

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 11, 1857.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and orders on District School Treasurers, have just been printed and are for sale at the GLOBE office.

A Teachers' Institute will be held at the Green Tree on Thursday evening, Friday and Saturday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.—The teachers of Jackson, Barre, Oneida and West districts are requested to attend. Eminent teachers will be present to lecture. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, published quarterly, is one of the neatest and most popular publications in the country.—The number before us, for the present quarter is well filled with interesting reading and illustrations. See advertisement of the association in another column.

FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE, a monthly illustrated Magazine for Youth, for November has been received. Its contents are interesting to youth, and parents. Published by Geo. Guild & Co., 156 Washington st., Boston, \$1 per year, or 10 cts. single number.

WILMOT'S DISTRICT.—Among the gratifying events of the election just past is that of the vote in Wilmot's District which has largely fallen off from the Fremont vote last fall. In Alleghenya county, his majority is only 136, while last fall Fremont had over 1300.—Some of the county ticket runs as low as 536. It would thus seem that the people there are returning to their reason and probably falling back to their ancient party fidelity. It will be but a little while before a white man will be as good as a negro in the Wilmot District.

WHITE MAN ELECTED BY BLACK MEN'S VOTES.—The Democratic papers produce statistics to show that the Ohio Governor (Chase) owes his election to the negro votes. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"At Oberlin over one hundred such votes were cast for Chase & Co. In Ashtabula many such votes were also cast, as also in Trumbull. There has been polled a sufficient number of negro votes throughout the State to more than make up Chase's majority. His advocacy of the social and political equality of the negro with the white race has been of vital service to him. They have saved his bacon for him this time, sure.

The Democratic Victory in Minnesota.

The St. Paul Pioneer is of opinion that Hon. Alexander Ramsey "is probably elected Governor by a hundred votes," and then posts the books as follows as to what the Democracy of Minnesota have secured at the late election: A Democratic State Senate; a Democratic House of Representatives; two Democratic United States Senators; three Democratic members of the United States House of Representatives; a Democratic Lieutenant Governor; a Democratic Secretary of State; a Democratic State Auditor; a Democratic State Treasurer; a Democratic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; two Democratic Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; a Democratic Attorney General; a Democratic Delegate in Congress; a Democratic Clerk of the Supreme Court. This is certainly a most cheering and satisfactory victory to the Democracy of Minnesota, as it places that incoming State safely and permanently on the Democratic platform. There is no mistaking the political sentiment of Minnesota. It is with the national, Union-loving men of the Republic, and opposed to the treason of Black Republicanism, no matter in what shape it is presented.

THE APPROACHING WINTER.—The winter now fast approaching creates in the minds of the thoughtful and humane as well as the poor and destitute, anxious solicitude and gloomy forebodings. Business is at a stand still. Coal mines, furnaces, forges, factories, rolling mills, and manufactories of every description, throughout the country, have either failed or temporarily suspended, thus throwing out of employ thousands of willing, industrious laborers, with families dependent upon them for their daily bread. Should this state of things continue during the long and dreary winter, there is no calculating the extent of the distress and suffering that must inevitably ensue. God help the poor! Many of you who read this, are rich—you have comfortable homes—are well supplied with clothing, food and fuel,—you "have enough and to spare," and seemingly challenge "hard times," if you think of them at all, while the poor man thinks of his family through long and restless days and nights, for he is out of employ, out of money, and has no bread!—O, ye wealthy readers of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, pity the poor! wherever they may be, wherever they are. Relieve their suffering, divide what you can among them, and you will never miss it. This is the winter we must all use self-denial, or never again lay claim to humanity. Our fellow-creatures want, and it is at once our privilege and duty to assist them.

Editor's Convention.—The Pittsburg editors propose a Convention of Democratic editors of the State to be held at Harrisburg about the day of Gov. Packer's inauguration. We hope there will be a full turn out of Democratic editors.

The Election in Baltimore.

The scenes of disorder, riot and bloodshed which occur with startling certainty at each election in Baltimore, are pregnant with warning to those who are not blinded by political prejudice or religious bigotry. The whole superstructure of a free government rests upon a fair and full expression of public opinion at the polls. This is the mode pointed out for freemen, not only to choose proper persons to administer the laws, but also to select those by whom they are to be framed. This is the much prized and inalienable right which gives force and beauty to the Republican form of government, and without which it would soon crumble to pieces, or be shattered by intestine violence. If men cannot go to the polls in a proper manner and deposit their ballots; if each voter must exercise his guaranteed rights at the risk of his life, the election from necessity will soon be confined to the bully, the ruffian, and those who are opposed to all laws that will interfere with their wild and turbulent passions.

The advent of the Know-Nothing party has been followed by repeated and organized attacks upon the right of suffrage and the sanctity of the elective franchise. In Louisville peaceable, unoffending citizens have been murdered for daring to present themselves at the polls on election day; New Orleans has been disgraced by Know-Nothing attacks upon those who differed with that political party, and each succeeding election in Baltimore is memorable by most disgraceful and outrageous violation of law, order and decency. In the later city the election has been turned into a gala day for unconvicted rogues, political desperadoes, and bold, bad, desperate men of all classes and descriptions, who are members of the secret political order by which it is governed. There is no pretense of a fair, honest election such as the Constitution guarantees, and the law should be potent enough to see carried out. The candidates of one political party have been driven from the polls; old, respectable citizens menaced with violence and death if they did not leave the vicinity where the mock election was going on; election officers ejected from the room where the ballot boxes were placed and the whole affair given into the hands of the members of the Know Nothing order.

The effects of this monstrous perversion of all the principles that should govern an election in a free land can be seen in the wide difference in the vote for Groome, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1857, and that for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856. Then the vote for Mr. Buchanan was 9,871. At the recent election Mr. Groome had only 6,338 votes, showing most conclusively that more than three thousand of the Democracy had been deterred from casting their votes in consequence of the acts of the Know Nothing party and its ruffianly adherents. But more than this. While the Democratic votes were forced below that of 1856, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, in 1857, received five thousand more votes than were cast for Mr. Fillmore the preceding year. These are facts which show the effects of Know Nothing violence upon the elective franchise in Baltimore, and they should arouse public attention to the necessity of putting a stop to this system of political brigandage which is sapping the foundation that supports the whole political fabric of this Republic.

As to the paternity of these attacks upon the freedom of voting in Baltimore, we present the following article from the New York Times, the political proclivities of which are all towards the "American Order":

It must be very discouraging to the sincere friends of the "American Order" to read the report of the violent proceedings of their party at the election in Baltimore yesterday. It appears that Governor Ligon better understood the spirit of the Baltimoreans than did the Mayor of the city. The frightful scenes which were enacted there yesterday have fully justified the Governor's conduct in placing the city under martial law. Baltimore has always been noted for its lawless mobs, and it earned the title of "Mob-town" nearly half a century ago. It is, too, the very centre and head quarters of "Americanism," and it appears it was this spirit which caused the murderous conflict at the polls yesterday. Americanism has not manifested any such violence here, nor in any other part of the country, except Louisville, where it has once had the dominant power. The violence of its manifestations in Baltimore is probably owing to the circumstances that so large a portion of the inhabitants of that city are Roman Catholics, who are so obnoxious to the "American" sentiment. But it stands the party in hand if they expect to maintain their organization, to adopt measures which will prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence as were perpetrated in Baltimore yesterday, or they will bring a reproach upon their name which will make all patriotic, or even decent men, ashamed to own themselves members of their organization.

This acknowledgement of the lawlessness of "Americanism" is full of meaning, coming as it does from a journal whose opportunities for obtaining information with regard to the secret workings of the American Order, are most ample and complete. It now remains to be seen whether the Order will continue to excite its members to deeds of violence and murder, or restrain them within the limits of law and order.—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the home department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaus. Don't let her have anything to do with the War department.—Exchange.

Then how is she to bring the "Infantry" up to the "breast works," we should like to know, in case of an "attack of the measles?" It is evident that the writer of the above has never been in many engagements.

New York.

The result of the election in this State is most gratifying to every Democrat throughout the Union. Not only has it restored New York to its former proud position in the list of Democratic States, but it has been an overwhelming and most signal triumph for the present national administration. In both aspects we view the result as justifying some little exultation. The N. Y. News speaks of the success as follows:

"The people have condemned Black 'Republicanism,' corruption and centralization; and the cunning maneuver of these apostates was unsuccessful.

"The State has at last been wrested from them. Their principles and their policy have been rebuked. Thousands of their own party on whom they depended have refused to further countenance the rule of the sectionalists, and the State stands to-day relieved from Black 'Republicanism,' which has brought ruin and disgrace alike upon her fair fame. Our triumph is complete.

"We congratulate the Democrats of New York and those of the Union on this auspicious event. It was hardly to have been anticipated a year ago we feared that for years we might have been compelled to labor for the extinction of sectionalism in New York; now she stands disenchanted, disenthralled and redeemed, and is ready to take her stand as a liberal and intelligent community in the proud circle of Democratic States. To-day we can point to the proud motto of the State unswayed and undimmed by the black fires of disunion, and with pride repeat—EXCELSIOR."

The result figures up thus: Our party has elected its entire State ticket by some 10,000 majority—has obtained a clear working majority in the Canal Board, and will be enabled to carry out all the reform measures for which they have contended, and to stop the various leaks through which the public money has passed in that department, and has a large majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.—The Senate and Assembly, as compared with its corrupt predecessor, stands as follows:

New Senate.	Old Senate.
Democrats.....15	6
Republicans.....14	15
Americans.....2	11
Independent.....1	—
Democratic gain.....9	—
Republican loss.....1	—
American loss.....9	—
New Assembly.	Old Assembly.
Democrats.....72	45
Republicans.....47	75
Americans.....6	8
Democratic gain.....27	—
Republican loss.....28	—
American loss.....2	—
Total opposition loss.....30	—
Three districts to hear from.	—

Surely we have a right to exult in such a triumph!

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WISCONSIN.—Politicians will be nearly as much surprised to hear of a Democratic victory in the Republic State of Wisconsin, as in the State of New York. That such is the case, however, is almost within the limit of certainty. The Milwaukee News of the 6th publishes partial returns from twenty-five counties, which show a Democratic gain of 1,391 votes.—That paper claims the election of Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by probably 3,000 votes. It says:

"The Wisconsin Democracy send greeting to the Democracy of the Union! They have met and vanquished the enemy! The Northwest is sound to the core! Against great odds the party went into the contest—an odds of 14,000. But our gallant Democracy never tire. The Dred Scott decision and popular sovereignty are endorsed. Buchanan's Administration is approved by the people of Wisconsin. These results are trophies—let them stand for monuments!"

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine makes the following assertion with reference to a mixed currency, and supports it by facts and arguments which are worthy attentive consideration at this time, when all men are looking to a reform in our currency. The writer says:

A mixed Currency can never be relied upon by the business community.

In vindication of this position he puts the argument in this wise:—"Mixed currency banks always owe a larger sum payable on demand than they have money on hand to pay with. They always promise to pay specie for all claims made upon them, when it is generally true of them that, if one-half their debts were demanded at once, they would be obliged to suspend payment. Take for an example, the banks of Massachusetts:—

These, in October last, by official returns had in circulation, \$26,544,315 50 They owed their depositors, 23,437,256 49

Total immediately liabilities, \$49,981,572 99 To meet these, they had only, 4,555,571 41—four millions and a half to pay fifty millions with!

Now, that they were legally liable to be called on for the whole of the fifty millions is certain; that they might actually be called on for a large part of this is equally true.—The amount deposited in banks is a more immediate liability than their bills in circulation for the latter are scattered over the country, while the former is generally due to those near the banks, and may be drawn by checks at any moment, and to a greater extent will be, in case of an extraordinary demand for money.

The individual, who should owe \$50,000 of borrowed money, for which he was liable to be called upon at any moment, and had only \$4,500 to pay with, would not be thought in a very eligible or safe condition; yet such is the position of most of the banks in this country.

Relief for Industrial Females.

The following circular has been sent to Editors, Clergymen and benevolent individuals in all parts of the West, in order to enlist them in support of the Christian and humane objects contemplated by the founders and friends of the "Industrial Women's Association":—

You are, sir, a resident of the country, or of the West, and have it in your power greatly to aid the humane object of our Society.—You are aware of the want of female help in the country, and will sympathize with us in our efforts to relieve the suffering class of industrious women, who wish to make themselves useful in your families, and who have been thrown out of employment by the dreadful revolutions which have visited the business of the country. In their behalf, and for the cause of suffering humanity, we implore your aid and co-operation. Hunger, cold, suffering and death will soon be in our midst, and we ask your assistance to aid us to alleviate and avert these direful calamities from those who deserve our kindest sympathy. We ask you, therefore, either to organize a Society for this purpose, or to furnish us, in any way you may think best, the number of persons you will find employment for, in the capacity of house servants, sewing girls, nurses, or any other capacity, and the price of wages per week, with board included.

We need scarcely inform you of the great difficulty of obtaining funds in the embarrassed condition of the country, even for humane objects. And while those who seek our aid will do all in their power to help themselves, we would beg leave to suggest that if those who desire their labor would either send us five dollars, to help defray their expenses, or advance that amount, on their arrival, on their wages, it would greatly facilitate our enterprise. Have the goodness to act as promptly in the matter as you can, and to address the Secretary of our Society, Office, No. 116 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

MRS. SARAH J. HALL, President.

J. M. Carruth, Corresponding Secretary. We commend the objects of the Industrial Women's Association to the Humane and Philanthropic.

The Presbyterian, The Episcopal Recorder, Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Daily Sun, Phila. Evening Journal, North American, Daily News, Godey's Lady's Book, American Law Register, Ladies' Christian Annual, Pennsylvania, The Press, National Argus, Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., Revs. J. P. Durbin, Chas. Wadsworth, John Chambers, Wm. Suddards, E. W. Hutter.

There have always been complaints of a want of female help in every part of this country. Here is an opportunity offering, and we have no doubt good help could be obtained, by addressing as above.

The Value of Indian Corn.

For the following interesting information in regard to this little understood kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchant Magazine:

"By those who do not know, or who are too scientific to profit by the experience of nations of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered 'good food.' Liebig states that if we were to go naked as the Indians, or if we were subject to the same degree of cold as the Samoides, we should be able to consume the half of a calf and a dozen candles at a single meal! During excessive fatigue in low temperature, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances, under these circumstances has led to the belief that animal food is necessary for human support. But late scientific experiments, and a better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, have shown that a vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food; that one pound of parched Indian corn, or an equal quantity of cornmeal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds of fat meat.

"Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour; more starch, and consequently capable of producing more sugar, and though less gluten, in other important compounds it contains nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn, renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. In it, there is a natural coalescence of elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life, that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility and in its adaptation to the varied necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute wants of the adult human system than any other single substance in nature."

"REIGN OF TERROR" IN BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the proceedings of some of the rowdies who are fast destroying the character and business of that city.

On Wednesday evening last a gang of men went to the house of a colored man, named Alexander Johnson, who kept a sailor boarding house, in Caroline street, in that city, smashed in the door, stole everything they could lay hands on, including eighty-two dollars in cash, then demolished the furniture. The loss is about five hundred dollars in all. On Friday evening, a man, named Thomas Pierce, while playing cards at the house of Catharine Shriver, in Caroline street, was instantly killed, by some person unknown, who fired from outside the door putting three balls through his head. On the same evening, at Mrs. Margaret Wehling was assisting her husband to close his store, at the corner of Bond and Shakespeare streets, three men, who were passing, fired at her and her husband, inflicting a dangerous wound upon Mrs. Wehling. In none of these cases of outrage and murder have any arrests been made.

The following resolutions were passed by the board of Councilmen in Linwood, Benton county, Iowa:

1. Resolved by this council that we build a new jail.
 2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.
 3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.
- Could Dublin or Cork beat that?

From the Baltimore Sun of Thursday Inst.

Election Riots in Baltimore.

About half past 10 o'clock yesterday, a bloody affair transpired at the DeKalb House, the place of holding the polls of the 17th Ward, which resulted in the stabbing of two men—one seriously—and the shooting of their assailant by some friends of the former. It seems that a man named Patrick Kelley, a native of Washington city, on passing the polls, was accosted by Parker White, a ticket holder, who offered him a ticket, which Kelley refused to take. Some blows were struck, and Kelley drew a sword-cane and plunged the blade into the right side of White, and also wounded John White, his brother, in the arm. Almost immediately Kelley was fired upon by some parties standing near; one shot penetrating the jaw and ranging upward into the back of the head, and another entering the back of his head to the brain. Both the wounded parties fell to the pavement after receiving their wounds, and were carried off.

White was taken into the DeKalb House, and a physician summoned, and Kelley removed to the Southern police station, where Dr. Benson attended him. At two o'clock he was removed to the Lombard Street Infirmary. Last evening he was rapidly approaching delirium, and the physicians there thought he could not survive over the night. White, who is a son of the well-known engineer of the steamer General McDonald, was subsequently removed to his home on Henrietta street. Great excitement and much indignation followed this occurrence, and it was afterwards difficult for a Democrat or naturalized foreigner to approach the polls. Knock-downs and bloody noses were frequent, and not far between.

Shortly after the opening of the polls, two opposing crowds collected on Eutaw street—one at the Lexington market and the other near Franklin street—some four squares intervening between the belligerent parties.—The threatened space was speedily cleared of pedestrians and vehicles, and the two forces stood on the defensive, menacing each other. Frequently the crowd on one side would drop away, but a feint of attack by the other would rally the strength of both parties and array them in hostile attitudes. Muskets and pistols were displayed and an occasional shot would be fired by one party as a taunt to the other. At about 11 o'clock, it became inevitable that a conflict would be the result, and the storekeepers of the vicinity began to close their establishments.

All the stores on both sides of Eutaw street, between Fayette and Franklin streets, were soon closed. At a safe distance from the scene citizens gathered upon the corners, and the more timid from the windows viewed this unlawful usurpation of law and order. A number of the police were upon this ground, and by their energy and promptness prevented a collision.

At one o'clock the unlawful gatherings had well nigh dispersed, but the excitement continued, to a greater or less degree, throughout the day, and the stores remained closed in anticipation of a renewal of the disturbance.

Yesterday afternoon, when the express train upon the Northern Central Railroad, bound for Baltimore, arrived at Cockeysville, some twenty-five disorderly persons took passage in one of the cars for this city. They were all armed with revolvers, and when the train arrived at Texas, the rowdies commenced firing through the car windows upon the citizens and others.

The fire was returned and a number of shots were exchanged. The firing created the greatest excitement among the passengers on the train, many of whom were ladies. Some of them hid beneath the seats, and the lives of all were placed in jeopardy. Mr. Adreon, the superintendent of the road, was on the train, and exerted himself with some success to restore order, but the number of the rowdies prevented any arrests being then made.

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE is very dull at present. At Louisville, Ky., the last contracts were at 61 to 63, but buyers refuse to contract now, even at 5 cents. The Courier says: "At Madison, Indiana, early in the season, some 25,000 hogs were contracted for at \$6 30 net, for which, together with the lots engaged at the market price when the season commences, the business men of Madison have advanced about \$230,000. At Evansville, Ind., and along the Wabash, there is an utter indifference among buyers to operate at the decline in prices." The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican of the 26th ult. states that "farmers would offer freely if there was a prospect that \$4@8 25 could be obtained; but packers will name no price whatever, not even a figure materially under those quotations. Recently 200 head, averaging 200 lbs. gross, sold at \$4 net, but they were for shipment." The Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, referring to the hog market in that, and other sections, says: "For present delivery \$4 75@5 25 gross, is paid for hogs in this market, though no contracts for November delivery have been made recently, and should money matters grow no better, not over \$5 net is likely to be paid during the packing season. At Burlington, Iowa, we learn that \$3 50, gross, only is now paid, which is some \$4 25 net, and at this rate could be delivered here at about \$5 net."

"MURDER WILL OUT."—The following illustration of the foregoing captain is condensed from the Delaware State Register of the 6th inst. In 1852 Joseph Downham, residing near Berystown, in Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, Del., went security for a negro's appearance at Court, but the negro never appeared. In the meantime, Downham appeared in Court, and stated that he had gone after the negro, who had fired at him and made his escape. Soon after Downham left Delaware, and has since been living near Perkinsville, Indiana, where, on a certain occasion, when drunk, he said he had been obliged to leave Delaware for killing a negro. This remark was repeated to a Mr. Carter, from Delaware, who was then in Indiana, and, on his return home, he told the story to several persons. A white man, named Andrews, was summoned before the Grand Jury, and testified that, in 1852, he and a negro named Pompey Tribbett worked for Downham, and, one night, were taken by him to a piece of woods, where they found the dead body of a negro, which Downham by threats, compelled them to bury. The body has been exhumed, and officers sent to Indiana, to effect the capture of Downham, which was done on Tuesday last at Perkinsville, and the officers, with their prisoner, arrived at Dover last Friday evening and he was forthwith lodged in the county jail.

Orders are to be issued, in accordance with the request of Governor Walker, for the continuance of the United States military forces in Kansas during the winter.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 6.

Tragedy at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

A shocking murder was committed between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Chestnut street, above Lehigh. The victim was Richard Carter, Esq., President of the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. The murderer was a man some twenty-eight years of age, named Thomas Washington Smith, who came from Cecil county, Maryland, and was agent for De Bow's Review and other periodicals. Mr. Carter arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock, from Tamaqua, and took lodgings at the St. Lawrence Hotel. Smith came lately from the South, and lodged at the Madison House.

Smith visited the hotel yesterday afternoon and had an interview of about half an hour with Mr. Carter in the front parlor. The persons who were present did not notice anything unusual in the deportment of the two men until, after some conversation, Smith drew a revolver and fired four out of the five barrels which were loaded. All the balls took effect and Mr. Carter fell dead. Smith put his pistol in his pocket, and drawing a large bowie-knife, walked out of the house with the latter in his hand. At Ninth street he was taken in charge by officer Albright, to whom, without any hesitation, he gave up his weapons. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Eneu, who gave him a hearing about seven o'clock and committed him to answer.

The intelligence of the affair had spread far and wide in the meantime, and the office was crowded with spectators. Smith was much excited during the examination, and declared that he had committed the deed. He also expressed a desire to make a statement, but Alderman Eneu cautioned him to be silent, and he was committed to answer. Coroner Fenner held an inquest at the hotel, last evening, and a verdict to the effect that the death of Mr. Carter was caused by the shots fired by Smith was rendered.

The prisoner seems perfectly cool, this morning, at Moyamensing Prison, and his demeanor is that of a man who feels that he has done a praiseworthy action.

The circumstances of the past history of the parties, as we have learned them from one well acquainted with them, are as follows:

Mr. Carter was an Englishman by birth, and when he first came to Schuylkill county, some years ago, began to work as a miner.—He saved money, and gradually rose from his humble position and became at last a large property holder and a man of influence. His wife, who is also English, is some ten years older than he was, and they have never had any children. A few years ago he became acquainted with a Mr. John McCauley, residing in Luzerne county, whom he assisted in business. Mr. McCauley had a young, intelligent and handsome daughter, in whom Carter became interested, and he had her placed in a seminary at Wilmington. He used to accompany her to and from Wilmington, stopping frequently in Philadelphia, his wife not being informed of his movements. At the school, Miss McCauley was understood to be his niece. It is presumed that a guilty intercourse between them was going on all this time. Mr. Carter was about 45 years of age.

About a year ago, and while Miss McCauley was still at Washington, she became acquainted with Mr. Smith, through a sister of the latter, who was a teacher at the school. Mr. Smith was fascinated by her and proposed marriage, which she, being rather of the fast order of character, accepted. The marriage took place at Wilmington. Those best acquainted with Carter believe that, instead of wishing her to marry Smith, he was opposed to it; that he was himself sincerely attached to her; that he wished to have her to himself, and that he would have married her if it had been possible. Soon after the marriage Smith discovered that his wife was far advanced in pregnancy, and he refused to live with her. A separation took place, and Mrs. Smith was provided for by Carter. She gave birth to a child some eight or nine months since, and is living with it in a town near this city, where she has been well taken care of by Carter.

Mr. Carter bore the reputation of being loose in his moral principles in his younger days, and his conduct towards Miss McCauley, more recently, gave rise to considerable scandal. It was in the habit of having her to meet him on Saturday, at a hotel in this city, and after remaining there over Sunday, she would return on Monday to school.—They also travelled together to Niagara and other places. Smith alleged that this intimacy was kept up after their marriage, and he also informed Lieut. Dickbar, while on the road to prison, last night, that in the conversation at the hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carter had told him that he intended to visit his (Smith's) sister at the school at Wilmington.

Smith was at one time engaged as a clerk in the store of his victim at Tamaqua. He was doubtless under the impression that Miss McCauley was an adopted daughter of Mr. Carter. The acquaintance was formed through the agency of Miss Smith, at the school. Miss Smith bears a most excellent reputation, and she had not the slightest suspicion of the real character of Miss McCauley. The latter is now with her relatives in Chester county. Her father resides in Luzerne county.

Smith, the prisoner, has consulted several attorneys in this city with a view to procuring a divorce from his wife and proceedings were about being commenced when the tragical occurrence took place at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

The body of Mr. Carter was last night handed over to Mr. Atwood, the undertaker, by whom it will be sent to Tamaqua this afternoon.

Smith has always borne an excellent character, although he was at times very eccentric in his conduct. His father went away from his home while insane, and was never heard of again, and those who know young Smith, and who were aware of this fact, fancied that the eccentricities of the son were evidences of his having inherited the mental infirmities of his father. He was of a restless, wandering disposition, never contented long in any one place or at any one business, and he was very excitable.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Complete returns of the recent election have at length been received. They present the following figures for Governor: Hicks, American, 44,764; Groome, Democrat, 36,197; American majority, 8,560. The political complexion of the next Legislature will be: Senate—Americans, 15; Democrats, 7. House—Americans, 44; Democrats, 29. Mr. Bartol, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals from the first Judicial District. For Congress, three Americans and three Democrats have been elected.