

It had awakened for the Northern cause among the laboring men and intelligent classes of Europe, so that no government, whatever its sympathies for the South and ill-will for the North, dare recognize the farmer, afraid of the curses of its people, and said that our armies will lay the enemies of the nation helpless at our feet; but emancipation has pressed the world to our arms. True, it was said the Emancipation Proclamation did not effect the emancipation of the slaves—nor did the Declaration of Independence drive out the British, but it was made good by the taking of Yorktown, and so would the Emancipation Proclamation be by the taking of Richmond. [Cheering.] Incredible as it might appear, it was actually proposed to carry out the third line of policy, but even the restoration of the Empire Charlemagne would be child's play in comparison with restoring the Union as it was, and therefore was wisely left for the hand of the "Young Napoleon."

Was there ever a revolutionary war that left a country as it was? Did they think it possible to restore confidence, "as it was," between two companions, one of whom was detected in the attempt to murder the other? Could they, by any possibility, restore, "as it was," the relation between a dominant and enslaved race, when 200,000 of the latter had borne arms in a contest against their masters? Could they do this without inaugurating the most sweeping, violent and bloody reaction against justice and liberty ever witnessed? But it was said by its opponents, we have only to shake hands with the Rebels and all will be as before; and so it might if they could revive the thousands whom this war had slaughtered, but not unless. What the Democrats partly mean to restore was Slavery, and they appealed to them if they were tired of being their own masters that they said to the slaveholders, "Come back and rule us; we are tired of our manhood; come back and degrade us! We will sell our liberties for the spoils of office; come back and corrupt us!" They had to choose between these two lines of policy represented by the two parties, and were asked to substitute for a course in harmony with their moral convictions and giving material guarantees for success, a policy which dare not advance a single clear idea and positive principle on which it proposes to act, and instead gives us a twinge and feeble assurance of fidelity to the Union coupled with a proposition for stopping the war, which alone could restore the Union, and a platform its candidate dare not stand upon, and yet quietly submitted to the assurance of his friends that he would be obliged to stand upon it.

Gen. Schurz depicted in forcible terms the suicidal and unpatriotic course of a which the Democratic party had embarked, and made a thrilling appeal to its members to reconsider their attitude, concluding thus: "Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will stand in this crazy attempt? In this crime against future generations? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that Slavery may live? For men, desist! you are undone! You do not seem to know that he must fail who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. Get out of the way of the nation who marches with a firm step and a proud heart after the martial drum of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentous crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries that she fights—and she fights as she sees before her what was once only a patriotic dream, rise into magnificent reality: Liberty, Liberty and Union! One and inseparable, now and forever!" [Immense and repeated cheering.]

The meeting was addressed by Major James Haggerty and Colonel Hincks, for whose eloquent speeches we regret we have no space, and separated at a late hour. Speeches were also made by a number of gentlemen, at the stands outside the building, to large crowds.

A statement has been issued by the Agricultural Department, showing the amount of crops for the last three years, including the present year, showing the proportionate ratio of increase and decrease of each crop over or under each year. The wheat crop for 1864 turns out to be 18,000,000 bushels less than it was in 1863, and twenty-one millions less than in 1862. In oats there is an increase of three millions of bushels over 1863, and five millions of bushels over the year 1862. In corn there is an increase of seventy-nine millions of bushels over last year, and a decrease of fifty-five millions of bushels from the year of 1862. Potatoes are four millions of bushels less this year than last year, and thirteen millions less than in 1862. Buckwheat remains about the same for three years. The decrease in the tobacco crop is seventy millions of pounds from last year; but there is an increase of some sixty millions of pounds over the year 1862. A detailed statement of the above facts is about to be issued by the Agricultural Bureau.

The Provost Marshal General has issued an order declaring that drafted persons who claim the benefit of section 17 of the act approved February 24, and desire to avail themselves thereof, must first satisfy the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts that they are non-combatants within the meaning of the law. The Provost Marshal will then give a certificate to this effect to the drafted person, and upon presentation of this certificate, accompanied by affidavits to receive of commutation money, he will receive three hundred dollars, the amount fixed by the Secretary of War, and issue his receipt therefor in triplicate, the duplicate thereof to be presented by the drafted person to the Board of Enrollment for their action.

A letter dated Nov. 4, from the Shenandoah Valley, says that there are indications that the rebel forces are being re-organized with a view to resume the campaign. Early at last accounts was still in command, though Richmond papers continue to clamor for his removal, or the appointment of Longstreet.

## The American Citizen.



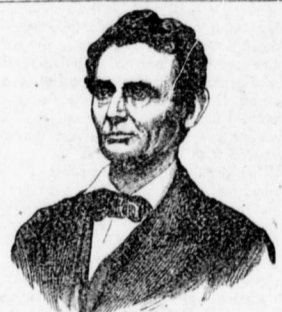
THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 9, 1864.

Sp. "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.



The election passed off quietly here, but some matters prejudicial to good order transpired during the night and following day, which we may notice in our next issue, not having room at present.

In our last issue, we published the sermon preached by Rev. Harvison, and although we printed about three hundred extra copies, the demand was so great that we determined to reproduce it this week. We hope our readers will give it to their neighbors. Let all have an opportunity to read it.

The news so far as heard from, show a good Republican gain in Butler county. We think it safe to-day, that the majority on the home vote, will reach two hundred and fifty. The majorities so far as heard from run thus: Republican—

Mercer, 10; Slipperyrock, 22; Washington, 109; Parker, 95; Brady, 4; Concord, 93; Fairview, 99; Muddybrook, 76; Franklin, 3; Connoquessing, 52; Forward, 15; Penna, 24; Adams, 25; Middlesex, 68.

Democratic—Marion, 54; Venango, 66; Centre, 2; Oakland, 42; Butler, 34; Summit, 105; Clearfield, 131.

There may be some mistakes in the above figures, but nothing to change the general character of the result.

### The 78th Regiment.

News reached our borough on Saturday evening that this regiment had been mustered out, and was being paid off; and that they intended (those belonging to our county) to start for home the next morning. Arrangements were at once made to furnish them with transportation and a number of vehicles went over to meet them. It was supposed that they would be met about Worthington, and that they would likely be in Butler about 9 o'clock in the afternoon; with this understanding quite a number of our citizens went out to meet them, in carriages, in buggies and on foot, the "advanced guard" soon arrived but the last of them did not arrive until late in the evening. They were comfortably cared for, and those living at a distance were provided with transportation in the morning, so that they would all be enabled to reach their several election districts in time to exercise that most precious right—the elective franchise. We made the acquaintance of the most of them, but did not find one of them who seemed to have any thought of voting for "Little Mac." They all seemed to think that they had endured and accomplished too much to have it thrown away by a miserable disunion peace now.

We hope they may live long, in the midst of their friends, to enjoy the fruits of their patriotic toils.

### The Campaign Closed.

As we write we have no definite knowledge other than the faith we have in the truth of our principles, as to the result of the campaign, perhaps before going to press, we may have some news, if so we will give it to our readers. As we have intimated, however, we have an abiding faith in the success of our principles, had we not this faith we would indeed despair of republics having power, virtue or even ability to preserve themselves. Never in our recollection have we seen a time when the patriotism of the masses was so fairly at issue as in the campaign just closed. A large and heroic army is in the field—far outnumbering the enemy, the Government has all the means within its control which it requires to prosecute the war with vigor; the Rebel cause is languishing, complaints against their leaders are loud and long. The Mississippi is again a national highway; two thirds of the territory at first owned by Rebels is reduced by our arms; The military lines that at one time ran through West Virginia and Kentucky now run through Georgia and Alabama! The army that once occupied Maryland is now closely watched in Richmond and Petersburg, the army that once occupied Kentucky is now driven out of

its stronghold in Georgia, and is in reality, (what is left of it) a fugitive in Alabama; and this is the time when the opposition party has seen fit to assume a hostile attitude to the war—in fact to declare that the war was a failure; that the hundred and fifty thousand lives lost in its prosecution are sacrificed not for their country but for the aggrandizement of a party; thus robbing the hero of his laurels. The success of the Union ticket will be telling a rebuke to all this, and we trust that rebuke has "been given."



## THE ELECTION O.K. FOR LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND THE UNION.

THE REPUBLIC SAFE.

From the dispatches in the city papers to-day, we have the glorious news of Lincoln's triumphant re-election.

**Pennsylvania**  
has gone for him by about 15,000 on the home vote. The following is a dispatch from a gentleman in Philadelphia to a friend in Pittsburgh:

"Harrisburg, Nov. 9, 1864. The smoke, the crack of 'Little Mac' is broken! The local city of old Penna. Again rolls up its thousands of men. The Union's safe and freedom too, Again Yankee doodle doo doo doo."

In Allegheny county, the majority will reach about 9,000. All honor to the "Keystone State."

**West Virginia.**  
A dispatch says, the returns from nine counties show a large Union gain over the October election. "It is believed that Lincoln will carry the state by large majorities in every county."

**Ohio.**  
The dispatch says: "We have scattering returns from Ohio, summed up they positively say that the state has gone for Lincoln and Johnson by 30,000. Hamilton county 5,000. Pendleton is beaten in his district 2,000."

**New York.**  
The news from this state is limited and indicates a close vote, it is believed however, that Lincoln and Fenton, (Gov.) have both carried it.

**Massachusetts**  
has given about 75,000 majority for Lincoln and Liberty.

**Kentucky.**  
It is generally conceded that "Little Mac" has carried this state by about 15,000.

**Vermont.**  
"The Star that never sets" is good for 25,000 on the right side.

**Maine.**  
Is as she universally has been, loyal to the core, her lines are unbroken.

**Rhode Island.**  
Returns from nearly the whole state show a majority for Lincoln, of about 5,000 majority.

**New Hampshire.**  
Returns light from this State, but enough to allow it to be put down sure for the right!

**Maryland.**  
Baltimore gives Lincoln a majority of 6,690, a gain of 936 as compared with the majority on the vote on the new Constitution—this insures the State for Lincoln.

**Indiana.**  
In all parts of the State there have been large Union gains. Lincoln and Johnson will carry it by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority.

**Wisconsin**  
Has given about 10,000 majority for the Union ticket.

**Illinois**  
Largely Union—and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

**Missouri.**  
Has gone for Lincoln and free labor.

**Minnesota.**  
This State is in the Union column.

**Iowa**  
has given 25,000 majority for Lincoln.

**Michigan**  
gives 15,000 majority for Lincoln.

**Connecticut**  
is close, largely uncertain. We have no room for further details. This result is sufficient to rejoice the heart of every correct minded reflecting man in the land. It is an emphatic avowal by the loyal people that this war, brought on by traitors, must be fought out on "this line if it should take all next summer."

The number of registered voters in the city of New York is 124,587. The number of wards 22. Number of voting precincts 221. The largest number of voters in one ward (the 17th) is 12,746; the 2d ward has the smallest number—only 603.

The total Union majority on the home and army vote in Mercer county was 648. Union voters go to work and increase this largely. It can be done

### A Terrible Scene at Sea.

On her last voyage from Australia to Liverpool the Australian packet Royal Standard narrowly escaped destruction by contact with an enormous iceberg of Cape Horn. The following graphic narrative, from the pen of one of the passengers, is published in the English papers:

"I was very recently a passenger from Australia to Liverpool on board one of the noblest ships, the Royal Standard, belonging to the celebrated 'White Star' line of packets. We were upwards of three hundred adults on board, exclusive of the captain, officers, stewards, and seventy-one crew, and had a cargo of three thousand bales of wool and £120,000 worth of gold. After the genial inter-tropical climate of the antipodes we rapidly approached the Horn, when the weather became intensely cold. Morning, noon, and night groups of passengers huddled or crept round the huge funnel of our ship, for we had an auxiliary screw, to gather a little extra warmth. On Sunday, April 3d, latitude 56° south, longitude 140° west, we saw the first iceberg, and a beautiful sight it was.

"Monday, April 4th, opened with thick hazy weather, and a good breeze, before which we were going without steam, at ten knots an hour, apprehensive of no danger. Suddenly we ran into a dense fog, and almost immediately one of the double lock-out gave the alarm. 'Broken water ahead!' and almost immediately after, 'Ice on the starboard bow!' At that moment I was writing the newspaper I conducted on board in the engineers' mess room, but hearing the cry, I rushed on deck, and looking over the bulwarks saw, to my horror, an immense mountain of ice, towering far above our maitopgallant mast, which was two hundred feet above the water-line, and so close to us that any man could have jumped on to it.

"All hands were immediately summoned on deck, and everything done to prevent what now appeared inevitable—a collision between our ship and the iceberg. The yards were trimmed, the sails adjusted, and everything done to prevent this fearful catastrophe, but in vain. The monster mountain of ice drew nearer and nearer to us, and we drifted nearer and nearer to it. At length the inevitable moment came; one heavy roll of the ship, and the yards of the forecastmast right into the solid mass of ice, tearing out and hurling down upon the deck immense blocks of ice, some of them of enormous size. At the same moment the main and mizen-topmasts snapped at the cap with a tremendous noise, and being made of iron, hung over with all their gear amidst the rigging, to the great danger of everyone on deck. While this was going on, the men at the wheel stood faithful to their duty, although one of them had his overcoat rent in two by a lump of ice that fell in front of him, yet did not touch him.

"The scene on deck was now indescribable. Loudly were the orders passed fore and aft to the hands, and as heartily obeyed, to adjust the yards and trim the ship so as to help her forge ahead of the iceberg, many of the passengers rendering good service in this emergency. Under the forecastmast were gathered groups of men, pale, silent, awestruck. Two strong stalwart men had hold of my hands, and with big beads of tears rolling down their cheeks, cried for mercy. Between decks women and children were loud in their passionate cries, and in the intermediate was an elderly gentleman, a widower, with five children, in the agony of woe, expecting his and their immediate destruction. Still the worst was not come; again the ship's yard crunched into the iceberg. Where I stood I looked up and saw that this mountain of ice actually overhung the ship, standing then six hundred feet out of water. There were two large fissures running from the top a considerable way down, and as the ship rolled over I feared the yards would go into one of these fissures. Had they done so they would have brought down tons of ice that would have sent us to the bottom in a moment. We were spared that doom, but the next instant the fore-topgallant mast, jibboom foretopmast yard studding boom, and all their gear went at the next crunch, tearing and splitting the sails to ribbons. At the same time over the forecastmast deck came rolling vast torrents of water, flooding the decks and creating a fresh source of danger. The Royal Standard was now all but a helpless wreck, crippled and dismantled; she presented the most pitiable appearance, and with her masts, yards, chains ropes all hanging over and dangling about in most dangerous confusion, the marvel is that no one was seriously injured, if not killed.

"Still the worst had not come, and but for the amazing strength of her iron hull all on board must have gone down to the bottom leaving no record of their fate behind them. Bodily the ship drifted up against the berg, her whole side coming violently into contact with it, and I quote from the ship's log, lest my account should be regarded as the natural exaggeration of a landsman's fears—'smashed the starboard lifeboat, carried the 'bumpkin' stove and all the starboard bulwarks, stove in the starboard quarter in several places; also the captain's cabin, and sent the chronometers flying about, lifting the poop-deck beams one foot, thus damaging all the cabins; and with another crash split our upper plate amidships and did other sundry damage. At this moment total destruction seemed inevitable; but as the ship slowly forged ahead under main and foresail, hope still remained. At last the end of the berg, came in view and we forged clear. The berg appeared to be entirely enveloped in a dense fog and about six hundred feet high. We passed along about half a mile of it and from the time of seeing it to clearing it, it was about half an hour."

"Sofar the ship's log. 'Half an hour, yet what a half hour! Who can tell the agony, the suspense, the wild and frantic emotions that were crowded into that thirty minutes? Beyond the noise of our ship's knocking about and the orders given to the men, all was silence after the first wild cry of terror and dismay. Pale and trembling men gazed, first at the iceberg, then at the ship present-

ing a picture most desolate; and then at each other; many shook hands and bade each other good bye; and all stood, expecting a certain watery grave. For myself, I was too stunned and startled to feel excited; I seemed incapable of any feeling but that of dumb amazement. Not a tear came to my relief, not a word escaped my lips. Wife and children I felt I should never see any more, and so, holding a fellow-passenger's hand, I calmly awaited the awful moment, the summons to which had come so unexpectedly, and under such fearful circumstances. Meanwhile the captain was shouting to the boatswain, 'Do you see the end of the berg?' again and again for all our safety lay in our speedily gaining open sea. At length, after many minutes 'Not yet, sir' he said, 'Yes, sir, close by;' and in another minute we had passed our enemy and were in open sea once more.

"Three loud cheers passed fore and aft, and again we shook each other by the hand, and thanked God for our deliverance. The saloon passengers immediately held a special religious service, and so did the intermediate and steerage, and these services were continued daily till our arrival in Liverpool."

### A Chinese Temple in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Bulletin has an interesting account of a wonderful temple just completed in that city by the Chinese residents:

"It may not be known to all our readers that there are in California six influential and wealthy Chinese companies, which are partly commercial associations and partly benevolent orders, and with which all the Chinese who come hither are in some sort connected. These companies are known as the Sam Yip, Yung Wo, See Yip, Ning Yung, Hop Wo and Yee Wo. They all have their headquarters in this city. Every Mongolian who comes to this coast is either consigned to the care or indenture to the service of one of these companies. They have a complete registry of the names and whereabouts of their countrymen, are bound to look after them in health and sickness, as long as their connection with the company is preserved, and if they die here to return their bodies to China."

"These Chinese companies also mix the religious element with their business, not seeking to proselyte us 'outside barbarians,' but to furnish temples wherein the members of their own guilds may worship the wooden gods of the Celestial Empire, and burn Joss sticks and holy paper. The See Yip Company have long had a temple. The Ning Yung Company have recently built a large establishment, which has been popularly reported to be a pagan temple, wherein all manner of idols are worshipped and mystic rites performed. Popular report is partly right and partly wrong."

"The main building is of brick, about twenty feet front, forty feet deep and three stories high. The front is a recessed arch under a square cornice, the windows opening upon iron-railed balconies built within the arch and outer square line of the building. This edifice is approached through a square one-story brick, opening into an inner court. The first floor of the main building is divided into several small reception and smoking rooms, at the entrance to which stands a police officer, who admits whoever has one of the invitation cards issued by the company. In these rooms visitors are sometimes handed a cup of tea, some fried cakes, or a paper cigar, and Chinamen may be seen reclining on lounges and smoking pipes of wood and metal, which emit a very villainous smell. Back of the reception rooms is a sort of altar, covered with gilt and red hangings, the front being open and showing what resembles a succession of small steps or shelves, which are covered with paper and inscribed with Chinese characters. This is the register of the dead. Here are inscribed the names of all the members or wards of the Ning Yung Company who have died in California. In front of this costly record lamps are kept burning night and day.

"The furniture of all the apartments on the first floor is of the plainest description. On the second floor is the company's business room, or exchange, where the president or Sing Song, whose name is Wing Gai, and his head manager, Ah Wee, sit and smoke and talk, receive visitors, preside over meetings of the company, and direct its ordinary concerns, relieving the tedium of these occupations with an occasional tune of some of those thrilling two-stringed instruments for which Chinadom is so famous.

"But the wonder of the whole building is the temple in the third story. The first glance at it reveals only a confused heap of gilt, crimson and blue cabinets, brass ornaments, crimson hangings and gaudy signs, while the air is laden with warm and sickening odors. A more careful survey extracts something wonderful and systematic from this jangle of barbaric tinsel and furniture. The walls and ceilings are nearly hid with the huge crimson, blue and gilt signs, each bearing four large letters—supposed to be a motto of some sort—and some an inscription in smaller characters on one end. These are said to be presents from other companies, and from friends here and in China. Across the centre of the room are placed three cabinets, each about ten feet long by two feet wide and four feet high, made of exceedingly dark and heavy wood, and the fronts carved in high relief in the most grotesque and elaborate manner. Some of the carvings represent the interior of houses, with figures of men, beasts, birds and insects in strange juxtaposition; while others consist of trees, vines and scroll work—all gilded, the background being the original dark color of the wood.

"On the top of these massive cabinets are large braziers filled with incense or containing live coals, in which sticks of sandal wood are slowly burning; fantastic wax tapers; sticks of punk three feet high and four inches thick; lofty vessels of a metal like tin, whose use is not apparent; small images; peaked yellow flags; pyramids, or fan-shaped bunches of artificial flowers, peacock tails and insects, mixed with tinsel ornaments; blazing lamps; carved and gilt sticks of sandal wood, &c. Along the sides of the room, at the end of these cabinets of embossed silk, round and square and framed;

drums, brass emblems, military and civic and weapons of war. In the rear of all this splendor stands the altar of Joss—the wooden god of the almond-eyed idolaters. This is a square alcove of carved and gilded wood, in which sits the awful Joss himself—a big-paunched Chinaman with a brick-red face, long strips of red cloth flowing from each side of his head, three long tails of black horse-hair sprouting out of his chin and the corners of his mouth, and his person bedizened with blue, green, crimson and gilt carvings, studded with bits of glass, to represent his small clothes, and high above his head a brass sun, as if this celestial superstition had mixed with it a bit of Parseeism.

"We were asked to believe while in this awful presence that Joss, when alive on earth, stood fifteen feet, wielded a battle-axe that weighed a ton, and one day killed thirty thousand of his foes. In proof of this story we are shown by Ah Wee, in a manner that admitted of no controversy, a wooden battle-axe, highly carved and gilded, which is an exact representation of the one that Joss swung with such fateful fury. Under Joss's august nose blazed several oil lamps; and sticks of burning sandal wood and punk, and braziers of incense powder, sent up wreaths of smoke, filling the room with an odor that was rather pleasant after a while. Before this altar the heads of the companies, clad in long blue robes and black skull caps, appear daily during the festival, bowing, kissing the floor and chanting, while the Sam Yen and Good Kim are twanged and drums are beat in horrid dissonance. Hither are brought offerings of baked and raw meats—whole sheep and hogs. A record of these is kept, but with the exception of the left hindquarters of the baked animals, they are taken away again by those who bring them. This is an economical form of sacrifice, and probably does Joss as much good as though his votaries did not save their bacon so carefully. The religious ceremonies are soon over (and that is another wise economy), though during the current festival they are frequently repeated.

"It is a curious fact that the Chinese do not resent or apparently object to the presence of Americans during these rites. Perhaps they are willing to give us every opportunity to be converted, and desire to set us an example of liberality and courtesy which we will be long in following."

### Returns of the Last Election.

The following is the official vote of the October election.

**UNION MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.**  
2d District—Charles O. Neil.  
3d " Leonard Myers.  
4th " Wm. D. Kelley.  
5th " M. Russell Thayer.  
7th " John M. Broome.  
9th " Thaddeus Stevens.  
13th " Ulysses S. Grant.  
14th " Geo. F. Miller.  
16th " Wm. H. Koonz.  
17th " Abraham A. Barker.  
18th " Stephen F. Wilson.  
19th " Glenri W. Scofield.  
29th " G. V. Culver.  
22d " James K. Moorhead.  
23d " Thomas Williams.  
24th " George V. Lawrence.

Here are sixteen members of Congress elected by the Union party, who will obtain their certificates under the broad seal of the Governor.

**MEMBERS ELECTED BY THE SOLDIERS' VOTE, BUT DEBAUCHED BY COPPER-HEAD JUDGES OF ELECTION.**  
12th District—W. W. Ketchum.  
21st District—Smith Fuller.

**UNION MEMBER ELECTED BUT CHEATED OUT OF HIS SEAT.**  
Tenth District—Howell Fisher.

(Meyer Strouse, the present copper-head member has been returned as elected, but fraudulent votes have already been discovered, cast in Schuylkill county, sufficient to give Mr. Fisher his seat, and the Union members in the next Congress will do full justice in the matter.)

**COPPERHEADS ELECTED.**  
1st District—Samuel J. Randall.  
6th " B. M. Boyer.  
8th " S. E. Ancona.  
11th " Philip Johnson.  
16th " A. J. Glossbrenner.

Legally elected Union men, 19  
" Copperheads, 5

In the present Congress the delegation is equally divided. A gain of SEVEN Union members.

### SENATE.

The following is a complete list of the members in the next Senate, viz;

**DISTRICTS.**  
First—Jeremiah Nichols, Union.  
Second—Jacob Ridgway, Union.  
Third—C. M. Donovan, Democrat.  
(re-elected.)  
Fourth—George Connell, Union.  
Fifth—Horace Boyer, Union; Wilmer Worthington, Union.  
Sixth—O. P. James, Democrat.  
Seventh—George P. Schall, Dem.  
Eighth—Hester Clymer, Democrat.  
(re-elected.)  
Ninth—Wm. M. Randall, Democrat.  
Tenth—H. B. Beardslee, Democrat.  
Eleventh—Wm. J. Turrell, Union.  
Twelfth—J. B. Stark, Democrat.  
Thirteenth—Stephen F. Wilson, Union.

Fourteenth—Charles H. Shriner, Union.  
Fifteenth—David Montgomery, Dem.  
Sixteenth—David Fleming, Union.  
Seventeenth—Benjamin Champneys, Union; John M. Duval, Union.  
Eighteenth—George H. Bucher, Dem.  
Nineteenth—Wm. McSherry, Dem.  
Twentieth—George W. Householder, Union.

Twenty-first—Louis W. Hall, Union; Kirk Haines, Union.  
Twenty-second—Thos. St. Clair, Union.  
Twenty-third—W. A. Wallace, Dem.  
Twenty-fourth—John Latta, Dem.  
Twenty-fifth—J. L. Graham, Union; Thomas J. Bigham, Union.  
Twenty-sixth—Wm. Hopkins, Dem.  
Twenty-seventh—C. J. McCandless, Union.  
Twenty-eighth—Thos. Hoge, Union.

"Twenty-ninth—Morrow B. Lowry, Union, (re-elected)

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Union Senators, 20; Democratic, 13; Union majority, 7; gain, 6.  
\*The copperhead judges of Lyeomg county have thrown the soldiers' vote out, in order to defeat Mr. Shriner, but the Union Senate will give the legally elected member his seat.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**PHILADELPHIA—DISTRICT.**

First—William Foster, Union.  
Second—Wm. H. Ruddiman, Union.  
Third—Samuel Josephs, Dem.  
Fourth—W. W. Watt, Union.  
Fifth—Joseph T. Thomas, Union.  
Sixth—James Freeborn, Union.  
Seventh—Thomas Cochran, Union.  
Eighth—James N. Kerns, Union.  
Ninth—George A. Quigley, Dem.  
Tenth—Samuel S. Panoast, Union.  
Eleventh—Franklin D. Sterner, Union.  
Twelfth—Luke T. Sutphin, sr., Union.  
Thirteenth—Charles Connelly, Dem.  
Fourteenth—Francis Hood, Union.  
Fifteenth—George De Haven, Union.  
Sixteenth—William F. Smith, Union.  
Seventeenth—Edward G. Lee, Union.  
Eighteenth—James Miller, Union.  
Delaware—Edward Tyson, Union.  
Chester—Nathan Pennypacker, Union.  
William B. Waddell, Union; J. Sharpless, Union.

Montgomery—Dr. A. D. Mackley; Edwin L. Satterthwait, Democrat.  
Bucks—Luther Calvin, Francis W. Headman, Democrat.  
Lehigh—Nelson Weiser, James F. Clive, Democrat.  
Northampton—O. Rice, Samuel Skinner, Democrat.  
Carbon and Monroe—Peter Gilbert, Democrat.  
Wayne and Pike—Wm. M. Nelson, Democrat.

Luzerne—Harry Hakes, Anthony Grady, Daniel Seybert, Democrat.  
Schuylkill and Wyoming—George H. Wells, Peter M. Osterhout, Union.  
Bradford and Sullivan—Joseph Marsh, Lorenzo Grinnell, Union.

Lyeomg, Union and Snyder—Samuel H. Orwig, Samuel Allen, G. B. Manley, Union.

Columbia and Montour—William H. Jacoby, Democrat.

Northumberland—Truman H. Purdy, Democrat.

Tioga and Potter—A. G. Olmstead, John W. Guernsey, Union.  
Clinton, etc.—A. C. Noyes, Dem.  
Centre—Cyrus T. Alexander, Dem.  
Huntington, Mifflin and Juniata—John A. Sweeps, John Balbach, Union.  
Schuylkill—Michael Weaver, Joshua Boyer, John Dorman, Dem.

Berks—John Missimer, Frederick Harner, Henry B. Bids, Dem.

Lancaster—Elias Rhoadsfelt, R. W. Shenk, Lay Wood, Charles Demmos, Union.

Lebanon—Isaac Hoffer, Union.  
Dauphin—H. C. Allen, Daniel Kaiser, Union.

York—John F. Spangler, James Cameron, Dem.

Cumberland—John D. Bowman, Dem.  
Perry and Franklin—A. K. McClure, Union; J. M. D. Sharp, Dem.

Adams—James Marshall, Dem.  
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Moses A. Ross, David B. Armstrong, Union.

Blair—Joseph G. Aldum, Union.  
Cambria—Cyrus A. Pershing, Dem.  
Clearfield, etc.—T. Jefferson Boyer, Dem.

Clarion and Jefferson—W. W. Barr, Dem.

Armstrong—John W. McKe, Union.  
Indiana and Westmoreland—George E. Smith, Jas. R. McAfee, Jas M. Eby, Union.

Fayette—Thomas B. Seagriff, Dem.  
Greene—Rose, Dem.

Washington and Beaver—H. S. Quay, R. R. Reed, Jas. R. Kelley, Union.

Allegheny—John P. Glass, Robert A. Colville, Alfred Black, Samuel Chadwick, George Y. McKe, Hans B. Heron, Union.

Mercer—Lawrence and Butler—Chas. Koonce, Samuel M. Kinley, John H. Negley, William Hasel, Union.

Venango and Warren—William H. Bargwin, and W. D. Brown, Union.  
Crawford—John D. Sturdivant, Geo. H. Bemus, Union.

Erie—John R. Cochran, Motes Hill, Union.

### RECAPITULATION.

National Union members, 64; Democrats, 36; Union majority, 28.

The copperhead judges in Lyeomg have also cast the soldiers' vote aside for the purpose of electing their representative in that district, but the Union men will take their seats as legally elected members.

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