

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. or from 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so.

A German Printer, capable of conducting a German Whig Newspaper, may hear of an excellent opportunity of establishing himself in business by calling at this office between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The November number of the Southern Literary Messenger arrived last evening and is for sale at this office 50 cents. Agents supplied at the usual discount.

The Whig Almanac and United States Register for 1849, for sale at this office. Single copies 12 1/2 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.

The State of New York.

After a partial Whig preponderance of five years, including two of complete ascendancy, the State of New York lapses into the arms of Loco-Focoism. In the years '38, '39, '40, and '41, the Assembly was Whig; in the years '39, '40, '41 and '42, the Executive was of us; in '40 and '41 only was there a Whig majority in the Senate. Thus while we have carried the State decisively at four successive State Elections, we have had but two years of undivided sway. We carried the State as signally as it ever was carried in November 1837; yet it was not till 1840 that we obtained the control of the Canals. Loco-Focoism regained its ascendancy by a similar vote in November, 1841, and immediately took possession of the Canals; as is now done, in the second year of its preponderance, of all remaining patronage and power.

On the causes of these contrasted revolutions we have not room to speak at length. Briefly, then, we think that in 1837 the State of New York declared for the Whigs because the events of that year had strikingly evinced the folly and the ruinous effects of those principles and measures, in regard to Currency, Banking and Finance, on which Loco-Focoism is based—out of which it grew. She now relapses into the embrace of the politicians she then emphatically repudiated, because the distinctive features of their policy have been covered from her sight by a succession of distracting events, mainly connected with the flagrant apostasy of Tylerism. New York has re-embraced Loco-Focoism in fact because she has forgotten what Loco-Focoism is.

Is this latest change a prelude to stability? To arrive at a correct answer to this question, we must consider the causes which have produced it. They are:

I. The inability of the Whigs to enact those measures of general beneficence which the People expected, and which we as a party have done our best to secure. Death and Treachery have been too much for our most determined exertions. The successive Vetoes and the general defection of John Tyler and his squad have prevented our carrying out most of our distinctive measures—measures through which alone did we hope to restore Prosperity to the country—and, although the causes of our failure were most notoriously such as we could not control, a portion of the People have chosen to hold us responsible, and to vote against the Whig party because Prices, Wages, Business did not revive in the absence of those measures which we had all along declared essential. If they had done so, that would have been conclusive against all our positions. But what cares Ignorance for the reason of things? Thousands have voted for Bouck & Co. because the Whigs, with their hands tied, could not make Wheat worth ten shillings a bushel and Labor quick at a dollar a day.

II. The Tariff has been made to operate against us, although that is the only step which has been toward a real restoration of Prosperity. Among the foes of Protection, as in this City, the Loco-Foco party is avowedly, ferociously Free Trade—and this way all its cherished maxims, all its natural instincts, tend. But in Tariff sentiments it is as good a Tariff party (in profession) as the world ever saw; zealous for a high duty on Salt in Onondaga; great on Iron in Clinton, and death on Wool in Oneida, Rensselaer, Washington, &c. Even the bitterly Free Trade Evening Post has not scrupled to declaim against the low duty on cheap Wool in order to excite the jealousy and hostility of the Wool-growing interest. The Onondaga Standard and the Rochester Daily Advertiser declare for the Tariff as it is, and scout the idea of a change; while other journals of the party curse this Tariff as unequal and oppressive, but go strong for a real Protective one, acting all the time in harmonious brotherhood with those who decay all Protection as a fraud and a blight on Industry! And all throughout the contest a lower order of electioneers—who would declare you a liar if you accused them of opposing Protection—have been going round whispering privately in the ears of the more ignorant Laboring Men—"Why do you support the Tariff? It raises the price of the articles you have to buy, but won't increase your wages a cent." False as both these assertions are, they had a decided effect.

III. So with regard to the Public Works. While the anti-Improvement Counties have been desecrated with genuine Hoffmannism, and the Moneyed and Stockjobbing interests captivated by the prospect of a rise of Stocks consequent on the absolute discontinuance of the Public Works and the rapid payment of the State Debt by Direct Taxation, the Improvement Counties have been flattered with assurances that the Loco-Foco party would go on with the Works as soon as any party could—have been pointed to Mr. Bouck's Canal services and his zealous advocacy of the eight feet by eighty Enlargement—while the Railroad Counties have been kept in the traces by secret assurances from Wright, Bouck and others that the triumph of Loco-Focoism should be speedily followed by the completion of their great work. It is easy to make promises in this way, and to gain votes by them; to fulfil them, or to satisfy those to whom they are made, is an after consideration.

IV. It would be idle to overlook the influence of Tylerism in our late contest. Detested as the incumbent of the White House is, his patronage, especially in this State, is too vast to permit him to be despised in influence, either as an ally or an opponent. His three thousand dependents in this State—more than half of whom acted with the Whigs in 1840—have all been given distinctly to understand that the inclination and the interest of their master were involved in the triumph of Bouck & Co. Beside these Swiss Guards, there is a large number of expectants of appointments or contracts from New-York to Buffalo, all of whom knew that services to Loco-Focoism would best commend them to the favor of Tyler. These expectants, too, are mainly Whigs of 1840; and thus

the patronage which fell to the Whigs by the result of that contest was used against us far more fatally than it could have been done if wielded by our in-veterate enemies. It might then have stimulated Loco-Foco; it now paralyzed and corrupted many Whigs.

V. The disastrous results in other States injured us very materially for the moment. The Whigs were petrified; the floodwood—what little of it belonged to us—drifted off to the camp of the adversary. On the back of all these disasters and obstructions came a furious rain, which kept at home 10,000 disheartened Whigs and possibly 1,000 Loco-Focos.

In the face of such a combination of dishonest but winning professions on the part of our opponents with discouragements on our own side, the main body of the Whigs have stood firm, and contested the ground inch by inch with a resolution and zeal worthy of the best days of the Republic. There has been much and criminal apathy, but the working men of the party never did their duty better. In this City, for instance, in spite of a very heavy defection of the Shipping Interest and those connected with it, we have polled nearly as many votes as ever we did, dividing the Congressional Delegation, and making a breach in the Loco County Ticket. In Albany City and County, the Whigs polled more votes than ever before; so they did, we think, in Rensselaer, and some other Counties. The Loco-Foco vote is probably just about that of Bouck in 1840—viz. 215,000; the Whig of course 195,000. These are men who intend to vote the Whig Ticket in 1844, if they live so long; and they generally know why. The Loco-Foco aggregate includes the friends of Van Buren, of Calhoun, and of Tyler, with many who even now are the avowed advocates of HENRY CLAY. Of course, they have taken an odd way of showing that friendship; but that is their affair, not ours. Many Germans voted for Bouck as a German who on all practical questions are Whigs, and will prove it in 1844.

—What, then, is the prospect as to the Presidential vote of this State? We have something to say on this point, but this article is already too long. Suffice it for the present that our faith is strong that New-York will vote neither for Calhoun, nor Van Buren, nor Tyler, (,) but for that true Statesman and Patriot, HENRY CLAY. We shall give reasons for this faith hereafter.

An Eye to Windward.

An overjoyed Loco-Foco writes from this City on Friday the 11th to the Washington Globe a lot of very wild aggregates of the result of our Election, clearly proving himself no very profound or accurate Political observer, but winding up as follows:

"I have often heard persons speak of the 'moral effect' of an election, which I could never see clearly. But the 'moral effect' of this election is clearly visible. All the 'state stocks' have gone up about 1 per cent. since the election. My confidence in the Democratic party has made for about \$500 in the rise of stocks."

(The Italics in this quotation are ours except the word money, which is the writer's.) He is evidently more familiar with money than moral effects generally, which explains the obtuseness he so frankly confesses.

We ask the good people of Erie, Niagara, Monroe, Onondaga, Steuben, and other Counties interested in the unfinished Public Works, before they shout themselves hoarse over this stock-gambler's victory, to stop just one moment and calculate their share of the profit and loss. Here is one of the victors chinking the \$500 in his pocket as his slice of 'the Spoils'—there is no mistake in his ciphering. Others of his cloth have made as much; several a great deal more. But who has lost that they should win? What conviction is at the bottom of this rise of Stocks? Simply this: The State of New-York has decided to abandon the prosecution of her Public Works, until her \$25,000,000 of Debt shall have been paid off by Direct Taxation—a quarter of a century at least. No more Public Works—no more Stocks—and plenty of Taxation to pay off those already issued: of course, Stocks must rise. Good reason here why this stock-gambler should have gone his length for Bouck and Company; but the citizens of the secluded South-West—the salt-boilers of Syracuse—the unemployed canal-diggers every where—the men who have taxes to pay and no dividends to receive—if these have not missed a figure this Fall, we are utterly mistaken.

Let us here repeat that we will support any amount of Taxation necessary to pay the accruing interest on the State Debt, and the principal when due. It is of the Tax-and-Stop policy—the policy of taxing to make Internal Improvement unpopular—that we complain.

Good Again from Indiana.

Dr. THOMPSON, Whig, has been elected from Allen County to the House of Representatives of Indiana, in place of M. S. Wines, Loco, deceased. We believe this gain renders morally certain the choice of a Whig U. S. Senator for six years ensuing. Mr. Wines had 100 majority in August. The reported death of A. L. Wheeler, Loco Representative from Marshall and Fulton Counties, is contradicted by Mr. W., who says he takes as much beef for his dinner as ever he did. On such a point, we think he is to be credited, if he is a Loco. So there are no more vacancies to fill.—The Legislature convenes early in December.

The remains of Major ISAAC CLARK, Quarter-Master of the United States Army, who was drowned in the Ohio River, near Vanceburg, Ky. on the 22d of July, 1842, were disinterred at the request of his relations, and taken to Newport Barracks, Ky. for interment. This ceremony took place on the 3d inst.

Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGY, U. S. Senator from Alabama, declines a reelection. He was elected in 1840-1, in place of Hon. C. C. Clay, resigned.

Governor BIGGER of Indiana has appointed Thursday the 24th inst. as the day of Annual Thanksgiving in that State.

The Standard of yesterday contains one strong puff of Robert Tyler, Esq. and another of his inimitable poem, 'Abasurus.'—The official advertisements which the Standard displays daily before its three hundred readers will not pay for so strong a dose as this. "Pa, Mr. Mumford must have an office—a large and fat one—for he is one of our best friends in New-York."

The leading Loco-Foco journals are edifying each other with homilies on 'Union and Harmony' in reference to their Presidential candidate. Each asserts as positively that they will not quarrel with though he felt sure they would. Be quiet, there! We don't want the trouble of beating but one of you!

On the 2d inst. the flouring and saw mills of Mr. Abraham Phillips, on the Little Miami, Lebanon County, Ohio, took fire and were entirely destroyed. The mills were occupied by Mr. Elliott, whose loss was about \$2000, and that of Mr. Phillips \$3000.

Horrible Outrage.

We learn from a gentleman just from Huntington, Long Island, that a most atrocious murder was committed at Old Fields, about four miles from that town, on Sunday night. The victims were Mr. Alexander Smith and his wife. Mr. S. was a respectable farmer not far from 70 years of age, and in good circumstances. He owned some 600 acres of land, upon which he lived, and had in his employ eight or nine laborers, among whom was a young German, who is supposed to have committed the murder. On Sunday all the laborers had left except this German, who with Mr. Smith and his wife were the only persons known to have remained in the house. At an early hour yesterday morning the bodies of the two former were found in their house by a Mr. Weeks, a tenant of Mr. S. The body of Mr. Smith was partly lying in the fire, and entirely consumed from the feet up to the chest. There were indications of a severe scuffle having taken place with Mrs. Smith, whose body was on the opposite side of the fire place, her dress being very much torn and some of her hair pulled out. The heads of both were beaten in, and a heavy stone-hammer, with which the deed was perpetrated, was found stained with blood lying but a few feet off. The German is known to have taken passage in the steambot at Cold Spring yesterday morning for this city, and unless he left by the Eastern or Northern boat he is undoubtedly here yet. He is about 23 years old, some 5 feet 8 inches in height, and speaks broken English. When last seen he wore mustaches and was dressed in a green coat and pantaloons and checked waistcoat, and wore a small green cap. We understand that our city Police are in active pursuit of him, and trust that he will be in the hands of justice within a day or two at farthest. It is supposed that the horrid crime was committed for the sake of the victim's money. The German on Sunday asked a Dutchman there if Mr. Smith was not rich; and his desk was found broken open and rifled. A reward of \$200 is offered by the Sheriff of Suffolk Co. for the apprehension of the murderer.

Mr. R. H. DANA, of Boston, delivers a Lecture this evening at the Tabernacle before the Mercantile Library Association upon the mutual relations of Literature and Life. Mr. DANA is one of the few men in this country who have devoted their lives to the cultivation of the highest Literature, to its assiduous advancement and perfection as an Art, and to the production of works, not adapted to ephemeral, popular tastes, but fitted to endure and be admired by the judicious of all ages. The elevated tone of his Poetry, and the power which stamps all his productions, rank him among the highest of our literary men; as a Critic, formed upon the soundest principles and gifted with the most eminent qualifications, he has no superior in the country. The subject of his Lectures to-night is one upon which he is peculiarly fitted to speak; and we trust his discourse will be heard by thousands of our citizens, disposed not only to admire, but to profit by, the views of Life and Literature to which he may give utterance.

Mr. FARNHAM'S LECTURES.—The Introductory to this course was delivered yesterday to a highly respectable audience. The object of these Lectures is so important to the community, and so directly interesting to Women, to whom they are exclusively addressed, that we take particular pleasure in calling public attention to them. See advertisement.

Mr. T. MOONEY delivers the first of a series of five Lectures on the Origin and History of the Irish Race to-night, at Concert Hall, No. 408 Broadway. He is represented to be highly qualified for the task.

Dr. J. AUGUSTINE SMITH delivers the second of his Geological Lectures to-night, at the Lyceum of Natural History.

ROCHESTER gave for Governor—Bouck 1529; Bradish 1426; Stewart 745. For Lieut.—Dickinson 1531; Furman 1425; Shepard 88. For Congress—Sampson (Loco) 1586; Patterson 1332; Sperry (Abol.) 86.

BUFFALO (City) gave at the late Election 1,444 votes for Bouck, 1,190 for Bradish, and 42 for Alvan Stewart. (Abolition.) This is as heavy a vote as ever was given in that City. The New-York Collector has two hundred late Whigs on his list for appointment to the three Inspecterships under him, and these probationers were made aware that their master wanted New-York to go for Bouck and Dickinson. 'A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse.'

SINGULAR.—The American says that several days since two strangers left two horses and some trunks at Mr. Sabins' livery stable in Broad-street, saying that they were from Pennsylvania and that one of them was going to Liverpool. The next day they called and got their trunks; nothing has been seen of them since nor has any inquiry been made for the horses, which remain with Mr. Sabins.

NEWS.—The Cahawba (Ala.) Democrat announces that Governor Seward has pardoned Colt, and proceeds to preach a crusade against such manifestations of mercy towards notorious criminals. The Editor must have got his information from the Foreign Quarterly Review.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting is called for to-day at 9 o'clock, of those members of the Bar who are opposed to the action taken by which leave was refused to John C. Colt to take the opinion of the Court of Errors whether the Court which tried him was legally constituted or not.

FIRE.—A large frame building in Fifteenth-street, near the Sixth Avenue, occupied by J. Marki as a boarding-house and tavern, was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. The loss of the occupant was about \$1,000. No insurance. The building was said to be insured.

FIRE AT EVANSVILLE, IA.—On the 1st inst. a fire broke out on the east side of Main-st, between First and Second-streets, and consumed nearly the whole square. Sixteen houses were destroyed.

COMPLETION OF THE BERKSHIRE RAILROAD.—This road, we are happy to learn, is completed and a train of passenger cars will leave Bridgeport on Friday morning next for Albany.

Mr. Isaac Bolton, a farmer, from Brighton, went to Rochester a few days since to dispose of a load of wheat. After finishing his business and procuring his money, he left his sons, saying that he would be ready to go home shortly; since then nothing has been heard from him.

A young man named R. W. Nichols was accidentally killed at Gaines, Orleans Co., on the 4th, by the premature discharge of his gun while hunting.

Neville B. Craig, late Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, has been convicted of a libel on Geo. Parkin, editor of the Advocate, and fined \$150.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Publishers of the New-York Daily Tribune respectfully announce to their readers and the public that they have made arrangements for the opening year as follows: At WASHINGTON.—A careful report of the daily proceedings of Congress will be made expressly for the Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest moment. This department will be in the hands of the same gentleman who so ably and satisfactorily filled it through the last two Sessions.

A gentleman well informed on all Public topics and eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metropolis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing early advices of all Political movements in contemplation, whether with reference to the Legislative action of Congress, the corrupt vagaries of Tylerism, or to the warring intrigues and manoeuvres of the partisans of the rival Loco-Foco aspirants to the Presidency.

Another Assistant gives undivided attention to the Markets of our own and other Cities, taking accounts of Arrivals and Sales of Produce and other Goods, with all operations in Goods, Stocks, Currency, Exchange, &c., &c., which shall be worthy of record. In this department we endeavor to be more precise than any other paper.

Our Reviews and Literary Intelligence we design to render fuller and earlier than the rest of our journals.

At BOSTON.—We have an excellent Correspondent, who will transmit from week to week brief summaries of the ablest and most striking Lectures, Discourses, &c., &c., with accounts of what is doing in every department of Moral and Intellectual effort.

At ALBANY.—We have yet to perfect arrangements for early and graphic advices of the manner in which Loco-Focoism shall dispense its newly acquired 'Spoils,' and carry out to completion its Stop-and-Tax policy. We shall take care to be well represented there.

At HOME AND EVERYWHERE.—though we hope for a season to have less occasion than hitherto for devoting our columns to Political controversy.—The Tribune will continue the ardent, gaspingly-maintained, determined advocacy of the Principles and Measures, and of the election of HENRY CLAY as President in 1844. Recent events, however discouraging in the view of the short-sighted, have but strengthened our confidence in the speedy triumph of those Principles, and our conviction that HENRY CLAY and he only can rally around him the now scattered hosts of the victors of 1840, and lead them to a new triumph, as signal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficent.

THE TRIBUNE will be published Daily on a large royal sheet at Five Dollars per annum in Advance, or \$4 per annum in Monthly Payments. We have found by experience that the latter sum is not a living price for 312 newspapers, which must be mailed (many of them singly) as well as printed between midnight and day-break.—The increase of our Mail subscriptions has been very rapid, and the present number is quite large, but not at all to our pecuniary advantage. All subscriptions received before the 1st of December, however, as well as all hitherto received, will be served for the full term of advance payment at \$4 per annum. (This is the rate which will be charged for single copies of the Tribune, as heretofore.)

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—just twice the size of the Daily—contains eight royal pages, or forty-eight double-folio columns of closely printed matter, comprising all that appears in the Daily which is not of local or ephemeral interest, with a larger amount of Literary matter—Poems, Reviews, Descriptive Letters, &c.—than we can make room for in the Daily. All the Reports and Lectures, Editorials, Foreign News, &c., &c., that appear in the Daily will be regularly transferred to the Weekly, which is made up every Thursday morning and forwarded by the afternoon Mail of that day, so as to reach most of its subscribers by or before Saturday night.

The Weekly Tribune is afforded for \$2 per annum, six copies for \$10, ten copies for \$15, and any larger number at the rate of \$1.50 per copy annually. Every practicable encouragement will be given to the sale of the Weekly, but all our dealings are conducted strictly on the Cash principle, and every paper is stopped as soon as the advance payment has run out. Post-Masters and others enclosing \$10 free of postage to us will receive two Dailies and one Weekly Tribune for one year. On the above terms, subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELLY & McELATH, 160 Nassau-st., in front of the Park and opposite the City Hall, New-York, Nov. 15, 1842.

ATROCITY.—The Altou (Ill.) Herald states that a Mr. Thomas Ingham, some 70 years old, a man of good education, on the 18th ult. came into a field where two men named Ferguson were cutting timber, and ordered them to desist, or he would shoot them, presenting his musket. They stopped, and one of them told him that he should enter a complaint against him. Ingham then fixed a bayonet to his gun, and severely stabbed Ferguson, but not mortally. On Friday morning, the constable went to Ingham's house to seize him, but found him armed, and going away, left men to watch him. During his absence, Ingham sallied forth and shot one of the men, chasing the others into the woods. He reloaded his gun and went to the house of a Mr. Gilman, who saw him coming, hid his family, and secreted himself behind the door. Ingham came up with his musket raised, and seeing no one about, went in at the door.—Just as he stepped in, Gilman seized and held him till a rope was procured, and he was bound. Upon his person were found 24 cartridges, two pistols, a broadsword, a bowie-knife, two dirks and butcher knife, a bayonet and tomahawk. He is thought to be insane.

The American says that a negro was arrested on Saturday morning by a watchman near Harlem, and in his possession were found nearly two wagon loads of articles of various sorts recently stolen from citizens of that town. Robberies have for many weeks been of frequent occurrence there, but no robber has before been detected. The villain has already served an apprenticeship in the State Prison. He has pursued his depredations generally in company with his daughter, who is also now in prison.

A puppy named M'Cre, Midshipman in the Navy, a few days since insulted a lady at Philadelphia at a menagerie, and stabbed her protector, a Mr. Hempstead who interfered, so severely that he is not expected to recover.

The body of an unknown man was recently found in the Canal at Rochester. He was between 40 and 50 years of age, and the name 'Hastings' was written on the lining of his vest.

The Brooklyn News states on the best authority that W. P. Hallet, Esq. now Clerk of the Supreme Court, will not accept the appointment of Collector of the port of New-York—should it be conferred upon him.

A stable attached to the Railroad at Woodbury, Pa. with five horses, considerable grain, &c. was burned on the 12th. Loss \$800—sustained by Mr. J. D. Campbell.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Three Rivers, Sorel and adjacent parts, on Monday morning the 7th inst. about 9 o'clock. They were preceded by a noise like that of an explosion and the shocks were sufficiently strong to excite some apprehensions. Something of the kind is said to have been perceived in the neighborhood of Quebec about the same time. [Quebec Gaz.]

Another murder was committed at Bayou Chene, in St. Martinville, Parish, a few days since. John Merriman was killed by one Martin, who made his escape.

On the 33rd ult., while riding from New-Iberia to St. Martinville, Mr. William D. Gardner was killed by a fall from his horse. He was 34 years old, a native of Salem, Mass. [N. O. Bell.]

We understand that one of the deck hands on the steambot Lalla Rookh died in Benton on Tuesday, the 1st inst., in consequence of blows received on the head from the first Mate of that boat. He was an Irishman by birth. [Cahawba Democrat.]

GEORGIA—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Message of Governor McDonald was sent to the Legislature on the 9th inst. It is long and not especially important, and has little interest out of the State. The affairs of the Central Bank occupy a great deal of space, and the Governor takes occasion to express his 'settled conviction' that 'banks of all descriptions are injurious to the people.'

He says, certainly with great truth, that "if there were no banks there would be no losses by the depreciation of bank notes;" one bank for the State, at all events he thinks quite sufficient. He invites attention to the subject of education and recommends the establishment of a Seminary of learning for the poor of the State. Dr. W. B. Stevens is writing a history of the State, and the Governor recommends the extension to him of pecuniary assistance. The report of the State Geologist, Dr. Cotting, is ready for the press, and its publication awaits the pleasure of the Legislature. Laws for the suppression of usury and for the regulation of the Penitentiary are recommended. The Tariff system is denounced, the Districting Law of Congress is pronounced unconstitutional, the old National Bank is stoutly cursed, the course of the Government in closing the Seminole war is condemned, Senator BERRIES is abused, and the Message concludes by advocating the remission of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson during the late war with Great Britain, by a Court Martial at New-Orleans.

OHIO.—Official returns from all the Counties show that Shannon, the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor, has received fewer votes now than he had in 1840, when Corwin beat him 16,130. Here are the aggregates:

1842. 1840. Thomas Corwin, (Whig).....125,621 145,442 Wilson Shannon, (Loco).....129,964 129,312 Leicester King, (Abolition)..... 5,403 Loco-Foco less from 70'-248; Whig do. 19,321. Shan. over Cor., 3,443; less than C. and K., 1,980.

And this is what is called reversing the verdict of 1840, and condemning for ever the measures of the Whigs!

In Pickaway County, where Joseph Olds, Whig, beat E. B. Olds, Loco, for the House, by three votes, the latter contests, and the elected Member, not wishing to attend at all, resigns his seat. A special Election is to be held forth with, when the defeated candidate at the regular Election will doubtless be chosen without opposition.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette makes the full vote of that State for Congress as follows: For Edward Cross, (Bank Loco-Foco).....9,413 William Cummins, (Whig volunteer).....5,315 Lewis D. Evans, (Independent).....1,686 Cross over Cummins, 4,098; over C. and E. 2412. The new Legislature stands—

Senate.....15 Loco, 6 Whig. House.....46 " 20 " 35 majority on Joint Ballot.

MICHIGAN.—The election in this State took place on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The Whigs did not seriously contest it, letting the Loco-Focos walk over the course, the same as last year.

VERMONT.—The bill providing for a Geological Survey of the State, which had passed the Senate, was rejected in the House on the 19th by a vote of 74 yeas to 133 nays. The Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 14th.

TENNESSEE.—The Loco-Focos in the Legislature still refuse to go into Joint Ballot for the choice of a U. S. Senator, and the Joint Committee on the Apportionment of the State for the choice of Members of Congress has reported an utter inability to agree on the details of a bill. The House has resolved to adjourn on the 14th inst. The Nashville Whig of the 5th says:

"Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Marable introduced into the House a bill, laying off the State into Congressional Districts, which, after a good deal of sparring, passed the first reading. From present indications, there appears to be no probability of the Congressional Districts being laid off, nor do we believe there will be any election of Senators to the Congress of the United States."

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—In the KINGS (Iowa) Gazette we find the most extraordinary and cruel relation of circumstances that we believe ever went forth in type. An old man lived alone, and had forbidden a daughter, who lived near, and her husband, or even their children, ever to approach his place, on account merely of some whimsical pique that the old man had taken against his child. One morning the inhuman being found his grandchild, under three years of age, climbing upon his garden rail, and he deliberately went for his rifle and shot the boy dead. The victim fell inside of the fence. The old man reloaded and sat watching. Not long after the mother came seeking her child, and the minute she touched her father's garden rail, as she did with a shriek the instant she perceived her dead child, the old brute shot her in the temple and killed her stone dead on the spot. The hoary maniac (as he is now accounted) shot the boy and his wife, and he is now in prison to answer for the three murders.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—The Greenville (S. C.) Mountain, of Nov. 4th, says:—"We are informed by a gentleman from Spartanburg that one of the most awful scenes was enacted in that village, on Tuesday night last, which we have ever recorded. A drunken man, by the name of John Davis, stabbed six men with a knife, two of whom—T. J. Larder, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Brawley—were killed. So far as our informant could ascertain, the sufferers had not interfered with Davis, in any manner; but some one had molested him, when he arose from the bed in which he was lying, (it being 11 or 12 o'clock at night,) and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. Davis was secured. He is about 70 years of age."

INDIANS.—Some twelve or fourteen of the finest looking Indians we have ever seen, attached to the different tribes in Iowa, arrived in our city on the 7th. They are on their way to Washington to conclude the arrangements for the lands which they recently sold to Government. [Cincin. Gaz.]

SUICIDE.—Marcus A. Marsh, of Randolph, Catt. county, hung himself in his father's barn on the 29th ult. The deceased was 30 years of age, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a young man of irreproachable character and amiable deportment.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—Three or four Railroads traversing this State are now completed or prosecuted with spirit. The friends of the Monroe Railroad recently held a Convention at Macon and subscribed \$127,000, being the balance necessary to the receipt of a subscription of \$200,000 from the State. Macon subscribed \$50,000, Robert Collins \$20,000. The work will now go ahead.

NEW WEST INDIA PACKET.—The brig Howell, well known as a regular trader between Charleston and Cuba, has been recently fitted up as a packet, and is intended to run at stated intervals from Charleston to Havana via Key West and Indian Key. [Charleston Courier.]

On the 3d, Mr. Valentine Weaver, a blacksmith of Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., left that place in a buggy for Massillon, as said, to get some money. In the evening the horse and buggy returned with the dead body of Mr. W. with a rope round his neck and fastened to the axletree, much bruised. It appears probable that he did the act himself. [Ohio Repository.]

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Pepton R. Sides has been convicted at Baltimore of having been engaged in robbing the mail of \$70,000 on the 27th of February, near Cumberland, Md.

Fire.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning last, a block of buildings on the corner of Mill-house and Plowman-streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole of the buildings, which were formerly used as a cotton cloth printing establishment, and were full of valuable machinery, including two steam engines. Part of the machinery was saved. The property is owned by W. W. McClellan, Esq., and was insured for about one-third of its value. [Balt. Amer.]

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. ROBERT BAUGHERAL, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice George M. Smith, deceased.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—Proposals for building a National Observatory on Camp Hill, in Washington have been solicited by the Government. It is to consist of two departments, Astronomical and Magnetic. The work will probably go on at the opening of spring.

DROWNED.—A seaman named Stewart, a native of Petersburg, Va. and formerly attached to the U. S. Cutter Erie, was lost on board of the schooner Smead, on her last downward trip, a short distance East of Portland harbor. The accident occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. [Buffalo Commercial.]

NARROW ESCAPE.—Heman Ely, Esq., Attorney at Law of this city, was on board of the Vermilion, asleep in his berth, when the boat took fire: on being awakened, he ran on deck, leaped overboard, and swam through a rough sea and against a head wind half a mile to the shore, losing every thing but his shirt. [Rich. Dem.]

A. W. HOLMES.—This individual, one of the crew of the ill-fated ship Wm. Brown, convicted of participating in the tragedy so well remembered by every body, and who was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for six months, was enlarged to-day, his term of imprisonment having expired. Isabella Edgar, the young woman whom Holmes rescued from the sinking ship on that occasion, we learn, died about two months since. [Phil. Gaz.]

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young girl, named Margaret Brawson, employed by Mr. Christopher, No. 257 William street, was dreadfully burnt on Saturday morning last by her clothes taking fire. She was in the act of kindling a fire when her clothes caught and in a moment she was enveloped in a sheet of flame. So badly is she burnt that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. [Amer.]

FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—A shed near the South ferry, used as a place in which to boil down turpentine, took fire on Friday, in consequence of the turpentine boiling over and communicating with the furnace, and was destroyed.

Mr. James Baldwin, in Burlington, Vt., was instantly killed on Saturday week, by the wheel of a loaded cart passing over his head.