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.	SECOND PAGE.	THIRD PAGE.
Special Notices....	*Water Cure*.....	*Hardware*.....
Political Notices...	*Instruction*.....	*Pianos*.....
Want Places.....	*Dancing*.....	*Telegraph*.....
Wanted.....	*Music*.....	*Removals*.....
New Publications..	*Carpeting*.....	*Coal*.....
Dry Goods, &c.....	*Window Shades*...	*Medicines, &c*.....
SEVENTH PAGE.	*Patents, &c*.....	SIXTH PAGE.
Corporatum Notices	EIGHTH PAGE.	*To Let*.....
Proposals.....	*Amusements*.....	*For Sale*.....
Legal Notices.....	*Boarding*.....	*Insurance*.....
Traveling.....	*Sales by Auction*...	*Clothing, &c*.....
California, &c.....	*Financial, &c*.....	

FORDHAM PROPERTY.—Our readers will notice, by referring to our advertising columns, that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction THIS DAY, the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Sales Rooms, 7 Broad-st. about 160 lots or parcels of land, most beautifully situated for building purposes at Fordham, near the Railroad Depôt, being the balance of lots remaining unsold of the large sale of the 23d inst. The sale will be positive and terms liberal. MAPS can be had at the Sales Rooms as above. (1,194)

☞ Straw Hat Pressing Machine, of improved construction. Hand, Brim and Tipping Irons, at LEWIS'S Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Depôt, 142 Chatham-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—The largest and best selected and cheapest stock of Shawls ever exhibited in this City, are now selling at BARKER'S, 301 Grand-st. The stock of long and square Broche and Cashmere Shawls, and long and square Wool Shawls is complete. Purchasers can save 20 per cent. by calling on him before purchasing.

☞ We would call particular attention of the ladies to the large and extensive assortment of Silks, Shawls, Poplins, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres, De-Laines, 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.

WHO TAKES ALL THE PREMIUMS?—Why the highest Premium at the Fair here was awarded to the ROOTS. The highest Premium at the Philadelphia Fair was awarded last Saturday to the ROOTS again! Nearly all the medals for years have been awarded to the ROOTS! They take all the prizes, for their DAGUERREOTYPE pictures are perfect wonders in the way of art.

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, corner Fulton-st. Also, Daguerreotypes on Ivory by Brady's new process.

☞ DAGUERREOTYPES of any size, in groups or single picture, taken by a sky-light; also copies of Daguerreotypes, portraits, machinery, &c. &c. at W. & W. H. LEWIS'S, 142 Chatham-st.

☞ Shrewd men of small capital long ago discovered the secret of making fortunes by extensive advertising in country newspapers. V. B. PALMER'S AGENCY, in the Tribune Buildings, offers a complete opportunity of selecting the best papers throughout the country.

TREES, SHRUBS, &C.—PARSONS & CO. Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale, at their Commercial Garden and Nursery, a larger stock and greater variety than they have before possessed, of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Green-House Plants, &c. o31 3wD&3tW*

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.—Those victims of Dyspepsia and its kindred diseases, who have tried many remedies in vain, must not "give it up so." It is believed that in this preparation a certain cure for the worst cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and exhaustion, etc. etc. will be found. The most delicate female may take it with confidence, and its bracing, energizing, and invigorating effects, will soon produce a revolution in the health and feelings of those who may try it. For sale at 362 Hudson-st.

"THE SPY IN SOCIETY."—This powerful romance is commenced in the "INTERNATIONAL" for November, with the continuation of Bulwer's new novel, also tales by Dickens, James, Hawthorne, &c. Portraits of Beranger, Lamennais, "John Timon," fashion plates, &c. The current intelligence in literature, science and art. See advertisement on the first page.

☞ A fine hand can be acquired in ONE course of lessons, under such a teacher as GOLDSMITH, and the expense is only $2 50. The arrangement, however, is limited to one month for the reception of pupils, although each scholar joining may take his or her lessons any time within three months. Extensive as the rooms of Mr. G. at 289 Broadway, are, they are almost constantly occupied with classes and applicants for class or private tuition.

HORSEMANSHIP.—An Evening Class for Gentlemen in the noble and manly art of HORSEMANSHIP, will open at DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, 20 Fourth-ave. on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the season. o31 1t

FIRST PREMIUM FANCY HATS.—Mothers, remember the fact that KNOX was awarded the highest premium for Children's Fancy Hats at the recent Fair.—Every HAT in his store equals the specimens that were on exhibition, and his charges for these very beautiful and picturesque articles, are at least 25 per cent. less than those charged for an inferior article at any Broadway establishment.

PROTECT YOUR UNDERSTANDING.—Buy your BOOTS of BROOKS, and be comfortable. BROOKS, 150 Fulton-st. has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of dress and water-proof Boots, Shoes, &c. Ladies' and children's wear, of every description. If you wish a good article, cheap, call at 150 Fulton-st.

TAILOR MCKIM'S CLOTHING STORE.—We were surprised on visiting this extensive Clothing mart, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-st. at the vartety, style, and finish of his ready made Clothing; also, the beautiful fabrics subject to the order of his customers. A visit of inspection will show great improvement over many in the same trade. We know he sells low. o29 3teod

CONUNDRUM.—Why is it that people prefer buying their BOOTS and SHOES at WATKINS'S 114 Fulton-st. than at any other Store in the City? D'ye give it up?—Because he sells better Boots at lower prices than any other establishment. o26 3teod

NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT FOR SHIPPING.—CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, 209 Front-st. corner of Beekman, offer for sale 5,000 packages new Buckwheat, of prime quality, put up in handsome style, expressly for the Southern and Eastern markets, in barrels, halves, quarters, eighths, boxes and bags of 49 and 24½ pounds. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. o12 29tTuThs&S*

☞ Dr. NICHOLS's article in the Water Cure Journal, entitled "THE CURSE REMOVED: A Statement of Facts Respecting the Efficacy of Water Cure in the Treatment of Uterine Diseases, and the Removal of the Pains and Perils of Pregnancy and Childbirth," may be obtained at CROWEN'S, 599 Broadway, or of Stringer & Townsend, under the American Museum. o30 4t*

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

☞ The wonderful sale of CARPETS continued for a few weeks longer at 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. The whole stock of Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, remnants of Oil Cloths, Shades, &c. are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. preparatory to extensive additions and alterations. By all means embrace this rare chance.

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.

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.

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

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Great array of amusements—mirth, merriment, morality and modesty combined. This evening the Drunkard is performed. This afternoon the interesting piece of Robert Macaire, Songs, Music, Dancing, &c. Nothing better than this could possibly be wanted.

Prof. Liebig not coming to America.

H. GREELEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Previous to my departure for Europe, I saw in several American papers the announcement that Professor LIEBIG of Giessen, was about embarking for America. I had the pleasure of an introduction to, and several conversations with the world-renowned Chemist, last August, and he stated that he had never entertained the thought of visiting the United States. An insuperable objection is, that he does not speak English. I state the fact, to allay any expectations that may be raised.
Yours very truly, J. W. HANSON.
Norridgewock, (Me.) Oct. 30, 1850.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have received files of the *British Packet* of Buenos Ayres to Aug. 31, fourteen days later than previous advices. There is no news of importance. Lord Palmerston, through the English Envoy, has congratulated Gen. Rosas on his reelection. The weather had been so boisterous and uncomfortable, that intercourse, business, pleasure and political gossip were alike suspended.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

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.

☞ **Whig Ratification Meeting.**—The Democratic Whigs of the City and County of New-York are requested to convene at the BROADWAY HOUSE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 31st day of October, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of RATIFYING the STATE, CONGRESSIONAL and CITY NOMINATIONS.

Several distinguished speakers have been invited and will address the meeting.

By order of the Whig General Committee.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Chairman pro tem.
WELCOME R. BEEBE, C. Y. WEMPLE, } Secretaries.
o30 2t

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, 1850, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.
ISAAC WM. SMITH, JACOB E. HOWARD, } Secretaries.
o31 2t

To Correspondents.

Dubitas asks us whether, under the new Military Bounty Act, a person *drafted* to serve in the Militia, or the *substitute* who actually *did* serve, is entitled to the Bounty.—We can say that, in our opinion, the man who actually did the work ought to have the bounty; but why not ask the Commissioner of Pensions, who can answer with authority, and give you chapter and verse for his decision?

☞ H. GREELEY will speak on Politics at *Paterson, N. J*, this evening.

Ditto at Jersey City *to-morrow* evening.

The 'Union' Meeting.

We thank the managers of this demonstration. It was more outspoken and manly than we had hoped. Although no one is denounced by name, yet the "heartfelt thanks" tendered to *Daniel S. Dickinson* among others for his disregard of personal consequences and party predilections, and his willingness to be "*sacrificed* for the good of the Country," stamp the character of the concern. But the managers proceed to indorse the Fugitive Slave Bill as expressly Constitutional and every way what it should be, and to pledge the resolvers to sustain and enforce that law. Finally, we are favored with the opinions of these 'Peace' gentlemen in the words following:

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State officers or for members of Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the Peace Measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reëpening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard our obligations to the Constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may have hitherto belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

All this, we take it, is tolerably transparent. WASHINGTON HUNT is well known to be hostile to the Fugitive Slave Law, for he has publicly proclaimed the fact. Most of the WHIG candidates for Congress throughout the State are "known or believed" to be hostile to some of the "Peace measures," so called. "*That party*" which the Cotton meeting pledges itself henceforth to support is not the Whig party, South Carolina and the glorifiers of Daniel S. Dickinson being judges. In short, the 'Union Meeting' is simply a trap to catch Whigs for the use of Horatio Seymour and Daniel S. Dickinson. Whatever the mass of the signers and auditors may have intended, the planners and wireworkers had this end in view from the first, and into this their meeting at last resolves itself. Had it not been intended to operate on the Election, it would have been postponed a single week. It is an impudent Political trick, intended to strike down the Free Soil sentiment of the North through the defeat of Washington Hunt and the reëlection of D. S. Dickinson.

—And so the fiat has gone forth from Castle Garden that there shall be no further 'agitation' with regard to Slavery. No matter if the great Territories wrested from Mexico should be overrun and by force appropriated to the aggrandizement of Slavery—no matter though freemen are liable to be captured in our midst at any moment and hurried off into Slavery, without the benefit of Habeas Corpus or any form of Jury Trial to determine the fact that their ancestors before them were stolen, so that they legally can be—no matter though free citizens of New-York have been and at any moment may be seized in Southern ports, dragged from our vessels, immured in prisons and finally sold into eternal Slavery—and Mr. Winthrop read documents in the Senate to prove that TWELVE HUNDRED Northern Freemen, suspected of no crime but their color, had thus been disposed of, (one of whom only happened in a Slaveholding port by taking in a Carolina vessel which had been abandoned on the ocean)—no matter what Manhood, Justice, Liberty may thunder in our ears—the 'Union Meeting' has decreed that there shall be no more agitation respecting Slavery, and that all candidates who like WASHINGTON HUNT declare themselves hostile to the Fugitive Slave Law or to the Extension of the area of Bondage shall be proscribed, and only those who sympathize with Daniel S. Dickinson elected. FREEMEN OF THE COUNTRY! *Your* voice is yet to be heard in this matter! Shall the candidates hostile to the Fugitive Slave Law for that cause be defeated? Your votes next Tuesday will determine!

☞ *The Syracuse Daily Star*, hitherto neutral, has become a Whig paper; WINSLOW M. WATSON, late of Albany, Editor; Kinney & Masters, publishers.—By the way: we beg leave to remind Mr. Watson that Surgeon E. K. KANE'S admirable letters descriptive of the American Arctic Expedition are given to the public through *The Tribune*. If you want to borrow without credit any thing *we* write, take it in welcome; but we are rather proud of those letters.

☞ Rev. J. W. HANSON, of Norridgewolk, Me. a delegate from Somerset and Waldo Congressional District, and also from the Universalists of that State to the World's Peace Convention, arrived in New-York in the William Tell, from Havre, last Wednesday.

Work for Free Schools!

Do not let the cause of EDUCATION for ALL be forgotten in the excitement of the Election.—Whatever else you vote or scratch, be sure you put in a ballot "*Against* the repeal of the Free School Law," and induce your friends and neighbors who are not hostile to do likewise.

Be sure before the day of Election that you are supplied with Free School placards and ballots, and that they abound at every poll, while active men see to the ballots going in. For $5, you may buy at the Free School Committee room, 312 Broadway, in this City, *five thousand* Free School ballots and *five hundred* good Handbills in favor of Education Free to All. This is far less than their cost, but the object is to have them circulated.—Friends in all the Wards, and in all the neighboring Counties!—send in and supply yourselves before the week closes.—If more convenient, you can obtain them at the same rates of the printers for the Committee, Childs & Anderson, 141 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.—There will be a liberal assortment of candidates for Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools before our citizens this Fall, and we urge every one to examine carefully the respective tickets for his Ward, and whenever he finds a candidate for a School office on the opposite ticket better qualified or more likely to perform the duties conscientiously and thoroughly than the rival candidate on the ticket of his own party, let him be careful to erase the latter and insert the former in its stead. We entreat you, fellow-citizens, not to neglect this. We have voted for mean men in our time, and expect to be placed under the dire necessity of voting for a few more of the same sort; but for any Judicial, School, or other non-Political office, we shall vote ever and only for the very best candidates in nomination, without regard to their party predilections.

—It is sad to witness the order of some if not most of the Ward Tickets—Assembly, Aldermen, Assessors, Constables, *School Commissioner*, &c. Now, there is scarcely an office in our City of higher responsibility, or of greater importance, than that of School Commissioner. We fear the People do not so regard it, and that some who are chosen to fill it do not. Can we not have a reform with respect to both?

☞ Mr. JOHN F. RODMAN, who thinks he is running for Congress in the IIId District, on the strength of a nomination procured through the aid of the Bogus organization in the Second Ward, we are assured, *supported and voted for the Loco-Foco ticket in the Vth Ward* in the last April Election (1849.) Had he succeeded in defeating the Whig ticket, a good many Whig office-holders would have rued it. But he failed then, and we trust he will fail now to elect the Loco-Foco candidate. Every body in the District knows that he has no shadow of chance to elect himself.

TENTH WARD.—We are glad to learn that the Whigs of this Ward have renominated DAVID MILLER for Assistant Alderman by an unanimous vote of the Committee. Mr. Miller is a staunch Whig of the right kind. He is a practical mechanic, and this class will find in him an efficient advocate. He served his party in the Common Council last year, but was defeated last Fall by a few votes. Better luck this time. If the Whigs of the "old Tenth" do their duty their popular Alderman will have an able associate in the next Board.

OPPOSITION RATIFICATION MEETING.—Quite a gathering of the Unterrified took place in Vauxhall Garden last night to ratify the nomination of JOHN COCHRANE as candidate for the Sixth Congressional District. JEREMIAH E. CARY presided, and a number of resolutions adopted favoring the support of the whole State ticket; sustaining the Baltimore resolutions of 1840, '44 and '48; a Tariff for Revenue but not for Protection; the free grant of the Public Domain in limited quantities to actual settlers; the principle of Free Schools, &c. &c.

JOHN COCHRANE being loudly called for, came forward and among other things said:

I stand before you as the advocate of no divided doctrine; I appear in your presence as the advocate of one triumphant party—the Democracy of the State and the Union.—I have been falsely accused of being an Abolitionist. I have never made the first step toward Abolitionism; but let me say this much to you, I am opposed to an agitation which but serves to render insecure to our Southern brethren the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and if there be any wrong to be remedied I will take the Constitutional method of rectifying it. In this land where law is presumed to be founded upon every principle of right and justice, I do not recognize any living law but the law of the land, for this reason, because it is identified with that higher law of which we have heard so much, and whenever it departs from that higher law I will take a legal method of changing it through the legislative assemblies of the people.

I stand now on the broad platform of the Union, and am opposed to agitation, satisfied that the question will be eventually righted by the people.

The speaker then announced himself in favor of the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, and the Free School law. He also alluded in no very flattering terms to his opponent, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, and concluded by recommending union among the party, and hoped that the distinctions of Hunker and Barnburner would no longer be recognized. Speeches were then made by W. V. Barr and John Doyle, after which the meeting separated.

Diplomatic Changes.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

I see it denied in some of the papers that Hon. JOHN C. CLARKE, Secretary of the Treasury, had been offered the Chargéship either to Ecuador or Guatemala. I take upon myself to affirm *positively* that either of the above places *were* offered to him and promptly declined, owing to the supposed unhealthiness of the climates. It is also *true* that he was conditionally offered the Chargéship at Bogota, provided Dr. FOOTE on his reaching home concluded not to return. This last place, I have good reason for believing, Mr. CLARKE will accept, if the contingency arises above alluded to, and in which event JOHN A. COLLIER, Esq. of your State will be assigned to the Solicitorship of the Treasury. A NEW-YORKER.

Putnam County, N. Y.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

CARMEL, Saturday, Oct. 26.

H. GREELEY, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: The following are our Whig County Nominations. Mr. Weeks is the man we elected to the Assembly in 1847, and the only Whig we ever elected in the County. The whole ticket is most excellent.

For Member of Assembly....CHAUNCEY R. WEEKS.
For District Attorney.....JOHN G. MILLER.
For Superintendent of Poor. CALEB HUESTIS.
For Justice of Sessions.....PETER R. WHITNEY.
For Coroners..... WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM MERRITT.

Yours, A.

Anti-Rent Troubles in Delaware Co.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

DELHI, Monday, Oct. 28.

People of the State of New-York agst. *John Gammell and Henry Overing*.—This suit was commenced some time since, to try the title of certain lands in Delaware County known as 'the Hardenburgh Patent.'

It was brought on before Justice Shankland at the Delaware Circuit, about 2 o'clock P.M. on Thursday last—Attorney-General Chatfield and John Van Buren for the People, and James Powers of Catskill, and Joshua A. Spencer of Utica, for the Defendants. The Attorney-General having opened the cause and identified the farm of land in question, the burden of proof fell upon the defendants. They are now nearly or quite through with their testimony, and the Plaintiffs are expected to commence their rebutting testimony this morning. The suit is rather an exciting one, and some anxiety is felt to hear the summing up by Messrs. Van Buren and Spencer. W.

THE HOUSE CARPENTERS.—The Carpenters meet this evening at 179 Wooster-st. to hear the report of their Committee, and transact other important business.

UNION MEETING
AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Demonstrations for Peace and Harmony—Indorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law—Letters from Daniel S. Dickinson and Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

The long-talked of event came off at Castle Garden last night, and drew a crowd of considerable magnitude. The patriots began to flock in at 6 o'clock, and continued to assemble till 8, after which the tide ebbed and flowed about equally. Many came away after the letters were read, and others disappeared suddenly when the resolutions were presented. A good Band of Music stationed in the center of the gallery infused new ardor into the souls of the faithful, and altogether the demonstration was very noisy and remarkably patriotic.

Over the entrance to the Garden was emblazoned the following motto:

"The Union: It must and shall be preserved."

Over the stage was hung a portrait of Washington, surrounded by the 'Stars and Stripes' and surmounted by this inscription:

"One Country—One Constitution—One Destiny."

Around the Balcony, a string of patriotic sentiments were disposed in the following order:

"Liberty and Union—Now and Forever—One and Inseparable."

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

"We know no North, no South, no East, no West—but one Common Country."

"The Union First—Party Interests Afterward."

The upper portion of the gallery under the roof, was decked with flags and the following extract from the language of a noted individual:

"That I long since determined to stand or fall, survive or perish, live or die, with them who would maintain the Interests of the Union.—D. S. DICKINSON."

At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by NICHOLAS DEAN, President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, who made a few remarks in relation to the object of the meeting, and proposed as President, GEORGE WOOD, Esq.

Mr. WOOD was accordingly elected by a thundering Ay, in the midst of which he took his seat.

Mr. DEAN, from the Committee of Arrangements, then nominated forty gentlemen for Vice-Presidents, and eight others as Secretaries. The complete list of officers chosen was as follows:

President—GEORGE WARD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Moses Taylor,	Wm. S. Wetmore,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Edward K. Collins,
John H. Brower,	Matthew Morgan,
Francis Griffin,	Lora Nash,
Joseph Kernochan,	John T. B. Maxwell,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Mortimer Livingston,
Robert Latou,	Joshua J. Henry,
Charles G. Carleton,	Henry Young,
Gustavus A. Conover,	Isaac Townsend,
Robert Smith,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
N. Marvin Beckwith,	Schuyler Livingston,
William Tucker,	S. B. Althouse,
Jacob A. Westervelt,	David W. Catlin,
Joseph Petit,	Henry Chauncey,
Reuben Withers,	Charles M. Leupp,
Wm. H. Webb,	E. M. Greenway,
B. M. Whitlock,	E. Cheeseborough,
Ralph Clark,	Edward P. Heyer,
R. H. McCurdy,	Ab'm R. Van Nest,
George D. H. Gillespie,	Michael McGraph.

SECRETARIES.

Robert C. Wetmore,	Robert B. Milliken,
Wm. Barton,	Thomas Fenner,
Frederick R. Betts,	Alfred Large,
Thomas C. T. Buckley,	Wm. R. Dean.

The meeting having been fully organized, Mr. WOOD rose and spoke substantially as follows: We are here assembled to give expression to our earnest desire for peace and the preservation of the Union. The difficulties under which we labor relate to the subject of Slavery. This agitation was commenced some fifteen years ago. The doctrine was then advanced that Slavery, in itself considered, was sinful, and that it ought to be put down without any regard to consequences, or to the effect of such a destruction of it upon the prosperity and happiness of sister States in which that domestic institution prevails. That doctrine has advanced, until it has grown to a magnitude which now provokes ill-feeling, and may terminate in the dissolution of this Union and the destruction of that Republic which has been held forth as a bright example to the nations of the earth. The institution of Slavery has existed throughout the history of the world, and in all ages. In the earliest periods of society, it has been a great instrument of Civilization, by the introduction of Property. The new doctrine introduced fifteen years ago on this subject declares Slavery in itself sinful. The party who held this notion took the ground that it was the duty of the country, under all circumstances, suddenly to abolish it. The speaker denied that the general sentiment of mankind was against Slavery as inherently sinful, and reiterated his argument that it was one of the great promoters of early civilization. We may say of conscience in regard to this subject as we would say of taste. The argument is whether the institution, in the present state of society, is calculated to improve the general interests of society. This is the true view of the subject. The sudden abolition of Slavery in the United States, he prophecied, would be attended by results similar to those of the British West India Colonies, and that the wives and children of our Southern brethren would be greatly endangered thereby. He predicted general insurrection and fearful scenes as necessary consequences of such an act, and depicted the results of the most destructive of civil wars. And now are we to shut our eyes and ears to such consequences? [Shouts of "No"—"Never," from the crowd.] He entered a protest to the system of classing Slavery as equally sinful in itself with murder or robbery. He had seen with regret the manifestations of resistance to the late enactments among the People—he was sorry to say it—of the Northern and Eastern States. The right of petition had in his opinion been violated by the repeated petitions of parties at the North to the National Legislature for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Those petitions had been pressed by a Statesman of this nation who had outlived his time. Congress was flooded with them; and the agitation was thus continued. The speaker went on in this strain at some further length, and then wound up with a patriotic allusion to his love for the Country, the Union and Peace.

Loud calls were now made for Jas. T. Brady; but the tumult was hushed up by the announcement of the Chair that everything had been cut and dried, and that Mr. Brady would appear in his place according to his own request. The crowd were satisfied with this explanation, and kept silence, and the band struck up a lively air.

Mr. ROBT. C. WETMORE, one of the Secretaries, then read the following letters from Senator Dickinson and Mr. Webster:

From Dan'l S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 29, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: A most painful domestic affliction causes me to decline your kind invitation to attend a "Union Meeting" of the citizens of New-York, at Castle Garden, to-morrow evening; but I approve its patriotic purposes and sympathise warmly with the movement.

I thank you for the complimentary manner in which you are pleased to allude to my humble efforts in the Senate, and assure you, that I long since determined to stand or fall, "survive or perish, live or die," with those who would maintain the integrity of the Union and uphold the genial spirit of our country's Constitution.

Be pleased to present my best regards to the patriotic assemblage, and believe me sincerely
Yours, D. S. DICKINSON.
TO F. S. LATHROP, Esq. *Chairman Committee, &c.*

From Daniel Webster.

FRANKLIN, N. H. Tuesday, Oct. 29.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and assuring you of my presence at the "Union Meeting" at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening next.—I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men doubtless, but abject slaves to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of love and attachment to the Constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty; and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the Great Metropolis of the country speak, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the Resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall never forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them, in an hour of difficulty and of peril.

The peace measures of the last session are, the Texan Boundary Act, the Act for establishing the two Territorial Governments of New-Mexico and Utah, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave Law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which, of course, I should have supported, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress, and the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding, deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it, counsel that, which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed, and to the commission of capital offenses. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on, in this career of faction, folly and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress, who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last Session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted, they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is likely to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligations, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretense saps the foundation of all government, and is of itself a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that, means to disturb the public peace, and to do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution, in an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and hand. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I "range myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution, and to perpetuate our glorious UNION."

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as it has been, by ten months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influences while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my post, to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved, in all events, that so far as depends on me, our UNION shall pass through this fiery trial, without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, Gentlemen, with very sincere regard, your obliged fellow-citizen and obedient servant.
DANIEL WEBSTER.
To Messrs. F. S. Lathrop, Gerard, Hallock, Charles G. Carleton, P. S. Duryee, *Committee*, New-York.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD presented the following Resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors which framed the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity, and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property, and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birthright of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That the fabric of our General Government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country; of mutual respect for the diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens; and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin and the common perils, toils and sacrifices, through which their common liberties had been won: and that the General Government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect and affection.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acquisition of Territory under the Treaty with Mexico, and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the Compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

4. *Resolved*, That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation, are due, and, on our part, are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fillmore, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others, who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilections, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. *Resolved*, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves immortal honor, and for the Union, we trust, an imperishable existence.

5. *Resolved*, That those members of Congress from this State, who, against influences the most unfavorable to the exercise of a sound judgment, sustained the Peace Measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed during their passage through Congress those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those, who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the Compromise Bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again agitating the subject, to throw the fire-brands of mischief into Congress and the Country.

7. *Resolved*, That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, as carried out by the Act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the Constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State officers or for members of Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the Peace Measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reëpening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard our obligations to the Constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution, and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

Mr. GERARD supported these resolutions in a speech of considerable length.

CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq. spoke of unity, and berated the Abolitionists as denying the right of the South to demand *their* rights, and as meaning to put them (the South) to the bayonet, if they dared to say the Union was not worth preserving. He would let them go, if they would. He referred to the argument of the opponents of the meeting, that it was for the purpose of preserving gain from Southern trade, &c. He thought those who advanced such a notion were the very men who would be swayed by interest in their political action. Then he went off into a fat streak of patriotic indignation, and wanted to know if the meeting was ready to dissolve the Union. [Washington went without cheers, but Jackson's name was hailed with some applause.] Then he pictured the mortification of the people if they were to tell strangers that Washington, and Jackson, and Jefferson were natives of and were buried in another country. We had not met for trade, but for the country, and to preserve it until every star was an empire. Preserve the Union, and we shall go on increasing, and nations will flock to us—to this great, this happy country. To fill this country with a glorious nation of the white race, I say the *white* race, I am in favor of preserving the Union. Then he thought we should separate from parties; select men in favor of the Union, if you can't find them, take the man who *pretends* to be, for I had rather vote for a hypocrite than for an open scoffer at the Union. My friend on the right says he has always voted for