BUSINESS MOTICES.

To ADVERTISERS .- The LARGE CIRCU-LATION of The Tribune in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt to the public in the wa

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

HEW ADVERTISEM	ENTS WILL BE FO	UND UNDER THEIR,	
RESPEC	TIVE HEADS AS FOL	Lows:	
FIRST PAGE. Special Notices Wanted. Wanted. Want Places New Publications. Dry Goods, &c. EIGHTH PAGE. Boarding Amusements. Rales by Auction	SECOND PAGE. Water Cure. Instruction. Window Shades. Cool. Hats Clothing. For Sale. To Let. Hardware. Pianow	SECOND PAGE Copartnership Patents. Dancing. Insurance. Telegraph Legal Notices Proposals, &c	
Financial, de	Drugs	For Europe, &c	

To Applicants for Jenny Lind Concert Tickets, from William Hall & Son.—The undersigned beg leave to state to their friends who have bespoken tickets for the Jenny Lind Concert of Friday evening next, that in consequence of the refusal of the Agest who superintends the sale of these tickets to supply them with the number he had agreed to do—namely, 390—they will be prevented from fulfiling their orders. Instead of obtaining this number, the undersigned were offered only 190, but as they were unwilling to locur any imputation that might arise from distributing so few seats among so many friends who had already left orders for near 600 seats, they declined receiving any tickets but the number purchased. The undersigned assure their friends that this result affords them the deepest regret, but that they have made all reasonable endeavors to compel a fulfillment of the engagement which, being unfortunately verbal, cannot be enforced. Their disability proceeds from no fault or oversight on their part. Their engagements with Mr. Barnam have been literally fulfilled up to date. In selling tickets at his solicitation for commission, they hold his receipts for over \$40,000; and while so faithfully complying with their own agreements, they relied solely on the good faith of others, when receiving the orders of the friends. It is probable that some private speculation will be the result of the undersigned's disappointment, manner sold seats at Tripler Hall above the prices fixed by Mr. Barnam.

Wh. HALL & SON. cor. Fark-place and Broadway. To APPLICANTS FOR JENNY LIND CON-

SPECULATORS ON JENNY LIND TICKETS. SPECULATORS ON JENNY LIND TICKETS.

-Understanding that persons who have made thousands of dollars in the sampe of commissions on the tickets to Jonny Lind's Concerts have got to fighting among themselves, because each cannot monopolize the best seats in the house, Hoeg to state that Mr. Barkum's orders have always been, to let no person or firm have this monopoly, but to let the seats be fairly shared among applicants, reserving a fair portion for the offices at the Muss um and Tripler Hall. No person has ever been promised a specific number of tickets are not seated in advance, inasmuch as Mr. Barkum's orders have ever been strictly given that no seats should be engaged until the tickets were ready for delivery, his firm determination being, as far as in his power, to prevent speculation, and he has continually declared to the music dealers who purcuasite these orders are the same and a farthing advance on the fixed prices. If they demanded a farthing advance on the fixed prices.

LEGRAND SMITH, Agent of P. T. Barnum and Superintendent of the Ticket Department.

JENNY LIND TICKETS .- Tickets for Jenny Lind's two LAST Concerts, THURSDAY and FRI-DAY nights, including choice places in all parts of the house, may be secured without any advance on the fixed prices, by applying at JOLLIE'S Music Store, 300 Broad-way.

The only way, as yet discovered, of The only way, as yet discovered, of making known to the public the whereabouts of a Business Establishment, is through the Press, "the power of mind over mind which may be multiplied indefinitely." It is the policy, therefore, of those who wish to be held in the remembrance of customers, to keep themselves before the people. This is the very reason why V. B. Palasta, the Agent, again respectfully reminds all who are prepared for Fall or Winter business of any kind, that he is duly receiving, at his office in the Tribune Buildings, advertisements and subscriptions for the best papers of every section of the country, for which he is authorised by the proprietors to give receipts.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BIT-KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS—It must have been apparent to our readers that hundreds of medicines ushered before the world with 4aming advertisements have gone down within the past year. The reason is obvious: the public are wiser than they used to be, and no preparation that has not some intrinsic excellence can survive the ordeal of general experiment. The preparation named at the head of this paragraph has not only survived that test, but is proclaimed, far and wide, to be the best tonic ever sold in America. We have heard of its effects in more than a dozen families within our own circle of acquaintance, and cheerfully add our own personal testimony of its excellence to theirs. General Depot, 392 Hudson-st. Also for sale at 139 Fulton-st, and by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.

A HAPPY REFLECTION.—A parent's heart may be closely bound to a favorite child by the which seemed too strong for aught to sever. But death, the mighty conqueror, can rend asander the firmest links in affection's chain, and bear away earth's fairest flowers to bloom in other climes. Yet what a consolidation to know that the lost one, just as it looked in life, may be made to dwell always with those who loved it! Don't fall to secure the treasure. Root, Daguerreotypist, 146 Chesaut-st.

VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS; also, Cloth, Merino and Silk Clonks and Sacks, as well as all kinds of Long and Square Shavla, may be found in large quantities and the most desirable varieties at HITCHOCK & LEADHEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner of Loonard-st. next door to Tuttle's Pancy Store. Their stock has been purchased at auction at great bargains, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit thereof. Let those who would obtain a good article at a great bargains see it at once. Their Siks, Merinos, De Laines, Cashmeres, Flannels, &c. &c. are the cheapest in the City.

MOUNT MORRIS HOMESTEAD .- This REVIEWS ALVIEWS TIOMESTEAD.— This evening a meeting of subscribers will be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry-streets, when estimates and specifications will be submitted for twenty-live of those neat Cottages at the Mount Morris Homestead, Harlem—This is the greatest chance for obtaining a cheap Hesse ever offered to mechanics and workingmen. Your rent-money will buy a house and lot?—Call this evening, or at any other time, to Mr. S. JESSURUN, No. 3 Clinton Court, Beckman-st., near Nassau.

COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION .- New-York Tailora rerays Tailor McKimm.—This case has been decided against McKimm, who was found guilty of selling clothing below the average rates; the punishment—close confinement to his Store corner of Bleecker, and Caranine sis, incessually waiting on Customers—For phaintif, Yankee Doodle; for defendant, John Bull, Esq. n20 Stood

THE NEW MEDICINAL HERE.—The inrroductio, of Canchalagua from California, has been an
meatimable to ssing. Its extract, conjointly with Liverwort and Tar, is the basis of Dr. Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchang, 1a, which is working wonders in
the cure of Coughis and Catarrina, Affections. Were it used
by all who have predisposition to Constitution, there
would be few deaths from that disease. For sale at the
Depot. Gothic Hall, 316 Broadway, and by all the city retail druggists. Price, in large bottles \$1; or six bottles
for \$5.

We vesterday looked in the extenit, for his store was crowded with customers. We advise those who wish to purchase Shawls, Sliks, Velvets, Meri-nos, or Cashmeres, to give him a call soom. He is seiling off his stock at very low prices. Go and see for yourselves.

NEW-YORK AMPHITHEATER .- This establishment continues to maintain its hold upon public favor, as densely crowded andiences nightly testify. A great variety of attractions are presented to night, and a splendid performance will be given this Attranson, at hair past 2, for the accommodation of Families. A magnificent Fairy spectacle is in active preparation.

DEPOT OF MEN'S HOSIERY .- Under-Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Gloves, are sold at astonishing-ly low prices, at the New-York Dépôt of Meu's Hoslery. All persons, no matter what the size of body or purse may be, suited to their complete satisfaction, at Sanxay's, 146 William st. near Fulton.

That hoarseness, reader, is one of I THE HORTSCHESS, FCRUCT, IS One of Consumption. It can easily be relieved now. In a few days it may be too late. Resort at once to the great remedy. Buris's Contround Con Livers On. Lavers On. Cansu. Try it for yourself, a few days, will satisfy you. For sale in packages, with full directions, at the store of A. B. & D. Sanis, 100 Fullon-st, general agents; John Milhan, 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House drug stores, and 110 Broadway. Price 25 cents a package.

THE MORAND DAGUERREAN GAL-LERY, (established 1840) 132 Chatham-st. opposite the Na-TIONAL THEATER.—The pictures at this establishment stand ansurpassed for boldness of outline, faithfulness of likeness, and durability of impression. a25 2meod* and durability of impression.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & LANDHIER, Tallors, 203 Broadway, make up the Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices for cash. nicodMWAStf AWAY WITH CATS,

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD .- All who desire to own and move into their own houses on the list of May next are invited to attend the meeting of the subscribers to the Mount Morris Homestead in the 12th Ward of this city, to be held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henrysis, on Wednesday evening JNov. 20th, which plans, specifications, estimates and money will be furnished for building neat cottages and paying for them with the money now paid for rent. For further particulars apply to 8. JESURUN, No. 8 Clinton Court, Beekman-st. n1834:

GREAT CARPET SALE OF \$75,000 STOCK. The entire stock of Carretting, Oh. Chottis, Druggers, &c. &c. now in store 432 Pearl at must positively be sold before the 1st December next. Having taken the large and elegant store, 373 Broadway, corner White-st. will open the same on the 1st December next, with an entire new stock of rich and elegant Carpets, &c. Will sell their present stock at first cost, and positively not more asked. Those in want should avail themselves of the present opportunity of purchasing Carpets at great bargains.

want should avail themselves of purchasing Carpots at great bargains.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

432 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOLD PENS AND WATCHES .- Most of our readers know our opinion of the Richelieu Ever-Point Gold Pens—that is, that they are superior to everything use. We would advise those who want a Gold Pen, to one. The sole manufacturer, (J. Y. Savace, 92 Fulton-s has also a large and beautiful assortment of Gold and Silv Watches at wholesale and retail.

Watches at wholesale and retail.

Optics of Receiver of Taxes, New City Hail, Park.

Taxes, 1850.—Notice is hereby given that an addition of one per cent. will be made on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December, and two per cent. on the 18th day of December. The Receiver would urge upon the tax payers the importance of making as early payment as possible, to avoid the crowd and delay which must necessarily accure just previous to the per centage being added. Hours for receiving money, from 8 to 2 o'clock. Bankable money only received.

nls 5w Harvey Hart, Receiver of Taxes.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WINTER
WERR-WM. T. JENNINGS & Co. 231 Broadway, opposite
the Park Fountain, will this day introduce their new Styles
of Overcosts, and other Fall and Winter Garments, comprising an assortment in style and character far superior to
the productions they have heretofore rendered so acceptable to their numerous patrons.

Ol U

TREES, SHRUES, &C .- PARSONS & Co. Finaling, near New-York, offer for sale, at their Commer-cial Garden and Nursery, a larger stock and greater variety than they have before possessed, of Fruit and Ornamenta Trees, Shruby, Grape Vines, Roses, Green-liques Plants &c. 531 3wb 28.14.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- Tom Thumb and the Chinese Museum, both of them now added to the Curtoesites at this celebrated establishment, are attracting a vast deal of public attention. General Tom is the wonder of the age, and China as it is, excels everything. Saloon performances afternoon and evening—comedy and farce to-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORN-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port To Day at 12 o'clock.

CORRECTION .- In our Official returns in yesterday morning's Tribune, typographical errors made us report the vote of Mr. Jayne for Assembly, in Yates Co. 2,960 instend of 1.960; Mr. Ods for Assembly, in Dutchess, 2,422 instead of 1,422; and Mr. Sprague for Congress, in Wyol ming, 1,047 instead of 2,647. In our table of the Congres-sional vote, the Whig vote of the VIth District was by typographical error, made 8,685 instead of 8,635.

Disunion-How to be Averted.

The Nashville Convention has not quite effected the dissolution of the Union, but it has achieved something quite as much to the purpose, by dissolving itself. It has gone off with a very tame explosion, and we presume its ghost will no longer disquiet the slumbers of the most nervous old ladies. The whole movement was a farce, and a very clumsy one. The office-seekers of South Carolina are thoroughly disloyal to the Union, and have infected their brethren of Mississippi with their views. There are a few of the same sort in Georgia and Alabama. Beside South Carolina and possibly Mississippi, there is not a State in the South that would secede from the Union if freely permitted to do so. Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana would vote five to one against such a proposition. Virginia and North Carolina nearly the same. If the door of the Union were held wide open for their egress, South Carolina might coax Mississippi to step out with her, but never another State-and there would be a desperate and doubtful struggle in Mississippi. There would scarcely be an organized attempt to secede in any States but these and Georgia.

And now that the Nashville Convention has thus flashed, we desire to give, once for all, our own notions of the course to be taken by the Free States in order to preserve the Union perpetual.

And first, the Union cannot be preserved by parleying with treason and shivering at the phantom of secession. It will never be preserved by unworthy concessions to slavery. Our thoughts are free-our convictions are untrammeled-and so they must remain. If the South dislikes any of our institutions or ways, let her say so frankly; if she should ever see fit to send missionaries here to convert us to her way of thinking, we will treat them with courtesy and hear them with interest. On the other hand, she may hear us or not, but we will not be muzzled-will not deny ourselves the privilege of speaking. No Union is possible on any basis of Gag-Law; but there must be perfect freedom of utterance on both sides.

Next, there must be an end of concessions extorted by a minority by threats of violence and rebellion. That Texas Boundary bill, under the circumstances attending its passage, was a perfect magazine of treason. To give a State Ten Millions from apprehension that she will raise a rebellion if not pacified, is to offer a premium for nullification and civil war. Let there be no more of this.

Legislative questions must be submitted in good faith to Congress, Judicial questions to the Supreme Court, and the decision legally rendered must be acquiesced in. All talk of forcible resistance should be treated with cool contempt. All the factitious importance given to the Disunionists, whether by Political or Commercial panic-makers, is just so much added to their consequence and their power. There would never have been half so many Quattlebum overflowings in South Carolina but for the notice they attracted. the comment they provoked, in the press of

Finally, we of the Free States must insist that the General Government shall be administered in the spirit of its declared objects-to extend the blessings not of Slavery but of Liberty. The South did not feel aggrieved when Slavery was expressly excluded by law from all the Territory North-West of the Ohio. Had the South then believed Slavery a good to be diffused, it would have insisted on a stipulation in the Constitution (formed about the time the Ordinance of 1787 was passed by the last Continental Congress) that new Slave States should be entitled to admission as well as Free, and that half the Territory

of the Union should be devoted to Slavery.

importation of Slaves, with the manifest intent that Slavery should soon die out. The Calhoun notions of the intrinsic excellence of Slavery, the Calhoun demand that it should be nourished and suffered to expand had no advocates among the framers of the Federal Constitution.

- In short, let us talk plain truth to 'our Southern brethren'-talk as we think and feel. It will do them a world of good and go further toward perpetuating the Union than all the Cotton meetings that could be held between this and next Fourth of July.

Who are the Traitors?

That the Whigs of New-York might have done better, should have done better, in the recent Election, is generally conceded. There might just as easily have been twenty-two Whig Members in the next Congressional Delegation as seventeen, and our whole State Ticket might have been chosen. And why were no such results attained? Simply because too many Whigs warred upon each other rather than upon their common adversary. A part were unfaithful to the Ticket and the Cause. Which part?

We believe it is not pretended by any one that the Whig votes cast against or withheld from Washington Hunt and EBENEZER BLAKELY were those of 'Seward Whigs.' They, at least, were heartily supported from this side of the house. But somebody cut them badly, as the vote of this City, of Brooklyn, of Troy, &c. plainly demonstrates. This City might have given Hunt at least Three Thousand majority if all the Whigs had tried; Brooklyn fifteen hundred; Troy at least five hundred, and so on. Yet in the three Cities just named. Hunt is considerably behind by negro blood and not born under the sanction of Seymour. Where is the man foolhardy enough to assert that the votes thus withheld from him were those of supporters of the Syracuse Platform?

· Ah! that Platform drove away Whigs | mains. from his support !' It did, eh !-that is just where we wanted to catch you! You Nationals vaunted you had certain evidence that Mr. Hunt was a man after your own heart-that he had approved your resolutions-and so on. You held a State Convention of your own on purpose You professed to receive his letter to Granger with great satisfaction. Then why did you stab him afterward? He certainly did nothing, said nothing, after your Utica indorsement, that could passibly have offended or alienated you. His nomination by the Anti-Renters had taken place some days before. You had all the facts in your possession when you deliberately presented him as your candidate, shoving the Duer Platform under his passive feet. You publicly pledged him your united and cuthusiastic support. Did you give it? You know you did not! You | x know that many of you did not mean to elechim when they made a show of nominating him at Utica. You know that the Whigs | Se who cut him in this city and vicinity were all . National Whigs, and so throughout the State. Yates County was put against him, and the entire Whig ticket, by National intriguers whose master-spirit is John Young; the leading 'National' in Broome did not vote the State Ticket-ditto in Otsego-andwherever the anti-Seward cry is potent, there the Whig ticket runs badly. Nationalism has sent five Loco-Focos to Congress from Whig Districts, and given Seymour exaggerated majorities in Oswego, St. Lawrence, &c. We are saved from defeat not by your exertions, but in spite of your defection. Even in Ontario, where the merit of Mr. Hunt's large majority is claimed for Nationalism, that majority was swelled by Barnburner and Abolition votes driven to us by the Castle Garden display and its echo at Geneva. It was in defiance of Nationalism and not in its support that those votes came to us.

-But it is said that Mr. Cornell was cut by the supporters of the Syracuse Resolutions. That Mr. Cornell lost some Whigh votes through hostility to the Castle Garden movement is true, but this was not the fault of any but the contrivers of that movement. The supporters of the Syracuse Platform never planned nor desired any such result. Some of each party who are hostile to Slavery voted for Hunt and Church in opposition to the 'Union Ticket,' but they did it unprompted by any Whig organization or journal.

So with Messrs. Schermerhorn and Haven, candidates for Congress. They ran in Districts where many Whigs are profoundly hostile to the Texas Boundary bill and to the Fugitive Slave Law. Both of them had chosen to plant themselves on the ground of advocacy of the former measure, while they were not known to favor the repeal of the other. Of course, it was impossible to bring all the Whig voters into their support. But all that could be done was done, and with fair success. Both are elected, as is Mr. Brooks in this city, though many who voted for him utterly condemned his fugitive course. They did not pretend to approve his views, nor to nominate him as their own candidate, as the Nationals did with Washington Hunt at Utica. But the great mass of the 'Seward Whigs' supported Messrs. Haven, Schermerhorn and Brooks, and by their votes all three are elected. They do not expect any thanks for it, and are not sure they deserve any, but they do not deserve reproach from those they successfully supported. They performed their party obligations to the letter,

But the South consented instead to stop the and thoroughly arranged treachery of the 'Nationals' of their several Districts, as Washington Hunt so nearly was in the State and Mr. Schoolcraft in Albany. Can these things be soon forgotten?

> F Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON died at Frank. fort Ky. at 9 o'clock yesterday, having for some time been deprived of his reason. He was born about the year 1780 and was consequently some 70 years old. In 1807 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, which post he held for twelve consecutive years, In 1813 he was authorised to raise a volunteer regiment of cavalry of 1,000 men, to fight the British and Indians on the North West. In the campaign which followed he served gallantly under Gen. Harrison as Col. of that regiment. At the battle of the Thames he distinguished himself by breaking the line of the British infantry, Gen. Proctor having stupidly formed it with considerable gaps between the different divisions. The fame of killing Techumseh in this battle has also been attributed to Coi. J. but the glory of the not has other claimants and it is not quite certain who took the life of that savage.

> In 1819 he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate to serve out an unexpired term. When that expired he was rechosen, and thus remained in the Senate till 1829. Then another reëlection being impossible, he went back into the House where he remained till 1837, when he became Vice-President under the Van Buren dynasty. In 1829 the Sunday Mail agitation being brought before the House, he, as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, presented a report against the suspension of the Mails on Sunday. That report was able, though its ability has been much exaggerated; it disposed of the subject, and Col. J. got what never belonged to him, the credit of having written it. From 1837 to 1841 he presided over the Senate. Since then he has not held any office, though his ambition has desired that goal which all our great men regard with such surprising unanimity, the Presidency.

> Col. Johnson was a weak man, with inordinate vanity, but brave and naturally generous. In his private relations we know nothing but good of him. His conduct to his children, who were part wedlock, was truly manly and admirable, though the meanness of political animosity made a contemptible use of it against him. His long career in political life has no other fact so remarkable as his rise to the Vice-Presidency. Peace to his re-

New-York Election.

THE CITY .- Official Returns. | Carefully Compiled for The Tribune. |

The following returns are copied from the offi-cial figures in the record of the County Clerk. The authoritative declaration will be made in a day or two, when the whole will be confirmed, to present him on 'National' grounds. with the possible exception of the addition of a

Governo	r and L	to N. B. B. deut. Gove	rnor O	fficial.]
WARDS.	Hunt.	Seymour.	Cornell.	Church.
1	590	835	680	731
II		441	403	364
111		690	1386	425
IV		1381	389	1314
V		940	1214	780
VI	360	1163	427	1086
VII		1363	1691	1156
VIII		1431	1933	1196
IX		1679	2256	1275
X	1202	1187	1301	1086
XI		1583	1174	1548
хи		421	429	375
XIII		1045	1069	977
XIV	620	1341	694	1254
XV	1584	880	1811	408
XVI		1686	1799	1553
XVII	1685	1621	1901	1412
VIII		1046	1611	814
XIX		688	808	677
Total	20.332	21.421	. 22.976	18.431

Total 20	,332	21,421	22,97	G .	18,431
eymour's(O)	maj. 1,			V.) maj	. 4,545
Vote	for St	ate Off	cers[Official.	
Blakety, 1. 583 11. 398 111. 398 11V. 343 V. 1694 VI. 367 VII. 1515 VIII. 1733 IX. 1980 X. 1241 X. 1139 XII. 568 KIII. 1010 XIV. 621 XV. 481	Mather. 817. 439. 666. 1380. 919. 1160. 1345. 1413. 1662. 1171. 1593. 417. 1038. 1334. 749.	Smith. 685 402 1388 390 1213 423 1696 1921 2236 1304 1169 419 1062 716 1807	780	Baker 598 . 342	N INSP: Augel- 722 S65 434 1323 794 1104 1167 1214 1277 1096 1355 877 976 1259 412 1569
XVI1698 VIII1690 VIII1389 KIX804	1719	1792 1898 1584 810	1568 1410 816 679	1702	1431 814 631
20,561			18,623 Smith's (20,486 IV.) mi	18,567

Mather's (Op.) majority, 040, 4,297; Baker's (W.) majority, 1,919.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Parantal Control of Parantal		
Vote fo	r Mayor-	[Official.]	
N O T O	IAYOR.	Gov. AL	MS-House.
Kingslan	IAYOR. d. Wood.	Herrick	. Henry.
I 661	777	631	100
II 379	366.	370	391
1111329	403.	1276	504
IV 371		372	1296
V1912		1166	816
VI 417		407	1003
VII1680		1645	1208
VIII1909		1849	1252
IX2020		2078	1439
X1327		1293	1085
XI1187		1164	1536
XII 404		428	372
XIII1050		1048	972
XIV 710		663	1262
XV1748		1714	492
XVI1839		1735	1601
XVII1904		1836	1440
		1521	847
VIII1536			
XIX 796	670.	806	675
Total 22,470	17,933	21,686	17,536
	100	ALTERNATION INC.	4174

Kingsland's (W.) majority, 4,537. Herrick and Henry are both elected, as provided by law.

Werds. Hart. Opp. Bowen, Whig. Rodman, Whig. II. 385 117 III..... 489 633 592Total ... 3,679 1,755 2,161 Hart over Bowen, 1,924; over Rodman, 1,515;

ess than both, 260. less than both, 200.

IVTH Distaict.

Wards. Haws, Whig. Megrath, Opp.

VI.....380 541 VI..... 389 VII.....1506 488 1247 1116 973 XIII.....1017 541 3824 Total ... 4,155 Haws over Marsh, 331; less than both, 210.

Vit District,
Wards, G. Briggs (W.) H. Arcularius, Jr. (Opp.
VIII. 1,783 1,333
IX. 2,923 1,479
XIV. 638 1,302 Total......4,444 4,114 Briggs's majority, 330. Wards. Jas. Brooks. W. J. Gochran Opp. G. XI... 1,035 1,230

XI... 1,035 XII... 368 XV... 1,551 XVI... 1,570 XVII... 1,686 1.446 34 XVIII... 1,393 XIX... 745 219 Total ... 8,357 5,724 Brooks over Cochran 1,633; over both 1,414.

Aggregate Vote for Congress .- Whig, 21,094; Opposition, 18,882.

Judicial Officers and School Law, [Official.]

DIST, ATTORNEY. CITY JUDGE. SCHOOL LAW
Bloot Graham. Blobes. Clarks. Ag'st Rep. 1 For dor
1 6-50 759 759 759 759 169: Against the Repeal of the School Law, 37,829.

Vote for Assembly .- [Official.]

District I. Geo. W. Elmer, (W.) Albert A. Thompson, Op., Wards 1, 2, 936
Thompson's (Op.) majority... 223

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{District II. Chas. R. Swords, } (W.) & \text{Isaiah Rynders, } (Op.) \\ \text{Wards } 3, 6, \dots 1715 & 1267 \\ & \text{Swords } (W.) \text{ majority} \dots & 448 \end{array}$ III. Chas. A. Dana, (W.) Henry J. Allen, (Op.) Ward 4..... 293 Allen's (Op) majority 1023

1V. Abram Wakeman, (W.) Lyman Candee, (Op.) Wakeman's (W.) majority....257

Dist. V. Truslow, (W.) Eastman, (W.) Dougherty, (Op.)
Ward 7... 864 730 1142
Dougherty's (Op.) majority over Truslow, 278;
over Eastman, 412; less than both, 452. Dist. VI. Wyllis Blackstone, (W) Wm. B. Aitkin, (Op) Ward 8..., 1794 Blackstone's / W./ majority ... 536

 $\begin{array}{lll} & \text{Henry J. Ray.} & \text{James D.} & \text{Park H.} & \text{John Stemond}, W.) & \text{Potter,} (\textit{Op.}) & \text{Lane,} (\textit{Ind.}) \text{vens,} (\textit{Op.}) \\ & \text{Ward } 9 \dots 1825 & 1183 & 152 & 276 \\ & \text{Raymond's} (W) & \text{maj. over Potter,} 642; \text{over all,} 214. \end{array}$ Dist. VIII, S. L. Macomber, (W.) Smith Crooker, (Op.)
Ward 10..., 1972 Macomber's (IV.) majority....246

Dist. IX. an. (W) nan. (Op.) geo. (Op.)
Ward 11... 1122 957 596
Ryan's (W./majority over Brennan, 165; over Dingee, 518; less than both, 431. X. L. B. Ward, (W.) Fredk E. Westbrook, (Op.) 1053

Ward's / W./ majority 126 Dist. XI. Dewey (W.) Downing, (Op.) Dean, (Op.)
Ward 13... 977 556 439 Ward 13... 977 556 439

Ward 13... 977 556 439

Dewey's (W.) majority over Downing, 421; ovar Dean, 538; less than both, 18.

William S. Michael
Dist. XII. Gregory, (W.) O'Conner, (Op.) Walsh, (Op.)
Ward 14... 645
Gregory's (W.) majority over O'Conner, 46;
over Walsh, 15; less than both, 584. Dist. XIII, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr. (W.) Chas. D. Mead, (Op. Ward 15..., 1608 15...,1608 457 Varnum's (W.) majority.....1149

Dist. XV. John J. Townsend, (W.) Wm. V. Barr, (Op.) Ward 17.....1767 Townsend's (W.) majority....367

Dist.XVI. (Green (W.) Samuel Brad. James H. Green (W.) hurst, (Op.) Suydam, (Op.) Ward 18...1159 586 496 Green's (W.) majority over Bradhurst, 573; over Suydam, 655; over both, 77. AGGREGATE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY.
Whig, 20,852; Opposition, 18,771. Whig ma-

jority, 2,081. THE STATE.

New-York Vote for Congress-[Official.] | Richmrd. 957 | 771 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 3 Total.....4362
Maj. for A. P. Stevens.
VIII. Crager.
Dutchess....5112
Putnam......836 Total.....7086 8423 Ma), for Lean, Babcock 1337 XXIV. Smith. Journ

Total, 6213 Maj. for J. Sutherland, J. Total......6365 5814
Ma) for Wm A. Sackett. 491 **XXVIII.**Schermerhu, Buchan
Monroe.....6696 5623 Maj. for J. Sumeriand, J. XII. Sage. Sey Rensselser... 5594 Maj. for D. L. Seymour XIII. Schooler A. Co for J. L. Schoolcraft, 2 XIV.

Total. 7907 5790
Ma), for Jered, Horsford, 2108
XXX. Church Robe,
Allegaby 3287 3655
Steuben 4251 5813 Total.....5324
Ma) for Joseph Russe
XVI. Wells.
Hamilton. \ .274
Fulton. \ .374
Saratoga...4363
Schenectady...1746 Total......7222 6553
Maj. for Fred. S. Martin ..669
XXXII. Havea. Stevena.
Eric...........6613 5365 Total......8428
Maj for John Wells.
XVII. Alexander.
Herkimer....3020
Montgomery., 3018 2801 Maj for Aug. P. Hascall 2016 **XXXIV**, Burrows. Piper. Niagara 3036 2914 Orleans. 2597 2418 Maj. for Alex, H. Buel. Lewis1544 St. Lawrence 3349

FROM St. MARTINS .- We learn from Capt. Gibbs of brig Richmond, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Martins, that two shocks of an earthquake were felt at that place on the evening of the 29th ult.

Hon. Jo. E. McDonald, M. C. from Indiana, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, is out in an address to his constituents, endeavoring to rid himself of the odium incurred in consequence of his support of the Fugitive Slave bill. He admits that the law is not "wholly free from objections," thinks some of its provisions should be modified, and announces himself ready to vote for its repeal should it be found to "endanger the per sonal liberty of any free man."-We suspect Joseph must vote for Repeal this coming Session or never.

E Eöthen, the model book of oriental travel, was writ-ten by a man who never saw the countries whereof he wrote. [Jour. of Com This is a total mistake. Eothen was written

by Mr. Kinglake, an English barrister, and was

Journal announces the defeat of the Whigs of Massachusetts, but takes excellent care not to let its readers know how or by whom, tapering off as

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY CLAY In Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 19. In the House of Representatives of Kentunky, Mr. PAYNE from the Committee appointed to wait on Hon. HENRY CLAY to invite him to visit the Legislature this day, at 12 o'clock, reported that the Committee performed that duty, and that Mr. CLAY responded that it would afford him great pleasure, and that at the designated hour he would visit the Legislature in the Hall.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate, preceded by the officers of that body, entered the Hall, and the Committee of Invitation, accompanied by Hon. HENRY

Upon Mr. CLAY's being introduced, by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Speaker Johnson addressed him as follows:

dressed him as follows:

Mr. Chay, allow me as the representative of the people, to welcome you to this Hall, the theater of your early and successful labors for the prosperity and happiness of the people, and to introduce you to the sons and descendants of many of your laborers in this field of your usefulness. To those labors Kentucky is indebted for her prosperity and her greatness. Always faithful to the trust reposed in you by the people of this great Commonwealth when dangers threatened her, they find you the fearless defenders of the Constitution and the rights of the people. Permit me, Sir, to tender you the high appreciation of the members of this body, of your successful efforts as the representative of the national councils for the success of those measures tional councils for the success of those measures which we hope will give peace and quiet to the country, and bind in an indissoluble bond, our glorious confederacy. To you Sir, to the Kentucky delegation in Congress, to the distinguished Senators Webster, Dickinson, Foote, and others, Kentucky, yes sir, America, owes a debt of grat-

itude.
Mr. Clay replied as follows:
Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the General Assembly:
In presenting myself before you, in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives, and invitations received by me from the Committee, I have first to perform the agreeable late of readering an expression of my acknowly. tives, and invitations received by me from the Committee, I have first to perform the agreeable duty of tendering an expression of my acknowledgment and my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor awarded by you to the Kentucky delegation, to the patriotic and eminent Senators of the United States, to the other members of Congress, and myself, who cooperated at the late session of Congress, in the adoption of measures having for their object the harmony, tranquillity and preservation of the Union of our country; and to you, Mr. Speaker, I owe especially an expression of my obligation for the eloquent compliment ary terms in which, as the organ of this House, you have been pleased to allude to my public service in this and other theaters. In the absence of those whom you have so highly honored in associating with me. I feel quite sure that in assuming to present for them their respectful thanks, which they could so much better do were they present. I shall have the candid approbation of their hearts.

Heretofore I have frequently received gratifying testimony of the confidence and attachment of my countrymen, but they were principally confined to the party of which I was a member—What gives extraordinary and inexpressible value to this occasion is, that it has been dictated by no party feelings, but is the voluntary offering of my fellow-citizens of both honorable parties, and who unanimously passed a resolution which has brought us together. The last sossion of Congress opened under the most lowering and unfavorable natspress. The public mind had been

gress opened under the most lowering and unfavorable auspices. The public mind had been greatly agitated, distracted and divided upon subjects connected with the lastitution of Slavery. I had witnessed other periods of great contest and agitation. In the case of the admission of Missouri, the whole nation was greatly convulsed, and there was just cause of serious apprehension for

and there was just cause of serious apprehension for the safety of the Union. In the instance also of the opposition of South Carolina to the Tariff in 1832-33, and there was great danger of a civil war with that State, which might, in certain events, have spread to the surrounding States; but what peculiarity distinguished the late atruggle far more than on any former occasion, is the sentiment avowed, not merely of existence of danger to the Union, but we heard in various quarters an open and undisguised declaration of the necessity, and a desire for its dissolution; we bashed too what we had never before seen in the beheld, too, what we had never before seen in the

beheld, too, what we had hever before seen inthe time of peace, the assembly of sectional dele-gates, the tendency of which was to break up the Confederacy.

Mr. Speaker, in common with others, I had fore-seen the dark of gathering storm; the, perhaps presumption, hope that I might, under the bless-ings of Providence, be an humble instrument in these resolutions were received, disposed of and discussed, on their first presentation, it is not necessary to state. Subsequently a Committee of Thirteen was appointed by the Senate, charged with the duty of considering all the subjects. The Committee reported, and their various measures varied but inconsiderably from the resolutions which I had previously offered. These different measures were—the admission of California as a State into the Union, and the establishment of Territorial Governments for New-Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso; proposals to Texas, for fixing her boundaries; Mexico and Ctan, without the wimos Proviso, proposals to Texas, for fixing her boundaries; more efficacious provisions for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves and the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. The Message of the President, recommending the admission of California into the Union, as first presented, not entertaining a particle of doubt as to the propriety of its admission and not being aware of the great entertaining a particle of doubt as to the propriety of its admission, and not being aware of the great and extensive opposition existing among the Southern Members of Congress against it. I was in

favor of its immediate admission as a separate and distinct measure, but when I became acquainted with the opposition, and considering that it was a mere question of form, I thought it best to state it with other kindred measures in one common bill. The admission of California was opposed, first, upon the grounds of its baving constituted itself a State without the express authority of Congress; and secondly, because the territorial limits which it had assumed for itself, were deemed to be too large and extensive. We replied as to the first ground, that California is not the first State which had been received into the Union without prior sanction of Congress, but several other States had been so received—that although it is most regular that Congress should give favor of its immediate admission as a separate and it is most regular that Congress should give its previous assent that is a matter not depending its previous assent that is a matter not depending upon the Constitution, but is within the sound discretion of Congress; that in the case of other States there is less grounds for the course which they took because they were living under the blessings of law and order, and Territorial Governments established for them; and that in the case of California, owing to divisions in Congress upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, that that body had been not only unable to give its assent body had been not only unable to give its assent to the formation of a State of California, but had to the formation of a State of California, but had totally failed to perform the high and imperative duty of establishing a Territorial Government for California; jit had left California without law, without order, without Government, in a state state of almost perfect anarchy in such abandoned condition, if California had a right, as any rational community of earth would have to institute a Gov. commutty of earth would have, to institute a Government for themselves, and to establish law and order as to the extent of Territorial limits of California. We all feel that they are quite large, and if they could be a supported by the country of th order as to the extent of Territorial limits of California. We all feel that they are quite large, and if they could have been reformed without rejecting the State, and remanding it back into a Territorial condition, perhaps some modifications would have been made in the limits: but large as they are, it is not believed that they embrace anything like as much arable land as is contained in several of the States of the Union; and comprehensive as those limits are, they are not as extensive as those of Texas, which would have been made still larger if they could accomplish it by some of the very members who objected to

by some of the very members who objethe size of California, prior to the last

of Congress, the preceding session, and even no longer than twelve months ago. The great effort of the South is, to avoid the Wilmot Proviso being engrafted on Territorial bills. It is

the fruit of actual travel in the countries described. Moreover it is one of the best guides that can be taken into those regions by the traveler. The JOKE OF 1850 .- The Hunker Cooperstown

"We regard these results as a stern rebuke to Sawardism."

while Messrs. Sage, Morgan, Matteson and Whig majority in the City, 2,212.

V. W. Smith are beaten by the deliberate