NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Whig State Nominations.

For Appeal Judge.....JOSHUA A. SPENCER.
" Sec'ry of State...CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.
" Controller.....WASHINGTON HUNT.
" Att'y-General.....SAMUEL STEVENS.
" Treasurer.....ALVAH HUNT.
" Canal Com'r.....NELSON J. BEACH.
" State Engineer...HEZEKIAH C. SEYMOUR.
" Prison Inspector...BENJAMIN SQUIRE.

SCHOOL,

For the New School Law.

WHIG JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Judge of Superior Court...ELIJAH PAINE.
Judge of Supreme Court...WILLIAM MITCHELL.
Judge of Common Pleas...LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

WHIG COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff.....THOMAS CARNLEY.
For County Clerk.....GEORGE W. RIBLET.
For Coroner.....SETH GEER.
Governor of Alms-House...SCHUREMAN HALSTED.

WHIG CITY NOMINATIONS.

For Controller.....JOSEPH R. TAYLOR.
Corporation Counsel.....HENRY E. DAVIES.
Street Commissioner.....JOHN T. DODGE.
Com. Repairs and Supplies..WILLIAM ADAMS.
City Inspector.....ALFRED W. WHITE.
Com. of Streets and Lamps..HEMAN W. CHILDS.

Dist.	SENATORS.
III...	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....RICH'D S. WILLIAMS.
IV...	" 7, 10, 13, 17.....CLARKSON CROLIUS.
V...	" 8, 9, 14.....JAMES W. BEEKMAN.
VI...	" 11, 12, 15, 16, 18..EDWIN D. MORGAN.

☞ Election—Tuesday, November 6. ☜

☞ **Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A regular meeting of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men will be held at the Broadway House, on Friday evening, 2d inst. at 7½ o'clock.
ISAAC WM. SMITH, } Secretaries.
E. S. TOWNSEND, }
ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
n1 2ts

☞ **Sixth Senatorial District—RATIFICATION MEETING!**—The Electors of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards are requested to meet at Seaman's Railroad Hotel, Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts at 7½ o'clock on Friday evening, Nov. 2, 1849, to receive the report of the Whig Senatorial Convention, and respond to the nomination of EDWIN D. MORGAN for Senator. By order of
L. W. STEVENS, Ch'n Senatorial Conv.
E. J. BROWN, Secretary.
N. B. The meeting will be addressed by DAVID GRAHAM, Esq. H. GREELEY, T. E. TOMLINSON, Esq. JAMES S. THAYER, Esq. and others. n1 2ts

To Correspondents.

Inquirer.—We shall engage in no controversy with respect to the religious views of candidates for office. Conduct may be scrutinized—their opinions (other than political) cannot be, in connection with Political contests.

An Irishman.—We should require a responsible name to justify the publication of your strictures on the conduct of an Adopted Citizen, at the Loco-Foco meeting in the Fourth Ward.

☞ We wish to engage a few more trustworthy live Whigs to forward us the Election Returns on Tuesday Evening. A large sum for the last, viz. 1848, in the 1st & 18th Wards have not yet been received. To proper persons a fair compensation will be made. Those willing to engage will please apply to R. M. STREBEIGH, in our Publication Office, to-day.

☞ THE FOREIGN NEWS had not come to hand when we went to press. It is thirteen days to-day since the steamer should have sailed.

The State.

Within the last three days we have seen or heard more trusty and intelligent friends in almost every section of the State. Their tidings are almost without exception cheering. WESTCHESTER, KINGS, QUEENS, ORANGE, SULLIVAN, DUTCHESS, DELAWARE, ULSTER, GREENE, ALBANY, RENSSELAER, WASHINGTON, ESSEX, SARATOGA, SCHENECTADY, MONTGOMERY, ONEIDA, LEWIS, JEFFERSON, BROOME, TIOGA, CHEMUNG, GENESEE, ERIE and CHAUTAUQUE are among the Counties from which we have distinctly inspiriting advices.—*Herkimer, Otsego* and *St. Lawrence* are about the only Counties wherein our friends concede decided majorities against them, and even these will be well fought. GENESEE, ERIE, CHAUTAUQUE and WASHINGTON are bound to give at least 6,000 majority for the entire Whig ticket. *Oneida, Oswego* and *Jefferson* last year gave over 5,000 combined majority against Gen. Taylor; our friends now expect that the three will give a majority for the Whig State Ticket. ONTARIO, MONROE, ORLEANS and NIAGARA last year gave a majority against Gen. Taylor; we now expect 2,500 majority from them for the Whig State Ticket.—To show the desperation of the Siamese party, we need only state that they have a brag article running the rounds of their interior journals which claims *Five Thousand majority!* for their candidates in this City. Who need go beyond that to know that *they know* they are beaten?

Our Senators.

The names of the Whig candidates for Senators in the several Districts of our City stand at the head of our Editorial columns; we invite inquiry and comparison between them and their competitors, Messrs. Oliver Charlick, Thomas N. Carr, Daniel B. Taylor and James I. Roosevelt. The latter is a gentleman of good abilities and large political experience; the others have considerable experience in politics, but not of the kind we think calculated to fit them for Senators. Mr. Taylor, we are assured, steadily supported Law Reform last Winter, which is so much in his favor; Mr. Beekman, his Whig opponent, was less favorable at first, but finally supported the bill continuing Commission and the Reforms reported by them. He is a gentleman of unsullied character and liberal acquirements, who has no taste for political life, and only consents to run because the Whig cause has need of him.

So with our other Senatorial candidates. Mr. CROLIUS has indeed been several times run for Alderman, and generally elected, but he never held any post of profit or emolument, but served as Alderman because he was deemed the very man to run and to serve. Mr. WILLIAMS has likewise been twice or thrice run for Member of Assembly, because good names were wanted to make up a City Ticket, and he was sure to run well up to the head of the list, as he always did. We believe he was once the only Whig chosen on a ticket of thirteen.

Mr. MORGAN was never in public life till last Spring, when he was constrained to accept a nomination for Assistant Alderman, was elected, and chosen President of the Board. He at once took rank as one of the best business men in the Council, which he has fully maintained. Though no candidate for Senator, he was sought out and nominated by the Convention, as the best man to run and the best Senator if chosen. He accepted with reluctance, for his business is heavy and engrossing; but he has consented to serve if elected, and we are confident he will be. But what a shame it is that there should be any doubt, when such a man yields to the wishes of his friends? The Fifteenth Ward alone should give him Twelve Hundred majority at least—it might do more. Why should not the Whig Merchants and Clerks of our city make a generous, united effort for him, and for the other Whig candidates for the Senate? Do not these candidates deserve it?

—The District Meeting to ratify Mr. MORGAN's nomination takes place this evening. We ask all to turn out and make it a rouser.

The Eloquence of Shaffer.

The Globe has reported for it (evidently by the author) a speech made by Mr. C. SHAFFER, to the Democracy of Kings, wherefrom we make this elegant extract:

"I have the satisfaction of announcing that Old Whitey is sick of the Whig party, and wishes to be admitted into the Democratic ranks—as a token of which he has sent us a portion of his tail. (Mr. S. then produced a quantity of horse hair, which he hung upon a nail over the stand, amid loud cheering.)"

—We should like to know how the Whigs of Brooklyn expect to stand such eloquence as this? —a single sentence suffices to show that the horse and the ass are both against them. How could the Loco-Foco help cheering?

Loco-Foco Nominations.

XXXth *Senate District*—(Allegany and Wyoming)—James R. Doolittle of Warsaw, Wyoming Co.

Chautauque Co—Sheriff, Noah D Snow; Clerk, W. W. Crofts; Assembly, 2d Dist. R E. Fenton.

MURDER AT NEW-HAVEN.—Charles Smith and his wife, an aged couple, were found a few days since brutally murdered. Mr. Smith was 80 years old, and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war.

Ald. Hatfield and Nativism.

We war not on private character, and have published no attack on Mr. Amos F. Hatfield, now aspiring to be Sheriff of our City, although our friend and his opponent, THOMAS CARNLEY, has been grossly and meanly assailed in the prints devoted to Mr. Hatfield's interest. But when a glorifying biography of Mr. Hatfield appeared in the *Sunday Atlas*, in which, among other things, it was asserted that

"Mr. Hatfield has always been attached to the Democratic family, and an ardent supporter of the institutions of his party and its usages."—

we remarked that we believed this untrue—that we had understood that Mr. Hatfield was a *Native American* during the brief existence of that party. To this the *Evening Post* gave a prompt and flat contradiction—evidently 'by authority'—stating that Mr. Hatfield was never a Native American.

—Now we are usually disposed to 'let bygones *be* bygones,' and don't consider it of much consequence whether this or that man saw fit to be a Native five or six years ago. If he did, he was wrong then, but he may nevertheless be right now. But it is important that the Sheriff of our City should be a man of veracity and honor; wherefore, we ask an explanation of the following affidavit, made (as will be seen) more than two years ago, by a neighbor and sometime crony of Ald. Hatfield, who is now (we hear) his ardent supporter. It certainly has not been got up for the occasion. We will, therefore, ask the two of them for an explanation of this affidavit:

Eleventh Ward, City and County of New-York, ss:

JOHN C. WANDELL, of said City, being duly sworn, saith that in the Spring of the year 1845 he was a member of the Finance Committee of the American Republican Association of the Eleventh Ward—that the deponent was acquainted with Amos F. Hatfield—that he (he meaning the said Hatfield) was generally considered a member of the party—that the deponent called upon him to subscribe to the funds of the party, to carry on the Election, during said Spring, and to promote the success of the American Republican Ticket for Charter Officers in the Eleventh Ward—that the said Hatfield then gave the deponent for said purpose the sum of ten dollars or thereabout—and this deponent further saith that in all the conversation this deponent had with said Hatfield on Political subjects he expressed a decided opposition to the influence of Adopted Citizens in our Elections—and this deponent saith he was a challenger at the 4 th District Poll, and was familiar with the endorsement of the several tickets used by the several parties—that this deponent saw said Hatfield hand in his ticket to the Inspectors at the said poll—that said ticket was similar in every respect to that of the American Republican Ticket—and although this deponent did not see inside of said ticket, he, (this deponent) from the said endorsement, was at the time marked in it as a vote for the American Republican party, and has not a doubt but it was one of their tickets—and the deponent saith that said Hatfield was in the habit of mingling with the prominent men in the American Republican party and attended their meetings. JOHN C. WANDELL.
Sworn the 9th day of April, 1847, before me, Robert F. Wheaton, Commissioner of Deeds.

—We have no reason to doubt the genuineness nor the truth of this affidavit—if there is anything wrong about it, let us have the correction. And if it is true, we submit that Mr. Hatfield's *denial* of his Nativism is a very mean piece of business, whether the Nativism itself was or was not.

Who Make and Who Quell Riots?

The *Evening Post*, with its usual defiance of fairness, asserts that *the Whigs* are bringing the matter of the Astor place Riots into the Political arena. The fact is exactly the reverse of this. All Summer long, the Satanic Press and other base journals in the pay of Loco-Focoism have been trying to use those Riots for the overthrow of the Whig party this Fall. They were dragged into Tammany Hall at the late General Meeting and there employed to prejudice the ignorant and the lawless against the Whig party. No allusion was made to the subject at our General Meeting.

The Post says the Astor-place Riots occurred under *Whig* rule, and argues that they would not have happened if the other party had been in power, because

"They [the Whigs] may do their best, but that is bad enough. Of the two parties they are the least practical, the most deficient in popular sympathies, and the least fitted to command popular assent."

Now we witnessed the Anderson Riot at the Park Theater eighteen years ago, when a Mayor of the Post's party was present and harangued the rioters, telling them what a Democrat he was, and a genuine American, and all that, at which they shouted their sympathy—but did n't desist in the least from knocking the windows out of an edifice whose owners and managers had committed no sort of offense whatever. None of the rioters were harmed. Then followed the Abolition Riots, under another Mayor of the Post's choosing, in which a few hundred rowdies were allowed to break open dwellings and burn furniture to their heart's content—utterly unmolested. Then we had the Flour Riot of 1836-7, also under a Loco-Foco Mayor, in which a great flour store was ravaged and much of its valuable contents destroyed, because flour had risen to a price which we buyers did not like to give. In all these Riots, the Mayor and his followers may have shown over so much 'popular sympathy,' but no magisterial firmness and celerity in the vindication of law. It is very easy for a Mayor to make blarneying, wheedling speeches to deliberate rioters, but what good comes of them?

—But, continues the Post:

"If Order is what the readers of the Whig prints want, if they desire to see disturbances prevented, or appeased in their early stages, rather than allowed to reach such a pitch that they must be put down by methods which make us shudder, the success of the Democratic candidates offers the best chance of carrying their desire into effect."

Now the truth is that the "*early stages*" of this Astor-place business *were* under the control of one of the Post's Democracy—to wit: Mr. Geo. W. Matsell, then and now Chief of Police, and who was present in the Opera-House during the disgraceful tumult and bench-throwing of the first evening. Had he then acted with firmness and decision, there would probably have been no riot the Thursday evening following. But Mr. Matsell was not "deficient in popular sympathies"—not he!—and the rioters were emboldened by temporary impunity to plunge into more flagrant crime. Hence the tragedy of Thursday evening. Shall it not teach us?

First Ward.

If we supposed anybody did not know that GRIFFIN and JOBSON head the true and regular Whig ticket in this Ward, we would say so and prove it, but there is no use in wasting words. No First Warder who desires a Whig triumph will vote any other ticket. The Whig candidates are unexceptionable, capable, deserving, and will *be elected*. How can any Whig lend himself to a disorganizing movement, of which the only effect can be the diminution of our majority on the State and County tickets. Whigs! close up!

Fifth Warders!

Be not deceived by the arts of the enemy! WARREN CHAPMAN for Alderman, JOHN BOYCE for Assistant, and ABRAHAM WAKEMAN for Assembly head the Ticket of the united and harmonized Whig party of your Ward. All other tickets which may be started are the work of Loco-Focos, or those who are willing to play into their hands, and any Whig who votes any other names instead of these simply throws away his vote or gives it to the Loco-Focos.

TWELFTH WARD.—We stated day before yesterday that the unhappy difference in this Ward was on the point of adjustment. We have been disappointed. The friends of the ticket presented by the regularly chosen and only Nominating Committee have offered any and every possible compromise, but nothing has yet been effected, because the other side will consent to nothing which will not secure the running of the present Alderman and Assistant. Their alternative virtually is, 'Take Clark and Brady or the Ward shall be thrown away.' This cannot be assented to. We understand that the friends of the regular ticket are still willing to agree on an entirely new ticket, or to submit the whole matter to three or five impartial Whigs, to be chosen by the Executive Committee of the General Committee. If neither of these propositions is accepted, the Ward must be lost, and perhaps the Common Council with it.

☞ Three free negroes were sold last week, each into twelve months bondage, for adjourning in Louisville contrary to the statutes of the laws made and provided in regard to the free negroes of other States. [Lexington, (Ky.) Observer.

THE MISSOURI BANK DEFALCATION.—The case of Nathaniel Collas, Jr. upon a charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank of Missouri, was yesterday called in the Criminal Court, but at the instance of the counsel for the State, was continued until the first Monday in November. [St. Louis Repub. 30d ult.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1—5 P.M.

AMORY HOLBROOK of Mass. U. S. District Attorney for Oregon, vice Crombie, resigned.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JOHN MCGINNESS, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, vice McClintock Young, resigned.

GEO. HARRINGTON, Principal Clerk, vice McGinness, promoted.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—8 P.M.

The Southern Mail has come to hand, but contains nothing of importance. We were visited this afternoon with a rain and hail storm, accompanied about 6 o'clock by heavy thunder and lightning.

Markets...BALTIMORE, Nov. 1—6 P.M.

There is a good business in FLOUR, and the market is without change. Sales embrace 3,000 bbls. Howard-st. and City, Mills at $5. CORN is quoted 58@60c, with moderate demand. Other articles are without change.

Markets....BUFFALO, Nov. 1—6 P.M.

Receipts since yesterday—FLOUR, 5,000 bbls. WHEAT, 22,000 bush; CORN, 2,000 bush.—The market is firmer for FLOUR, with fair demand, including parcels for export; sales 3,100 bbls. at $4 37@$4 44 for Michigan, and $4 50 for Ohio brands. In WHEAT the sales are 3,000 to 4,000 bush. Wisconsin, at 65c. The sales of CORN are 7,000 bush. flat Yellow, in store, at 50c. FREIGHTS are 65c. for Flour, 18c. for Wheat, and 13c. for Corn.

Markets....ALBANY, Nov. 1—6 P.M.

Receipts since yesterday—FLOUR, 11,000 bbls. WHEAT, 4,000 bush; CORN, 9,000 bush; BARLEY, 18,000 bush.—The market is steady for FLOUR, but not active; about 2,500 bbls. changed hands at the quotations of yesterday. There is a fair milling demand for prime WHEAT, and we notice sales of 7,500 bush. including Kinderhook, at 112c. and Genesee at 116c. BARLEY is in active demand, with sales of 35,000 bush. at 54c. for two rowed and 54@56c. for four rowed. In OATS the sales embrace 1,500 bush. at 38c.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Nov 1—Arr steam Chas Devens, Savannah, Nashua, Philadelphia, schr Delaware, Fredericksburg, Old, Jacks Curtiniade, Valparaiso, Edwin Johnson, Wilmington, NC, to load for Havana; Appleton, Baltimore; Ellen, Philadelphia; Peru, Frankfort, to load for California; Ohio, O'Brien; Sussex, Savannah; Empire, Philadelphia; schrs Canton, Mobile; Lowell, Richmond; Telegraph, Snowhill, Md; Pawn, Wilmington, Del; Mary E Baker, Philadelphia; E. Zulette, Albany; Alabama, S Morris Watts, and Greenway, NY; sch Eugenia, Newburyport, to load for California; Cambria, from Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Oct 31—Cld, ship Geo Turner, N Orleans; Sil, brigs Pulaski, Havana; Henrietta, Philadelphia.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct 31—Arr, schr Atlantic, NYork, with loss of both jibs and part of deck load. Sld, brigs Ark, California; Kingfisher, Charleston.

SALEM, Oct 31—Sld, schr Martha Maria, NYork.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct 31—Arr, schr Orange Caroline, Perry, Apalachicola; Columbus, NYork. Sld, barks Fairhaven, Indian and Pacific Ocean; Mary Fraser, Florida; schrs Emily, Albany; Republic, NYork.

WARREHAM, Oct 29—Arr schr Larkin, Philadelphia—29th, E Brooks, New-York. Sailed, 29th, schr Fade, New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Oct 30—Arr schr Louisa, Atlantic, Hoboken.

HOLMES' HOLE—Arr, brigs Frontier, and Hudson, N York for Boston; Marcia, Norfolk for do; barks Magnolia, Virginia for Newcastle; Uncle Ned, Richmond for do; Boston, Elize Brown, Norfolk for Portland; Madison, NYork for Portsmouth; Giraffee, do for Bangor; S D Hunt, do for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 31—Arr schr Albert Thomas, Nassau; Mt Vernon, Norfolk; Tryal, Baltimore; John Ray, Philadelphia; Joseph Turner, Norfolk; J C Walliser, N York; Joseph Rodgers, do; Indiaman, Washington, Sld, do; Wilmington, James River; Hazard, Baltimore; Albatross, Delaware; J Lyon, and Boston, Philadelphia; Belvidere, Albany; Sloop Lady Washington, do; Helen, do; Eagle, NYork.

FALL RIVER, Oct 30—Sailed, bark Delaware, San Francisco.

Beware!

We have been shown an ostensible Whig ballot for State and County officers, on which the name of *Amos F. Hatfield* for Sheriff is substituted for that of THOMAS CARNLEY. This is a Loco-Foco fraud, and intended to elect a Sheriff most obnoxious to the People. Let no Whig fail to offer a ballot next Tuesday for every office to be voted for, and be sure that every candidate to be voted for is upon it, and his name spelt right. *Read* your ballots carefully before leaving home; then, having arranged them carefully, go at once to the Poll and vote them; after which, if not specially wanted at the Poll, it will do to go home to breakfast. But so soon as that is taken, go right to work stirring up the Whigs who may not have voted.

A Difficulty at Macao.

In a recent communication from China, we have a bit of news of some importance, of which we have seen no notice whatever in the public journals. On the occasion of a Roman Catholic procession at Macao, (which is under Portuguese authority,) an Englishman, who had just landed from a British ship of war, was ordered to take off his hat as the host passed him. In answer to this, he lifted his hat for a moment and immediately replaced it and kept it on his head. He was instantly seized, maltreated, and thrown into prison by the Portuguese Catholic authorities.

Upon this the commander of the British ship sent on shore demanding the instant release of the Englishman. The Portuguese then inquired if this release was asked as a favor, or demanded as a right. The answer being made that it was demanded as a right, the Portuguese Governor refused to admit it, and retained the man a prisoner. The English commander then declared that if the man was not restored to his liberty within a certain number of hours, he would take him by force, whatever might be the consequences. So little regard was paid to this threat, it being deemed quite impossible that the armament of a single ship could put it in execution, that the Portuguese Governor was absent from his post the same day on business or pleasure in the country. But the British commander, true to his word, when the stated time had passed, and the Englishman had not been released, went on shore with a small but determined band, forced open the prison and brought away the prisoner in safety. In the conflict a Portuguese was killed, but we know of no other fatality.

We wish that the English Government had acted in the same energetic and determined manner as this resolute commander, in the parallel case of Dr. Achilli at Home, whom the restored Government threw into the dungeons of the Inquisition for the crime of becoming a Protestant and preaching the Gospel. Achilli had a British passport, and was clearly entitled to British protection.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—We lately looked through a fine collection of Daguerreotypes from the Gallery of Mr. O. B. Evans, 290 Main st. Buffalo, who claims to be "the oldest practicing Daguerreian in the United States," and who took the first premium in his line at the late State Fair at Syracuse—the *fifth* awarded to him within the last nine years. Mr. Evans's productions are of a superior order—some of them remarkably so—which leads us to wonder why Daguerreotypes are not in even much greater demand than they are. We regard the art of Daguerre as decidedly more valuable to mankind than that of Painting—we had almost said, than Painting and Sculpture combined. Only the few can buy good pictures, but almost any one may have good Daguerreotypes of all those he loves dearly, which will be a blessing while they live and a solace when they shall have departed. We believe the art has a moral value, and strongly tends to chasten and refine those who prize and cherish its products. Wherefore, and on every account, let its faithful and cheap portraits of those we love be every where diffused and multiplied.

Snow at Philadelphia—Markets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The last Fall month opens to-day with flurries of snow and a real wintry-looking sky. Ice of near a half inch thickness made this morning, and overcoats are necessary.

At the Hospital, John Howard lies dangerously injured by a blow of a sling-shot, received last night from some villain near Walnut-st. wharf; and James Maisted, who fell thirty odd feet from a new building this morning.

The receipts of FLOUR are moderate, and holders are firm. There is some little inquiry for shipment, and 500 bbls. have been taken at $5 25 (§ per bbl); the latter price for select brands. For city consumption prices range from $5 to $5 50 for common and extra brands. Small sales of RYE FLOUR at $3 per bbl. CORN MEAL is dull, and no sales have been reported. I quote at $3. GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Red WHEAT, but for White it is limited. Sales of 5,000@24,000 bushels good and prime Red, at $1 10@$1 08. No sales of White; $1 13 was offered for good quality. RYE—I quote Penn $1 13 was offered for a good quality. CORN is dull; I quote Southern at 64c. per bush. OATS are dull; I quote Southern at 29@30, and Pennsylvania at 33 cts per bush. There is a moderate demand for COTTON and prices are steady. Sales of 200 bales Upland Cotton, and New-Orleans, at 11@12 cts per lb. cash or time. WHISKY is in good demand at 27 cts in bbls. Hhds consume at same price.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*.—$175 Lehigh Int. 86; $150 States 5s, 8; $1,000 do, 89; 8 North American Bank, (2)8; 6 New-Orleans Gas, (12)8; 50 Morris Canal, 8; $1,000 Reading RR Bonds, 50; $2,000 Reading Mortgage Bonds, 6s, '43, 65; $1,000 do '44, 55; 10 Lehigh, 25; $2,000 Kentucky 6s, 100; $1,750 Wilmington RR Bds, 6s, 89; 4 North Bank, Ky, 107.

Second Board.—$1,000 Reading RR Mortgage Bonds, 65; $2,000 State 6s, '79, 105; $200 Lehigh 6s, 66; 30 Union Ins. Penn, 31; 10 North American Bank, (2)8; $2,000 State 5s, 89; $1,200 City 6s, '60, 87.

"Democratic Doctrine."

But a few days since we published the concluding portion of the Message sent by NEIL J. S. BROWN, the retiring Governor of Tennessee, and a Whig, to the Legislature of that State. Gov. Brown is a man who loves the Union of these States far more than he loves Slavery, and says so manfully and clearly, and accordingly failed of a reelection. He is succeeded by Gen. Wm. Trousdale, the hero of several wars and a "Democrat" of the same species as those gentlemen who, at the North, rejoice in the abolition of all party tests, while they entertain a profound conviction that Slavery is an enormous evil in the abstract. Gen. Trousdale has recently been inducted into office, and has sent his first Message to the Legislature. Of the great question he talks in the following language; read it, Free Soilers, and say, if you can, that it happens that the Southern "Loco-Focos," your present allies, generally prefer Slavery to the Constitution, while the Southern Whigs as generally believe the Constitution to be much the more beneficent and important of the two:

"A deep conviction is rising up in the minds of many, and in this conviction I participate, that a disposition prevails among a large portion of our Northern brethren to give such a direction to the action of Congress as will ultimately interfere with the rights reserved to us in connection with the institution of Slavery. It becomes our duty to our best interests to meet this disposition at the threshold, and to assert and maintain our rights with undiminished firmness. It will be readily conceded by all that Congress has no power to interfere directly with Slavery in the States. Such an interference would be so gross a violation of our Constitutional rights that we cannot anticipate that any one will have the hardihood to propose it. Our danger does not lie in open and direct assaults upon our rights, but in covert and indirect measures whose ultimate purpose and tendency will be to effect results which could not be attained by direct means. If Congress can be induced to adopt a series of measures which would encircle the slave-holding States with free territory, would abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and would prohibit the transfer of slaves from one State to another for sale, it is apparent that the permanency of our rights would be seriously endangered.

"Against such measures as these, as well as against direct attempts to infringe our rights, it is our solemn duty to protest. I hold that Congress can exercise no power except such as has been delegated by the Constitution. In that instrument I find no warrant of any action by Congress on the subject of Slavery in a Territory; and hence I stand upon Constitutional ground in denying the power of Congress either to establish or prohibit Slavery in our newly acquired Territories. Those territories are the common property of several States of this Confederacy, won by the joint blood and treasure of our brave countrymen. Each State and each citizen has the same rights in this city as any other State or citizen. An attempt by Congress to make distinctions on this subject by attaching conditions to the enjoyment of this common property, would be an outrage upon justice and principle, which would justify prompt and efficient resistance by all the means known to the Constitution.

"Entertaining these sentiments and being fully satisfied that the time has come to meet, and arrest danger is at the threshold, I deem it to be our duty as a State to proclaim to our Northern brethren in terms of respectful frankness and firmness our unalterable purpose of maintaining our rights at all hazards, and to the last extremity. With this view I recommend that you adopt and put forward to Congress a resolution expressive of the sentiments of our constituents on this exciting question."

The New Gas-Works.

The new Works of the New-York Gas Light Company at the foot of Twenty-first st. East River, are now complete and in full operation. We yesterday made a hasty ramble through and by the courtesy of the Officers of the Company, are enabled this morning to lay before our readers some interesting particulars relative to the arrangement and structure of the Works.

The buildings occupy the entire space between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts. Avenue A and First av.—and were erected in 1847, under the supervision of Mr. John Mowton, Engineer, and Edward Jones, Architect. The grounds front 200 feet on the River—with ample dockage room entirely at the Company's command; 250 feet on Twenty-first st. and 200 on Twenty-second.

There are three principal buildings forming the front on Avenue A. The center one is the Retort house, 105 feet long by 50 wide; the side buildings, or wings, are devoted to the offices and workshops. Inside the inclosure are the coke and coal sheds, the iron washing-apparatus, and the purifying houses.—The walls of the main buildings are of solid masonry, blue stone laid in courses; the moldings and ornaments of brown stone. The framing of the Retort house roof is of iron, secure but lightly arranged, and the outside is covered with slate—so that the building, in all its parts, is thoroughly fire-proof. The external effect is very pleasing. One tall chimney, a well proportioned Tuscan column, looms up from the center of the building; and is carried up square from below. The apex is crowned with brown stone plinth, base and cap—the cap finished with dental cornice and blocking. The whole hight is 120 feet, and the interior diameter of the smoke flue 5 feet 3 inches.—The style of the architecture of the entire edifice is the Italian; and is a vast improvement on the old unsightly affair in Centre-st. We congratulate the Company on the improved condition of the whole of their accommodations.

The number of persons now employed on the Works is from 65 to 70. The rate of wages paid each man for his particular work struck us as very fair, varying from $1 to $1 50 and $2 per day, (two gangs, one for day and the other for the night, being constantly employed). Only the laboring men are paid a dollar—the mechanics and other *employees* receiving compensation at the various rates above specified.

In the manufacture of the gas, 96 retorts are in operation at the present time; but in two or three weeks there will be 120—capable of making 420,000 feet in twenty-four hours.

The average consumption of Coal—which is now used, to the *entire* exclusion of the Rosin, &c. that formerly created such a cloud of dense and suffocating vapors—is now about 35 chaldrons per day. When all the retorts are in operation, the number consumed will reach fifty. The best quality of Coal is used—a mixture of Newcastle and Cannel, from the Old Country, delivered at the Company's dock.—It is calculated that in every four hours the gas is thoroughly out of the coal; and it is at those intervals, accordingly, that the retorts are opened, the refuse removed, and a fresh supply replenished. This operation is professionally termed the "four-hour charges." The coke is tumbled out of the retort into iron wheelbarrows, and deposited in the open air; where a stream of Croton, instantly brought to bear upon it, quenches the smoldering flame and heat; and the mass, when sufficiently cooled, is gathered up for subsequent consumption, and stored under the coke-sheds till needed. The whole affair is done with great celerity, occupying scarcely more time than we have taken to describe the process. We understand that the Company use a great proportion of their own Coke in firing up; often consuming one-half or two-thirds of the entire quantity.

The line of operations throughout the Works is characterized by much order, system and neatness. Cleanliness is by no means unattainable, even in the occupations apparently most foreign to it; and nowhere have we seen a more practical exemplification of this than in the general aspect and minor appointments of these new Gas-Works. The rejection of Rosin and exclusive use of Coal in the manufacture is attended with manifest advantages—not the least of which is the almost total absence of smoke, of which article (something necessary, but always disagreeable,) we could discover none at this spot, in yesterday's bright sunlight.

The mouths of the retors are sealed, or as the technical phrase has it, "luted" with fine loam, which is stored in one apartment of a separate small building, devoted to this purpose and the storage of the fine quantity of shell-lime used for purifying the gas. The gas, as manufactured, ascends into a hydraulic main running along the summit of the retorts, wherein constantly plays a stream of water which bears along in its course all the tar, refuse matter, &c. thrown down. After the processes of washing, in an iron apparatus contrived with various ingenious devices for the purpose—and passing through the purifying-house, a finely arranged department of the Works, fitted up with the latest improvements—the gas finally reaches the great Meter, which has a capacity for the measurement of 600,000 feet in twenty-four hours. This was not completed at the time of our visit, but will be in operation very speedily. It is of a handsome Gothic exterior, with finely executed clock work arrangements.

The last stage of the manufacture is the passage of the gas, in pipes underneath the ground, into two immense Gasometers, with a capacity each of two hundred thousand feet—or a little more than 400,000 feet for both. These are rarely filled during the day, but the calculation is to have them well stored every night; and this, we believe, is accomplished. The Gasometers are located in a separate lot, on the opposite side of the street, and present an exterior of simply two immense globes of iron. From them proceed the main pipes, laid through Twenty-first st. and then down First-av. to Grand-st (the first point of supply by this Company,) to be thence distributed in all parts of "down town." Numerous small gasometers are scattered here and there in this portion of this City, which it is aimed to keep well stored.

—Such are the prominent features and the improvements in the New-York Company's new Works.—There is no more interesting sight than a view of these sources of Municipal Enlightenment in full and busy operation—especially when, like this one, they are well-appointed and admirably conducted.

CITY ITEMS.

[For previous City Items, see Outside.]

☞ A clear, cold Winter night, with the serenest of skies and the mildest of moons, fairly introduced November. Coal fires and beaver overcoats were in general demand, and the slow, measured tramp of the Broadway pave beat a quicker time under the exhilerating influence of the keen air. A huge bank of dark cloud, with premonitory symptoms of snow, lingered for a time in the West, but finally broke up and rolled off in a flock of moonlighted cumuli of the most glorious description.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMERS.—The steamer Isabel, it has been stated, is to fulfill the trips of the Northerner, but such is not the fact. The Isabel came to this City to go into dry-dock that her coppering might be examined. She was found in good order, and will take her place as a regular packet between Havana and Charleston.

☞ Lieut. Rogers of the Army, Prof. A. D. Bache Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Prof. Morse of the Telegraph are at the Irving House.

THE SMUGGLING CASE.—The trial of the parties arrested a few days since on a charge of smuggling foreign goods from the ship Rhode Island, was commenced yesterday before the U. S. Commissioner. A report will be found under "Law Courts" on the outside.

THE BENEVOLENT.—A new German Benevolent Society has been lately organized in this City, of which Jacob Uhl, publisher of the *N. Y. Staats Zeitung*, 11 Frankfort-st, and C. F. Gerlichs, firm of Gerlichs & Kruger, 73 New-st, are Treasurers.

FIRE.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the roof of the saddlery and harness establishment of G. & B. Beekman, 13 Bowery. It was quickly extinguished, with a very trifling damage.

ANOTHER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl about seven years old, daughter of a German named Cannon, residing at 139 Hammond-st, was so dreadfully burned that she died in about two hours afterward. It seems that she was left with a younger sister by the father (her mother died a few weeks since) and in his absence she attempted to reach something from a shelf just over the hearth where the youngest was lighting some shavings.—While on the chair her clothes caught fire, and being altogether of cotton, she was in a moment wrapped in flames. Her screams attracted attention, and she was rescued as quick as possible, but too late to save her life.

☞ Rev. Dr. Raphael, the Hebraist, will preach to-morrow morning in the Jewish Synagogue in Elm-st, near Canal.

GOOD PAINTINGS.—A really beautiful and large collection of Oil Paintings may be seen in the center of R. C. Kemp's store, 330 Broadway, (next to Beck's) which is fitted up as a splendid gallery, open during the day and lighted by gas in the evening. No lover of the beautiful in Art should fail to visit this collection, which we learn will be disposed of by auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

☞ Prof. BROSIUS may be found in Warren-st three doors from Broadway, where he will operate for the restoration of sight and cure near sight. As the last three days of each week till Saturday at 4, when the boat leaves. Scores of references given.

☞ The "NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES," No. 3 of the 11th Volume, just issued from the press of D. Fanshaw, has articles on "Amputation of Compound Fractures," "Fracture of the Uterus," "Chloroform in Parturition," "Inflammation and its Consequences," &c. from high medical authorities, beside many other matters highly interesting to professional and general readers. To be had at 375 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The proprietor, ever anxious to please and gratify his patrons, has made arrangements with the two brothers, Messrs. Henry and Thomas Placide, previous to the departure of the latter for the South, who, with the former talented company, will appear on Saturday the 3d, and Wednesday the 7th inst. in a choice selection of some of their popular and amusing pieces.

OARS, SCULLS AND SCULLS.—We would call the attention of parties using the above articles to the large and splendid assortment of Mr. E. Page of No. 20 West-st. For durability and beauty of finish, Mr. P.'s articles cannot be excelled. We have at present in use in our news boats oars and sculls from the above manufactory. There are connected with this establishment three large steam mills, employing nearly two hundred men constantly, who manufacture a million feet of the oars, &c. yearly.

☞ The Catalina, opposition day boat for Albany, was withdrawn yesteeday, the season having terminated.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

PAPER THIEVES.—The Carrier of *The Tribune* in Brooklyn has of late been unable to account for the continual disappearance of that paper from the doors of the subscribers. He however set a watch at a house where the paper had not been received for some weeks past, and succeeded in apprehending a lad just as he was clearing out with the paper in his hand.

We hope our subscribers who have been so long disappointed in not receiving their morning paper will accept this as a sufficient explanation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

For Sales of Stocks, &c. see Fourth Page.

THURSDAY, NOV.