

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 20, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXCUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION BKS, JUDGMENT BONDS, WARRANTS, FEES BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements. Assignee's Notice, by D. Caldwell. M. Getz, of Philadelphia, advertiser's Furs. See notice of "Extras," taught at Cassville Seminary.

Wholesale Africa has again commenced the Boot and Shoe-making, on the corner of Roman's Clothing Store.

J. Wilhelm, Optician and Opticist, from Philadelphia, will be in town during first week of Nov. Court.

The Result.

There is no use of white-washing the result of the late contest in this State. Democratic principles have not been defeated—men only, who have departed from the true faith, and who attempted to sacrifice the dearest rights of the people, have been severely and justly chastised by the strong arm of the masses of the party that placed them in power. BUCHANAN, BIGLER, BLACK & Co. can now see the result of their labors. They would not be admonished; they turned a deaf ear to their party and the people; they heeded not the storm that threatened to destroy the organization of the party by which they had been honored with their exalted positions. Needless of all consequences, they took upon themselves the power to dictate to, and control their party and the people. The result, though not as decided as it might have been, shows clearly that the Democratic masses will not be coaxed or driven from the support of principles which gave them the victory in '56.

The Convention that nominated PORTER and FROST, also defeated them by placing them upon a platform of rotten plank, which was crushed to earth by Lecomptonism, before the delegates returned to their homes and their outraged constituents. We rejoice over the defeat of Lecomptonism—over the defeat of PORTER and FROST and every old member of Congress, who misrepresented his constituents on the Kansas question.—We rejoice that the Democracy of the State have spoken in language which cannot be misunderstood, in condemnation of the Kansas policy of the President. Any other result would have prepared the way for a certain defeat of the Democratic candidate for President, in 1860. But we regret that able, good and true Democrats in every part of the State, were taken down with the weight of an unpopular Administration. The innocent have been made to suffer with the guilty. Had Mr. BUCHANAN remained true to the Democratic party and all its principles—this district and county would have elected the entire Democratic ticket. But for the unexpected defeat of our political friends, we could rejoice with exceeding great joy over the general result.

With the permission of the powers that be, at Washington, we may expect to see the Democracy of the State again in solid column, before the next election, when a victory will be just as certain as that Lecomptonism has been repudiated at the late election.

The Legislature.

The Senate will be Democratic by one majority. The House will be Opposition by a large majority—say 35.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for October, has been received. The general reader will be benefited by a careful perusal of its contents, and the teacher and friend of the common school system will find interesting matter on its pages. We are constrained to believe that its circulation is increasing, and trust that it may be liberally patronized in every school district in the Commonwealth.

GOOD TIMES COMING.—Since the result in the State, of the late election, has become generally known, a decided improvement in the times is apparent. Several of our dull subscribers have called, paid up, and in advance—Cornfodder is coming in plentifully—knotty potatoes bring a good price, and the ladies hoops are enlarging. The high tariff on iron, coal, onions, &c., promised by the friends of Mr. BLAIR, has already brought about these promising times.

Repudiated.

The following Lecompton members of Congress, were repudiated by their constituents at the late election: Phillips, Owen Jones, Landy, Allison White, Wilson Reilly, Dewart, Gillis, and Glancy Jones, of "Old Berks."

Sustained.

The only two anti-Lecompton Democrats, old members of the State, who were before the people, Montgomery, of Washington county, and Hickman, of Chester, have been sustained by large majorities.

Integrity.

"I've scanned the actions of his daily life With all the industrious malice of a foe, And nothing meets mine eyes but deeds of honor." We sometimes hear complaints on the part of the high-minded and honorable, in relation to the apparent success of villainy. They cannot understand, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, how it is that in the natural course of things, and with a ruling and an all-wise Providence overseeing and superintending, merit is so frequently found to languish in obscurity; to experience misfortune, and to realize indigence, while the bold, the unscrupulous and guilty are permitted to attain wealth, influence and power. They argue that this condition of affairs is calculated to discourage, and in fact, to constitute a premium for vice and crime. But this is a short-sighted view. Only a portion of the drama of life is realized. The sequel is yet to take place. The ways of Providence are often mysterious, and to the finite mind and eye, incomprehensible. Guilt may prosper to-day; trick, guile and fraud may acquire position and power, yet these will prove but temporary. The FUTURE is yet to be revealed. However, therefore, tempting and dazzling the APPARENT success of crime—however, some skillful, polished, and plausible trickster, may contrive to defraud and victimize his friends and neighbors, a day of reckoning will come at last, when the responsibility will be of a truly terrible character. The history of mankind is full of illustrations. They may be found in every walk of life. Crime carries with it its own penalty. It is impossible, even for the most hardened, to stifle the still, small voice of conscience—to make the memory oblivious, or to deaden the mind and the heart, to recollections and reflections upon the past. Integrity is, after all, one of the highest and noblest of virtues. It is god-like in its nature and its attributes. It purifies, it elevates and adorns. Misfortune may come, friends may forsake, storms may burst, but if a consciousness is felt within, that duty and principle have been adhered to at all times, and on all occasions, an inward sense of satisfaction, of courage, and of hope will be felt, which nothing in this world can take away. The man of integrity, is true, not only to himself and his conscience, but he is equally so to his friends, his neighbors, his associates, and all with whom he may hold converse or have dealings. Such a man, moreover, can never be wholly depressed or overwhelmed. His character is priceless, and it will win for him respect, even amidst the keenest ills of poverty, and confidence, even from those who have wronged him. What can be more valuable in an extensive establishment where there are many trusts of importance, matters of confidence, and cases of privacy, than a MAN OF STRICT INTEGRITY—one who can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in whose soul the elements of truth, of honesty, and of honor, are so admirably interblended, as to form a deathless union. The quality of unswerving integrity is the more to be prized and appreciated, because all are surrounded by temptations. All, moreover, are weak, fallible, and to some extent, selfish. When, therefore, amidst the various chances and changes that takes place in commercial and monetary life, when in storm and in sunshine, in poverty as in prosperity, we observe an individual still maintaining, upholding and preserving his integrity, willing to perish rather than resort to a dishonest act, we may still imagine and contend that a sympathy exists between the mortal and the immortal, and that the divinity, so to speak, lives and breathes within the heart of man. It sometimes happens that in the excitement of the battle of life, in struggling forward amidst the shoals and quicksands of adversity, every thing like hope sinks within us, and the subtle fiend of TEMPTATION whispers and persuades to some act of treachery and dishonor. A mocking story is told, a false future is painted, and a single act is described as calculated to resuscitate for the time, and to outspread a glorious prospect. But alas! that act may be one of turpitude or crime. It is then that INTEGRITY exercises all its moral force, that "the better nature" rises above the inferior, that the temptation is resisted and the triumph achieved. But for this principle, a momentary change would have been realized; and then regret, remorse, and sorrow, and shame, would have followed and with fearful rapidity. The poor wretch who deceives himself with the delusion that dishonesty is the policy, even for this world, that he can utter falsehoods, commit frauds, indulge in hypocrisy, iterate slander, and all with impunity, commits a fearful, nay, a terrible mistake. Sooner or later, the retribution will come. It may be postponed for a year, or for ten years, but THEN, even when least expected, then, when the wronged have been forgotten, or have passed to their last long sleep of death, some incident will occur, some development will take place, and the AVENGER will strike with all his strength. This may be regarded as certain in the great multitude of cases. It is not for man to follow them up to their close, but they cannot escape the All-seeing Eye—they cannot avoid the Ever present Hand. In every sense, therefore, INTEGRITY is the true policy. It is the policy to live by and die by. THAT noble virtue—that lofty quality preserved amidst every evil and every change, and man will in some degree assimilate to God, hope for and aspire to a blissful, a beatific, and an eternal destiny.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Thirty-six counties, official and reported, give READ, for Supreme Judge, a majority of over 35,000.

Lost or Stolen.—Our boat "Fusion," sent up Salt River two years ago, returned on the 12th inst. Since then we have not heard anything of her. We suspect, however, that the Opposition have her in their possession, and are preparing her for another trip up the river, with a heavy cargo of Democracy.

Call one door west of Dr. DORSEY'S residence, for a perfect likeness of yourself. Don't delay—time will not make your faces any more attractive.

Prospects of the Democracy.

In the course of an able article on the "Congressional Elections at the North," the Richmond South says:—"But, let the present state of things be what it may, the prospects of the Democratic party of the Union will not greatly suffer in any event. These elections over, the Kansas difficulty will be at an end. There will be no discordant element in the way of the perfect co-operation of all sections of the party, in the next Presidential election. On the other hand, the disorganization of the Opposition will become every day more intense and impracticable; the chances of an effective coalition will constantly diminish in proportion to the increase of candidates and the multiplication of irreconcilable issues. The most determined of the Black Republicans will adhere to the anti-slavery article of their creed, to the bitter end; but the occasion for its immediate application is past and the excitement subsided, the conservative portion of the party will begin to reflect upon the ultimate consequences of such a purely sectional movement. Black Republicanism will appear in the next Presidential canvass, as fiercely sectional as ever, but with such diminished proportions as to render it powerless for mischief. The 'Americans' will doubtless preserve their organization, unless, meantime, they become merged in the controlling element of the Opposition. In either event, the position and prospects of the Democracy will be the same. We shall be victorious in 1860, whatever the character of the Opposition; and, for our part, we care not how soon they combine their scattered forces.

How the News is Received in Washington.

[From the Washington States, October 14.]

THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR LESSON.—By this time the defeat of the Democracy has been telegraphed all over the Union. By this time the Republic knows that Pennsylvania, that elected the Democratic President, has given that President's Administration the severest rebuke, visiting it with a denunciation enough to chill the ambition of any future cabinet that attempts to strengthen itself more by force than faith, more by the fear of its officials than the love of the people, more by introducing new issues and making proscriptive tests against those who do not support them, than by generous Democratic principles.

"While the result is to be deeply deplored, there is no use attempting to smother the facts which produced it. These unfortunate causes will not be kept down.—The proscriptive tests based upon the issue of Lecomptonism, rise in judgment against the Administration; and when they take such shapes as Pennsylvania conjures them up in they are desperately effective, and mark political epochs of momentous import. "One of the most remarkable features of the effect produced in this city yesterday by the news, was that while the defeat of the Administration was the chief topic of conversation and comment on the street-corners, and in the saloons and hotel lobbies, we did not hear one single voice raised in palliation of the causes, or in denunciation of the result. When we think that it is a Democratic Administration that suffers this defeat—a defeat not only springing from political routine, but extending to private and conscientious people, who cheered its advent—it is humiliating to contemplate. It is humiliating, however necessary the ordeal. It proves that, after an experiment of eighty-two years of the individual-sovereign system, the American Republic is satisfied with its own Democracy, and utterly and manfully opposed to the introduction among us of those imperial and monarchical proscriptive tests, and personal distinctions which, outside of our own country, sends noble heads to the block, and noble hearts into penal servitude. "The great lesson—and no great man was ever above taking a wholesome lesson, springing from whatever cause—is, that any invasion of Democratic right is certain to draw down the Titanic ire of the Democratic party. It is a party of immortal history—great, moral, intellectual, and physical prestige, power, and a passion that springs from it. It is not the party of any man, but of the nation; and any attempt of any one man or his clique, to gain power, or hold it by infringing the very simplest, and consequently, the very dearest right of that nation, will be certain to end in the awful humiliation of the man or clique."

HIGH PRICES IN CALIFORNIA.

Prices in California, for every necessary of life, are exorbitantly high, at present, as we learn from a letter, received in this city, on Saturday, from a Pittsburgher residing at Stockton. The writer says:—"You can live better in Pittsburgh, and save more money, at a salary of \$10 per week, than you could here with \$30 per week. The meanest frame cottage, of four or five rooms, cannot be hired for less than \$20 per month, while the majority of them bring \$25 and \$30, and even \$35. You would be frightened at the prices of groceries. Flour rates at from \$14 to \$20 per barrel; sugar, 16c. to 25c. per pound; butter, at present, 75c. per pound; eggs, 62c. to 65c. per dozen, and other things in proportion." If any of our readers design visiting the golden State, for the purpose of making their fortune in a hurry, they should first take into consideration the foregoing facts.—Pittsburgh True Press.

A SINGULAR SURGICAL OPERATION.

A man named Berry, residing at Petersburg Va., was suffering intense pain, last week, from a felon on his hand. On the 7th inst. he seated himself by the track of the Petersburg railroad, and when the train approached, coolly laid his hand on the rail, the cars passing over and severing it from the wrist. The consequence is, that he will have to undergo a second amputation, at the hands of a surgeon.

ELECTION RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY FOR 1858.

Table with columns: Congress, Blair, Postings, Henderson, Dublin, Warriorsmark, Hopewell, Barree, Shirleysburg, Porter, Franklin, Tell, Springfield, Union, Brady, Morris, West, Walker, Tod, Oneida, Cromwell, Birmingham, Cass, Jackson, Clay, Penn, Mount Union, Huntingdon, Petersburg, Juniata, Carbon, Total.

Majorities—Blair, 854. Wigton, 732.

C. Com. S. Judge.

Table with columns: C. Com., S. Judge, Frazier, Post, Read, Henderson, Dublin, Warriorsmark, Hopewell, Barree, Shirleysburg, Porter, Franklin, Tell, Springfield, Union, Brady, Morris, West, Walker, Tod, Oneida, Cromwell, Birmingham, Cass, Jackson, Clay, Penn, Mount Union, Huntingdon, Petersburg, Juniata, Carbon, Total.

Majorities—Frazier, 785. Read, 779.

C. Com. Poor Director.

Table with columns: C. Com., Poor Director, Flenner, Henderson, Dublin, Warriorsmark, Hopewell, Barree, Shirleysburg, Porter, Franklin, Tell, Springfield, Union, Brady, Morris, West, Walker, Tod, Oneida, Cromwell, Birmingham, Cass, Jackson, Clay, Penn, Mount Union, Huntingdon, Petersburg, Juniata, Carbon, Total.

Majorities—Flenner, 396. Clarkson, 191.

Coroner. Auditor.

Table with columns: Coroner, Auditor, Rahm, Graftius, Henderson, Dublin, Warriorsmark, Hopewell, Barree, Shirleysburg, Porter, Franklin, Tell, Springfield, Union, Brady, Morris, West, Walker, Tod, Oneida, Cromwell, Birmingham, Cass, Jackson, Clay, Penn, Mount Union, Huntingdon, Petersburg, Juniata, Carbon, Total.

Majorities—Rahm, 536. Graftius, 620. Scattering—3 for PATTON and 1 for WILKINSON, for Congress.

The Cause.

Governor Packer received one year ago at a time when the original Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan was being faithfully carried out by Governor Walker, a majority of about forty thousand, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Now, John M. Read, the Opposition candidate for Supreme Judge, has received a majority which, from present indications, will not be less than 60,000. One short year has effected a change of about 100,000 votes in the relative position of the two leading parties of the State. In 1856, fifteen Democrats were elected to Congress; now only two or three Administration candidates have escaped defeat. To what agencies can we attribute this astonishing and unprecedented revulsion in political sentiment? "Local causes," as has been ingeniously suggested by some of the organs of the Administration? The idea is stamped with absurdity upon its face. The Tariff? The question of protection has deeply interested our people, and there is an earnest feeling on the subject; but how did that of itself, defeat the Administration candidates? They were vociferous throughout the whole canvass in their expressions of devotion to the doctrine of protection, and loudly claimed that they were the best tariff candidates before the people—that they could and would obtain more desirable legislation for Pennsylvania interests than their opponents. Nay, more; a leading argument urged against the People's Party was based on the false assertion that their nominee, Mr. Read, had signed a letter commending George M. Dallas for his vote in favor of the tariff of 1856. So far as professions could go, there never were a set of men more thoroughly committed to the doctrine of protection than the Administration candidates. How, then, did the tariff question defeat them? Whatever influence it may have had resulted from a deeply settled conviction of the people, that inasmuch as they had betrayed their constituents on the Kansas question, they could not be trusted on the tariff issue.

What, then, has produced this remarkable political revolution? Why have tens of thousands of men who have grown gray in the ranks of the Democratic party—who have brought to its service the warmest affections of their hearts, the best energies of their natures, and who have ever been hitherto its most devoted partisans—either sadly abstaining from voting, or for the first time in their lives cast their ballots against the regular nominees of their organization? It is because they have loved the principles of that party better than the men who have betrayed them. Because they believed the saying of Mr. Buchanan in his great Greensburg speech, in 1852, that while men are but the creatures of a day, principles are eternal. Because they adhere to the Cincinnati platform and the pledges of 1856. Because they believed in Popular Sovereignty as a great fundamental doctrine, which no treachery of Administrations or Congressmen could make "a dead issue," and which, faithfully carried out, might furnish an ever-living and beneficent system of territorial government, under which all the vast area of the public domain would bear the impress of the footsteps of freedom, and not be polluted by governments conceived in fraud and infamy, and fastened upon outraged communities by Executive tyranny.—Because, knowing in their hearts that the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan was unjust, and that it had no real defenders among our people except the paid hirelings of power, they were unwilling to endorse by their votes a confessed and unmitigated wrong. Because they spurned the "finality" of the English Bill, with the contempt it merited, and loved the equality and rights of the States, too well to endorse a law which prescribed one rule for the free and another for the slave States of the Union. Because the "Lecompton test" made every Democrat who would not sacrifice his manhood, violate his plighted faith, and betray a principle as dear to him as any he had ever cherished, a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water in the ranks of his party, while heartless and corrupt demagogues were loaded with rewards and honors. Because, while the Democracy of Pennsylvania were invoked to sustain the men who had betrayed, vilified, and persecuted them, merely because official agencies had secured their nomination, the gallant Senator of Illinois and his band of devoted friends, who were clothed with all the sanctity that regular nominations could give, were, for their honest adherence to a great principle, being hunted down with fiendish ferocity by the Danite agents of the Administration, paid with the money of the Federal Treasury. Because such interference by the agents of the central power at Washington in the election of a sovereign State is one of the grossest outrages that could be perpetrated upon a free people, threatening as it does, if applauded and endorsed, to undermine the whole basis upon which our liberties are founded, and because it therefore demanded a stern rebuke. Because we had in our very midst, as the representatives of the Administration, Bigler and Jones, two of the men who had been most active in instituting the unholy war upon the great champion of Popular Sovereignty, because, if the surmise of Governor Walker, that the first year of American monarchy and despotism had been inaugurated was correct, it was resolved that Pennsylvania, at least, the home of the man who had established it, should denounce it in terms that could not be misunderstood by any one. She has done so; and we believe that even tens of thousands of those who protestingly voted for the defeated candidates from a love for the organization, while they detested the principles which for the time it represented, rejoice with the great body of the nation over the result, much as they regret that the misconduct of a faithless Administration has given rise to such a feeling.

And now, what of the future? Are our rulers not yet drunk enough with the blood of the victims they have slaughtered on the shrine of their hideous altar of Lecomptonism? Are they determined to compel the Democracy of the whole Union, in sheer self-defence, to publicly repudiate them, as the people of Pennsylvania have done? Are they determined to drive their daggers still deeper into Douglas, in Illinois, and throw away the last opportunity they will ever have of regaining in some slight degree, the affections of their party and of the American people? We shall see.—Philadelphia Press.

SINGULAR IMPULSE.—A little son (thirteen years old) of Mr. Brack, of Wheeling, Va., having witnessed the execution of Burns, had an uncontrollable desire aroused to know what sort of a sensation hanging produced. The other day he procured a rope, made a noose, and adjusting it around his neck, threw the weight of his body on it. He was discovered in time to save his life, but not before he had become insensible. He afterwards tried it on a younger brother, but the boy was rescued ere life had entirely departed.

The State Senate.

The following list shows how the next Senate and House will stand:

Table with columns: Dem., Opp., Holding over, New members, 1. John H. Parker, Opp., Richardson L. Wright, Dem., Isaac N. Marselis, Dem., Samuel J. Randall, Dem., 2. Thomas S. Bell, Dem., 3. John Thompson, Opp., 4. Paul Applebach, Dem., 5. Jeremiah Shindle, Dem., 6. Daniel Hottenstein, Dem., 7. Robert M. Palmer, Opp., 8. Thomas Craig, Jr., Dem., 9. E. Reed Myer, Opp., 10. George P. Steele, Dem., 11. Glenni W. Scofield, Opp., 12. Andrew Gregg, Opp., 13. Robert Keller, Dem., 14. Henry Fetter, Dem., 15. John B. Rutherford, Opp., 16. Robert Baldwin, Opp., Bartram A. Shaefer, Opp., 17. William H. Welsh, Dem., 18. George W. Brewer, Dem., 19. William P. Schell, Dem., 20. John Cresswell, Jr., Dem., 21. T. J. Coffey, Opp., 22. Jacob Turney, Dem., 23. Geo. W. Miller, Dem., 24. Samuel M'Kee, Opp., Edward D. Gatzam, Opp., 25. John R. Harris, Opp., 26. Wm. M. Francis, Opp., 27. Darwin A. Finney, Opp., 28. Thomas M'Callough, Opp.

Democratic majority \*New members. 17 16 1

The House.

Table with columns: Opp., Dem., Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh and Carbon, Monroe and Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, and Montour, Lycoming and Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Union, Snyder, and Juniata, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Perry, Adams, Franklin and Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland, Erie, Green, Washington, Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence, Butler, Mercer and Venango, Clarion and Forest, Jeff'n, Clearfield, M'Kean & Elk, Crawford and Warren, Erie, Potter and Tioga, Total, 73 30 30

Opposition majority, 43

Congressional Delegation.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the next Congress, will stand twenty Opposition, three anti-Lecompton Democrats, and two Lecomptonites, one of whom will have his seat contested, as follows:

- 1st—Thomas B. Florence, Lec.—contested. 2d—Edward Joy Morris, Op. 3d—John P. Verree, Op. 4th—William Millward, Op. 5th—John Wood, Op. 6th—John Hickman, Anti-Lec. Dem. 7th—Henry C. Longnecker, Op. 8th—Major John Schwartz, Anti-Lec. Dem. 9th—Thaddeus Stevens, Op. 10th—John W. Killinger, Op. 11th—James H. Campbell, Op. 12th—Col. Geo. W. Scranton, Op. 13th—William H. Dimmick, Lecomptonite. 14th—Galusha A. Grow, Op. 15th—Wm. F. Hiale, Op. 16th—Wm. F. Junkin, Op. 17th—Edward McPherson, Op. 18th—S. Steel Boyd, Op. 19th—John Covale, Op. 20th—William Montgomery, Anti-Lec. Dem. 21st—James K. Moorhead, Op. 22d—Robert McKnight, Op. 23d—William Stewart, Op. 24th—Chapin Hall, Op. 25th—Elijah Babbitt, Op.

Election in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16th.—The returns from Minnesota come in slowly. The following have been received:—Hennepin Co. elected the whole Republican ticket. In Scott county, 2 Democrats and 2 Republicans were elected to the Legislature. Ramsey county elects the entire Democratic ticket. Washington and Dacotah counties are reported Republican.

Indiana Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16th.—Further returns indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by about 6000 majority. The official returns of thirty counties give a small majority in the Legislature to the opposition.

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 16th.—Returns received, which are reported to be official from ten counties of this district, show Republican gains of 200 over the vote of last year.

WHY HE KILLED HER.—Michael Elk, who murdered his wife in Cincinnati a few days ago, by plunging a knife into her bosom, gave as a reason for the bloody deed that she had the phthisis, and kept him awake all night by her hard breathing. He would, he said, kill any body who disturbed his rest. Michael must be blessed with an exceedingly sweet and amiable disposition.