NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

☞ SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. ☜

☞ General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Thursday evening Nov. 12, at half-past seven o'clock. By order,

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

ALBERT GILBERT, } Secretaries.
FREDERICK FRYE, }

n11

☞ Democratic Whig General Committee.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order,

J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, Chairman.
ABRAHAM B. LAWRENCE, Vice Chairman.
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, }

N. B. A full and punctual attendance is desired at this Meeting. n12 2t

☞ *Travelers and others* leaving the City in the afternoon are informed that an *Evening Edition of the Tribune* is printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markets, News by the Southern mail, &c. up to 3 o'clock. By inquiring of the Newsboys for the *Evening Edition* of The Tribune every one will be able to take with him the latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

'*Fair Play*' is informed that we consider the Sunday papers abundantly able to fight their own battles. If they don't think so, let them forbear attacking their next rival for popular favor.

The Result in the State.

By Telegraphic and other Dispatches, from different parts of the State, obtained at a heavy expense expressly for this paper, we have been enabled to lay before our readers an accurate list and classification of the new Legislature in advance of any other journal. Two Whigs and two sort-o' Loco-Focos are elected to the Assembly from *Oneida* County. *Onondaga* sends one Whig and three Loco-Focos, as we have for some time reported.—*Suffolk* elects both the Loco-Focos—the lowest (John L. Smith) by 127 majority; while *Ulster* elects *both* Whigs, the lowest by *one* majority. This gives us 68 Whigs and 4 Anti-Renters who were and are Whigs in the Assembly—72 in all, against 56 others of all sorts, ensuring a Whig majority on Joint Ballot, which has not till now been certain.—We believe a part of the Anti-Rent Members who were formerly Loco-Focos will regard with favor the new State Administration.

Our Official Returns also put the adoption of the Amended Constitution utterly beyond doubt. We think its majority cannot fall below 50,000, and may reach 100,000, in spite of the treacherous dig it received from Tammany Hall. Its practical workings will amply justify Tammany Hall in opposing and the People in supporting it.

We have at last returns from a county which gives a majority for Equal Suffrage. OSWEGO has done it. Honor to her forever! She dares proclaim her faith in God and Man in the face of hateful Prejudice and ruffianly clamor. We trust she will not stand alone; but if she should her children will be proud of her vote.

Gov. Young's majority, we now apprehend, may fall below 10,000. Queens and Suffolk give considerably more against him than was first reported. However, it may be over 10,000 yet.

Land Reform.

The Wall-street journals cannot or will not understand the sentiment with regard to Land Tenures which has convulsed and still pervades the Third Senate District. The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Delaware County (which the Express greedily copies) averring that the Anti-Renters declare that they will pay no more rent, now that they have triumphed in the Election. We are very sure that this is a mistake, in so far as it is assumed to be the feeling of any considerable portion of those known as Anti-Renters. We are confident that no considerable portion of them ever expected to be relieved from the payment of Rent until they shall have acquired a legal title to the lands they respectively cultivate, nor to acquire such title without paying the legal owners therefor. There are holders who sincerely believe that the asserted titles of some or all of the great land-proprietors are fraudulent, having originated in crafty knavery or impudent pretence, and only sustained by the legal maxim which forbids that a tenant should question his landlord's title; but this is by no means general. The great majority expect to extinguish the Patroon titles by purchase and not otherwise; and they expect of the State such legislation only as will tend to induce the Landlords to sell on terms favorable to the settler and cultivator instead of which the laws as they have been, in connection with the leases which those laws have sanctioned, have tended to induce and encourage the landlord to hold on perpetually. The inheritor of two or three hundred square miles, being required to pay no tax nor charge whatever upon it, drawing therefrom an ample income which no public calamity can diminish, and enabled to boast thereupon in the more exclusive circles of Europe, or this country of the extent of his domain and the number of his tenants, is very unlikely to sell a single acre unless unless driven thereto by an imperative necessity. It is far less the fault of the Landlords than of the State that this system has been perpetuated through the last half century. The mass of men are governed by intuitions of self-interest; and there are few who can be brought to think that whatever apparently conduces to their own personal enjoyment or consequence is not perfectly compatible with the general well-being. To the Legislature pertains the duty of devising and perfecting measures which shall tend to reconcile private rights with the public well-being, or at any rate take care that the latter be not sacrificed to the former. This was in part done last winter; whatever remains to be done we presume will be by the Legislature just elected. And, so far from the election of the candidates supported by the Anti-Renters tending to involve them in collisions with the laws and their ministers, we are sure that precisely the opposite result will be realized. The Anti-Renters will be impelled to respect the constituted authorities by the consideration that those authorities are of their own choosing, and to obey implicitly the Laws when they know that those by whom the laws are made or modified sincerely desire and strive for the abatement of the evils of which they complain. Let us wait and see whether the Journal's correspondent or we anticipate the more correctly.

—But the subject of Land Reform has wider relations and more important bearings. It puzzles many of our usually well-informed citizens to account for such unwonted results as the heavy majorities for a Whig candidate for Governor in Columbia and Delaware, balanced by like or larger majorities for a Loco-Foco Lieutenant Governor in Albany and Rensselaer. They can interpret it no otherwise than as a conspiracy of tenants to avoid paying the just claims of their landlords. And yet out of the stigmatized District, quite away from the sphere of any Manorial Tenures, this topic begins to gain attention—not so generally or so intently as in sections where the evils are actually experienced which elsewhere are but anticipated or read of, but still considerably and increasingly.—Let us pause a moment and reflect.

The General Government has to-day in market something over One Hundred Millions of Acres of Public Lands—all subject to unlimited entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre—and are about to throw upon the market some Ten or Twelve Millions more. A single firm of European Bankers, acting through and taking title in the name of their agent in this country or any other American citizen, might buy the best Forty Millions of Acres of these Lands for Fifty Millions of Dollars; and this amount, being skilfully selected, would probably absorb all the Public Lands now in Market that are worth subduing, leaving only swamps, marshes, rocky steeps and untimbered, unwatered prairies this side of the Missouri for future purchasers.—This immense domain of Forty Millions of Acres might easily be covered with a European tenantry of One Million Families, each, being allowed to occupy rent-free for seven years, would readily agree to pay a perpetual rent of 12½ cents per acre or $5 per family for all time to come, forming a comfortable rent-roll of $5,000,000 per annum, beside such incidental stipulations for the payment of all Taxes by the tenants, for Quarter-Sales, &c. &c. as Power and Cunning know but too well how to exact of thoughtless Want and Ignorance. Can any man believe, will any man say, that the erection of such a Feudal fabric on the soil of our Republic would not be clearly incompatible with the highest good of our Country and of the Human Race? And if so, ought we not, by a single act of Congress, to anticipate and prevent it rather than expose ourselves to the necessity of having to pick our way through a labyrinth of 'Vested Rights,' 'Faith of Contracts,' &c. &c. in a protracted and toilsome attempt to overthrow it when once established?

It does seem to us that if any precaution against the wrongs perpetrated by Avarice and Power was ever demanded, then a Limitation of the amount of arable Land which any one person may acquire and hold, with a corresponding establishment of the Inalienableness of the Homestead, save by voluntary contract, is demonstrably so. We do not propose here to repeat the arguments in favor of this measure of prevention. We prefer rather to call the attention of our readers to a series of Resolutions passed by the late WHIG Nominating Convention of Washtenaw County, Michigan. The Whigs of that County, we may as well remark, are of the live species, and usually carry their ticket by 3 to 400 majority, while nearly or quite all the Counties around them go Loco-Foco. They unitedly

Resolved, That a LANDED DEMOCRACY being the *true foundation of public prosperity*, and a just and economical government; and the accumulation of landed property in the hands of capitalists, being a great public evil, a HOMESTEAD, of moderate value, for every family ought to be EXEMPT from execution on every debt hereafter contracted, and *inalienable by mortgage*.

Resolved, That any distinction in the privileges of citizens, on account of race or color, is anti-republican and anti-christian, and ought to be abolished.

And whereas, the extravagant pay of Congressmen and other Federal officers, by holding out splendid pecuniary prizes for unscrupulous politicians to scramble for, has been productive of the most disastrous effect upon the moral character and policy of our Government: therefore

Resolved, That the per diem compensation of Congressmen ought to be reduced as low as $4, and their mileage to one-fourth of its present amount, and the salaries of all Federal offices ought to be reduced in like proportion.

Resolved, That all State officers, without distinction, ought to be elected by the people, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be chosen by single Districts.

We publish the last three of these resolutions mainly to show what arrant 'demagogues' and 'radicals,' according to the Wall-street estimate, these Western Whigs are. We leave them all to speak for themselves. They have little need of an interpreter.

We now offer some of the excellent resolutions passed by the Loco-Foco Nominating Convention of the same County on the 15th ult. The two series, taken together, may serve to show how contagious the habit of uttering beneficent practical Truths instead of the stereotyped, unmeaning slang of Party, is when either side commences it. Hear! Hear!

Resolved, That Land Monopoly and Speculation are one means by which scheming capitalists extort millions annually from the honest toil of the hardy pioneer, and *a reduction of the price of the public lands would but increase this oppressive evil in the new States and settlements of the West, unless the future sale and ownership of the public domain be reserved for the actual settler alone, in limited quantities*.

Resolved, That the exercise of such an enormous patronage by the President of the United States, particularly in the appointment and removal at will of so many thousands of public officers, is well nigh like centralizing the government in one vast monarchy in the hands of the national executive.

Resolved, That the Laborers create all the wealth of the country, and the more there is expended to carry on our State and National governments, the less there can be left for the laborers' share; therefore, sheer fairness and honesty dictates that the salaries of all public officers should be so reduced as to correspond with the rewards of productive industry.

We would also fix attention on the fact (which otherwise, we apprehend, might be suffered to sink into oblivion,) that at the last General Meeting of the Loco-Focos of this City at Tammany Hall held on the eve of our late Election, the following resolution was proposed (not by the 'regular' wire-pullers, of course,) but by one of the People, and passed without opposition—viz:

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of giving a chance to every able and willing-to-labor citizen to become a freeholder, we are opposed to letting the Public Domain into the hands of any, in any manner, save in limited quantities, to the actual settler and real cultivator."

We trust the new Members of Congress from this City will not forget the passage of these resolutions. We will take care that they shall not.

—'But what use to discuss this question in a *Whig* paper?' is inquired; 'are not the Whigs generally opposed to all elemental Reforms and faithless that any good may thereby be effected?'—We answer, That remains to be seen. We believe they are quite as ready to support true reforms as their opponents; if they are not, we mean that they shall be. When Brougham stood up to advocate the Parliamentary Reform bill in the notoriously hostile House of Lords, he in substance said—'I am constrained to tell you, my Lords, that *through* this House, or *over* this House, *Reform will be carried*.' So is it now and here with many Reforms of which the necessity is not yet as generally realized by the wealthy and the cultivated as they ere long will be. So is it emphatically with regard to Land Reform. Let *us* labor on in patience and in hope.

"It is very remarkable, then, that in all the Districts of the Twelfth Ward, the Amended Constitution got but 220 votes against 1142 Noes there, if in one District only, the Editor of The Tribune saw go in 'more than one hundred Whig votes' for it! Perhaps some Whigs, knowing him to be a Whig, took all his tickets on trust." [Express.

☞ '*All* the Districts of the Twelfth Ward' amount to two in the aggregate, and there were about 200 Whig votes to 20 Loco-Foco cast *for* the New Constitution there. The entire Whig vote of the Ward is a little under 400.

Every voter who took a Whig ballot had his free choice to vote 'Yes' or 'No' on the Constitution, though I of course urged some who were undecided to vote Yes. At the Loco-Foco box every voter was regularly 'put through' with a No Constitution and No Equal Suffrage ballot.

☞ The *Albany Argus* pokes some sour fun at our joyous, musical, saltatory Coons. It is evidently chagrined that we should attribute to the Whigs alone the merit of flooring 'Cato.' We acknowledge the corn, but plead oversight as our excuse.—How shall we make reparation? The Old Hunkers did as good service in the election of John Young, and have a right to their share of the credit. We propose to put a Possum into one corner of our next picture—knowing as a Coon and a good deal slyer. Will that atone for our unintended injustice?

"If the election of Young shows that the State of New-York is Whig, the election of Gardiner shows that it is Democratic." [Journal of Commerce.

☞ Suppose we call it 'Democratic Whig' then. Won't that touch the exact spot?

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met yesterday and canvassed as far as Ward 5. Adjourned to this afternoon.

☞ Another trial is to be made in the Representative districts of Maine which are still vacant, to make a choice of Members on Monday next.

☞ CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts, has voted to accept a City Charter.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN CALIFORNIA, BY THOS. J. FARNHAM.—The work now presented to the public is another attempt of the same kind as the Travels in the Western Prairies, which excited so much attention. The present work differs from the previous one in many respects. The extensive interest felt in relation to California, has induced the publisher to issue the work. The great wild and barren realms of uncultivated nature, the South Sea, the Hawaiian Islands, Upper and Lower California, their conquests by the Spaniards, Indians, their present state, Vegetation, Streams, Plains, Mountains, Volcanoes, Animals, &c. all these as they have been, and now are, will be found fully described. To what has been seen has been added authentic information from every known source, which makes this work a complete history of California to the present time.—The work is published by WM. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Buildings.

☞ John Henry recently died in the Poor-House of Trenton township, who, it is said once owned one-third of the acres upon which Trenton now stands.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

ONONDAGA CO.—[Official.]

Governor...Young	5448	Wright	5315	133
Lt. Gov....Fish	5533	Gardiner	5488	155
Canal } Clowes	5537	Hudson	5467	130
Com'rs } Cook	5529	Allen	5462	133
Senators..Gridley	5331	Middleton	5466	135
Congress..Gott	5561	Fuller	5157	404
Sheriff....Glass	5544	Cuddeback	5530	286
Clerk.....Smith	5466	Hopkins	5256	200

Assembly...Prindle, Whig, over Worder, Loco, by 250: the other three Locos chosen.

Constitution...Majority for the New Constitution....7569

Equal Suffrage...Maj. No, 1930. Abolition vote 520.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1846.

OSWEGO CO.—[Official.]

Governor...Young	3201	Wright	3497	296
Lt. Gov....Fish	3293	Gardiner	3491	298
Senator...Beach	3211	Sherman	3428	217
Congress..Duer	3404	Skinner	3292	142
Assembly..Earle	3424	Kenyon	3137	287
"	3395	Bennett	3112	256
Clerk.....Gilbert	3455	Hill	3209	246
Canal } Clowes	3293	Hudson	3496	203
Com'rs } Cook	3293	Allen	3475	272
Constitution...Yes	4256	No	956	3300
Equal Suffrage..Yes	2972	No	2167	805

Correspondence of The Tribune.

UTICA, Nov. 11th, 11½ A. M.

ONEIDA CO.—[Official.]

				maj.
Governor...Young	6431	Wright	5574	1357
Lt. Gov....Fish	6061	Gardiner	5785	276
Canal Com. Cook	234 maj.			
Clowes	226			
Congress...O. Matteson	5673	T. Jenkins	6018	345
Senate....Beach	5816	Sherman	3642	2174
		Miller, (Hunk.)	2404	
Sheriff.....J. B. Bradt	5634	Barker	6051	217
Clerk.....Geo. Tracy	5746	Patrick Mahon	6007	261
Assembly...*N. Burchard	5666	J. Dean	5533	133
...*J. Curry	5564	C. Munger	5437	127
...W. Converse	5631	*J. B. Miller	5862	231
...J. J. Carley	5450	*A. Chandler	5916	466

Two Whigs and two Loco-Focos elected. Our Telegraphic Despatch from Utica, dated 11½ this morning, rather bluntly says:

"Board still in session. Two Whigs and two Loco-Focos elected to the Assembly if the Board don't cheat us out of Curry." [No fear of it.]

ERIE CO.—[Official.]

Governor..Young	5899	Wright	4355	1454
Lt. Gov....Fish	5753	Gardiner	4385	1392
Canal Com.Cook	5767	Hudson	4405	1362
" Clowes	5725	Allen	4381	1344
Congress..Hall	5660	Barney	4385	1275
Senator...Ruggles	5775	Curtiss	4385	1365
Constit'n..Yes	6486	No	1207	5279
Equal Suf.Yes	2355	No	5991	3636

ABOLITION—*Governor*, Bradley.....336.

MONROE—[Official.]

Governor..Young	6302	Wright	4933	1369
Lt. Gov....Fish	6228	Gardiner	5041	1187
Canal } Cook	6256	Hudson	5020	1230
Com'rs } Clowes	6254	Allen	5013	1241
Senator...Ruggles	6248	Curtiss	5013	1235
Congress..Holmes	6131	Strong	4370	1761

RENSSELAER CO.—[Official.]

Senator....Harris	6220	Shafer	4808	1912
Congress..Reynolds	5509	Masters	4922	787
" Ripley	5356	Jones	5151	435
Assembly..Hadley	5827	Mason	4739	1088
" Gregory	5779	Waterbury	4665	1114
" McNamara	5721	Ingram	4612	509

† To fill a vacancy.

SUFFOLK CO.—[Official.]

Wright's maj	441	Case, (Clerk's maj)	....	326
Gardiner's maj	420	Landon, (Assem.) maj.		296
Morris, (Senator) maj	431	Smith, "	"	127
Lord, (Congress) "	356	Constitution, No,	"	190
Rose, (Sheriff) "	428	Free Suffrage, No,	"	9,539

NIAGARA—[Official.]

Young's maj. 415. Fish's 284. Constitution—No, 938.

GENESEE—[Official.]

Young's maj. 1411. Constitution—Yes 2581.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Cos.	Constitution. Yes.	Constitution. No.	Equal Suffrage. Yes.	Equal Suffrage. No.
Albany	9476	1041	2506	7365
Saratoga	4046	2278	852	4946
Rensselaer	7197	1351	2780	4571
Schenectady	363	1885		
Tompkins	3724	1474	1325	3597
Dutchess		m 2000		
New-York	7451	25,468	5249	29,946
Greene	1577 m			
Queens	654	2372	70	3218
Oneida	7924	2063	3877	5852
Ulster	3115	3354	323	6932
Niagara		m 938		
Genesee	2561 m			
Onondaga	7569 m			m 1913
Oswego	4256	956	2972	2167
Erie	6486	1207	2355	5991
16 Cos	66,475	48,387	22,309	76,637

Majority for the new Constitution so far 18,088; against Free Suffrage 54,328.

Legislature of New-York—1847.

SENATORS.

1st DISTRICT—D. R. Floyd Jones, George Folsom,† Edward Sanford, *John Townsend*.

IId DISTRICT—Robert Denniston, Joshua B. Smith, Saxton Smith, *Harvey R. Morris*.

IIId DISTRICT—Stephen C. Johnson, John P. Beekman, William H. Van Schoonhoven,† *Ira Harris*.*

IVth DISTRICT—Orville Clark, Augustus C. Hand, Samuel Young, *Thomas Crook*.

Vth DISTRICT—Thomas Barlow, Enoch B. Talcott, Joshua A. Spencer,† *Nelson J. Beach*.*†

VIth—Clark Burnham, George D. Beers, Thomas J. Wheeler, *Samuel H. P. Hall*.*

VIIth DISTRICT—Albert Lester, Henry J. Sedgwick, Richard H. Williams, *Abraham Gridley*.*

VIIIth DISTRICT—Frederick F. Backus,* Carlos Emmons,* Gideon Hard.* *Francis H. Ruggles*.*

New members in *Italics*. Whigs marked thus.* [Native †. Loco-Focos 21. Whigs 10. Native 1.

† Deceased.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY—†Valentine Tredwell,* *Robert D. Watson*, †John J. Gallup, John Fuller.

ALLEGANY—Samuel Russell,* Grover Leavens.*

BROOME—Oliver C. Crooker.

CATTARAUGUS—Joseph E. Weeden,* Rufus Crowley.*

CHEMUNG—William Maxwell,‡ (Ind. Hunk.)

CAYUGA—*William J. Cornwell*,* *Samuel Bell*,* *John T. Rathbun*.*

CHAUTAUQUE—*Madison Burnell*.* P. J. Orton.*

CHENANGO—Ransom Balcom.* David McWhorter.*

CLINTON—Rufus Heaton.

COLUMBIA—†William M. Miller, John S. Gould.*

CORTLAND—Timothy Green.*

DELAWARE—†Jonathan C. Allaben. †Donald Shaw.*

DUTCHESS—Epenetus Crosby,* Walter Sherman,* A. J. Vanderbilt.*

ERIE—†Horatio Shumway,* O. J. Green.* W. H. Pratt.* J. D. Howe.*

ESSEX—William H. Patrick.*

FRANKLIN—Joseph R. Flanders.

GENESEE—*Hiram Blodgett*,* Alonzo S. Upham.*

GREENE—Almeron Marks, Wm. V. B. Adams.*

FULTON & HAMILTON—Darius Moore.*

HERKIMER—Abijah Beckwith, Jefferson Tillinghast.

KINGS—Eben W. Peck,* John A. Emmons, Abraham D. Soper.

LEWIS—Thomas Baker.‡

LIVINGSTON—*William S. Fullerton*,* Andrew Sill.*

MADISON—Peter Van Valkenburgh,* Geo. T. Taylor.*

MONROE—*William C. Bloss*,* John McGonegal,* John B. Smith.*

MONTGOMERY—Gamaliel Bowdish,* Andrew S. Gray.*

NEW-YORK—Uzziah Wenman,* *Wilson Small*, John H. Bowie, David I. Chatfield, Daniel E. Sickles, *Alexander Stewart, John E. Develin*, Norman B. Smith, Henry Keyser, Charles Baxter, Michael Walsh, James E. Rutherford, Lyman Candee, Alexander M. Alling, Dennis Garrison, Edward R. Carpentier.

NIAGARA—Benj'n Carpenter,* Christopher H. Skeel.*

ONEIDA—Isaac Curry,* Nathan Burchard,* Abel E. Chandler, † John B. Miller.‡

ONONDAGA—Joseph Prindle,* John Lakin, Manoah Pratt, William Henderson.

ONTARIO—Emery P. Pottle,* Ezra Pierce.*

ORANGE—William C. Hasbrouck,* Joseph Davis,* Hudson McFarlan.*

ORLEANS—Abner Hubbard.*

OSWEGO—Moses L. Lee,* Orrin R. Earl.*

OTSEGO—William Temple, Cyrus Brown, F. U. Fenno.

PUTNAM—Benjamin B. Benedict.

QUEENS—Wessel S. Smith.*

RENSSELAER—Amos K. Hadley,* David S. McNamara,* †Joseph Gregory.*

RICHMOND—*George H. Cole*.

ROCKLAND—John A. Johnson.

SCHOHARIE—†*Thomas Smith*,* †Elisha Hammond.

SENECA—Ansel Bascom.*

SARATOGA—Thomas C. Morgan,* Joseph Daniels.

SCHENECTADY—David Caw.*

ST. LAWRENCE—*Bishop Perkins*, Henry Barber, Phineas Atwater.

STEUBEN—Wm. Hunter, Hiram Bennett, Hiram Chapman.

SUFFOLK—Henry Landon, John L. Smith.

SULLIVAN—†Wm. B. Wright.*

TIOGA—Charles R. Barstow.*

TOMPKINS—Samuel Lawrence,* Henry W. Sage.*

ULSTER—John D. Montanye,* Jacob H. DeWitt.*

WASHINGTON—Adolphus F. Hitchcock,* Samuel McDoual.*

WARREN—John Hodgson, 2d.

WAYNE—Samuel Moore,* J. R. Southard.*

WYOMING—*Arden Woodruff*.*

WESTCHESTER—*Ezra Marshall*, James E. Beers.*

YATES—Nehemiah Rapelee.

Members of present Assembly in Italics. Whigs marked thus*. †Anti-Renters. ‡Hunkers. Whigs 88; Loco Focos 47; Anti-Renters 9; Hunkers 4.

ACCIDENT ON THE PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.—Saturday night, owing to the immense quantity of rain that had fallen, one of the culverts on the Richmond and Pittsburg Rail Road, about eight miles from Richmond, was washed up, carrying with it a part of the embankment. This injury occurred between the passing of the Accommodation train, about dark, and the passing of the Mail train, going to Petersburg, after night. The night being extremely dark, the Engineer was unable to see the damage to the road at this point. The Engine, Tender, and Baggage Car, however, passed safely over; but the hindmost end of the first, and the second passenger car, were precipitated into the chasm formed by the water. Fortunately, though there were between sixty and seventy passengers, and among them many ladies, they all escaped unhurt, which was mainly attributable to the strength of the coaches, and as it was a stormy night, to the absence of any passengers standing on the platforms of the cars.

[Philadelphia Times, Tuesday.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11—7 P. M.

The Southern mail, which reached Baltimore this evening, brought nothing later from the seat of war.

We learn that the official dispatches, which have been so long looked for from Gen. Taylor, have been received in Washington, and were published in the *Union* this evening, together with the list of killed and wounded at the siege of Monterey.

We have no farther returns relative to the Election in Iowa. Indeed, the Western papers are entirely barren of interest.

There has been a slight decline in the price of Flour to-day. Sales of Howard-st. were effected at $5 50.

There is no news of a local nature worth telegraphing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11—7½ P. M.

We have nothing farther relative to the Election in Delaware. The impression is, however, that the Loco-Foco candidate for Governor is successful, but that the Legislature will be Whig, and that the latter will also have the Congressman.

We have been visited this evening with a heavy storm of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and roaring thunder.

Flour is selling to-day at $5 50.

There is no local news at all calculated to interest your readers on the seaboard.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1846.

We have a gloomy sky to-day, with a slight sprinkling of rain which keeps all who have not urgent business on their hands within doors—consequently but little news of a general nature has transpired. In the U. S. District Court (Judges Kane and Grier) the trial of the crew of the Cactus was this morning concluded. Jno. Harding, at the first trial convicted of murder, was now convicted of manslaughter, as was William Grimes, before convicted of the same offence. John Williams, before convicted of manslaughter, was acquitted, and the convicts were recommended to mercy by the Jury.

The marine lists mention that fears are entertained for the safety of the brig Rebecca, Capt. Ames, of this port, which left Trinidad homeward bound on the 9th September, and, it is supposed, fell in with the great gale of the 14th, 15th and 16th of that month.

The Court journals note that the Supreme Court of the United States, which holds its session next week, has on its trial list six capital cases.

The returns from Delaware come in very slowly. All the candidates are voted for on one ticket, and it takes a long while to count off. There is much splitting, and I think we have lost our Governor from local causes in Newcastle county. A young man some months since committed forgery on the bank; restitution was made, but he forfeited his bail and decamped. His friends wishing to have him return have tried to procure the promise of a pardon from the Whig Executive. This has been refused; the Loco candidate is pledged to give it, and the consequence is he runs ahead of his ticket and obtains 61 majority in Newcastle Co. where Houston, W. gets 75 for Congress.

I have no reliable news from Kent, comparing all rumors, my present belief is that we have lost our Governor but retain our member of Congress and a majority of the Legislature. If Delaware should have gone astray on so foolish an issue as I have stated, the Whigs will have the mortification to see a Loco-Foco representing them in the United States Senate. This is rather too dear a price for the rescue of a forger from the Penitentiary.

Our markets are still depressed. Flour $5 62 to $5 50. Wheat and Corn inactive at slight reduction of price.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board.*—11 Bk Penn Town's'p 28¼; 20 Sch Navigation 32. *Between Boards*—2 Kensington Bk 55; $4000 Tenn 5's 83; 1 Bk N Am 404; $3000 Ch & Del Loan 1000; $2500 U S 5's 1853 95¾; 100 Vicksburg 64. *Second Board*—$200 Lehigh 6's 84; $742 Lehigh Int 49; $1272 do 50. *After Second Board*—2 Bk Penn's 265; 36 Farm & Mechs 43; $830 State 5's 69; $500 City 5's 95¾; 150 Vicksburg 64; 150 do 7.

THE LATE GALE.—The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday says: The weather was very tempestuous in the Bay, but as yet we have learned of only few disasters.

The schr. Pacific, Wood, from Providence, via New-York, with candles to the Navy Yard, went ashore on Friday at 2 P. M. on Little Island, 20 miles to the South of Cape Henry. The P. lost her foresail, and is full of water.

The schr. Dodge, Knapp, from New-York, bound to Georgetown, D. C. with an assorted cargo of merchandise, went ashore at 7½ P. M. the same day, 5 miles North of the Pacific. The D. lost her foresail also, and is full of water. Captain, crew and passengers (five ladies among the latter) all saved.

The schr. Atilla, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, from Boston, bound to Savannah, went ashore on Friday at Baum's landing, 65 or 70 miles South of Cape Henry. Vessel and cargo to be sold on the 20th inst.

A topsail schooner (name not yet ascertained) went ashore on Friday 6th inst. at Willoughby's Point; at last advices she was discharging cargo—powder, and storing it in barn of Wm. E. Taylor, Esq. on or near whose farm she went ashore. (schr. Mary Ann, from New-York bound to Charleston, with an assorted cargo of mdze. since gone to pieces, only about 100 kegs powder and 5 bbls. bounce saved.)

A large ship, and two schooners, (names not yet ascertained,) went ashore during the same gale, between Cape Henry and Currituck Inlet. Particulars given as soon as obtained.

Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The Legislature *elect* will be called upon to effect some radical changes in our laws, under the provisions of the new Constitution, and although the law of "blood for blood" is not *directly* affected by any of its provisions, yet it seems proper that, as we are about to enter on a new and improved order of things, that this, the most odious of all the relics of a former and darker age, should now be abolished.

All past history proves, that in proportion as the higher sentiments have gained the ascendency in society, severe and sanguinary punishments have been less in demand, and their inutility more clearly and generally perceived. Consequently legislation has conformed in a great degree to the advancement of public sentiment, as we have seen, in greatly reducing the number of crimes punishable with death, and in hiding the gallows from the public. In all these changes society unanimously and heartily concurs, and it now asks that the Death punishment may be entirely and forever abolished, and the reform will be complete. This great reform is demanded by the best men of the age, by the judges of our highest courts, by our ablest lawyers, by the public press and by a majority of the citizens of this State.

It may be said, however, that a portion of the religious community oppose it. Without attempting to show that the number of such opponents is small, and daily growing smaller, we close this article with an extract from some remarks by Rev. Dr. Whately on a similar subject:

"In proportion," says the Doctor, as any great measure "gains ground in public estimation—in proportion as it tends to overthrow prevailing errors—in the same degree it may be expected to call forth angry declamation from those who are wedded to prejudices they cannot defend. But till the advocates of Christianity shall have become universally much better acquainted with the true character of their religion, than universally they have ever yet been, we must always expect that every great theory that is brought into notice will be assailed, on *religious* grounds, by those who either have not studied the subject, or are incompetent to judge of it; or, again, who are addressing themselves to such persons as are so circumstanced, and wish to excite and to take advantage of the passions of the ignorant."

We have no doubt that among the many healthy laws which will spring from our new Constitution will be one abolishing Capital Punishment. We are sure, at least, that few will be enacted more in accordance with the spirit of the age, or more earnestly demanded by the dictates of Justice, Humanity and Christianity.

LIVINGSTON.

☞ Dr. E. H. DIXON has published a handsome three-hundred page book entitled 'Woman and her Diseases, from the Cradle to the Grave.' The work is making a great sensation among professional as well as non-professional people, and we have little doubt that the views of Dr. Dixon will meet a wide dissemination. Of course we are not competent to decide upon the merits of a strictly scientific work; but we believe we run no risk in saying that Dr. Dixon has treated his subject in a sincere, earnest and thorough manner. The book is published by the author, and for sale by Charles H. Ring, corner of Broadway and John-st.

EXPECTED ATTACK AT ALVARADO.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic, writing from Pensacola under date of the 31st ultimo, states that the only intelligence of interest brought from the squadron by the storeship Relief, just arrived, "regards the projected attack on Alvarado, which Commodore Connor intends to lead in person. It was expected to take place on the 11th or 12th at farthest."

HARD MONEY ILLUSTRATED.—A gentleman fifty years ago gave his daughter at her birth a diamond ring costing $1500, which she has still in her possession, and which will remain in the family. A gentleman at the same time gave his daughter $1500, which was invested for her use at 7 per cent compound interest, and as no part of the amount was used, the sum at this day has accumulated to $44,185 50; while the lady's diamond ring remains at its original value.

☞ Texas has now no troops in the field, and Gov. Henderson (now at Monterey) has issued an order for the raising of a new Texas regiment to serve during the war.

From the Seat of War.

Correspondence of The N. O. Picayune.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 5th, 1846.

Gentlemen: The Army is settling down quietly to wait for farther orders. The retailers of ardent spirits have nearly all been forbidden to sell, and compelled to remove or shut up shop. An order has just been issued by Gen. Worth, directing every person not belonging to the Army, or who is not a citizen of the place, to report to his A. A. Adjutant General of Division within twenty-four hours. This will settle all irregularities, as, under this order, the discharged volunteers will be obliged to leave the town and vicinity. Sentinels are placed at every avenue leading to the town, on the Northern and Eastern sides, day and night, and are instructed to allow no persons but commissioned officers to pass in and out, except by the street that leads to Fort Independence.—The guard is necessarily very large. The ceremony of guard mounting is performed for the whole division at the main plaza. This morning the division guard was as large as some of the regiments. The reduction that has taken place in the Army, upon settling down quietly after so much fatigue and excitement, is really painful in its effects. There are few here whose hearts do not ache to see their homes and families. The uncertainty that prevails with regard to the future causes much uneasiness. What is to be done next? What has our Government done with that of Mexico? Is the war ended? Knowing nothing of what is passing at home, (our latest dates from New-Orleans are only to the 1st of September,) we can only judge by what we see and hear around us. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest sighted of the officers have arrived at the conviction that the war has only commenced. During an interview with an officer of rank and experience, a day or two since, he showed me a letter that he had just written to a friend which contained his sentiments on this subject. He remarks:

"There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike and have an abundant supply of munitions of war. Our battles with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abhorrence, and has united all classes in determined resistance against us. The battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey were battles with their *frontier* Army. From this place onward, if we have to march on farther in this direction, we shall meet their *home* Army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldiery. So far I consider we have not injured their nation, but done it a *service*, by defeating their old officers, thus causing their Army to be placed under the direction of younger, more ambitious, braver and more accomplished generals. In fact, so far from the war being ended, it has just commenced. Our position is critical. Our supplies, at Camargo, 180 miles distant, must be wagoned to this place. This long line has no protection. The rancheros troops, numbering near 2500, are behind us as guerillas, and if they choose to act, our trains must be cut off. Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are inadequate to our