THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13.

POLITICIAN'S REGISTER.

Election Returns for 1840–'43–'44.

☞ The Politician's Register, containing the Elections in the several States by *Counties* in 1840, and at all the subsequent Elections down to this time, has just been issued from this office. This is our Register, containing the nearest approximation we can make to the Popular Vote in the recent Elections of Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, &c. &c. with a List of the present Congress, Times of Holding Elections, &c. &c. If you want it, send in, as the edition is but small. Price 12½ cents, or $1 per dozen.

☞ Politician's Register.—For the Election Returns of the different States by Counties, &c. see the Political Register published at the Office of the Tribune. Price 12½ cents per single copy, $1 per dozen.

☞ The Daily Tribune is served at an early hour in any part of this City or Brooklyn, at nine cents per week payable to the Carrier; or by those who prefer it, at the same rate for six months or a year payable at the office in advance.—Persons wishing to be served will please send in their names through the Post Office or otherwise.

☞ **The Clay Tribune.**—Subscribers to the Clay Tribune will receive a copy of the next number of the Weekly Tribune containing the final result of the Presidential Election throughout the United States.

It is Done!

The news by the Southern Mail yesterday was such as to dispel the last hope of those who *would* hope to the last of the Election of Mr. Clay. The Electoral Votes of the Union will probably be cast as follows:

Certain for Clay.		*Certain for Polk.*	
Massachusetts	12	Maine	9
Rhode Island	4	New-Hampshire	6
Connecticut	6	New-York	36
Vermont	6	Pennsylvania	26
New-Jersey	7	Virginia	17
Maryland	8	South Carolina	9
North Carolina	11	Georgia	10
Ohio	23	Alabama	9
Kentucky	12	*Mississippi*	6
Total	89	Michigan	5
		Illinois	9
		Missouri	7
		Arkansas	3
		Total	152

Doubtful.

Delaware	3	Tennessee	13
Louisiana	6	Indiana	12—34

Should Mr. Clay receive all the votes now doubtful, he would still be beaten by 29 votes, unless, indeed, Mississippi should vote for him, of which we have not been able to discern the remotest probability.

Rejoice, then, Laborers of America! for by the votes of a great portion of your number it has been decided that Protection to American Industry is not among the duties of your Government, and that the workman who cannot support his family on such prices as he could realize when exposed to unrestricted competition with the cheapest labor of Europe, ought to go to the Poor-House!

Shout forth your joy, Abolitionists! for *your* efforts, *your* votes, have powerfully contributed to fasten on the Country a South Carolina dynasty, which recognizes the fortification and perpetuation of Slavery as one of the first objects of our Federal compact, and, to this end, the Annexation of Texas to this country—no matter at what cost of unjust War, or broken Faith, or doubled Taxes, or the world's intense scorn, as a chief object of our National Policy!

Grim and swarthy Miners! make the caverns of Pennsylvania and the long chain of the Alleghenies resound with exultations over *your* victory! Your votes have powerfully aided to put out the fires of your forges and silence the clang of your triphammers; with a Tariff such as Polk advocates and McDuffie demands, we shall have our Iron from England and you may go there to make it if you like.

Loafers around the grog-shops of our Manufacturing villages! subsisting on the earnings of your wives and children in the factories—give an extra glass and an extra yell for Polk and Dallas, and down with Cooney Clay! The time will come when you can no longer riot thus on the wages of your families; therefore make the most of the present, in venting curses on those who have earned and saved while you have idled and squandered, rejoicing in the hope that your victory will soon bring all to a common level of bankruptcy!

What if there be sadness and despair among the thrifty, the thoughtful, the industrious—is there not illumination, revelry and extra blue ruin at the Five Points* and in nine-tenths of the three thousand drunkard-manufactories of our city? Does not Ignorance and Vice exult, if only to see Intelligence and Virtue perplexed and afflicted? Let universal Rowdyism strain its throat on one more execration of Clay, and three cheers for *Polk* and Dallas! The work is done!

* Vote of the Five Points District—(3d, of Sixth Ward.)—Clay 183; Polk 688—nearly four to one.
† Vote of Corlaer's Hook, (7th Dist. Seventh Ward.) Clay 204; Polk 471—over two to one.

Pigeoned.

On Wednesday evening, 6th inst. the news received from the interior of our State was favorable to the success of Clay. It purported that *Oneida* and *Madison* had gone for us, which indicated a heavy Abolition vote for Clay, and, with the favorable results in Dutchess, Rensselaer, Washington, Schenectady and Montgomery, looked like a Whig majority of several thousands. If Oneida and Madison had gone for us, there could be no rational doubt of the result. Next morning we had different advices, putting Oneida and Madison moderately against us, but giving us encouraging reports from Delaware, Chenango, Seneca, Ontario and Monroe. On the strength of this news, which left the chances nicely balanced if not a little in favor of Clay, many Whigs bet largely on the State and general result, stimulated by an unfortunate error of judgment in a leading Whig journal. It now appears that the Loco-Focos had private advices that (Thursday) morning by a steamboat which came down express from Albany to within some ten or twelve miles of this City. Aided by this, they had no trouble in swindling the Whigs to the tune of Half a Million or so, in addition to their previous heavy losses. We don't object to sharp practice; but isn't this a little *too* sharp? What says the Morning News?

Sticking to it.

We hoped that some of the more atrocious and utterly inexcusable of the falsehoods by which the Whig party was prostrated in our recent Election would be tacitly if not openly abandoned after they had served their purpose. But no! they seem too profitable to be given up so easily. Thus Hon. *Levi Woodbury*, a U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire, in a speech at a Loco-Foco meeting in Boston on Sunday evening, is reported by the Bay State Democrat as gravely asserting this black falsehood:

"*Mr. Clay*, he said, *was in favor of the Assumption of State Debts*, the mischief of which measure, and the evils its enactment would entail upon the country, Mr. W. showed in a most clear and masterly manner. It would bind us, he said, and generations after us, to pay the millions of State Debts contracted by those States which had not the moral courage to tax their own people to pay."

Mr. Woodbury! if Truth be essential to Honor, there is no thief or forger in any State Prison less entitled to the prefix 'Honorable' than yourself! But what care you, so long as the lie serves its purpose?

OLD MASSACHUSETTS! GOD BLESS HER!

By Adams & Co.'s Express we received last evening at 7 o'clock the Boston Atlas of yesterday, containing full returns of the Election held in that State on Monday, with the exception of six towns, viz—Hull, in Plymouth County; Shutesbury and Whately, in Franklin County; Wales, in Hampden County; and Egremont and Mount Washington, in Berkshire County.

The news is glorious beyond our most sanguine anticipations. The Whig Presidential Electors—the Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth—Seven Whig Representatives in Congress, and an overwhelming Whig majority of both branches of the Legislature, have been elected by the People.

The Atlas says:

"The 11th of November is a day long to be remembered in the annals of Old Massachusetts. We have beaten our enemy most thoroughly and completely. The Whigs of Massachusetts, with that proud and indomitable spirit which was a noble trait in the characters of their Pilgrim and Revolutionary Fathers, seem to have seized the occasion of the backsliding and falling off of their brethren in other States, to show how completely it is in their power to beat their political enemies at the ballot-boxes, whenever it is their pleasure to exert their power.

"We congratulate our Whig brethren throughout the Commonwealth most heartily on the result of this grand and glorious victory. No State in the Union, under parallel circumstances, has exceeded this victory in its amount or its consequences. We think ourselves—the Whigs of Massachusetts—entitled to not a little praise for our strenuous exertions and unprecedented success in the good cause."

We annex the votes for President and Governor by Counties:

	Presidential Electors.			Governor.		
	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Briggs.	B'ncr'ft.	Se'll.
Suffolk	8778	4659	509	8778	4659	609
Essex	8415	6359	1837	8670	6351	1757
Middlesex	9231	9124	1713	9614	9343	1454
Worcester	9359	7562	2147	9874	7686	1892
Hampshire	3725	1605	626	3828	1676	525
Hampden	3416	3399	451	3470	3625	413
Franklin	2725	2647	422	2796	2107	344
Berkshire	3556	3585	401	3607	3755	356
Norfolk	5917	4287	888	5364	4383	765
Bristol	4872	4903	644	4987	5155	555
Plymouth	4449	3815	805	4693	3505	702
Barnstable	2290	1415	251	2298	1422	243
Dukes	302	255	24	306	261	27
Nantucket	633	237	41	643	256	29
Total	67,418	52,846	10,860	69,038	54,189	9,664

Clay's majority over Polk 14,572—Majority over both Polk and Birney, 3,712.

Briggs's majority over Bancroft 14,849—Majority over both Bancroft and Sewall (Ab.) 5,185. Nett Whig gain since last year, 10,459.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Seven Members of Congress—all good Whigs—are elected. In three of the Districts there is no choice.

Ist *District.*—Robert C. Winthrop, present incumbent, elected. Majority over all others, 3000.

IId *District.*—Daniel P. King, present incumbent, elected. Majority over all others, 150

IIId *District.*—Amos Abbott, present incumbent, elected. Majority over all others, 556.

IVth *District.*—No choice. Thompson, (W.) 6,890; Parmenter, (Loco) 6,463; Abolition, 1,273. Thompson leads Parmenter 427 votes. Majority against Parmenter, 1700.

Vth *District.*—No choice. Charles Hudson, present Whig incumbent, has 7,203—*Davis*, (Loco) 6,232—Abolition, 1,377. Mr. Hudson lacks about 400 votes of an election, which is a considerable gain upon his first trial two years ago.

VIth *District.*—George Ashmun (Whig) elected by a majority of 600 over all others.

VIIth *District.*—Julius Rockwell, present Whig incumbent, elected by a majority of 550 over all others.

VIIIth *District.*—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS elected, in spite of Loco-Focoism and Abolition combined, by the triumphant majority of **1,852.**

IXth *District.*—No choice. Hale, (Whig) 5,606—Williams, (Loco) 6,179—Abolition, 1,070. Majority against Williams, 497. This is a strong Loco-Foco District, and the defeat of Williams is a triumph.

Xth *District.*—Joseph Grinnell, present Whig incumbent, elected over all others by a majority of 1,764.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—The Atlas says:—So far as we can now judge, the Loco-Focos have not elected a single Senator! The following are the Whig Senators elected:

Suffolk County—John C. Gray, Francis B. Fay, Chas. Francis Adams, John C. Park, Daniel Safford—5.
Essex County—Francis S. Newhall, Alfred Kittredge, Thomas J. Clark, George Wheatland, Edmund Kimball, Jr.—5.
Worcester County—Levi Lincoln, Linus Child, Dan Hill, John G. Thurston, Joseph Stone—5.
Hampshire County—Myron Lawrence, Benjamin Barrett—2.
Franklin County—James White, Solomon Reed—2.
Norfolk County—Benjamin F. Copeland, Luther Metcalf, Joseph Richards—3.
Plymouth County—Morrill Allen, Jesse Murdock—2.
Barnstable County—Solomon Davis, John B. Dillingham—2.
Nantucket and Dukes—William Mitchell—1. Total 27.

No choice in *Bristol, Middlesex, Hampden, Berkshire*—13.

The House, as far as heard from, stands as follows:

Counties.	Whigs.	Locos.	Counties.	Whigs.	Locos.
Suffolk	36	0	Bristol	14	4
Norfolk	8	1	Plymouth	8	7
Middlesex	24	11	Barnstable	9	2
Worcester	21	8	Dukes	1	2
Franklin	9	3	Nantucket	4	0
Hampshire	13	7	Essex	21	2
Hampden	5	7			
Berkshire	6	7	Total	178	55

The Whig gain in Boston, on the vote for Governor, since last year, is 1,513!

The free and enlighted State of Massachusetts stands erect. Would that hers was the clarion voice of the Nation, for then would our institutions be safe and the country prosperous and happy under a Whig Administration.

These returns were collected by the proprietors of the Boston Atlas, by means of Extraordinary Expresses extending to every part of the Commonwealth, and were published in that paper the next morning after the election! So much for Yankee Railroads and Yankee Enterprise!

☞ KENTUCKY has rolled up a glorious majority for her own peerless Statesman. It will not avail to make him President, but it will serve to rebuke his malignant slanderers! Gallant Kentucky! She is worthy of such a son!

Error.—We were wrong yesterday in saying that an order for twenty-five thousand bbls. Flour from *one* man had been countermanded. The amount was made up by several orders, which have now been withdrawn.

Ship John R. Skiddy.—We had the pleasure of making a visit to this new packet ship yesterday and were much pleased with all we saw. The Skiddy will take her place in Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co's. Liverpool line of packets and will sail on the 6th Dec. She was built in Newburyport, Mass. by Messrs. McKay & Picket, under the superintendance of her present master. Her frame is of Merrimack white oak, of large dimensions, and unusually heavily fastened throughout. Her dimensions for custom house are length 173 feet, breadth 35 feet, and tons 980. Her extreme dimensions are length of keel 165½ feet, on deck 180; breadth 38½ feet and depth 22½ feet; 'tween decks 8 and lower hold 14½ feet. She is expected to carry about 3,500 bales cotton and to sail fast. She was built for Mr. Francis Skiddy and Capt. William Skiddy, (the latter her commander,) as a floating monument in memory of the worthy man whose name she bears. She is considered by all a splendid ship, furnished and fitted in the best manner, and well worth a visit from all amateurs of naval architecture.

Kentucky.

We have a few returns of the Election in this State, as follows:

	Clay.	Polk.
Bourbon	1208	521
Harrison	860	975
Nicholas	689	703
Fayette	860 maj.	—
Clarke	682 "	

These returns indicate a considerable gain over the Governor's election in August last. In five Counties from which we have the complete vote—there is a Whig gain of 409 votes. We believe there will be a corresponding gain throughout the State.

Georgia.

Sixty-two (out of ninety) Counties give a Whig majority of 1198; in October 502; Whig gain 696. Yet to gain 1634. The remaining Counties will probably show a Loco-Foco gain. There is not a chance for the State.

R. R. Depot, Washington, Nov. 10, 3½ P. M.

Mr. Calhoun has this moment arrived by the steamer from South Carolina, and reports that Georgia has gone for Polk and Dallas by about 3,000 majority. F.

Illinois.

Reports from Chicago show a Loco majority there of 530, and in the County (Cook) of 1,000. The vote is very heavy. No doubt that the State has gone for Polk and Dallas.

Indiana.

	Clay.	Polk.	Bigger.	White'b.
27 Cos. before	3793	1849	25,968	25,206
Bartholomew	----	33	899	905
Boone	----	50	716	764
Carroll	----	210	615	825
Clay	----	235	256	514
Clinton	----	280	522	793
Delaware	226	----	808	693
Elkhart	----	196	----	207
Fountain	----	441	799	1231
Johnson	----	492	628	1066
Knox	192	----	934	628
La Grange	131	----	486	383
Laporte	175	----	839	699
Madison	----	40	790	774
Montgomery	----	75	1315	1275
Orange	----	300	642	925
Owen	----	150	641	818
Parke	60	----	1295	1038
Perry	300	----	468	264
Posey	----	486	709	933
Putnam	175	----	1320	1362
St. Joseph	180	----	776	606
Steuben	50	----	230	219
Spencer	292	----	522	330
Sullivan	----	800	413	1144
Tippecanoe	----	1	1266	1361
Vanderberg	115	----	556	488
Vigo	665	----	1274	762
Vermillion	40	----	607	692
Warrick	----	460	330	781
Total in 56 co's	6,455	6,228	46,635	47,786

Clay's majority in 56 Counties 227. Whitcomb's majority in the same Counties last year was 1151. Whig gain 1378. There are 32 Counties to hear from, which gave Whitcomb a majority of 862. Clay must still gain 635 to carry the State.

The Election and the Catholics.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Amidst the intemperate and sometimes injudicious language which defeat after a noble contest brings to the lips of men, I am glad to perceive in the calm and rational observations of your paper of this morning, which though now perhaps restricted will become more general, when reflection will take the place of feeling, and when time shall have worn off the wire edge from disappointment. It appears that the great Whig party, are to be, or perhaps have been already defeated, and those who anticipated with high hope a different result, are now casting about to ascertain the cause through which that result has been brought about. I perceive that it is variously charged upon the Abolitionists, the Native Americans, and the Adopted Citizens—especially those professing the Roman Catholic faith. And it is to this last class that I would call your attention in the few remarks which I am about to make. I am myself of opinion that it is injudicious to bring out the religious or sectarian character of any portion of our citizens, during a great political contest, in which they are expected to act exclusively in their civil capacity. Having paid some attention to the subject I have not been able to discover that the Roman Catholics at any time acted or professed the intention of acting as Roman Catholics. Appeals indeed have been made to them as such by both parties, and in this I think that both parties have committed an error. But I have not been able to discover any evidence of their having acted as Catholics more than Presbyterians or Methodists may be considered to have acted as such. On the contrary I see in the reports of different States, that the Catholics of the Union at large are as divided and opposed to each other as the parties themselves to which they respectively belong. The great majority of the Catholics in Maryland are Whigs, and voted for Henry Clay. The majority of the Catholics of Louisiana are of the same political party. The reports from Ohio furnished in The Tribune attest that the Catholics and Adopted Citizens stood up manfully for the great statesman of Kentucky. A large number of the Catholics of Pennsylvania have voted in the same way. And in our own State, even in our own City, the voters in the Whig ranks professing the same religious faith, though a small minority, still in point of numbers were considerable. Many of them indeed are known to have voted for Clay and Frelinghuysen when they thought they could not vote for any other of their party.

What, then, is the result, if these statements be correct? Simply, that the Catholics are as divided, taking the whole extent of the Union, as any other class of citizens. If the Whigs blame them for not voting more generally their Electoral Ticket in New-York and Pennsylvania, is it fair to forget that the success of the Whig Party in Maryland, Ohio, and possibly Louisiana, not to speak of Kentucky and Indiana, may be ascribed on the same rules to the votes of Catholics? I for one do not think that it is just or right in us to forget this view, when we are passing judgment upon what you yourself have—pardon me for saying it—improperly designated the Catholic vote.

Perhaps, however, the tracing of consequences to their antecedents and causes would turn the censure which we are ready to bestow upon the Catholics into a theme of self reproach against ourselves. There never was a period when the Catholics and Adopted Citizens were so perfectly detached from the shackles of Party as they were at the commencement of the Presidential contest which may be considered now as terminated; and if the Election had taken place as things were twelve months ago, my own decided impression is that the majority of what is called the Naturalized Vote, both in New-York and Pennsylvania, would have been found, perhaps for the first time, on the side of the Whigs. But the unhappy events which occurred in Philadelphia, when the Executive authority for protecting the lives and property of the citizens was in the hands of Whig Magistrates, must have produced injurious impressions in reference to that Party. This may have been, and no doubt was, unjust reasoning, but it is human nature. Happily for the honor of our City, nothing of that kind occurred in New-York. But when the Whig Party of this City last Spring abandoned their own regular nominations for Municipal Officers, and went over *en masse* to a new Party having hostility to Foreigners inscribed upon its banners, those Foreigners were by the same rule of nature itself, if not by just reasoning, alienated from their attachments to the Whig Party, and forced to throw themselves back into the open arms of the antagonist Party. These are all natural consequences flowing from natural causes. The Whigs should either have made no nominations of their own, or they should have been loyal to the candidates whom they put forward for the suffrage of the citizens. Here, I think, was the great mistake of the whole campaign. Neither is it for me to say how far the new Party were faithful to the conditions expressed or implied in that Spring coalition. But it is just, I think, if we search for the causes of defeat, to reach those that are primary, and to see whether the Whig Party of New-York and Pennsylvania are compensated for the immolation of Henry Clay, by the election of Mayor Harper in this City, and Lewis C. Levin of Philadelphia.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1844. T. F.

Native American Party.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Now that the Presidential Election is past, the Native American Party of the City of New-York is extending its organization over the State. Several Whig newspapers and many Whig politicians have taken ground in favor of this enterprise. There has never been an occasion as favorable to this movement as the present. The experiment can now be tried with less injury to other interests than at any former period. And as the experiment *must* and *will* be tried, we shall offer no objections and throw no obstacles in its way.

Our own sentiments upon the question have been frankly expressed. They remain unchanged. Indeed, the reasons which now prompt others to become Native Americans confirm and strengthen us against the movement.—It is said that the State has been lost by an embodied naturalized vote against us. This, if true, proves that the State would have been SAVED if we had not, by our demonstrations of political hostility against that class of citizens, driven them against us. The success of the Native American ticket in the city of New-York last spring was claimed as a Whig triumph.—The proposition to extend the period for naturalization to twenty-one years was received with favor by leading Whig statesmen and newspapers. Two Whig newspapers in this city have labored perseveringly for six months to array Native against Adopted Citizens. The intention of organizing a Native American Party in our cities and villages after the Election was openly and loudly proclaimed. We stop not now to say whether all this was right or wrong; but we ask reflecting, rational men whether, with a knowledge of these things, Adopted Citizens should have been expected to vote the Whig ticket? If, then, we have lost the State by a course which has driven Adopted Whig Citizens against us, should we blame them or ourselves? While favoring and uniting with the Native American Party, was it reasonable to ask or expect those whom that party proscribes to vote our ticket?

It was believed, before the Election, that the Native Americans in New-York would give us a majority in that City. Beguiled by this hope, the Whigs abandoned their own and adopted the Native candidates. But Loco-Focoism, true to its instincts, whether *professing* Abolition or Nativism, generally adhered to the Polk Electoral ticket, so that instead of making any thing by the Native movement even in New-York, we are not certain that it did not *repel* as many votes as it *attracted*. Some, indeed, say that the number of Adopted Whig Electors who voted against us in New-York exceeded the number of *Loco-Foco* Natives who voted for us.

There is a large class of naturalized citizens in Ulster County, most of whom, as was the case to a greater or less degree throughout the State, had abandoned Loco-Focoism. These Electors voted with us in November and in April. With them we had a sure and decisive Whig majority in Ulster. But by a strange infatuation, the Whig Party of Ulster, by an official declaration of its Central County Committee, was disbanded, and a Native American organization recommended, for the purpose, as would seem, of punishing Irishmen for having voted the Whig Ticket.—Simultaneously with the movement of the Whig Central Committee in Ulster, its Whig newspaper broke ground in favor of Native Americanism. Can we blame Adopted Citizens, under such circumstances, for leaving us?

It has been supposed, most erroneously, that the Adopted Citizens were nearly all opposed to us. That a very large majority of these Electors were with our opponents, is true. But we have fatal evidence now that we could not afford to lose those who were Whigs. We have been indebted, in this county, for the last two years, to the votes of Adopted Citizens, for the majority we obtained. Colonel Barnard and Willis Hall would have been beaten in 1842, but for the votes cast for them by Adopted Citizens. Sheriff Batterman and Mr. Stevens would have been beaten in 1843, but for the same Electors. These Electors have now, by the warfare waged against them in two Whig newspapers, and the avowal of our Whig friends that a Native American Party would be organized immediately after the election, been driven into the ranks of our opponents. And our majority in the City has consequently been cut down from 550 to 230, and our candidate for Congress is defeated.

We have lost from a thousand to fifteen hundred Adopted Whig Electors in the city of New-York; from two to three hundred in each of the Counties of Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Albany, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Erie; and from one to two hundred in at least twenty other Counties, making, in the State, an aggregate of from four to five thousand. With a majority of only 5,000 against us, a change, of 2,500 votes from the Whig to the Loco-Foco side, was sufficient to defeat Mr. Clay and to elect Polk. And yet these 2500 Electors, with as many more who belonged to us, had the Whig Party kept clear of Native Americanism, would have voted for and elected a Whig President.

The Naturalized Electors have nevertheless voted against their own interests and the welfare the country. But had they not better reasons for doing so, and are they not more excusable, than the two hundred thousand native born citizens who have voted for Polk, Free Trade, Texas and Slavery? What would the Naturalized vote for Polk have availed, had not more than two hundred thousand native born Electors voted with them? And these natives have sinned against political light and knowledge, while the class we now seek to proscribe and punish, however wrong, *believed* themselves right.

But we are going farther than we intended. Our object was only to say that inasmuch as Native Americanism must have its day, the sooner it breaks out the better. We shall pursue the even tenor of our way, neither joining with nor warring against those who thus embark. We have long acted together, and while we are content they should pursue their course, we ask the same privilege. The Whig platform is broad enough for us to stand on, and we shall trust to its banner for protection. We are not unused to political defeat. We have seen as dark a day for our Party, though perhaps not so dark for our Country, as the present. The Whig Party is beaten, it is true, but its course is as clear and its duties as imperative as if we had triumphed. We can, by fidelity and devotion, restrain and check the Destructives. We can watch, detect, expose and rebuke misgovernment. We can turn the edge and dull the point of the evils and miseries with which we are threatened. We, therefore, shall resume our watch upon the Whig ramparts. We have seen Loco-Focoism, when soaring as high, in 1824, and again in 1836, as it does now, brought so low that there were 'none to do it homage.' Our opponents have gained, upon issues ruinous to the country, an inglorious triumph. They will soon make work enough for Whigs. The People, when loaded with fresh burthens, will call again upon us for protection against their oppressors.

It may not be amiss to remind the friends who, smarting under the painful sense of a most unjust and disastrous defeat, are tempted to link their political fortunes with Native Americanism, that the Alien and Sedition Laws rendered a great party odious for fifteen years, and that subsequently the same party was finally overwhelmed and annihilated by the Hartford Convention.—The lessons of experience and the teachings of history are lost upon those who forget that kindred causes produce kindred consequences.

☞ The Celebration, by the Young Friends of Ireland, of the Release of O'Connell, will be held at the Apollo to-morrow evening. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the sale of tickets will close to-day. Those who are not already supplied should lose no time in obtaining them, as the occasion will, we understand, attract quite a large number of the friends of civil and religious liberty.

Eclipse.—There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 24th of this month, visible here, beginning in this meridian 7 minutes before 5; total darkness 2 minutes past 6; middle of the eclipse 12 minutes before 7; end of total darkness 25 minutes before 8; end of the eclipse 17 minutes before 9.

Court Calendar—Thursday.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 82, 11, 26, 185, 31, 35, 45, 54, 57, 66, 85, 86, 88, 94, 97.

Common Pleas.—Nos. 3, 25, 54, 56, 48, 57, 58, 59, 60, 6, 26.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers for the recent election, but the Alderman of the Ninth having brought the wrong papers, the Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

From the Illinois State Register, Nov. 1.

Mormon Affairs.—We saw a statement in the Missouri Republican, that the Mormons and Indians had assembled in great force, near Carthage, in Hancock county, Illinois, as it was supposed, with hostile intentions towards some of the good citizens of the county, &c.

The facts as we have learned them from an authentic source, are about as follows: The Circuit Court of that county met on the 21st. There were recognized to attend this court, all the Common Council of the City of Nauvoo, and many other persons of that place, charged with a riot in destroying the press and materials of the Nauvoo Expositor in June last. Those persons and their witnesses, making in all about one hundred persons, being poor, and most of them unable to pay tavern bills in town, and wishing to avoid the show of so large a Mormon force about the court, came to the very laudable conclusion of camping out some three or four miles from town, where they could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

In addition to this, some twenty Potawatamie Indians with their women and children, on their way to hunt muskrats in Iowa, passed through the country about sixteen miles from Carthage, about the same time. They had no connection with Mormons or any other persons in the county, but passing through without molesting any one; and this was the great Mormon and Indian force referred to.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it. It was well understood that at the court an attempt would be made to indict the persons who were guilty of murdering Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while they were confined in the Carthage Jail, in June last, to prevent which something must be done by the mob party in Hancock.

They appointed a committee of safety, and directed that the Judge should be informed of the resolutions of the meeting, that he might consult his safety, &c.

Judge Thomas did not wait to be called upon, but without much form or ceremony, he let those panic makers know that he should not obey their order to adjourn; and they with all their force could not deter him from doing his duty. And furthermore, if any of them appeared about the Court House with arms or any other hostile demonstrations, that he would order them instantly to jail, and if necessary he would be one of the posse to aid in the execution of the order. This so deterred the out-breakers, that they dared not even present their resolutions to the Court.

The County Court of Hancock County, all of whom were Mormons except one, at their last term selected twenty-three Grand Jurymen in their County; *not one of whom was a Mormon;* and this anti-Mormon jury has had the honesty to indict both Mormons and anti-Mormons for alleged violations of law; and among others, they have indicted Levi Williams, Thomas C. Sharp, Mark Aldrich, Jacob C. Davis, William N. Grover, John Allyn, Wm. Davis, John Wills, and Wm. Galliher, for the alleged murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. It will be remembered that the Whig papers of Illinois said that nothing would be done with those men for this outrage.

The Great Metropolis: or New-York in 1845.—This is the title of a work just published by John Doggett, Jr. on the same plan with Dickinson's Boston Almanac, but embracing some improvements on that useful publication. Besides all the astronomical calculations usually found in Almanac, it contains an immense amount of statistical and other information respecting the City of New-York—her Municipal Government, Public Buildings, Hotels, Courts, Prisons, Fire Department, Asylums, Newspapers, Magazines, Literary and Benevolent Societies, Banks, Insurance Companies, Ferries, Ministers and Churches, Libraries, Packet Lines, Physicians, Lawyers, Post Office, Custom House, Primary and Public Schools, Croton Water Works, Park and Public Squares, Colleges and Seminaries, Steamboat Lines, &c. &c.—in short almost every thing requisite to make the work a Complete Guide both to the citizen and the stranger. There are blank leaves for Memoranda for every day in the year, and an elegant map of the City for a frontispiece. It is issued in a style of neatness which does great credit to S. W. Benedict & Co. the Printers, as well as to the Publisher.

The Water Cure Journal and Teacher of Health.—The first number of this new periodical, which we announced a short time since as forthcoming, has made its appearance. It is a two column octavo of sixteen pages, and is very neatly printed. The Editor, Joel Shew M. D. has shown much industry and tact in the preparation of the introductory number. His thorough practical acquaintance with the system of Priessnitz, combined with the enthusiasm which forms so strong an element in his character, eminently fits him for the task he has undertaken, and we shall be disappointed if he does not render *The Water Cure Journal* eminently worthy of patronage. It is to be published once a fortnight at $1 per annum. Campbell & Whitmarsh, Publishers, 65 Barclay-st.

Montevideo, August 23, 1844.—The aspect of things in this country is changing. Every thing indicates that Brazil is going to engage in the war, and take Montevideo under her protection.

The desperate resistance made by this gallant people, supported as they have been by the sons of France, should secure to them the good wishes of every Christian nation; and if Brazil engages in the war, Buenos Ayres will be humbled in the contest, for the Bada Oriental alone is about a match for her.

Night before last Col. Garavalda, commanding the Montevidean gunboat, went down to the Boraio and captured a Buenos Ayrean brig and schooner, the brig with 500 barrels of flour, and the schooner with Yerva, tea of Paraguay.

Accomplished as it was in the face of the whole Buenos Ayrean force, great credit is due to Colonel Garavalda, who is one of the bravest men living.

The barque Catharine, of Baltimore, and the John M. Carter, of Philadelphia, arrived day before yesterday. The only U. S. ship of war here is the Boston, and we are in great want of Commodore Turner or Captain Voorhies.

The presence of either of these commanders, with the noble ships under their command, is sufficient to give every protection to the American commerce in this river. [Cor. Com. Advertiser.

From Key West.—We have the *Light of the Reef* a paper printed on that sand bank, of the 9th and 19th ultimo:

The former paper contains a report of the effects of the hurricane of the 5th ultimo, which was so severely felt there and on the Island of Cuba—and of the loss of the wrecking-sloop Mount Vernon, with most of her crew. The paper of the 19th mentions that a dead body, supposed to be that of Jacob Gomaz, one of the crew, had been picked up and interred on Indian Key.

☞ A letter has been received at Boston from Halifax, stating that there is much excitement there in consequence of some difference between the mail officer, Lieutenant Ambrose and the Governor, by reason of which the Acadia took no mails from Halifax. The Governor chartered the Margaret, (the reserve at Halifax,) to go out with the mails.

M. E. Episcopacy.—Bishop Soule, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has invited Bishop Andrew to join him in his visitation of the Southern Conferences. Bishop Andrew has consented thereto, commencing with the Virginia Conference at Lynchburg to-morrow. On his way thither, Bishop Andrew preached twice at Charleston, to very large congregations. [Com. Adv.

Singular Spectacle.—The inauguration of the Governor of Ohio, in December next, will present a novel feature. The robes of office will be transferred from son to sire—acting Gov. Bartley will give place to Gov. Bartley elect. Sons should always "give up" to their sires!

☞ The Mexican steamers have been detained in this City by the Consul, waiting to receive a sum of money to defray the expenses of the extensive repairs, both of the Guadaloupe and Montezuma. The Santa Anna, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Vera Cruz, brought the money for that purpose.

☞ Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. Silk Merchants, are about to erect a splendid new store on the ground occupied by Washington Hall.

By This Morning's Mail.

Georgia.

The Globe of yesterday expresses its belief that this State has gone for Polk by a majority of 1800. We do not think the majority will be so large, but cannot doubt that the State has gone against us.

Mrs. Torrey.—We learn that Mrs. Torrey, wife of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, at present awaiting his trial in our Jail for aiding the escape of slaves, is now in this city, and has visited her husband in his confinement. She is here to await the result of his trial, affording another proof of the abiding constancy of woman's heart. [Balt. Sun.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Pennsylvania Rumor.—There is not the slightest truth that Gov. Porter has refused to sign any of the Pennsylvania Election returns of Election, in consequence of frauds said to have been perpetrated in Berks and one or two other Counties. The whole thing had its origin in the hope of securing bets on the part of the Loco-Focos, and was by them first promulgated. The Whigs are satisfied, like you, that Pennsylvania—deluded Pennsylvania—has cast her Electoral Vote for Polk and Dallas; and they are equally satisfied that "New-York is honestly for Clay."

The New Cabinet.—Mr. Stephenson, of Virginia, late Minister to the Court of St. James, is already named in this city as Mr. Polk's Secretary of State!

Another Murderer Caught—James Lawson, one of the most conspicuous of those who fired into the Native American meeting at Kensington, on the 8th of May last, has been arrested and committed to prison to answer the charge of murder. Lawson, during the conflict, was wounded in both legs.

Fatal Accident.—During the progress of Rowand & Co.'s Menagerie yesterday through our streets, a spirited horse attached to a dray in Perry street near Race took fright, causing the driver, a young man named Jacob Simons, aged about 17 years, to fall to the ground, the wheels passing over his head fracturing his skull to such a degree that he died in a few moments after.

Acquitted.—Mr. Taylor, tried yesterday for participating in the Kensington riots, was acquitted in the afternoon.

Consolidation of the City and County—A town meeting, pretty large in numbers, was held last evening for the purpose of adopting measures to unite the Districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, &c. into one Municipal Government with the City proper. A series of resolutions were adopted, after several speeches, and committees appointed to report at a future meeting. *The whole scheme is Loco-Foco, all those who took an active part in the meeting being violent members of the Loco-Foco party.*

Sale of the Main Line.—The Commissioners appointed for the sale of the Main Line of Pennsylvania Improvements, have appointed Monday, January 20th, 1845, as the day for exposing the sale of the same. It will be advertised to-immorrow.

An Old Squabble.—In the Court of Sessions this morning, William D. Jackson and R. Butler Price were put upon their trial for an assault and battery committed in April last upon E. D. Whitney, in the rotunda of the Philadelphia Exchange. Jackson pleaded guilty, and Price was convicted.

Joseph Wood, quite an old man, is now on trial for fraud, committed some time since in connection with his two