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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

TEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

FALL IN COTTON.

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Commercial Distress.

ADDITIONAL FAILURES.

CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL SUSPENDED.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—12 M.

Best Western Canal Flour 25s a 27s, Richmond and Alexandria 25s a 26s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s a 26s, New-Orleans and Ohio 22s a 24s, U. S. and Canadian 20s a 21s. Wheat—U. S. white and mixed, per 70 lbs, 7s a 8s; red 6s a 7s 7d.—Oats, per 45 lbs 2s 3d a 2s 8d. Oat Meal per 240 lbs, 23s a 24s. Indian Corn per 480 lbs 30s a 32s. Indian Meal per bbl, 14s a 15s. Barley per 60 lbs 3s a 4s; per 504 lbs, 30s a 40s.

The Corn market is of course sensibly influenced by the unparalleled stringency of the Money market, and shows a general decline, particularly in quotations for inferior parcels. Indian Corn has depreciated from 2s a 3s a quarter, and Meal has also receded in value, and is in very limited demand.

The above quotations represent the maximum price, but occasional forced sales have been made at considerably under those figures.

In London yesterday there was an extensive supply of foreign Wheat, but trade was dull, and American receded from 2s a 3s per quarter without any progress being made in sales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

N. O. Ordinary to Middling, 4¼ a 5¼d. per pound; Good to Good Fair, 6¼ a 6½d.; Good to Fine, 7 a 8. Alabama and Tennessee Ordinary to Middling, 4¼ a 4¾; Good to Good Fair, 5¼. Mobile Ordinary to Middling, 4¼ a 5¼; Fair to Good Fair, 5¼ a 6; Good to Fine, 6¼ a 6¾. Bowed Georgia Ordinary to Middling, 4¼ a 5¼. Fair to good fair, 5¾ to 6d; good to fair, 6¼ to 6¾. Sea Island ranges from 9 to 18d; do. stained, from 5 to 8½d.

This market also largely participates in the general vicisitudes of trade, and shows a gradual deterioration since our last telegraphic advices.—The quantity of Cotton pressing upon the market greatly exceeds the demand, producing large sacrifices on the part of sellers, who have been compelled to submit to prices considerably under our quotations for the sake of obtaining cash.

The sales for the week ending the 15th inst. amount to 21,700 bales, of which 3,900 were on speculation, and 1,200 for export.

The transactions of the 16th, amounted to about 2,000 bales, while yesterday they reached only 1,200 at a decline.

In the Manufacturing Districts business wears the gloomiest possible aspect, every week adding to the number of mills working short time or closing entirely.

Provision Market.

Beef—Prime Mess, per tierce, 86s to 92s 6d; Ordinary, 75s to 83s; Mess per bbl, 46s to 52s 6d; Ordinary, 40s to 45s; Prime, 32s to 36s; Extra India Family, &c. per tierce, 100s to 105s. Pork—Prime Mess New, per bbl, 60s to 67s; Old, 40s to 50s; Mess, 65s to 70s; Prime, 45s to 50s. Bacon—Long Middles, free from bones, in salt, per cwt, 32s to 36s. Tongues—Ox, in pickle, duty paid, per dozen, 12 shillings to 18 shillings; Pigs per cwt, 20s to 30s. Hams, smoked ordinary, in canvas, duty paid, per cwt. 20s to 50s; in casks salted, 25s to 40s. Cheese, fine, duty paid, per cwt, 52s to 58s; middling 42s to 49s; ordinary 20s to 40s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, per cwt, 58s to 60s; do. in barrels 55s to 58s; ordinary to middling 50s to 53s; inferior and grease 29s to 33s. Rice, Carolina dressed, first quality, 18s to 21s; second quality 16s to 19s.

Metals.

Pig Lead, in bond, £16 10s to £17 10s; British Bar Iron £9 5s to £9 10s; Tin Plates 30s to 36s per box.

Miscellaneous.

Ashes, U. S. Pots per cwt. 27s to 28s; Pearls 34s to 36s. Tallow, duty paid, per cwt, 43s to 48s. Tar, duty free, per bbl, 14s to 16s. Turpentine, rough, duty free, per cwt, 7s to 9s. Spirits do, duty free, per cwt, 43s to 45s. Pitch, duty free, per cwt, 2s 9d to 3s 6d. Rosin, duty free, Amber and Yellow, per cwt, 2s 10d to 6s 6s; Linseed Cake, duty free, per ton, £8 10 to £10. Oil, Lard, duty free, per ton, £38 to £42. Sperm, duty paid, per ton, £85 to £87; Whale, duty free, per ton £26 to £28. Hemp, dew rotted, per ton, £28 to £30; hackled, £30 to £34. Hides, wet salted and Hemlock, 2½d to 11d. Bark, Quercitron, per cwt, New-York and Philadelphia, 9s to 11s. Hops, in bond, per cwt. 40s to 50s. Tobacco, Virginia leaf, faded, to manufactured, 2s to 2s 9d.

Commercial and Financial.

The disastrous monetary pressure recorded in our last advices has, during the last fortnight, continued to range with unabated severity, involving several additional failures, and diffusing a deep and impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain.

To such a point of intensity has the inaccessibility of money now arrived that there is scarcely any one house which can be looked upon without suspicion, no matter how exalted its position, while a feeling of unmitigated anxiety is everywhere perceptible.

Among the more recent failures we have to announce the stoppage of Thomas, Son & Lefure, an old Brazil house; De Jersey & Co. of Manchester; Barclay, Brothers & Co. of London, whose liabilities are put down £450,000; Little & Co. also of London; I. & W. Morley of Manchester; L. Phillips, Sons & Co. London; Mocatta & Son of Liverpool; Southam of Ashton under-Lyne; E. & J. Andrews, Manchester; White & Co. Waterford, &c.

We may avoid farther enumeration by stating that altogether 55 houses have either broken down or suspended payment since the departure of the last Steamer.

Yesterday it was announced that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment, and the information turned out to be too correct. It is impossible now to give anything like a reliable statement of the position of the establishment, but it is understood to possess assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

In the present state of universal confusion and alarm, it can well be conceived how deeply Manufacturing operations have been affected; and business appears to be quite at a stand-still, without the slightest prospect of a reaction.

Although good orders are stated to be held by many firms, yet in the present prostration of monetary affairs, they abstain from executing them.—Indeed, the pressure for money has been so great that sales have been forced for cash at prices considerably below the lowest ordinary quotations.

The Money market continues most stringent, but the London papers of last night indulge hopes of the partial restoration of ease, owing to the circumstance of a very heavy payment on the Consol settlement, the 8,000,000 loan and the advances from the Bank, having been completed last week.

The public securities are very unsteady again.—The Stock Exchange opened with some degree of firmness yesterday, but suddenly declined in the absence of any particular ascertained circumstance.

Consols commenced at 81¼ a 81 to 81¼, but fell to 80¾-¼ for transfer to-day. Time bargains have been effected at 81¼ to 81¼, the quotation at the close of the market being 81¼ to 81¼. Exchange bills have been done at 15s to 30s discount. Bank stock was quoted at 182 to 183.

Foreign securities have been equally dull, a feeling on which the Railway share market has largely participated.

General Intelligence.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 11th November—when it will be farther adjourned until January, for the dispatch of business.

The Mayor of Liverpool, attended by one of the representatives and five of the leading merchants of the place, proceeded to London last evening for the purpose of representing to the Government the deplorable condition of mercantile affairs.

Sir Robert Peel honored Liverpool with a visit on Friday last, and was sumptuously entertained at the Town Hall. The object of his visit had express relation to the monetary condition of the town, and of the best means by which trade could be relieved.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a splendid entertainment to the Duke of Cambridge and a large company on Saturday week. The invitations included the American Minister and three Polish Princes. Mr. Bancroft's health was proposed, and his address was very warmly received. His Excellency has had two interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer this month.

In Italy, Ferrara is about to become completely evacuated by the Austrian troops, and the Pope will be preserved undisturbed in his career of civil and administrative reform.

The civil war in Switzerland is still impending.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the Two Sicilies.

In Spain, Espartero has been suddenly displaced from the head of the new Ministry, and Narvaez installed in his place. French influence has been again successful in that country.

The prospects for Ireland during the approaching Winter are gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form has already appeared, and the Queen has issued a letter commanding general collections to be made in the Church Establishment.

Packet Ships Arrived.

Steamer Brittannia on the morning of the 15th. The Washington reached Bremen on the 12th, and the New-York arrived at Cherbourg on the 3d.—Arrived at Liverpool—Patrick Henry, 6th; St. Patrick, 8th; Waterloo and New-York same day; Marmion, 14th. The following sailed: Siddons, 11th; Columbia, 16th; Huguenot, 14th; Niagara, 15th; Boston and Alabama, 16th; Philadelphia and Susquehanna, 12th.

P. S. 2 O'Clock.—The markets, up to this moment, are losing ground. Flour cannot be quoted beyond 26s per barrel, and Indian Corn shows no tendency to rise above 30s. The stoppage of the Liverpool Banking Co. is just announced, but the liabilities are not heavy. The Cotton market is much depressed.

The Editor of the Farmers' Library to the Editor of the Marlbro' Gazette.

DEAR SIR: I heard it from a friend, who *disclosed* it *in confidence* that the objection to the FARMERS' LIBRARY was that it was "*too literary.*" *Too literary!* I only wish that any one restrained from subscribing by that impression would ask for and examine *any single number.* True, the plan of the work is that Farmers' sons shall learn, not only the best practice and processes of Agriculture, but *why* they are the best, and moreover, that, as far as depends on my humble labors, for their instruction, they shall be imbued with a higher respect for and attachment to their profession, *because* it is one that calls for intellectual exercise, and one that, as well as any other, *can boast of the charms of its literature!* It is this derogatory and insulting notion, that rural life and occupations have nothing to do but with *naked facts*, neither requiring or admitting of intellectual culture or recreation, that has degraded the pursuit, causing it to be shunned by the sons of men of capital, and to be neglected in the legislation and policy of all governments—*especially ours.* But the literature of the Farmers' Library, after all, is just enough, in each number of 100 pages, to dress it off, and render it more attractive and entertaining, as the comely housewife decks her mantel and her dinner table with roses and jessamine. Is the print of fresh butter on her breakfast table any the less fragrant or palatable for her having with her own fair hand stuck a sprig of honeysuckle in the centre of it? Ask her husband if he be a man of any taste.

Now for an instance: I take up some loose sheets of the last number of *The Farmer's Library* that happen to be lying before me. They contain a full *practical* treatise on "*hatching* fowls." Well, in addition to the practical part of it, the editor concludes that it may be well, especially for the sons of farmers, to learn something curious, and "literary" if you will, about the *artificial modes* of hatching and about the phenomena observed in the process of incubation. Now, it may be that these wonderful contrivances for artificial hatching and these remarkable treatises of the physiologist may not be brought into "practical" operation in this country, nor enable the reader to add one silver dollar to the credit side of his poultry account. But is that a good reason why his children should not have an opportunity of being reared in a knowledge of and fondness for the science and the literature of rural life, in all its departments, even though the father himself may have no *pecuniary* for anything but the "*almighty dollar!*" His being thus reared in contempt for everything that is not strictly "practical," robs agricultural life of its greatest charms, and, let me add, of its greatest safeguard against dissipation and vicious amusements.

If you wish to rear your sons in a *conservative* love of books, you must put them in their way while they are young. And what books so useful as those which treat of sciences and studies allied to and illustrative of their future calling in life? Animals employed for our benefit and amusement lose even their natural instincts if not trained when they are young. What potter, not taken in the field until 5 years old, was ever taught to stand firmly to his game? Would you have a hound to "pin the foot" and run honestly and true, you must "blood" him when he is young. You can't make a rope-dancer at five-and-twenty! Fathers! I plead for your sons!—Give them a chance. J. S. SKINNER,
Editor Farmers' Library.

DIABOLICAL.—The *Boston Bee* is informed that the present melancholy catastrophe on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad was less the result of accident than design. It is said that the nuts on two bolts essential to the stability of the bridge were removed, and to this circumstance alone the destruction of the bridge is traced. There had been some trouble among the laborers on the road, and a portion of them had "struck" a day or two preceding. Hints were them thrown out foreshadowing a result similar to the dreadful calamity at Athol—and suspicion has fallen on two persons as the guilty parties.

The amount of the story says, the *Traveller*, is that several Irish laborers, who had disagreed with their employers, made use of certain threats, previous to the accident, in presence of two girls, one English, the other Irish. Since the accident, these threats were disclosed by the girls; but latterly, the Irish girl has receded from her statement, while the other reaffirms it. As to the quality of the iron used on the bridge, one of the iron rods of the broken bridge was tested and sustained a weight of sixty tons.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SUNDAY MAIL SERVICE.—We learn from the Mail Agents that here after there will be no way-mail on any of the railroads of the State on Sunday. The through mails, however, between the principal places, will be carried as heretofore. [Rochester Advertiser.

Later from Mexico.

By Extraordinary Express and Telegraph TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

TRANQUILLITY AT THE CAPITAL.

Santa Anna again at the Head of the Government.

Paredes in Favor of Monarchy.

MEETING OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Hostility of the Mexican People.

Position of the two Armies.

Santa Anna at the head of 2,500 Troops.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 5, 1847.

The steamer Alabama has arrived at New-Orleans. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th.

Gen. Patterson expected to commence his march into the interior on the 24th.

The *Genius of Liberty* has files from Mexico to the 7th. Profound tranquillity reigned. As soon as Government was organized the fact was announced to the foreign Ministers, to whom the representatives expressed friendly relations. The British Minister replied in satisfactory terms.

The *Genius* was informed by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 7th that the decree which ordained that Pena y Pena should take charge of the supreme power in conjunction with two associates had been repealed, and Santa Anna again called to assume the reins of government and command the army.

Paredes was in Tulancingo endeavoring to establish the monarchical system of government. He has of late received some important converts to his political principles.

Valencia was at his hacienda taking no part in National affairs. Bravo is in Mexico, quiet, on parole.

The semblance of a Mexican Congress or Government met according to the appointment at Queretaro on the 5th. There not being anything like a quorum, nothing was done.

The feelings of the people are said to be strenuously opposed to any compromise with the Americans.

The other leading men and generals not named have gone for the most part to Cuernavaca, seventeen leagues south of the City of Mexico.

From the same source the *Genius* learns that Gen. Lane's force on the 11th was at Huamantla, a town half way between Perote and Puebla, and that Santa Anna was there, but evacuated it immediately on the appearance of the Americans, leaving two pieces of artillery and two prisoners, Cols. Vega and Iturbide.

Santa Anna had a thousand cavalry and was subsequently reinforced by 1,500 men. Reyes was in command again and took possession of the town after Lane's departure, and following up his rear, killed 70 men, principally American stragglers.

Rea sallied out of Puebla at the head of a considerable force, and was awaiting the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flank and rear were constantly harassed by the Mexicans.

The *Picayune* publishes two important circulars from Pena y Pena and the Secretary of State, being expositions of the views and policy of the new administration.

The Texan Rangers, about whom apprehensions were entertained at last accounts, had returned safely.

The Yellow Fever was still taking off victims at Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Jenkins, of the Dragoons, had died of it.

No improvement in the health of Matamoros.—Captain Churchill had died of the fever. There was a report of an Army Mail being captured, and that a Mexican force was in Mier.

FARTHER FROM THE STATE.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

ALBANY, Nov. 5—1 P. M.

St. Lawrence gives the Whig State Ticket **2,000** to **3,000** majority. Fine, Loco Senator, elected. [Nothing about Assembly.]

Jefferson has given the Hunker Ticket 500 majority and elected all three Loco Assemblymen.

Clinton has elected the Loco Sheriff and Assemblyman, and Whallon, Loco is elected to the Senate from that District [instead of M. W. Perrine, Whig, as reported.]

Michigan—Wrong Again!

By Telegraph from Buffalo to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 2—8 P. M.

There has been very little excitement in regard to our Election to-day, and, though the day has been fine, the vote is very light. The Whigs lose largely in this city: every Ward Loco, and the aggregate majority against us is about 200.

Yours, RICHELIEU.

[Of course, the State is gone, as usual. So much for the policy of having the Whig State organ edited by a volunteer for the Mexican War.]

New-York Legislature—SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE....ALBANY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Senate adjourned, there being less than a quorum in attendance.

ASSEMBLY.

The only item of moment in the House was a report from the Commissioners of Practice and Pleadings, that a report could be ready by December 1. Adjourned for want of a quorum.

FIRE.—A large brick building in Tivoli Hollow, owned by S. Van Rensselaer, and occupied by Tingley & Co. as a bedstead factory, and by others as a machine shop, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000. Insured $2,000 in Oswego Co. $4,500 in Ætna, and $3,000 in Albany Firemen's.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the brig John French we have advices from Montevideo to Sept. 4, and from Buenos Ayres to Aug. 28. Com. Sir Thomas Herbert, at Montevideo, had given up possession of the Fort of San José to the Government, which had given rise to much discontent among the British merchants there whose property was thus left unprotected, and they had protested against the proceeding, in a letter to the Acting Consul General.

At Buenos Ayres there was considerable excitement in consequence of the uncertainty of Oribe's movements. On the 28th, the House of Legislature approved of Rosas conduct in the matter of the English and French intervention, and the popular feeling was very much excited against the foreigners.

☞ The *New-Orleans Delta* states that the steamer Great Britain, as soon she is refitted, is to run regularly between Liverpool and that city.

ELECTION JOKE.—One may as well laugh as cry, is an old saying, and we don't know but what we may just as well tell a joke that occurred in a neighboring town, although it is at the expense of our Democratic friends, as to spoil a story for relationship. On looking over the poll-lists, it was found that a German who had always voted the Democratic ticket had not yet made his appearance. He was hard at work about four miles distant, and must, of course, be sent for immediately.—*His* vote *might* decide the complexion of the State, and, of course, a weighty responsibility rested somewhere—A horse and buggy were hired, for which a dollar was paid, and the Democratic Dutchman was brought up to do his country "some service." He arrived at the polls in good season, but, instead of taking a ticket from his Democratic friends, he walked straight to the polls *and voted for every Whig candidate!* We beat the bush, and our opponents caught the bird. [Roch. Advertiser.

FARTHER ELECTION NEWS.

Three Times Three for Whig Herkimer!

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 3, '47.

The following are what returns we have. Our Senator, Burch, is certainly elected, with one certainly and probably both Assemblymen:

Whig Maj.	*State. Senate.*		*Whig Maj.*	*State. Senate.*	
Little Falls	100	165	Otsego	same.	same.
Manheim	70	70	Danube	30	30
Salisbury	40	80	Stark	100	100
Fairfield	142	45	German Flats	73	71
Newport	100	100	Columbia	30	30
Norway	86	70	Warren	60	60
Frankfort	same.	same.	Schuyler	150	150

Hunker Maj. Herkimer 1 on State, 31 on Senator.

Yours, W. A. D.

SENECA CO.

OVID, Nov. 3, 1847.

We have lost our County Ticket as follows:
Assembly...Sutton beaten by Kennedy.....98
Clerk.....Fuller " Ingalls.....38
The Whig State Ticket has some 20 maj.

Dr. Kennedy, the Member elect, is a thorough Barnburner of the school of Flagg and John Van Buren, and a stern supporter of the Wilmot Proviso. He is personally worthy and popular, and, if we are to have a Loco-Foco he is just the man, but we deeply regret the defeat of our own excellent candidates. Ingalls is a Hunker, and has barely beaten Isaac Fuller, the esteemed Editor of our Seneca County Courier. But the result in the State consoles us. What a wonder is the Telegraph! We are twenty miles from it, and away from the great routes of travel, and yet we have the result in the State this morning after Election.

Yours, E.

SUFFOLK CO.

SAG HARBOR, Nov. 3, 1847.

H. GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* Thanks to the "Single Assembly District System," a part of 'Old Suffolk' is at length disenthralled. The East end, Dist. No. 1, has elected the Whig Assembly candidate by a majority of about *one hundred and fifty*. The State Ticket will come in a little behind this, but the District is substantially Whig. Yours, truly, J.

The Legislature.

Being enabled by yesterday's advices to correct some mistakes in our list of Assemblymen elected, we republish the table with corrections—as follows:

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

	WHIGS.	
Albany Co	Edward S. Willett,	Robert H. Pruyn,
"	Frederick Mathias,	Hen. A. Brigham.
Broome	Jeremiah Hull.	
Cayuga	Ebenezer Curtis,	J. J. Brinkerhoff.
"	N. C. Tuthill.	
Chemung	George W. Buck.	
Chenango	Ezra P. Church.	
Cortland	James Comstock.	
Chautauque	Eben. B. Guernsey,	John H. Pray.
Columbia	Jonas H. Miller,	Chas. B. Osborn.
Dutchess	Edgar Vincent,	David Collins, Jr.
"	James Hammond.	
Erie	E. G. Spaulding,	Ira E. Irish.
"	Harry Slade,	Ch. C. Severance.
Essex	Wm. H. Butrick.	
Genesee	Tracy Pardee,	Alonzo S. Upham.
Greene	A. H. Palmer.	
Herkimer	James Feeter.	Lawr'ce L. Merry.
Kings	Edwards W. Fiske,	E. W. Peck.
"	John A. Cruse.	
Lewis	David D. Reamer.	
Livingston	Gurdon Nowlan,	Nathaniel Coe.
Madison	J. T. G. Bailey.	
Monroe	Ezra Sheldon,	Isaac Cross, Jr.
"	A.M.Schermerhorn	
Montgomery	A. Bowman,	S. Ellwood.
New-York	J. Phillips Phœnix,	James Bowan,
"	John F. Rodgers,	Peter H. Titus,
"	Sam'l G. Raymond,	William B. Meech,
"	Mart'nH Truesdell,	E. C. Benedict,
"	Robt. G. Campbell,	M. R. Brewer.
"	James Brooks.	
Niagara	Morg. Johnson, prob.	Elias Ransom.
Oneida	Luke Smith,	Warren Converse.
"	Bloomfield J Beach	
Onondaga	Curtis J. Hurd,	Horace Hazens.
"	Thomas Spencer.	
Ontario	Charles S. Brother	Hiram Ashley.
Orleans	Arba Chubb.	
Orange	Stephen Rapalje.	George Houston.
"	A. P. Thompson.	
Otsego	Chandler Root.	
Oswego	M. Linslee Lee,	And. Z. McCarty,
Putnam	Chas. R. Weeks,	
Queens	Wessel S. Smith,	
Rensselaer	Amos K. Hadley,	Geo. T. Denison,
"	George W. Glass.	
Richmond	Ephraim J. Totten,	
Rockland	Law. J. Sneden,	
Saratoga	George Payn.	
Sullivan	Jas. F. Bush,	
Suffolk	Edwin Rose.	
Tompkins	John Jasup,	Alfred West.
Ulster	George A. Gay,	J. B. Elmore.
Washington	B. Crocker,	E. A. Martin.
Westchester	Ric'dMott Underhill	
Wyoming	Paul Richards.	
Warren	Albert N. Cheney.	
Wayne	Elisha Pettit,	John Lapham.
Yates	Hatley N. Dox—	**89.**

	LOCO-FOCOS ELECTED.	
Clinton	Rufus Heaton.	
Jefferson	H. D. Parker,	
"	Henry Keith,	[One other.]
Fulton, &c.	[name unknown.]	
Greene	Frederick Fenn.	
New-York	John H. Bowie,	Thomas Charlock,
"	Dennis Garrison,	Alex. Stewart,
"	Michael Walsh,	
Schenectady	A. W. Toll.	
Westchester	J. V. Peck	
Saratoga	Cady Hollister.	
Madison	—— Grant.	
Schoharie	—— Mattice.	
"	—— Parsons.	
Otsego	Martin Young,	Dr. Sanders.
Oneida	Henry Wager.	
Chenango	Levi H. Case.	
Suffolk	[One—Western District.]	
Tioga	E. Goodrich.	
Onondaga	James Little—	**23.**

Sixteen to come in—probably about half and half.

CONNECTICUT.—The following is a corrected list of the Delegates elected to the next Whig National Convention—all for HARRY CLAY:

	DELEGATES.	SUBSTITUTES.
Senatorial.	Chas W. Rockwell, Truman Smith,	Thos. W. Williams, Charles Hawley,
Dist. I.	John H. Brockway,	Isaac W. Stuart.
II.	James F. Babcock,	Samuel Russell.
III.	John F. Trumbull,	Sampson Almy.
IV.	Nelson L. White,	Henry K. Harroll.

The State Central Committee for the ensuing year consists of

James F. Babcock, Henry Peck, William Woodward, John S. Boswell, and William M. Mason.

Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, from a retiring Committee, reported a long series of resolutions, setting forth the views of the Whigs of Connecticut on great National topics, which will be referred to hereafter. They were unanimously adopted.

The Convention was ably addressed by Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, J. F. TRUMBULL, H. T. HIGGINS, HORACE S. FERRY and CHAS. W. ROCKWELL, and finally adjourned at 10 P. M. with nine hearty cheers for the Whig victory in New-York and nine more for HENRY CLAY.

☞ The *St. Joseph's* (Missouri) *Gazette* announces, by authority, that Senator Atchison will not be a candidate for reelection to the place which he now holds. The Legislature to be elected next August chooses his successor.

New Publications.

We have room this morning barely to announce the following:

☞ "LIFE OF JEREMY BELKNAP, the Historian of New-Hampshire, with selections from his Correspondence and other Writings: Collected and arranged by his Grand-Daughter:"—a most interesting memoir of Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary times. (Pp. 253. 12mo. Harpers.)

☞ "BOGG ON MAGNETISM; or, the Doctrine of Equilibrium: Being an attempt to prove that not only the health of Vegetables and Animals, but all Systems and Principles in Nature, depend upon an Equilibrium of Action between two Extremes, and that the Impulse or Force by which they are produced, as well as destroyed, is owing to the Magnetic Fluids, which operate both at the same time, on the same object or principle." In Two Parts: Bogg & Hannon, Detroit. (12mo, pp. 312.)

☞ "CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY," No. 6, from Burgess, Stringer & Co.

☞ "THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND," No. 32: Harpers; and

"THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE," for November, (strong and good:) W. H. Bidwell, 120 Nassau-st.

☞ "THE INDIAN IN HIS WIGWAM, or Characteristics of the Red Race in America, by HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT," illustrated by wood engravings, is published and sold by W. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.—The name of the author is a guaranty of its value.

☞ "THE HALL AND THE HAMLET; or, Scenes and Characters of Country Life, by William Howitt," has just been published in two vols (in one) of 140 pages each, by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. The book may be had of William H. Graham, Tribune Buildings, for fifty cents.

LIFE AND OPINIONS OF JULIUS MELBOURN, with Sketches of the Lives and Characters of THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JOHN RANDOLPH, and several other eminent American Statesmen. Edited by a late Member of Congress. Syracuse: Hall and Dickson. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co. (Duodecimo, pp. 239.)

JULIUS MELBOURN, the hero of this work, was born a Slave near Raleigh, N. C. on the 4th of July, 1790. At the age of five years he was purchased by Mrs. Melbourn, the widow of an officer in the British Navy, who gave him his freedom and a good education, and, at her death, left him a fortune of $20,000. His father was a white man, but his mother having been a mulatto and a slave, he was born in bondage. We understand the narrative to be fictitious only in respect to the names of the prominent persons who figure in it. Certainly it contains nothing that is improbable, nor much that has not often happened under the system of Slavery. The story is well told, and whoever begins to read it will be pretty sure to follow it to the end.

Melbourn married a wife, who, like himself, was only just 'tainted' with African blood. Though a slave, her personal charms, refined manners and elevated character were the pride of her master and mistress and acknowledged by all who knew her. The story of their marriage; of her sufferings under the impure advances of the brute who became her owner on the death of her original master; of her separation from her husband and child; of her sale in the New-Orleans market at an enormous price for purposes more diabolical than torture and death; of her rescue from her terrible doom by a Quaker woman; of the fortunes of the husband meanwhile and their final discovery of each other in Louisiana, is told with a straight forward simplicity which will command the confidence of the reader at the same time that it will awaken his indignation against a system which can for a moment tolerate such enormities.

Melbourn, during the time that he was separated from his wife, was a wanderer. By good management he added $10,000 to the fortune left him by his master, gave his son an excellent education, and, when at length he found his wife, took them with him to England, where he still resides. The Editor, after giving us first the autobiography of his hero, furnishes us with the Observations made by him during his Travels in this Country and since his residence in England. The latter portion of the volume contains a great variety of historical reminiscences, remarks on political events extending as far back as 1815, and sketches of the following, among other eminent men:

THOMAS JEFFERSON,	HENRY CLAY,
JOHN MARSHAL,	JOHN C. CALHOUN,
SAMUEL DEXTER,	DANIEL WEBSTER,
WILLIAM WIRT,	JOHN RANDOLPH,
JAMES MADISON,	JAMES MONROE,
ERASTUS ROOT,	WILLIAM LOWNDES,
D. D. TOMPKINS,	BENJAMIN LUNDY,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	MARTIN VAN BUREN.

With some of these distinguished men Melbourn enjoyed the honor of a personal acquaintance. He gives us an interesting account of a visit he made to Mr. Jefferson, to whom he was introduced by Mr. Pendleton of South Carolina, and at whose house he dined in company with Chief Justice Marshall, Samuel Dexter, Mr. Wirt, Dr. S. L. Mitchell, and the eccentric Rev. John Leland. The conversation of these men on the subject of Slavery is note-worthy. Jefferson and Mr. Wirt spoke against the system in strong terms; the Chief Justice thought emancipation hardly possible, inasmuch as the slaveholders would keep the reins of government in their own hands; Dr. Mitchell thought the negroes were fitted for subserviency to the Caucasian race, and went into an elaborate description of the differences between the brain of the former and of the latter; and Mr. Leland, flaming 'democrat' as he was, thought the negroes *ought* not to be emancipated, because they were the children of Ham, and, according to the Bible, doomed to be the servants of servants. He also thought them inferior to the whites, &c. What followed we give in Melbourn's own words:

While Mr. Leland was making these remarks, I could not avoid the reflection, that in this instance, as in many others, the visionary though learned philosopher, and the fanatical zealot, arrived, by an entirely different process of mental action, to the same conclusion. Extremes frequently approach near each other. I was roused from the revery occasioned by this train of thought, by Mr. Jefferson saying to Mr. Leland,—"I am happy to have it in my power at this moment to prove to you and Dr. Mitchell, by ocular demonstration, that the experience of one of you and the theory of the other, has led you to erroneous conclusions. Look at the young gentleman who sits opposite to you. In the mean time," continued he, "Mr. Melbourn, allow me the pleasure of drinking a glass of wine with you. Mr. Melbourn," added Mr. Jefferson, "was born a slave, and is of African descent, though he has considerable Saxon blood in his veins. He was enfranchised by a pious and benevolent lady, and is now a man of wealth. He has by his own efforts and industry cultivated and well-improved his mind—a mind which I religiously believe, your missionary observations, friend Leland, and Dr. Mitchell's dissections to the contrary notwithstanding, is of the first order of human intellects."

I was much embarrassed at this compliment from so great a man as Mr. Jefferson, and I presume appeared quite awkward. The whole company gazed on me with astonishment. The piercing eye of the Chief Justice in particular, I perceived was fixed most intensely upon me. Mr. Jefferson then related some part of my history, (for I had previously told him my story,) and he animadverted with great severity on the treatment I had received at Natchez, and upon the laws which legalized that treatment: While he was talking, I perceived Mr. Wirt's countenance several times redden with apparent indignation. It was now late, and I took my leave; but as I was retiring, Mr. Wirt followed me into the hall, and, taking me by the hand, expressed a desire to continue his acquaintance with me. "I am mortified and ashamed," said he, "that this glorious country sustains such laws as those under which you have suffered." (Pp. 77, 78.)

If our limits permitted, we would quote many interesting passages from this volume. Crowded as we are, however, we must place before the reader the following history of events which, though they occurred only twenty years since, are scarcely known to the present generation. We hope that this authentic leaf from our past history may awaken us to shame in view of the fact, that the evil which it brings to light still exists at the seat of the National Government.

FREEMEN SOLD FOR SLAVES.

When a colored man, either on account of business or for pleasure, visits the Capital of his country, unless he has in his possession evidence that he is a freeman, he is liable to be arrested and thrown into jail, where, after he remains for a certain period of time, he is sold as a slave by the Sheriff, for the fees of arresting and keeping him in prison. By this law, every man, whose skin is not white, is *presumed* to be guilty of being a slave.—If it turns out that that he is a slave, he is delivered to his master; and if he is a free man, he is sold as a slave to defray the expenses of this confessedly unjust attack by the public upon his personal liberty. I doubt whether a law which sanctions so flagrant an outrage on human rights can be found in the code of any other civilized nation on earth. It reminds one of the ordeal by which witches were tried in ages long since past; if the accused floated on the water, she was to be hanged for a witchcraft—if she sunk and drowned, she was adjudged to be innocent. The free States, to their eternal disgrace, have submitted to this treatment of their citizens generally without resistance, and with philosophical resignation. It however gives me pleasure to refer to one case, which occurred in the year 1826, when the arrest of a free colored man, in the City of Washington, was noticed by the executive and citizens of one of the States of the Union in a proper spirit, and in consequence of such interference, the intended victim was restored to his liberty.

A free colored citizen, of the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, named Gilbert Horton, was employed as a sailor on board a coasting vessel, which touched at a port in the District of Columbia. Horton went on shore, and while peaceably walking in one of the streets of the City of Washington, was seized and thrown into jail as a fugitive slave. After he had been