.

Eighteen States elected yesterday, one hundred and twenty-six members of the next National House of Representatives, which body will contain altogether two hundred and forty-two members. Two States elected eight members on Monday. Eighty-three members have previously been elected in ten States. In the present House the Republicans have a majority of eighty-three, and in order to obtain a majority of the next House the Democracy will have to make a gain of forty-two members. One-third of the House has been already chosen, and we have gained some thirteen members; if we gain in the same proportion in the remaining two-thirds of the House, we will have a total gain of thirty-nine members, which will just miss giving us a majority. The probabilities are that the Republicans will have a very small majority of the Representatives, although we consider it quite possible that the Democracy may have this majority. We have reason to expect that we will make larger proportional gains in the States yet to be heard from than we have made in those which have already elected their members. We may gain three members in Alabama, one in Arkansas, one in Florida, three in Illinois, one in Louisiana, two in Massachusetts, two in Michigan, one in Minnesota, three in Missouri, one in Nevada, one in New Jersey, three in New York, one in Rhode Island, eight in Tennessee and two in Virginia, making a possible gain of thirty-three in these twenty States; adding this number to the thirteen already gained, would give us a total gain of forty-six, making more than a majority of the House without counting possible gains in the States yet to elect. So we see that it is not impossible that the next House may be Democratic, although it would be so great a success for us to accomplish that we do not feel sanguine about it, nor indeed do we expect to achieve it. We shall be satisfied with the election of a strong minority of the members, powerful enough in their numbers, as we are satisfied they will be in abilities, to compel the majority to respect their rights and to prevent the passage of such outrageously partizan legislation as has for years disgraced the records of Congress.

Our Superior Decency.

The *Express* sticks to its dirty job of defending the mean conduct of the Mayors and Select Council in relation to the Democratic policemen. It still however can find no other excuse for it than that it was justified by a Democratic "precedent;" and the precedent to which it refers turns out to be the action of the Democratic Mayor and Council of 1867, in fixing the number of the police force at seven, and appointing and confirming as policemen the seven Democratic constables. The *Express* is compelled to admit that the very same Democratic Mayor and Council, when, in November 1867, the police force was increased to thirteen, appointed and confirmed the Republican constables as policemen; our cotemporary is however so utterly unable to display even a moderate degree of candor, that it does not let its readers know why the police force was fixed at seven in May and thirteen at the end of the year; it is careful not to explain to them that in May there was an extra force of watchmen employed to patrol the streets at night and to attend to the lamps; while in November the duties of the day policemen and night watchmen were consolidated and imposed upon the policemen, whose number was therefore increased to thirteen. Three or four of these only serve during the day, the balance doing night duty; showing clearly enough that more than seven policemen were not needed when night duty was not required of them.

The *Express*, compelled to admit that the Democratic authorities appointed Republican policemen, says they did so because they "for shame's sake" could not appoint Democrats exclusively.—This is quite correct; the Democracy were ashamed to do so mean a thing as to decline to obey the plain meaning of the ordinance and refuse to appoint the Republican constables as policemen when the police force was large enough to take all the constables in. But we notice that the Republicans were not ashamed to do this thing when they got into power; which, however, was quite natural, as it would be necessary to search far and wide to find anything which such caricatures of men as some of them are, would be ashamed to do.

We have always thought that the Democratic party was possessed of far more decency and sense of shame than the Republican; but we confess to a feeling of surprise at finding the *Express* agreeing with us on this point. We know that that journal was not an orthodox exponent of the Republican party in all particulars, being especially heretical on the doctrine of free trade, but we really did not know that it believed with us that it took a great deal more to keep a Republican from doing a dirty act, than it did to preserve a Democrat from soiling his soul with the same. We are glad to have our opinion of the relative decency of the two parties confirmed by our neighbor, than whom no one is more competent to give an opinion on the question; for, it is generally believed to be fully posted on Radical immoralities. It is gratifying to us to be assured by the *Express* that the reason why Democratic authorities appointed to office Republican Constables, and Republican authorities removed from office Democratic Constables, is simply that such removal was a dirty action, which the Democrats were ashamed, and which the Republicans were not ashamed, to perpetrate.

We have only to add that in May, 1868, the Democracy still retaining the Mayor and Select Council, again appointed all the Republican Constables; thus preserving the consistency of their generous course, and continuing in well-doing.

Steel Rails.

The superiority of steel rails for the use of railroads was very clearly shown in the accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Coatesville on Monday afternoon. A cow was thrown by the cow-catcher off of the track against the embankment, but rolling back against the wheels of the baggage car, that car was thrown from the track. The application of the steam brake by the engineer and the toughness of the rails which enabled them to bear the tremendous strain upon them without breaking, kept all the other cars of the train, seven in number, upon the track except the first passenger car and the front truck of the second, which were forced off by impinging against the corner of the baggage car; the position of the latter was completely reversed before the train was stopped. No one on the train was hurt. The accident afforded very satisfactory evidence of the superior safety of travel over steel rails of the quality of those which were so severely tested; they were imported "Sheffield toughened steel." The steam brake also demonstrated its value in accidents happening on such ground as this one occurred upon.

WE have to-day the unexpected news that the negotiations for an armistice between the French and Prussians have been broken off by the French. It is said that the government authorities in Paris desire an armistice, but that they fear to consent to one because of the hostility felt towards it by the people. It does not seem at all probable that Trochu would yield his judgment in such a matter at the dictation of the mob, and we therefore doubt the truth of the report. The continuation of the war can bring nothing but further disaster to the French, and we therefore think they are wise enough to make peace on the best terms they can get and trust to the future for their revenge.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY

Governor Hoffman Re-Elected in New York by a Largely Increased Majority.

ALL THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN RE-ELECTED IN MARYLAND.

A Solid Democratic Delegation in Congress From New York City.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8.—At the Mayor's office the majority for Oakly Hall is summued at between twenty and twenty-five thousand, while some of the enthusiastic friends of Hall claim thirty to thirty-five thousand. Ledwith's friends say that Hall's majority will range between 5000 and 10,000 and even expresshopes of the success of their candidate by a close vote.

The election in this city to-day was an exceedingly quiet one and marked by no fights. The Democratic vote has been very materially reduced in every ward in the city.

The Police and Deputy Marshals watched the polls very closely to the close, and quite a large number of persons have been arrested for repeating.

During the day the United States Commissioner held Court, before whom all prisoners were brought. About one hundred cases were disposed of and the prisoners were in most cases held in heavy bail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Kiesel, Rep. candidate for Congress in the 12th District is re-elected by 500 majority; Republican gain over vote of 1868 of 375.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 8.—The following Congressmen are elected:

5th District—Wm. R. Roberts, Dem.
6th District—S. S. Cox, Dem.
7th District—Smith Ely, Dem.
9th District—Fernando Wood, Dem.

Roosevelt, Tammany, certainly elected from the 4th Congressional District.

It is the general opinion that James Brooks will be returned by a small majority.

It is certain that the Staten Island vote is largely in favor of Dwight Townsend, Dem. for Congress; Queenstown, however may change this result.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, 10 p. m.—Hoffman's majority in this city is 40,000.

Returns from ninety districts in the State show a gain for Hoffman, Democratic candidate for Governor, of 2,250 over the vote of 1868, when Seymour, Dem., had 10,000 majority in the State.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 8. Kinsella and Slocum Democrats, elected to Congress. Kinsella's majority about 2800; Slocum's majority about 600.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The election passed off quietly in this city. No disturbances of any moment occurring.

Swann, Democratic candidate in the Third District has 4065 maj.

Archer, Democrat, in the Second District has 3000 majority in the city.

Total Democratic majority in the city, 8691. Total vote cast, 30,045.

BALTIMORE, 10 p. m.—The Democrats have elected all the Congressmen in this State. Ritchie, Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, has 500 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 10 p. m.—Twitchell and Hooper, Republican candidates for Congress in this city, are re-elected.

Beleagured New York.

The United States soldiers have taken New York city into their keeping. The President has thought fit to send five thousand armed men and numerous batteries of artillery there to aid his Supervisors and Marshals in securing a fair election. It reminds one very much of war times to read the telegraphic account of how New York is beleagured:

Pier 27, North River, 5th U. S. Artillery, Col. Hunt; corner of Reade Street and Broadway, 1st U. S. Artillery, Maj. Hayes; near Tompkins square, 5th Infantry, Col. Bomford; 4th street and 2d avenue, detachment under Col. Ecke; Houston and Green streets, detachments under the immediate command of Gen. McDowell.

The Democratic authorities of New York submit to this grossly unlawful assemblage of soldiers in their midst, because they know that the President will utterly fail in electing a single one of his friends to office through this display of force; they know further that it will greatly tend to increase the Democratic vote through the natural indignation which every citizen must feel at this insult, which is cast upon them and their city by the sending of these hirelings of the government to control their elections. The Democratic leaders, moreover, are determined, if possible, to avoid any disturbance on election day because they appreciate that it is part of the design of Grant, in threatening them with this armed force, to provoke a riot at the polls which may furnish Congress with an excuse to refuse their seats to the elected Congressmen; as these will all be Democrats, our party would lose everything, and the Radicals would gain everything by the success of this manoeuvre of the irs to disfranchise the city of New York.

The State authorities have however deemed it prudent to provide for the calling out of the State troops in case the United States officers should attempt to carry things with too high a hand, and seek to prevent the polling of the full Democratic vote. Major General Shaler, commanding the 1st division of the State militia, has issued the following general orders:

By direction of his Excellency, John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief it is announced that certain officers of the United States, and of the State, charged with important duties in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which, it is confidently believed, will render all military interference wholly unnecessary. Yet as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that should the services of this division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, November 8, the established signal of 12 strokes, repeated four times, upon the tower-bells of the fire department will be sounded. Thereupon, the infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and brigade and battery commanders report in person, in their headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once, and the men kept within the armories ready for instant service.

State Items.

East Pennsylvania Elder-ship of the Church of God will convene in Shippensburg, on Wednesday of next week

The Pennsylvania railroad company has reduced the working time in its shops in Harrisburg, to nine hours per day.

Price Ingram, formerly a police officer of Harrisburg, was arrested in that city on Tuesday and taken to Pittsburgh to answer a charge of perjury.

Joseph Morrison, the proprietor of the Exchange hotel, at Huntingdon, who was run over by a freight train a few days since, is dead.

Joseph Young, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Indian, Pa., accidentally shot himself through the heart, while out gunning on the 28th inst.

Jacob Shock, the keeper and owner of a house of ill-fame in Shamokin, shot, killed and robbed aman named Mathew Kearnly, who had visited the brothel to attend a dance. The murderer is yet at large.

Since the late casualties on the Penn'a R. R., a number of employees have concluded to quit the business. An old employee remarked, the other day, that if thirty men were killed every month, forty applicants would, nevertheless, be on hand. The work is not laborious but the danger is great.

The November Elections.

Yesterday, the 8th inst., 18 States held elections, all, save Maryland, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Georgia electing both State officers and Congressmen. Arkansas and Louisiana voted on Monday, the 7th, and Georgia in December, In most of the States the campaigns have been carried on with moderate zeal, and a light vote may be expected in all, save perhaps New York, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, where the canvass has been spirited.

We present herewith complete lists of the nominations:

FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
ALABAMA.		
Governor	Wm H Smith	Robt B Lindsay
Lt-Governor	Pierce Burton	E E Moren
Atty-Gen	Joshua Morse	Jno W A Sandford
Treasurer	Arthur Bingham	L P McCoy
Sec State	Jas T Rapier	J J Parker
Sup Edu'n	N B Cloud	Jos Hodgson

Majority for Grant in 1868, 4,280.

Alabama had a registered vote of 165,823 in 1867, of which 55 per cent. were colored. The Republicans have a majority of 60 in the House and 31 in the Senate in the present Legislature.

	Republican.	Democrat.
DELAWARE.		
Gov	Thomas B Coursey	James Pounder

Majority for Seymour, 3,257.

	Republican.	Democrat.
FLORIDA.		
Lieut. Gov	Samuel T Day	S L Niblack

Majority for Grant, 4,926.

The election is held to fill a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
ILLINOIS.		
Treasurer	Erastus N Bates	Chas Ridgley
Sup Pub In	Newton Bateman	Chas Prince
Pen Com	Elmer Washburn	F P Sherman
Do short tm	Casper Butz	Thos Redmond

Majority for Grant, 51,150.

Illinois has had a very brisk campaign, the point of interest centering on the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. Richard Yates.

A very lively canvass is in progress in the First District (Chicago) where a portion of Republicans, headed by the Chicago *Tribune*, have united with the Democrats in the support of the Hon. John Wentworth against Chas. B. Farwell, the Republican nominee. The Republicans have 10 Congressmen in the present House.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
KANSAS.		
Governor	Jas M Harvey	Isaac Sharpy
Lt-Gov	P P Elder	A J Allen
Sec of State	W H Smallwood	C C Duncan
Att'y-Gen	A L Williams	A W Tucker
Auditor	A Thoman	H McMahon
Treasurer	J E Hayes	C C Gephart
Sup Pub In	M McCarty	Thos S Murray

Majority for Grant, 16,98.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
LOUISIANA.		
Treasurer	A Dubuclet	James D Blair
Auditor	James Graham	Allen Junel

Majority for Seymour, 47,962.

Louisiana elects Congressmen and State Senators, and there is little to indicate the result of the vote.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Governor	Wm Claflin	John Q Adams
Lieut-Gov	Jos Tucker	James Chattaway
Sec State	Oliver Warner	Luther Stevens
Treasurer	Chas Adams, jr	Lee Hoyt
Auditor	Chas Endicott	Phineas Allen
Atty-Gen	Charles Allen	B Warren
	Temperance.	*Labor Reform.*
Gov ernor	Wend Phillips	Wendell Phillips
Lieut-Gov	Elipalet Trask	H B Bishop
Sec State	George S Ball	S B Pratt
Treasurer	John J Baker	N W Stoddart
Auditor	L W Dugdell	
Atty-Gen	A Griswold	Charles Cornlay

Majority for Grant, 77,959.

	Republicans.	Democrat.
MICHIGAN.		
Governor	H P Baldwin	C V Comstock
Lieut-Gov	Morgan Bates	A T Wheeler
Sec State	Daniel Striker	J W Flanders
Treasurer	N Conklin	A J Browne
Auditor	Jas Sullivan	Chas W Humphrey
Atty-Gen	Dwight May	John Atkinson
Lnd Com'r	G A Edmonds	J G Hebinger
Sup Pub In	Oramel Hosford	Duane Doty

Majority for Grant, 8,181.

	Republican.	Independents.
NEVADA.		
Governor	John W Mitchell	Alex Chrisman
Lieut Gov	Alfred J Hartland	J J Gravelly
Sec of State	John H Stover	F F Wolcott
Treasurer	Chauncey I Filby	Sammuel Buckman
Auditor	G A Moeller	Pan M Draper
Att'y Gen	H R Johnson	A J Baker
Lnd Dep	George P Beard	Fred Solomon
Sup Ins	George F Beard	Ira Dival
Sup Judge	David H Wagner	David Wagner

The Democrats make no nominations, but will sustain the Brown ticket. Majority for Grant, 25,885.

On the issues of Free Trade and General Amnesty, the Republican party of Missouri have broken into two bodies, and nominated two separate tickets, the Democrats standing aside as far as State nominations are concerned. They have concentrated their efforts on the Congressmen, members of Assembly, and State Senators. The State Legislative ticket is of special importance, as there are various modifications to be made in the existing constitution, if the Brown men carry the day. Frank Blair is nominated by the Democrats for State Senator in the XIth District. Two years ago the Republicans elected seven members of Congress, and the Democrats two.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
NEVADA.		
Governor	S A Talbot	L R Bradley
Lieut Gov	J Singerman	Frank Denver
Sec State	James H Kinney	J D Bruce
Treasurer	Lewis Wipes	J Schooling
Comptroller	W W Hobart	O K Stampley
Att'y-Gen	Geo M Campbell	L A Buckmer
Sup Judge	J S Slatson	John Garter

Majority for Grant, 1,562.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Governor	Wm H Wisner	John C Brown

Majority for Grant, 20,480. L S Offner Ind.

Vote for State Officers 1869.

Governor	William H Stokes	50,99
Lieut Governor	Dewitt C Senter	50,555

Democratic majority, 6,426.

The present Legislature holds over, and stands overwhelmingly Democratic. The present delegation in Congress is entirely Republican.

	Republican.	Democrat.
NEW YORK.		
Governor	S L Woodford	John T Hoffman
Lieut-Gov	Allen C Beckwith	Albert P Beach
Comptroller	A W Palmer	Asher P Nichols
St Pris In	J Parkinson	Solomon Schen
Ven Gen	A Nelson	John Fox
	Alex Barkley	G W Chapman
	Temperance	*Labor Reform.*
Governor	Myron H Clark	Asa Horton
Lieut Gov	C C Leigh	Conrad Kuhn
Comptroller	J H Brown	Peter J Memy
St Pris In	H Wilcox	
Ven Gen	J H Edwards	J L Bacon
	A W Dunn	C C Rich

Majority for Seymour, 1,090.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
KENTUCKY.		

Kentucky elects Congressmen only, the State officers and Legislature holding over until next year. The present Legislature is composed of 38 Democrats and 62 Democrats to 8 Republicans, and the Senate 26 to 2. The whole nine Congressional districts are represented by Democrats in the present House.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
MINNESOTA.		

Minnesota elects Congressmen and members of the Legislature this year. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to T. S. Senator Norton. The State is represented by one Democrat and one Republican in the present House of Representatives.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
RHODE ISLAND.		
Governor	Seth Adams	Nicholas Van Slyck

Majority for Grant, 6,816.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
MICHIGAN.		
1 Henry R Torbett	*Sam'l Hambleton	8,057D
2 Wm M Marine	*Stevenson Archer	9,855D
3 Washton Booth	*Thomas Swann	7,980D
4 John E Smith	John Ritchie	586D
5 James A Gary	Wm H Merrick	7,748D
	MINNESOTA.	
1 Mark H Dunnell	C F Buck	9,07R
2 John T Averill	Ignatius Donnelly	6,28R
	MISSOURI.	
1 Irwin W Smith	*Erastus Wells	181D
	Charles P Johnson, bolter	
2 *G A Finklenburg	Geo A Smith, bolter	3,293R
3 W N Nalle, bolter	Jas R McCormick	957R
4 H E Havens	Wm Gilmore, bolter	5,356R
5 *Sam'l S Burdett	Geo A Smith, bolter	3,673R
6 George Smith	A Comings	867R
7 Isaac C Parker	John H Ellis	7,241R
	*Joel F Asper, F T	
8 J T K Hayward	James G Blair	1,096R
9 Edwin Draper	Andrew King	121R
	*David P Dyer, F T	
	NEVADA.	
1 *Thomas Fitch	C W Kendall	81R
	NEW JERSEY.	
1 John W Hazleton	Benj F Lee	2,653R
2 Wm A Newell	Wm L Forker	861R
3 Robert Hosling	*John T Bird	4,121R
4 *John Hill	Philip Rafferty	793
5 Gen A Halsey	*Nestor Cleveland	2,281D
	Eneas Fitzpatrick, Ind	
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1 *T A Jenckes, Ind	Nicholas VanSlyck	3,013R
R L Eames, Ind	Thos Davis, Ind Rep	
2 Jas F Pendleton	Thos H Browne	1,623R
	NEW YORK.	
1 Caleb C Norvell	Dwight Townsend	1,293D
2 Silas B Dutcher	Thomas Kinsella	11,928D
3 Erastus D Wooster	Henry W Slocum	2,804D
	R M Whiting, Ind	
4 M T McMahon	Rob't H Roosevelt	16,504D
Andrew J Leggatt	M T McMahon	
5 Geo W Gibbons	Wm R Roberts	
	John Morrissey	11,179D
6 Horace Greeley	*Samuel S Cox	2,809D
7 Benj A Willis	Smith Ely, jr	12,171D
	J C Kimball, Labor Reform	
8 George F Hoar	M S Johnston, L R	9,331R
9 Wm B Washburn	L B Jaquith	13,480R
	Alvah Crocker, Labor Reform	
10 *Henry L Dawes	Reuben Noble	4,770R
	MICHIGAN.	
1 Henry Waldron	Natl H H Eldredge	1,682R
2 *Wm L Stoughton	Henry Chamberlain	7,809R
3 *Austin P Blair	B Darwin Hughes	3,009R
4 *Thos W Ferry	Myron Ryder	9,328R
5 *Omar D Conger	Byron G Stout	1,791R
6 John F Driggs	J G Sutherland	3,386R
	MARYLAND.	
1 Henry R Torbett	*Sam'l Hambleton	8,057D
2 Wm M Marine	*Stevenson Archer	9,855D
3 Washton Booth	*Thomas Swann	7,980D
4 John E Smith	John Ritchie	586D
5 James A Gary	Wm H Merrick	7,748D
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2 John T Averill	Ignatius Donnelly	6,28R
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