

THE SESSION SENTINEL.

The time is close at hand when we shall commence our Session State Sentinel. We are fully convinced that a tri-weekly paper will be equally valuable and more economical than a daily, and have therefore concluded so to publish. Our session paper will be of the same large size as the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, and afforded at one dollar. We shall have full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Legislature made up daily; and we have also engaged competent law reporters to report the decisions of the high courts. The importance of the action of the next Legislature upon subjects of vast interest to the people at large, must be apparent to all; and all are interested in the information to be obtained from a full report of their proceedings. We have further engaged regular correspondents at Washington city, who will keep us constantly and correctly advised of all matters of importance relative to every branch of the Government.

As some may wish to subscribe for a longer term than the session, or for the Weekly Sentinel, we subjoin our terms in full: State Sentinel, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly during the session, \$4 00 per year.

State Sentinel, Weekly, \$2 00 per year. Three copies \$5; Five copies \$8; Ten copies \$15; Twenty copies \$20; Fifty copies, \$40. Tri-weekly for the session, \$1 00. Weekly for the session, 50 cents.

Marion County Convention.

By appointment, the Convention met on Saturday last, the 8th inst.

On motion, JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Esq., was called to the chair, and EDWIN HEDDERLY appointed Secretary.

There being but few delegates present, on motion of Mr. Roberts, it was

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn, to meet at the same place on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Resolved, That the several townships be especially recommended to send up full delegations to the said Convention.

On motion of Mr. Preston, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings, and notice thereof, be published in the State Sentinel.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

JACOB VANDEGRIFT, Ch'n.

ED. HEDDERLY, Sec'y.

MARION COUNTY CONVENTION.



ADJOURNED MEETING!

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on

Saturday, 22d, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The several townships are earnestly requested to send full delegations to represent them in said Convention, as in all probability business of importance may be up for action.

By order of the Convention,

2w E. HEDDERLY, Secretary.

The Adjourned Convention.

It will be perceived that a call for another Convention, or rather another meeting of the same Convention held on the 8th, is made in this paper. We sincerely hope our country friends will bear it in mind, and send a full and large delegation. It will be nothing lost to them in the end. Come in, one and all, we say, and perfect your own business.

More Railroads.

By a notice in another column, it will be seen that the enterprising citizens of Shelbyville and Shelby county, are about to make an energetic attempt to construct a branch Railroad from Shelbyville to Edinburgh, the present depot of the M. & L. Railroad. We have no doubt they will be successful.

A Railroad is also talked about, from Centerville to Connersville, or some other point on the Canal line between that place and Cambridge. One half of the stock will be taken at Centerville. Go ahead, and we'll soon have an extension of the same to this place.

Morrison is very wrathful because we have agitated the question of the election of U. S. Senator, and called on the People and the Press for an expression of opinion on the subject. He says, especially, that we had no authority to name Judge Morrison or Judge Peaselee. We know that; and know it did not suit the schemes of either of the gentlemen that we should do so. They desired to fix the matter quietly, to suit themselves, and to call on the Legislature merely to ratify and confirm their arrangements—the one to the Supreme Bench; the other to the Senate!

No authority? name Judge Morrison!! We could safely name him without authority: for whoever saw the time when some member of the "Royal Family" was not either in office, or a candidate for office?

A terribly "imprudent" thing it was to lay open the question to the PEOPLE, in Morrison's estimation! The Junta know so much better than the people do how to manage those affairs! Well, well! let the people themselves decide upon this question of "imprudence," and on that of Senator, too.

A great deal of misrepresentation is made in relation to the "Industrial Convention," composed of Reformers from several different cities and States, which was recently held in New York. We find a report of its proceedings in the N. Y. Tribune and Young America. For the information of our readers, we copy the address of the President of the Convention, Mr. WALT of Illinois, formerly of the well known publishing House of Lilly, Wait & Co. of Boston. We may hereafter give further extracts from the proceedings,—not because they suit our own views entirely, but for the purpose of giving our readers some information of the doctrines of the chief actors, from their own mouths, instead of the distortions of the enemies of all political and social reform.

We have received a communication from Wm. J. Peaselee, in reply to certain strictures which we have made in relation to his course as a politician. It is a rare affair. He draws the portrait of his own character most admirably. We shall publish it in our next paper.

We have also received a communication from Col. Pepper, which will be attended to shortly.

Thos. H. Sharpe, Esq., has been elected Cashier of the Indianapolis Branch Bank, vice B. F. Morris, Esq., who has long held that post.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

One of the principal causes of the hostility of the Old Democratic Junta, together with its new recruits, against the Editors of the State Sentinel, grew out of the conflicting views in relation to the Presidential canvass previous to the last Baltimore Convention.

From the time of the defeat of 1840, to within two months of the Baltimore Convention of May, 1844, it was almost universally considered, and conceded by a sort of general consent, that Mr. Van Buren would be the candidate of the Democratic party for re-election.

So far as we are concerned, we are willing to acknowledge that we participated in what seemed to be the general sentiment of democrats, that we owed it to our own party, much more than to Mr. Van Buren, to re-elect him if we could. But we never were so much bound to Mr. Van Buren, or any other man, as to induce us to hazard the success of our party and its principles for the sake of showing our confidence in and respect to him.

Our course during the canvass was governed by the following considerations:

We regarded the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as an event very likely to happen. The Baltimore Convention, however, was the tribunal to settle that question. We thought that the wisest course which could be pursued, especially in this State, where parties were so nearly balanced, was to keep ourselves and our party uncommitted as to any man; to keep UNITED and if possible PROGRESSIVE in party strength on the grounds of PUBLIC POLICY alone; and to point continually to the Baltimore Convention as the proper and timely arbitrator of the question of candidacy, in whose decision all should acquiesce.

Were these views right and politic, or were they wrong and impolitic? On the answer to this question depends the approval or disapproval of our course by the Democratic party at large.

That we maintained this impartial position in relation to candidates, is indirectly though strongly proved by these facts, to wit: While here, at Indianapolis, it was charged by the Old Junta that we were too exclusively devoted to Mr. Van Buren,—on the other hand, in the Northern part of the State, it was supposed that we said too little in his favor, and that we were too much disposed to favor Gen. Cass at Mr. Van Buren's expense!

The truth is, that acting in accordance with the policy to which we have referred above, and which was based on the necessity of the times, and the circumstances predominant, we did endeavor, zealously, to defend Mr. Van Buren against the false charges which had been heaped upon him by the Whigs, especially during the Hard Cider Canvass. We were induced to do this, without avowing him to be our first choice as a candidate for re-election, for various reasons: It was due to our party as well as to himself, that the false charges against him should be repelled and refuted, for the party's character and credit, as well as Mr. Van Buren's.

If he had obtained the nomination, as it was highly probable that he would, then we should have had the advantage of the defensive warfare with the Whigs beforehand, and would have immediately changed our attitude into one exclusively offensive against their principles and their candidate.

Whether Mr. Van Buren was nominated or not, the defensive articles which we published in his favor could not possibly have done the slightest harm, either to our party, or to any other candidate. So that nothing could, in any event, by such a course, be lost to the Democratic party. It was a safe policy if not a sure one.

This policy, however, by no means suited the Old Junta at Indianapolis. Supremely selfish themselves, they could not realize the fact that the motives which actuated us were any more generous, or any less heartless or mercenary than their own. Following the camp for the sake of "spoils" alone, they could not believe that men of ordinary intelligence, could do a soldier's duty for anything but pay. They saw, or thought they saw, that the chances for them to obtain office under Mr. V. B. was smaller than that it would be under any body else. A. F. Morrison knew this was his predicament, for Mr. Van Buren while President had refused to give him a land office, because of his known mercenary and doubtful political character. Others supposed it would be the same with them, because the Globe had announced, that it would not likely that those who had held office for years under Jackson and Van Buren would be reinstated, if Mr. Van Buren should be "restored."

The Old Junta then as we have observed, were not willing that we should maintain an impartial position as to candidates. They wished and solicited and urged us, virtually to drop Mr. Van Buren, and in advance of the Baltimore Convention, to declare Gen. Cass the first choice of Indiana.

This we refused to do. We should have been totally unworthy of the position we occupy if we had yielded to their unwarranted and base solicitations. But while thus refusing to forestall the Baltimore Convention, we never refused to give the friends of any and every candidate, including Gen. Cass, full and free scope in our columns to discuss the relative merits of each, and the probabilities of success with more than another. That the Junta did not avail themselves of this liberality more freely was owing to the fact that they relied, as they always have done, much more on intrigue, trickery, and management, than upon open and honest avowals and appeals to the people.

In justification of our refusal to yield to their unwarrantable requisitions, we cited these men to the State Convention of January, 1844, which had approved and adopted the policy of referring the subject of personal preferences entirely to the National Convention for settlement, though it was well known that a large majority of that State Convention personally preferred Mr. Van Buren. We cited them also to the numerous meetings of the people, and the resolutions which were passed on this subject; and to the Press of the State, a majority of which had declared Mr. V. B. their first choice. But all these and other considerations of like nature, had no weight with the Old Junta. They did not believe in the propriety of waiting for the unbiased action of the National Convention. They wished to decide the matter before the meeting of that body. And it is because, and only because we refused to become parties to their dishonesty and fraud, that we incurred at that time, and have ever since enjoyed their inveterate hatred.

The Census. In publishing the returns from the Auditor of State's office, of the white male inhabitants over the age of 21 years, in the several counties of this State, we accidentally omitted to give the sum total. As we observe numerous errors, both in the list and total, as copied in other papers, we give the latter according to the table, viz: 155,400.

The proceedings of our Rush County friends in meeting were received after our paper was ready for the press. They shall appear in our next.

The same is the case with the Switzerland County proceedings.

We are again constrained to let the State Bank, Sinking Fund, and one or two other subjects lie over a short time. Our apology to them all, we never strike until fully prepared.

Morrison's Democracy.

Morrison supposes himself very cunning. In the first number of his piratical sheet, he has attempted to prove himself a Democrat, and says that "a very laborious effort has been made by a certain class of politicians to create an alarm or panic in reference to" his paper. He says, we, Chapmans, have "knowingly uttered and repeated numerous untruths and slanders." (We will just stop here, and pronounce this statement false, and dare him to the proof.) Morrison goes on and says, "to these charges, where he is well known, he would scorn to make a reply." He then branches out in eight different paragraphs, numbered and labelled, in praise of himself, and his Democracy! and a ninth, begging editors to re-publish his rignorole as a statement of facts!

We will merely remark on a sentence quoted above, and pass on to examine the Democracy of Alexander F. Morrison, as appears from the records; and, as we shall take occasion to refer to it in detail whenever necessary, we shall be brief.

Morrison says he would scorn to reply to charges which are made against him where he is known. So far as we have made charges against him, this is certainly a most wise conclusion, and evinces the greatest smartness we ever knew him to exhibit. We vouch that wherever he is known, it would be useless for him to reply, successfully, to any charge he have made; and his cunning exists only in that he has avoided a hard job of labor, for which he has a mortal antipathy, as we believe no man has seen him thus engaged in the last four or five years, at least in working hours. But we dare him to point out a single untruth we have knowingly uttered about him or any member of the Royal Family.

In No. 1, Morrison says he "was never any thing else than a Democrat from his boyhood." And says he "voted for Jackson in 1824, in 1828, and in 1832. He voted," he says, "for Martin Van Buren in 1836 and in 1840." And he further says, "that he voted for James K. Polk in 1844." As to 1821, 1828, 1832, we know nothing; but we would not believe him under oath when he says he voted for Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, or that he or any of the "family" voted for Mr. Polk last year. They had no idea of his election, as was evinced by one of them cursing his nomination by the Baltimore Convention. It was not till the eleventh hour, when all things demonstrated the almost certain success of the Democracy, that they even pretended to be favorable to Mr. Polk's election. They felt more disposed to remain on the fence, prepared for any intrigue that might offer, to being in the field or in the ranks.

But Morrison says he "never was any thing else than a Democrat."

Was the letter he wrote to Radliff Boon in 1831 or '32, in favor of the U. S. Bank, Democratic?

Was his course in the Senate in 1833-'34, in favor of the State Bank, Democratic?

Did his votes on that question against every proposition to secure the rights of the people against the worst features of the system, many of which propositions were introduced by Gov. Whitcomb—did they appear Democratic? Let those editors he begs to endorse our Democracy refer to the Senate Journal of 1833-4.

After laboring with all his might to establish the State Bank with all its odious Whig features—was dodging the final vote on the question, Democratic?

When a member of the House in 1837-'8, did A. F. Morrison not sign himself a Conservative?

Was he not denounced by Hon. Thomas J. Henley as a Whig?

Did not Morrison in return assail Henley as a "Lo-cosifer" and an "Agriculturist"?

Was not a resolution offered calling on him to define his position, and say whether he was a Whig or Federalist?

Did his acts as Canal Commissioner, when he made unauthorized lettings to the amount of upwards of \$90,000, argue Democracy?

When the law defining the duties of Canal Commissioners, forbade them to take contracts on the public works, was it Democratic for Morrison to evade the law by taking contracts in the name of Irish laborers, whom he paid for thus subserving his sinister purposes?

In 1837-'8, when a resolution was offered in the House, "That the Fund Commissioners be instructed to negotiate no loan hereafter in any other currency than gold and silver;" "And, also, to make no deposits of any money hereafter, in any other than solvent specie paying banks;" and it was moved to lay said motion on the table, or in other words, kill it, did not A. F. Morrison vote in the affirmative—thus leaving the Commissioners to complete their beautiful Gallipolis and Soap Factory transactions, whereby the State has lost millions? Was this Democracy? Ay, Morrison's Democracy. (See II Jour., p. 576.)

When a bill to suppress gambling was on its passage, did not Morrison vote against it in a minority of 12? This is Morrison's Democracy, sure enough. (H. J. p. 583-4.)

On the joint resolution against the Specie Circular of Gen. Jackson, (See laws of 1837-'8,) did not Morrison vote with the Whigs, and against that circular, by which Gen. Jackson saved the Government from bankruptcy, and the lands from the horde of Bank paper speculators which then infested the country, and to whose interests Morrison naturally pandered? This is a pure specimen of Morrison's Democracy.

When Sam. Judah moved "to take up the bill to confirm the State Bank of Indiana and its franchises"—that is, when the Bank had forfeited its charter by suspending specie payments—Morrison was found always voting with the Whigs, in favor of protecting and re-chartering that institution—or in other words, allowing dishonest bankers and speculators to be above the law, and to violate it with impunity for their own special benefit. (See H. J. p. 595 et seq. This, also, is Morrison's Democracy.)

When this fraud on the public was accomplished, and Mr. Vandever moved that the Bank should redeem its five dollar notes in specie, even if left to repudiate all others, Morrison is found voting with the Whigs against even that small relief to the people, preferring at all times rather to uphold these scoundrel transactions, than to force the Banks to be honest. (H. J. p. 604 et seq.) Truly this is Morrison Democracy—from his boyhood!!!

When Milton Stapp (H. J. p. 617.) moved that whenever hereafter the Bank should suspend specie payments, (the Banks had not resumed, mind,) the Legislature might declare the charter forfeited; and Judah moved to amend, that said Bank should not receive any amount from any Banking Company less than fifty dollars, except at its full par value; and when Mr. Ferguson moved to amend, to divorce the State Bank and Branches from all connection with the Internal Improvement policy, not within its sphere, you will find Morrison voting with the Whigs in every phase the question assumed, or else dodging the vote. His whole course shows him to be decidedly in favor of all kinds of swindling Banks.

This much at present for No. 1; but as there needs but similar answers to most of his other modest claims, we will devote but a short time to them.

The 2d, is where he claims to have always voted for Democrats. If his definition of Democracy be that of the Whig party, he may be correct. The Whigs have attempted to steal the Democratic name; but they have not as yet succeeded; neither will Morrison. His hypocrisy is too apparent. That he has

always voted for the regular Democratic candidates, no one who knows him will for one minute believe. But his vote is his own property, and we only find fault, not with his casting it as suits himself, but for attempting to make others believe that he cast it differently from what he did.

3d. Every one knows how Morrison labored to elect himself, by taking all sides of the questions agitated, especially when he was last a candidate for the State Senate. That he ever labored for others, we must have further evidence than his own say so, before we believe one word of it, excepting, perhaps, he considers labor the fifty cents he reluctantly gave to help to purchase powder last year, and perhaps a trifle more when he was made the big gun at the barbecue, and expected to have his laborious services on that occasion freshly remembered, when the time came.

4th. Morrison brags about receiving a larger vote than his party when a candidate. Rather a suspicious circumstance. Until we drew the cloaks from the hypocrites for the purpose of giving the people fair play, the Junta could play any game which suited them. In connection with the plotting and scheming Whigs, therefore, the Junta, by bargaining, could always manage their cards, and elect their own tools. The State has suffered some in consequence, as the honest of all parties well know.

5th. He boasts of his services in the Legislature. We have made a few short references to them; and whether he has "forfeited the confidence" of the people by his acts or not, the result of his last canvass as candidate for Senator is an index. If he is not satisfied with that he had better try it again. We have not a doubt but our whole ticket was last year defeated in consequence of attempting to carry the load of Morrison. Of this matter, we may be more particular hereafter.

6th. Morrison says he never received a friend in any situation in life, &c. This is such a broad statement, that we shall omit a notice of it for the present, being desirous of noticing more particularly hereafter. We would only ask if Mr. Sp-ld-g, of Ohio, was a friend or an enemy? We may find occasion to make some curious developments on this subject, should circumstances force us to it.

7th. He says, "his political course has always been candid and open, concealment being no part of his character." He may take our boots after that!

8th. He intends to defend himself, he says, to the last extremity. That is all very proper. Even a skunk will do that. But there is a vast difference between defence and attack. If he is the Democrat he professes to be, he would attack the common enemy, and not be doing all he can to sow the seeds of discord among the Democracy, for no other purpose whatever, than to further his selfish ends. We should suppose that even he had lived long enough to learn that "honesty is the best policy." At all events, he will find that the best course to pursue hereafter; and if he is not too firmly wedded to political gambling, he should adopt it at once. He will never succeed in any other course, however he may have prospered by it in times by-gone. Political gambling, like all other gambling, has nearly reached its acme; and as sure as day succeeds night, so sure will it fall. The eyes of the people are being opened on all sides, and all attempts hereafter to play such games will most signally be detected, exposed and rebuked.

Who is the Office Seeker? Morrison charges that we have been applicants for some four or five offices. This, in part, is true. After sixteen years service in the Democratic cause, we did not know that it was a crime to do so. But to the facts.

One of us was an applicant for the State Printing, and got it, after he, Morrison, tried every game to chase us out of it. The other has been a candidate for the Post Office, and he was so boldly and fairly.

In one of our little corporation elections, also, he suffered his name to be used as a candidate for Councilman. Awful office-seeking, that! Some talk was also made once about our running for the Senate; but we should like to know if a solitary soul in the district ever heard us announce ourselves as a candidate for that office.

We may have also often remarked that we intended one of these days to run as a candidate for President of the United States; and we are only waiting now to see whether the good people of the U. S. would like the Old Cock to be thus honored. Were we once there, we would make sad havoc among some politicians, sure.

But with what grace comes such a charge from one who has held office always when he could get it, and has been a standing applicant for sometimes half a dozen at a time! Let us look back a moment.

Morrison first came here a Representative from Clark county; and a certain set of bastard politicians took such a fancy to him, that he never went back. Since then he has held, or been an applicant for, the following offices. We don't set them down in regular order, nor do we remember whether we have got the whole. We just state them from memory. He was elected Senator;—appointed by Gov. Wallace, Whig, a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, where he spent upwards of \$90,000 more than he was allowed to do by law; and it is said, he employed men to get him contracts in their names which he was not allowed to do by law;—then Representative;—then State Printer;—candidate for Congress against the lamented Kinnard;—candidate for Congress against W. J. Brown; at which time he kicked up a very pretty fuss and cursed all hands;—candidate for State Senate;—candidate for Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and for State Printer again, all at once!—candidate for Congress again; [see his letter to the committee];—candidate for the Post Office;—was Assistant Secretary of the Senate;—candidate for Principal Secretary of the same body;—candidate for Registrar of Land Office, which Mr. Van Buren refused to give him, and for which Morrison has not forgotten him;—had previously been a candidate for Post Office against Capt. Cain;—Commissioner among the Indians, commonly known as the Blanket Treaty;—and we don't know how many others. Is not Mr. Morrison a very modest man!

Lord help the poor people, if he is longer to ride them with boot and spur!

Dictation. The Junta generally, and Morrison's Democrat, their organ, say that we "dictate," and nothing pleases us, unless under our "dictation." So far as they are concerned, we intend to "dictate." If showing them up in their true colors convinces the people that they are not what they profess, be dictation, we plead guilty. But when our cotemporaries of the press, or any one of the people, make the charge, we shall examine the ground. It is only dictating to the Junta, that we are determined to let the people select their own servants, with their own free will and choice, of which they complain. Can't they get up a more reasonable charge—one that the whole people do not know to be false?

Florida Election. The Indiana Journal, and its coadjutor, the Morrison Democrat, have each announced that Cabell, the Whig candidate, as elected to Congress from the State of Florida. This attempt at crowing, no doubt equally satisfactory to both, proves to have been just before they got out of the woods. We have the pleasure to announce to our readers, that Mr. Brockenbrough, the Democratic candidate, is elected by a handsome majority. May all coons and skunks make just such crows as the Journal and Morrison's Democrat.

STAND FROM UNDER!



For three or four days past, the leading whigs of this place have been in perfect fidgets after the returns from the New York elections. With their fraudulently obtained majority in Ohio, their accidental majority in Georgia, their falsely claimed majority in Florida, they fondly hoped to couple New York and New Jersey. If successful, then would they have raised their loud rejoicings and showered upon the democracy their usual taunts! Then would the winking ring with their songs of joy! But alas! they have been sadly disappointed. Circumstances which elsewhere exist have caused the New York democracy to expose and drive from their ranks the corrupt and office seeking scoundrels, who have hung and will continue to hang, like a mill-stone around the necks of the honest people of all parties, unless they are speedily exposed and put out of the way, and thus has resulted a great, glorious, and we believe, a permanent victory—a victory without a parallel! It would be well for the Democratic party everywhere to purge itself of these unclean beasts; making them an example which shall be a warning to all succeeding generations. Let them threaten what they please; yet them join our opponents. What if they do? We are not yet defeated. Thousands from our now opponents will join our standard when they see and know our endeavors to keep our principles pure for principles' sake. What if we are defeated? We have principles founded on truth, and

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; While error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

Let, then, the whole western Democracy never sleep at their posts. Let us purge our ranks of all traitors, cowards, camp-followers for plunder, and all who are not for the CAUSE from motives of Patriotism. Invite our New York brethren, and all will be safe.

New York City Always in the Van!

The Democracy Victorious—Nativism and Whiggery Exterminating. The Administration of James K. Polk sustained—Texas and Oregon determined upon—European Interference in American Affairs Emphatically Repudiated—The City Carried by near 3000 Majority. The election closed last evening. Its result is a brilliant triumph of the New York Democracy. The Senator, the Register and the thirteen members of the Legislature are elected by an unexpected and triumphant majority. Whiggery and Nativism are put to rout. The noble policy of President Polk as reflected in his inaugural is sustained in a quiet election by an overwhelming majority of the votes polled. His foreign policy is sustained by the most decisive majority, and that majority is given by the people of the great Commercial Emporium of the Western Continent. We feel proud of our city. Where has there been a crisis which has sturdy Democracy have not come off victors? When has she failed not only to originate great measures, but to use her Herculean arm in their consummation? We have no time to say more, and give the majorities in the different Wards:

In a smaller vote than usually given the democratic majority will probably be near three thousand. Had the democrats polled their full vote, as they ought to have done, it would no doubt be several thousands larger.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following additional returns, which we condense: KINGS COUNTY.—The Democrats have carried their ticket in this county, by a majority probably of more than 300. The precise majority we are however unable to state, not having as yet received the returns from Williamsburgh. It is supposed that the Democrats have obtained a majority there, and rumor sets it down at about seventy.

It gives for Brooklyn, a dem. majority of 252, and Williamsburgh to be heard from.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—When our messenger left at ten o'clock last evening, there were no returns in, with the exception of the 1st District of the Township of Castleton, which we subjoin. There are four Townships in the County.

FOR SENATOR. Whig Native Democrat. Bradish 67 Ely 51 Sandford 172.

12 majority against Concentration. The vote of this District has fallen off 199, as compared with last Fall election.

It is conceded by all parties that the Democrats will have from 75 to 100 majority on their Assembly ticket, which runs rather higher than the Senatorial.

QUEENS COUNTY.—This county has gone Democratic, as usual. Besides the regular Whig and Democratic ticket, there was a Temperance ticket which polled about 300 votes.

Democratic majority in the county, about 284.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Our express has brought us the following returns, which are all that could be obtained in season for the morning paper. They ensure the success of the Democratic ticket.

Democratic majority thus far 780; which will be diminished by the remaining nine towns to 200 or 300.

Both the Democratic candidates for the Assembly, Marshall and Hayward, are doubtless elected.

THE RIVER.—We have no returns except from Newburgh village, which gives a democratic majority of 31. The number of votes polled very small, (574.) Majority for Convention, 36.

THE LEGISLATURE. Senate—hold over - 3 1 20. Add, 1st district - - - - - 1. 2nd " - - - - - 1. Total - - - - - 3 1 22.

Six to be heard from. The new Senate will probably stand 4 Whigs, 1 Native, and 27 Democrats.

ASSEMBLY. New York - - - - - last year Natives 13. Kings - - - - - do - - - - - 2. Queens - - - - - do - - - - - 1. Westchester - - - - - do - - - - - 2. Richmond - - - - - do - - - - - 1. Total - - - - - 19.

The democrats have made a clean sweep thus far.

New Jersey Election. The annual election for members of the Legislature, some county officers, and a member of Congress in the 3d district, comprising the counties of Burlington, Monmouth and Mercer, to supply a vacancy, has been held.

In Hudson county a Whig Senator and Assemblyman are elected as usual. Jersey City gives a Whig majority of 169, Van Vorst 15, Harrison 103, which the remaining two towns will increase.

Essex County. It is supposed the Democratic Senator is elected.

The general opinion seemed to be that Geo. Skyes, dem., was elected to Congress in the Third District. The Whig candidate was Israel K. Lippincott.

Morrison names several gentlemen as likely to be democratic candidates for the office of Governor and Lt. Governor, this winter. He has two objects in doing this: the first a sly thrust at Mr. Jesse D. Bright; and second, for the purpose of soft swindling others—some of whom he hates as the devil hates holy water. Their response to him will be "get thee behind me, Satan!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight days later from Europe. The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday, Nov. 3d. She brings London and Liverpool papers to Oct. 19.

The price of grain is rising rapidly. The weather has been wretched, and large patches of uncut grain are exposed to the elements in the north of England and in Scotland. Damp corn enhances the price of fine wheat, and those who hold the latter calculate on a further rise. The money market shows symptoms of wavering; consols have declined one per cent., and the value of money is higher. The iron trade is brisk, and prices advancing. The produce market, (sugar, rum, molasses, wool, coffee,) is firm, with slight advances in some articles.

The American provision trade flourishes. The stock of beef, pork, and cheese, is light; and the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency not only to improve prices, but to lessen competition.

The cotton market is depressed; the business transacted is limited; prices have a downward tendency; and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week ending on Friday, Oct. 17, only amounted to 20,000 bales; and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted on the 18th—for not more than 1,500 to 2,000 bags changed hands. A thousand causes may be adduced to account for the present stagnation. Foremost is the railway madness. It