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## SOLTH CAROLINA.

An election for members of the XXXVIth Congress was held in this state in 1 ass, which resulted in the reëlection of the present delegation without opposition, with the exception of IIon. James L. Grr, of the V'th District, who declined a reelection. In this District, the contest resulted as follows :

| Dist irs. | Ashmore. Dem. | Vermon, Dem |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anderson | 2.123 | 245 |
| Gireensille | 1.963 | 661 |
| lickens. | - 1.4!2 | 532 |
| Spartanbug | . 72 | 2,690 |
| Union. | - 904 | . 791 |
| Total | .. 7.208 | . 4,922 |
| Majority for | more | . 2,279 . |

The Governor and Presidential electors of this State are chosen by Legislature, and that body, in Dec., 1853, elected William II. Gist as Governor, to serve for two years.

## TRIBUNE ALILADAO FOR 1859.

## Eclipses in the Year 1859.

There will be six Eclipses this rear，tro of the Moon，and four of the sun，as follors：

1．A partial Eclipse of the sun，February 2d， invisinle in the lnited states．

II．A totai Eclipse of the Moon，February 15th，early in the moruing，visible throughout the Cnited States．

11．A lartide Eclipse of the Eun，March 4th， invisible in the Cnited Statea．

IV．A piartial Lelipse of the Sun，July 29th， in the afternoon．This Eclipse will be very smail，lasting only a fect minuses，and oceurs about an hour before sunset．Visible in the Eaziern，Northern，and Middle States．

1．A total E．clipse of the Moon，August 18 th， invisible in the linited States．
II．A partial Eclipse of the Sun，August 2sth，invisibly in the United Etates．

## Morning and Evening Stars．

Tenus will be Morning star until September $2^{-} \cdot \mathrm{h}$, then Erening star the ros？of the year． Mars will be Erening star until July 21st，then Morning Star the rest of the year．Jupiter will He Erening Star until June 2\％th，then morning Far the rest of the rear．saturn will be Morainz Star until January 29th，then Erening Star until August sth，then Moraing star the rest of the year．

## Mercury．

This planet will be in a pocition most favora－ ble for observation on the with of March，the Soih of July，and 2ell of November，when it will be in the west，not very fir from the place of sumset；also on the ofth of January，the 20 of May，and 16 th of Septermber，at which times it will be in the east just before surrise．

## Chronological Cyycles．

Dominical Letter， $\operatorname{D}$ ；Epact， 26 ；Lunar Cr－ cle，1r：Solar Crele，20；Joman Indietion，2； Julian Period，65i2；age of the World， 5562.

## Characters．

O Sun；D Moon；\％Mereury；o Tenus； E Earth； 8 Mars； 25 Jupiter；$z_{\text {Saturn ；}}$ d Uranus：same longitude，or near each other；$\square 90^{\circ}$ apart； 8 opposition，or $150^{\circ}$ alume．
SIGNs n？TMr Zontac．of Aries；y Tauras； I remini； 3 Cancer；A Leo；D Virgo； ＂－Libra；Th Senrpin；Sagittarius；\＆Capri－ corn；$\because$ Aquarius：$\because$ Pisces．
A＝PFCTA AND N゙，2ES．¿Conjunct！on；＊Sex－ tile， 60 degrees；$\square$ Quartile， 90 degrees； $\triangle$ Trine．120 degreea； 3 Opposition， 150 de－ grees；if Ascmuing Node；\％Descending「iode．

Rouinozes and Solstices for 1859.
ㄱ．н．м．
Sernal Equinox．．．．．．．．．．．．Mareh 29 \＆ 2 ，er．
Summer polstice．．．．．．．．．．．June 211 各 ev．
Autumal Equiros …．．．iept． $2,2 \% 17 \mathrm{~mm}$ ．

Notr．－The Sun＇s declination is gitice for the instent his centre is on the mercuian of Mushington．

## Duration of the Seasons，etc．

D． 17. M．
Sun in Winter Signs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．© © 19 sun in Spring Signs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 92 90 Sud in Sunmer Signs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．9：It ju sun in Autuanal sigas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．s9 17 s 47 Tropical Year ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8555 ty Sun forth of the Equa：u．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1501019 Sun Eouth of the Equator．．．．．．．．．．．．．15 196 Diference．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．： 15 ss

## True Time．

Two kincls of time are nied in Almanacs； c！ne＂or neru－time in some，ani＂phatent or sun－time in others．Clock－time is alrays right，while Sun－time thicits every dar．Peo－ ple generally suppose it is twelve o＇elock then the san is due south，or at a properly male noon－mark．But this is a mistake．The sun is selidar on the meridian at ticoles e＇clock； indeer this is the case only on foor days of the Fear：namely，April 15，June 15，Sept．1，and Dec．24．In this Almanac，as in most other Almanacs，the time used is cluck－time．The tirne when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon－mark，is atso given to the nearest second， for the 15t，9th．Inth，and 25th days of each month，at the right hand of the top of each calendar page．This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a cioch by using a noon－mark，adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast．

Old－fashioned Almanars，which nse mmparent time，give the rising and setting of the sun＇： centice and make no aliowance for the effect of rufraction of the sun＇s rays by the atmosh here． The more modern and lmproved Alnatiace， Which ure clock－time．give the rising and set－ ing of the suas upper limb，and duly allow for refraction．The practice of setting time－ pieces by the rising or setting of the sun ar moon is not strictly correct，as the unevennens of the earth＇s surface and intervening objects， such as hills and forests，near the points of rising and setting，occusion a deviation in every place．from the time emressell in the Almanac，which time is adapied to a smooth， level horizon．The only means of keeping correct time is by the us of a noon－mark，or a meridian tine．

TADLE OF TEE SOLAR STSTEM.

| Names of the pian. eia |  | Mean diatance from the sun is Englisis miles. | Dinmeter ( Ens $^{\circ} \mathrm{h}$ mies. | Time of mia. tiva uponasia. | $1 l o u r y$ moljua arbs 11 miles. | Date of discovery. | Discoverer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S1 |  |  | 887,000 | D. $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { D. } & \text { M. } & \text { s. } \\ 25 & 7 & 43 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| M | 87 | S6,590,000 | 2,950 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 0 & 5 & 25\end{array}$ | 1010.000 | Finown to anc'ts. |  |
| Ycaus | 2.4 | 65,000,000 | T,500 | 0232121 | S 0.000 | linown to anctts. |  |
| Earth | 865 | $95,365,000$ | 7,912 | 023548 | CS (0)0 |  |  |
| M | 657 | 145,205,000 | 4,500 | 10370 | 55,000 | Known to anc'ts. |  |
| F | 1,193 | 209,930,000 |  |  |  | 1817, October 13. | Hind. |
| Melpomeae | 1,2i0 | 215,930,000 |  |  |  | 1552, June 24. | Ilind. |
| Victoria | 1,303 | 222,650,000 |  |  |  | 1s00, septem. 13. | Hiud. |
| Euterpe | 1,313 | 223,750,000 |  |  |  | 1553, Novem. 5. | Ilind. |
| Vesta | 1,325 | 225,290,000 |  |  |  | 1807, Miarch 29. | Olbers. |
| Ir | 1,346 | 227,550,000 |  |  |  | 1517, August 13. | Ilind. |
| Met | 1,347 | 2,7,530,000 |  |  |  | 1565, April $2 \overline{5}$ | Graham. |
| Lran | 1,2\%1 | 2, $-0.020,009$ |  |  |  | Sit, July 22. | Ilind. |
| Proce | 1,959 | 225,940,000 |  |  |  | 1853, Aprid 6 | Chacornac |
| Massil | 1, 35ic | 2:39,531, 090 |  |  |  | 1852, Septem. 19. | Gasparis. |
| Hebe | 1,399 | 2:3, 350,000 |  |  |  | 1847, July 1. | Hencke. |
| Lut | 1,05 | 23:3,2 ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | 1852, Novem. 15 | 'toldsch't. |
| Fortuna | 1,305 | 222.580,400 |  |  |  | 1522, August 22. | Hind. |
| Parthenope. | 1, 1 保 | $223,510,000$ |  |  |  | 1550, May 11. | Gasparis. |
| Thetis | 1,403 | $235,500,000$ |  |  | ..... | 1sog, April 17. | Luther. |
| Fid | 1,450 | 23, 3 -2,100 |  |  |  | 1850, October 5. | Luther. |
| Amphitrite . | 1.421 | 243,200,000 |  |  | . . . | 15it, Marcle 1. | Marth. |
| Astrセa ..... ${ }^{\text {"0. }}$ | $1.510^{\prime}$ | 245,990,000 |  |  |  | 15t5, Decem. 8. | Hencke. |
| Pomona... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,511 | 24, $, 540,000$ |  |  |  | 1854, October 26. | Goldsch't. |
| Egeria...... | 1,512 | 2-45,580,000 |  |  |  | 1550, Novem. 2. | Gasparis. |
| Ir | 1,:18 | $240,540,010$ |  |  |  | 1551, May 19. | Hind. |
| Thati | 1,554 | $2504.20,010$ |  |  |  | 1552, Decem. 15. | Hind. |
| Enomia... | 1,500 | 259,090.090 |  |  |  | 1551, July 29. | Gasparis. |
| Proserpin | 1,590 | 253,260,000 |  |  |  | $135 \%$ May 5. | Luther. |
| Circe | 1.591 | 254,430,000 |  |  |  | 1555, April 6. | Chacornac |
| Juno | 1,592 | 251,430,409 |  |  |  | 1804 , septem. 1. | Harding. |
| Leds | 1,622 | $203.4 \times 0,0,00$ |  |  |  | 1 356, January 12. | Chacoruac |
| Ceres | $1,6 \geq 1$ | 263, 400,000 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$, 1 , January 1. | Piazzi. |
| Pallas | 1,653, | , $264,401,000$ |  |  |  | 1202, March 29. | Dibers. |
| Atalanta | 1,635 | 264,400.001 |  |  |  | 1555, October 5. | Goldsclit. |
| Bellona | 1,659 | 264,650.000 |  |  |  | 13-1, Marcla 1. | Luther. |
| Polyhymnia | 1,712 | 274, 920,000 |  |  |  | 1554, October 23. | Chacornac |
| Leucothea.. | 1,510 | $276,900,003$ |  |  |  | 15s5, April 19. | Luther. |
| Calliope | 1,009 | $27.970,000$ |  |  |  | 1-52, Novem. 16. | Hind. |
| Psyche | 1,525 | $275.710,000$ |  |  |  | 1-32, March 17. | Gasparis. |
| Themis.... | 2,1433 | 290.ST0,000 |  |  |  | 153: April 5. | Gasparis. |
| Hygeia .... | 2, 041 | 300.8-4:1,009 |  |  |  | 1-19, April 12. | Gasparis. |
| Euphrosyue | 2,115 | , 800,900,0010 |  |  |  | 15si, Suptem. 1. | Fcrgason. |
| Jupiter .... | 4,832 | 425.917,010 | 88.000 | 0850 | 3:1,060 | Known to anc'ts |  |
| Satarn | 10, 5159 | . 909.02G,u6t | 73,0(0) | 01060 | 2:000 | Known to ancts |  |
| Uranus | 20,056 | 1,523,000,00) |  |  |  | 17S1, Jarch 15. | Herschel. |
| Neptune | 0, 12s, | ,2 $564,000,000$ | 85,000 |  |  | 1546, Septem 23. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Le Verr'r } \\ \text { \&Adams } \end{array}\right.$ |

The above table incindes only 39 of the asteroids. Since it was made up, thirteen more have bect discorered; mablig in all at the present thme llsuj), fifty-one. New discoveries are adding to the nunber of these every year. Le Verrier, the celebrated French astronomer, says, he is firmly persuaded that there ace many more of the asteroids, and that before 18C0, probably, in all, one hundred will be discovered.

## Leap-Year.

Every year the numoer of which is ulrlibible by 4 mithont a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the rentury, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder. Thus the year 1000 will ant be leapreear.

## Tides.

La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanies. It somotimes happens that the tide comes in severut hourd bater or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequenee of the strength and direction of the wind, which the caleulator eannot reekon upon.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New lork and Charleston.
To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add twor subtretct frome the time of high water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. 1n using the quantities in this table, observe that more thath 12 hours and less that $2 t$, from midnight or the begimning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and tisut more than 22 hours and less than $2 t$, from noon, is moraing of the next day.

|  | H. M. |  |  | т. 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ananopolis, Md. | sub. ${ }^{4} 43$ | New Na |  |  |
| Amappolis, N. s. | add 149 | Nemport |  |  |
| Atmboy | add 002 | Norfolk |  |  |
| Eattimore | .sub. 140 | Plymouth |  | 219 |
| Bridgeport | .add 253 | Portiand |  |  |
| Cape split | add 200 | Portsmouth |  |  |
| Eustport. | .add 817 | Providene |  | 012 |
| Hatifax, N. ${ }^{\text {Nomes }}$ | .sub. 0 d3 | Quebe |  | 012 |
| IIellgate.... | 12 | Salern |  | 844 |
| Marblehead | add 317 | Sandy nook |  |  |
| Machias | dd 154 | St. John, N. |  |  |
| Movile Poiat | dd 154 | Sunb |  |  |
| Ledif | b. 016 | W |  |  |

## Notes to the Reader.

The Calendar page'in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the Vnited States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and reest, the sien and Jfoon rise ont vet at the same moment by the clack or almaatice, not only throughous the Chited states, but around the we:ld-the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Son rises at loston at 5 minutes past 6 , it rises at 5 mi nutes past 6 on the same line of tatitude westWard throughout the states of Massachusetts, New Yoris, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rizing and setting of the sun and Moon, for $\mu \mathrm{se}$ in Northern New York and Jichigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Penncyrania, Ohio, Indiana, and llinois: a Calendar for Washington city is adapted for Tirginia, Kentucky, and Misouri ; and a Calendar for Charleaton will answer for North Carolina, Temessee, Cieorgia, Alabama, and Lowisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon suliciently accurate for all practical purposes.
The chinges, fulls, chal quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are esseutially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh,
ete. Any phasis takes whee at the same inete. Any phasis takes ylace at the same instant of absolute time; but the loeal time is
earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for enche degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one min. ute for every 12 miles 253 rods in the Latitude of Boston, 13 milles 60 rods in the Latitude of New York city. 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltinore, and 14 miles 199 rods ia the latitude of Charleston.

## To Ascertain the Length of the Day and Night,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the l-ugth of the duy. Subtract the tive of seting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the longth of the might. These rules are equally true for cif parent time.

## Moonlight.

Professor Smith, the Astronomer Poyal for Scotland, in his interesting aecount of a yecent scientitic expedition to the Peak of Tencrille, has set at rest the often-liscu-sed question of the heat of moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were stmibly affected by the nioon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations cecupied by him at different elerations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to moonlight rapidly becomes jutrid; and in the West Indies, the negroes, who will'lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause sryelling and distortion of the features, and sometimes evea blindness.


Mr. Elafkiss' Baby. - That firs: bahy was a Of course the lamp was brought, and of course great instiution. Az sonn as he eame into this "breathing world," as the late W. Hakspeare, bas it, he took commatid in our honce. livery-wife, I think I feel a little air. 'I wish you thing was subservient to Fim. 'Ihe habs was, would get ul, and see the window io not open the halance-xheel that regulated everything. 'a little, hecause baby might get sick." Nolie regulated the temperature, he repulated the thing was the matter with the window, as I food, he regulated the servants, he rugulated knew rery well. "Mr. Dlifkins," says my met. For the tirst six montlis of that precious wife, just as I was going to sleep again, "that existence, he had me up, on an average, six lamp, as you have placed it, shines directly in times a night. "Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, the baby's eyes-strange that you have no "bring that light here, do; the baby looks more consideration." I arranged the light, strangely; I'm so afraid it will have a fit." and went to bed again. Just as I was drop-


ping to sleep again, "Mr. Blifkins," said my and hond me the warm gruel from the nurse wife, "did you think to buy that broma to-day lamp for baty? the dear child, if it wasn"t for the baby?" "3y dear," said I, "will you for its mother, I don't know wha the would do me the injustice to believe that I could do. How can you sleep so, Mr. Mafkins?" overlook a matter so essential to the comfort "I suspect, my dear." said $I$, "that it is beof that inestimable child?" She apologized cause I am tired." "Oh, it's very well for you very handsomely, but made her anxiety the men to talk ahout being tircd "said my wife: scape-goat. 1 forgave her, and without saving "I don't know what you would say if you had a word more in her, I addressed myself to to toil and drudge like a poor woman with a Eleep. "Mr. Blifhins," said my wife, shaking baby." I tried, to soothe her by telling her nee "马ou must not snore so, you will wake she tad no patience at all, and got up for the the baby." "Jest so-jest so," said I, half asleep, thinking I was solon Shingle. "Mr. requirements, I stepped into bed again, with Blifins," said my wife, "will you get up the hope of sleeping. "Jr. Blifkins," said

| MOON゙S lHASES． | Biston． | w York． | Bustunore． | （haxtes：ica． | ${ }_{\text {cor }}^{\text {or }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sew Moon ．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {di }}^{\text {d }}$ |  | H． | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { II. } \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 . e r . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 1 & 51 \mathrm{er} . \end{array}$ |  |
| First Quarter．．．．．．．． 11 | 1156 er． | 1144 er 1 | 1134 er． | 11 goer． | 9121046 |
| Full Moon ．．．．．．．．． 10 | 5 ler． | 449 er ． | 439 er ． | 426 er | 1712 833 |
| Third Quarter ．．．．．． 26 | 440 m ． | 480 m. | 420 m. | 46 m. | 25.126 |


|  |
| :---: |


| ほOTON゙，N．EスGd．むさD， | CO | WASHONGTON， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hh SPALE， | RSF． | M |
| 「ミ1 | HI | h |
| IOWA，OREGOS゙ |  | （ |






|  |
| :---: |



|  |
| :---: |




$10 \mathrm{~T}+62162161$ morn! 259621 b 1 morn morn 82061 morn





















she in a louder ker．I said nothing．＂Oh，ing some portion of the baby＇s dress．She had， dear！＂said that estimable woman，in great in a state of semi－somnolence，mistaken my apmarent anguish，＂how can a man who has head for the pillow，which the customarily arrived at the honor of a live haty of his own，used for a nocturnal pin－cushion．I protested sieep when he don＇t know that the dear crea－against such treatment in sometrhat round ture will live till morning？＂I remained silent， add，af：er awhite，deeming that Mrs．Blifkins had gone to sleep，I stretched my limbs for re－ pose How long I slept I don＇t know，but I was awakened by a furious jab in the forehead br somis sharp inctriment tstarted uD and Mrs．Elifinins was sitting up in the bed，adjust－one of the many nights passed in this way



Taing the Quarter.-During the trial of a case in the Essex Common Pleas at Newbury: port, a witness who was brought from Plaistow, ㅅ. M., was asked by District-Attorney Albot?, "Didn't you boast when you lived at Xewburyport, that you were the greatest liar it the rity?" The witness looked wise for a minute or two before he answered: "Oh, I know what you mean. You see I went into a room one Light and found some half a dozen fellows who seemed to be telling stories. Says one of them, 'Here's -, he'll take the money.' 'What
inoney?' I asked. 'That quarter on the tahe, was the answer; 'the man that tells the lingest lie takes it.' I merely told them that I shou!dn't'try for it. as I never told a lie in my hife, and they gave me the quarter."
"I'm afloat ' I'm afloat!" screamed a young lady of powerful lungs, and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the piano.
"I sloould think you were," growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you are raising."



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOSTON, N, ESILLAD, } \\ & \text { NEW YORK ETATE, } \\ & \text { MCHIGAN, WISCONSIN, } \\ & \text { IOWA, OREGON. } \end{aligned}$ | ```ヒUN゙N゙いT, N. リORK C1「Y, NEW JERSEY, PENNSILVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, IHLNNOIS.``` |  MARIL＇ग，J＇IRG＇A， KENT＇Y，MISS＇URI， CALIFORN1A． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| $\operatorname{cin}_{\text {R:IEE }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { SET } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mount } \\ & \text { SETS. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \operatorname{sus} \\ & \operatorname{sil} \backslash E S . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PUX} \\ & \mathrm{SETS} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { minux } \\ & \text { serv. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HनLW. } \\ & \text { s.roEk. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { SLY }}{\text { SLI } \mathrm{E} \leq .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEN } \\ & \text { SETS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mios } \\ & \text { sers. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4． 11. | E．M． | M | H． 3. |  |  | H． 3. | If．M． |  |  |  | 1 W $22829+25729$ S $831154+31724827840483718$ \＆ 19

 3F $2219642478010231130+3072510191030+357191013$
 5 5 238342378211842364297271181 morn．｜｜ 4357201128 －II $223985+237831 \because$ U $322+2572711580184347211156$ $7 \mathrm{~T} 224537+2.283$ norn 425425728 morn 111484721 morn




 13 M $281824+22787234951425731240637434725246$ 14 T 231636422738 rises 1039 t 20781 rises $725+34726$ rises 15 W 281924422738822112342573281581943372788
 17 F 232345422739941055425783936941438728930

 26 M 2327134237391055254429784105812404347251051 $21 \mathrm{~T} 232783+237391114335+297341113$ ev． 214347281112 $\xrightarrow{2}$ W＇ $282727+287401133+15+297341132111+347281133$ 23 T $232657+237401151454+2973511531454347291154$ 24 F $\because 2222424740 \mathrm{morn} 551430785$ morn 287435725 morn
 $26 \mathrm{~S} 292258+24740040743+80735044429+35729049$
 25 T 2318154257401559504317352226364862920 $29 \mathrm{~W} 231516+25740$ sets $1050+31785$ sets $736+867$ と9 sets


A（N）ice Joze－A newly arrived John Chi－ naman，in Shasta，California，says an ex－ change，purchased some ice recently，and find－ ing it very wet，laid it out to dry in the sun． On going to look for it again，he found that it had disappeared，and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny，A geveral riot was the consequence．This is about as good as an anecdote we heard the other day about a lady of the Irish persuasion． Eidely had just arrived and obtained a place to do general housework，soon after which she thnocently inquired of her mistress how the ice
was to be dreseeu，und whether it was to be cooked for dinner．

A gentleman who tras rather impatient at table declared that he wished he could manaze without serrants，as they were greater plague than profit．＂Why not have a dumb waiter？＂ suggested a friend．＂Oh，no，＂returned the other，＂I have tried them－they don＇t an－ swer．＂
An elderly maiden＇lady requests the inser． tion of the following ：
B $\triangle \mathrm{D}$ Taste－Pretty yolng girls kissing wi． dowers＇children．


| MOONS PHASES. | E. stor. | Xew York., Butunore. | 1 Lerrit siou. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter | D.\%. 4. <br> 5 <br> 510 <br> 103 m | H. | H. 10 10 10 |  |
| Full Moon | $1: 1152 \mathrm{~m}$. | 1140 m .1189 m | 1116 m . | 912517 |
| Third Quarter | 23.92 m . | 851m. 8180 m . | $8 \div 7 \mathrm{~m}$. | $1712 \quad 353$ |
| New Mo | 271140 er | 1180 er .1120 er . |  | 12512157 |



Alum and common salt in equal quantives, powdered and applied to the carity of an aching tooth, is said to be a certain cure for that terrible ailmeat.

Serfant. -"What kind of sauce witl you hare Mr. Blifkins?"

BLIFAINS.-"I don't allom a servant to give me any kind of sauce.'
"Homestead exemption," exciaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the paper, "it's come to a pretty pass, indeed, that men are going to exempt thenselres from home just when they please, without any proviso for cold nighte.'

How to MpND China.-From an English almanac we, a long time since, cut a receipt for meading china, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: take a very thick solution of gum arahic in water, and stir it into plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broben in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.


Married a Dullar's Wortu.
A loresick roung pair who had only a dollar To pay to the priest for the comjught collar, Were told by the parson "his reatu ar fee,
For marrying people, was only a 1
"Nay, then," quoth the swain, "Eood parsoa, now come !
A dollar I'm sure ought to marry us some!
'Tis all I have cot; you can take it, you know, And marry as far as the money wiil go!"
The Egrat Ages of Love - At three years of age we love our mathers; at six our fathers ; at ten, holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at twenty-ive, two.
our mives; at forty, our chimben; at sixty, ourselves. This is condensed from some practical writer who has experienced them all.

Gent on horseha fit to bous on a donkey-
"Get our the way, buy ! get olt of the way! my horse don't like drakeys

Boy-"Doan't he": ach, why doa't be kick thee orf?"

Why a May may Marpy a Deceased Wife's Srster.-One argument in the Jititish Parliament in faror of letting men marry their deceazerd wives' sisiers, was that by doing 60 a man had only one mother-in-law instead of

| MOON'S PHASES. | Beston. | Xew York. | Balitimore. | Charieston, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. M. } \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H. } \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H5. she } \\ & 386 \text { er. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { H. } \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered} 13 \text { er. }$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} \hline \text { D. } & \text { 日 } & \text { M. } \\ 1 & 11 & 49 & 43 \end{array}$ |
| Full Moon . . . . . . . . . . . 11 | 7 Ser. | 6 5иer. | 1; 46 ev . | 632 ev | 3114721 |
| Third Quart | 059 m . | 0 47 m . | 087 m . | 023 n | 17114528 |
| New Moon | 749 er . | 787 er. | 727 er. | 714 | 251114 |



Almays was a Coward. When the question laughter which followed at the expense of the of the emblems and devices of our national arms was before the old Congress, a member construed this good-humored irony into an from the South wamly opposed the eagle as a insult, and sent a challenge; the bearer demonarchical bird. The king of birds could not livered it to Mr. Thatcher, who read and rebe a suitable representative of a people whose furned it to him, observing that he should not institutions were founded in hostility to kings. The late Judge Thatcher, then a representative from Massachusetts, in reply, proposed the goose, which he said was a most humble and republican bird, and would in other respects prove adrantageous, inasmuch as the goslings, and the former cordial intercours would do to put on the ten cent pieces. The restored.

| 11th Month.] | NOVEMSER, 1859. |  |  |  | [30 Days. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOON'S PIIASES. | Hoston. | York. | more. | Charitaton. | Sun on Sieridut |
| First Quarter | $\begin{array}{ccc} D_{2} & \text { H. M. } \\ 2 & 11 & 34 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { H. } \\ 11 & 22 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { In. } \\ 11 & 12 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}\right.$ | H. .  <br> 10 6.  <br> 6. m  | $\begin{array}{l\|ll\|l} \hline \text { B. } & \text { M. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Full Moon.. | 10.921 m . | 9 980 m. | ¢ 59 m . | 846 m . | . 91114357 |
| Third Quarter | 17.823 m . | 811 m . | S 1 m . | 747 m. | . $17 / 11455$ |
| New Moon | 24859 m . | 847 m. | 837 m . | 824 m | $\underline{5} 1147$ |


|  |  |  |  |  | WASHNGTOS,MARYLD, IRG',KENTYM, MIS'URI,CALIFORAIA. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | es. ${ }_{\text {Sex }}$ |  |  | Sce | M, |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { H. N. } 1 . \\ 10 & 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { H. M. } & \text { H. M. } & \text { H. M. } & \text { H. } \\ 6 & 29 & 4 & 59 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 14 | $34!$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1033 \\ 1132 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1445 | C $34 \pm 54$ |  |  | $6_{6}^{6} 2550$ |  |
|  | 15 | 35453 | 32 | ${ }^{6} 31+57 \mathrm{~m}$ | G 29459 |  |
|  | 152242 | 364 | 028624 | $632+56030$ |  |  |
|  | 1541 |  | 29 | 334551830 |  |  |
|  | 1559 | 9449 | 231 | $635453-31+46$ |  |  |
| \% 4 | 1617 | 4048 | 34847 | 36452 ¢3 32533 | $633+55$ |  |
|  | 1634 | $41+$ | 439 <br> 181 | 35450 | (6) 3 + 54 |  |
|  | 16 | 43 | Ses 1016 | 39449 |  |  |
|  | 17 | 44444 | 42111 | $6^{6} 40448+26 \mid 746$ |  |  |
| 11 | 1725 | $45+43$ | 51144 | $641+47$ 5 12 230 | 639451 |  |
|  | 174 | 47 | 0 er .88 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 48 | 128 | $644 \pm 457111014$ | 641 | 718 |
|  | 18 | $49+40$ | 817219 | $645+448828115$ | 642 | 9 |
| 15 | 182 | $651+39$ | 931 | $647+43936 \mathrm{er} .2$ |  |  |
| 16 | 18 | 52 | 10504 |  | 644446 |  |
|  |  | 38 | morn ${ }^{\text {a }} 11$ | 6 49441 morn 157 |  |  |
|  | 19 | 54 436 |  |  | 46 |  |
|  | 192827 | 554 | 19 |  | 6 |  |
| 20 S | 19 | $656+35$ | 230 | 6 52 + 39 2 29 \| 451 | 1648444 |  |
| I | 19 \%万43 | 5 | 3428 b9 |  | 64944 |  |
|  |  | 59.33 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}4 & 34 & 9 & 51\end{array}$ |  | 6 50.4 | 47 |
| $23 . \mathrm{W}$ | 20218 | 0423 | sets 1040 | 656437 sets | © 51 |  |
| 24 T | $\because 0$ | 1432 | 171124 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}57 & 4 & 36 & 4 & 23 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ | - |  |
|  | 20453 | - 41 |  | $558436{ }^{5} 514$ |  |  |
|  | 2) | $4+31$ | 6 5 0 17 | $659+356111950$ | 654 5441 |  |
|  | 21 | 5430 | 56 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}0 & 4 & 85 & 7 & 2 & 10 & 34\end{array}$ | 65 5, 441 |  |
|  | 211923 | 4 | 1 | $1+358151116$ | 6 | S 21 |
|  |  | $7 \quad 7 \times 9$ | 14 | 2434918 | (657440 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Coriocs Leqyass.

What is earth, sexton?-A place to dig grares;
What is earth, rich man?-A place to work slaves ;
What is earti, grey-beard?-A place to grow old:
What is earth, miser? - A place to dig gold;
What is earth, school-boy ?-A I lace for my play;
What is earth, maiden?-A place to he gar ;
What is earth, seamstress?-A place where I weer;
What is earth, sluggard?-A good place to sleep;

What is earth, soldier ?-A place for a battle;
What is earth, herdsman?-A place to raise cattle;
What is earth, widow? $-\Lambda$ place of true sorrow;
What is earth, tradesman?-I'll tell you tomorrow;
What is earth, sick man?-'Tis nothing to me What is earth, saitor?-My home is the sea;
What is earth, statesman?-A place to win fame;
What is earth, author?-I'll write there my name;


What is earth, Monarch?-For my realm 'tis given ;
What is earth, Christian?-The gateway of Heaven.

A story is told of a very polite sheriff who came very near being outdone ly a person it Was the line of his duty to hang. "sir," said the gentleman, as the sherifi was carefully adjusting the rope, "really your attention deserves my thanks. In fact, I do not know of serves my thanks. In fact, I do not know of ing eye all their leginative acts, and we pray
one I should rather have hang me " "Really," Thee, 0 Lord, that ibou witt ocem ule all their said the sherifi, "yon are pleased to be com. doings!"

[^0]
# UNITED STATES GOTERNMENT． <br> TFE EXECUTIVE． <br> JAMES BLCHANAN，of Pennsylvania，President of the Cnited States ．．．．Salary $\& 25,000$ <br> JOHN C．BRECELNLIDGE，of Kentucky，Fice President 6,000 

## THE CABINET．



## THE JUDICIARY．

## SUPREME COLRT OF THE L゙NITED STATES．

ROGER B．TANET，of Maryland，＇hiet Justice，Salary 綵，500．
Johr Mheas né Ohio，Associate Justice．Johy A．Caspbell，of Ala．，Associate Jurtice
James M．Watie，of Georgia，＂＂
John Catron，of Tennessee，＂＂
Peter Y゙．Dasiel，of Yirginia，＂＂Jatbas ChrFord，of Maine，＂＂
Salary of Associate Justices，$\$ 5,000$ ．Court meets first Monday in December，at Washington．

## XXXVth CONGRESS．

Second Session opened Monday，Dec．6，15j5s，closes Mapce 4， $15 \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{j}}$.

## SENATE－64 Members．

Johs C．Breceinridge，of Kentucky，President ex－nfficio．
［Republicans（in Italick），20；Detnocrats（in Roman）， 39 ；Americans（in small Caps）， 5. Total，©4．The figures before each Eenator＇s rame denote the jear when his term expires．］

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A L A B A M A:
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AREAN:As:

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1859．．Marain W．jater，
Isti．．Jame，$A$ ．Rayard．
Finplot．
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## $B E \cap$ RGTA．

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1859．Rencre W．Tones，


3－9 KESTECKY．
1659．．Juan B．Thompans．
 Inctslasi．
1854．Jurlah P．Liengamin， 1s61．．John－lidell． MASE．
1559．Witian I＇ill Fasenden， 1sois．．Hamixal Humlin．

Massachecetts．
1850．Hrиry Бi／won．
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maryland．
18f．．．James A．I＇earce， 1503．．＊ANTHONY KENAEDY． MIChIGAN．

1ë゙3．．＊urhurith（＂handler． Mnvisema
1550 ＊Iames shields， 1st3．．．lienry M．fice． VICSIETIPPI．
1552．Albert（i．Brown， 12xs．．＊It etterson lyavis． Mルーロヒア．
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 Lsö3．．John I＇．Hale，
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PExSyltania．
180．．．William Bigler，
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1851．．Chierlen Durliee．
12j3．．＊James R．Dooittic

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES－237 IMembers．

JAMES L．ORR，of South Carolina，Speaker．
James C．Allen，of Illinois，．．．．Clerk．

1．ALABIMA．
1．ЈJmes A．Stallworth，
2．Ell $九$ Shorter，
3．Janies F．Dodwell，
4．＊Sydenham Moore，
5．（ieorge 8 ．Mouston，
6．W．K．W．Cobh，
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2，＊ammel Arnuld，
3．Sidury Dean，
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4．＊Lucius J．Gartrell，
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i．JOSHTA 11 ILI
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4．Willatrar Kellogg．
5．Is Aac N．Morris
6．（Vacsucy）
7．＊Aron shaw
8．＊Robert Nrath
9．＊s．S．Marsball．
1NDIASA．
1．＊William J．Niblač，
2．William H．Kiglioh，
3．＊）ames Huches，
4．Jame B．Foley，
$\mathrm{S}_{0}$＊Daril Kilore．
6．＊James II Grega．
7．John G．Davis，
c．Jounes HZirm
9 Schuyler Crliax，
1a．＂ihailos Cisse．
11．John C．Petuh
10WA．
I．Semurl R．Curlis，
2．＊Timuthy Daxis．
K゙ESTCCRY．
1．TIerry ©．Buanett， 2 ＊amutl O．r＇eyton，
3 WM．L．UNOERWOOD，
4．Alhert G．Talbott，
5．Joshum I1．Jewett，
6．John M．Elkior，
7．HEVFH＂Y リAR＝HAL工
8．－lames B．Clay，
9．＊John C．Nanou，
IU．＊ino． $15^{2}$ ．Sievenson

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1．GEORGE F－ESTIS，jr． 2．Miles Taylor，
3．Thomas G．Davidson，
4．John 31．Sandige．
－MAME．
1．John M．H゙心NZ
‥＊harles J．Gitman，
3．＊Svehomiah Ahtatt，
4．＊Freeman II．Morse，
5．Irruel Wishburti，jr．，
6．＊stephert C．Faster．

## MARYLAND．

I．James A．Stewart，
2．James B．Ricaid，
3．Jayes 3．Harris，
4．HESRYW．DAVIS，
5．\＃Jacob M．Kunkel，
6．Thomas F．Bowie．
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2．James Buffinton．
3．Hilliam S．Damrelh 4．Lirus B．Comins， 5．Alusom Hurlingaine， 6．Timothy Darix，
7．Ianiel W．Gnoch，
8．（Wuiuncey L．Knupp，
9．＊Eli Thuyjor，
11）．Cklcin C：Clioffen
11．Henry L．Luwes．
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2．Henry Walidron．
3．David S．Wanridge， 4．＊De Hitt C．Lench． MINSESOTA．
－William W．Phelps，
＊Jas．M．（＇svanauth．
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1．＊Franmis P．Filair，jr．．
2．＊＇hos．L．dinderson．
3．＊John B．Clark，
4．＊Tanes Craig，
5．＊sAM．H1．WuOLSOA
6．John $\underset{\text { ．l＇helps，}}{ }$
－Samuel C＇aruthers．
MISSISSIPPI．
I．Wucins Q．V．I amar，
2．＊Reuben Davis，
访 William Karkalde， 4．＊Otho R．Singleton，
5．John J．McRae．
NET－H．今MPSHIKE
1．James Pihe．
2．Nason W．Tappan， 3．Aaron EI．Ciligin

SEW－JER4EY．
1．Iriah IJ．Clurson，
2．Ger ge $h$ ．Linjprins：
3．＊isar，ls．Adrain， 4．Hoina lluyler，
5．＊Johu R．W ortendyke．
NORIE CAPOLLVA．
1．Wenry 3l．Shaw，
2．Thomas I：utho，
2．Thomas I：utho，
3．Warren Winslo F ，
4．L．O＇Brien lratuch，

5．JJOHS A．（iLLMER，
6．＊Alfred M．ccales，
7．Burton（iraige，
S．＊JOHN B．VASCE．

## NEW－FORK．

1．Jolm A．Searing，
… George Taylor，
3．＊laniel t．Eickles，
4．John Kelly，
5．＊William R．Maclay，
6．John Cocharane，
7．＊Elijah Ward，
と．Hor．F．Clarke，
9．＊Jno．B． 11 ashin，
10．Ambore S．Jurruy，
11．TWjlliam ド．Rusbell，
12．＊Johen Thomysom，
13．Abrakam B．りiin，
11．＊Erastas Corning，
15．Elucard Dodd，
15．＊Gnorge W＂．Pilmer，
17．Francis E．Spinner，
18．＊Clork L．（orhrane，
19．＊Olicer A．Mionse．
21）．Orsamus B．Hatteson，
21．Henry Eentuctt，
2．＊Henty C．Gowdicin，
23．＊Fharles B．Hravd，
24．Amas $P$ ．Granqer，
25．Eduin B．Blorgan
22．＊Emory B．Pokle
2．John M．Parher，
2．．William 11．Kelsey，
29．＊Samual G．Andieves
3J．．t．ubon II．Shermien，
31．＊iles AI．Burroughis，
3\％．Israel T．llatch，
33．＊Reulen E．F＇nton．
กHIO．
1．＊Geo II．Pendleton，
2．＂Wm．（iroesteck，
3．＊O．1．Vallandigham，
4．Iatthias H．Nichols，
5．Kirhard Mott，
f．－Joseph R．Cockerill．
7．Aarua Hallar．
8．Benjamin Stunton．
9．＊Iawretree W．Hall，
11．＊Joceph Niller．
11．Fulentine B．Fiorton，
19．Famuels．Cox，
1\％．John Shetman，
14．Philernm biliss，
15．＊Josepl Hurns，
16．（ydnar B．Tomplins
17．＊Wiliam I，awrence，
1．．Emjamin F．Leive，
19．Erleeted Hasto．
3．Jonhua K．Gividing，
21．Johiz A．Bingh̆quı，
PENNSYLTANLI．
1．Thnnas 13．F゙lorence，
2．Elimalil Joy Mori is，
3．＊IMrutc landy，
4．＊henry M．Phillips，
5．＊Owen Jones，
b．．）o La 11ickman
7．＊Henry Chapman
\＆Willinm $\Pi$ ．K～im，
9．Antionay E．Rolerls，
10．John C＇Kinkel，

11．＊William L．Demart，
12．＊Paul 1，eidy
13．WiVm．II．Ditnmick，
14．Galushe A，Grow，
15．＊Alison White，
16．＊John A．Anl，
17．＊Wilson Peilly，
18．Joln R．Eflie，
19．Jolth（ervode．
＊19．＊1fm．Montgomery．
21．Ducid Killize．
2．Simuel A．Purvirnce，
25．＊Hilli．im Slewart．
2．1．布fames 1．Gillis，
25．Jown Dick．
RHODE ISLAND．
1．Vathaniel B．Durfue．
‥ © filluin $I$ ．Braytor．
sOETR CAROLISA．
1．John Miqueen，
$\therefore$ WV．Porcher Miles，
3．Lawrence M．Keits，
4．＊）lilledge I．Boaham，
5．Jance 1．Grr，
6．William W．Bosce，
TESNESCEE．
1．Altwrt $Q$ ．Watkins，
2．${ }^{*}$ llOFACE MAYSABD．
3．Samuel A．Smith，
4．John I1．Şavage，
5．Charles Reary，
G．finorge W．Jones，
7．John 1 ．Wright，
8．F．K．ZoLlicorfirl，
9．John 1）．©．Athins，
10．William T．Avery，
TEXIS．
1．＊iny M．Bryan，
2．＊Janes 11 ．Fitagan，
TERMOST．
1．Fnelitel P．Walton，
2．Juatin S．Yor，ill，
3．＊Ermer E．Iioyce．
TIRGINIA．
1．＊Yosece R．ll．Garnett．
2．John A．Milleon，
3．Johm S．Coakie，
4．William（）．Gonde
5．Thomas \＆．Bocock，
6．Paulns Powsll，
7．William Smith，
S．Charles J．Fauikner，
9．Tohn I．etchrr，
1）．＊－hertafd a lemene
11．Alisert ts．Tersinc，
12．Menrs 1．Fimondson，
13．＊ieorge W．Hopkins，
あないのジぶ。
1．＊Intia F．Poulfor，
$\because$ ichlur．C．Irtishiwerme．
3．Chusles Billinghuist．
DELEGATES．
Kassar－Ma．c J．Partoc：
VEBRASK－F．Fetguarta
NED Niexico－N．A．Uitro．
Orgaran－Jisent Line．
〔TaH－Jobn M Eervì $\mathbf{s}=\mathrm{L}$ ．
What＇tos－I．J．Slevens
［Joministration Temocrats（in Roman），II ；Irti－Iecompion Demorratz（faman g a ced），11；Repub． licans（iñ Ifulics）．©2；Americ：ans（in sxall Caps），15．Vacsucjes，2－Tutal，2ng．）


－N＇an Members．

# NXXVIth CONGRESS－AS FAR AS ELECTED． SENATE－64 Members． 

ALABAWA．
1851 Beaj．Fimpatrick， 1805 Cletaent U．Clay，jr． Abransas． 1581 Robert W．Iohusou， 18jう William K．Scbastian．
califokvis．
1861 W＇illiam M．（ivin． 1563 David C．Broderick．
consectictt．
1 Eil Lafiyette S．Foster， Isois James Dixan．
melaware．
1863 James A．Bayard， 1805 ［To be chosen）．

FLOLIDA．
1861 David L．Yulee， 1863 Stephen R．Matlory．

GEOLGIA．
1851 Alfred I verson， 1855 Robert Toomlis．
tivitass．
1861 ＋Gralam N．Fitch， lisós t．Jesse D．Bright．

ILLI：
1，Nol Lyman Trumhull． 120if［Jo be clusen］． 10WA．
1 1sil Jaints Harlan．
1865 ＊James 11 ．Grimes．
hENTUCKY．
18 I J yo．J．Crittenden， 1 S65＊lazarus W．Powell．
lodisiana．
1561 John Slidell，
1065 ［To be chosen］．

> Malse.

1863 Hamnibal Hamlin， 1803 ［To be chosen］．
missachusetts． 1553 Charles Sumner， 1865［To be chosen］．

MARYLAND．
1801 Janies A．l＇earce． le 6 ＇）Anth＇ny Kensedr．
mechig．an．
1963 Zuchariah ihandler． 1865 ［To be cliosen］．
minsesota．
1563 Menry M．Rice． 1865［＇To be chosen］． MISSISSIPPI． 1863 ，Vefferson Davis， 1865 Abert G．Brown． missouri．
1561 James S．（ircen， 18xä＇Trusten Polk．

NEW GAMPSEIRE． 1861 Daniel Clark， 1805 John P．Hale． NEW YORK．
1961 Willinm $H$ ．Seward． 1edi3 Preston King． New Jersey． 1863 John R．Thomson， 1865 ［To be chosen］．
north carolina．
1861 Thos．L．Clingman， 1505 Thomas Bragg． онin．
1801 George E．Pugh， loüs Benjamin $F$ ．Wade．

PENSQYLVASLA． 1 Rel Wiiliam Rigler， 1563 Simon Cameron．

RHOLE ISt．ASD． 1963．Irames F．Stimmone， 1．4＇s＊Hemy B．Anthomy，
solth carolins． 1m（is Jas．11．Hammond， 1mis＊James Chosnt，Jr． tennessee． 1803 Andrew Inhnson， $18 i 5$＋A．O．P．Nicholson． texas．
1sn3 Mnthew Ward 1stis＊J．W．Hemphinl． rebmont． 1861 Jacos Colinmer， 1563 sulomon Foot． vhigivia．
1863 James M，Mason， 1865 Robt．M．＇T＇．Hunter． wiscossin．
1861 Charles Iturice， 1863 Jumes R Doolitlle． Ilemocrats（in Reman）， 34 ；Republicans（in Italics）， 20 ；Amelicars（in SMall Cals）， 2 ；To be choten， 8. Total， 64 ．The ficums before each Senalon＇s name denotes the year when his termexpines．
＊Nut members of the XXXith Cungres．
$t$ Election conteated．

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES－236 MEmbers．

Abravsis．
1 T．r：Hindman， 2 Albeit Rust．
california．
1A．I．Hentey，$t$ ${ }_{2}^{2}$＊josephC．MCLibbin．+
DFLSWARE．
1＊Tillian G．Whiteley． FLOKHAA．
1 ＊George S．Huachins． hllivots
1＊Filha 13．Washbume，
2 ＊Juhn F．Farnsworth， 3＊（1wen Lovejoy，
4 ＊William Kelloga，
5 ＊isame N．Mormis， 6 （Vacancy）
z James rinorinson， 8 Fbllif B．Folke， 9 Jgher A．Logan． 1：ilidANA．
1＊Tillism E．Nihtark，
2＊williom H．English，
3 William M．Dunn，
4 Hilliam S．Holman，
5 David Kilgore，
6 Albert C ．Porter，

8 4 James Wilsom， 9 ＊Feliuyler Colfax， 10＊：harles C＇ave． 11 ＊Schn IV．Pettit． rows．
1 ＊Samuel $1:$ Curtis， 2 Willian ${ }^{2}$ undever． MANE．
1 Inaniel F．：omes，

3 Ezra 13．F＇rench．$\dagger$
4 ＊rreeman II．Morse，
$5 *$ isfael Washhmene，jr．
6 ＊－teplien U．F＇oster．$f$
massacnusetts．
1 Thoms i）．Fliot，
2＊Jamek Buffinton，
3 （＂hmles $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ ．Adams，
4 Alexander H．Fice，
5 ＊A nem bullingame，
6 John B．Alley，
－＊laniel W．Gooch， 8 charles R．Jrain， 9 ＊rili lhayer，
10 Charles I lelano， 11 ＊henry 1．Ihawes． michigan．
1 George B．Cooper，
2＊len＇y Waldron，
3 Francis W．Kelingg，
＊＊iJeWitl（：Leach， Missoutt．
1 J．Richard Lur ret，t 2 ＊Thomes $L$ ．Anderson， 2）＊John 13．Cluth，
4 \＃．Itmens Praig．
5）＊Saunel H．Moodson，
6 ＊fofors．Thel ${ }^{\prime}$ ，
7 John W．voell．
sEW Be：gey．
1，Tohn T．Nixon，t
2 John I．N．Nuaton．$\frac{1}{r}$
3 ＊：absilit B．Tidrain
4 ，गrtur R．Ricgs，
5 William t＇emington． SEW ：O1R5．
1 Smber 1 ：Carter $\ddagger$ a James llumphrey，
3 ＊Daniel E．Nichles，$t$
\＆Thomee ．J．Bis＇r，
5 ＊Filliam B，Mouloy，
6 ＊John Corhrane，
7 （ieorge Lrigessit
3＊Horace F．Ciark，
9 ＊，Jons B．Haskin，
10 Charles II．Van Wyck，
11 W：lliam S．Kenyon，

12 Charles I．Beale
13 ＊Abralam B．Olin，
1 If John II．Revnolds，
15 James B．McKean，
16 ＊（jeorge W．Yulmer，
17 ＊Fraicis E．Spinnes，
18 ＊（］ark B．Cochrame，
19 James 11．Graham，
20 Rosece Conkling，
21 R．Inalland lanell，
22 M ．Lindley Lee，
23 ＊＇＇hurles B．Woard，
24 （＇barles 13．Sedgwick，
25 Martin Butterfield，
36 ＊imory 13 ．l＇ottle，
27 ，ilfred Wells，
3 William Jrvine，
29 Alfred Ely．
30 A ngustus Frank，
31 ＊Sias M．Buroughs，
32 Flbidger．Spaulding，
$33^{*}$ Reuien E．Fenton．
onllo．
1＊Geo ge H．Pendldon，
2 John A．inrles
3 ＊f：L．Vallendigham，
4 W＂llam Allen，
5 Jnimes M．Ashiey，
6 Williom Morard，
7 Thomas Corwin，
8 ＊Зеמjamin －tanton，
9 dohn（arey．
10（＇ayey A．Trimble，
11 （\％utiles J．Whatin，
12＂Scmuel S．（＇ox
13 ＊．Jnhn Shemman，

15 William Helmick．
16＊＇ydaner 13．Jomphins
17 Thomas（ $\because$ Theaker，
fs simey Elemton，
19 ＊tdward Wale，
20 John IIntehins
21 ＊Joln A．Eingham，
pennsyivasia．
1＊Thomar B．Flo ence， t
2 ＊${ }^{4}$ dward foy Morris，
3 Johm ${ }^{2}$ ．Vence，
4 Wiliam Millward，
5 Johu Wnod，
6 ＊，Iohn Hickman
7 Henry C．longnecker，
8 Jонs schwaktz，
9 Thaddens Sievens，
10 John W．Killinger
11 Jнmes H ． （ mplell， 12 seorge, V ．Scranton，
1．3＊William H．Dimmick，
14 ＊Galnslia A．Grow，
15 James T．Hale，
16 ！tenjamin F．Junkin，
17 Kdward MeFherson，
18 Simuel S．Hilair，
19 ＊． ohll Covode，
20 ＊billiam Mongomery，
21 Jamen K．Moostrad．
22 linbert McK゙uigit，
23 ＊Willism stewat，
24 Chmpin 11sll，
25 Elijall Labbit．
south carolina．
1＊Jnhn McQue＝n，
2 ＊William P．Miter，
3 ＊Incience $\mathbf{~ M}$ ．Keith，
4 ＊Hillerlife L．Bonham，
5．John 1．Ashmore，
$6^{*}$ Hilliam W．Boyce．
vermont．
1 ＊Pzekiel P．Walton，
2 ＊Iustins．Morill
3 ＊iiumer E．Royce．
wisconsin．
1 ＊John F．Potter，
2 ＊Cad．C．Washourne，
3 Charles H．Lamase．

Republicans（loman），103：Administra＇n Democrats（fulics），3ó；Anti－Lecompton Democrate（s．yall CAPS；11；set to be choqen，ヶh．Total． 236 ．
－Membera of the praceding Hoube．＋Election contested．

## LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The following are abstracts of the more important Acts passed at the first session of the XXXVth Congress, which assembled at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1557, and adjourned Monday, June, 14, 1855.
$\triangle N$ ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURF Notes.
Authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes, by order of the President, not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, in denominations of not less than $\$ 100$ each, and at an annual interest not. exceeding 6 per cent., the notes to be redeemed within one year after their date, and after the maturity of sucb notes interest thereon to cease 60 days after the Treasury Department shall have advertised its readiness to redeem them. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on the credit of such notes. The notes are made transferable by indorsement, and are receivable for dues to the freneral Government. New notes may be issued in place of those redeemed from time to time up to 1859. Counterfeiting these notes is made a felony, punishable with imprisonment at hard labor, not less than three nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding $\$ 5,000$.

> INVALID PENEIONS.

An act for the payment of Invalid Pensions for the year ending June 30,1859 , appropriates:
For Invalid Pensions under various
acts, . . ......... ......... . . . . . . . 8343,000
For widows of revclutionary soldiers, . 250,000
For widows and orphans under acts of
'48 and '53,
For navy pensions to widows and or-
phans,
$56,00.1$
For

# Total invalid and other pensions, $, 7,69,500$ 

## socvd dees.

An act to enable the President to carry out treaty stipulatlons with Denmark, for the discontinuance of sound daes, appropriates \$405,781.

## PRISTING DEficiencias.

An act to supply deficiencies for paper, printing, binding and engraving, ordered by the XXXllld and XXXIVth Congress, appropriates
For paper and printing. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 161,620$ Binding, lithograph and engraving,... 179,670

Total printing deficiencies, . . . $\$ 311,190$

## turee regiments of volenteers.

An act to provil? for three regiments of voInnteers, authorizes the President to receive into the service of the United States one regiment of mounted volunteers for 19 months, unless sooner discharged, to le raised and or-
ganized by the State of Texas for the defence and protection of the froniter, said regiment to be composed of 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 1 adjatant with rank of 1st lieutenant, 1 quartermaster and comnissary with similar rank, 1 surgeon and 2 assistant eargeons, isergeant major, 1 quartermaster and commissary sergeant, and 10 companies eacla with the usual officers and $i 4$ privates. Each offirer below the rank of major is required to fumish himself with a horse and equipments, for the use of Which he shall receive 40 cents per day while in actual service. The regiment is to be armed at the expense of the Lnited States, receire the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as covalry is the regular army. The act also provides that for the purpose of quelling disturbances in C゙tah, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers, the President nay call into the United States service for 18 months, two additional regiments of volunteers, of 740 privates and the usual nomber of oficers, each, which may be caralry or infantry at the olition of the President. If called ids cavaly, to be on a footing with the Texas regment, and if as infantry, to be on the same footing as infantry in the regrular service.

## deficiencies.

An act to supply defciencies in the appropriations for the service of 1558 , appropriates as follows:
Expenses of Fouze of Representa-
tives, ..................................
Regular supplies of Quartermaster's
Department, ..
ร $\mathfrak{*} 8,418$
Horspartment, .......................
Incidental expenses of Quartermas.
ter's Department, ..................
73,000

Transportation of the arms $y$, etc.,... 500,000
subcistence in 5
Deficiency in P O. Den arm..... 1,220,000
Deficiency in P. O. Department, ... I, 4ri9,173
Miscellaneous items, ................. 246,624
Total deficiencies, ....99,624,210
The act also provides that whenever bereafter contracts shall be made by the Eecretary of War or of the Nasy, by virtue of "tu act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," he shall. if Congress be in session, immediately report to both houses the reasons for making such contract, and if it be not in session then he shall repart at its $n \in N t$ session, and no such contract shall be made hereafter except in cases of pressing exigency.
to profide for isscisg service and patirs of Procesc in carctit And dhethict cutrats,
Enacts as follows:
All suits not of a locitl natire, hereafter to be brought in the Circuit and District Courts of the Enited States, in a district in any State containing more tban one district, against a single defendant, shall be brought in the dis.
trict in which the defendant resides; but if there be two or more drfendants, residing in ditferent districts in the same state, the plaiutiff may sue in Either district and issue a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of any other district within the State in which any of the defeadants reside, and When executed and returned into the office from which ther were issued, shall constitute one suit and be proceeded on accordingly: and upon auy judgment rendered in a suit =o brought, process of execution may he issued, directed to the marshal of any district in the same state. In suits of a local nature where the defendant reside's in a diferent cinotrict in the same State than the ore in which suit is brought, the plaintit may have original and final process against each defendant, directed to the marshal of the district in which he resides. In all cases of a local nature at lan or in equity where the laml or other subject-matter of a fired charactur lies partly in one dis. trict and partly in another, within the same State, the plaintio may hring his suit in the Circuit or District Court of either district, and the court in which any such suit shall have hurn commenced. -hall have jurisdiction to hear and deciae the same, and to cause final process to be issued and executed as fully as if the land or other subject-matter were wholly within the district for which such court is constituted.

## ENDIS APPROPRATIOSS.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for the year ending June $80,1=59$, appropriates as follows:
Pay of Indian Superintedents,
Azents etc.....................
Payment to the Chipperras of Lake saperior and Mississippi,.
Payment to the sioux of Mississippi,
Payment io various tribes in fulfill-
meat of treaty stipulations,
\$230,650
52,000
50,546 150,000

8:21,297
Total Appropriation, ...... $\$ 1,334,498$

## sDMiSEION OF MNNESOTA.

An act for the admission of the state of Minnesota into the Crion. recites that whereas, Congress authorized Minnesota to form a Constitution and Statp Government. and the people of that territory have formed and alopted by popular vote such con-titution, therefore he it enacted, etc. that the state of Slinne ata shat he one atud is hereby derdared to be nne of the Conted States of America, and admitted into the Cnion on an equal fooling with the original states, in all respecta whatever. The Act further provide a that the state shall he entiled to two representatives in Congress till the next apportionment, azd constitutes the state a judic al District of the Lnited States.

## WEET POINT MILITART ACADEMY.

In act making appropriations for this national school, appropriates for the pay of oficers, instructors. cedets, etc.,. Other items,.

Total Appropriation,..
高130.506
63,948
\$152,:99

## LAND CLAMS IN C.ALIFORNIA.

In act to amend "an act to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in Californja," provides: That in care's pending in the district courts of the L'nited states in California, on appeal from the decree of the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land clatms nnder the act of Congress passed March 3, 1551, if either party siall deaire to examine any witness residing in any other district within said state, or shall require the moduction of auy paper. written instrument. book or document, in the posession of a winess residinv in another dietrict, the court wherein the case is pending, or any judge thereof, may order the clerk of said court to issue a sutjpcena or a subjuna clueps tecum for such witness; which subpona or subpena duces tecnra shall run into any other dintrict in said state, and be served by the marshal of either diatrict, as the court or judge may direct: And the court or juige ordering said writ shall have power to enforce obedience to said process: Pro rided. That a witness attending the court under a subpena issued under thon provisots of this act, in a dintrict in which lie does not reside. shall be entilled to the same fees for atiendance as are allowed by the laws of the state of Califorvia $!0$ witueses in similar cases.

## pleblic arcitves of calforsia.

An Act to provide for the collection and safe-keeping of Public Archires in the state of California, makes it the duts of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be collected and deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General in Califorvia, all oflicial booke, papers, instruments of writing, documents, archives, official seals, stamp* or dies, that may be found in the unauthorized posessinn of any individual, relating to and used in the administration of government, aud public affairs in the department of Cpper California. and which belonged to the govermment, during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in Upper California; :o be securely kept by the surveyorGereral in the archives of his oftice; and copies thereof, authenticated by the survever-General under the seal of his office, shall be evidence in all cases where the originals would he evidence; Frorided, That at the time of depociting said books, papers, writings and documents in said archires, a schedule and accurate description thereof thall be madely the surveyer-General with a statement of the time and place where the same were found. and when they were deposited in the archives which shall be certified under the seal of the Surveyor-General, and filed in his ottice; ant a certified copy of said schedule shall be transmitted to the Commis--ioner of the General Land-0ffice, and also to thic Attorney-Gentral. If the Eurscyor-General shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any such official books. papers, etc., in any house or place, he inay have a search warrant from any judge or commissioner of the Enited States, ly authority of which he may seize any such concealed books, papers, etc. The theft, concealment of any of these books, papers,
seals, stamps, ete., from the Surreyor-General's
office, or their alteration or mutihation, is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding 10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding 10 ytins ; and the fraudulent placing or causing to be placed of any fictitious book, writing, record, petition, decree, concession, grant, etc. among the archives of the Attorney-General's office, is made a misdemeanor punishable with tine or imprisonment, or both.

## fraths in havid titles.

Arlact for the Prevention and Punishment of frauds in land tithes in California, provides that the counterfeiting, altering or forging of any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, patent, or any evidence of right or claim to land mines, or minerals in California, for the purpose of estiblishing against the United States, any clain to such property, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisomment at hard labor, for not less than 8 nor more than 10 years and tine not exceeding 10,000 . The same penalty applies to the presentation of false evidences of claims whether they relate to claims against the Spanish, Mexican, or Cnited States Governments of California. The same penalty is also denounced against parties who shall, knowingly, present in any Cuited States Court any such false evidence of claims to lands or minerals in California, or who shall, after the passage of this act, continue to prosecute any such suit against the United states, founded on such fabe evidence of claim.

## LAND LAWS IN OREGON AND WASEINGTON TEREITORIES.

An act for extending the Land Laws east of the Cascade Muuntaius, etc., provides as follows:

That the existing laws relating to the survey and dioposal of the public lands in the Territotnries of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable also to the lands lying east of said mountains within said Tertitories.

Legislative, exectitie and jcmicial expenses FOP 1529.
Appropriater as follows:
Compensation and mileage of Senators,
$\$ 162,750$
Other expenses of the senate. $328,5 \%$
Pay and Nileage of Congressmen,... 560,250
Binding documents, $100.0 \mathrm{~N}(1)$
Engraving and Lithographing, .........
Other expenses of the Mouse, 100,000

Other expenses of Congress, 320,413 246,950 129.7* 0

Executive and Departments of State,
Expenses of Treasury Department, ..
T28.610 574,990 139.520 108,458 200,50 497,255 198,000 $1.2=0,050$

Collecting Land Rerenue, 120,000
Various other items, ..........................

## LAND Warrant tities.

An act declaring the title to land warrants in certain cases provides:

That when proof has been, or shall hereafter be, fled in the Pensior Office, during the lifetime of a claimant. establishing to the Eatisfaction of that office, his or her right to a warrant for military services, and such F arrant has not been, or may not hereafter be, issued untl! after the death of the claimant, and all such warrants as have lieen $l_{\text {th }}+\mathrm{tofore}$ issued subsequent to the death of the rlaimant, the time to such warrants shall veat in the widow, if there be one, and if there he no widow, then in the heirs or legatees of the claimant : and all such marrants, and all fither warrants issued pursuant to existing laws, whall be treated as personal chattels, and mav be conveyed by assignment of surh widow, heirs, or legatees, or by the legal representatires of the deceased claimant. for the use of such heirs or legatees only. The provisions of the fir-t section of the act approved March $2=122$, to make land warrants assimnable aud for other purposes, shall be so extended as to embrace land Farrants issued ubder the act of the third March, 1505.

HALP PAY TO WIDOWB ASD ORPHANS.
An act to extend an actentitled "An act to continue half-puy to certain widows and orphans," approved February, 8, 15\%.s, provides for a continuation of half-pay to all those surviving widows and minor children. Who hare been or may le granted 5 years half-pay, by any law of the Enited States, viz. : to such widows during life, and to such child or children, where there is no widow, while under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the expiration of the balf-pay provided for by the act of Feb. 22, 1555. In the case of the marriage, or death of any such widow, the half-pay shall go to the children of the deceased soldier, while under the age of 16 . The act shall not be construed to include any person now receiving a pension for life.

## texas bocidary line.

An act to anthorize the President, in conjunction with the State of Texas, to run and mark the boundary line between the territories of the United States, and the State of Texas, empowers the President to appoint a suitable person or persons, who in conjunction whth commissioners appointed hy Texas, skall run and mark the boundary line aforesaid. Leginning at the point where the 100th deg. of long. W. from Greenwich crosses Red River, and running thence $n$. to the point where said 100 th deg. of long. intersects the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ N. lat., and thence west with the said parallel of $36^{\circ} 80^{\circ}$ to the point where it intersects the 102 d deg. of lone. w. from Greenwich: and thence south with the said 108 d deg. of long. to the $82 d$ parallel of $n$. lat. ; and thence west with the said 32 d deg of $n$. lat. to the Rio Grande. Proper landmarks are to be established, and $\$ 30.000$ are appropriated on the part of the Cnited States to carry out the
Total expenses
: 6,081,270 work.

CONSCLAR AND DJPLOMATIC EIPENSES.
An act making appropriations for the Con-
sular and liplomatic expenses for 1559, appropriates as follows
Pay of Ministers, Commissioners and
their secretaries,
Reliefand protection to American Sea-
men abruad,
Pay of Eoreign Consuls, etc.,.
Total Appropriation,
$\$ 410,000$
150,000
252,1:0
\$912,120

## AAVAL APPROPRIATLOSS.

The appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1559, are:
Par of officers azd seamen,
Provisions for officers and seamen,
Increase, repair, equipment etc. of

## navy

Ordnance, ordnance stores, ariu small arms,
Coutinuent expenses that may accrue,
$2,850,000$

Piay, clothing, etc., of marine corps,
595,000
S.5,600
895.575
$1,5-1,659$ Xar5 lards,
For siseam slonps, per act of 125 .
Ior $\bar{i}$ screw slooj, and 1 side-wheel steamer.
1.200 .000

Various other items,...................
866,152

## Total Iaval Appropriations.... . $14,459,154$

The act provites for the eulistment of boys from 11 to 17 vears of ace. with the cousent of their parents or guardians, to =erve till they arrive at the age of 21 rears; also that all the steamshiss of the Cnited States, now building, or hereafte: to le buit, siali be named by the Secretary of the Nary ander the direction of the L're-ident, viz : all those of 40 guns and uprard, to becalled after the states of the Lnion; those of 20) guns and under 40 , :o be named afier the rivers and -rircipal towns or cities of the countre. The aci also surther provides for the construction of i steam screw sloops of War. Whose greatwst draught shall not exceed 14 feet. to combine the heariest armament and freatest s!eel compatible with their character aud toninaze: and one side-wheel war sieamer, whoze freatest draught shall not exceeis feet armed und provided for service in tie China Seas.

## CITIL APPROPRAAT:OXS

The act making anpropriations for sundry Civil Expaliess of Guvermment for 1559, appropriates as follows:
To continte Atlantic Const Eurrey, . . $₹ 250,000$ To continue Pacific Coast Survey,.... 180,004
For betritary in fund for sich aud
disabled Examen,
Expenses of Light-house Establishment,
Experses ri surver of Public Lands, Courletion Washington Aqueduct,
For Capitol lixtension,
Extersion of General Post-Office, Continuing Extension of Treasury

Buildinss,


The act provides for the contracting with Messrs. Gales and Seaton, for continuing the publication of the "American State Papers," down to the 4th of March, 1859.

## INDIAS APPROPRIATIONS.

An act making supplemental appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, fultillirg Indian treaties, etc., appropriates the folloming:
Subsistence etc., of friendly Indians
in Oregon and California,
8:3,000
Otber Indian appropriations,
655,\$67
Total Appropriations,
$\$ 255,567$
AEMY APPRUPFAATIONS.
For the support of the Army for 1559 , the following appropriations are made:
For the recruiting service,
$\$ 110,000$
For the Pay of the Army 8,591,is:
For the Commutation of Officers' subsistence,. 995,405
For the Comautation of forage for Officers' horses... 124,123
For sulsistence in kind, ........... 1,380 652
For Clothing for Army............... 1,062,703
For regular supplies, quartermaster's Department,

1,745.000
For Incidental Expenses,........ $\quad 500000$
For constructing barrachs, ete ,... $\quad \mathbf{9 9 0 , 0 0 0}$
For Transportation of the Army, 8,400,000
Hlorses for the new Regiments,.... 200,000
Armament of fortifications,...... 300,000
Ordnance, Ordnance Siores and supplies,
250.000
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Manufacture of } A r m s, \ldots \ldots . . & 400,000 \\ 2,206,405\end{array}$
Various other items,..
2,206,405

## Total Appropriations,

$\$ 17,059,10 \%$
The bill also repeals the act for depriving sutlers of the right of lien upon any part of the soldiers' pay or to receive the soldiers' pay from the paymaster; also repeals all laws authorizing the sale of military sites which may become useless for military purposes, and sald lands shall not be suhject to sale or preemption under any of the laws of the United States. Certain reservations in Florida, are exempt from this act of repeal.

## cestoms resence.

The act making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs appropriates $1,500,000$ half-gearls, equal to $\$ 3,600,000$ per annum, also repeals all larss
Cartied orer.... $23,915,9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$
collecting revenue out of accruing revenue before the same shall have been paid into the Treasury, also authorizes the Secretary of the I'reasury to discontinue all ports of delivery, the revenue of which does not amount to $\$ 10,0 w$ per annum.

## TNDIAN DEFICIENCIES.

The act 10 supply defciencies in the appropriations fur expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling of treaty stipulations, appropriates $\$ 339,595$, of which 264,000 is for mainteiting fricidly relations with Indian tribes in Oregon.

OCEAN UAIL TRS:ISPORTATION.
The appropriations for the transportation of the Cnited States mail by ocean steamers, and otherwise, for the year 1559 are as follows: Transporting Mails between N. Y.
and Liverpool,..
$\$ 346,500$
Mails to and from N. Y., to N. O.,
Havana and Chagres,.............
Mails to and from Panama, California,
and Oregon,
Mails from California to Washington
Telritors,
Mails from New York to Havre,.....
Uther items,.
261,000
323,350
122,500
2:0,000
224,157
Total Ocean Mail Service, ....... $\$ 1,512,500^{7}$
The Post-master-General may cause mails to be transported between the Cnited States and foreign ports by steamship for the sea and United States Inland postage, if by an American ressel, and for the sea jostage only by a foreign vessel, preference being given to American steam=hips when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

## GOTERNMEST LOAN.

An act to authorize a loan not exceeding $\$ 20,000,000$ empowers the President within 12 months from the passage of the aet to borrow that amount, on the credit of the L'nited States, payable in ffteen years. Coupon stock to be issued for the amount bearing interest, not exceeding 5 yer cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and stock not to he sold by goveroment at less than par.

## territorial cotats.

An act in relation to courts, and the holding of terms thereof, in the several territories in the United States, provides: That the judges of the Supreme Court in each Territory of the L.. S. may hold court pithin thei: respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territories, courts have been or may be establislied, for the purpose of bearirg and determining all matters and cnuses, except those in which the United States is a larty: Provided, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the couties in Thich said courts may be Leld.

## IKLAND HAIL EERTICF.

The act making and providing for the ser. vice of the H . O. Dep't for 1559 , appropriates as follors:

Transportation of mails inland,... $\$ 10,140,580$
Compensation to Post-masters,...
Clerks in Post-Offices,
2,325,004
Post-Office blanks, 850,500
125,000
Tarious other items and contin-
fencies,..................................... 495,000

Total Appropriations, ........... \$i4, 025, 2i0
The act appropriates $\$ 3,500,000$ to mont any deficieacy should the revemues of the $P$. $\dot{j}$. Dep't be insumcient to meet its requirements.

## COMPEMBATION OF CONGRESSAEs.

A joint resolation to amend the act of $1555^{5}$ to regulate the Compensation of members of Congress, profides, that Corgressmen be paid as follows: On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafer as he may be in attendance and spply, each Congressman shall receive lis mileage, as now provided by lam, sad all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of $\$ 250$ per month, and daring the gession, compensation at the same rate. And on the first day of the second or any subsequent sessinn, he shall receive his miteage as now allowed by law, and all compensation which has accrued during the adjournment, at the rate aforesaid, ard during said session, compensation at the same rate.

## LN゙VESTIGATING COJIMITTEES.

A Joint Pesolntion providing for the expenses of Investigating Committees of the House, appropriates 5 the miscellaneous item of the House Contingent fund. Another resolution appropriates $£ 12,000$ for exprnses of Investigating Commiltees and of Judieiary Committees.

## the efficiency of thz Nivy.

A Joint Resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, liader an act of 1:57, entitled "Anact to amend an act entitled 'An Act to Promote the Eficiency of the Sary," in respect to dropped and retired Naval offeers, provides, that in case whele the records of the cuarts of inquiry appointed under the act of jan. 16, IEUT, may render it a dvisable, in the opinion of the Presiden: of the United States, to restole to the active or reserved lis: of the navy, oz to transfer from furlough to leare of atserce on the latier list, any oficer tho may have been drolved cr revied bs tite operition of the act of 1 eb 25. lyis, entitied "An Act to tronote the Lifciency cl the Nary," he sliall tave au!hority, aby exist ing law to the contary rotwithrabuine sinh sir mon:hs from the passage of this rezolutin $n$, to nomilate, ard by atd with the acince and consent of the senate, : 0 aploint such cfficer to the active or reserved list, and officers so nominated and confrmed. Lallocculy positions on the active and reserved lists, rel, ectively, accoiding to rank ant stniority, when wropped or retired as aforeaid, and be cntitled to all the benefits conferied by the act approved Jan. 16, 185̄, on officers restored, or transferred, to the actipe or reserfed list under that

## DIfFictlties mith Paraguag.

The following Resolution was adopted with reference to the adjastment of difficulties with the Republle of Paraguar. That for the purpose of adjusting the diferences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay in connection with the attack ou the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other matters referred to in the annual message of the President, he be, and is hereby authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may he necessary and advisable, in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay.

## APPROPRIATIONS-EECAPITELATION.

Invalld Pensions, . . . . . .............. $\$ 769,500$
Printing Deficiencies, 8411.190 4 415,731 To Denmark in lieu of Sound Dues, General Deficiencies for $1 \mathrm{~N} 53, \ldots$. 9,624, 210 1,334,493

Carried up. ........ $\$ 12,455,124$

Brought up........ $\$ 12,475,124$
Expenses of Military Academy,... 182,799
Legislative, Executive, and Judi-
cial Appropriations,..............
Running boundary of Texas and New Mexico, 6,081,270

Consular and Diplomatic expenses,
Naval Appropriations, 80,000

Civil Approptation,..............
Civil Appropriations
Supplemental Iudian Approtions, Army Appropriations,........... For Collecting Customs Revenue, Indian Detleiencies. Inland Mail Service $\qquad$
$\qquad$Ocean Mail transportation,.......Miscellaneous items,................912,120

14,489,154

5,656,747 953,867 17,059,107
3,600,000 339,595
$14,035,520$

Total Appropriations, ............ $877,497,810$
Note-There were several acts passed making indefinite appropriations, that is, eppropriations of sums not specified. We cannot estimate the aroount required to satisty the provisions of these acts.

## LECOMPTON and LECOMPTON, JR.

Tae following record of the action of Congress on the admission of Kansas, and of the determined efforts of the Democratic Pro-Slavery party to drag or dragoon that Territory into the Union as a Slave State, will be interesting for future refercace.
The original bill, as it passed the Senate nader the lead of Senator Green (Harch 23,1859 ), was as follows:

## THE LECOMPTON BILL.

A Blll for the Admission of the State of Kansas iuto the Union, prescnted in the Senate hy Mr. Green, of Dissouri, from the Committee on ferritories, February 17, $13=3$.
Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, SeptemLer $4,1 \times 55^{\circ}$, form for themsclves a Constitution and state Government, which said Convention having askel the admisslon of the Territory into the Union as a state on an equal footiog with the original states,

De it enacted by the Sonate and House of Rapresentatices of the Unital Stheses if Americit in cyngress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby de. clared to be, one of the United states of Americh, and adenitted into the linion on an equal footing with the original States, In all respects whatever; and the said state shall consist of all the territory iacluded within the following bouudaries, to wit: Begtaning at a point ou the western boundary of the state of

Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the sans; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the territory of Utah, on the suramit of the Rocky Mountains ; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning:

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall Jee construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indisins, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the cousent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits of jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the state of Kanstas, until said tribe shall signify their asserst to the Prevident of the Uniteif states to be Incluled within said State, or to affect the authority of the Governruent of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, Which it would have been competent to make if this act had not been passed.

Sic. '2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations
which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in satd lands to the bona fide purchasers and grautees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatsoever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said state; and that nothing in this aet shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kinsaa, at all tines, to alter, reform or abolish therr form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress Lereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is republimat in foris and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United states; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or clains contained in the ordinance annexed to the Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said state of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Cnion on an equal footing with the original States," approved February $26,130 \%$.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportioninent of representation made, the state of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the Cnited States.
The bill passed, 23 to 25 , as follows: yeas--For lecompton.
Adabama-Fitzpatrick, Clay. ArmassasSebastian, Johnson. California-Gwin. Dela. ware-Bayard. Floridn-Mallory, Yulee. Gsorgia-Iverson, Toombs. Isdiana-Fitch, Eright. Iowa-Jones. Kentecey-Thompson. Lobisisya-Benjamid, Elidell MarybaspPearce, Kennedy. Mississippi-Brown. Mis-Sourt-Green, folk. Neif Jhrsey-Wright, Thomson. voluth Carolina-Biggs. p.as-sylvasia-Bigler. Rhude Island-allen. Gocta Carolixa-Evans, llammond. TenmesierJohnson. Texas-Hendersod, Hocston. Jie-GM11-Mason, Hunter. Total, 33.

## bists-againgt lecompton.

Caziforvia-Broderick. Connecticct-Foster, Dixon, Illixots-Douglas. Trumbull. lowa-Harlan. Kentceey-Cbittesiden-Maine-Fessenden, Hamlin. Massacheserts - Wilson, Sumnor.' Michifis-Stuart, Chandler. Neiv Hampahire-Male, Clark. New Yore-Sevard, King. Ohio-Pugh, Wrade. Rhode Islasd-Simmozs. Tensesbee-Bull. Versont - Collamer, Foot. Wiscosisin-Iher. Lee, Doolitile. Total, 25.
Absent og yot voting-Messrs. Bates (Del.), Reid (N. C), Davis (MIi.), Cameron (Pa.) Mr. Cameron paired of with Mr. Davis.

Previous to taking this rote, Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill, in substance, that the Constitution be sub-
mitted to the people at once, and, if approved, the President to admit Kansas by proclamation. If rejected, the people to call a Convention and frame a Consiitution. The substitute made special provision a grainst frauds at the election.

This sulsstitute was lost, Yeas 24, Nays 34.

On the first of April the bill was taken up in the House and read once, when, its second reading having been objected to by Mr. Giddings, the question recurred under the rule, Shall the bill be rejected? A vote was taken and resulted, Yeas 95 , Nays 137.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., offered as a substitute, with slight alterations, the bill which Mr. Crittenden had offered in the Senate. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, aiso offered a substitute, which was the same as the Seuate bill, with the omission of the declaratory clanse, "that the peo. ple shall have the right at all times to alter or amend the Constitution in such manner as they think proper," etc.

Mr. Quitman's substitute was lost-Yeas 72 , Nays 160, the reas being all from the Slave States, and Mr. Montromery's was adopted, 120 to 112.

The Critteuden-30ntgomery substitute, as it passed, was in the following words:
Section 1. Be it enactad, etc, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, a cunitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution framed at Lecoupton on the 7th day of November last, and now vethding beforc Congress, was fairly made, or expresed the will of the people of Kansas, this admision of her into the Cnion as a State is here declared to be apon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional lnstrumeut sball be frst submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and asseuted to by them, or a majority of the votrry, at an election to be held for the jurpo-e; and as soon as such assent shall be giveta, .i... 1 duly made known by a majority of the Contaisslonery herein appointed to the Presideat of the United states, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the adrmission of the said State of Kansas into the Union apon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, shall be
complete and absolute. At the said election the roting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing ou his ballot, as each roter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Gorernment by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a convention as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Kansas, so far as the same shall form a common houndary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded br the same; and said rirers and waters, and all the narigable waters of said State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the Cnited Stater, without any tax, duty impost, or toll therefor.

EEC. 8. And $b_{8}$ it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding owners of the two hranches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of liepresentatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners 10 carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board; and the Board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adop: thase already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discrett and respectabie persons, any two of whom shall be competert to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges it each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said Board may, lnstead of said sherifa and their deputles, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may chooze, o:her fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a conveotion to form a constitution as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delecate: shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by sald board among the sereral countics of said Territory, according to the number of roters; and in making this apportionment, the Board may join two or nore cousties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requlsite number of voters to emtitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger county having a surplus population,

Where it may serve to equalize the representa. tion. The elections hereby authorized shall contioue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that dar. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections herehy authorized, as the same mar become necessary. The said Gorernor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a ore as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner and places of earh of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates electer (where the election has beed for delegates) to assemble in convention at the seat of Government of said Terrizory. When so assenbled, the convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the proposed state to be admitted into the Cnion at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said conrention-shall accordingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approral or rejection; and if the majority of votes shall be given for the Constitation so framed as aforesaid, the Governor of the Territory shall. within twenty days after the result is known, notify the President of the C'nited States of the same. And thereupon the President shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings mhaterer on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Cnion, upon an equal footing with the original Staies in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute.
SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twents-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to rote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections. And if any person not so qualifed shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at elther of said elections, or shall make. or cause to be made, any false, fictitions or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of either of said electicns, sucls person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by thern to carry into effect the provixions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfulty the duties of their respective offices; and on fallure thereof, they shall
be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Trrritorial laws．
s．Ec．\＆．And lue it further enacted，That the oficers mentioned in the preceding section shall recejve for their services the same con－ pelsation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws．
sace．i．Aht be it further enacted．That the said state of Kiansas，when her admission as a state becuroes complete and absolute，shall be entitied to one member in the House of lie． presentatives，in the Congress of the Cnited stater，till the next census he taken by the Federal（iovernment．
sEc．5．Anl be it jurther enacted．That He following propositions be，and the same are herebs．offered to the said people of Kan－ sas for their free acceptance or rejection，which， if accepted，shall be obligatory on the Tnited States atal upon the said State of Kansas，to wit：First，That sections numbered sixteen and thirty－six in every township of public lands in said state，and where either of sitid sections． or any part thereof，has been sold or otherwise been disposed of，other lands equivalent there－ to，and as contiguous as may be，shall be gran－ ted to said state for the use of schools． Second，That seventy－two sections of laud shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state Cniversity，to be selected by the Governor of said State，subject to the approtal of the Commissioner of the General Lisnd Office，and to be appropriated and ap－ plied in such manner as the Legislat ure of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid， but for no other purposes．Third：That ten entire sections of land，to be selected by the Governor of said state，in legal subdivi－ sions，shall be granted to said state for the purpose of completing the public buildings，or for the erection of others at the seat of govern－ ment，under the direction of the Legislature thereof．Fourth，That all salt springs within sail state，not exceering twelve in number， with six sections of land adjoining，or as cr，ati－ grous as may be to cach，shall be granted to said state for its use；the same to be selecieri by the Govemor thereof within one year after the admission of said sitate，and when so select－ ed，to be used or disposed of on such terms， conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct：Procided，That no salt springs or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals，or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any indi－ vidual or individuals．shall by this article be granted to said state．Fifth，that five per centam of the net proceeds of sales of all pub－ lic lands lying within said Etates，which shall Le＝old by cingress after the admission of said state into the Cnion，after deducting all the expenses incident to the same shall be paid to said state，for the purpo：e of making pubhe roads an 3 internal inprovements，as the Legis． lature shall direct：forided．The foregoing propositions litreinluffore offered are ou the condtion that the people of hamsas shall pro－ ride，by an ordinance，Irrevocable without the consent of the Cnited states，that said state shall never interfere with the primary disposal
of the soil within the sarre，by the United States，or with any regulations longres，may fiul necessary for recuing the title in sisid zoil to hombt fide purchasers ilsereof，and that t：0 tax sliall be impozed on land－belongitg to the Laited States，and that in ao case siall aow－ resident proprators be taxed higher than reai－ denis．Northt：And that the said stite shatl never tax the landsor the property of the la：－ ed shates in that stitie：＂Joxived honkore＂ That nothing in this act of adminsion shall let so construed as to ruthfor or areent the ordirance attache I to aaid Constitution；but suid writ．
 tha L゙aited Stures．

The following are tide Yit iun Nas：

> YEAS-TO AMESD.

Calfapmia－McFibbin－1．
Cusnecticet－Clark，Disan－？
Illasois－Elitu Washbu＇ge，Farmarortio
Lriejoy，Kellogg，Morris，Ilartis，shaw，I：0． vert sunth，Sam．S．Marshall－ 0 ．

Indissa－Eagliab，Foley．Filgore，J．G．Dz－
vis，Wianon，roljex，Cant，Pcttit－s．
Iows－（ustis，T．I＇mis－s．

SH：LL－2．
Mane－Wood，Gilman，Albritt，Morse，$I$ ． Washbume，Forter＂－－b．

Marylasd－Hicald，J．JI．Harras，M．Wis－ TER DAV1＝－3．

Massachusimis－Mall，Euphetan。Damzell， Gonsins，Buriingitme，Duris，sooch，Enurp， Thayer，Chutce，Dovex－11．

Michigas－Morcura，Wuluron，Walbridige， Ltrictio－4

Missolmi－Elain－1．
DFW II ampshira－Take，Tajzian，ragin－3
Sew Jereky－claucon，do bins，Adrumi－8．
North Carolina－Gilier－1．
Niw ICek－Mastin，H．F．Clark，Ifuraoy， Thompson，＂lin，Dërd，Fulme，Eyinnt＂，

 Yoitle，l＇alker，Kelaer，indrewo，she mun， Burnugls，Fenton－v3．

Onin－Pendle：on，Grnesbeck，Camp＇tal， Nichols，Mott，Cockerill，Hulall Stunもっか， Hall，Horton，Cox，Ske man，Jiass，Zimp－ kins，Lawrence，Leiter，Fivde，biduindo， Bingham－19．

Pesisyltasia－E．J．Momis，Omen，Tones， Mickman，Roberta，Fitnkil，G：oor．Eilif，Cro rode，Montgomery，Ritclie，Pu：riunce，Steu－ art，Dhict，Chapman－14．

RHOME IsLasy－Durfee，R：ayton－2．
Fermont－15ulton，Jor，ill，Pemice ？．
Wiscrasix－Potien，$\because$ C．Hustiourne Eiz－ lingliurst－3．－Total， 121 ．

$$
S \triangle T S
$$

Alabama－Stolltrorth．Shorter，Dowdell，
Moure，houston，Cobb，Curry－＊．
Arkassas－Greertrood，Warren－2．
Cabifursit－scott－1．
Cusinecticet－ArDold，Bishop－2．
Delaware－Whiteley－1．
Florids－Hawkins－1
Geofgh－senard，Cramford．Tpipfe．Gar－ trell，Wriglit，Jackson，Hill，Stepheas－8．

Indiana－Niblack，Huzhes，Gregg－8．
Kpatecer－Burnett，Peyton，Talbott，Jem－ ett，Elliott，Clay，Mason，Sterenson－s．

Locislasia－E゙Cstis，Taylor，Daridson，San－ didge－4．
3hartind－Stemart，Kunkel，Bowie－3．
Missutra－Anderson，Clark，Craig，Woodson， Phelys－5．

Slazisippl－Lamar，Daria，Earkidale，Sin－ gleton，Unitman－5．

Antiverner－Ifuyler，Wortendyke－2．
North Carolisa－shaw，Rufin．Winslon， Dranch，scales，Cralge，Clingman－7．

Neb lon - Seariag．Taylor，Sictles，Kelly， Maclay，John C＇ochriae，Ward，Tussell，Corm－ ing，Hatch－10．

Uno－Miller，Durns－2．
PMsylranis－F＇löence，Lacdit，Fhillips， Crlancy Jones．Leidy，Dimmick，White，Abl， Gillis．Peills，Dewart－11．

Socte Chhoms－NcQueen，Niles，Keitt，
Bonham，Boyce－5．
TiLNSESEE－Wathins，Harxard，S．A．Smith， Sarage，Readt，Joues，Wrisht，Zollicoffer， Atkins，Arerr－10．

Tuxis－Bryan，Reagan－2．
Virgina－Garnett，Millzon，Caskie，Goode， Bocock，Powell，Smith．Fauliner，Letcher，Cle－ mens，Jenkins，Edmundson，IIopLins－13．To－ tal， 112.

A beést－Caruthers（Mo．）$^{(1)}$
RECAPITCLATION．
Ieas．
Pepublicans， 92 ；Democrats，22；Americans， 6．Total． 120.

Fays．
Democrats， 104 ；Americans，s．Total， 112.
The hill having been returned to the Senate on the second day of April．Mr． Green moved to disagree to the House amendment，which motion Tis adopted． Veas 34．Nays 22.

The following are the Nays：
Messrs．Droderick，Cameron，Chandler，Clark， Collamer，Critteaden，Dixon，Donlitlle，Doug－ 1a－，Fessenden，Foot，Fosier，Hale，Hamlin， IIarlan，King，Seward，Simmons，siuart，Trum－ bull，Wade，Wilson．

In the House of Representatives，on the Th uf April．Mr．Montgomery，of Penn－ sylrania．moved that the House adhere to its amendment，which motion was carried， Yeas 119，Nays 111－the vote being the same as on the adoption of the anend－ ment，with the exception of Messrs．Mar－ shall and Bowie．Who paired off and did not rote．

On the 13 th of April，the Senate voted to insist and ask for a conference commit． tee，Feas 30，Nays 2f－the Nays Deing the same as the Nays on Mr．＂ivern＇s mo－
tion to disagree，with the addition of Mesirs．Bell and Sumner．On the follow－ ing dar，the House received a message from the Senate insisting on its disagree－ ment and asking a committee of confer－ ence，when Mr．Montgomerr，of Pa．， mored that the House insist on its ad－ herence on which he demanded the pre－ rious question．The cail for the previous question was lost $b y$ the casting rote of the Speaker． 108 to 10s．Very much to the surprise of the Hotase，Mr．English，of Indiana，who had acted with the Anti－ Lecompton party up to this time，mored that the House agree to a Conference Committee，and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Spoaker to meet a similar committee of the Semate，and on this he called for the previous question， which was ordered．The Ieas and Nays were called，and the vote stood 108 tu 105 ：the Speaker voting in the affirmative， Mr．English＇s proposition was agreed to． The Yeas and Nays were as follows：

Yeas－Messrs．Ahl，Anderson，Atkins，Avery， Burbsdale，Bishop，Docock，Lonham，Bowle， Boyce，Branch，Bryan，Burnett，Burns，Caru－ thers．Cashie，Clark（Mo．），Clay，Clemens， Clingman，Cobb，John Cochrane，Craig（Mo．）， Craige（ $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{C}$.$) ，Crawford，Currs，Davidson，$ Davis（Miss．），Dewart，Dowdell，Edmund－ son，Elioti，English，Eustis，Faulkner，Flor－ ence，Garnet，Giartrell，Gcode，Greenwood， Gregr，Hall（Ohio），Hatch，llawkins，Hil！， Hol，kins，fousion，Ilughes，Jackson，Jen－ kins．Jewett，Jones（Tenn．），J．（ilancy Jones， Owen Jones，Ktitt，Kelly，Kunkel（Md．），La－ mar．Landy，Jeidy，Lether，Maclay，NcQueen， Mason，Maynard．Miles，Miller，Millson，Moore，入iblack，Orr，Peldleton，Peyton，Phelps，Phil－ Hps，I＇owell，Quitman，Ready，Reagan，Ruffin， lussell．Sandidge，Savage，scales，scott，Sear－ ing，Seward，shat（ $\mathcal{N}$. amith（Tenn．），Smith（Va．），Stallworth，Ste－ phens，Stevenson，stemart（Md．），Talbott，Tay－ lor（N．צ゙．），Trippe，Ward，Warren，Watcits， White，Winslow，Woodson，Wortendyke， Wricht（Ga．），Wright（Tenn．），Zollicofer－109．

Nays－Messrs．Abbott，Andretrs，lennett， Billinghurst，Bingham，Blair，Bliss，Brayton， Buffinton，Burlingame，Burroughs，Camphell， Case．Chaffee．Chapman，Clark（Conn．）．Clark （N．Y．），Clawson，Cockerill，Colfax，Comins， Covode，Cox，Cragin，Curtis，Dararell，Davis （Md．），Daris（Ind．），Daris（Mass．），Daris （Iowa），Darses，Nean，Dick，Dodd，Durfee， Edie．Farnsworth，Fenton，Foley，Foster，Gid－ dings，Gilman，Gooch，Goodwin，Granger， Groesbeck，Grow，Ifall（Mass．）Harlan，Harris （Md），Harris（III．），Haskin，Hickman，Hoard，

Horton. Howard. Kelloga, Kelsev. Knapp, haw rence, Leiter. Lovrjoy. Varshall (Ky., Nar. shall (III b, Mattwon. Montgomery. Morgun. Mor:ill, Morris (Peun.). Morris (ill.), Morae (Me.), Morse (N. Y.). Mott, Murray, Nichols. Pamer, Pettit. Pike, Potter. Pottle, \&'urviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Royee, Slasw (Ill), Sherman (Ohio). Sherman (N. Y.), Sinith (Ill.), Spinner, Stanto\%, Stewart (Penn.), Tappin. Thompson. Tompkins, Enderwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walion. Washburne (Ill.), Wasliburne (Me.), Wilson, Woorl-10S.

The following, not voting, had pairod 0 (an:

Adrain with Huyler. Dimmick with Schih. bin. Gillis with Rinberts, Clark B. Cochrane with sickles, Neilly with Thayer, Taylor (i.a.) with Kunkel (Pa.), Washborne (Vïs.) with dyold, Olin witis Corning. Whiteley, absent.

The Committee of Conference was contposed of Messis. James s. Green (Mo.). Pobert M. T. Hunter (V゙a.), and William H. Seward (N. Y.), of the Senate, and Messrs. William H. English (Ind.), Alex. 11. Stenhens (Cia.) , aud William A. Howard (Hich.), on the part of the House.

On twe 231 of April the Cummittee made their report (a dodering. sonifing affir. susceptible of various interpretations.) Messrs. Sewarl of the Semate, and Howard of the House, dissenting. After a running fight of a week between the friend and opponents of the new dodge. on the 30th of April, the report of the Committee was adopted by both branches of Concress, and Lecompton, Jr., became a law. It is as follors:

An Act for the Admissim of the State of Kunsas into the Cnion.-Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton on the ith day of No:., 1557, for that purpose, form for themselves a constilution and state government, which Constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, sa:d convention did adopt an ordinance, which eaid ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the Ucited Stutes, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions eet forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Curgress of the Cnited States; and acherveds. the said constitution and ordmance ha: e heen presented io Congress by order of said consention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a state requested; and chereas, said ordinance is not accep:able to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain Whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance, bereinafter stated,
athi devire admiscion into the Cnion as a State az hereiri profored: Therefore,

Fe it , nactur, etr., That the State of Kansas We ant is fer, ly admitter into the Cnion on :tn evpal fooring with the origital States, in all 1 forcts W hatever, hut upon this fundanental conlition precedent, namely: That the que-in, of admiselon with the forlowing proposition, in liel of tie ordinance framed at Leconimeton, be whmitur ios a vote of the people of kam-as, and assented to by them or a majority of the $r$ teis voting at an election to be f.mil for that lum nee, namely: That the following properitinas be and the same ate herety gitred to the I ople of hatnsas for aeceptance or l-fjectinn, whirh, if accupted, zhall be obliEatory on the Enitwd states and upon the said Etate of liansas, to wit: First, That sections number sixteen and thirtwix in every township of rmblic lands in Eaid State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof has been zold or otherwise alzposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said state for the use of schools. A.ond, That seveaty-two sections of land riall be set apart and reserved for the support of at sate University, to be selecterd by the (iovernor of said staite subject to the anprowat of the Commissioner of the General hitnd-(ntire, and to be appropriated and applied in surh matner as the levislature of said bate hav prescrike for the parpose aforesaid, but for no nther purpose. Third, That ten Entire sections of land, to be eelected hy the Girvarnur of said state, in legal subdivisions, thall he sranted to said state for the purpose of completine the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of guvernment, uncier the direction of the legislature thereof. Fouth, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor therenf, xithin one year after the admizsion ef saidstate: and, when so selected. to be used or disposed of on such terms. conditions and regulations as the legislature may direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land the richt wherenf is no: rosted in any individual or indiriduals, or which may hereafter be coufirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall hy this article be granted to saidscatn. Fijth, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying Within zaid state which shall te sold by Congress after the admission of said state into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said state for the purpore of naking pat lic roads and internal intproven:en*a, as the legislature shall uifect: P urider, 't he foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of diansas shall never interfere wh the primary disposal of the lunds of the United Statea or With any rigalations mhich Congress may find necescary for securing the title in said soil to ornd sie purchaser thereof. and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the Enied stutte, and that in no ease shall nonreadent jroprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sireth, And that suid State sball never
tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the roting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may be pleased, "Proposition accepted," or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accelted," the I'resident of the United States, as suon as the fact is duly made known to lim, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further procecdings on the part of Congress the admission of the state of Kansas into the Cnion upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever shall be complete and absolute; and sail State shall be entitled to one member in the Houre of Representatices in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. Lut should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected." it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions bet forth in said proposition: and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and btate government, by the name of the state of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that pupose whenever. and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the llouse of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention. they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of tbe proposed state to be admitted into the Lnion at that time ; and, if so, shall procced to form a constitution. and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approral or ratification by the people of the proposed state as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a state under such constitution thus fairly and lecally made. with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it fin ther enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free the Governor Cnited Etates District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas ard the presiding olficers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a hoard of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that cnd. And three of them shad constitute a board; and the hoard shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper io the respective counties and election procincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election at each of the sereral places
of voting three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act ; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, hy themselves or deputics, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order ; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized slall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint thie day for holding said election, and the said governor shall amounce the same by preciamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Terijtory, suhject to the provisions of this act. The sajd board shall have full power to preseribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time [within] which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to anrounce the result hy proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United states without delay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inbabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general lection for the members of the territorial legislature. and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suflage in said election. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person slatl vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returus of said election, such persod shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months and not more than three years.

Si.c 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesald board of commissioners and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall. before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices: and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and pesalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.
sec. 5. And be it furthor enacted, That the officars mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.
The vote in the Senate, on agreeing to the Conference Committee's Report, stood-yeas, 30 ; nays, 22 ; as follows:

Yeas.-Mcesrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, llammond, Houston, Ilunter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Thomson (N. J.), Toombs, Wright, Yulee.

Nays-Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Donlittle, Douglis, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hate, Hamlin, Harlan, King, seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Palred.-Bell with Pierce, Fitch with Sumner.
Absent.-Clark, Bates, IIenderson, Reid, Thomp*on (Ky.), sidell.

In the Ilnuse, ou the tinal vote, among those who had voted against the original Lecompton liill and who now smpported the English dodge, were dillmer, Am., of N. C., and the following

Democrats, viz.: English and Foley of Ind.; Cockerill, Cox, Groesbeck, Hall, Lawrence and Pendleton, of Ohio; and Owen Jones, of Pa. Gen. Quitman of Mississippi, and Mr. Bonhain of S. C., fire eaters, voted No, and the following members "paired off," viz.: Washburn (lis.) with Arnold; Matteson with Reuben Davis; Purviance with Dimmick; Morrill with Fankner; Horton with Hill; J. C. Kunkel with Miles Taylor; Montgomery with Warren; Thompson with Stewart (Md.); and Wood with George Taylor.

# THE PUBLIC LANDS-AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. 

Tue following bill appropriating public lands for the establishment of agricuitural schools, which wasintroduced by Mr. Morrill. passed the Hoase of Representatives on the -2.1 of April, 18.58, by a vote of 104 to 100 . Iit the Senate it was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pnblic Lands, anl will probably come up for final action in tinat body doring this (1558-9) winter :
An Act donating puhbic lands to the several siates and Teritories which may provide colleses for the benefit of asticulture and the mechanic ats.
Be it en Icted by the Senate and Iouse of Reperexent titices of the Crited Stutes of Americh in rongrexs lussembled, That the ee be g anted to the seve:al States and Teritories, to the pu pose he einafter mentioned, five nis 11 ons $n$ ne hundred and twenty thousand ( $5,92,4,001$ ) ac es of land, to be apportioned to each stite a quant, ty equal to twenty thousand ( 20,000 ) ac es for each senator and rep esentative in Cong ess to which the States are now respectively entitled.
sec. 2. Ind be it fiur ther enacted, That the land aforesa:d, after be:ng surveyed, shall be appo toned to the several States and Territo ites in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quatter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State wo th one dollar and twenty-five cents per ac $e$ the value of said lands to be determined by the gove nor of said State], the quantity to which suid state ghall be entitled shall be selected fom such lauds, and the Sec. etary of the Interior is hereby d rected to issue to those States in which the e are no public lands of the walue of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acee land scrip to the amount of their dis. tributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act, ssid sertip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and puoposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or parpose whatsoever: Provided, That in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate
the same within the limits of any other State, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to private entry.
Skc. 3. And be it jurther enacted, That in all the expenses of management and supervision of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and distursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of sald land shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the pu:poses hereinafter mentioned.
SEc. 4. And be it further enacted. That all moneys de:ived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the states to which the lands are apportioned, and fom the sales of land sc, ip hereinbefore povided for, shall he invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than fise per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall const.tute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section firth of this act, and the inte:est of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may tabe and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support, and naintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other sc:ientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to ag:icultu:e and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the leg.slatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the libe al and practical education of the industrial classes in the several puisuits and proféssions in life.
Ssc. 5. And be it fiurther enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hee:enbefore contained the previous assent of the several States shall be signifed by legislative acts:
First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it helongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain for-
ever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection. preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters as may be supposed useful-one copy of which shall be tiansmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and to the Smithsonian Institution, and the agticultural department of the Patent Ollice at Washington.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which hare been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at double the quantity.

The yeas and nays on the passage of this bill were as follows:

Yeis-Messrs. Abhott, Adrain, Ah1, Andrews, Bennsth, Bingham, Bishop, Blair, Bl ss, Bowie, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Eurroughs, Campbell, Case, Chafee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Coifax, Comins, Corning, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrel!, Davis (Md.), Davis (Mass.), Davis (lowa), Dawes, Dean, Dick, Iodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giudings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Roht. 1 . Hall, Italan, J. M. Harris, Ilaskin, Hateh, Hoard, Howard, Huyler, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Koapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McEibibin, II. Marshall, Maynard, Morgan, Morrill, E. J. Morris, F. II. Morse, o. A. Morse, Muray, Olin, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pottle. Purviance, lieady, leilly, Ricaud, Iitchie, Lobbins, Roherts, Royce, Rursell, Seward, J. Sherman, J. W. Sherman, Sickles, Stanton, Tappan, Thayer, Thowpson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Wald:on, Waton, E. E. Washburne, Israel Wasliburn, White, Whiteley, Wilson, Wood, Wortadyke, A. IL Wright, and Zollicoffer-104.

Nisra-llesers. Anderson. Atkins, Arery, Parksdale, Bunghurst, Bocock, Douham, Branch. Bryan, Bunett, Caskie, Chapman, J. B. Clark, Clay, Clugman, Corb, J Cochrane, Cockerill, Cox, J. Craig, 13. Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (Ind). Dewart

Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grow, L. W. Hall, T. L. Harris, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jerrett, Geo. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, o. Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Lawrence, Leidy, Leiter, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Miles, Mil ler, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Mott, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Pey ton, Phelps, Phillips, Potter, Quitman, Reagan Ruffin, Sandige, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing' A. Shaw, II. M. Shaw, Shorter, Singleton, Wm, Smith, Spinner, Stallworth, Stephens, Steven. son, J. A Stewart, Talbot, Geo. Taylor, Trippe Ward, Warren, Watkins, Winslow, Woodson J. V. Wright-100.

## PREEMPTION RIGETS.

Mr. Grow, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, proposed at the first session of the XXXVth Congress, the following important measure for the protection of settlers on the Public Domain :
A Bull to prevent the future sale of the public lands under proclamation of the President until the same shall have been surveyed for at 'east fifteen years.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Cnited States, in Con. gress assemuled, That from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred ame fifty-eight, no public lands shall be expoed to sale by proclamation of the Pastat, uutil the same shall have been surseyed and the return thereof filed in the land oftice for at least fifteen years.

This bill, it will be seen, gives the sct ilers fiftcen years, precedence over the speculators. On the 3d of May, 185S, Mr. Grow, moved to suspend the rules, with a vicw to the introduction of the above bill, which motion was voted down as follows:

Fras-Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Eennett, Bingham, Blair, Bl ss, Brayton, Buffurton, Buhlingame, Case, E. Clark, II. F. Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cor, Cragin, Iamek Craig, Burtom Craige, Curtis, Danrell, Davts (Ma... , Davis (Iowa), Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfec, lonier, Giddings, Goodw in, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, T. L. Mhrria, Ilichman, Hosyd, Horton, Ilowatd, (f. IV. Jones, Kelloge, Fieliy, Kelsey, Kigoe, Kuapp, Leach, Lovejoy, Mesem, Morgan, Isuac N. Morrio, F. II. Morse, Pamer, Iarher, Pettit, Pike, Potter, hicacr, Ritchie, Royce, A. Shero, J. Shemman, J. W. Sherman, Spinner, W. Stewalt, Tappan, G. Tayor, Wade, Walhridge, Walton, ©. C Washburn, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn il.
[Republicans in Roman; Democrats in Italics; Americans in Smalle caps.]

Nays－Mess：s．Anderson，Atkins，Avery， Barkstale，Bishop，Bocock，Boyce，Branch， Bryan，Burnett，Burns，Caruthers，J．B．Clark， Claty，Clemens，Clingman，Cobb，Joha Coch－ rane，Cuckerill，Crawford，Davidsou，Davis （hnd．），Dewart，Dowdell，Edmuadson，English， Foley，Garnett，Gartrell，Gillis，Goode，Green－ wood，Gregs，L．W．Ilall，Ilawkins．Honston， llughes，Jackson，Jewett，J．t̀．Jones，Uwen Gones，Lavrence，Leidy，Leiter，Le＊cher，Mc－ （Uueen，II．Marshall，Maysard，Millson，Nib－ lack，Nichols，Peyton，Phelps，Dowell，Risamy， Leagan，Reiley，Rutün，Russeil，Sandige，Ea－ Vage，scales，Seward，shorter，Sichles，single－ ton，S．A．Smith，stalworth，Stephens，Trippe， linerwoon，Wathins，White，Woodsos，Wor－ tendyke，A．I．Wright，J．V．Wright，Zolli－ COFFER－IS．
［Democrats in Roman；Republicans in Itulics；Americans in samal CAPs．！

Absext af not Vuring．－Mesers．Ahl，Arnold， Becker，Billinghutiot，Bonham．Bowie，Bucr－ romahs，ctampuell．riakie，Cavanamorh，Chaf－ the，Chapman，（ $B$ ，whetre，Corning，Co－ colle，Currice H．W．Davia，J．Davis，Daves，
 Fanllawr，Fthtom，Fiorence，Gilman，finmer， Goreh，lirowsheck，J．M．HaRRIs，Haskin， Hatch，Hibl，Hoph！ins，Huyler．Jenkins，Fititt， I．A．Funkrl，I．M．Kimkel，Lamar，Landy， Maclay，s．N．Marshall，मittesen，Mekiblin， Milier，Milss．Nume，Mungomers，Hormill， E．\＆．Morrix，O．A．Moosp，Jott，Murray， Olin，Urr，Pendieton，Phillps，Puille，Pur－ rithce．（quitman，Roblins，Scott，Searing， Shaw，K．smith，W．Suith，stionton，J．A．Stew－ art，Stevenson，Talbott，Miles Taylor，Thayer， Thompson，Tompleins，Weddron，Ward，War－ ren，Whiteley，Wilsom，Winslow，Wood－81．
［Democrats in Roman；Republicans in Italico ；Anericans in small caps．］

## KANSAS IN 1858.

OUR last sketch of Kansas affairs left that territory with the Lecompton Consti－ tution hanging over its head．The Con－ vention which had framed that bogus in－ strument declined，in spite of the pledges of the majority of the members，to sulmit their handiwork to the people．They allowed only a rote on the iusertion or rejection of the clanses by which slave property was declared to be before and higher than any constitutioual sauction， and establishing－the holding of slaves as a part of the fundamental law of Kansas． The rote upon the adoption or rejection of this clause was fired for the 21 st of December，but as it was impossible to vote against slavery withont at the same time roting for the Constitation，the Free－ State men abstained from the polls，and the slavery clause was adopted by a vote of 6,143 for，to 569 against it．More than half the affirmative votes were returned from counties along the Missouri border． not having in all more than a thousand votes．
The choice of officers nnder this Lecomp－ ton Constitution，as ordered by the Con－ vention，was to come off on the first Monday in January．There was great difference of opinion among the Free－State men how they ought to act in reference to
it．The whole control of the election， the appointment of judges and presiding ofilcers，and the final counting and decla－ ration of the returna，was vested by the Convention in their notorions President John Calhoun，and the Free－State men had every reason to expect that any necessary amount of cheating and fal－ sification would be resorted to，to shape the returns according to his wishes．On the other hand，there was evident dayger that this bogus Constitution wonld be forced upon the Territory；and it seemed a pity，cousidering the great majority of the Free－State men，not to make an effort to secnre the officers to be elected．A Free Soil Conrention decided to make no nomi－ nations for State oficers，but this was not satisfactory to all，and a bolting nomina－ tion was made．
Meanmhile，Governor Walker had been sruperseded，and Governor Denver，a com－ missioner of the Land Office，appointed in his place．Secretary Stauton，acting Governor in Walker＇s absence，called a special session of the newly elected Terri－ torial Legislature in which the Free－State men had a majority，and they passed an act submitting the Lecompton Constitu－ tion to a vote of the people，to be taken on the same day with the Lecompton elec－ tion．At the beginning of the year，also， the Lexislature，under the Topera Con－ stitutiou，many of whose members were
also members of the Territorial Legislature, met at Topeka. Their object merely was to keep up the State organization.

At the election of the 4 th of January, a majority of 10,226 votes was cast again-t the Lecompton Constitution. The result of the Lecompton State election long ramained in doubt. It was understood that a little over six thousand votes (a large part of the Free-State men not roting ) had been given for both sets of candidates for State offiecrs, but according to Calhoun's figuring, the Pro-Slavery men were chosen. It was also understood that the Free-State men, of whom a large part had roted for members of the Legislature, had a deeided majority in both branches of that body: but all depended unon the retnrns from Leavenworth Countr, the returns for some districts of which lad been falsified on their way to Calhonn, and as he kept the whole body of returns in his pocket, and refused to certify to anybody's election till Congress had first acted on the question by admis. sion, the matter long remained in donbt. It was generalls understood that if Kansas was admitted, Calhoun would cook up the returns so as to produce a Pro-Slavery State government and Legislature.

In spite of this renewed and unequirocal indication of the entire repugnance of a large majority of the people of Kansas to the Lecompton Constitution, the President still adhered to the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union, under that Constitution. A bill to that effect was introduecd. Mr. Douglas falling back apon his doctrine of Popular Sovereignts, refused to support it, and, though it passed the Senate, in spite of every esertion of exceutive power, it was rejected in the House. Sume of the bolters were bought over; others were half bought over, so that finally the bill passed, but only with a provision submitting the question of admission or not to a rote of the people of Kansis, who were also offered a large bribe in lands, to come in under the Lecumpton Constitution, to which was added a prohibition againct thoir coming in under any other Constitution till they had the full population of 33,340 . [A full account of these Congressional procpatings will be found in another part of the Almanac.]

It was still further attempted to bribe or delude the people of Kansas by an issue on the part of John Calboun, of certificates to a majority of Free-State men as members elect of both brauches of the Legislature.

The people of Kansas scornfully re-
jeeted both bribes and threats, and at the eleetion held on the 3d of August, by ten thousand majority, trampled the Lecompton Constitution under their feet.
The Territorial Legislature, whose session expired by law with the month of February, had failed to meet the expec. tations of its constituents. The members had been altogether too mach engrossed by private billifor banks. railroads, townplots, etc., to have much time or thought to give to public interests. The most obnoxious of the Border Fiffian acts were repealed. and a bill was passed to call a Convention to frame a new Siate Constitution; it was so late, howerer, in the session, when this bill was disposed of, as to aftord Governor Denver a plausible pretence for insisting that it had failed to beeome a law.

The Convention met. howerer, in April, and framed a Constitution to be submitted to Congress, whicli Constitution was ratified by the people by a large majority, though the eatire vote upon it was but small, as the people doubted whether Congress, after their recent act, would consent to admit Kansas as a State, with her present population.

Meanwhile, Kansas has enjoyed an uneasy sort of quiet, not, however, without some cruel and bloody events in the region about Fort Scott, where the Border Rufians rade their fical stand, and against whom the Free-state men were obliged to arm in self-detence. Indeed there can hardly be said to have been any law anywhere in the Territory. Goveruor Denver adopted the poliey of keeping quiet and doing little, or nothing The infamous Leeompte still remained the chief justice of the Territory. It is true that the Free-State men liad ween enabled to displace by popular election the eounty officers and the Yrobate Judges. to whom the Border Ruffian Leginlative had given a rery wide jurisdiction, and to elect FreeState men in their places; but the moment that these Probate Conrts could no longer be used for purposes of Border. Rufhan oppression, Lecompte and his colleagnies arowed their intention to decide against the validity of the law conferring general jurisiliction upon them, thus invalidating all the proceedings of those Courts, and throwing everything into coufusion. To give Kansas an efficient govermment, and 1) wipe out the deep remaining traces of the oppression and misrule of which she has been the vietim the speedy organization of a State government and her admission into the Union appear to be highly necessary.

# HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. 

In 1845 , fourteen years ago, it became the duty of the Indiana Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator. The House was Whig by 10 majoritr, the Senate a tie, and Jesse D. Bright, as LicutenantGovernor, presided over it. Although the House repeatedly incited the Senate to meet them in joint convention to elect the Senator, every one of their resolutions Was lost in the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Bright, its president. The election was thus staved off for the session; the next Legislature was "Democratic," and Mr. Bright received the vacant senatorship as his reward.
In 1855. another Senator was to be elected. In the Senate, in consequence of half of its number being hold-overs, there was 2 Democratic majority; but in the House there Was 16 Anti-Yebraska majority, making lif Republican majority on joint ballot. The House sent resolution after resolution to the Senate for a Joint Convention to elect a Senator and the numerous State oficers which the Constitution and the laws required to be filled by that session of the Legislature. But the Senate, by a party vote, steadily refused to join the House, leaving the senatorial seat racant, and the entire patronage of the State in the hands ol the Democratic Governor.
Two year's passed by, and, in 1856, Indiand elected her next Legislature-a majority on joint ballot, under the issue of . Buchanan and Fair Play for Kansas," being Democratic. But, as it happened, while the House had a Democratic majority, the senate nowr. by the changes in the former hold-overs, had an opposition majority of four. In giving a narrative of what subsequently occurred, it should be borne in mind that the Republicans were willing, from the first to the last. that both Senators (to till the vacancy and for Mr. Bright's tull term) should be choseu by a concurrent vote of cach House, actine separately-and that they deminded as their right, only the Senator for the vacancy which they had fairly won by the 12.000 Anti-Nebraska majority of the people and 14 majority in the Legislatore at the previous election, and which they had been deliverately cheated out of by their opponents.
The Coustitution of Indiana requires that the votes for Governor and Lieute-nant-Governor shall be counted in pre-
sence of both Honses of the Legislatare, and the Democracy determined to use this to trap their opponents into a Joint Convention, which, as no law for electing Senators exists in Indiana, should immediately after the counting elect two gentlemen to that office. The Republicans insisted that, in the absence of law, the Constitution of the United States was the only guide in the matter. That instrument declares that Senators shall be elected by " the Legislature;" and the Constitution of Indiana detines the Legislature to be the Scnate and the House, and requires all acts of legislation by them to be assented to by a majority of the entire membership of each, acting separately.
From the official report, and the official copies of the journals of both branches of the Legislature appended to Senate Report No. 275 (Vol. 2, Reports U. S. Senate 1857-'s), we find the following facts:

On the 12th of January, 1857, the House sent to the Senate a resolution inviting them to be present in their hall at half past 2 p.M., "to open and publish the returns of the election."
The Republican Senators offered to concur, with a proviso that, as soon as the counting and swearing in was over, the joint meeting should be adjourned sine die. But while this was pending, and before any rote was taken on the invitation of the House, and thirly-five minutes before the time designated in the resolution, Lientenant-Governor Willard, who was presiding, and who was also the Governor elect, racated his seat, and followed by a minority of the Senate, repaired to the Representative Hall, leaving the Senate still in session. Arrived there, this sham Joint Convention opene:l, the Speaker of the House in the chair. After counting the votes, one of the Democratic Senators was, withont any motion, or any vote, called upon to preside. He took his seat, aud without any proposition from any member whatever, or any vote being taken, adjourned the Joint Convention till Monday, the $2 d$ of February, without stating any reason or pretext for its reassembling.
lt becoming evident that a fraudulent election of Senators was about to be attempted (all persuasions to seduce the majority of the Senate into a Joint Con-
vention having failed), the Senate, on the 29th of Janary, four days before the time at which the unauthorizel Courention was to meet, adopted a solemn protest against it by a vote, by ayes and noes, of 27 to 20 , declaring that they had given no assent to any Joint Convention for any purpose whatever-that any pretended assemblage of that sort would be illegal and traudulent-and branding in advance any attempt to thus elect Senators as insulting to the Senate and disgraceful to the state.

This formal and solemn protest, thus adopted by 27 out of the 50 State Senators, staggered the conspirators; and when the $2 d$ of February arrived. althongh the new Lieutenant-Governor, with a minority of the Senate, again repaired to the Representative Hall, leaving the Senate still in session and going on with their business. nothing whatever was doue or attempted; but the presiding officer, without any motion or any rote, and without stating any object whatever, declared the Joint Conrention aæain adjourned till the following Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the 4 th of February, the pretended Joint Convention again assembled-(and it should be borne in mind that the affidavits of the Secretaries of the Senate set forth the fact that the Senate was never even invited by the House to meet them in Joint Convention for the purpose of electing Senators from the first day of the session till the last)-when, without any motion or resolution by any member of this illegal assemblage, the Lieutenant-Governor instructed them "to proceed to choose United States Senators by a viva zoce vote." Whereupou 23 Senators (out of 50 ) voted for Bright and Fitch-one Senator, who was present, looking on, refused to vote- 60 out of the 100 Representatives (it requires by the State Constitution two-thirds of the whole number of members to make a quorm for transacting business in either braneh) voted for the same candidates, and two other Representatives poted for Geo. G. Dunn and R. W. Thompson. The Lieu-tenant-Governor declared Bricht and Fitch elected; and arain, without any motion or vote, adjourned the Joint Convention till February 11th. The intention was, at that time, to go on and choose the State officers, whose clection they had prevented two years before: lut finding that the ineumbents, thougn of their orn party, would not consent, without a legal contest, to be ousted by any such bogus elcetion, the Joint Couvention, When the 1lth of February arrived, was
adjourned sine dic, and the patronage again left in the hands of the Governor for the ensuing two years.

The Semate, hawing protested against this fraud on the 29th of Jaunary, in adrance of its commission, again repudiated it the day after its alleged consummation. On the Sth of February, 27 Senators out of the 50 . signed and placed on their Journals a Protest. a copy of which they sent to the U.S. Senate, declaring that their body had not participated in the election, was in session when it was pretended to have occurred, and most solemnly protesting against the recog. nition of this fraud. With these papers, came up also a petition to the U.S. Senate, signed by 27 Senators and 36 Repre. sentatives, remonstrating against this fraudulent election, which was not participated in by a quorum of either branch -declaring this alleged Joint Convention unauthorized by any law of the State, by any resolution adopted by the Legislature, or by any provisiou of the state or National Constitution, and that to affirm it would destroy the existence of the Senate of Indiana as an independent branch of the legislative department of the State. And to make their argument unanswerable, the sworn aftidavit of 26 Senatorsaccompanied these protests, each of them solemnly declaring that they did not participate in this so-called Joint Convention, but were, at the very hour of its alleged assembling, sitting in their seats in the Semate, in open session.

Thus it will be seen that this case differs from the Harlan or Lowa case most materially. In that election, both branches had agreed to the Joint Convention, and had roted repeatedly but ineffectually for Senator ; but finding at last that a Republiean was about to be elected, a majority of the Senate, being Democrats, absented themselves; and althongh Mir. Harlan had a clear majority of the whole Legislature, the Democrats in the U.S. Senate turned him out of his seat. After this decision, the above high-handed and disgraceful ontrage was carried through in Indiana in the very teeth of the Harlan decision. And the same U. S. Senate, after staving it off for over a year, with the usurpers meanwhile in their seats, voting Lecompton, Appropriation bills, ete., ratify it at last, in the expiring hours of the last session. by seven majority.

The sitting members at the regular session of 1857 -at the extra session-and again at the last regular session-insisted that they must have more testimony than the records afforded. And finally, on

Feb, $16, \mathbf{1 8 5}$, a resolution passed, giving them 90 days to take it in, before any judge, by giving notice there of to the protestants. But after this long delay on this pretext, they did not give a singie notice under the resolution, and the only. evidence they proffered was ex parie affidarits of political friends, taken when no erossexamination was allowed. The Republicans, however, gave notice, and proved by (ror. Willard himself. by W'm. sheets. ex.sec y of State, and O.H.smith, ex-U.S. senator, that no Joint Convention to count gubrmutorial rotes had ever even attempted to adjourn over for the trans'action of other business; and the two litter witnesses, who had known the asage in lddiana for electing U. S. Sena-
tors for 30 years past, testified that there never had been a precedent or a parallel for this. As one reason for retaining these Senators in their seats was that there were bu contestants elaining them, the ludiana legistoture, now in seswion and tre-h from the peonle. hasing passed in eath banch. by decinive majorities, a reolution mennacins the pretented election as frambulent, unconstitutional and void. propose to eleet two oibers. legally and regularly, and to instruct them to demani the two seats in the U. S. seuate, which belong to the sovereign State of Indiana, but to which that bods. in spite of the abore protests, saw fit to elect and install these fruuduleat claimants.

## UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

Mormonism is thirty-one years old, but its true history is yet to be written. A morement thich was, at first, derided as a weak and absurd imposture, in ten years beeame formidable enongh to be driven from State to State by exasperated and relentless mobs. A people bound together by a new, strange, and mysterious faith, which set them apart from the rest of the body politic, of which, nevertheless, they were still a part, enjoying the privileges and asserting the rights of eitizenship, could hardly fail to become both feared and hated as they increased in numbers, and threatencd to exereise a potent infuence in politieal affairs. That they meant to gain and tee such influence was the charge which, in those early days, was made against them, and the alleged provocation of the persecution to which they were subjected. But whether deserving or not of condemuation on this score, it is certain that they were called upon to endure as much suffering as if they had been the diseiples of the purest. most harmless, and most beneficent religion. proclaiming only peace on earth and good will to man.

Bat when, fourteen years ago, the brothers Hyram, the Patriareh, and Joseph,
the Prophet, were shot at Nanvoo by a mob, in the cell of a jail, like rermin in a trap, and their followers were soon after driven out upon a desperate flight into the western wilderness; then, it was thought, the end lad come to a mischievous heres. But a stronger man than the Prophet Joseph was left to guide and govern his followers. Brigham Young, who had stoof high in the conflence and esteem of his murdered chief, and was already erainent in the ehurch, put aside all who contested with him the leadership of the Saints, and was elected Seer. Possessed of a rourch eloquence, of permasive manners, of great shrewdness, untiring energy and remarkable executive ability, he led the people, surrounded by enemies. robbed of their possessions, and driven from their homes, to a temporary settlement at Council Bluffs.
In the conrse of the nest sea=on, the "Lion of the Lor l," as the Mormons called their new Prophet, marshalled his followers for that long and perilons flight through a wilderuess of a thousand miles that lay between the confines of civilization and the home he had chosen for them in the ralley of the Great Salt Lake. This terrible
journey of an army of men, women and children. cncumbered with household stuff, beset with foes without in the Indians of the plains, weakened by pestilence and fever within, and suffering. sometimes starving. for want of food, was marked, from its begiuning to its end, with the graves of the pilgrims. But the indomitaHe will of their leader, his unbounded intiuence over his followers, their unswerring belief that they were the chosen people of the Lord, and perhaps the conviction. enforced by years of persecution, that belind them, among their civilized countrymen, they should never find rest for the soles of their feet, sustained them through their long and painful journey, till at length they looked down from the summit of a mountain upon the gleaming beach of the Great Salt Lake, in the valley of which they were to tiod a restingplace.

In those early days, both before and for some years after they fled beyond the contines of civilization, the worst feature of their faith was rather suspected than kuown. They were believed to be fanatics, holding tenets at variance with the dogmas of Christianity and the historical truths of the Bible, and 10 be blindly obedient to the guidance of designing leaders. Polygamy had, indeed, heen revealed to the Seer as the true relation of woman to man as early as 1843, but the revelation had not, yet been made known to the "Sainte", and was not till about ten years later. But they were suspected both of the theory and practice of a plurality of wives, and though it was repeatedly demied by their elders and missionaries, the belief obtained that an attempt was to le made to estabtish amour us. as part of a social and religious schene, a ssistem so abhorrent to the received morality of Christendom. The belief was at least prophetic; in 1853 . polygamy was openly announced and defended as the Peculiar Institution of the penple oi the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

In the meantime, that people, with an industry and sobriety which, whatever e'se may be said of them, they certainly posses in an eminent degree, were subduing the soil, reclaiming the wilderness, breaking nature to harness, clothing the Great Valley with towns and cities, and covering it with farms. A prosperous commonwealth, suflicient to itself, gradually inereasing in wealth and power, and rapidly adding to its numbers from the world without, particularly from Europe, grew up in that middle land between the
confines of civilization on the Atlantic and Pacifie. And when the gold-fields of California were opened to that vast tide of emigration that tiowed over them from the Eatt. the Mormon settlement became a sort of half-way resting-place to those who went to the Paeific coast by the overland route. The Mormon influence over the Indians, through the peaceful relations they had cultivated with them, probably made that ronte a far safer one than it would have otherwise been. But it was not long before some of these cmigrants complained that in the Mormons themselves they found an enemy almost as dangerous as the savages. They alleged that they were defranded in trade, plundered of their goods, robbed of their cattle, and, in various ways, harassed on their toilsome journey. Such charges, however, the Mormons met with an indignant denial. They afirmed that the emigrants were the aggressors; that they mocked at Mormonism, insulting Mormon wives and outraging Mormon husbands: that they turned their cattle into Mormon fields, helped themselves, without pay, to Mormon produce: laughed at the Mormon judges. before whom they were arraigned, escaping the penaity of their misdeeds by defiance or by fligit: and, in short, conducted themselves always as if among a people toward whom they were nnder no obligation of observing any relation of fair dealing or good fellowship. And this representation was fully confirmed by Lieut. Gunnison, who was very familiar. for a considerable period, with the affairs of the Territnry. Such accusations, however, had their effect, and did much to awaken the early , feeling of hostility against the "Saints," and which they had fled to the wilderness to escape. The death afterward of Lient. Gumison still further increased the popular enmity. This officer was one of the surveying party under Capt. Stamshury, and publislied a book upon the Mormons, after his return to the States, which, it was said, was not acceptable to the people of Utah. On a subsequent snrreying tour in their territory, he and most of his party were treacherously murdered by the Indians. It was asserted that the murder was connived at by Young, or that, at least, he might have prevented it. The mere suggestion of such a crime found ready believers. and but little credence was given to the emphatic denial of the Mormons, who declared that the murder was committed at a time and place where it was impossible for them to have interfered, and that, moreover, the motive, on
their part, for such a deed, was wanting, inasmuch as they had none but friendey relations with Mr. Gimmison, and that mot far trom being offended at his book, they were eratema to him for havias ju-tly portrayed their sutterings amd persomtions, and for hot haring tradaced their morals and manners.

In lajo. L゙tah was reoognized ly the Federal fovernment as a 'femitory of the Uuited States, and Brigbam Young was appointed Governor by Nr. Fillmore. the appeniment was renewed under Piercers Alministration, Col. Steptoe, of the L.S. army, to whom the oflice was tembered. declining it, and uniting, while at balt Lahe City, with the leading Mormons in a menorial, praying that the hata of the Sarmon Church, Brigham ronag. might continue to be the civil heal of the Territory also. The colony contimool to flouriah, more and wore. Far by year. and its people, as they grew inn-rerom. grew also more contident in their own streusth. and tirmer in the :areytion of their richts. The history we have slancel at is enongh to account for a state of feeling and of opinion between tine Mormons and the rest of the country, which might, at any moment, by aggres--ins un rine side. or resentment on the whw. pive rife to the most vindictive and hitter hostilutr. Petty canses ol jealousy han, in the course of years, been con-- antiy arsing, tiil at length, the serious

Emination of the Momons by Jusige Humimont and other U.S. offichls, who atererab that they were driven from the T-ritury by Jormon outrages. and that Briskam Yonng and his tollowers were in peta resitance and defiance of the U.S. anarmunt: brought abouta crisis in the wifuir- ul the Territory which had to he - wedils and oucht to have been wisely met. With the charges of Judze Drummon the putice is tamiliar. Huw way of them are teme it is dilicult to say; but in justice to the Mormons, it showh be statu! that they contradict and have answered tinm ail: and only one of them, the burning of the library and reeords of the l.s. Court, has seemed worthy of anecification by Mr. Buchanan in any of 1ts nes-aste upon Utals ; and this, since rov. Cumming entered into posession of inis office. has been ascertained to be entirely without foundation. Bat true or talse, it was these charges which were marle the pretexts for the expedition of 1807 aqainst Čtah.

In Juuc, lojt, Gen. Harney was appointed to the command of the troops who were to accompany Mr. Cumming,
the new Governor appointed in Brigham loung's place. The army was ordered to act as a posse comitatus to assist the Gor. ermor, if lut esary, in establishing his own anthority, and in enforcing obedience to the latios. In lifo amual message to Congress. six months later. the f'resident set forth the consid rations which influenced the Erecutive in sending out this expe. dition. It was not eary to reconcile this mesatge with the steps whirh had been taken from the time of the appointment of Cren. Harney to the onening of Consres: and still more difficult is it to give 10 it any ereditable explanation in the light of subsequent events. In it the President assumes that while Bricham loung was legally the Gorernor of Utah, he alno was ILe head of the Mormon church, and "professed to govern its members and dispose of their property by drect inspiration and authority from the Almighty." On the other hand, the people helieved "with a fanatical spirit that he was governor of the Territory by divine appointment, and obeyed lis comInauds as if these were direct revelations from heaven." But Mr. Buchanan is careful to kay, " with the religious opinions of the Mormons, as [so] long as they remained opinions, however deplorable in them-elves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere." Actions. not opinious, he declares. are the - legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate." and he accordingly fo instrueted Gor. Cumming. hoping that no necessity would arise to resort to military force. The sight of troops, he ielt, would be quite enough to frighten the Dormons into good behavior. But that olstinate pecple would not be so alarmed as he expected. while, in the meantime, their opinions had hardened into action, and they had already committed acts of rebellion which, in the opinion of the President. was a result "long contemplated" by lirigham Young. This incipient rebellion, this " long eontemplated result," existed. as the President had already said. because the fanatieism of the Dormons, and their blind, unquestioning failh in their leader, had betrayed them into a position as foolish as it Was treasonable. In such a rebellion he could have no alternative but to interfere with "religious opinions," which "ere no longer abstract opinions merely. but the basis on which rested "actions"; of the most reprehensible character. The very purpose of the expedition, and the instructions to Gov. Cumming were, there-
fore, inconsistent with each other, and it was impossible to blind the eves of the Mormons to so palpable a fact. They also believed in actions, and judged of President Buchanan's inteutions rather by what he did than what he said, and governed themselves accordingly.

After the appointment of General Harney to take command of the expedition, the administration were persuaded, apparently, that there was more immediate necessity for troops in Kansas than in Utah, as the delay in getting the army beyond that Territory is, on any other supposition, inexplicable. It was, indeed, openly charged upon the Federal government that one of the objects of the Utah war was to afford an exeuse for keeping an army in Kansas during a critical period in her aftairs, and to provide fat contracta wherewith to control votes. But however this may be, it is certain that if there was any uecessity at all for the expedition against the Mormons, the dilatoriness with which the preparations were made for it, and the delays which occurred before the troops were on their mareh, gave strong reason for supposing that more than Mormonism was meant to be subtued, if occasion called for it. It was a month after the appointment of Harney, betore even an officer of the army was sent forward to secure a location for a camp, and make purchases of tuel and forage for the troons when they should reach Utah. Two months passed away and the expedition had still to be begun, when Gen. Harney was superseded by Colonel Johnston, who was ordered to make arrangements "to set out from Fort Leavenworth at as early a date as practicable." Yet the President said in the message-to which we must necessarily look as the authority for the motives which prompted the Executive to send an army to Utah-that there "no longer remained any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young:" that "in such a condition of affairs in the Territory," the chief Exeentive magistrate "eould not mistake the path of duty," which was 'to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and laws;" and certainly if such was the condition of affairs, the steps taken to fulfill the duty of a parent government to so rebelbous a prorince, were singularly deliberate. it js: not easy to eseape the reflection that either the Utah expedition was a contractor's job, or that the government is pitiably imbecile in the punishment of ircasou.

In September, Capt. Van Vliet, the officer sent formard to provide for the
coming army, returned and reported the result of his mission. On arriving at Great Salt Lake City, he hail sought and obtained an interview with Governor Young, to whom he made known, in accordance with his orders, the purport of his visit, and the approach of the United States troops. Governor Young replied that the Mormons had " been persecuted, murdered. nol robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by the mob and State authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course; and that thercfore he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the troops now on the march for Utah should not enter the Great Salt Lake Vallcy;" and, adds Capt. Van Viet, "as he uttered these words, all those present coneurred most heartily in what lie sati." In subsequent interviews." the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the valley was expressed by Governor loung and thase about him." And when, in reply to these expressions of determined liostility, Capt. Van Vliet assured the Mormous, that though they might prevent the small military torce then approaching from getting through the narrow detiles and rugged passes of the mountains, the U.S. Governinent wonid, the next scason, send troops enough to overcome all opposition: the answer was invariably the same: "We are aware that sucin will be the ease; but when these troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every fich laid waste. We have three years' provisions on hand, which we will 'cache,' aull then take to the mountains, and lid detiance to all the powers of the govermment." That these were no ille threats, Capt. Van Viet was convinced. He bolieved, not only that the Mormons wond resist the advance of the army, but that that resistance, owing to the smallness of the force, the lateness of the season, and the nature of the conntry, would be successful. Ife thought, however, that they would not resort to actual hostilities till the last moment, but their plan of operations would be a system of harasiment, by lurning the grass, cutting up the roads, and stampering the animals, till the severity of winter should pnt a stop to the hostile invasion.

For such a reception of their new Govcrmor and his posse comilatus, the Mormons felt that they had ample justification. What that justification was, it is proper to state; for however erroneous
we may con-ider Mormon religion, and however detostable Mormon morality, they should not be deharred of that prisilege which is acoorled to all criminats. ('tah, they reasoned, is a Territory of the I'nited states, and Brigham Young it: Governer, under an appointment from Wa-hington. lie hat never, he declared. received any ofticial notice of the recall of that appointment, and was bound. therrínre. as it was his right, to continue to fultill the duties or his ottice, and defend his people. The charges of incivism which were made against them, and which they repudiated, they contend. rested upon seneral report, originated with corrupt officials. ant had never been brought to the test of judicial examination. To such an examimation, they affirmed, they were ready and anxious to submit, and that they would be glad to meet their accusers face to face. But as the Government of the United States chose to pursue another coarse with them, to judge them first and try them aifterward, they were determined, warned by the experience of former years in Missouri and llinois. to defend their homes so long as any hope remaised of doing so successfully, and when orercome by superior numbers, to flee to some more hospitable land, and a juster government, and to leave behind them a comntry desolated, and towns and cities spoiled. In the proclamation made in September to the people of Utah, by Covernor Yonng, he said: "We are inraded by a hostile force, who ave evident! ${ }^{\text {assatiling }}$ us to accomplish our orerthrow and destruction. For the last twentr-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors, and presidients, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted, and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered, and then burned, our tields laid waste, our principal mon butchered while under the pledited faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their lomes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile sarages, which were denied them in the boasted abotes of Christianity and civilization." The statement is forcible. and. unfortunately, as relates the past, too true. He announces, therefore, in consideration of all these things, and the issue thus forced upon them, that they are compelled to resort to the "great first law of self-preservation," and as Governor of the Territory, forbids the entrance upon it of any armed force, and proclaims martial lar.

In a lettor of Capt. Van Vliet's to the Secretary of War. two months later, that officer says "that Governor Young informed me that he had no objection to the troops themselvec entering the Territory: but if they aliowed them to do so, it would be opening the door for the entrance of the rabble from the frontiers, who would, as in former times, persecute and annoy them:', * :and to prevent this they, the Mormons, had determined to oppose all interference of the govermment in the affairs of their Territory." That Yonng was desirons of a peaceful issue of the diticulty between his peonle and the government of the United States can haruiy now be doubted, and that the government was atware that such was all along his wish seems, at least, not improbable. "On the 21st of September,'" writes Col. Alexander, under date of October 9th. at Camp Winfield, "I met Capt. Van Viet returning from Salt Lake Cits, and was informerl by him that although the hormons. or rather Governor Yonig, were, determined to oppose the entrance into the cita, yet he was assured that no armed resistance Would be attempted if he went no furtlier than Fort Bridger or Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than one hundred contractor's wagous had been parked for nearly three weeks on Ham's tork without detence, and had been nnmolested, although they contained drovisions and supplies which would have been of great use to the Mormons." And as il in confirmation of this statemant. Governor loung, on the 29th of September. in his first letter to " the officer commanding the forces now invading Utah Territory," warning him not to proceed with that inrasion, says: "Should you deem this impracticable" (to retire imine(iately) - and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment, Black fork, or Green River, you can do so in peace and ummolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, quartermastergeneral of the "orritory, and leave in the spring, as sonn i. the condition of the roads will permit you to march." The proposition was, of course, an absurd one, not to be thonght of for a moment by a soldier, nor is it at all likely that Governor loung supposed it wonld be acceded

[^1]to. But it at least shows that he was desirous to aroid a collision if he could do so with honor, and consistently with what he deemed to be his duty to the poople nuder his charge. He evinced the same spirit in inviting the offieers of the army to visit Salt Lake C'itr.

Such were the attitudes of the respective belligerents at the commencement of the famous war with which Mr. Buchanan has illustrated his administration. The army of the United States, when it could be spared from Kansas, took up its line of march for the West, and in due season reached Fort Bringer, more than a hundred miles short of Galt Lake Citr, where it went into winter ruarters. In the meantime, the Mormons, about the middle of September, as an earnest of the reception they meant to give the invasion, destroyed two provision trains of the army. In December, their leading men were indicted for treason by the grand jury of the District Court of the United States, sitting at Camp Scott, the damages for the destruction of the trains heing laid at a million of dollars. These were the most serious acts of hostility. But the trains have never been paid for, and the traitors named in the indictment hare never been tricd. The Mormons deserted their outlying villages and farms, and those who were not needed to watch the enfmy and guard the passes of the mountains, betook themselves to Great Salt Lake City, where they were editied by the sermons of the elders among the raints. exhorted to be faithful to " Wrother Joung." to have none but him to rule over them, and to be assured that the "poor, miserable devils" who were coming anong them "would be certain to go to hell as sure as they lived." The army which. had it left Kansas early enough in the season, might, instead of the Mormons, have occujied Great Salt Lake City-providing always that there had been any Great Salt Lake City to ocenpy-or might, at least, have had the satisfaction of attempting to fight their way thither, rested ingloriously on their arms, cheered only with the hope that their laurels woula grow with the other vegetation of the openind spring.

But the war was to have quite another issue than that of blood. A gentleman of Philadelphia, who knew something of the Mormons, ant who had, in former times, by sympathy and acts of friendship, gained their confidence. packed his saddle-vags and started for Utah. What credentials, if any, Colonel Kane may have carried from Washington, is known only to himself and Mr. Buchanan. The
world only knows, and is only concerned to know, that what an army of the United States, at an expense of millions of dollars, failed to do. was done at his private charges ly a single energetic man of straightforward intentions and sound judgment. By a few days of friendly converse, he suldued the Dormons. The "Lion of the Lord" was tamed; the gates of the city of the Great Salt Lake were in due time thrown wide open; Governor Comming and his train of government officials were invited to enter ; the proclamation of the President, sent out in April last, by two special commissioners, was made public, and by was offered "a full and free pardon" to all "for the seditions and trea*ons heretofore by them committed," with the assurance that he mate " no crusade against their religion," as "the Constitution and laws of the country could take no notice of their creed, whether it be true or falsc:" and so the army, whether rejoicing or not rejoieing in a bloodless victory, took possession of the Territory of Utah, and at the latest date, was amusing itself with private theatricals. "The present condition of the Territory of Utalh," says the President in his late annual message to Congress, " when contrasted with what it was one rear ago, is a subject for congratulation." The country, no doubt, agrees with him; but probably the congratulations would be heartier and warner had Col. Kane and the commistioners first gone to Utah, and Gov. Cumming and his posse comitatus have rather followed than preceded them-had so improbable a necessity in that case have arisen. It would have been much, it is thought, had the country been saved the disgrace, in the eyes of foreign yowers, of submitting for six months to the detiance of a handful of religions fanatics, who, if there was any necessity of subduing them at all, should have been instautly and completely brought into sulijection by a government of the resources of the United States: it would have been something to have been saved the necessarily large expenditure attending the march of an army, and which. in this case, has become enomons, considering the object aimed at and the end rained, to the great enrichment of peculating and speculating contractors; but it would have been far more could we have been saved the humiliating spectacle of seeing our government undertake a mar on insufficient grounds, to escape from which it is com. pelled to be indebted to the good offices of a private citizen.
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## ELECTION RETCRNS

BY STATES, OONGRESSIONAL DISTIICTS, AND COCNTIES.


NEW YORY.


Morgan over Parker, 1741). Tucker over Clapp, 1805:. Kieg over l’arker, $6 \overline{2} \%$. Fremont over Buchunan, 80120.

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Lirut -Gorernor . . P. Campbell. 250.831 ; J. J. Taylor. 229-99; ; N. S. Benton. 62.336; S. A. Beers...218i Canal Commis'ner 11. Gardner ...249993; S. B. Piper...29, ©4; J R. Thomps'n.59,919; J.C. Har'gton.1*01 Prison Inspector..J. T. Everest .245,151; E.L.Donn'lly.220,992; W. A Russell.60,409; S. T. Fyler... 1690 Constitutional Convention..For Convention.... 1 $130.266 ;$ Agianst Convention.... 144,526. LEGISLATCRE. ?SENATE......Republicans, 16 ; lemocrats 12 ; Americans, 3 ; Ind. Rep., 1. ; Assembly. . Republicans and Americans, 99 ; Democrat., 29.
The Senators, with the exception of those from the Xlth and XXXlst Districts, were elected in $185 \%$. In the last named district, Erastus S. Prosser, Union Opposition, was elected to fill a racancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wadswortb, Dem., and in the former, Henry C. Wetmore was elected by the Republicans and Americans, to fill a racancy caused by the uppointment of Senator Mandeville ay postmastez Mr. Mandeville insists that he did not accept the sppointment, and is, therefore, still a Senator.

## N2W YORK．

Congress， 1858
Districts．Rep．Dent．Ind．D．

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IX．TELeskin．Kemble．Asd＇ws． Putnam ．．．．sioi 1321 Rocklanl… wix 1359 Westchester．E！ $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{F}$ text

Total ．．．$\overline{763} \quad \overline{7624} \quad \overline{546}$ Haskin over Kemble， 13.

X．Van Wrck．Niven．Friend． Or：unge.... 435 4023
Sulliv84．．．．
Total．．．F Finkl $\overline{5532} \overline{1557}$
Tan Wgek over Niven，1140．


Xilr．tolin．Sevmorr． Rensselaer．．swn 525i Olin＇s majority， 2013.

XIV．tReynolds．Corning．Lir＇st＇n． Albany．．．． 95118.1
Resnolds over Corning， 1200 ．

XV．Mckean．Odell．

| Hrmilton ．．．． | 199 | 229 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Saratoga．．．． | 4643 | 4223 |
| Warren．．．．． | 2020 | 1607 |
| Washington． | 4586 | 3049 |

## Total ．．．11428 e\＆u8

Mckean＇s maj．， 1620
XVI．Palmer．Weldo．Watson，

| Clinton | 2995 | 2308 | 32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Essex | 250 | 1610 | 531 |
| Franklin | 1706 | 2161 | 731 |
| Total | ¢058 | 60：9 | 158 |

Palmer orer Waldo，959．
XVII．Spirner．Gondrich．
Herkimer ．． 4750 244 St．Lanrence $\quad$ ： $83 \quad 29 \leqslant 9$

Total．．．1858：5：37
Spinner＇s maj．， 8845.
XVill．tC．B．Cochr＇e．Gonsear．
Fuhton．．．．．． 2010 1861
Hontgomery 3 3n5 $\quad 2023$
Schenterady 103 1481
Schoharie．．． 2361 3585
Total．．．10631 932）
Clark B．Cochrane＇s maj．， 1261.
XIX．Graham．Parker．
Delaware ．． 4314345
Otsego．．．．．． 5664
Total．．． 99518142
Gralıan＇s maj．， 1839.
XX ．Conkling．Rnot．
Oneida ．．．．． 11084 8 251
Conkling＇s maj．， 233 ．
XXI．Duell．Sands．
1roonle．．．．． 3581 273
thenargo．．． 4511 3006
Cortand ．．．2053 lile
Total．．．10951 8147
Duell＂s raaj．，2゙へ14．

Lee over Tyler， 4025.
XXIIS．Hoard．Lvon．
Jetiteron … 6283 5im）
Lewis ．．．．．． 2334 2407
Total．．．9162 717
Hoard＇s maj．， $19 \times 5$.
XXIV．Sedywick．Taclor．Noron．


| xxy． | Hep．Dem．Am fild．Griswo d．Sigen． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cayuga． | C052 | 2 －\％ | 755 |
| Wayne | 4813 | 2613 | 876 |
| Tota | 10855 | 5389 | 1631 |

Putterfield over Griswold， 5465.

| Xxvi． | Pottle． | Ozien |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 4098 | 3375 |
| Senec | 2148 | 2358 |
| Yates | 2452 | 1440 |
| Total | 8593 | 7173 |

Pottle＇s maj．， 425.
XXVII．Wells．Amot．Lawt＇re． Chemnng．．．2015 2819 0 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { schnyler } . . . & 15 \times 2 & 2140 & 35\end{array}$
Tinex $\ldots \ldots$.
Tomplins ．． $3529 \quad 1992 \quad 635$

Total ．． 10131 99S
Wels ofer Arnot， 343.
xXVIII．Irrine．Bradle y．Den＇ston． Livingston． $3212 \quad 2249 \quad 683$ Stenlen．．．．．6140 $4299 \quad 968$

Tots ．．．．93c2 $\overline{6568} \quad \overline{1651}$ Irvive orer Bradles， 2814.
XXIX．Elr．Trimmer．Angle．
 Eiy over Trimmer， 2162.

| XXX． | Frank． | Skimue | Brek． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allegaty | 433 | 1958 | 930 |
| Grenesee． |  | 1401 | 6.5 |
| W yoming | 2.91 | 1996 | 6.9 |
| Total． | 8917 | 5355 | 2204 |

Frank over Skinner， 4562
NXXI，Burtoughs．Trott．White． Niagara．．．． 33 i7 29001256 Onleans．．．．．$\frac{2716}{2176} \quad \frac{5.6}{2316}$

Total．．． $6033 \quad 2376 \quad 2132$ Burroughs over Trott，2；17．
XXXIL．tSpanlding．Hatch．
Eric．．．．．．．．．12427 7539
Spanlding＇s maj．， 4858.
XXXIII．Fentor．Jenks．John＇n． Cattarangus． 4354201516 Chautanque．Sikit 2030 1370

Total．．．JMols till 1386
Fenton over Jenks， 5307.
－Except Brooklya $\dagger$ Union of Op．
N．Y．CITY－Comptroller． Union Op．Tam．D．Ant．T．D．

| Whards． | Haws．Yu．ver．Russell． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 440 | 495 | 693 |
| IT．． | $2+1$ | 111 | 91 |
| III． | 266 | 137 | 129 |
| IY．． | 182 | 1364 | 220 |
|  | 129 | cis |  |
| TI． | \％9 | ¢63 | 753 |
| V1． | 1551 | 9n9 | 71 |
| VIII． | $1 \times 3$ | Ci4 9 | 515 |
| 1 x | 3518 | －80 | 670 |
| X． | 1621 | 705 | 206 |
| XI． | 1619 | 169 | 4.32 |
| X11． | 932 | 925 | 253 |
| x111． | 11359 | 4.51 | $\because 5$ |
| XI | 525 | 968 | 711 |
| XV． | 2142 | 285 | 312 |
| $X \mathrm{VI}$ | 215 | 人12： | 517 |
| XV1I． | 2.85 | 1420 | 750 |
| x 5111. | 2451 | 95.7 | $0: 8$ |
| $x \mathrm{x}$ | 9f3 | 6心 | 564 |
| XX | $26 \%$ | 11112 | 1161 |
| XXI．． | 2263 | 1131 | 477 |
| XXil．． | luies | 511 | 1＋3－ |
| ＇1 utal | 23686 | 18127 | 12114 |

NEW YORK-Continued.
Fotejor Gorernor by torns. ALBANY COLSTY.

Rep. Demn. Am. Abo.
Touns.
mids.
Albany,

## CATTARALGUS CUE゙NI.

A





## PENNSYLVANLA．

| Countice． | 58. | President，1aing． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dem． | Nrp. |  |  |
| Adams．．．．．．．． $2 \times 20$ | Porter． | 1120 | 26.37 | 1249 |
| Allegheny ．．．．． 10057 | 6 ¢13． | $136-1$ | 9062 | $14 \times 4$ |
| Armstrong．．．．． | 2013. | 2463 | 2680 | $1 \times 8$ |
| Beaver ．．．．．．．．．1861 | 11.2 | 21088 | 195 | $\underline{2} 5$ |
| Bedford．．．．．．．．181］ | 3 | 2166 | 2458 | 1936 |
| Berks．．．．．．．．．． 50.54 | 4651. | 1037 | 112\％ | 35.6 |
| Blair ．．．．．．．．．． 2714 | 10.9 | 445 | 2469 | $2+50$ |
| Bradford．．．．．．． 46 | 10 mb ．．． | 69 | 2314 | 101 |
| Bucks．．．．．．．．．．520．5 | 5171. | \％（148 | $4{ }^{1} 17$ | 761 |
| Butler ．．．．．．．．．25：34 | 194. | 3401 | 254 | 67 |
| Cambrin ．．．．．．． 16.1 | 2114. | 214 | 297 | 968 |
| Carbon ．．．．．．．． lifin | 126 | 6 | 1－凶i | 403 |
| Centre ．．．．．．．．．． | 2mit． | \％（1） | 2n45 | 1952 |
| Chester．．．．．．．．． | 472 | Eins | 63： | 1445 |
| Clarion．．．．．．．．． 1 dis | 2105 | －S | 20\％ | 950 |
| Cleartield．．．．．．． 94 | 1.114. | 715 | I9\％ | tout |
| Clinton．．．．．．．．．12iv | $1: 66$. | bly | 145 | （ix） |
| Columbia．．．．．．．14in | 1142 | 129 | 8 | 213 |
| Crawtord．．．．．．． 200 | 2114. | Ste | 2391 | 45 |
| Cumberland ．．．2：01 | $\because 11$. | 14.2 | 3427 | 15：9 |
| Dauphin ．．．．．． 3 ， 1 | －15． | lita | 31694 | 24 |
| Delaware．．．．．．． | 1trilt． | 150 | 2015 | 1019） |
| Fik ．．．．．．．．．．．． 353 | 519. | －t | 575 | 53 |
| Erie．．．．．．．．．．．．22． | $1 \times 1$. | 5165 | 2rat | 29 |
| Fryette．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {andu }}$ | 20． | 204 | 35,54 | 154 |
| Forest ．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | coun |  |
| Franklin．．．．．．3＊ | 3 （1it． | 2146 | 3409 | $1 \sim 3$ |
| Fulion ．．．．．．．．－ | 7 31 | 142 | 9 | fot |
| Gireme．．．．．．．．． 82 | 1941. | 13： | 274 | $\cdots$ |
| Huntingdon．．．． 2159 | 1310. | ［20 | ？lics | 1645 |
| Indiana ．．．．．．${ }^{\text {aram}}$ | 1440 | 3 m | 176 | 243 |
| Jefferwon ．．．．．．． 1 147 | 1153. | 1uti3 | $14{ }^{3}$ | 615 |
| Juniata ．．．．．．．12i6 | 1215. | $4 \times 1$ | 1306 | 747 |
| 1，ancaster ．．．．．． | Situc． | 6rios | 531 | 4592 |
| Lawrence ．．．．．．19\％3 | till | 3005 | 130 | 93 |
|  | 1500. | 214 | 2311 | 437 |
| Lehigh．．．．．．．．${ }^{24} 17$ | 110， | 3207 | ＋426 | 12 y |
| Luzerıe．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$－ 47 | ＋493． | $4-50$ |  | ¢ 68 |
| 1，ycoming ．．．．．． | 24.4. | 931 | 3.324 |  |
| Mchean．．．．．．．． 73 | 5 56．． | 812 | 539 | 47 |
| Mercer．．．．．．．．．．． | 2130. | $3 \sin$ | 58.9 | 118 |
| Miftin．．．．．．．．．．1－4i，i | 110. |  |  | 1050 |
| Мопroc．．．．．．．．． 519 | 1424 | 5：sin | 2275 | 69 |
| Montgomery ．．．．Stiris | 5.325. | 2 n 5 | 3134 | 2205 |
| Montour．．．．．．．$\dagger 13$ | 50. | 6if6 | 1271 | 149 |
| Northampton ．．${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 3111. | 11 Fs | \％${ }^{2}$ | 1438 |
| Northumberland 16．r | 2150 | $5{ }_{5}$ | 3059 | 1340 |
| Perry ．．．．．．．．．1，91 | 1tics． | 5.5 | 2135 | 1417 |
| P＇biladelphir．．．．23995 | $5 \sin _{6} 6$ | 793 | $3 \times 249$ | 24034 |
| Pike．．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {lik }}$ | $49 \%$ | 云0 | $8 \mathrm{Cr2}$ | 15 |
|  | 54.4 | 12143 | $\begin{array}{r}1035 \\ \hline 0.5\end{array}$ | 2682 |
| Somerset ．．．．．．${ }^{\text {ats }}$ | 1545. | 1453 | 1763 | 1405 |
| snyeler ．．．．．．．． 1 inz | 1155. | 443 | 13054． | 1654 |
|  | 1454. | 301 | 25.48 | 51 |
| Snhivar．．．．．．． 307 | 4 m | 304 | 5238 | 48 |
|  | 14.49. | 4 2il | 106 | 27 |
|  | T48， | 1423 | $1{ }^{1}+2$ | $1{ }^{106}$ |
| Verango．．．．．．．1：492 | 174\％ | （2）4 | 2157 | 22 |
| Warren．．．．．．．］land | 11437 | $2 \times 1$ | 1731 | 49 |
| Wrashington ．．．．3anu； | 3， | $4 \cdots$ | dus | 38.5 |
| Whyne．．．．．．． $10 \% 3$ | 2121. |  | 23.31 | 113 |
| Wewtmorelitud．．S゙－3 | 44.50 | 4191 | 5172 | 99 |
| Wyoming ．．．．．${ }^{\text {sit }}$ | $9,1$. |  | 117 | 74 |
| York ．．．．．．．．3942 | 4529 | 511 | $66^{7} 5$ | 4361 |

Read＇s maj．，20．ay；］lincharan＇s do．，fot．

Frazer，Opp．，190626；I＇rost，Dem．，170336；Op，pasi－ tion majorit：，

Diverict．

Ward 1
ard
$\because \quad \frac{1}{3}$

$\begin{array}{ccccc}10157 \\ 1.41 & 111 & 546 \ldots & 155.5 & 1501 \\ 251 & 1815 & 294\end{array}$

## Districts．

| Ward | 1 | 721 | $138 \%$ | 366 | － 5 | 2038 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 （part）． | 312 | 419 | $5 \%$. | 374 | 499 |
| ＂ |  | 157： | 1115 | 167. | 1539 | 1627 |
| Tot |  | CH92 | 0.823 | 2442 | 725 | 9495 |

Union．Dem，A．L．D．Dnion．Dem．
Ryat．Flor＇ce．Netr＇g r，Kulthl．Flor＇se．


Ylorence over Ryan， 331 ；do．over Knight， 2220 ．

| 1 I. |  | Morris | Martin． | Morris．Mars＇ll． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ward | 5 （part）．． | 613 | 637 |  | 7 id | 926 |
|  |  | 926 | 837 |  | 1162 | 1413 |
| ＂ | － | 1134 | 8 SH |  | 1204 | 1223 |
| ＂ | 9 | 162 | 896 |  | 1205 | 1263 |
| 1 | 10 | 1815 | 812 |  | 1959 | 1193 |
|  |  | 5 f 3 | 4030 |  | GH1 | 6018 |

Hitj．for Morris， $16: 3$ ；do．in $1 \& 56,393$ ．

|  |  |  |  | Miltw＇d．L＇ndy． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ward 11 |  | －1） |  |  | 12 |
|  | 11：2 | －31 |  | 1159 | $12 \times 3$ |
| ＂ 16 | 1241 | 1126 |  | 128 | $1+1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| ＂ 1 | Y， 4 | 1：36 |  | 940 | 1818 |
| 18 | linit | 93 |  | 1712 | 1118 |
| ＊ 19 | 9,3 | 646 | 33 | 112 | 881 |
| Totsl ．．．．．．． 69.75 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vearce over Iatndy， $11+3$ ；Landy over Milbward， 1184. <br> iv．Millward．Phillips＊Bromm．＊For＇st．Phil＇ps． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ward 13．．．．．．．． | 1691 | $\checkmark 16$ | 13. | 12046 | $1 \times$ |
| 14 | 19410 | xid | 23 | 1523 | 144 |
| 15 | 1976 | 132\％ | 16. | （9ed） | 1502 |
| 19 （part）． | smid | －io | 32 | 20 | 01 |
| ת | 1829 | 11．9 |  | 1240 | $1 \times 40$ |
| $\because \quad$ Olpart | 329 | 240 |  | 169 | 347 |
| ＂－\％（part） | 406 | 316 |  | 27 | 396 |
|  | 1691 | 97 | 162 | 70 | 1387 |
| Total | 974 | $6 \% 5$ | ， | Cisf0 | 02－9 |
| دillw＇d over Mhil．，3298；Phil．over Forrest， 2619. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢． | Wexil． | Jones． |  | Mulvany | ones |
| Ward 21 （part）．． | 023 | $6{ }^{6} 0$ |  | i15 | 5 |
| ＂ | 1543 | 77 |  | 1240 | ！ |
| a） | 124 | 118 |  | 1199 | 1255 |
| $3 \mathrm{lontrumery} \mathrm{Co}$. | （0）32 | 5 CH |  |  | 6648 |
| tal | 9.01 | ，29 |  | 7961 | 9674 |
| Wood＇s maj．2492＇；dones＇do． 1713.VI, Brominll, Manley.Hick'n. Bowen. Hick'n. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chester ．．．．．．．． | 208 | 4021 | $5 i 65$. | ． 5169 | 6055 |
| Delaware | $22 \times 8$ | 1164 | 1021 | 1882 | 1969 |
| Total | 4，6 | 5185 | $6 \%$ | 7851 |  |

Terree over Iandy， 1143 ；Landy over Millward， 11 stiv． $\qquad$

Maj．for 1مognecker， 218 ；do．for Cbipman， 1532.
VIII．Schwarth．Jones．XMANr．Junce．
 Maj．fur Schwartz，19；（1）．for Jones in＇56 6004 ．

 M：ij．for steverns，3172；do for Roberts， 1681.

| x． | Killinger．Weinde． |  |  | Kunkel．Eyer． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nauphin | 3255 | 2以1 |  | 3452 | 2913 |
| 1，ebanon | 2712 | 1810 |  | 2，80 | 2027 |
| Inion | 131．5 | 70 |  | 150.5 | 1012 |
| N＇umberla＇d（pt．） | 1 h | 27 |  | 156 | 8 |
| singler ．．．．． | 1452 | 1034 |  | 1334 | 131 |
| Total | s．97 | 5589 |  | 922 | 7360 |

3nj．for killinger， 3308 ；to．for kunkel， 1867.
Campbell．Dewart．Cake．Camplli．Dew＇t．



Total …．．$\overline{7133}$ 4397 3614．．．． $6419 \quad \overline{8959}$
（＇amphell over Dewart，2，66；1）ewart over Camp－ bell，2041．
－Americans．

| PENX゙下VIVANIA－Continumt． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Districts． | Enim． | Dem． | Eniom． | Den， |
| XII． | Sorurten． | McReynolds． | sumth． | Monty． |
| Columbia | 154\％ | 1412. | 12：3 | $23)+1$ |
| Lazerne． | 6193 | 3302. | 4176 | 5.519 |
| Muntunr | 94， | 584. | K6\％ | 1185 |
| W yoming | 93 | S4S． | W3 | 125\％ |

Inj．for suramton， $3 \times 3$ ；do．for Montgumery，2－25． Kill．Slutnaker．Dimmick．E．S．Dint＇W．H．D．





XIV．Grew．Psrkhuret．fGrow．Sherw＂d．

 Tioga ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3211 5＊0．．．37：33 luni



| XV． | Hsle． | White． | Irvin． | White， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Centre | 成㜢 | 1911. | －4゙21 | 208 |
| Clinton． | 1分9 | 1294. | 1214 | 1446 |
| 1．ycoming | 2401 | 3028. | 2 tc | 3119 |
| Milllin． | 1411 | 1139. | 157 | 1539 |
| Sullivan | 314 | 489. | $34{ }^{5}$ | 49.3 |
| I＇onter | 1045 | 486. | 1124 | 675 |
| Total | 9.38 | 8349. | 94 |  |

Dlaj．for Hale，lxo？rlo．for White，boto．

May．for Junkin，46；do．for Ahl， 1521.
XVII．McPherson．Reilly．Pumroy．Reilly．

|  |  |  |  | 22680309 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Bedford．．．．．．．．．．．．． 159 1944．．．． 2174 2297


Cotal ．．．．．．． 9348 9081．．．．9715 10224
Maj．for McPherson， $2 \operatorname{tin}^{2}$ ；do．for Reilly， 549.

| XVILI． | Blair． | Pershing． | Edie，Persh＇g． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blair | $2{ }_{4} 98$ | 1567 | $2)^{2} 20$ | 1939 |
| ＇，ambria | 17 m | 20.3 | $14^{-} 4$ | 24.3 |
| Humtingd | 2115 | 1201 | 2191 | 19nj6 |
| somerset | 2511 | 15.8 | 2504 | 1－80 |
| Total | 9114 |  | 8792 | 8506 |
| Mrj．for Bluir， $21 \%$ ；do．for Edie， 284. |  |  |  |  |
| SIX． | Covorle． | Foster． | Corode．MeKin＇y |  |
| Armstrong | 2425 | 2001. | $3 \times 3)$ | 2307 |
| Indiana | ． 01.5 | 15.55. | 3540 | 148\％ |
| Wermoreland | 3.95 | 46.9. | 4249 | 4929 |
|  |  |  | 191093 | 8,21 |

M：bj．for Covode， 1092 ；do．in 185r， 1685.
XX．Ḱnight．Montgom＇y．Knight．Montg＇r．

| Fayrta | 125 | 3209 | 3205 | 3410 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gre | 3.31 | 21.56. | 65］ | 2504 |
| ＋a | 8．92 |  | 449 | 4252 |

Total．．．．．．．． 5798 9254．．．．9411 10256
Maj．for Moutgomery， 3456 ；do．in 1856,845 ．
XXII．McKnght．Birming＇m．†Purvi＇e．Gibson．
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Allegheny（part）} \ldots & 2035 & 217 \ldots & 3743 & 2271\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Butler } . . . . . . . . . & \frac{2503}{5433} & \frac{235}{502} \ldots & \frac{3092}{6340}\end{array}$
Williams，Aviti－Tar，S！nt3．
McK．over WHzs． 1535 ；Purvlance over Glbson， 1986.

| NORTE CAROIINA． |  |  |  |  | MeRue．Ellin．Gilmer．Bragg．Fill．Burh． W゙8ヶne．．．．．．．．1ti4 223i．274 1339．2198 1179 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1SS．Gov．， | 1556．Pres．， | 156. |  |
| Counties． | Ink？ | Dem．Am．， | Dem．im． | Lem． |  |
|  | Meknt | Elis．Gilmer． | Brage．Fill． 9lti．． 453 | Buch． |  |
| Alexander | 33） | $4{ }^{3} \mathrm{~L}$ ．． 411 | f（x）．3 32 | 314 |  |
| Anson． | －－ | 325 | 331．． 723 | － 311 | 95950505.36 Ec 648246 |
| Ashe | L－3 | 849．． 708 | －24．． 617 | 231 |  |
| Kenufor | 750 | 5s5．．ci3 | 59．． 790 | 525 |  |
| Bertie | 321 | 459. | 4，U．． 511 | 453 |  |
| birden | 309 | 683．． 41 | 60.0305 | 433 | SENATE．．（Oppos：tion．．．．is：Democrats．．．． 32 |
| limunswi | 435 | $336 .$. | 404. | 364 | Hocse．．．Orposition．．．．se：Democrats．．．． 81. |
| Burke | 521 | 525．． 459 | 5＊3．． 311 | 378 | Ongersa．－I special election in the VIIIty Dis． |
| Buncomb | 701 | 983）．Tix | 9r99．． 731 | 78 | trict to supply the vachncy caused by the resignation |
| Craba | $5 \times 2$ | $451 . .605$ | 436. | 365 | of Hon．Thomas L．＇lingtarn，resuliedi in the cboice |
| Cablwell | 510 | $3: 1 . .4$ | 435. | 304 | of John B．Vance，Ame．over Avers，Dem．，by＇04y maj． |
| Csmden | 454 | 112． 474 | 115．．474 | ¢y | Clingman＇s myj．in 185\％was 4yl！． |
| Carteret | 261 | 423．． 502 |  | 463 |  |
| Caswell | 14 |  | 112）．． 212 | 917 | NEW |
| Catawba | 101 | Cow． 150 | 468．． 163 | C6\％ |  |
| Chatham | 1113 | 10.7 1 102 | 1100．． 78 | 761 | Covgliess．185s．President，1856． |
| Cherokeo | $610^{\circ}$ | $551 . .584$ | 632．． 520 |  | Districts Uhp．Dem．Am．İep．Dein．Am． |
| Chow．in | 184 | 317. | 291．．212 | 25. | 1．Nixun．Wixker．Jues．Fremt．Buch．Full． |
| Clevela | 21 | 1104．． 138 | 1169．． 71 | $70^{\circ}$ | Atlantic．．．．．．．is ity $148 . .555$ cist 160 |
| Columbus | 291 | 6－9．． 346 | $5 * 9 . .212$ | $52 \%$ | Camden．．．．．．liat 115）275\％．．． 516 170 |
| Craven | 559 | 752．． 535 | 754.4 | 595 | Cape Mas．．．．． |
| Cumberlan | 652 | 854.0 | 15，5．． 76 | 1250 | Cumberiaud．．．1yri 1193 415．．．firy 15，t 1231 |
| Currituck | 142 | （3） 31.146 | 656. | 53.3 |  |
| Haviưson | 1064 | $971 . .1194$ | 83．． 964 | 634 |  |
| Drvie | 55. | $432 . .505$ | 353. | $\because 9$ | con mo |
| Iuplin | 132 | 1：35．． 105 | 1113．． $11 \%$ | 11：3 | Total．．．．． 8303 5342 300. |
| Edgecum | 105 | ह11．159 | 1503. | 1501 | Nixon over Walker，，atak ；Buch．over Fili．， 219. |
| Forsyb | 634 | Eとこ．．920 | 1（2）．． 712 | 1043 |  |
| Frankl | $3 \%$ | 225．． 334 | 714．． 255 | 793 |  |
| Gissiou | （i） 9 | $8!5.01: 3$ | 75\％．． 53 | 59. | Mercer．．．．．．． |
| Ga | 343 | 42.834 | 459. | cisk |  |
| Granvil | $7 \times 3$ | 1433．944 | 1235．． 750 | 10\％） |  |
| Gre | 151 | $33 . .29$ | 452.0 － 18 | 55 |  |
| Guilford | 1319 | $419 . .2059$ | $51 . .1515$ | 413 | Toisl．．．．．．1191 siti |
| Halifax | 411 | 712.0504 | 7360.549 | 6.3 | Stratton orer Wall，：211：Buch．over Frem．，3319． |
| Marnett | 201 | （2） | Ses County． |  | 111．＊Adrata．Fiteroh．Frem．Euch． 111 |
| Hayward | 215 | 52.254 | 537．． 19 i | 41.3 |  |
| Henderso | 672 | $5 \mathrm{co} . .64$ | （65）．40 | $43 \cdot 4$ | Midulesex．．．．32t |
| Hertifor | 325 | $309 . .3 \pm 3$ | 335. | 301 | somerset．．．．．．15\％1，00 ．．．．1045 1446 009 |
| 1iyd | 412 | 421．．5011 | 232． 398 | 2ix |  |
| Irede | 120\％ | $3-4 . .104 y$ | $351 . .12 \leq 1$ | 30 |  |
| Jacksor | ：99 | $55 . .11 \%$ | $5 \% 1$. | 414 | Totsl．．．．． 9713 485 |
| Johnst | 23 | 819．．\＄1\％ | 20゙吅． 619 | 950 | Adrain over Pat，450：Bnch．over Frem， 5033. |
| Jone | 12 | 2s．．1＊） | 21．130 | 211 | IV．＊lazcs．Huyier．F＇rem．Buch．Fill． |
| Lenoir | 274 | $40^{2} .203$ | 417．．${ }^{3} 4$ | 4.4 | Bargen．．．．．．． $2600^{\circ} 1516$ ．．． 43561543 79\％ |
| Lincoln |  | Evi．${ }^{\text {are }}$ | 614．．2－0 | 514 | Murtis．．．．．．．．3050 |
| Nscon． | 357 | $365 . .34$ | 27，．． 348 | 247 | Prssaic．．．．．．． 2112 lsal ．．．．1422 1618 954 |
| Ardivon | 031 | $49.80{ }^{4}$ | $5: 5 . .1=2$ | $4{ }^{\circ}$ | sussex．．．．．．． 2,89 ¢111 $\ldots . .1601$ 3054 31 |
| Martin | 150 | 645．．S发 | 7100．． 311 | 725 |  |
| Mecklenbur | 455 | 463．623 | 1024． 5 －3 | 1051 |  |
| Mebowell． | 38 | 429.545 | 536．． 274 | 3x） | Rigs over Hisyler 603 ；Buch，over Frem．， 3459. |
| Muntromery | $5 \times 1$ | 203．$=15$ | 211． 545 | lie | V．leonugton．Wortendyke．Frem．Buch．Fill． |
| Mikure． | （0） | ti5b． $0^{17}$ | 73．． $4=9$ | 440 |  |
| Nast | 321 | －2\％． 93 | $110_{i}^{\circ} \ldots$ ol | lutis | Hudson ．．．．． |
| N | 417 | 1110．． 50 | 15\％．5－7 | 14：2 | Union．．．．．．．．． 15051441 ．．．．Vew County． |
| Northampto | $3+5$ | 615．．420 | 895．． 405 | 621 |  |
| Unaluse． | $1+1$ | － 14.3 | Fi．． 145 | 6 x |  |
| ${ }^{0}$ ）ranke | $10^{3}$ | 1012．．14i5 | 1119． 517 | 20．9 | Peunimgton over Wort．， 1659 ；Buch．over Frem．， $245 i$. |
| Pasymutank | $4{ }^{4}$ | 324. | 230．． 532 | Ex（x） | aggeegate rote of the state． |
| Perquimaus | 3：0 | $39 \%$ 318 | 14．7． $3+6$ | 054 | Cong．，＇55．．．9pp．，5innt；Irem．， $41500 ;$ Am， 3793 |
| Person | 140 | $6.6 . .204$ | Dio．． | 543 |  |
| Pitt | 723 | 733．． 10 | $75 . .50$ | 730 | LEGRMLATCEE． |
| Poi＇ | 43 | 215．．No | eturn．124 | 150 | Sfxate．．．．．Democrats，IO；Opposition，8． |
| Resndolph | 1234 | 492．．131 | $361 . .105$ | 336 | Jotae．．．．．．l）emocrsts， 24 ：Olpposition，3ib |
| Kichmon | 5：5 | 2js．． 56 | 240.500 | 170 | －Auti－Lecumptor Dem．，supterted by the Opposition． |
| Kobeson | 532 | 759. 6xiy | T3．． 560 | 67.3 | Aublerma Dem．，supored by lio Oppusition． |
| Kockingham | 332 | 1127．． 4.19 | llis．． 359 | 1001 | AWARF． |
| Rowan | 152 | 1260．． | 255．．Eb5 | 779 | E． |
| Rutherfo | $6 \cdot 3$ | oun．．ist | 10：0．． 412 | 576 | Goverxor．Cosg．，1858．Prfr．， 1856. |
| Sampson | 45 | 1041．． 497 | 9：41．． 353 | 9 F | Countipe，Hlop．Den．Opp．Iem．Am．Dem． |
| stinly | 8：1 | 139．． 797 | 164．． 31 | 11 m | Buckmaster．Burtun．Nurris．Whit＇ey．Fili．Buch． |
| Stokts | 396 | 758． 498 | 762.831 | 6＇s | Kent．．．．．．．1850 2024．．．．1s24 $2162 . .1530$ 21）83， |
| Surry | 464 | 798．． 579 | 86．． 302 | 704 | New listle．．34\％3416．．．．3ing 3482．．．． $26^{\circ} 25$－377 |
| Tyr | 141 | 217．．边9 | 124．． 57 | 92 |  |
| U | 304 | 824.023 | $845 . \geq 6$ | 655 | －- － |
| W8k | 779 | 1659．．1124 | 1693．．$-=9$ | 1472 |  |
| Werren | 108 | 8．2．．1 1 1 | 619．． 78 | 841 | Purson＇s maj．，20t；Whiteley＇s do．， 416 ；Buchs |
| Watanga | 356 | 246.0392 | 257． 308 | 115 | nan＇s do．， $1 \times 29$ ． |
| Weashington． | 200 | 2206. | $201 . .364$ | 236 | Ther Legishatcre is Democratic in both branches． |

## MICHIGAN.



Cosgessc, 1558. Coxg.. 1856. Gnt., 195f,
Disfricts. Rep. Dem. Fep. Dem. Krp. Dlann. i Howard.Cooper.Howard. Loth'p.Bingra.Filch.

 if

 Comper's maj., 55 ; Luwaru's do. in ' 56 , sof ; Linghum"s do.. s"'.

 Waldrun's maj., 4515 ; do. in ' 30 , 6403 ; Bingham's do., 6idus.

ILl. hiviloge. ('hurch. Wralb'ge. Lit'j'r. Witg'm.Frich.




Gratiot....





 Kellege's maj., 45l2; TTalbrivge's do. - 501 . Bing. ham's do., 7173.
1\%. Leech. DaFiz. Lepch. Peck. Bing'm.Felch. Alpena.... 29 15. Nem (o. New io.




|  | 2 | --3. | 149 |  | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 110 | 16 | 1 | 182 | 42). | 193 |
| $1 \mathrm{l} g$ | 1923 | 167 | $1 \times 3$ | $1 \% 51$ | 14 |

 Lapeer … 12.5 $905 \ldots 15071037$.








motal . . 16145 14416.. 15248 14524.. $\overline{13301} \overline{14645}$ 1, erth's maj, 1219; do. in '56, 3:24; Hingban's do.. itis.

TOTAL FOTE OF TEE STSTE.
Kepulilicans. Demorrat:. Mrj.

 ver Stute . . . Isbell. . . 65500 ; King. ...55;35-11141
 Awi. (imeral. C'ase . ....f5yity ; Adsms . . $55355-1014 \%$






LEGISLATCRE-1859-60.

Sctitf... Repubicens, in: Democrata, 10.
Housi.... Petputlicans, tit ; Democrats, 35.

## MINNESOTA.

An election for members of the Legistature of this new stat was beld in Uctober, 1850 , which resulted Hofollows:

Sesate. . Republicans, 13: Democrats, 19.
Hocse..... Fepublicans, 49; 1)emocrats, 31.
The Lecislature elected the year previous was Democratic in both brarchee, and stood:

Sesate... Pepublicans, 17 ; Demncrats, 20.
HoUse.... Ptepublicans, 37 ; Democrats, 43.


Congress, 1858 School Stp.,'is. Pres.,'56. Districts. Sip. Am. Dem. Am. Dem. Am. Dem. St. Lonis. . EOB31 E6is $7057 . .9943$ 129.. 68345534 Barrett over Blair, 420** Provines' maj., ©il4; Fill more do., $1 \sharp 2$.

| 1. | 412 | 59. | 513 | 5 Star | 555 | $5: 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boon | $4 \times 1$ | $1 \% 50$ | 1181 | E90. | 13.9 | 45 |
| Callo | 307 | 169\%.. | 1046 | 1011. | 1095 | 805 |
| d, ilicoln | $46^{\circ}$ | 1020. | 73 | 1131. | 572 | 24 |
| Yarion | 954 | 1168.. | 411 | 833. | 1321 | Fご |
| Vonve | $5: 3$ | 1240.. | 235 | 4. | 101: | 762 |
| Montgomery | 441 | $601 .$. | 395 | 415. | 603 | 3.5 |
| Pike.. | 1120 | 1293.. | 491 | 1212. | 1131 | 1113 |
| Pails | 373 | 593.. | 429 | 407. | 53! | 309 |
| st. Charles | 659 | 92. | , - | 1439.. | 503 | 18 |
| II arrea. | 090 | 57\%.. | 22 | 117.. | 3.8 | 309 |

Total..... 6189 lu902.. 4859 8513.. 9123 -imit Anderson's maj., 4813; Starke do., dit5i; Fill. mnre's do., 15l6.

|  | ha E. Clark, Provines.Starke.Fill. Each |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Demı., elect-18.. 2 C 3 dlu | Garoll........ ed without in $76 .$. .


Clark...
Howard
Knox.
Lewis
$\qquad$

Limn.
Livingstou
Hercer
Macon...
Putnam.
Randolpla
shanyler
Shelivg..
scotlind
Sullivan.

## Total.

Starke's maj., 10 es ; Buchanau's do., 2163.

| 1. | Adam | Craig |  | Starke |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Andrew | 598 | 10:1.. | 310 | 685. | 428 | 80 |
| A ${ }^{\text {chehis }}$ | 153 | 511.. |  | 2.4 | 1:32 | 345 |
| Buch: | 730 | 1097. | 119 | 2443. | -6s | 1036 |
| Caldw | 20 | 343. | 9 | 314. | -37 | 205 |
| Clay | 493 | $820 .$. | 75 | 80. | 750 | 0.5 |
| 'linto | 5) 4 | 545 | 483 | $5 \$ 8$. | 400 | 397 |
| Dav | 507 | 843. | 17 | 45\%.. | 320 | 57 |
| De Kalb | 145 | $51 \%$. | 169 | 4.50.. | 172 | 30 |
| dientry | 404 | 1266.. | 23 | 16.3.. | 300 | 75 |
| Harrison | 594 | 852. | 13 | 848. | 315 | 495 |
| Holt. | 4id | $550 .$. | ¢3 | 910.. | 240 | 409 |
| Notursa | 102 | 825. | 50 | $47 \%$ | 183 | 4.3 |
| Platte | 11:3 | 1+12.. | 68.1 | 943.. |  | 1:63 |
| Ray | lusis | c01.. | 200 | 713.. | 744 | Sit |

Total..... $\overline{5 \times 24}$ 12489.. $354711006 . .620088,51$ Crajz's maj., 4015 ; Starke's do., SU5ty ; Buchanau's do.

| . | eid. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 449 |  | -3 |  | 545 | 5 |
| Col | -4 | 116.. | 412 |  |  | 55 |
| Coope | -1 | 83.3.0 | 182 | 1405 |  |  |
| Henry | 221 | 762 | 487 | tot. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 10, |
| Jack | 144 | 1075. | 643 | 1504. |  | 116* |
| Johns | 515 | ¢50.. | 60, | 731. |  | 541 |
| 1.afa) | 349 | 9365. | fil | 274. |  | 5 |
| Miller | 4.3) | 166. | 11 | 411.. |  | 29 |
| Mon | 391 | 649. | 6 | $4(6)$. | 38 | 4 |
| Mor | 25 | 30\%. |  | 370 |  | 110 |
| Pett | 2) | 453. | 135 | 42. |  | 31 |
| Sali | $6{ }^{6} 9$ | 832 | 693 | 830. | (i3) |  |
| Total..... 6917 iet2.. 3768 8514.. ivil Tuil Smith, Ind., 203 s . <br> Woodison over Reid, 995 ; Starke's maj., 4746 ; Fill more's do., 180. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]| Richardso |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tes | 11 | 828 |  | 655. | 055 | 419 |
| Barto | 59 | 193. | with | asper. | 53 | 64 |
| Rarry | 232 | 67. | 9 | 519.. | 148 | 9 |
| Camd | 24 | 242. | 132 | 214. | 210 | 19 |
| C | $\sim 0$ | 6:3.. | 2 | 95. | 163 | $34]$ |
| 1 la | 213 | $65 \%$. | 204 | 492. | 333 | 418 |
| Dall | 462 |  | 201 | 12\% | 1:2 | 454 |
| sc | 541 | 245. | 12 | 493. | 20) | 413 |
| Greeme | 1125 | 1629.. | 10:3 | 98).. | 1003 | 1029 |
| Hick | 1 188 | $350 .$. |  |  | 130 | 33 |
| How | 150 | 9 | 9 | 178 |  |  |
| aspe | 3.4 | 434.. | 325 |  |  | 509 |
| lacled | 35 | $3 \% 8$. | 262 | 311. | 233 | $3 \times 1$ |
| 1.nwren | 5 | 510. | 318 | $3 \times 3 .$. | 353 | 55 |
| Maries | 30 | 4 -2. | 21 | 409. | ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Metron | 153 | 345 | 39 | 191.. | 61 | 90 |
| ewt | 410 | 79 | 116 | 25\%.. | 236 | 528 |
| Cg | 157 | $1 \pm .$. | 17 | 13. | 37 | 334 |
| ay | 427 | $451 .$. | 123 | 454. | 219 | 412 |
| Ozark \&Doug's | 2419 | 3.3.. | 7 | $186 .$. | 51 | 149 |
| Polk | 6.2 | tizu.. | 635 | 597 | 412 | O |
| Palas | 118 | 25. | 21 | 93.. | 65 | 8 |
| 1 | 114 | \%1.. | $2)$ | 59.4. | 210 | 347 |
| tone | 118 | 173. | 85 | 158. | 3 | 137 |
| Tиney | 2 t | $450 .$. | 10'5 | 428. | 34 | 388 |
| Te | 124 | 5,3.. | + | 43. | 91 | 479 |
| Vern | 11 | 419 |  |  | 12 | \%02 |
| b. | 525 | 59. | 45 | 532. | 189 | 458 |
| Wrigh | 8 \% | $359 .$. | 35 | 23. | 6t | 20 |
| Total..... (M5) 13424.. 43i9 9795.. 54381042 Phe'p's maj., 53.4; starke's, 5416 ; Buch.'s, 5389. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIt. | 2-igler. | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ oell 1. |  | S.Starke |  | reh. |
| Boliinge | 136 | 523. |  | 175. | 199 | 413 |
| Builer | 93 | 211. |  | 109.. | 34 | 113 |
| Cape tirard'a | 734 | 518. | 332 | 23. | 664 | 848 |
| Cramford | 150 | 423. |  |  | 460 | firi |
| nent | 52 | 458. |  |  | 17 | 3 |
| Dunklin | 333 | 50. |  | 159.. | 101 | 14 |
| Frankion | 1012 | 767. | 360 | 219. | - | 540 |
| Iron | 353 | 1i4.. |  |  |  |  |
| Fer | 3 r 4 | 690. |  | $999 .$. | 53 | c |
| adimon | Sl | 554. |  |  | :55 | 418 |
| Missir ippi | 126 | 37. | 5 | 22i.. | 317 | $3-1$ |
| New Madri |  | $3 \%$. |  |  | 295 | 23 |
| Pemisc | 5. | 238. |  |  | 111 | 119 |
| Perry | 150 | 739. |  | 534. | 20 | 500 |
| Phelps | 71 | 498. | 20 | 353.. | New | Co. |
| Reraol | $1: 3$ | 1-\% |  | $251 .$. | 22 | 114 |
| ipley | - | 4i1.. |  | $400 .$. | 41 | 314 |
| cott | 20 | $39 .$. |  | 23. | 345 | - |
| shamon | 12 | 197.. |  | 170. | 14 | 40 |
| St. \ienevieve. | 2,5 | 39. |  | $359 .$. | 318 | 354 |
| St. Francois | 349 | 603. |  | 20. | 41 | , |
| Stodd | 215 | 5iP. |  | 93.. | 151 | 315 |
| Washingtoll.. | 23 | T01.. | 4 | 16.4 | 45 | 5,8 |
| Wayue ....... | 200 | 458. |  | 79 | (10) | $\cdots 7$ |
| Total.... an lym. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noell's matj., |  | Starke | s. 423 | -8 |  |  |
| Total State.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Starke's maj., 32384 ; Ruchanan's |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CONNECTICUT.

fioternor, lejs. Prenident, 1856.
Counties.
Rep. Then. Buckiogham. Pratt. Scatt'g. Fren. Wuch. Fill
 Litchfeld..... 44!5 4403 $1 . . .5481$ :0N6 154

 Wincham.... $3445 \quad 2113 \quad 0 . . .3913 \quad 2243 \quad 50$

Total.... 30:298 $23519 \quad 25 . .4275 \quad 34995 \quad 3815$ Buck'm over Pratt, 2 , 49 : Frem. over Buch'n, 720. leg? laticre.
sevate.. Republicans... 15; 1)emocrats.... 6. Hocse... Republienns.. 143 : Democrats...: 90.

## OHIO．

Congrers，Šp．It＇re，39．Peesidtt， 1 ©jef
Distrits．Hep．Di－m．Iip．I／em．Fip．Dem．Am．
I．I（S．Pend＇n．Frek．Bartley．Fren＇t．lach．Fill Hrm＇n＇pt．）6，－5 -131.1532613151 .921513051 Et80 Pendleton＇maj．， 346 ；Peck＇s do．， 1175 ；Bucha． nav＇s plurality， 3 㫙．

II．Guv．Grosk．Peck．Bart＇y，Fro．Buch．Fill． Mam＂l vist－ñ3（la lst districi．） Dajority for Gurlay，iol．
1II．Camp＇t．VBil＇m Peck．Bam＇v．Fre，Pach．Fill．




Valianligham＇s mai．Is5；Bartley＇s do．， 345 ；Jua－ chansn＇s phuralits， $76 \%^{\circ}$ ．

IV．Nichoto．Allen．Perk．Bart＇v，Fra．Brich．Eill． Allen．．．．If 1131.1402 152． 1415 15N 04
 Mercer．．． 5.0 1121． 649 1159．Fi9 $1159 \quad 114$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Miami．．．．} 29+4 & 1 \times 31 . & 2443 & 184 . & 31 & 108 & 159 \\ \text { Shelby．．．．} 13.5 & 1364 . & 1505 & 134 & 1256 & 1446 & 12\end{array}$

 plordity，1：1．

V．Abhiey．Mingen．Pock．Part＇y．Fre．Bur\％．Fil！．


 Paulding．． 46



William A．liunter received 69 wots for Coneress．
Ashles＇s plut．， 5 tó ；F＇ech＇s maj．，300；Fiemunt＇s plarality， $4 \frac{15}{4}$ ．

VI．Clark．Hinw＇d．Pect．Bertiey，Fte，Brach．Fil．

 Highland．IFto $1-\frac{1}{2} 5.1-03$ li53． $1=10 \quad 21+0$ 824

To：al．，$\overline{622} \overline{-20}, \overline{605} \overline{563} \overline{7100} \overline{91,1}$
W．R．A rthar rectived 394 votes for Congresa．
Iloward＇s plorality．＊o；Bartley＇s maj．． 4 ： chanan＇s plurality，2i8l．

Vil．Carwin．Btatr．Peck．Partier．Fra．B＂ch．Filt． Clinton ．．．150 1＋3．1an ling t117 1170 240



 plurality， 40.6.

Vill．Sinntin．Fub＇d．Peck，Bartleg．Fre．Puch．Filt． Champ＂ign 10，j 1295．1060 1259． $19051 ; 11 \quad 321$ Clark．．．．2ll 1169．2114 1175．2011 1589 185 Delsware．2nlo 1436．1911 1j01．2306 16i9 230


Total．$\overline{-16}$ 5928 5
Stanton＇\＆maj．，Tix ；Peet＇s do．，25u2；Vremont＇s plurality， 3245.

IX．Ca－en，Hall．Pech Bartley．Fro．Buch，Fill． Crawford． 157620174.1599 2129．1 103 2154



| Utawa．．．． | 325 | 509 | 227 | 599 | 454 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sandurky ． | 1257 | 1516. | 1237 | 1565. | 1548 |

Senper．．． 2820

 （aley＇s maj．， $10^{-}$；Peck＇s do，81s；Luchanan＇e pluratio， 313.
X．Trintrin．Mhller．Perk．Barter．Fre．Purh．Fill． Gallia．．．．15 134i．132 155．610 $13+1$ 1210 lack－on ．．1254 1452．1243 J4．0．938 1：23 41f，
 pike．．．．．1．

 Triambe＇s maj．， 190 ；＇1erE＇s do．，T3i：Euchanau＇s Morality， 350

| X1．Vant othe | ar－ | ers．Fre． | Eurb | Fill． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q th．era．．．－2its | 1：113．20， | 1254．20＜9 | 1－5） | 154 |
| Fairful1］．11： | －4＊ | $\therefore 19$ | 123 | 711 |
| Hockin＝．．1115 | 1324．1119 | 1412，1142 | 14.4 | 115 |
| Meira ．．．．195］ | 1253．19\％2 | 13－1．190\％ | 1）3 | 344 |
| Perry ．．．．14． | 137．1450 | 1．94．］？－9 | ］ 47 | 492 |
| Vintou ．．．IMm | 111E． 1104 | 1113． $9 \%$ | 11．1 | 51 | vartin＇s maj．，？：Bartey＇s do．， $45 ;$ Juchanan＇s plimality，1：55．

：Nil．Case，Cox．Peck．Bartley．Fre．Bnch．Fill． Franklin ． 3403 4132．J－75 4336．3463 2791 54t
 Pickuraj．18．0 2057． 18.9 2117．1724 200x；
 （＂on＇s maj．，©未＂；Bartley＇s do．， 1206 ；Buchanan＇s plurality，Es3．

XIII．Sherman．Patr＂k．Park．Bern＇es．Fee．Buch．Fill．





Tcual．． 026
lermas＇s mas．，2，31；Peck＇s do．， $1855 ;$ Fremont＇s Slurality， $2=2 l$ ．
※lV．Spink．Jicries．Peck．Bartiey．Fre．Eech．Fill． Ashland． 1851 1849． 1649 1842． 1912 2069 39 Iorain．．．2010 13世． 243 232，3tilt 1420 54
 Fațue．．．
 plurality
 Holmes．．．1299 1－05．1241 1693．125 21ハ3

 Helmick＇s maj．，zj0 ；Parliey＇ь do．，642；Buchanan＇s plurality， 200
 Morgen ．．1．25 1425,1980 1423． 2125 lend 2nl Nusking＇m 3\＆n 2242．2405 3244．31\％2 25411092
 Jonalist Swank，Inz．，received 49 votes for Con． gTPas．

Tntopkine plwalit $\because, 8 \Omega 2$ ；Peck＇s maj．．COS；Fre－ mant＇s plurxlity 563.

XV1I．TLen．eт．Sprigqe．Perk．Bartley，Fra．Buch，Fill．




Tretal． 7311 i219．7107，7x0．6808 8291 2530 Theaker＇s maj．， 92 ；Bartles＇s do．， 373 ；Buchanan＇s plurality， $2\left(\begin{array}{c}0 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$

## $\mathrm{OH1O}$ - Continved.)

Hep Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Am. XVIII. Edgex'n. Rames.Peck.Bartity. Fre. Buch. Fill. Porture ... $2 \times 15$ 2055. 2511905 2983 29026
 Sumajt ... 2599 1520. 2331138.31351546
 Edcerton's maj., 1023 ; Peck's do., 1350 ; Fremont's

XIX. Wade, Gray. Peck.Bartley.Fye. Buch. Fill.
 Geauga... 155 514. 1563 533. 0694

Kelly. Ind., received 99 votes for Cougress.
Wade's plrirality, 3960 ; Peck's maj., 3956 ; Fremont's pluralits, *itio
XX. Hutehirg. Tod. Peck.Bartley.Fre. Buch. Fill. Ashiabula. 8132 \&34. 3415 Ret. $51113 \quad 975 \quad 252$ Mahoning. 2253 243. 220 307. 23231937129


Richmond. Ind., received 301 and Giddings 32 rotes for Congress.
 mont's piuzaity, 6 ús.
XXI. Binzham. Mans. Peck.Bartley. Fre. Buch. Fill. Carroil. ... $15 \%$ 1206. 1375 1242 15: 1235
 Harthoa . 1940 lan 105 1.32. 2nio 14, 110


Tutat .. $\overline{803} \overline{65 \%} . \overline{621} \overline{6614} . \overline{9 ; 50} \overline{7210} \overline{552}$ Mincham's maj., 2u0; ; Peck's do., Wor ; Fremont's plurality, 253 Fi .
dgGregate vote for state officers, lise
Repuilimar. Demmats. Mry.



 Pracikith '50..F'remont, 15:49T; Bucbanan, 17Wit; Fillmure, 25i-1
The I.egislattre (wlected in $1 \ddot{\sigma}_{i}$ for two years) it Demucratic is both banczes.

## ARKANSAS.

The preopic of this State elected Conzressmen, Members of the Legislature, and certain Jadicial ()them in l-sh But we writer-so strongly adhere to what is freetionsly termen "Democratic." that the details of their elertions bare ceased to posxess ans general interes. For (engres, in the First lis. trict. Mr, Thonas C. Hindman, the regular llemocratic condidare. received 13,245 votes to $2 s 53$ for Usasby, Independeut.
In the Second District, Albert Rnst. regular Dernocrat newire $1 \quad 16,312$ wotes to 3104 for J. A. Jones. and 3452 for TLos. S. Drew, Independent candidutes.

Two years ago the wote of the state for Concress arcul : in the finst listrict fur Greenwod, lem.. is. .an : Thamenn, Am, filfi. Kajority fur Grem. wout, 12: In the secund District, Vir. Warren, Ifem, receired 11.05 : Fowler, An . Sul. Majoraty for $\mathrm{W}_{2}$ arer, 313i. Fur Pruolect. Mr. Burbatay's
 Najunty for Euchanan, 11,123.

## TENNESSEE.

The nnly general electionk held in this State daring the zear liss, mere for a darlge of the Supreme Court, and to sccertain the sense of the people relative to a propowed Convention to amend the state Conatitution. The penple seem to have taken very litule intereat in the election. as has than one-fifth of the voters voted on the occ:asion. The rute for Jndige which does not appear to bave been a party contest, resulted as fol-
 Wrigbh 5iö
The call for a Constitation was voted down very emphatically, the returns footigg no for a Convention, 4210: againot a convention, 23,503 . Majority ygains a Courention, 19,353.

## TEXAS.

An election was held in this state in 185s for Chief3 nstlce and Assuciate Justice of the supremo Court Attomey-Genernl. Treasurer and comptroller. The only office contested way that of Assucinte-Juctice. the regular Democratic candicjate beige (onstantine W. Buckley, who was defeated by James H. Bell, Independent Deraocrat, atter an snimated contest, by 4:1) majority. The remainder of the Democratic ticket, elected without opposition, was as foilows :

Chich-Justire..... Rnyal T. Wheeler.
Attornay-Gene al Malcoim 1), Grabam,
Seute Trizsumer... ': 1I. Randolph.
Emaptrultor ...... Clement R. doins

## IANSAS.

"An Act for the admiscion of the Fiste of Kansas into the [nion," Letter known as the Englikh bill, Fas sabmitted io a vote of the People of that Territory, on the first Monday in Augush 1855, with the folluwing result


Majority exainst proposition, 9513.
Three precincts. rejected for informality on the part af the returning officers, gave 3 for accepting propositivu, aud 19. - rinst it.

## INDIANA．

Cowg．，1559．Sec．St＇e，＇58．Pres．， 1856.
Districts．Kep．Dem．Rep．Dem．Rep．Dem．Am． I．Hoveg．N．bi＇A Peelle．MoCl＇e．Fre．Bueh．Fill，
 1ubois．．．．． 141 1117． 109 l0．6． 211191 246
 Nattin．．．．．it 41 dj5． 363 Ts4．TG 709 350 Pike ．．．．．．． 5 599 612．45y 654． 80 772 54.4




Total．．． 5946 10329． 6214 11014． $21451311061: 33$
Niblack＇s maj，13＊3；Mcclure＇s do．，four；Bucba－ nan over thmmore， 695 ．

1I．Wils，n，Engliab．Peelle．M：CHe．Fre．Buch，Fill． Clark．．．．． 1129 i 446.11301515 .49219501054

 Trange ．．．． 611 git． 5.53



Total．．．$\overline{7434} \overline{9293} . \overline{7079} \quad \overline{9481} . \overline{2 \pi 1}$ 1057 $\overline{5 \times 61}$
English＇s maj．， 1559 ：Mctlure＇s do．，2102；Buchs． nan over Fillmore，5216．

III．Dunn．Hugher．Peelle．McCl＇e．FTn．Buch．Fill， Barth＇mew 1341 122．1332 1329． 1992 1444 143
 Jackson… 7．1249． 760 1535． $2 \times .9$ 17（4） 516 Jefferson．．．． 2388 1491．2251 lojs． 3314 190

 Switzerland 1121 luss． $11 \times 2$ lasy．2Ls 11211040

Total．．． $93 \times 3$ 8in5． 9131 9460．6352 luT50 5437
Carr，A，L．Dem．，for Congress， 1332.
Dunn over Hughes，97x：McClare＇s maj．，3：9；Ba－ chanan orer Fremont，tiki．

IV．Hack！eman．Hal＇n．Perlle．McCl＇e．Fre．Buch．Firl， Dearborn ．． $14: 2$ llecatar．．．．15．2 144．I 6 és 144．1i38 1639 61 Franklin ．．．．1204 2135．125）2 2135．143．2259 41



Total．．．$\overline{75} 5 \overline{9+25} . \overline{7810} \quad \overline{9127} . \overline{791}$ 103035 $\overline{1045}$ Holman＇s maj．， 1569 ；Mcclure＇s do．， $15 \mathbf{B N}^{\circ}$ ；Bucha． nan over Fremont．246．
y．Kigore．Devlin．Prelle．MaCle．Fre．Bur Fili
 Fayette．．．．10i9 933．1091 933 ．1109 lur 40
 Rantolph．

Wayne | 543 | 649. | 551 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2050 |  |  |

Total．．．$\overline{9333} \quad \overline{5921}, \overline{9371} \overline{50 \times 7 .} \overline{12159} \overline{7144} \overline{299}$
Filgore＇s maj．，3452；Pexlle＇s do．，WiNt Fremont over Buchanan． 5115.

VI．
Porter．Rar．Peelle．VcClare．Fre．Breh．Fill． Hancock．．．$=75$ 1041．S4i 1073． 962 1343

 Marinn．．．．．3450 3154．3：15 3201． $36963733 \quad 205$ Horgin ．．．．1599 1＋42．15＊5 1404．15：3 15\％3 65 Morein 15：9
Total．．．106 $\overline{9-16}$ 10383 10n＋5． 10516 ］ 160 60
Porter＇s maj．，lowitl Peclie＇s do．， 333 ；Bucbanan over Fremont，1151：

VII．${ }^{\text {Davia．Secreat．Peelle．MeCl＇re．Fre．Buch．Fill．}}$



ก下ッ．
 Putham ．．．180 160


 Inavis＇nanj．，e2319；Mellure＇s do．，6ú ；Bucbanan over Fremunt，futio．
VIIt．W ison，Bhake．Peelle．M．Cl＇e．Fre．Bueh．Fil！． Brope．．．．．15ky l：an．14－1309．1209 144381 Carroll．．．． 1305130.1307 lis． 1061 1344 22
 Montgom＇ry 19206140.19441491 .1910 2003 142

 Wilon＇s maj．，611；1＇eelle＇s do．，Csi；Fremont over Buchanal， 331.

IN Co＇frx．Wu＇s＇r．Peelle．Mche．Fie．Dreh．Fill．



 Nlarshall．．． 1215 1122． 1215 1105．927 10990

 starke． White．．．
 Coltax＇s maj．，lu31 over Buchsaan，loth．
 Flkhart ．．．． 1971 16i9．lets 162．19：1 lent 18

 Noble．
Steaben
Whitiey．．．．

 Fremont over buchanan，5i？．

XI．I＇tut．Cofrth．Peel！e．Merl＇e．Fre．Buch．Fill．
 Grant ．．．．．．129 llamilton．．14：1 1003．14：2 10月．IT木 1705

 ，
 Tipton．．．． 5015 fir 5


Total．．117t4 100） Pe：tit over Coffroth， 710 ：Peelle over Sictlate，5tai ； Fremont over Bucbanan，itc．

पGGEEGSTE Yote of tee state．
Rッ，ubtinna．Demoents．Maj．
 Aulitor．．．．．lange ． $105+93$ ： 1 od $1 . . .11,242-1519$

 Sup Pw，In Young ．145014：Rogg ．．．．10．910－2090 Piwilent．．．．F＇te t． 94475 ；Buch．．Ilstiu；1＇ill．．2wins leghelatcef．
Sesate．．．Rep．， 25 ；Dem．， 22 ；Anti－IAc．， 3.
Hocae．．．．F大p．， 00 ；Dem．， 46 ：Auti－Lee．， 4.
＊Anti－Lecompton Democrat．

## ILIINOIS．

Counties．Krp．Doug．D．Buch．D．Krp．Dem．Am． Adam mer，Fundey．Dongh＇ty．Frem．Buc
Alexander．．．．
Bond．
31
Boone
liro
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Cha
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Colinton $\qquad$
Cook $\qquad$
Crawford．．．．．．．
617
シーニ

| 308 | 19 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 729 | 1 |

192．．．
1．．．

| 5 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 53 | 4 |
| 8 | 2 |

3311
401
607
243663
230
6

Miller．Fonder．Dnngl＇ty．Frem．Buch．Fill． schnyler ．．．．． 1051 l498 37．．． $3581369 \quad 570$ Scott．．．．．．．．． $654 \quad 1002 \quad 2 \ldots 1 \times 3 \quad 843 \quad 536$

Stark．
Stephens．．．．．
Tazewell ．．．．．1：99
Union．．．．．．．． 61
Cermilliou ．．．．1648
Wabsh ．．．．．．1799
Warren．．．．．．
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Washington．．．} & 425 \\ \text { Wayne．．．．．．．} & 292 \\ \text { White．．．．．．．} & 641\end{array}$
Whiteside．．．．．．logi
Will．．．．．．．．． 24
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Williamson ．．．．} & 17 \\ \text { Wimpebago ．．．} \\ \text { Woodford．．．．} & 819\end{array}$
Total．．．．125430 1216199 5171 96200 $105298 \quad 3.454$ Miller over Foddey，wil ；Lucbanan over Fremont， 9098.

Congress，1858．Congress，＇56．
Distrints．Wop．Doug，A．L．D．Rep．Dem．
Boone ．．．．．．．．．． 1704 2x5 $\quad 3 . . .1739 \quad 251$

Lake ．．．．．．．．．．．15it 620 60 ．．．． 2334 5i4

| McHenry ．．．．．．2224 | 10：1 | 3. | （1）．．． 2530 | 949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 815 |  | $2 . . . .2478$ | 9.2 |
|  |  |  | ．．．．．27．6 |  |



Total．．．．．．．15811 6457 320 ．．．．1s00 $\quad \overline{6227}$
Washburn ovor Lright， $9{ }^{5 \prime 54}$ ；do．over Molons，in ＇56， 11843.
11．Farnsworth．Deer．Black＇n．Fards．V．Nor．


Kane．．．．．．．．．．．．3it2 1121 103 ．．．．3i33 912


Total．．．．．．． $2179713198 \quad 701 \ldots 21518 \quad 9814$
Farnsworth aver Dser， 8599 ；do．over Van Nort－ wick． 11 万04．

| III． | L | mstm |  | ， | ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buresan | 456 | 607 | 70 | ． 2440 | 1312 |
| Cbampaig | 1271 | （9）1） | 2 | 752 | 696 |
| 1）Witt | 942 | 755 | 262 | ． 644 | －49 |
| Grundy | $9 \times 3$ | 715 | 9 | ． 915 | 625 |
| 1 rognois | ．． 1149 | 744 |  | ．．． 746 | 569 |
| liaukakee | ．．1366 | 852 |  | ．．1377 | 391 |
| kendall． | ．14：3 | 415 |  | ．．． 1604 | $40 \%$ |
| La salle． | ． 40.40 | 31：8 | 30 | ．． 3693 | $2 \div 8$ |
| liviugston | ．9，${ }^{6}$ | 794 | 1 | ．． 560 | 143 |
| M1ean． | ． 250 | 2155 | 25 | ．． 1946 | 1818 |
| Putnam． | ． 582 | 2.9 | 100 | ．． 521 | 114 |
| V＇ermillion | ． 1666 | 1126 |  | ． 1526 | 117．4 |
| Wui． | 26.8 | 2198 | 41 | 2044 | 1621 |
| Total $\ldots . . .2313$Lavejos uver Armstrong， 325 ；do．over Osgood，in |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＇5t，inkil． <br> 11. <br> Kelloge．Davidsod．Gsle．Kellegg．Darid． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fulton． | 2900 | 3224 |  | ． $24 \times 9$ | 2002 |
| IJenry | 2242 | 1101 |  | ．．1917 | \％n3 |
| Kıox | 2945 | $1 \times 20$ | 54 | ．．2m，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1604 |
| Mathal | 133 | 1054 | t5 | 10）28 | 9：3 |
| गnson． | d22 | 1039 |  | ．． 445 | 758 |
| Mercer | ． $1+19$ | $\times 98$ |  | ．．．1185 | 796 |
| Peoria | ． 2 FO | 2623 | 236 | 2rs | 2194 |
|  | 929 | $5 \times 4$ |  | 757 | 465 |
| ＇fucewell | ． 10 | 1960 |  | ． 1245 | 1585 |
| Warren． | ． 1732 | 1406 | 16 | ．． 1332 | 1121 |
| Woodford | 811 | 1152 | 27 | 609 | 813 |
| Total | 19487 | 16850 | 553 | 16175 | 14474 |

Kellogg over Davidson，$x^{2} Z Z ;$ ；do．in＇ 54, liul．



| 10WA-(Continued.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tandever. <br> Farette ........ luts | -ffing'll. | For.Against | Davis. Leffr ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
|  | ti3.. | 556880. | col 293 |
| Floyd ......... 493 | 246. | 207 20.. | all 79 |
| Franklin ...... 149 | E. | 83 2s.. | 3) 20 |
| Greene ......... 104 | 120.0. | $11952 .$. | -4 99 |
| (irundy ....... sis | $19 .$. | Noretan. | 531 |
| Ilamilion ..... 207 | $112 .$. | 314 21.. | New ro. |
| Hancocà ...... 21 |  | Nor return. | New Co. |
| Mardin . . . . . . Eng | 414.. | 2020. 117 | 420145 |
| Howned...... sil | 206. | 24710. | 97 - 0 |
| Hlumbolit ..... $\mathrm{j}_{6}$ | $16 .$. | 238. | Nuw Co. |
| ida ........... 5 |  | Noreturn. |  |
| Jowa.......... 5. 5 | 475. | $2{ }^{2} 1148$. | 41413 |
| Jackron ...... 1117 | 1531.. | 6is 538.. | 1152 |
| Johnsun....... . 1359 | 13:4.. | its 330.. | 10928 |
| Johits . . . . . . . 6 \% | 781.. | 62 2u3.. | 75454 |
| kissuth....... i! | :2.. | \%1) 20.. | $22 \quad 13$ |
| Linn . . . . . . . . 14: | 1112.. | 1026 313.. | 15088 |
| Marshall ...... 713 | 21s.. | $3593 .$. | tins 173 |
| Mitchell...... 111 | 179.. | \o retarn. | 208 |
| Mchunit ....... is | 81. | 3983. | 31 |
| Muscatile.... 1001 | 1099.. | $10^{\circ} 644.2$ | 956 |
| Plymouth ..... !is | A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Noreturn. | New Co |
| suc.......... 31 | 37. |  | 5015 |
| -cott .......... Sthis | 13.39.. | No return. | 112 ]036 |
| mory ......... 31 | 320. | 329 59.. | 203 293 |
| Tama ........ 5 5 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 264.. | 30 J14.. | 409158 |
| Webstre...... 235 | 3.41). | 22549. | $323 \quad 253$ |
| Wharetigo... 18 | 24.] | No return. | New Co. |
| Wimmebirk... $\mathrm{Sa}_{2}$ | S37. | 65 49.. | 446145 |
| Woudbury.... 116 | 10.. | 37243. | $30{ }^{37}$ |
| Worth......... 79 | 81. | tureturn. | New Co. |
| Wright........ s? | 35.. | Noretura. | $46 \quad 25$ |

 Maj. for Vandever, $273 y$; do. for Lanking Law, 10 iut ; do for Itavis, 5150.

> TOTAL VOTE OF TEE STATE.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Republicum. Jemocrata. Yaj. } \\
& \text {. Catull...4*igi ; Parvin...46is3-27i4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Auditor . . . . . Catuell...4n97; Parvin. . . 46083-27il
T, casierer .... Jones.... isi 26 ; 1.orah. . . 4580-3101

D.JI. Ins. Com. Drahe . . . 4 cii5; Laldwin .454ti-2i31

> Législature.

Senate...Republicaus, 21 ; Democrats, 15.
House.... Republicaus, 42 ; Democrats, $0^{\circ} 0$.

## CAIIFORNIA.

Scpfeme Cotrt. President, 1856.
Counties. A. L. Dem. Ler. Deru. Rep. Dem. Am.
A iamela .....

| Currey. | Budwlu. | Frem. | Buch. | F11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 724 | $7 \times 0$ | 723 | 729 | 213 |
| 176 | 1200... | 657 | 1:84 | 1557 |
| 1314 | 81 | 744 | 2501 | 17 C |
| 1452 | 229 | 568 | $\pm 215$ | 1504 |
| 101 | 312 | 18 | 251 | 35 |
| 301 | (t) | 188 | 457 | 280 |
| 75 | 230 | Ne | Cot |  |
| 26.8 | 3 y | 1391 | 4048 | 2938 |
| , | 24.3 | 1 | 218 | 12.3 |
| 361 | 239. | 103 | 2108 | 191 |
| 81 | 591 | $x 2$ | 8 | 410 |
| 3 | 1.14 | 521 | 721 | 135 |
| 90 | (제) | 151 | 30 |  |
| 154 | 1141. | 165 | 125t |  |
| 9 | 296 | 14 | 249 | 24 |
| 342 | $2-$ | 200 | 207 | 169 |
| 0.5 | !63. | 157 | 444 | 84 |
| 2035 | 2635 | 1462 | 25019 | Oex |
| 1.90 | $21+8$ | (12) | 2015 | 203 |
| 543 | is 1 | 217 | 1124 | (\%) |
| 2-5 | 2449 | $u_{i}$ | 340 |  |
| $1{ }^{1 /}$ | 5012. | 93 | 314 |  |
| 17 |  | 13 | 173 |  |
| 56.1 | 2 y | Stas ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | [\%3 | 1593 |
| cyt | 129 | 548 | 125 | 1010 |
| 4 |  | 10. | $\therefore$ | 15 |
| 204 |  | 238 | $2 \times 2$ | 113 |
| 1 | 313. | 183 | 156 | 10 |
| 627 | 1004. | 809 | 5.6 | 6.3 |



## OREGON-TVot yet armitere.]


 1660. Mensrs. Denny and MctBride ran as Republicuns, though the Republicans geverally woted for the ©pposition carididatex.

GTHER STate officers.
oppusition. Democrats. Maj.
Scc. State..... Ricu.......t659; 11eath....5; 46-2eri Treasuer .....1;rmmiey.. 3531 ; 13oon.....56i6-2145 State Printer .. (1)Meara..4557 ; Bush.....4455- 401

Fur Tieasurer, Applegate, Straight Fop, leceived 590 votes ; and for State Printer, Craig, Straight R'p. received $\$ 13$.
hegislatere.
Sesate.. Republicans... f; liemocrats.... 12.
Hotse...kepublicans... 7 ; Demucrats.... 2th.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

| Sustes. | Capitals. | Governors. | Term Exp | Sal'ry | Leg're Meets: | Gen. Election |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alab |  | Andrew B. | Dec. 1859 | \$2.500 | $2 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Nov}$. | 1 M. Aug. |
| Arkansa | Little | Elias N. | Nov. 1860 | 1.800 | 1 1. Nov. | 1 N. Aug. |
| California | Sacramen | John B. Welle | Dec. 1859 | 10.000 | 1 M. Jan. | 1 Th. Sept. |
| Connectic | liartford \& N. H'n. | William A.Buchingham | May, 1859 | 1,000 | 1 W. May. | I M. April. |
| Dela | Dov | Wilham Burto | Jan. 1863 | 1.333 | 1 Tu. June. | 2 Tu. Nor. |
| F | T | Marshall S. Perr | Nov. 1801 | 1,500 | 1 M . Nov. | $1 \mathrm{M} . \text { Get. }$ |
| Georgia | Milledg | Joseph E. Lrown | Nov. 1859 | 3,000 | 1 1. Nov. | 1 M .0 Ot . |
| Ill | Springlield | Milliam H. Bissel | Jan. 18i1 | 1,500 | 2 ll Jan. | 1 Tu. Nov. |
|  | Iudiantep | Ashbel P. W | dan. 1861 | 1,300 | January. | 2 'ru. Oet. |
| Iown | 1 es Moi | Ralph P. Loze | Jan. 1560 | 1.000 | 2 M. Jan. | 2 Tu . Oct, |
| Kentucky | Frankt | Chafles S. Morehead | Ang. 1859 | 2,500 | 1 M .1 ec . | 1 M . Aug. |
| Lonisinna | Laton Rou | R. U. Wickliffe | Jan, 1-60, |  | 3 M. | 1 M . Nov. |
| Mai | Augusta. | Lot M. Morril | Jan. 1860 | 1,500 | 1 W. Jan. | 2 M. Sept. |
| Maryland. | Апиа | Thomas | Jam. 1-dz | 3,600 | 1 W. | 1 W. Nov. |
| Massachuse | Bost | Nithaniel 1 | Jan. 1800 | 2,500 | 1 W. Jan. | 1 Tu. Nov. |
| Michigan. | 1.a | Moses Wisu | Jan. Is6! | 1,500 | 1 W. Jan. | 1 Tu. Nov. |
|  |  | Ifenry II. | Jan. 1860, |  |  | $2 \mathrm{Tu} \text { Oet. }$ |
| Mississip | eks | Willian Me | Jan. 1860 | 3,000 | 1 M. Jan. | 1 M . Oct. |
| Missouri....... | Jefferan | Robert M. Sie | Dec. 180 | 2.000 | Last d.Dec. | $1 \mathrm{M} \text { Aug. }$ |
| N. Humpshire.. | Coneord <br> Trento | William Huil | June, 1859 | 1,000 | 1 W. June. | 2 Tu. March. 1 Tu. Nov. |
| New Jerse New York | Tren | Willian | , Jam. 1860 | 1,800 4,000 | 2 'Tu. Jan, 1 Tu. Jan. | 1 Tin. Nov. 1 Tu. Nov. |
| N. Carolina. | Raleig | John | Jan. 1851 | 2,400 | 3 M . Nov. | $2 \mathrm{Th} . \text { Aug. }$ |
| Ohio.. | to | Salmon | Jan. 1860 | 1,800 | $1 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Jan}$. | 2 Tu . Uet. |
| Pennsylvania | Harrinbu | William F. P | Jan. 1861 | 3,5011 | 1 Tu. Jan. | 2 Tu . Oct. |
| Rhode Island. | Newport \& | Elisha Dyer | Mry, 859 | 5190 | May \& Oct. | ${ }_{0} \mathrm{~W}$. April. |
| South Carolina | Columbia | Whiliam 11. | Dee. 1860 | 3,540 | 4 M . Nov. | 2 M. Oct. |
| Tennessee | Nashvi | lsham G. Ha | Oct. 1859 | 2,000 | 1 M .0 Oct . | ] Th. Aug. |
| Tex | Austin | IHardin R. Ru | Dec. 1861 | 3,000 | Ia i ecem'r | 1 M. Aug. |
| Verm | Mont | Hilund Hall | vet. 1859 | 750 | $\because \mathrm{Th} .0 \mathrm{ct}$. | 1 Tu. Sept. |
| Virginia. | Rlclimon | Henry A. Wise. | Jan. 1860 | 5.000 | 2 M. Jan. | 4 Th. May. |
| Wisconsi | Madison | Alexander TV. Randull | Dec. 1809 | 1.200 | $1 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Jan}$. | 1 Tl . Nov. |

Governors of Trphiforles.-New Mcrico, Abraham Rencher; Washing:on, Fayetto MoMallen; Nebraska Wm. A. Richardson; Utah, Alfired Cunnuing; Ransas, Samuel Medury; Oregon, Geo. L. Curry.

The following States hold Legislative Sensions biennially, viz. : Deliaware, Virgivia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alabsma, Nichigan, Mississippi, Louislana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennesset, Ohio, ludiava, Missouri, Iuwa, and MlinoisLemocrats in Roman; Republicans in Ifalics; Americans in small caps.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

| STATES. | 1856. |  |  | 1852. |  |  | 1848. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rep. <br> Fremont. | 1 Dem. Buchatan. | $A m$ <br> Filimore. | Whig. Scot. | Dem. <br> l'ierce. | $\underset{\text { Hale. }}{\substack{F . S .}}$ | Irhig. Taylor. | Dem. Cass. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} F . S . \\ \text { Van Bu'n. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Alabama |  | 46.339 | 28.552 | 15,038 | 26, 8.81 |  | 30,482 | 31,363 |  |
| Arkansas |  | 21.910 | 111,787 | 7.414 | 12,173 |  | 7.588 | 9,300 |  |
| Califurnia | 20,691 | 53,365 | 38.165 | 34.901 | 39,665 | 100 | Admitt | ed since | 1818. |
| Conneeticu | 42,715 | 34,995 | 2,66 | 20,359 | 33,249 | 3,160 | 30,314 | 27,046 | 5,005 |
| Ielawa | 308 | 8.094 | 6,15 | 6,293 | 6,318 | 62 | 6,422 | 5.910 | 80 |
| Florida |  | 6.355 | 4, 333 | 2.675 | 4.318 |  | 4,539 | 3,238 |  |
| Gcorgia |  | 56,5.51 | 42,439 | 16.6i0 | 34,705 |  | 47,544 | 44,802 |  |
| Illinois | 96, 189 | 115, 318 | 33.144 | 64.934 | 89.547 | 9,966 | 53,215 | 56,6\%9 | 15,804 |
| India | 94.375 | 118.620 | 22,366 | 80.901 | 95, 299 | 6,934 | 69,917 | 74,745 | 8,100 |
| !owa. | 43,954 | 38.170 | 9.180 | 15,855 | 17.762 | 1,664 | 11.178 | 12,125 | 1,126 |
| Kentuek | 314 | 74.612 | 67.46 | 57.148 | 5.3, 5126 | 265 | 67.141 | 49.720 |  |
| Loujsian |  | 22.164 | 20,919 | 17,255 | 18,6i7 |  | 18,217 | 15,370 | 1 |
| Maine | 6, 179 | 3x,1180 | 3,3\% | 32,543 | 41,6619 | 8,0.00 | 38.276 | 40,206 | 12,178 |
| Maryland | 21 | 31, 115 | 4746 | 35.077 | 40.022 | 54 | 37.75 | 34,528 | 125 |
| Massachusetts | 108, 190 | 39, 2419 | 19,626 | 56, Mf: | 46,250 | 29.993 | 61.070 | 35,281 | 38,058 |
| Michigan. | 71,602 | 52.34 | 1,tins | 33.864 | $-11,4 \times 2$ | 7,237 | 23,940 | 301,6<7 | 10,389 |
| Mississippi....... |  | 35, 116 | 24.195 | 17.548 | $26,8.8$ |  | \%5,929 | 26.537 |  |
| Missouri . |  | 5 s .164 | 15.51 .1 | 29,9\%4 | 38.53 |  | 39.671 | 40.077 |  |
| New Hampshire. | 38.345 | 32.75 | -1142 | 16.14 | -9.4815 | 6.695 | 14,i81 | 27,603 | 7.560 |
| New Jersey . | 28,33\% | 419.943 | 21,615 | 3x, 5in | 4.3,305 | 350 | 40,1715 | 36,901 | 819 |
| New York. | 276,044 | 185.875 | 124, (6) | 234.842 | 26.103 | 25,329 | 218.543 | 114.319 | 120,497 |
| North Carolina.. |  | 48.246 | 36.85 | 39,058 | 39,74 | 59 | 43.519 | 34,869 | 85 |
| Ohio | 187.497 | 129.84 | 220, 121 | 152.520 | 164.24 | 31,652 | 138.359 | 154,773 | 35,347 |
| Pennsylvania | 147.963 | 230,72 | \%2.202 | 199,122 | 198.568 | 8,524 | 185.730 | 172,186 | 11,177 |
| Rhode Island... | 11.467 | 6,6isi | 1,675 | 7,6.27 | x.3s5 | 644 | 6,079 | 3,646 | 730 |
| South Carolida.. | Presiden | tial mele | tors chos | en by the | Legiclat | ure. |  |  |  |
| Tenue |  | 73,633 | $65^{2}, 17$ | 54.816 | $5 . .018$ |  | 64.705 | 58.419 |  |
| Texas |  | 31,169 | 15,439 | 4.9 .5 | 13.555 |  | 4:519 | 10.668 | 3 |
| $\checkmark$ Vrmon | 30,501 | 11,5\%9 | 515 | 22.173 | 13,014 | 8,621 | 23,122 | 10,918 | 13,837 |
| Virgina | \% 391 | 81, 0106 | 60,210 | 57,132 | 72.413 |  | 45.265 | 46.738 |  |
| $W$ isconsia | 66.090 | 52.843 | 550) | 22,240 | 33,658 | 8,81 F | 13,747 | 15,001 | 10,418 |
| Total. | 1,341,514 | 1,838,232 | 874.707 | \|1,393,089 | | 1.590,3,395 | 158, 123 | 1,362, 232 | 1,223,795 | 291.778 |

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Now the Proprietor first ottains pure Potashes, always being the same strength, and producing the same results; and will warrant it in all cases, if the directions are followed, to produce double the effect in making soaps, and all other purposes for which Potash is used, with full directions for maklng the best of Soft, Hard, or Fancy Soaps, in one to five hours, without smell in the house, If made often while the grease is sweet. It is made with little trcuble; the ley is all prepared in five or ten minutes, and the kettie can stand on the stove, at a moderate boil, until its contents becomes soap, which is usually in about one to five hours. The soap must be all rinsed out of the clothes before drying.

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Mr. John Y. Haight, Supervisor of New Castle, Westchester county, desires the attention of those inte. ested. He says, November 1858: "I was, about two years ago, attacked with fever and ague, which, notwithstanding the best medical advice, continued to sorely aflict me for six tedious months. I became yellow as saffron, and reduced to skin and bone. Medicine and physicians were abandoned in despair. As an experiment, 1 concluded to try a single dose of six of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills on an empty stomach, early in the morning. This first dose seemed to arouse all the latent energies of my exhausted frane; I feared the worsttheir purgative effect was different fom angthing I had ever used or heard of. At length this effect ceased, and 1 seemed lighter and breathed freer. That evening I was, indeed, sensibly better, and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course, and took the same dose of Pills. I continued to take the Pills in this way about three weeks, when I found myself entirely cured. It is two years ago, and I have had no return; my health has been surprisingly good, and I have used no medicine since. I have made this statement in accordance with what I conceive to be my duty."

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A young lady, beautiful and healthy, took cold, which caused a serious obstruction for two years; her health was broken down, and her beauty departed. At length, Brandreth's Pills were tried: eleven doses, of from two to four, were taken in fifteen days preceding the usual period. liegularity was restored, and her health and good looks recovered.

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A gentleman, away from home, was taken with pleurisy; the inflammation was terrible; every breath made him writhe with agony Eight Brandreth's Pills were swallowed, and warm o'l applied locally; the pills operated, and the pain was relieved; plenty of gruel was taken, and six more pills, and the second day the patient was cured.

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GOOD NEWS.-A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced ln our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question; and, at the present prices, we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference ls emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler and Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the rai s in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Battimore, lichmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler and Wilson Machine, the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $\$ 75$. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.-Christian Advocate and Journal.

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## COINSUMETIOIN.

ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

The discovery of a Specific Remeny for the treatment of Tubercelosis (Consumption), made after years of scientific research, by the celebrated Dr. Johs Francls Chtrchill, of Paris, marks a new and important Era in the history of Chemico-Medical Science.

It has long been known that, among the inorganic or mineral substances which enter into the composition of the body, phosphores is to he met with in considerable quantities, but chemists and physiologists are, as yet, unable to decide whether it is found only as phosphoric acid; that is, in a state of complete oxydation, and, as such, no longer liable to be burnt by the oxygen of the atmosphere, or whether it also exists in a lower state of oxydation, and, as such, capable of keeping up the slow combustion which constitutes one of the principal phenomena of life.

Dr. Churchill came to the conclusion, founded on the successful treatment of a large number of cases in the second and third stages of Consumption, that Phosphores existed in the body in an oxydizable or combustible condition; and that the froximate cacse, or at least an indispensable condition of the tubercular diathesis, is the decrease in the sistem of the Phosphorus it contans in an oxygenizable state. Hence, he drew the obvious conclusion that the Speclfic Remedy of the Disease consists in remtoring the deficient flement, by the use of Phosphorus, in such a state that it may be both orydizuble and assimilable-that is, capable of entering into and forming a part of the system.

These conditions were found to exist in the hypophosphites of lime, soda, and potash, which seemed best to fulfill the two requisites of oxydation, or combustion, and asbmilation. The use of the IIypophosphites shows these preparations to have a two-fold specific action. On the one hand, they increase the principle, whatever that may be, which constitites ntrfors force; and on the other they are the most powbrfll blood generating agents, far superior to any hitherto known.

The Physiological effects of their use are shown by an ncrease of nervots power, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with an unusual feeling of COMFORT AND STRFAGTH. The APPETITE LNCREASES often in an extraordinary manner. The evacuations become hegriar and more ablndant; the perspirations, if any have existed, cease; sleep becomes calm and profound.
"The effect of these salts," states Dr. C in his paper to the Academy, "upon the tubercular diathes.s, is mmediats, all the general symptoms disuppearing with a rapidity which is really marvellous. If the tuberculous deposit is of recent formation, if softening has only just set in, and does not proceed too rapidly, the tubercles are alsorbed whad disapppetr. When the deposit has existed for a certain tirne, when the softening has attained a certain degree, it sometimes continues in spite of the treatment ; and the issue of the disease then depends upon the anatomical condition of the local lesion, on its extent, and upon the existence or non-existence of complications."

The llypophosphites bave not only a curative effect, but will, if used whenever there exists a suspicion of pulmonary disease, prevent its develupment, and thus act as a PRESERVATIVE fith regard to Conscmption, just as vaccination does with regard to small pox.

The cure of Consumption, in the second and third stages (at a period when there can be no unce:tainty as to the nature of the disease), can be obtained, in all cases, by this treatmeut, except when the existing leison of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. Contrary to the opinion generally received, the third stage of consumption is, all other circumstances being equal, more amenable to tueatment than the second. Hereditary predisposition seems in no way to counteract the efrect of the hypophosphites; patients, in whom it was most strongly marked, recovering as rapidly as others.

The American Medical Monthly, edited by Dr. Parker, of New York, says: "Whatever may be our conclusions with reference to the claims of Dr. Cburchill for the Hypophosphites as sovereign remedies in tuberculosis [Consumption] there can be no donbt as to the falee of these salts as remedial agents."

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This is the only Bustle that can be adjusted to suit the pleasure of the wearer-it is so well known that a description is unnecessary.

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This last-named patent is the "De-plus-ultra" of improvement upon Hooperl skirts; it enables the wearer of muslin skirts in which it is used to take out the springs, and have the skirt washed at pleasure; the lack of this may be said to have been the "night-mare" of skirtwearers, who may now rest in their slumbers.

The most popular skirt made with this fastening is the MATINEE SKIRT. We have other valuable patents which we use, also some pending; one of them, the Tocratare Corset will be introduced during the month of January. It has been pronounced by all who have seen itamong whom were several eminent members of the medical faculty-to be the only corset without an objection, either artistic or physiological.

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## 78 <br> WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

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 PROSPECTUS FOR THE IEAR 1850.THE proprletor of the NEW YORK LEDGER ls gratified at heving it in his porer to announce in his Prospectus for the new year- 1859 -that all the old popular and eminent writers of the Lencer staff have heen retained, and nef ones added. Among the latter we are pleased to mention the name of the IIon. EDward Everett, who is to furnish a series of articles, to be continued during the entire year, under the title of
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As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We prefer to perfons rather than to promise. What we bare beretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the Levger has been, and is now, and must therefrom judge what it will te hereafter. We can only say that among the regular contributors to the LEDGER are

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