

The Result.

The Grantites had an election throughout the United States last Tuesday, and as appears from the returns published elsewhere, there was but little opposition made any where to their verdict that they desire to be the slaves of a corrupt ring for the ensuing four years. We had hoped that the American people were sick of the Present-Taker and his venal followers, but the result last Tuesday shows otherwise, and the people have endorsed the party in power—that is, those who exercised the right to vote. In our own State, Greeley is defeated by about 2,500. This result does not by any means indicate that the Grant party is endorsed by a majority of her citizens; but when the returns are all in, the contrary will be easily shown. In every county in the State Democrats declined to vote for Greeley, and the vote of the State will show a decrease of more than the Radical majority obtained. Besides, there were probably from 300 to 400 O'Connor votes polled. Hence we do not consider that the vote cast last Tuesday was any test whatever of the strength of the two parties in this State, and we presume that the same state of affairs existed in all the other States. The Liberal vote cast in Oregon was very small, and Greeley's strength was almost entirely from Democrats.

While we advocated the support of Mr. Greeley by the Democracy—not because he was a Democrat, but because he had been nominated by our party convention—we do not question the Democracy of any man who saw fit not to vote for him, and all such will readily and cheerfully in the future act together when the issues are between Democrats and Democratic principles. The issues presented in the last election were not such as could reasonably have been expected to receive the unanimous endorsement of the party. We consider that the convention committed a serious error by nominating Greeley. The defeat sustained should by no means discourage the Democracy of the country. Both the candidates who were defeated have been prominent Radicals. They have taken with them out of the Administration ranks thousands of its leaders. They cannot go back to Grant, unless they play the part of cowardly scoundrels. They will continue to add new recruits every day during Grant's next term, and when the election of 1876 occurs, they will either bring their entire strength to the Democracy, or will attempt a ticket of their own. Let Democrats class up their lines. Make ready to fight shoulder to shoulder hereafter. United and reinforced, we must continue our work. The defeat of Mr. Greeley is by no means the death of the Democracy, nor is its mission ended. Truth is eternal. Neither defeat nor victory can add to or take from it. Though all mankind may at times apparently reject it, and the truth must ever stand firm, and in the end be triumphant. In support of the declarations and principles of the party opposed to the Administration have been supported by the best and purest men of the country. Money and offices were ranged wholly on the side of the party in power, and the mercenary bands of American politics have flocked to that standard. Though defeated now, the Democratic Liberal party is the coming power. Though overwhelmed for the present, it is the means destined in the next four years to rescue the Government, country, and the public liberty from the dangers and perils which are upon us.

Our New School Law.

Decidedly the most meritorious measure passed by the last Legislature is the law creating the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a State Board of Education, and otherwise amending our very defective school system. The present law is peculiarly adapted to the wants and condition of our young State. Not cumbersome and unwieldy like the school law of California and other States, but compact and simple, only endeavoring to supply those wants of which the State has in the past so deeply felt the need. There are still some defects in the law—but what law has not defects? We do not altogether approve of the manner of selecting the text-books for the State, but at the same time we realize that a fairer proposition than the one leaving the selection of text-books to a vote of the County Superintendents could hardly be offered. If the several County Superintendents before making selections, would call to their aid and assistance the most experienced teachers of their counties, they would doubtless secure a series of text-books that would give greater satisfaction to parents and teachers than if they relied on their own judgment in the matter. This assistance they will doubtless call for.

There are other defects in the law of minor importance, we might mention, as in the election of Directors; we think it should be specified that the polls should be kept open a certain number of hours, especially in populous districts in order that all might have an opportunity to vote. As the law now stands the polls may be closed within five minutes after being opened, thus depriving some of the privilege of voting.

Condition of Arizona.

A constant reading of the Arizona papers, with their endless catalogues of Indian outrages, brings the following editorial extract from the Arizona Miner of the 21st ult., published at Prescott, out of the realm of exaggeration into that of stern reality:—

It will soon be ten years since we first arrived in this Territory, and in looking back over our long residence here, memory fails to point out one week in which one or more white men have not been murdered by Indians, and in which valuable property has not been stolen or destroyed by the same people. For five years of this time our duty as editor of this paper has compelled us to record every case of the bloody deeds that have been committed, as well as to note and comment upon the losses that have been sustained by our citizens. And again, it has fallen to our lot to witness the funeral of many of the victims of savage ferocity; to feel for those whose last dollars worth of property was taken from them; to lose property of our own to be made a target for the arrows of the savages; and to stand, ride and walk in fear and trembling of lurking savages. Need we say then, that we are tired of the unpleasant duty it has forced us to perform? Scarcely.

The article then recounts the outrages "within past few weeks," which exhibit ten men killed and about a hundred cattle, eight mules and several horses stolen. The melancholy part of all of this is that a pet theory at Washington condemns those who have the temerity to live in and open up this Territory to be robbed and murdered by the ruthless brutes for whom the "peace policy" was inaugurated. The Indians on a reservation start out and murder and maraud and rob right and left. Instead of swift punishment being dealt out liberally, the savages are besought by the agents, with tears in their eyes to come in and be fed out of the public crib.

The stage robbery on the road from Wickenburg, in November last, by which six persons were murdered, was stated at first to be the work of Mexican. This view was supported, we learn by those interested in proving the Apaches wingless angels. An investigation, talked at first by the peace policy authorities, has now been carried out by that stanch Indian fighter, General Crook, which fixes the guilt on the Apache-Mohaves. A stratagem was resorted to for the purpose of capturing the offenders, which did not completely succeed, as the Indians suspected the ruse, and, at the attempt to arrest one of their number, showed fight. The result was seven Indians killed and a soldier mortally wounded. Since then one hundred Apache-Yumas have returned to the reservation, "anxious to live at peace with the whites, but determined to kill Fratraba," an Indian who gave information about the Wickenburg massacre to General Crook. These red gentlemen are to be fed, and have been mildly requested not to kill Fratraba. Is it not time all this child's play with human tigers should cease? Vast territories are rendered worse than wilderness by this policy. In a wilderness men may perish struggling against the odds of nature; but in addition to these difficulties we have a premium put upon murder through this policy, which the cunning Indians by which other people were to get to heaven! They could determine what the Church should teach, could altar its observances, arrange and rearrange the whole ecclesiastical machinery. Mr. Bright thought the State or Parliamentary Church the most singular institution now existing in England, and undertook to say that it was no longer a question of whether, but only of when, it should be disestablished and disendowed.

The Vienna Exposition.

The preparations for the exposition of the art and industrial products of the world at Vienna are on the largest scale. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be gathered from the fact that the building itself will cover six times the space of the Palais de l'Exposition at Paris. In addition to this strenuous effort are being made in all countries to secure a complete representation of art and industrial products. The various systems of public instruction will be contrasted, and we hope that the result will not be unfavorable to our public school system. On account of Congress having made no appropriations, the representation of American manufactures will not be so large as might be desired; but as the exhibition of goods is a form of advertisement we see no good reason why the public should be called on to pay for the transportation of goods belonging to wealthy corporations. Unless exhibitors believe that the exhibition of their wares is likely to be sufficiently profitable to justify them in incurring the expense of transportation, we do not feel called upon to pay their advertising bills. At the same time we wish the exposition all success, and desire that American industry should be properly represented; but those who reap the profits ought, in justice, to pay the expenses.

The Conscience Fund has swelled to the sum of \$129,124.77, but how much larger would it be if Robeson and his friends were to disgorge all the sums out of which Government has been secured by them?

Oregon and its Beauties.

We find the following beautiful description of Oregon going the rounds of the Eastern press, from a correspondent: "Yesterday I thought I had a pretty good idea of Oregon; to-day I think I know very little about it. This is how it came to change my mind: I received a call from Gov. Gibbs, who, by the way, is a true Christian gentleman, but believes as most Oregonians do, that if the garden of Eden was not located on the Willamette river, it was through some mistake. In the course of conversation he said to me, 'Well, you are going away without seeing our State. You Eastern men come here, spend a week, see a few of our mountains rivers, and think Oregon is a mountainous, wooded State, whereas three-fourths of it is prairie without a stick of timber on it.' Immediately I made up my mind to be reticent about Oregon. I traveled a number of hundred miles through the State. I saw some things; I did not see those prairies—good reason why, it took all the time I had to spare to see a few of the hills. O, Mr. Editor, I wish you could have climbed with me up Robinson's Hill, back of Portland. I have been to the tops of the principal mountains in the East, but I was never paid so liberally as by Robinson's. Itself capped as no Eastern mountain could be, with cherry, pear and apple orchards, it looks down on the beautiful Willamette river, winding around its base. Portland is wedged in between the river banks and the hill; a few miles away the noble Columbia pours its flood towards the Pacific. Away to the north loom up Mt. Hood, Mt. Crater, Mt. Adams, and Mt. St. Helens, clothed in eternal snows of white against the blue sky beyond; the sun lights up their sides and they glow like molten silver; now the clouds descend on old Mt. Hood and half of her 18,000 feet is hidden; lower the cloud descends, and now we see the white peak and base, while the black cloud seems like a mighty giraffe bound around her. Turning, we look to the southwest, and see far away the celebrated Coast Range, to the southeast lie the Cascade Mountains, while hills and valleys, covered with primeval forests stretch away to the south as far as eye can reach.

While we have met with a defeat in Oregon, our neighboring Territory has come up most nobly to the work and has given at least 1,900 majority to that old and venerable Democrat, Hon. O. B. McFadden, and retired to private life the "Silver-tongued Orator," Selucius Garefield. We congratulate the good people of Washington Territory in having achieved this grand victory, and having defeated one of the corrupt and venal followers of the Administration. Judge McFadden is a man from the people, an old citizen of the Territory, honest and capable. He knows the wants of the people who have elected him, and there will be no neglect on his part to advance the interest of the people who have elected him by such a handsome majority. This is the first time since 1862 that a Democrat has been elected from Washington Territory. All honor to her free and noble citizens.

THANKS.—A friend, on learning that three or four of our patrons had discontinued their paper because we deemed it our duty to support the nominee of the party, has generously pledged himself to furnish us two subscribers for each one discontinued. Our friend has our thanks, and we can assure him and all others concerned, that no matter how obnoxious candidates nominated by our legally constituted conventions may be to us, as long as we claim to run a party paper, the party shall have the influence of the paper.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.—We have not been able to obtain the official vote of this county for this issue, Grant has about 200 majority. We think that the vote cast in the county is fully 250 less than was polled last spring, and there were between fifty and sixty O'Connor votes cast. Had Greeley received the strength of the Democratic party in this county, he would have had at least one hundred majority.

The four Canyon City mail robbers were sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge Deady. A new trial was denied them.

Election Returns.

The returns of the election up to the hour of going to press are meagre and indefinite. Enough, however is known that the present usurper of the White House has another four years granted him in which to sell on the public offices and to provide for his relatives. The popular majority in the Union will probably be over a half a million, and he will get about two hundred and seventy-five out of the three hundred and sixty-six electoral votes. If the rest of the country can endure Grant and his administration for another term, we can. Following are the latest returns:

Returns from thirty counties in Missouri, received at noon Thursday, give Greeley 6,000 majority. Twenty-nine States for Grant, with 579,486 popular majority. Pennsylvania, 125,000; Massachusetts, 73,317; Illinois, 50,000; Michigan, 50,000; Iowa, 50,000; New York, 45,000; Maine, 39,000; Indiana, 23,000; Minnesota, 20,000; Vermont, 17,000; Wisconsin, 15,000; South Carolina, 15,000; New Jersey, 12,000; North Carolina, 10,000; Rhode Island, 8,338; California, 7,000; Mississippi, 5,000; Florida, doubtful; New Hampshire, 5,000; West Virginia, 5,000; Connecticut, 3,351; Kansas, 3,000; Delaware, 1,500; Oregon, 2,500; Nevada, 2,000; Nebraska, 1,000; Virginia, Louisiana, and Alabama, claimed. Havemeyer is elected Mayor of New York by 5,442 plurality.

Triumph in Washington Territory.

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Election Returns.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The election quiet and the vote very heavy. BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The indications are that the State will give Greeley 5,000 majority. Wagon (Dem.) is probably elected to Congress in the First District, and Archer (Dem.) in the Second District. In the Fifth District, the contest is close. Lounsbury (Rep.) is elected in the Fourth District by 500 majority.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—Election proceeding quietly. Little interest manifested. The indications are that there will be a light vote. MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—Partial returns indicate the defeat of Andy Johnson and leave the race between Maynard and Cleveland, with chances in favor of Maynard for Congressman at-large.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 5.—Voting is proceeding steadily. Democrats polling a light vote. At noon Grant was leading Greeley by 1,000. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7.—Rhode Island gives a Republican majority of 8,338.

OHIO. CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The election is progressing quietly. At ten o'clock the vote appears to be little short of that cast at the 14th.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 5.—Returns so far received indicate Grant's majority in the State at 49,000.

MAINE. PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—The election is quiet, with indications of small aggregate vote and large Republican majority than in September.

PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—Grant's net gain at Portland over the vote of September is 504; Lewiston, 572; Bangor, 610.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The day is disagreeable. There has been a rain storm since last evening. The election is very quiet. The probability is that a large vote will be polled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Returns from the city and State come in very slowly. Eighteen precincts of eight wards and one town in Cook county give Grant a net majority of 515. The State will probably give Greeley 40,000 majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Returns from the city are incomplete, but enough is known to show that Grant's majority is at least 8,000. Additional returns from the interior do not materially alter the estimate heretofore made of a Republican majority for President of 30,000.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The vote is heavy, and indications are that there will be a large Republican majority than ever before.

WORCESTER, Nov. 5.—In this city, at 1 p.m., Grant was 1,400 ahead.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in Massachusetts is about 65,000. End State ticket elected, with increased Republican majority in the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH (N. C.), Nov. 5.—It is estimated there will be a falling off of 25 per cent from the August vote in this city.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—The vote at three o'clock showed gains for Greeley on the vote of August. There is a heavy falling off in the vote of both parties, with indications of a heavy Republican gain.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—Unofficial returns for this city give Grant 908 majority.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5.—Partial returns from about twenty-five counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant by between 5,000 and 6,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD (N. H.), Nov. 5.—The election throughout the State progressing quietly. At Keene the Liberal Republicans and Straight Democrats are strongly voting for Greeley. At Nashua, Greeley is not polling the full Liberal vote. Few O'Connor votes being polled. Both sides express hopes of carrying the State, though the prospect generally is favorable to the Republicans.

Election Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Weather clear and pleasant, and favorable as could be desired for election. The election so far is quiet. In the four town districts more than half the registered voters were polled at 11 a.m.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.—Susan B. Anthony and eight other women went in a body to the polls and cast also votes which were received and deposited in the ballot-box. Eighteen women are registered in the same district.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Voting is proceeding quietly. The indications are that the vote will be larger than usual. Both parties were well represented at noon. Each appeared satisfied with the prospect. At that time the vote was pretty even.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The total vote in the city for Greeley is 77,527, and Grant 54,599. Greeley's majority is 22,928 against 60,000 for Seymour in 1868. Grant has probably carried the State by 39,000 or 40,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Forty-three towns and 29 districts give Dix 5,213 more majority. The vote for mayor, with only a few districts left from us, is as follows: Havemeyer (Rep.), 40,295; Lawrence (Dem.), 38,335; O'Brien (Appolo Hall Dem.), 24,819.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The election is progressing very quietly. The vote is smaller than usual. The Democrats make no effort, some of them even voting for Grant. In seven precincts taken indiscriminately in the first three hours, the vote stood: Grant 341; Greeley, 162. At one p.m. the returns from all the wards give Grant 21,613 majority. It is said that Greeley will have 20,000 less votes than Buckle's polled.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—At 1:30 p.m. in 21 wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Grant's majority was 4,447.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 5.—Very little interest is taken in the election. The Republicans will not poll a full vote, and the indications are now that not over fifty per cent of the Democratic vote will be polled.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—Republican majority in Allegheny county will approximate 18,000. Twelve wards in Pittsburgh give Grant 4,426 and Greeley 1,812.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this city is 43,296. He carries every ward in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The North American estimates Grant's majority in the State at 125,000.

LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The Republicans claim the State by 39,000. The Democrats claim the State by 20,000, and the city by 10,000 to 12,000. Governor Warmoth thinks the State has gone for Greeley and Brown by 15,000 majority and claims three, and probably four Congressmen.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Republican says that all estimates are necessarily based upon a knowledge of various parties before election, but the general feeling appears to be that the Republicans have carried the city by a small majority and

Election Returns.

the State by at least 10,000 majority. The Bee thinks the Greeley and fusion State ticket has carried the city by 8,000 or 10,000, and that indications are that the State ticket is elected. The Free Press says the parish of Orleans polled 28,624 votes, and estimates the majority in the city for Greeley at 11,000.

The Liberal State Committee claim heavy gains in the interior and a majority of 12,000 in the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Republican State Central Committee claim the State by a large majority. Unofficial returns from fourteen parishes give Greeley a majority of 1,952.

VERMONT. MONTPELIER, Nov. 5.—Sixty-nine towns give Grant 18,165 and Greeley 4,928. O'Connor's vote is very light. Three Republican nominees are elected to Congress by the usual majority. Eighty towns give Grant 23,368 and Greeley 6,466.

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Nov. 5.—Gen. Hawley's majority in this district is 611. With one small town to hear from, Conant just goes for Grant by about 3,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY. NEWARK, Nov. 5.—Returns from the city are incomplete, but indicate from 2,000 to 6,000 for Grant, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—The Republicans claim the State by 5,500.

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—Republicans claim the State by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Grant and Wilson carried the State by a small majority. Large Republican gains throughout the State.

VIRGINIA. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 5.—The vote between Greeley and Grant is a tie. Harris (Conservative), in the Seventh District, is elected to Congress. Hanton (Conservative), in the Eighth, is also elected.

DOVER, Nov. 5.—Virginia is conceded to Greeley by 5,000 majority. S. H. Part (Republican) is chosen to Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—In 98 precincts in 35 counties, including Richmond City, Grant has 2,993 majority. In these precincts the Democrats made but few gains. The Republicans gained steadily. Both parties claim the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Returns from various portions of South Carolina indicate that Grant has a heavy majority. The white vote is very light.

GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority in this city is about 300, and in the county 500. Returns are meagre, and the official count from the State at large cannot be had to-night. The indications are that Greeley's majority will be about 30,000.

ALABAMA. MONTEZUMERY, Nov. 5.—Returns are meagre, but indicate that the States go for Greeley and Democratic State ticket.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A semi-official dispatch from Washington says that Alabama gives 10,000 majority for Grant.

MISSISSIPPI. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Thirty-five towns and stations in Mississippi give a majority of 4,839 for Grant. Only eleven of these towns give a majority for Greeley.

TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—All dispatches from Texas report election quiet. It continues two days.

FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 5.—Partial returns received indicate the election of Hoxham (Liberal) for Governor. The indications are that Tallahassee, Nov. 6.—Majorities in five counties partially heard from. The estimated Republican majority is 2,000.

Election Returns.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—The election passed off very quietly. Returns are scattered, but indicate a very light vote in the city, which gives Greeley 15,000 majority.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—The vote here is as follows: Greeley, 8,231; Grant, 6,091; O'Connor, 179.

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The Republican State Committee claim a majority in the State of from 10,000 to 15,000. The Democratic Central Committee concede the State 5,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Additional returns show continued Republican gains. From 349 precincts out of 1,206 in the State, so far as heard from, the net Republican gain is 11,000.

KANSAS. TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—Returns from the State at large show Republican gains. Topeka gives a Republican majority of 8,022. Sixty towns give 1,500 Republican. Lyon county, 12,000 Republican. Miami county 890 Republican. So far the Liberals have carried only one county. Fifty precincts in Franklin county give Grant 830 majority.

DELAWARE. DES MOINES, Nov. 5.—The indications are that Grant has carried the State by 49,000. Specials to the State Register indicate Grant's majority at 50,000 to 60,000.

DELAWARE. DEWEER, Nov. 5.—The Republican Committee claim the State by 50,000. The Congressmen are Republican, although the contest will be very close.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Republican majority in Iowa is not less than 50,000. The election of the Republican delegation to Congress is elected.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in 30 towns is estimated at about 21,000. L'Arrondee-Michigan gives Grant 30,000 majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—The State has gone probably 50,000 majority for Grant. Scarcely a doubt that all nine Congressmen elected are Republicans. Legislators, large Republican gains in both branches.

WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Democrats concede the Republican majority in the State at from 10,000 to 15,000.

MADISON, Nov. 6.—The State of Wisconsin gives 15,000 Republican majority.

MINNESOTA. ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—The Republican State Central Committee claim the State for Grant. Acedor elected in the Third District by 5,000 majority.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.—Enough Returns are in to show that the State has gone for Grant by 18,000 to 20,000.

MISSOURI. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6.—The Democratic county ticket is elected by at least 1,000 majority. It is thought Grant will carry the State, but it is not sure.

NEBRASKA. OMAHA, Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly, with full vote cast. Republicans claim 40,000 majority.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The election is very quiet; no crowds about the polling places. The vote so far is comparatively small, owing to the closeness of the officers of election. Daniel McNeil, D. H. Ball, and Samuel Boothby, were arrested for violating the new election law. It is impossible to say how the vote stands, owing to the similarity of the ballots. Both parties are confident of success in this city. The Courts are all closed, and many hundreds are voting against subsidy, regardless of the warning of the Republican State Central Committee.

The election closed as quietly as it

opened although in several precincts men were shut out and could not vote. Most orderly election to tell us, San Francisco. Impossible to show the city by 2,500 majority, some placing the estimate as high as 5,000.

There are returns from two precincts in San Francisco, but the city has probably gone largely for Grant and overwhelming majority against the Colorado subsidy.

Eight precincts in the First Congressional District give Houghton 200 m. majority. Thirty-two precincts give Page 500 majority. In the Third District ten precincts give Coghlan 12 majority.

There is much excitement on the streets in the vicinity of the Bulletin boards, and the announcements of the vote were received with great cheering by the crowd. The counting proceeds slowly.

The total vote of the city is about 99,000—larger than expected, from the slowness in voting in the early part of the day. Returns come in slowly. Total vote, 23,118. In the election in 1868, the city was 25,735. Returns from fifteen precincts give Grant a majority of 630. An unusually heavy vote was carried by an overwhelming majority. Twenty-nine precincts to hear from.

In ninety-six precincts in California, outside of San Francisco and Sacramento, Grant has 4,500 majority out of 20,000 votes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Grant's majorities are reported as follows: Indiana, 10,000; Illinois, 30,000; North Carolina, 5,000; New Jersey, 2,000. Greeley's majority in New York City is 23,000, against Seymour's majority