NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....WASHINGTON HUNT of Niagara Co.
Lieut. Governor....GEORGE J. CORNELL of N. Y. City.
Canal Comm'r.....EBENEZER BLAKELY of Otsego.
Prison Inspector.. Gen. ABNER BAKER of Jefferson.
Clerk of Appeals..WESSEL S. SMITH of Queens.

☞ **To Democratic Whig General Committee.**—Broadway House, October 7, 1850.

Resolved, That in Wards where the Ward Committee shall refuse or neglect to issue calls for the Assembling of the Whig Electors to select a Delegate to the Utica Convention, pursuant to the recommendation heretofore made by this Committee, it shall be competent for the Whig Electors of said Ward, who approve of such recommendation, and the Call of said Convention, to meet in their respective Wards, at the time designated by this Committee, and at the places where the election was held for Delegates for the late Syracuse Convention, to elect a Delegate to the said Utica Convention.

The recommendation of the General Committee, made in reference to the Election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention from the First, Second and Tenth Assembly Districts, shall apply in the present case. Five Delegates to the District Convention, to be chosen in each Ward of said Assembly District.

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, } Secretaries.
C. Y. WEMPLE, } 08 2t

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Amusements, see first page; for Auction Sales, see third page; for California Steamers, see seventh page.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European circulation* will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The *Niagara* sails from this port To Day at 12 o'clock.

THE STEAMERS.—Neither of the three Steamers now at sea and coming this way between here and Europe had arrived when we went to press. The last report from Halifax makes it doubtful whether the Europa has yet been seen off that port. The Atlantic must be here this morning, after being near fourteen days out. The season for long passages has now arrived.

The Whigs of New-York—What Principles have they Professed?

When the Whigs of Georgia, Alabama or North Carolina in Congress or in State Conventions repudiate the Right of Petition and assert the Constitutional right of the slaveholders to carry their human chattels into Territory that came to us Free, we never think of reproaching them with 'Sectionalism' and deflection from the platform of the 'National Whig' party. They so voted for years in opposition to Messrs. GRANGER, FILLMORE and our other Representatives in Congress, yet we of New-York never considered this a cause of alienation, nor refused to vote for Southern Whigs for President and Vice-President because of it. We understood without discussing it that his subject of Slavery is one on which Northern and Southern Whigs must, from the nature of the case, 'agree to differ.' It would be idle, and, worse still, pernicious, to undertake to keep up a hollow show of concord where no real agreement existed or could exist. It has seemed best, therefore, that Whigs of each section should be faithful to their respective convictions, acting together on those topics only in regard to which a unity of sentiment existed. In this spirit we have fought together the Presidential battles of 1840, '44 and '48, winning two of the three. We do not believe any other basis of union practicable. To attempt to make New-England Whigs and Mississippi Whigs think alike or talk alike with respect to Slavery and its adjuncts is a vain undertaking. We can only speak as we feel and act as we believe. Any effort for Procrustean uniformity will be sure to result in discord and discomfiture. We, therefore, do not consider a Southern Whig unfaithful to the 'National Whig' party because he avows determined hostility to the Wilmot Proviso; and how, then, shall a Northern Whig be stigmatized as 'Sectional' because he avows himself devoted to the preservation of Free Soil?

The State of New-York, as early as 1820, proclaimed its unanimous hostility to the Extension of Human Slavery. In 1830 (if we do not mistake the year) our Legislature resolved—FRANCIS GRANGER with nearly all the Whigs in the Assembly voting Yea—that Slavery in the District of Columbia ought to be abolished. In 1838, before Wm. H. Seward was chosen Governor or known as politically hostile to Slavery, MILLARD FILLMORE was a candidate for Congress in Erie County, and, under no sort of Political necessity for so doing, since the Whig vote of his District was a large majority of the whole, sent the following reply to the questions of the Abolitionists of his County, viz:

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, as Chairman of a Committee appointed by 'the Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie,' has just come to hand. You call it my answer to the following interrogatories:

"1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress, on the subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the Representatives of the People?

2d. Are you opposed to the Annexation of Texas to this Nation, under any circumstances, so long as Slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses *to abolish the internal Slave Trade between the States?*

4th. *Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia?*"

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by *answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative*, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

This letter was paraded through the Loco-Foco journals of the Slave States throughout the last Presidential canvass, when Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for Vice-President, yet, while its authenticity was admitted, they never made expenses out of it. Mr. Fillmore refused to explain or qualify it with respect to the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Right of Petition, or the grounds of resistance to the Annexation of Texas; and he only qualified his strong doctrine with regard to the Internal Slave Trade by referring to the recent case of Prigg against Pennsylvania, in which the Supreme Court had ruled against him. And we don't believe the Whig Ticket lost a thousand votes throughout the South because of that letter.

As early as 1844—the question being forced upon us by the intrigues for Annexation—the Whig party of New-York took decided ground against the Extension of our Slaveholding Territory. The following is one of the Resolves unanimously passed by the Whig State Convention of that year:

Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas to this Union, without the previous abrogation of the National Constitution of Texas, would render Slavery perpetual throughout the dominions held by that Republic at the time of Annexation, because the present Constitution of Texas makes Slavery perpetual—and neither the Treaty-making power, nor the legislative power of a Government, can abolish or repeal Constitutional provisos.

That this doctrine was overruled and defeated with regard to Texas was not the fault of the Whigs of New-York. In 1847, the question of Slavery Extension having again presented itself in view of the imminent prospect of a large acquisition of Mexican Territory, the following Resolve was presented in the Loco-Foco State Convention and there laid on the table by a close vote. The Whig State Convention met a few days afterward, took the resolve off the table where the Loco-Focos had left it, and passed it unanimously, viz.:

Resolved, That while the Whig Freemen of New-York, represented in this Convention, will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and jealously maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when the question must be met—their uncompromising hostility to the Extension of Slavery into any Territory now Free which may be hereafter acquired by any action of the Government of our Union.

—On the strength mainly of that Resolve—of its rejection by the false Democracy and its hearty adoption by the Whigs—the State went Whig in the Election that followed by some 30,000 majority. MILLARD FILLMORE headed the Whig ticket.

—The next year (1848) was that of the last Presidential Election. How earnestly and successfully the Whig party of the Free States labored to demonstrate its devotion to the Free Soil principle all who shared in that contest must realize. Our Whig State Convention unanimously

Resolved, Trat the Whig party of the State of the New-York, faithfully adhering to every obligation of the Constitution, and disclaiming all desire to interfere with the internal regulations and domestic institutions of other States, reiterates its solemn and oft-repeated declaration of unchangeable hostility to the establishment or recognition of Slavery in any territory of the United States where it did not exist at the time of the acquisition, as an *inflexible* resolution, *which no lapse of time nor exigency of circumstances can ever impair or diminish.*

—On the strength of that profession we carried the State and a large majority (in weight) of the Free States, when it would clearly have been impossible to succeed on what is now termed the 'National Whig Platform.' Mr. FILLMORE was thus chosen Vice-President, and Mr. DUER reëlected to Congress.

—Closely following this triumph (Dec. 18, '48) came the vote in the House on Mr. Giddings's bill to abolish Slavery (not the Slave Trade) in the District of Columbia, which every New-York Whig present voted to sustain, as follows:

Against Laying on the Table—(from New-York:)—Messrs. Blackmar, Conger, Gott, Greeley, NATHAN K. HALL, WASHINGTON HUNT, Kellogg, W. T. Lawrence, Marvin, Mullin, Nelson, Putnam, Reynolds, Rumsey, St. John, Sherrill, Silvester, Stingerland, Fred. Tallmadge, Warren, Hugh White—22.

No New-York Whigs adverse; only two absent or silent—Messrs. Duer and Rose.

—Our Convention of 1849 (one little year ago) again

Resolved, That the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to "secure the blessings of LIBERTY" to the People of the United States and their posterity, and that no power was given therein to extend the curse of Slavery; wherefore we maintain that Congress has the right and is in duty bound to abolish Slavery wherever it exists in the Territories of the Union, and plainly prohibit its establishment in any portion of those Territories at any time hereafter.

Resolved, That recognizing the Restriction of Slavery within its present limits as one of ☞ the cardinal principles of our political faith, we pledge ourselves to our fellow citizens and the country to exercise to the utmost all the power we may possess to prevent the Extension of Slavery over a single foot of Free Soil.

—Closely in the wake of this came the reiteration by our late Legislature (tied in politics, but the Instructions triumphantly carried by the votes of nearly all the Whigs and about half of the Opposition,) of the Instructions to our Senators to uphold the Banner of Free Soil—as follows:

Legislature of New-York—Joint Resolutions, 1850:

1. *Resolved*, That as the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity, therefore the Federal Government ought to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of Slavery, or the slave trade, wherever it has the constitutional power over those subjects; our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to use their best efforts to procure the passage of laws that will effectually and forever put an end to the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

2. *Resolved*, That the determination indicated by the Governors' messages, and the resolutions of the Legislatures of various of the Slaveholding States, and by the Representatives of such States in Congress, to extend domestic slavery over the territory acquired by the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose, by all constitutional means, and, recognizing the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit, by positive enactments, the extension of Slavery into free territory, our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to use their best efforts to insert such a positive prohibition into any law they may pass for the Government of the territories in question.

3. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to resist firmly and to the utmost of their ability, and by such positive Legislation as may be necessary, the extension of human Slavery, or the jurisdiction of Texas, over any part of New-Mexico.

4. *Resolved*, That we have learned with great satisfaction, that the people of California have adopted a Constitution which is entirely in accordance with the spirit of the free institutions of our country, and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to aid in the passage of such laws as may be necessary to admit that State into the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are desirous of preserving inviolate the Federal Union, and that they will strenuously oppose all attempts, from whatever source they may emanate, or under whatever pretense they may be made, to effect its dissolution.

6. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress.

—Such are the Instructions, from the Whig party and the State Legislature, under which Gov. Seward has acted as Senator during the late most critical and arduous struggle. Has he been faithful or unfaithful to their requirements? That he has not always esteemed that course expedient which seemed so to us, our readers well know; but that he has in all things maintained the *principles* which he was elected and instructed to uphold, who can deny? And that these Principles sustain and justify the Resolves of our late State Convention with regard both to Slavery Extension and to our Senator, we undoubtingly affirm. Those Resolves, which have been made the pretext for Bolting and calling a fractional State Convention, are as follows:

Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as State, and with a free Constitution, meets with our hearty approbation; and as Territorial Governments are established for New-Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that Slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over those territories on the first indication that Slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into them.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sustained in the United States Senate, those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State, expressed in State and County Conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature. Those principles are eminently National and Republican because they are just and equitable.

—We have thus faithfully and carefully made up the record. The course of the Whigs of New-York will be found clear, consistent and luminous. It needs no explanation and no defense. And we maintain that the great majority have *meant* what their Delegates resolved and their Representatives voted. Individuals there have ever been among us, especially in this City, who meant nothing of the sort, and deprecated all allusion to Slavery in our Conventions. But the great mass thought differently, and think differently now. They believed resistance to Slavery Extension a duty, and they do not now believe the whole subject dead and buried. On the contrary, in view of the equivocal condition of New-Mexico and Utah, they feel called to redoubled vigilance to preserve them from the curse of Slavery. They see Southern States calling extraordinary Conventions to determine what new action is requisite to the preservation and extension of Slave Power, and they do not think this the proper time for the Free North to disarm and proclaim the contest for ever ended. So long as a rood remains to be contested, or a hostile flag is in the field, they will stand by the banner of Free Soil!

—Reader! consider carefully the facts above stated, and say whether the pretense of the Bolters for their Utica Convention that the Syracuse Convention departed from the recognized Whig doctrines and introduced new ones, 'seeking to *renew* sectional prejudices,' are founded in truth! We dare any man to traverse the record fully and show wherein the State Convention did or omitted aught that requires or justifies the calling of their new fractional Convention. We dare you, Bolters! to reproduce and criticise the documents!

'The Rural Districts.'

The Great Heart of New-York never beat more proudly and strongly than now. The Central Counties are preparing to roll up heavy majorities for HUNT and the entire Whig Ticket and if the Bolters should put up candidates against them, those majorities will be sensibly increased. Here is a specimen of the general feeling:

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

CORTLANDVILLE, Oct. 3.

We have just held our Congressional Convention and a glorious time have had.

Cortland is in a blaze. Not one discordant note is heard in relation to the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention. All are united, and nothing short would have satisfied.

You cannot say too much of the "poor despised Senator," and I have yet to learn of the first Whig who does not approve the proceedings of the Convention.

I am satisfied that we shall roll up in this District an unprecedented majority.

ILLINOIS.—Judge E. R. RYAN (Whig) is running against Ficklin in the IIId District, and with a chance of success. The District is anti-Whig, but is thought to be still more Anti-Ficklin. Ryan is worthy and popular, and his friends have strong hopes.

☞ *The Express* permits somebody to assert through its columns, that, in the discussion of the Syracuse proceedings,

"the editor of *The Tribune* has been utterly regardless of the claims of common decency. * * * As for the editor of *The Tribune* himself, I would ask him if he does not, even now, feel ashamed for the expression of language in which the meanest and dirtiest vender of his detestable sheet should blush to indulge?"

—We ask The Express if it is not 'ashamed' to give utterance to such charges without a particle of evidence to back them. We indignantly deny that The Tribune has said one word in relation to the Bolters inconsistent with propriety, and we dare our slanderers to the proof of their charges.—Once more we demand of The Express that, whenever it quotes The Tribune as saying this or doing that, to *quote our language* fully and fairly. It has a habit of putting words into our mouth that we utterly repudiate and charging us with acts or purposes that we never dreamed of. If we say or suggest anything exceptionable, quote it, but stop your calumnious garblings and false accusations!

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—*Second Assembly District.*—The Whig Assembly Convention met at Underhill's on Monday and nominated THEODORE H. BENEDICT, Esq. of Greenburgh, as the Whig candidate for Member of Assembly. Jesse Lyon, of Eastchester, is the Opposition candidate.—Though the district has heretofore cast a heavy Opposition vote, we are not without strong hopes of the election of Mr. Benedict. He will actively canvass his district, and address his friends in town meetings previous to the election. He is a young man of excellent abilities, was born in the town in which he resides, and has always been an active and reliable Whig. A cordial and generous effort of his friends will, we cannot doubt, secure his election to the Assembly.

The Duer (State) resolutions were offered to the Convention, but were rejected. After the Convention adjourned, a meeting of the Bolters was organized, and John B. Gedney of White Plains, was appointed a delegate to the Utica Convention; Edward F. Shannard, substitute delegate. Strange bedfellows this "National" party brings together.

The Albany Bolters.

The first meeting to choose Delegates to the Utica Bolting Convention was held at Albany on Tuesday evening. The magnificence of the Telegraphic bulletin is not sustained by the full report of the Bolters themselves. DAVID GRAHAM did not make his appearance, though it is telegraphed all over the State that he *was* to speak. His place was filled—or rather, taken—by Amos K. Hadley. Mr. Samuel Stevens 'briefly but forcibly' addressed the meeting. Samuel was a candidate on the Whig State Ticket last year, and will not soon forgive those who cordially acceded to the wishes of his friends in nominating him, but were utterly unable to elect him. He evidently means that his successors on the ticket shall share his ill fortune.

Mr. John I. Slingerland also made a little speech. John has been an Anti-Rent leader in his day, obtained an Anti-Rent nomination for Congress, in 1846, and thereby forced himself on the Whig District Convention, sorely against the grain. His Anti-Rentism was harmless enough. All his qualities were equally tepid. The Whig party was not so poor in '48 as it was in '46, and utterly refused to renominate him. He tried to be Postmaster of Albany, but couldn't. While in Congress he wrote—at least he signed—several letters to journals at home to expose and bitterly denounce the atrocities of Slavery and the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia. John has again procured an Anti-Rent nomination for Congress, but the Whigs won't swallow him. *Of course*, he is death on *Isms*, especially 'Sectionalism,' and a particularly hopeful member of the '*National* Whig' Conservative party. The *State Register* says:

"Mr. John I. Slingerland briefly and pertinently addressed the meeting in support of the good cause in which they were engaged."

Oho! Messrs. Astor, Van Rensselaer & Co. was it to magnify this class of Conservative upholders of 'Law and Order' that you gave your money to start The State Register?

Mr. John C. Spencer reported the Resolutions, but declined to make a speech.—John C. has been rather fish-out-of-watery ever since Tylerism evaporated, and left him—we never knew exactly where until The State Register was projected. We believe there has been no party of any account in this State since 1820 that Mr. Spencer has not belonged to 'by spells,' and a good worker he is in any party—able, energetic and respected. He knows how to state a case as well as it can be stated. Let us see, therefore, what is the color of Mr. J. C. Spencer's 'National' Whigism: Here are the most essential of his resolutions:

Resolved, That the existence of geographical or sectional parties is utterly inconsistent with that unity which is so essential to the continuance of our Government, and must inevitably produce collisions that can terminate only in open rupture and civil war. That in view of these considerations and in obedience to the spirit of our Constitution and the injunctions of Washington, the Whigs of the Union have ever sedulously maintained the Nationality of their party, by regarding as essential articles in their political faith those principles only which embraced the whole country, and which might be adopted by intelligent men of all sections. We are more and more convinced, by daily experience, that a rigid adherence to this principle is absolutely indispensable, not only to the existence of the party, but to the continuance of the Union of these States.

Resolved, That as expressions on the various questions springing out of the Institution of Slavery, are, in their nature, geographical and sectional, it is impossible that they should constitute the basis of a National party; and while we cheerfully admit to the right and duty of every citizen to form and express, on all suitable occasions, his sentiments on that subject, yet we deny the right of any man, or of any body of men, to proscribe their fellows in relation to it as the measure of our faith, or as the test of our membership of the same political party. We hold that like religious opinions, it cannot and ought not to enter into the creed of a political party, but is a matter for the individual judgment and conscience of each person.

—Now this is exactly—without the difference of a shade—the doctrine of Dickinson, Croswell & Co. on which our opponents divided. The Hunkers of '47-8 made no objection to the Barnburners believing or professing what they pleased with respect to Slavery and its Extension—they only insisted that no 'test' should be exacted—no resolve against Slavery Extension passed in their party Conventions. "Believe what you please as individuals"—"We are as much opposed to Slavery as you are," (who has not heard this a hundred times?) "but we object to making the question a party test?" The Provisoists, however, insisted that they were not *merely* National Democrats—they were New-York and Free State Democrats as well, and bound to utter their convictions on this question of Free or Slave Soil as well as any other. The Whigs have steadily, unanimously done so, ever since the question was made upon us. And shall we now say that we as well as the Burners have been entirely wrong, and the Hunkers wholly right ever since '47? We cannot believe it.

—Mr. B. R. Spelman moved the appointment of Delegates to Utica, and Messrs. William Mix, John K. Porter, B. R. Spelman and Samuel Stevens were appointed—all from the city of Albany, we believe—not one from 'the Rural Districts.' 'National' Pro-Slavery Whigism does not seem to have spread far as yet from the chief centers of official patronage.

—There were about two hundred signers to the call for this meeting: the Loco-Focos being glad enough to fill the Hall, but not so willing to sign their names to the requisition. If a new ticket shall be nominated at Utica, it might get 400 votes in Albany City and 100 more in the towns—we think not more than that. We should 'admire to see' the run of such a ticket throughout the State. In more than half the counties, it would decidedly increase the majorities for WASHINGTON HUNT and the regular Whig Ticket.

N. Y. Opposite Nominations.

St. Lawrence.—District-Attorney, CHARLES G. MYERS; Supts of Poor, Samuel P. Oliver and Paine Converse; Sessions Justice, Joseph Banks.

Oswego.—District Attorney, JOHN B. HIGGINS; Supt. of Poor, Hiram Walker; Sessions Justice, John Wart; Assembly 2, BENJ. F. LEWIS.

Steuben.—1, JOHN C. BIGBY, Assembly.

Genesee.—Assembly, 1st dist. SAMUEL WILLETT; 2d, DANIEL SPRAGUE.

Clinton.—Assembly (vice Watson, declined, under peculiar circumstances) Gen. IRA P. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chesy; Sessions Justices, Bethuel Jones, of Annable, and Horatio G. Robbins, of Champlain.

A Cheering Response!

We received yesterday the following response to our appeal for a contribution of $1,000 from the humane and philanthropic to pay WATSON G. HAYNES for the two years' hard labor he has devoted, defying rebuffs and insults, to the noble work of banishing the Lash from the American Navy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8th, 1850.

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find check for $50, which is for the benefit of WATSON G. HAYNES.—If $50 more should be wanted to make up the $1,000, the writer is good for it. Yours, C. A. W.

—This is the beginning, and a noble one. Men—yes, and women!—who rejoice that the brutal and degrading practice of Flogging has been banished from the Navy, help us to recompense the poor Sailor by whose arduous and persevering exertions mainly has the victory been achieved. If you feel glad that the Cat and Colt have been outlawed only to the extent of one dollar, even that sum will be thankfully received. Mr. Haynes is now absent from the City, trying to open a way to earn his living by steady industry on land, where he can have his family around him; but we know well how needy he is and what a perfect independence $1,000 would be to him. We may seem to be begging, but he has fairly *earned* this sum, and the generous and merciful ought to make it up to him. If $900 shall be sent to us, we guarantee that the other $100 shall not be wanting. Friends in other cities and in the country! this is no local matter—Will you not do something toward the requital of Mr. Haynes's devoted and successful exertions?

ALBANY COUNTY.—The Whig County Convention of Albany, having completed its nominations, adopted the following resolutions: *Ayes*, 71; *Noes* 5:

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, made by the Whig State Convention, and that, confiding in the Whig patriotism and fidelity of these nominees, we commend them to the zealous and united support of the Whigs of the county of Albany.

Resolved, That this convention entertain a high sense of the usefulness, ability, integrity and patriotism which marks the administration of HAMILTON FISH; and that while we regret the necessity which constrains him to retire from the gubernatorial chair, we have in his past course a sure guarantee for his continued devotion to the Whig cause.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in union there is strength, we exhort the Whigs of the County of Albany to give their concentrated voices and votes to "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.—We learn that Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D. has been called to the temporary Chancellorship of the University, to preside until the appointment of a President.

☞ For late and important Telegraphic dispatches see Eighth Page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The popularity of BARNUM'S is owing to the excellent quality of the place, and the careful, yet entertaining character of its performances. Beside, "The Drunkard" played every evening yet, two very laughable and good pieces are played every afternoon.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st near the Park.

FRESH FROM PARIS.

☞ GENIN has just opened several cases of most superb Children's Hats and Caps, of beaver felt and velvet, fresh from the magazines of the most celebrated Chapeliers of Paris. The styles are at once novel, piquant and graceful. He would also call attention to his exquisite Parisian smoking caps received this week from Havre. They are the richest fabrics of their kind ever imported into this country. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

ENLARGING THE EDITION.—KNOX of 128 Fulton-st. but a short time since issued but a few hundred copies of his inimitable work, entitled "KNOX on the Head." But the demand has increased so rapidly that the edition has reached to thousands. Secure a copy at once and you will acknowledge that you never possessed a hat, lighter, cheaper and more elegant in style and appearance, than his "last production."

TO LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

☞ This being the most glorious season of the year for exercise on horseback, GENIN would direct the attention of Lady Equestrians to his magnificent Riding Hats of the Jenny Lind model, trimmed in precisely the same style as the one presented to the celebrated Swedish Songstress. The graceful and flowing outline of this splendid Hat, the richness of its material, and the beauty of its ornamental embellishments, have elicited the admiration of all who have seen it. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Great Sale of English and American three-ply and superior and common Ingr Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c. &c. continued daily at the famous cheap Carpet establishment, 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Thousands are attracted with such wonderful low prices. Call and see.

PATENT BED CLOTHES CLASPS!—Something entirely new for the most useful of purposes. What can be more desirable than this snug little invention, like a steadfast friend at your bedside, to keep the clothes on these cold nights. They can be attached without difficulty to any bedstead, and will most effectually prevent any derangement of the cloths during sleep. For children's beds they will prove invaluable, as children are more liable to exposure from restlessness than adults, and this clasp keeps them comfortably covered during the night. They may be seen in operation at the great Fair. For sale wholesale and retail at TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, 345 Broadway.

☞ Strangers in Town as well as our own residents, wanting anything in the line of Dry Goods, whether rich and elegant Dress Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, Shawls, Cloaks, &c. or the more common articles of dress, or domestic or housewife goods, will find large and good assortments of them at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. where they will be sure of fair dealing and reasonable prices.

EVERDELL'S CARDS FOR BRIDALS

☞ And Visiting, engraved and printed in the most elegant and fashionable styles, at his two establishments, 302 Broadway, corner Duane st. and 2 Wall-st. Constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of

SPLENDID BRIDAL ENVELOPS

and Wafers, of his own importation, from Paris and London. Also, beautiful Boxes for Cake, &c. 09 2tW&F*

UNDER CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.—Purchasers, before they procure their Winter Outfit, are invited to examine the variety of Under Shirts and Drawers at SANXAY'S, 146 William-st near Fulton. Every size and style on hand, and will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

☞ THE PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 251 Broadway, is the cheapest place in the City to get a beautiful picture.

HUTCHINGS'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.—This medicine is working wonders all over the country, for they who use them for Dyspepsia, soon find that the disease is conquered. Some cases almost astounding have been cured of late, and the demand for these bitters is enormous. The most harassing and distressing feeling which affects the stomach is at once relieved. We say to those afflicted, try HUTCHINGS'S Dyspepsia Bitters. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Principal office, 122 Fulton-st. 09 1t*

PROOF UPON PROOF.

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.

NEW-YORK, Oct 1, 1850.

I have made a chemical examination of the "VEGETABLE POWDER" prepared by Mr. EMANUEL LYON, for the purpose of destroying insects. I do not find it to contain anything deleterious to health, or what might be considered poisonous to the human species. But it is very destructive to insects, where they are forced to inhale the fine particles or dust, occasioned by throwing the powder forcibly in places where they frequent.

JAS. R. CHILTON, M D Chemist.

Such are the facts and virtues of "LYON'S Magnetic Powders" for the destruction of Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Moths Ants, Flies, Fleas, and other injurious insects to plants.—Also, LYON'S Pills, for the immediate destruction of Rats and Mice. For sale at the principal Dépôt, 420 Broadway 09 2.*

THE MORAND
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Established 1840.

☞ 132 Chatham-st opposite the National Theatre. The pictures at this establishment stand unsurpassed for boldness of outline, faithfulness of likeness, and durability of impression. s25 2meod*

LOOK OUT FOR
A LOT OF BEAUTIFUL NEW POEMS

☞ In reference to Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy which will be published daily on the outside of this paper. o7 1w

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.
THE GREAT FIRESIDE REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 385 Broadway, and by Druggists generally. o5 2w

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT CARPET
SALE OF $75,000 STOCK.

☞ The entire stock of Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c. &c. now in store 452 Pearl st must positively be sold before the 1st December next. Having taken the large and elegant store 379 Broadway, corner White st. will open the same on the 1st December next with an entire new stock of rich and elegant Carpets, &c. Will sell their present stock at first cost, and positively not more asked. Those in want should avail themselves of the present opportunity of purchasing Carpets at great bargains.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
o7 1w* 452 Pearl-st.

☞ The best advice we can give our readers, who are in want of Boots and Shoes, is to call on our friend BROOKS, 150 Fulton-st. where they will always find a large stock of all the different styles of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. for ladies, gents, misses, boys, and children. You will get a good fit, and buy them cheap.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—WM. T. JENNINGS & Co. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain, will this day introduce their new styles of Overcoats and other Fall and Winter garments, comprising an assortment in style and character far superior to the productions they have heretofore rendered so acceptable to their numerous patrons. o1 tf

LOOKING GLASSES.

☞ RICHARDS KINGSLAND, wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Looking-glasses and importer of Looking glass Plates. Large Pier and Mantel Glasses put up to order, 36 Cortland-st. second door, opposite Merchants' Hotel, New-York. s25 1m*

☞ MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

We have on hand a large Stock of Over Coats and Clothing, adapted to the coming season; and are selling off at extremely low prices, at wholesale or retail, for cash only. The best place in New York to buy an Over Coat, &c.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 33 Maiden Lane.
o7 6teod

☞ PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH PULMONARY DISEASES and all those who have had the Influenza, and have been left with a bad Cough, will please read the following:

Last Fall, I the subscriber, had a bad cough and pain in the breast, which continued until March last, when I had a severe attack of inflammation of the Lungs. After this had continued six weeks, it left me with a very bad and distressing cough, which was tight and dry. I had a seated pain in my chest, attended with oppression. It would be impossible for me to describe the violence of my cough, which was incessant both night and day for a length of time, and at night I would cough so hard as to be heard and disturb the rest of my neighbors, who were all very much alarmed for my safety. I coughed so bad that I began to feel that unless something was speedily done, I would soon be incurable with Pulmonary consumption. I commenced using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and I soon found it to ripen the matter in my breast, and I began to raise freely. After I had used the Syrup awhile, I could begin to rest well at nights, without any disturbance to the family. I continued to raise freely till after the corruption was discharged from my lungs, and then I felt as well as ever—my Cough all subsided, and my breast felt strong.

It has been sometime now since I have had any Cough, and I feel as if the Pulmonic Syrup has removed every vestige of pulmonary disease from my system. I have great confidence in its virtues, and cheerfully recommend its use to all persons afflicted with a pulmonary complaint.

CHARLOTTE EVANS, 84 Montgomery-st. Jersey City.
Dated Jersey City, August 9.

Price $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for 5. C. V. CLICKENER & CO. General Agents, 81 Barclay-st. 09

BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CANDY.—The proprietor of this valuable compound has done himself credit and the community a good service, in getting up and copyrighting a new and very beautiful wrapper for his Candy, which has met with unbounded success as a curative for Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Bronchial affections. A facsimile of his signature will be found upon each wrapper, and designs touching the Cod fisheries on the Banks, and the way in which the oil is obtained from the fish. None need now be cheated, however skilful may be the counterfeiters of the Candy. For sale by

A B & D SANDS, 100 Fulton st. General Agents; at the Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and 110 and 183 Broadway, and by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

☞ For advertising in the newspapers of other cities and towns of all the States, V. B. PALMER'S Agency offers an excellent choice, and a complete opportunity for adopting a safe, judicious and thorough system.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Style.**—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts.—The style for the ensuing season will be ready for inspection and sale this day. The attention of gentlemen of taste and discrimination is invited to the paragraph above announced, under the firm conviction that it will satisfy the most fastidious admirer of a handsome Hat.

Mr. M. C. St. JOHN has removed from 118 Broadway to the store of the subscriber, where he will be pleased to see his customers.

BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.
August 30, 1850. s6 1w1s

☞ **To Messrs. Williams, Proprietors of the Morning Star.**—GENTLEMEN: The Journeymen Printers employed in your office held a meeting this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of adopting some suitable mode of expressing their satisfaction at the promptness and kindness with which you had notified them, with its limitation, that you intended to conform to the Scale of Prices proposed by the Printers' Union. After a few remarks, the subjoined Resolutions were offered and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Messrs. WILLIAMS for carrying out in practice the principles advocated in their paper, "The Morning Star," by offering, unasked, to adopt in paying their Journeymen the scale of wages which have been sanctioned by the Printers' Union.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New-York Sun and Tribune—Friday, Oct. 4, 1850. J. R. SANFLETT, Chairman.

P. H. CREAN, Secretary. 09 1t*

☞ **New-York Typographical Society**, 300 Broadway, Oct. 5, 1850.—At a meeting of the Society this evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Geo F. Nesbit, Esq. for the liberal donation of $150 out of funds being the amount of his bill for printing the Catalogue for the Printers' Library, and the amended Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

R. H. JOHNSTON, Secry.
09 1t*

GRAND BIBLE PRESENTATION.

☞ **The Ladies Philantropic Association** of the E. L. Snow Social Union, will on Thursday evening, Oct. 10 at the Broadway Tabernacle, present to the Grand Council of the Order, a splendid pictorial Bible, the presentation by sister Conklin, reception by J. P. Lacour, Esq., G.G.S.

Hon. James Harper will preside, and the following talent is expected to be present upon the occasion: Col. E. L. Snow, W. E. Dodge, Esq., Rev. Mr. Perry, Rev. Mr. Foster, Rev. Mr. Marsh, also Mrs. Washborn, (the great favorite of the order) has kindly consented to sing several of her most popular songs, and Mr. Farrenberg to sing the Drunkard's Wife—a large choir from all the Unions, under the direction of S. D. Van Beuren, P.G.S. will sing several odes prepared for this occasion. Dr. Gibbs will preside at the Piano. The Grand Council and the different Unions will appear in full regalia at the Tabernacle at 7 o'clock. Doors open for the Public at 7½. Services to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets free, to be had at the door. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend. 09 2t*

☞ **Notice.**—Officers and Members of the Grand Council of the E. L. Snow Social Union of the U. S. of America—You are hereby notified to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock, in full regalia, for the purpose of receiving, through the Grand Guardian Star, a Bible, to be presented by the Sisters of the Order. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

L. KELLY,
J. T. HALL,
G. O. GODFREY.
09 2t*

☞ **Ladies of New-York and Vicinity**—Do you wish to keep your furni