The Legislature—Complete.

By closely watching our exchanges, &c., we are now able to give our readers the full returns of the election for Members of the Legislature. Below we append the list, which we think is entirely correct. It will be seen that in the Senate there are 29 Republicans & six Locofocos, & in the House, 78 Republicans and 33 Locofocos. Total—Republicans, 107; Locofocos, 39. This is almost three to one in our favor. It is a most emphatic and decisive expression of the popular will.

SENATE.

REPUBLICANS.

Clermont and Brown—Chambers, Baird.
Trumbull and Mahoning—Robt. W. Taylor.
Franklin and Pickaway—Alfred Kelly.
Clark, Champaign, Madison—Jos. C. Brand.
Logan, Union, Marion, Hardin—C. S. Hamilton.
Delaware and Licking—Daniel Gardner.
Knox and Morrow—R. C. Kirk.
Muskingum and Perry—Eli A. Spencer.
Ashland and Richland—Joseph Musgrave.
Lorain and Medina—Herman Canfield.
Carrol and Stark—John Beatty.
Jefferson and Columbiana—Jonas D. Cattell.
Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga—Lester Taylor,
Cuyahoga—Hiram Griswold,
Portage and Summit—O. P. Brown,
Belmont and Harrison—Chas. Warfil,
Miami, Drake, Shelby—W. H. Lawder,
Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot—James Lewis,
Butler and Warren—David Heaton,
Athens, Hocking, Fairfield—John T. Brazee,
Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottowa—Ralph P. Buckland,
Morgan and Washington—Moses D. Hardy,
Ross and Highland—Jacob Hyer,
Montgomery and Preble—Felix Marsh,
Coshocton and Tuscarawas—Edwin Burnet,
Greene, Clinton and Fayette—Nelson Rush,
Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson—H. S. Bundy,
Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton—C. G. Hawley,
Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Putnam—Wm. S. Lunt. —29

LOCOFOCOS.

Hamilton—Geo. W. Holmes, Stanly Matthews, W. F. Convers.
Wayne and Holmes—Joseph Wilford,
Guernsey and Monroe—Wm. Lawrence,
Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Williams—E. B. Phelps. —6

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPUBLICANS.

Champaign—Hiram Cable,
Clark—John H. Lettler,
Clinton—Addison P. Russel,
Erie—Chittenden L. Burton,
Harrison—Ephraim Clark,
Logan—Samuel M. Allen,
Morrow—Thomas E. Bunker,
Pickaway—Nelson Franklin,
Union—Wm. Gabriel,
Franklin—Geo. M. Parsons,
Licking—John A. Sinnet, Charles B. Griffin,
Medina—James A. Bell,
Seneca—Joseph Boyer,
Summit—Dr. Mendel Jewett,
Warren—Seth S. Haines,
Clermont—Wm. West, Elbridge G Ricker,
Guernsey—Abraham Simmons, Robt. Campbell,
Jefferson—D McCurdy, C Mendenhall
Knox—B F Smith, Geo W True
Richland—Andrew Burns
Trumbull—Ralph Plumb, G T Townsend,
Muskingum—John A Blair, John Crooks,
Ross—Alfred Yaple, Jesse Shepherd,
Carrol—Silas Potts,
Delaware—Wm. Hendren,
Lake—Edward L Plympton,
Perry—Franklin L Flowers,
Scioto—Dan McFarland,
Stark—J W Underhill, Wm Hatcher,
Lorain—James Monroe,
Mahoning—J Truesdale,
Ashtabula—Darius Cadwell, Uriah Hawkins
Tuscarawas—Jonathan Mills, Paul Wetherby,
Cuyahoga—Geo Mygatt, Isaac Brayton, L Johnson,
Wyandot and Hardin—E G Spelman,
Huron—Thomas M. Cook,
Portage—Erasmus Needham
Miami—Eli Tenney
Athens—Nelson H Van Vorhes,
Darke—J. C. Williamson,
Madison—E E. Hutcheson,
Lucas and Fulton—Lucius H. Upham,
Preble—Hayden W. Dooley,
Morgan—Erastus Guthrie, David Holbrook,
Washington—James Lawton, Samuel Hutchison,
Belmont—James N. Turner, R. Hamilton,
Geauga—L C Todd,
Meigs—A Thomson,
Highland—Silas Iron,
Columbiana—John Hunter, M. Mendenhall,
Wood and Ottowa—Erasmus D Peck,
Paulding, Defiance and Williams—S E Blakeslee,
Fayette—Wm H Latham,
Greene—Moses D Gatch,
Marion—Joseph F Hume,
Brown—John F Gaines,
Allen—Charles Post,
Coshocton—Patrick Thompson,
Gallia—John N. Clark,
Shelby—W V Cowan,
Lawrence—Henry C Rodgers. —78

LOCOFOCOS.

Hancock—P T Carlin.
Hocking—Geo Johnston,
Richland—Alex Rolston,
Franklin—James H Smith,
Sandusky—John L Green,
Montgomery—W Gardy, T S Smith,
Hamilton—W M Corry, E S Turpin, Chas Thomas, E B Langdon, Geo C Robinson, Jas B Holmes, John P Slough, Joseph B Egley,
Wayne—L D Odell, —Baughman,
Fairfield—John Cheney, David Lyle,
Crawford—John Pittman,
Butler—A P Miller, John McElwee,
Auglaize—Wm Sawyer,
Holmes—E J Loveland,
Ashland—Dr Cowan,
Putnam and Henry—H J Boehmer,
Jackson and Vinton—T A Bingham,
Mercer and Van Wert—John Shaw,
Monroe—Henry T Grier, Alfred Ogle,
Adams—Moses T Patterson,
Pike— — Anderson,
Brown—James F Thompson. —33

—*Journal.*

SINGULAR FASHION.—The Esquimaux grease themselves as the first fashion of the day; The Indians daub themselves with mud and paint; the North Sea savages live on train oil; the Arabians live on dates; some of the Mississippians on mint juleps But for a good voice, to cure a cough, horseness, sore throat, &c., use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box, at A. C. MARTIN'S.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, tender to their friends throughout the State and Nation, their warm and cordial congratulation on the event of the canvass now just closed—an event as glorious in its result as the triumph is complete. The fruits of this victory are—

A Republican Governor,
A Republican Lieutenant Governor;
A Republican Senate;
A Republican House of Representatives;
A Republican Auditor of State;
A Republican Treasurer of State;
A Republican Secretary of State,
A Republican Board of Public Works;
Two Republican Judges of the Supreme Court;
A Republican Attorney General:
A REPUBLICAN U. S SENATOR; and
A REPUBLICAN PEOPLE.

We feel that in such a result, we are warranted in calling upon our friends, and the friends of freedom everywhere, to rejoice with us. We regard this result as one of the most signal civic triumphs ever achieved; a triumph of *principle* over the combined power of *party, faction* and *prejudice*. A triumph, the effects of which are by no means limited to the boundaries of our State. It must exert a moral influence that will *tell for freedom* wherever it shall be proclaimed.

The Committee regard it as proper that a result so auspicious for good should be marked with more than ordinary demonstration; and would say to their Republican friends of the counties, who have so nobly contributed to this illustrious consummation that measures are about being taken for an appropriate POPULAR DEMONSTRATION OF JOY, in which every Republican of Ohio will be cordially invited to participate. The jubilee will be held at Columbus, on some day prior to the 1st of December, of which further notice may be expected.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

W. B. THRALL, Secretary.

The Election—Official Results.

We have the returns giving the votes for Gov in the several counties, at the recent election. They are all taken from the official returns at the Secretary of State's Office, except the counties of Jefferson, Lorain, Medina, Meigs, Pike and Putnam. Those (except Putnam) are taken from official tables published in papers of those counties respectively. From Putnam we have only the reported majority for Medill.

It will be seen that Mr. Chase's majority, over Medill, is 15,219. Trimble's whole vote in all the counties except Putnam, 24,237.—The majority for the balance of the State ticket is probably between 34,000 and 35,000; or about 500 less than Trimble's vote and Chase's majority.

The aggregate vote in the State for Governor (counting that of Putnam the same as last year) is 302,405; or only 6,832 more than was given for judge last year. Medill's entire vote, this year, is 16,546 less than he received in 1853, while the aggregate vote of the State is 18,599 greater!

The counties of Ashtabula, Coshocton, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Geauga, Henry, Hocking, Lake, Lucas, Marion, Morgan, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Trumbull, Van Wert, Wood and Wyandot, have given more votes for Chase, than they gave for Swan last year.

Ashtabula, Fulton, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Morgan, Trumbull, Vanwert and Williams, have given *larger majorities* for Chase, than they gave for Swan last year.

Noble and Richland have changed their majorities from Locofocoism last year, to Republicanism this year.

We will publish the list, with the vote for Lieut. Governor, soon.—*O. S. Journal.*

How Free Love Works.

The following, from the New York Tribune, will give some idea of the workings of the free love doctrine:

They repudiate the present system of marriage, deny the right of society or the State to interefere in any way with the subject further than it may rightfully interfere with any civil contract, and contend that marriage may be limited or life partnership, at the option of the man and woman, who, are the sole and rightful judges of the time and manner of its beginning and termination. One of their favorite dogmas is, that a woman has the right to choose the father of her own child. This theory has, we understand been reduced to practice to a great extent in this city. One young man whose name we withhold, had great difficulty in converting his wife to the new theory, but finally succeeded, and was rather crestfallen when he discovered a few months later, that his wife was 'attracted' in another direction than to himself. He took the matter philosophically, however, and, by the infallible law of passional attraction, finally discovered his true partner in the person of another man's wife: and the four, remated, are now said to be living lovingly under the same roof.

Another case is that of a woman of fine talents and accomplishments, and rather pretty withal, who actually believes in the new theory, & her worser half not being the right one; selected the father of her child a short time since, in the person of a very respectable young married gentleman, and is now living on very short commons in an attic, where she is very much unnoticed by the fraternity of Free Lovers and Leaguers. Instead of sustaining her as they ought, if they are in earnest, the leading and most respectable portion of them, at least, shrug their shoulders and say they are sorry this lady took the course she did, they think it was very unwise and premature; that society is not quite ready for the reception and experimental illustrations of their ideas; while they go on preaching the theory which they condemn this zealous advocate for reducing to practice The father of the child, who is said to be abundantly able to support her, declines doing so on the plea that such assistance would not leave the lady free, but put her in bonds, &c. It is due to her to say that she is very heroic; and in reply to a letter of condolence was quite indignant at expressions of pity and sympathy for her condition. She understands, she says, very well what she is about. She knew beforehand what she was taking upon herself. This was the way by which society was to be reformed and purified, and she was willing—nay, even proud—to bear her full share of the burden and disgrace, if the world choose to call it so, attending such reformation.

☞THE Mansfield Female College was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 25th inst. An address by Dr. Thomas of Delaware University, and pome by John G. Saxe, gave eclate to the occasion.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

B. R. COWEN, - - - - - - - EDITOR

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Nov. 1, 1855.

The Next Legislature.

With the next Legislature, as much as any other one thing, rests the future of the Republican party. It is to it the people look as to their relief from the crying evils of ignorant and foolish legislation. It is hoped that some relief will be given to the present tax-crushed citizen, and an opportunity afforded for Ohio capital, and Ohio enterprise to expand and exert itself upon Ohio soil, instead of wandering off to a western clime, and less oppressive laws.

There are few ways that the Legislature which has just been elected can lessen the expenses of the State government so that it shall become apparent immediately. It is true there are many things which demand a corrective, and which the Legislature will act upon, but their action will not be felt for some time. The great mass of the voters of Ohio are only convinced of the virtue, or extravagance of a party as they feel its influence exerted upon their pocket, and it is for this reason we fear that our Legislature will fail to convince the people of its patriotism in lessening every expenditure over which they have control. We hope, however, that the items of expenditure which they can curtail forthwith, and other items which they can set about curtailing, will show a disposition to reduce the aggregate expenses, and convince the tax-payer.

In the items of Printing, and Stationery, a very material decrease might be made. Several thousand dollars, at least. Let there be but a very small amount of *extra* printing—and if there are few bills introduced this item will be but light. Let the outlay for extra clerk hire, and messenger boys be greatly curtailed, and the session of the Legislature very materially shortened, and these things alone will serve to satisfy the most stubborn economist that the Legislature is in earnest.

But we have many other departments wherein an immense amount may be saved, but the effect of which will not be apparent immediately. For instance: In the appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, let them be confined strictly to the constitutional provision for that purpose. That constitutional provision may be found in the seventh section of Art. VIII of the New Constitution, and is as follows: —

Sec. 7. The faith of the State being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and, annually, to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year by compounding, at the rate of six per cent per annum. The said sinking fund shall consist, of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the State, of any other fund or resources that are, or may be provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

This will very materially decrease the appropriation for the purposes of liquidating the principal and interest of the State debt. It will also at the same time keep within the constitutional provision, which even our enemies must confess will be perfectly right.

The reduction of the *per diem* of members of the Legislature will very materially lessen the Legislative expenses, but if they work faithfully—make good, sensible laws while they are in session, and adjourn in any reasonable time, we think the people will not object to the present *per diem*.

Again—the present unjust tax law must be re-modelled. The people must be required to pay taxes on what they *own*, and not, as at present, upon what they *owe*. A strict surveillance must be kept over our Board of Public Works, and this year of plentiful crops will make that department a source of considerable revenue. Salaries must be reduced, and all sinecures relentlessly cut off. If all this is done we are satisfied that the Republican party of Ohio has a glorious future, but if the present Legislature presents the same scene of senseless Legislation and foolish extravagance as the last, we shall be one of the first to raise our voice against it.

There is another, and a nobler reflection, in connection with this body. To it will look the entire country, and as the acts of the *late* Massachusetts legislature have been the theme of conversation in every State of the confederacy, so will the acts of our legislature; and in proportion as they are meritorious, or otherwise, so will be their influence on future elections, here and elsewhere. It is the right of the people to speak out on these questions and the duty of their representatives to obey.

"We have no expectation of getting our neighbor [the editor of the Chronicle] to acknowledge his error."

Thus writes the Editor of the *Gazette* in reference to our course towards Governor Shannon. Now we ask in all candor, is not our course in reference to that gentleman more in accordance with justice to all parties concerned than is the course of the editor of the *Gazette*? We have published all articles that have a direct bearing on the case one way or the other, while the columns of the *Gazette* gave only the Gov.'s side of the question. We have published both of the Gov.'s speeches, while Stephens has published but one. We have given statements from Shannon and several of his friends, which denied positively the charges against him. What else can we do consistent with justice to both parties? Nothing.

☞The vote for Governor in Hamilton county was as follows:—Medill 12,226; Trimble 6,138; Chase 5,516.

EXPLANATION

Some remarks we made two weeks since in the CHRONICLE, in reference to he supporters & opponents of our ticket at the recent election, have elicited some attention. We spoke of the *Trimble* leaders, and used the following language:—

"Confusion is theirs—they have no part in the great victory which has been achieved in our State."

Now let us see what are the facts. The above language we never applied to the rank and file of Trimble's supporters We know many of them to be conscientious, and upright men. With that class there was no *secret* opposition, but with a manliness that has ever characterized them, many of them have stated to us, frankly, their feelings in the premises, and their intentions. But there are others to whom we did apply the language in question. For a man who will fight for the American cause, for an entire year in the capacity of editor, and almost go into convulsions against *Chase*, and grow eloquent in favor of Trimble, and then the very week before the election, desert his post and go over to the anti-American Locofoco party—we say, for such a character we have no patience, and to such as him we referred when speaking of those who "*pretended* friendship for our cause," The severest maledictions of an outraged party should follow him, and the fate of the traitor should be his. There were others who were pretending great affection for the Republican cause, who at the same time declared, publicly and privately, that they very much preferred *Medill's* success to the election of Mr. *Chase*. It was to such as these that we referred, and we have no regrets for our course.

To those honest, conscientious men who felt that they could not vote for *Chase* we have no feelings but those of kindness, and to use the language above referred to in speaking of *them* would be simply insulting.

Official.

The official returns of the state election foot up as follows, for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor:—

Chase 146,641; Medill 131,091; Trimble 24,310, For Lieut. Gov, Ford has 169,439, and Myers 133,485, Chase's majority over Medill is 15,550, and Ford's majority is 35,954.

☞John H. Arnold, son of Wm. Arnold, Esq., of Cadiz, died on the 30th of September, in Brown County, Kansas Ter., of inflamation of the brain. He was in the 24th year of his age.

☞We fear the Republican victory has had a bad effect upon our excellent friend of the Cadiz *Republican*. We notice in his last issue the head "Selected Poetry," over the prices of beef, mutton and pork. If he is so elated as to be able to extract *poetry* from so commonplace a subject, why he must be happy—that's so.

☞Gen. Bostwick's majority over Judge Means in the Judicial circuit comprising Jefferson, Harrison & Tuscarawas, is 798.

THE PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE.

The attitude of the case which has grown out of the imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, has become such as to interest every man in the Free States. We therefore give a brief synopsis of the matter, that our readers may see the length & breadth of the point at issue, and also see to what extremes the demands of Slavery are tending.

A Mr. WHEELER, of North Carolina, was passing through Philadelphia, with his slaves. While the boat was lying at the wharf, those slaves escaped. Mr. Wheeler got out a writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge KANE, of the United States Court, claiming that Mr. Williamson had possession of his slaves, and Mr. Williamson was brought before Judge Kane to answer to the writ. Mr. Williamson made answer to that writ that the persons never had been in his custody, inasmuch as they were free as soon as they touched Pennsylvania soil. Judge Kane committed him to jail for contempt of Court, in making—as the Judge says—a false return of the writ, & Mr. W. is still inside the prison walls.—That was the first of this matter.

One of the persons claimed by Mr. Wheeler under that writ as his slave was Jane Johnson, who now files her petition and says that she never was detained by Mr. Williamson, and she never authorized any one to ask the writ for her, and therefore pays for the writ of Habeas Corpus to bring Mr. Williamson out of jail and for his discharge.

Judge Kane refuses the writ for two reasons—because she is a stranger to any proceedings in the case, and does not profess to have any right to solicit action in behalf of another

It therefore turns out that one kind of law is to be applied to this Jane Johnson when she comes into Court, and another to Mr. Wheeler, the slaveholder, when he comes in. Wheeler the slaveholder comes before Judge Kane, and without solicitation from the parties said to be restrained of their liberty, asks a writ of Habeas Corpus, and it is granted him; but Jane Johnson is turned out of Court because she does not show authority for asking such a writ from the person whose liberty she asks for. If there ever was a case in which justice was meted out from one measure to one person, and from another measure to another person, this is it.

It was in this case that Judge Kane uttered the monstrous doctrine to which we referred yesterday, and which grants the right to slaveholders to carry their human chattels through the Free States.—Cleveland *Herald.*

KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Republican* contradicts the statement of a correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, whose letter we published last week, in regard to certain outrages committed by the Missourians in Kansas, of late. Every statement made by the writer is denied.—Cincinnati *Gazette.*

Murder in Milwaukee.

The telegraph has announced the shooting of Mr. H. C. ADAMS, a Banker of Milwaukee, on Tuesday last, and his subsequent death.—The *Sentinel* of Wednesday says:

"About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German, who had $147 on deposit in the Germania Bank, (which failed last year,) called in at Banking and Exchange Office of H. C. Adams, and demanded the money of Geo. Papiendiek, formerly of the Germania Bank. Mr. Papiendiek replied that the assets of the Bank were no longer under his control, but offered the man $35 on account. This was declined, and the sum of $50 demanded. Mr. Papiendiek not complying with this demand the German drew a pistol and threatened to take his life if he did not pay the money. Mr. Adams observing the action, called to Mr. Joseph Colt, who chanced to be in the office, and asked him to go for a Police officer. As Mr. Colt started to go, the German turned and threatened to shoot him if he stirred. At this moment, Mr. Adams moved rapidly towards the door, when the German fired at him, and turning round fired a second time at Mr. Papiendiek. The first ball took effect, wounding Mr. Adams in the groin. The second missed Mr. Papiendiek, and struck the wall.

Immediately after firing these shots the man left Mr. Adams' office, walked directly up stairs into the Police office laid his pistol on the table, set down on the bench and waited quietly for the officers. In this attitude he was found by officers Wasson and Skerrett, who were speedily on the ground, and was by them conducted to the jail.

The name of the prisoner is Jonah Fenier; he is by birth a German.

Fenier says that he does not at all know the man whom he shot, but that he meant to do it and thinks it right. He cries occasionally about it, and deplores the necessity which drove him to commit the deed. He complains bitterly of the suffering which the withholding of this $147 by the bank has inflicted upon himself, his wife and children, and thinks that it was just to shoot the man who kept his money from him.

Mr. Adams has a most interesting family, who are plunged into deep affliction by this terrible blow. Fenier had no wrong to complain of on his part, and shot him because he interfered in behalf of Mr. Papiendiek. The latter had a narrow escape. Nor is it the first time that his life has been threatened by persons who lost money by the failure of the Germania Bank. But it is high time they were taught that such grievances as they complain of cannot be redressed by brutal and bloody violence.

Rather Bold.

The *Boston Courier*, in noticing a new hotel recently opened in that city, on the European plan, says:

'Ladies should not hesitate to patronize it. There is no reason why they should not have a lunch on something substantial—a slice of beef, a cut of ham, a leg of chicken, a tender snipe—as well as men; and if they desire it, have a glass of wine or something more pungent, just as if they were at home. If they will but unite and disorbe themselves of that shyness which makes them less than angels—laugh and be merry, and talk natural and free—they will improve their own condition, and make life happier.'

It strikes us that the present tendency is for ladies to 'disorbe themselves,' not only of 'that snyness' which is akin to modesty, but even of the angelic attributes of modesty itself. A beautiful woman in a fashionable restaurant, with a glass of brandy in one hand, 'on the European plan,' we should regard, in our unsophisticated village of New York, as a rather indelicate exhibition. We have long since lost the school boy illusion that women are made of ether, and can live on love; but we still confess to something of repugnance at seeing them in eating saloons, up to their eyes in beef and beer.—*New York Mirror.*

The Missing Aeronaut.

It makes one shudder to think of the probable fate of Mr. WINCHESTER, who went up in a balloon from Norwalk, Huron County, on the 2d inst. Over two weeks have elapsed, and no tidings have as yet reached his family at Milan of his fate. Whether frozen to death in upper air and thus dashed to earth, or buried in the deep bosom of the Lake, no word has come to tell. While we wonder at his temerity, we must pity his probable sad fate. Yet there is hope still, as the last seen of him his airy vessel was wafted towards the North sufficiently inflated, as we are told by the Norwalk papers, for a voyage of from two to three days. May be he landed in Canada, so far from railroads and telegraphs as to prevent tidings yet reaching his home. It is but a hope, however. The Norwalk *reflector* says:

It was reported some days since, that he had been heard from somewhere in Canada, but the report could be traced to no reliable source, and proved to be unfounded.

It is pretty generally believed here that he is lost—as to the precise manner, if so, there are various opinions. Many suppose that he may have ascended so high, that he became insensible and perished from cold. His fate, whatever it may be, is a matter of speculation. We conversed with a gentleman from Milan, a few days since, who told us that Mr. W. had for some time past, manifested a strong desire for ballooning, and that he had expressed his intention of ascending higher, and to make a longer ærial voyage than any other Aeronaut had ever accomplished. We are told he took only twenty-five pounds of ballast with him, which was about half as much as he took when he made his ascension from Milan a short time previous.

The Norwalk *Experiment* expresses a hope that the press everywhere, and especially east of us, will speak of the ascension, and if it should be that he has landed safely, information may be sent to his family in Milan.—*Cleveland Herald.*

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last Mr. Geo. W. Lovegrove, a painter, and an old and much esteemed citizen of this town, was engaged in painting and pencilling the walls of the large brick building in which this office is situated, and when standing on the cornice and painting the gable next the street, the wood work to which he held gave way and he fell to the pavement, first striking and breaking from the wall an inch iron bar, for the awning and falling on a post that was in the edge of the pavement. He was picked up by persons who hurried to the spot; but he never breathed after he was found. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.—He was buried on Sunday under care of his mourning brothers of Odd Fellow's Lodge.—*Massillon News*

A MORTGAGE was recently executed in this city covering all the personal effects of the Central Ohio Railroad Company.—The Company has been greatly annoyed for some months by certain speculators who have been engaged in buying up small claims against the road at a large discount, and collecting the same by judgment and execution, thus consuming a considerable amount of the earnings of the road, and exhausting their means of paying the current expenses and prosecuting such repairs, &c., as the interests and progress of the work demands. The protection of the creditors of the road was another object in executing the mortgage. It is the impression of many skilled in the intricacies of railroad financiering, that an enlargement of the stock basis of the road, say a million of dollars, and an extension of twelve months by the creditors, would enable the Company to cancel their floating debt, pay the interest on the mortgage bonds, and a fair dividend on their capital stock. If such can be shown to be the fact, it is obviously the interest of all parties to acquiesce in such an arrangement.—*Times.*

☞The Kansas correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

The redoubtable Gov. Shannon has devoted himself, to the desperate cause which in his marvelous blindness he so unluckily espoused.

As a more conclusive proof of his fidelity to the "Border Ruffians," he took the stump for Whitfield in the Wyandotte Indian County—made speeches *with* him & *for* him,—growing rampant in the advocacy of his cause. Many of the pro-slavery Missourians do not conceal their contempt for the servile creature, for it is authentically reported that his son unwittingly protested against the weakness of his father, alleging that when he started from Ohio he was in favor of free institutions in Kansas. The poor man was soon overcome by the attentions and smiles of the "Borderers," and "could not repress his *feelings*."

He has made a fatal step; and rumor for the last day or two says he is repentant and seeking for grace to the end that he may work a little int he opposite direction. He is either despised, or commiserated by nearly every person in Kansas.

SUICIDE OF ELI F. BENJAMIN.—Mr. Eli F. Benjamin, an old and well known resident of Utica, came to his death on Sunday morning by poison administrated by his own hand—He was a man of sixty-five or sixty-seven years of age, a book-keeper by profession, and has for months past been in the employ of Uriel H. Kellogg, Druggist.

Scarcely any one who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Benjamin, will fail to understand by what impulse the old man was brought to the commission of suicide. He was, it was well known, one of those unfortunates deluded by Spiritualism. During the last year, probably no man in this city has been more deeply devoted to the subject.—Certainly no one has been more fanatical.—The subject has been in his thoughts continually. He has been foremost at the 'circles.' By spiritualism he was made to believe that he held communication with his deceased wife and daughter, with whom in the 'spirit land,' he has latterly, times unnumbered, expressed a longing to be. Within less than a fortnight, he has received, (so he was persuaded) a message from them, inviting him to join them. He took poison that he might accept the invitation.—*Utica Observer.*

KANSAS.—We copy the following from Kansas Territorial Register of Oct. 6, an administration paper at Leavenworth City, K. T.

"We have just been shown a letter to Mr. Abercrombie, late member of Congress from Alabama, written by an old friend of his who has been visiting our Territory, and who was present on election day. After seeing the Missouri people voting for Gen. Whitfield by proxy and otherwise, he exclaimed, 'It would have been better for the South, better for the world, that Kansas had never been heard of.' He deprecated in the strongest and most emphatic language the assumption of the right to cross the Missouri river and vote for Kansas officers; that he came here to purchase property and invest money, but that he was disgusted with the state of affairs. He then left for the South on the steamer Aubry.—Thus it is we have been deprived of one of the most valuable of southern citizens.

ILLINOIS.—The census just taken in Illinois shows a remarkable increase in the population. Returns from sixty-four counties show a gain over the last census of 293,842; and it is estimated that the total population will run up to 1,300,000. By 1860 Illinois will be the fourth State in the Union, leaving Virginia in the rear. In 1787, when Virginia ceded the North-western territory to the government, that State was the first in rank in the Union and Illinois was a total wilderness. Now the latter has out grown the former and leads her in rank—the daughter takes precedence of the mother. Thanks to the wisdom of Jefferson and Washington, who had not learned to eschew their Republicanism for the modern dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty," Illinois was saved at the outset from the curse of slavery, and so rejoices in the growth which attends only upon unshackled limbs.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

A HOME THRUST.—Dr. McDowell of St. Louis, replied to Senator Douglas, at that city, immediately on the latter leaving the stand.

He made the following thrust at the Senator, which is a giant killer; "Suppose," said he, "that an eminent surgeon—one more eminent than myself—should dress a hideous wound in the best professional style—and while the patient was enjoying repose, I should enter the room and order the bandages to be rolled down, the stitches cut, the adhesive plasters removed, under the plea that the operation had not been performed correctly, leaving the gaping wound again exposed and bleeding, and the patient suffering renewed tortures—what would be thought of me? So with the Missouri Compromise—the most eminent patriots and statesmen of the age had met together from different sections of the Union, and adjusted that delicate question—and Mr. Douglas has thought proper to disturb that Compromise after the act had been doubly hallowed by the death of these great men.

"Why," said a gentleman in the course of an argument on the price of putty, "it is as plain as that two and two make four." "That also, I deny," retorted his antagonist, "for 2 and 2 make 22." The gentleman settled several inches in his boots, and politely offered his opponent his hat.

Statesman's Opinion after Election.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—It gives us pleasure to learn that Mr. Chase is to become a resident of our city. Besides the fitness of the thing, of a Chief Magistrate residing at the capital, our citizens will find in Mr. Chase one of the most estimable of citizens and neighbors, and his accession to Columbus society will be hailed with pleasure by all.—Barring his politics, he is a capital fellow.—*Statesman.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The official vote in 39 counties in Pennsylvania is as follows:

Plumer, Democrat, 123,365; Nicholson, Fusion, 123,267; Williamson, Republican, 6,600; Clever, Native American, 3,629; Martin, Know-Nothing, 449; Henderson, Whig 2,041; making Plumer's majority over Nicholson, 11,099, and the majority of all over Plumer 1,679. The remaining counties will diminish Plumer's majority over Nicholson, and increase the majority of all over Plumer.—This result, taking the *Enquirer's* mode of reasoning in regard to Mr. Chase's election, is a defeat of the Democracy by the people.—*Gazette.*

ELECTION IN NOVEMBER.—Elections will take place the ensuing month of November as follows: In Lousiana on Monday the 5th, for State officers and four Representatives to Congress. In Mississippi on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th, for State officers and five Representatives to Congress. In New York on Tuesday, the 6th, for State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In Wisconsin on Tuesday, the 6th, for State officers. In Maryland on Wednesday, the 7th, or six Representatives to Congress. In Massachusetts on Monday, the 12th, for State officers.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The official vote for Governor is declared as follows:

Royce (Republican)	25,699
Clark (Democrat)	12,800
Slade (K. N.)	3,631
Scattering	128
Total	43,566

Royce's plurality over Clark, 12,899; his majority over all, 7,832. For Lieutenant Governor, Fletcher (Republican) has 15,872 over all others; and Bates, (Republican) for Treasurer, has 16,597 ditto.—*Gazette.*

☞The Ashtabula *Sentinel*, which is undestood to be Mr. Giddings' organ, has declared very decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Wade to the Senate of the United States. It refers to an article in the *Leader*, urging the election of Mr. Giddings, and says if the writer had known the wishes of the gentlemen he would never have written that communication. So, it seems there is no chance for muss on that score. We have little doubt that the Republicans will generally and cheerfully unite upon Mr. Wade:—*O. S. Journal.*

ROYAL ALLIANCE.—The rumor of a marriage between the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, heir to the throne of Prussia when his uncle and father cease to exist, assumes the form of an actual fact. The tone of the English press is against the project, for they say, "an alliance with Prussia may be considered *as a step towards an alliance with Russia.* It is ill-timed they declare, to broach a subject to the English people raising a suspicion of the influence of the Court of St. Petersburgh over any portion of the royal family of England."

The New-York *Evening Post*, says: "The Ohio election is one of the plain and unmistakable signs of the times There is scarce a single circumstance attending it which does not conspire to make it an emphatic and deliberate protest of the people against the course of the administration on the Slavery question."

JUDGE SEARLE APPOINTED.—The Zanesville *Courier* says:—"We understand that Gov. Medill has appointed Judge Searle, of this city, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Convers. The appointment will, we presume give general satisfaction to the bar and to the community generally."

The election in Kansas, on the 9th inst., passed off quietly. It is thought that Reeder's vote will reach three thousand, and the Free-Soilers will make a violent effort to secure his seat in Congress.

In Milwaukie, on Tuesday, H. C. Adams, a banker, was shot down in his office by a German who was unable to obtain a small sum of money which he had once left in the bank on deposit. Mr. Adams has since died and the German has been arrested and taken to jail.

Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania has appointed Thursdry, the 22d of November, as a day of public thanksgiving for that State.

The fig harvest of the East for the present year is said to be most abundant, and the quality is fair, though there has been too much rain for the highest excellence.

Iron ore in great abundance has been found in the bluffs of Muscatine, Iowa. It was brought to light in digging a cut for the railroad.

☞A paper maker in the south of France makes a pulp of five common plants in certain proportions, with 20 per cent. of rags, and produces a paper not distinguishable from pure linen, and which is of excellent quality, and can be afforded at half price. It is stated that a large company has been formed in Paris for its manufacture.

☞THREE prisoners, Geo. Lawton, John Hague and Levi Lee, escaped from the jail in Delaware County on the 18th inst., and are yet at large. They effected their escape by sawing through the window greating.

THE NOBLE COUNTY POSTMASTERS.—J. C. Tilton and J B. Perry who were charged with embezzlement from the mails in Noble County, have been discharged by U. S. Commissioner Pendery. The Government officers, having investigated the affair, dismissed the further prosecution in the cases.

☞THE earnings of the C., C. & C. road for September were $132,537, being a gain of $12,305 over the receipts of the same month last year. The stock is now selling at $1.06½ in New-York.