BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The LARGE CIRCULATION of *The Tribune* in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST PAGE.—*Special Notices, Political Notices, Wanted Places, Wanted, Boarding, Dry Goods, Amusements, New Publications, &c.*

SECOND PAGE.—*Water Cure, Music, Dancing, Hardware, Instruction, Window Shades Patents, Proposals, &c.*

THIRD PAGE.—*To Let, For Sale, Telegraph, Coal, Pianos, Clothing, Insurance, Removals, Medicines, Drugs, &c.*

SIXTH PAGE.—*Corporation Notices, Legal Notices, California, Traveling, For Europe, &c.*

EIGHTH PAGE.—*Sales by Auction, Financial, &c.*

THE BALL ROLLS ON.—Every day swells the list of pupils at 289 Broadway. Mr. GOLDSMITH's unprecedented offer to give a full Course of Lessons for $2 50 has arrested public attention throughout the City, and the announcement that the arrangement is for one month only is bringing crowds of bad writers to his rooms. His private lessons go on uninterruptedly, as he has ample accommodations for his private pupils as well as for his large classes.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

DR SCHENCK—*Sir*: My daughter, Mary Ann Johnson, was subject to an affliction of the spine for the last five years, with a settled pain in her side, with frequent headaches, sourness of the stomach, and her food would not digest; this was followed by suffocation, and then fits, scarcely a day passing without her having three or four. I employed the most skillful physicians in the city, but to no effect for the better. I then stated her case to Dr. W. of this city; he attended her about three weeks, which changed her situation, but not for the better. I had given up all hopes of her recovery, when a friend of mine advised me to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP; she had one fit about three hours after taking the first dose, and to my astonishment she has had no more, which is about three months since; she took in all nine bottles. My daughter now enjoys as good health as she ever did, and can be seen at 189 Twentieth-st. New-York. We, the whole family, feel ever grateful to you for your discovery of such a valuable medicine, which no family should be without.

WM JOHNSON,
SARAH JOHNSON,
189 Twentieth-st. New-York.

The Pulmonic Syrup is prepared by J. H. SCHENCK, 32 South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO. General Agents, 21 Barclay-st.

A NEW EPOCH IN MEDICINE.

Does Bronchitis, cold or cough
Threaten, friend, to take you off?
Do flushed cheeks and laboring breath
Startle you with fears of death?
Does your side, or throat, or chest,
Pain, and rob you of your rest?
Or does Asthma or catarrh
On your happiness make war?
If 'tis so, we've glorious news—
SPOTTEN'S famous CANDY use!
In that form, Cod Liver Oil
Sickens, nauseates no more;
Death is cheated of his spoil,
And Consumption's reign is o'er!

Wholesale and retail at 118 Bowery, of Chadwick, Fulton Ferry; Mrs. Hays, Brooklyn, and of the Druggists generally, at 25 cents per package. o23 3teod

THE SURTOUT OVER-COAT.—We have looked upon the Surtout Over-Coat made by MCELROY, 451 Broadway, and are satisfied it will make an undoubted sensation. It is dressy, tastily and fashionably formed, and possesses an air of elegance and comfort that will render it exceedingly popular. Every one of taste should patronize MCELROY.

☞ WE would call the particular attention of the Ladies to the large and extensive assortment of Silks, Shawls, Poplins, Merinos, Paramettas, Cashmeres, DeLaines and other DRESS GOODS, in great variety, of G. M. BODINE'S, which we believe he is selling at lower prices than any other establishment in the city. His store is at 323 Grand-st. corner of Orchard.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.—Cures are the best guarantees of a medicine's usefulness. To a multitude of these, with names, dates, and residence, in this city and elsewhere, the Proprietors of this PREPARATION will take pleasure in directing the attention of their friends and the public. As far as they know, it has never been taken in vain in cases of general debility, fits of Nervous Depression, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, or any other complaint attributable to a disordered stomach or irregular secretions. For sale at 362 Hudson-st.

THE FIRST AND ONLY GOLD MEDAL.—The DAGUERREOTYPE that received the first and only Gold Medal ever awarded by the American Institute may be seen at BRADY'S GALLERY, 205 and 207 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st. Also, Daguerreotypes on Ivory by BRADY's new process.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.—BANGS, BROTHER & Co. 294 Broadway, will sell THIS EVENING at 6½ o'clock, a collection of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, worthy the attention of the Trade and gentlemen making selections for Libraries.

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. 38 Cortland-st. second floor, opposite Merchants' Hotel, New-York. o24 1m*

☞ ELEGANT INVITATION, AT HOME, AT CHURCH Visiting and Cake Cards, engraved and printed in the most fashionable styles at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Beautiful Boxes for Wedding Cake, splendid Bridal Envelops, Wafers and Silver Cord. Mr. EVERDELL has a Branch Store at 2 Wall-st. for the accommodation of his down-town customers. o23 6t*

TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON.—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea—12 Beekman-st. one door from Nassau-st. New-York. Roast and Corned Meats 6 cents per plate; Coffee, Tea or Cocoa 3 cents a cup.

JOHN S. SAVERY,
o22 1w SYLVESTER CHANDLER.

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

A HAT—Not "as is a Hat," for a Hat often is "anything else" but a Hat—but a Hat as it should be designed with Artistic taste, executed with the skill of a Master Workman, and in every point calculated for the choice and pride of a Gentleman. If such a Hat meets your views, buy of WARNOCK'S, 263 Broadway. o25 3tis

☞ THE SCALPEL is now ready and for sale at BERFORD'S, 2 Astor House.

The London Lancet says of the August No.:

"Flashing, spirited and humorous, the Scalpel is as interesting as a novel—it loses none of its sciuness." o24 4t

GREAT CARPET SALE OF $75,000 STOCK.—The entire stock of CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c. &c. now in store 432 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,
o28 2w* 432 Pearl-st.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, 448 Broome-st.—Classes on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, for Waltz, Polka, Schatteshet and Bolero, &c. &c. A New Class will commence on Friday, Nov. 2, for beginners. o19 2w*

☞ THE MORAND DAGUERREAN GALLERY, (established 1840) 132 Chatham-st. OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL THEATER.—The pictures at this establishment stand unsurpassed for boldness of outline, faithfulness of likeness, and durability of impression. s25 2meod*

☞ JUST PUBLISHED, the BEST PORTRAIT of JENNY LIND, executed by Crehen, after Root's admirable daguerreotype, taken at the special request of Mlle. Lind.

Size of the print, 24x36 inches. Price of each copy—plain, $2; colored in exquisite style, $4. All orders to be addressed to GOUPIL & CO.

o17 6teod* Print Publishers, 289 Broadway.

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

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—We have an unusual list of attractions to-day. 'Mischief making' and 'My Neighbor's Wife,' this afternoon, the Soldier's Daughter this evening. These will elicit all the talent of this talented company. We commend them.

LATE FROM HAVANA—ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON. U. S. Mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstein, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 20th inst. arrived at this port yesterday. The F. encountered a heavy N. E. gale for two days after leaving port. On the 22d inst. she exchanged signals with the British ship Superb, from Mobile for Genoa, 14 days out.

At Havana another invading expedition was daily expected. The steamer Pizarro went out on a cruize on the 19th. A frigate and another steamer were to follow as soon as the weather would permit. There was a grand review of all the troops about Havana, amounting to 6,600 men, at 4 A. M. on the 20th.

☞ Judge GANTT, a celebrated jurist, died at his residence in Greenville, S. C., on the 18th inst., in the 86th year of his age. He served as a judge from 1815 to 1842.

THE PARKER MURDER CASE—DISCHARGE OF THE WENTWORTHS.—The Grand Jury of Manchester, N. H., have found no bill against the Wentworths, who were charged with the murder of Jonas Parker, at Manchester, six years ago, and they have been finally discharged.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

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.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European circulation* will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The *America* sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

How is the State?

We have no private intelligence to give any one with regard to our approaching Election; but we say to all with the most earnest conviction of its truth that *the Whig State Ticket cannot be beaten*, unless by some unimaginable treachery. From every part of the State we have cheering advices. No one writes, 'We shall do worse than last year,' while from nearly every quarter we have the cheering assurance, 'We shall do better,' and often 'much better.' The Whig spirit seems fully aroused, and the slight fracture that seemed to threaten our disruption has but demonstrated more strikingly our substantial unanimity. Out of this City, the Bolters had practically no followers, and here the officers were out of all proportion to the 'rank and file.' Throwing out the office-holders, office-seekers and a small class which the *Journal of Commerce* and *Herald* are trying to frighten into plasticity of visage by a ridiculous cry of peril to the Union—and the Whig party—still more than Two Hundred Thousand strong without them—was never more united in sentiment than it now is. Its masses are devoted to and proud of the Principles on which it was prostrated by deception and fraud in 1844, and on which it gloriously triumphed in '47 and '48. On those Principles, endeared to them alike by reverses and by triumphs, they are now preparing to move forward to another signal and beneficent victory.

It seems to us morally impossible that WASHINGTON HUNT should not be chosen Governor. We do not disparage his opponent when we say that of the two Mr. Hunt is by far the better entitled to the support of warm-hearted and generous Republicans of every class and clime. For six years a Member of Congress, his votes and his acts in that body were ever on the side of Justice, Humanity and Freedom.—While Horatio Seymour was lending his talents and his influence to uphold the Cass doctrine that Congress has no right to impede the introduction of Slavery into any Free Territory of the Union, WASHINGTON HUNT was struggling and voting in affirmation of the right and duty of Congress to interpose by positive enactment and preserve Free Soil for Free Labor. Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Freemen of our State proclaimed by their votes in 1848 that Washington Hunt was right and Horatio Seymour wrong on this momentous question. A few may have since been seduced into self-desertion or bullied into silence by threats of a Cotton embargo, but the immense majority were not made of such flimsy material. They stand where their fathers stood in 1787, and again in 1820. The great Heart of New-York beats true and warm for Justice and Liberty. The votes of Washington Hunt were ever cast on the side of Free Labor—of its Protection from unfair and depressing rivalry, of its consequent moral and social elevation, and of the preservation for its use and benefit of the vast Territories recently added to our National Domain. The Freemen of New-York have watched his public career and emphatically approved it. The children of unhappy Ireland remember his proposition to appropriate Half a Million Dollars from the National Treasury to relieve the sufferings of the starving people of that desolated island during the great famine of 1847. We, who hesitated for a moment to petition for a much larger appropriation, have now no doubt of the far-seeing wisdom as well as humanity of Mr. Hunt's proposition. Our Country expends Twenty Millions every year for National Defense; whereas Three Millions a year expended in such deeds of charity and mercy as Mr. Hunt proposed would enable us to dispense with at least half our Military and Naval armaments yet be far better shielded from Foreign encroachment and aggression than we now are. What despot, what military chieftain, could raise an army of poor men to attack and despoil the homes of a People who regularly dispensed in charity to the needy and suffering of stranger lands the sum of Three Millions a year?

In the close election of 1849, there were eight candidates on each State Ticket—sixteen in all—and WASHINGTON HUNT came out at the head of the poll. We believe it will be so this year. His service in the responsible and arduous post of Controller has given universal satisfaction. That office has been held successively by the ablest men of each party in our State, and none ever won more general or hearty approbation than Mr. Hunt. That approbation will be testified at the polls.

—We do not believe the other Whig candidates on the State Ticket will run up to Mr. Hunt's vote, but every man may be elected—and ought to be. All that is needed is a polling out of the entire Whig vote, and especially in our well-known strongholds. CHAUTAUQUE, ERIE, GENESEE, WYOMING, ONTARIO, ORLEANS, ESSEX and WASHINGTON can give Three Thousand more majority than they gave last year if their Whigs have a thorough organization. MONROE, LIVINGSTON and NIAGARA did well, but they can do better yet if they will. As to WESTCHESTER, DUTCHESS, ULSTER, RENSSELAER and CHENANGO, we won't talk of what they *should* do—our advices assure us that they can and *will* do much better than last year. And in the great central Counties of HERKIMER, ONEIDA, ONONDAGA, MADISON, CAYUGA, SENECA and WAYNE, we look with confidence for a signal gain for the whole Whig ticket. And if the Cotton ticket of the Journal of Commerce shall be adopted and commended by the proposed 'Union Meeting' in our City, that gain will be swelled everywhere throughout the Country. Any candidate who shall be rejected as unworthy a place on that ticket may well rejoice at his good fortune.

—As to Members of Congress and of the Legislature, the sky is not so clear, but we believe these will go with the State Ticket, and that there will be a decided Whig majority in our next Delegation and Assembly. All that is needed to secure that result is a systematic and universal ORGANIZATION which will bring all the Whig voters to the polls. Friends throughout the State! do not wait to find out how your brethren elsewhere are doing, but organize your own Township first, and pass the word as you do it to another and another. Only make it certain that the vote will all be out, and you may rest assured that your victory will be decisive. A single week is all that remains to us for preparation. All hands to work, and the triumph is abundantly secure!

Later from Europe.

The most important feature in the news received yesterday by the steamer Pacific is the proceedings of the Permanent Committee of the French National Assembly, in regard to the manifestations of the troops at the review of Versailles. The statements in the French journals are somewhat contradictory. It would seem that the Committee proposed a vote of censure on the Minister of War and the President of the Republic; this was overruled, as surpassing the authority of the Committee; but it was decided to record the facts on the minutes of the Assembly, so as to leave no doubt of the opinions entertained.

The dangerous illness of the Queen of the Belgians, announced by the late arrivals, terminated in her decease on the 11th inst. Louise Marie Therese Charlotte Isabella, Princess of Orleans, was daughter of the late King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Adelaide. She was born at Palermo, on the 3d of April, 1812, and was accordingly thirty-eight years and six months old at the time of her death. Her marriage with Leopold, King of the Belgians, took place at Compeigne, on the 11th of August, 1832. Educated in the simple tastes and virtuous habits, which are rarely found in her elevated position, her subsequent career was marked by the exercise of large and judicious charities, and the manifestations of a sweetness and gentleness of disposition which, from the moment she became Queen Consort, made her the object of devoted idolatry among the Belgian people. Her beneficence to the poor was as wise in its application as it was unlimited in its extent. No deserving object was ever known to have appealed to her charity in vain. Her influence on the politics of Belgium was conciliatory and useful in the highest degree. Being a Catholic herself, while the King was a Protestant, she became a connecting link between the Catholic party and the throne, employing her influence for the prevention of extravagant measures on either side. She has left three children between eleven and sixteen years of age.

☞ Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS we rejoice to state, was on Saturday evening nominated for reelection to Congress by the Whig Delegates of the Vth District. This testimonial has been richly deserved, and the nomination is one eminently 'fit to be made.' Through the long and eventful session recently closed, Mr. BRIGGS served with distinguished fidelity and assiduity. His name was very rarely called without a response, and there is n't a dodge in his constitution. We trust he will be reelected, and we are sure he will serve the District faithfully and zealously to the end.—His industry, zeal and genial temper have done much to procure a Mint for our City, and we are confident he will yet be successful in that object.

—That a considerable minority of the Delegates should have cast a preliminary vote against Mr. BRIGGS will excite surprise, but only among those who are ignorant of the influences which have rendered our Primary Meetings such corrupt and depraved farces. Of the Five Thousand Whig voters in that District, there are no five hundred who desired the nomination of any one but Mr. Briggs; yet Money and Rowdyism secured the choice of adverse Delegates from a part of the District, in utter contempt of the wishes of the legal voters. These Delegates were not elected to support the gentleman for whom they voted—Mr. VAN NORDEN having been a stanch friend of Mr. Briggs throughout.—However, it is all right now, and we trust the Whigs have gone to work this morning with a firm resolve to secure Mr. Briggs's reelection.

A Card.

The public, including the *New-York Journal of Commerce*, are informed that we are Silk Merchants, and keep an extensive and well assorted stock of goods which we offer to responsible buyers on reasonable terms. As individuals, we entertain our own views on the various Religious, Moral and Political questions of the day, which we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare on all proper occasions.—But we wish it distinctly understood that our *goods* and not our *principles* are in the market. The attempt to punish us as Merchants for the exercise of our liberty as Citizens we leave to the judgment of the community.

BOWEN & McNAMEE.

New-York, October 26, 1850.

FIRST FLASH IN THE PAN.—We understand that the candidate of the Bogus Committee declines the honor of being beaten for Assemblyman in the First District.

The Judicial Convention—IId Ward Case.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue to-day that you charge the Judicial Convention, which met on Wednesday evening last, with perpetrating an outrage in rejecting what you style the "Regular Delegation" from the Second Ward; and that you attribute the decision made in that case to an unworthy motive; namely, that the cry of "Sewardism" was raised against the rejected Delegation. Now, Sir, as one of the members of that Convention, I will say that the decision in that case, so far as myself and one of my colleagues were concerned, was made without any reference whatever to the fact whether either "the rejected or the admitted" Delegation were or were not "Seward" men, but upon this state of facts: Both Delegations were allowed to state their respective case, and from these statements it appeared that there were two regularly organized "Ward Committees," who had issued calls for an Election of Delegates to the various Nominating Conventions. It further appeared that for the rejected Delegation only 124 votes were cast, and for the admitted Delegation 196 votes. Here, then, was a case where two Elections had been held in pursuance of two respective Calls by two respective Whig Committees, each styling themselves and claiming to be the Regular Whig Committee of the Ward. Such being the case, the only way to decide the question was to decide it upon purely popular Democratic grounds; namely, "numerical representation." Upon this ground *alone* was my vote and that of one of my colleagues cast for the Delegation which was admitted, and on no other.

The members of the respective Delegations from the Second Ward, with one exception, were entire strangers to me, and I then knew nothing and now know nothing of the sentiments of any of them in regard to topics which are now agitating the country.

I trust, Sir, you will give this explanation a place in your columns, and thus set matters right in regard to the motives attributed to the "*one*" majority. Yours, &c.

ONE OF THE JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

Remarks.

Although we have no fear of his convincing any body else, we shall not allow our correspondent to swindle *himself* into the belief that he meant to give a correct vote in the Second Ward case. He knows a great deal better, and we mean to make him confess it.

The following primary and vital facts in the case have been repeatedly stated in our columns, and have not been denied—are not now questioned by our correspondent:

1. There were rival claims to seats from the Second Ward in the present Whig General Committee—two full Delegations presenting themselves and claiming to be admitted;

2. The General Committee sent these rival Delegations back to the Whig electors of the Ward, appointed a Day Election, and took care that Inspectors of each party should hold it, so as to have a decision made from which there could be no grounds of appeal.

3. That Election was fairly held, sharply contested, and resulted in the triumph of the Kelly or 'Sayre' party.

4. The General Committee thereupon admitted James Kelly and associates as Delegates from the Second Ward, published their names (and no others) on its roll as members from the Second Ward, and inserted in its book the name of JOHN N. SAYRE as Chairman of the Whig Ward Committee of the Second Ward.

—All this stands confessed. And there is no disputing the fact that the election for Delegates to the several Nominating Committees called by the recognized Ward Committee resulted in the unanimous election of James Kelly, &c. to the Judicial and James H. Welsh and associates to the Congressional Convention.

Now, *who was entitled to call the Second Ward Meeting for the choice of Nominating Committees?* That is the vital question. When the General Committee issued its Call for such meeting and gave the Ward Committee power to appoint Inspectors, fix or alter the time, place, &c. did it or could it mean any other Ward Committee than that whose Chairman's name is recorded in its book? Does this question admit of two answers?

But another meeting *was* called, and *was* held, at a different time and place, by a body also claiming to be a Second Ward Whig Committee. Well: what of it? The General Commitee had issued no rescript to any such Committee, authorized it to hold no meeting, appoint no inspectors. It had no more power to call a meeting which should in any manner commit or bind the Whigs of the Second Ward than the Clerk of Fulton Market had. That Clerk could hold an election any day and poll five hundred votes if he cared to have so many. What would it all amount to?

—Ah! the 'Benson' meeting polled 196 votes, while the 'Sayre' only polled 124. What of it? Do you seriously mean to contend that if some unauthorized body had called a Whig meeting last Monday in your Ward, and polled a swill-pail full of votes thereat, that *your* right to a seat, being duly elected under the call of the recognized Whig Ward Committee, would have been at all affected thereby? Have we got down to the Dorr level, so that a majority of votes obtained anywhere, anyhow, and from anybody, is to be held conclusive on the Whigs of a Ward?

The Judiciary Convention itself answered this question in the case of the Sixth Ward contest. There two sets of Delegates claimed seats, one of which had received twice or thrice as many votes as the other, but at a separate poll. The Convention inquired into the facts, and ascertained that the Delegates having fewer votes were chosen at the election appointed and held by those duly authorized, and it admitted them by a decided vote. The Mayoralty and Congressional Conventions followed suit. *That* case was decided correctly; and thereby is shown the iniquity of the decision in the case of the Second Ward.

—We stop here, though the argument is by no means exhausted. We feel that a great wrong has been done, and that the legitimacy of the nominations made by the Judicial and Mayoralty Conventions is thereby seriously invalidated. And, unless an earnest and hearty effort shall be made to atone for this wrong, in the settlement of Congressional and Ward candidates, we apprehend disastrous consequences. It rests with those who have the power to determine whether such atonement shall be proffered.

To the Whig Electors of the IIId Congressional District.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, primary elections were held, under the direction of the several Ward Committees, and the Whig Inspectors of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, upon the 21st day of October, instant, at places designated by the several Ward Committees. At a Convention of the delegates to the Congressional Convention from the several Wards named, called for the evening of the 24th instant, at "The Washington," No. 1 Broadway, on motion the meeting was temporarily organized by calling Robert Jones, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Daniel Bowley Secretary; when, upon presentation of credentials, it appeared there were two sets of claimants for seats in said Convention, from the Second Ward.

It was thereupon moved that the several claimants from the Second Ward be requested to retire, and select one of each Delegation claiming seats in the Convention to state the grounds of their claims respectively; whereupon James H. Welsh and B. W. Benson, Esqs. were so chosen, and upon hearing these gentlemen upon either side, and reading documents submitted, it appeared that the Primary Election at which the Ticket was headed "Regular Whig Ticket," with the names of John N. Sayre, James H. Welsh, M. P. Mussey and S. H. Blackwood, for Delegates to the Third Congressional District Nominating Convention, was called by the Whig Ward Committee of that Ward, as recognized by the Whig General Committee, with John N. Sayre as Chairman, in the printed catalogues of said General Committee, as on reference had to the "Rules, &c." of said Committee for 1850 will appear.

That said Ward Committee complied promptly with the recommendation of the General Committee, and designated Stoneall's, No. 131 Fulton-st. between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. on the 21st inst. the day recommended as the time and place of holding the primary election of said Ward, under the direction of the regular Whig Inspectors of the Ward; that of said election due public notice was given, that at the same there was no opposition, and that 124 votes were received at the same, for said ticket, headed "Regular Whig Ticket."

On the other hand it appeared that an association of Whigs of said Ward, called a public meeting, designating themselves "the Whig Ward Executive Committee" of the Whigs of said Ward, to be held at Gunter's, No. 145 Fulton-st. at 7½ P. M. of the same day, without limit as to conclusion, at which, as they allege and go to show, by a list of names, purporting to be what they term "their poll-list," as many as 196 ballots were deposited for a ticket headed B. W. Benson.

Whereupon, Robert Jones, Esq., the temporary Chairman, expressed it as his conviction, in substance, that, irrespective of all Ward Committees any or all organizations whatever, those persons claiming to have received most votes were entitled to be admitted. The advocates of the admission of the regular ticket considered this a gratuitous remark upon the part of the Chairman, expressed for the purpose of prejudicing the issue then before the Convention, and so expressed themselves at the time.

Subsequently, a motion that the Delegates of the Third Congressional Convention elected on the regular ticket be admitted, being put, the same was negatived by a vote of eleven against to nine in favor of the same,—all the Delegates from the First and Fourth Wards, and one, the temporary Chairman, from the Fifth Ward voting in the negative.

Whereupon, the minority, consisting of all the Delegates from the Third Ward and four from the Fifth Ward, considering the issue thus prejudged, withdrew in a body, after one of their number, being an officer of the Convention had orally, but emphatically and on behalf of the minority, protested against the proceedings, in this respect, of the Convention, as against evidence and as countenancing a spirit of disorganization and compelling a withdrawal *before balloting for a nomination*, to prevent the consequences of such a spirit in the Whig party, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever manifested.

Of the particulars of the differences heretofore unfortunately existing between the Whig electors of the Second Ward, it is not the purpose nor the province of the Committee to treat, except in so far as they bear directly on this issue. That the Whig organization of said Ward has been already regulated and adjudicated by the properly constituted authorities in the premises, the Committee have already stated; and they cannot view with indifference, but will resist to the end, all encroachments upon the good old conservative Whig doctrine of perfect organization, as paramount to all individual consideration, in our prospects of the success of sound conservative Whig Principles, on the platform of the Constitution, and the one and inseparable Union of these confederate States, and a wise, prudent and, at the same time, just administration of the laws, as they are, under the Constitution of our common country.

The Committee on behalf of the majority of the Congressional Convention of the IIId District, therefore, while deprecating all invidious comparisons with other gentlemen and other Whigs, in presenting for your suffrages in the coming election the name of JAMES BOWEN, Esq. do so with a view to the conservation of the best interests of an intelligent constituency, and a firm determination not to yield in their loyalty to your nominee, and the support of sound national measures, in the spirit of compromise in which the fathers of our country came together, and under whose wise counsel we live together, as exemplars of freedom to the world for all coming time.

The Committee in conclusion cannot do better than to commend to your attentive perusal the subjoined letter of James Bowen, Esq. written at the request of and to Gen. Hall, the Chairman of the Congressional Convention, and read directly before the nomination was made, as embodying in brief, upon the hitherto much vexed question of Slavery, the views of all your delegates in said Convention; and the faith that it will meet with your hearty approval, to the destruction of sectionalism and the harmonizing of all unpleasant feelings among our fellow Whigs in the IIId Congressional District and the defeat of our political antagonists in the approaching conflict of opinion, at the ballot box.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1850.

DANIEL BOWLEY,
JOHN N. SAYRE, } Special Committee.
JAMES KENNEDY,

NEW-YORK, Oct 24, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request expressed to me this morning I submit my views in regard to the subject matter of our conversation.

The question of Slavery in the territories of the United States is disposed of by the passage of laws for the government of those territories. That question ought not in my opinion to be reopened or disturbed.

In respect to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, I am of opinion that while Congress has a right to legislate in regard to it, it would be unwise and inexpedient to exercise that right without the sanction of the constituted authorities of the State of Maryland.

The provision of the Constitution of the United States respecting fugitive Slaves should be carried into effect. The obligation to deliver up fugitives from labor is clear and explicit, and is as mandatory and binding upon every citizen as any other requirement of the Constitution. The bill which recently passed Congress having become the law of the land ought to be respected; but it should be modified in some respects to secure the rights of freemen alledged to be Slaves, to allay the increasing opposition to the law because of its supposed defects in this respect, and to prevent the further agitation of the question of Slavery.

Very respectfully, JAMES BOWEN.

HON. WM. HALL.

THE IID DISTRICT.—We understand that the Whig Delegates from the Ist, IId (spurious) and IVth Wards met on Saturday evening and nominated J. Philips Phœnix for Congress.

VIITH. WARD.—Having at all times claimed and exercised the right to speak freely of the recent Ward Meetings in the VIIth Ward, we deem it but justice to state that the Nominating Committees called to meet this evening for the discharge of their duties, are those chosen by the party indorsed as 'regular' by Judiciary, Mayoralty and Congressional Conventions—by the last unanimously. Every one will judge for himself as to the *value* of these indorsements: our business is to state *facts*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. BRIGGS, in accepting the nomination of the Whig State Central Committee, announces his "fixed determination not again hereafter to be a candidate for the Chief Magistrate, which for seven successive years he has received at their hands."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. NATHAN APPLETON has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Boston, and has accepted.

MINNESOTA.—The official Canvass of the votes for Delegate in Congress at the late Election, gives the following aggregates:

H. H. Sibley.....649 A. M. Mitchell....559
Whole number, 1,208; Sibley's majority, 90.

Judging from this vote, we conclude that the White population of Minnesota is about 10,000.

WISCONSIN.—The Whigs of the Ist Congressional District met in Convention at Waterford and resolved that "it is inexpedient to make a nomination for Congress at the coming election." The Whigs will doubtless sustain Mr. Durkee, the present able and worthy member, who is an independent candidate for reelection.

N. Y. Whig Nominations.

New-York City—Assembly, 12, WM. S. GREGORY. The Opposition have two candidates in the field—Hon. Mike Walsh and Michael O'Conner, who both claim to be regularly nominated.

Cattaraugus Co—Dist. Attorney, JOSEPH H WEEDEN; Sup't, JOHN W. STAUNTON; Justice, U. P. CRANE; Coroner, WM. H. EDDY.

Otsego—Assembly, 1, HENRY J. CAMPBELL; 2, EDWIN S. COFFIN; Dist. Attorney, WILLIAM B. HAWES; Sup't, ALONZO CHURCHILL; Justice, SAMUEL J. COOK.

Lewis Co.—Gen. J. A. WILLARD, Assembly; EDWARD A. BROWER, District Attorney; EDWARD MILLER, Sup't; ALFRED H. KELLOGG, Justice.

Jefferson—Congress, CHARLES E. CLARK; District Attorney, AUGUSTUS FORD; Justice, DEXTER WILDER; Sup't, DAVID MONTAGUE; Assembly, WM. A. GILBERT and HIRAM MCCOLLUM.

Steuben—Assembly, 3, JOEL CARRINGTON; County Clerk, R. B. VAN VALKENBURG; District Attorney, WM. E. BENHAM; Sup't, JAS. SILSBEE; Justice, HARVEY ANDREWS.

Madison—Assembly, FRANKLIN B. HOPPIN and HEZEKIAH BEECHER; District Attorney, WM. H. LANSING; Justice, A. V. BENTLEY; Sup't, ERASTUS HARRINGTON.

Saratoga—Assembly, JOHN L. PERRY.

Albany Co.—Assembly, 4, JOSIAH G. ROOT.

Fulton Co.—Assembly (with Hamilton) ALFRED A. HANER; Sheriff, John Culbert; Clerk, Mortimer Wade.

Livingston—Assembly, 1, A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Dutchess—Assembly, 1, CHARLES DUBOIS; 3, WILLIAM H. FELLOWS.

Oneida—Assembly (complete,) 1, JOSEPH BENEDICT, Utica; 2, LORENZO ROUSE, Marshall; 3, WILLIAM HOWES, Verona; 4, GEORGE BRAYTON, Western.

Sullivan—JOHN W. HASBROUCK (Editor of the Whig) for Assembly; WESCOTT WILKIN, for District Attorney; ELI BENNETT, Justice. [The Anti-Renters have concurred, and we trust the ticket is to be elected.]

XXX—*Allegany and Steuben*—PHILIP CHURCH Jr., is the Whig candidate for Congress in place of Hon. DAVID RUMSEY, who declined. Mr. Rumsey has served four years with eminent fidelity and to general acceptance.

VII—*Westchester and Rockland*—JOHN S. GURNEE of Rockland Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress in place of Hon. Wm. Nelson who declined a reelection. Mr. Gurnee is energetic and popular, and his friends have hope of his election and mean to *work* for it.

Greene—District Attorney, JOHN IVES FITCH of Prattsville; Supd't of Poor, LYMAN WILCOX of Durham; Justice of Sessions, SIMPSON S. BELL of Coxsackie; Members of Assembly, First District, JOSHUA A. COOKE of Catskill; Second District, THEODORE PREVOST of Greenville.

Onondaga—Assembly, 1. JOSEPH J. GLASS.

Steuben—Assembly, 3. JOEL CARRINGTON.

Yates—Assembly, JOHN UNDERWOOD; District Attorney, ABRAHAM HARPENDING; Sup't, CHAS. WAGNER; Justice, SYLVANUS BAILEY.

Wayne—Assembly, 1. EDWARD W. BOTTUM; District Attorney, STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS; Sup't, DUNCAN WILSON; Justice, NATHAN BOSTWICK.

N. Y. Opposition Nominations.

Otsego Co.—District Attorney, Elijah Brown; Sup't John Devendorf; Justice, Jas. W. Reynolds.

Dutchess Co.—Assembly, 1, CHARLES ROBINSON; 2, JOHN H. OTIS; 3, BENJ. S. THORN; Sup't Wm. Wheeler; Justice, Chas. H. Hall.

Orange Co.—Assembly, 1, THOMAS FULTON; 2. CHAS. THOMPSON; 3, MILTON BARNES; Dist. Attorney, Chas. H. Winfield; Justice, Daniel A. Stewart; Sup't. John Osborn.

Saratoga.—Assembly, WM. FOWLER.

Alleghany.—Assembly, 1, ISAAC H. CONSOLUS; 2. ANSON CONGDON.

Fulton—For Sheriff, ABRAM SHIPPE; County Clerk, JOHN PLAUTZ; Assembly, JNO. STEWART.

Cattaraugus—2, JOHN CARTER, for Assembly.

Niagara—1, CHAS. EVANS, of Lockport.

Lewis—For Assembly, JOHN NEWKIRK, now a member.

Jefferson—1, A. TIBBITS; 2, JOHN POOLE; 3, LOREN BUSHNELL, for Assembly.

Chemung—For Assembly, SAMUEL MINIER.

New-York City—10, GARRET H. STRIKER, Jr. for Asembly.

XXXIV. *Niagara and Orleans*—SHERBURNE B. PIPER is the candidate against Mr. Burrows. Sherburne is used to getting beat, and so is a very proper selection.

From St. Domingo—Preparations to Meet the Haytiens.

The schooner Howard, from St. Domingo, 27th ult. arrived at this port this morning. The captain, Wright, reports that the Dominicans are actively preparing to meet the Haytiens. Santanna has been placed in chief command, and is busily engaged in forming an army. They are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition. The ratification of a treaty with England, in which that nation acknowledges the independence from Hayti of the Republic of St. Domingo, was celebrated by a public dinner, at which the President of the Republic presided, and the British Consul was present. The latter made a speech, in which he said, among other things, that the English would not interfere in the coming contest between them and Hayti. Neither the American Consul nor any of the American shipmasters were present at the dinner. By the new treaty with England, the vessels of that nation are allowed to enter the ports of the Republic at fifty cents less tunnage duty than are American vessels. The Dominicans have a fleet of ten vessels of war, viz: one ship, two barks, two brigs, and five schooners. [Boston Traveller, 26th.

Later from St. Domingo.

The brig *Vandalia*, Capt. CHASE, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from St. Domingo city, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. We learn