advent, which is feminine in its nature; the Tudor's expired with Elizabeth. This shows that the great law of Nature is to the spiritual sovereign, woman, rather than the material man. The star of the Cleopatra type of womanhood went down as that of Mary of Judea rose. Mary inaugurated a new womanhood—she was the passive Madonna of a holier testimony. But Time must unfold the type-woman of our day—not the woman of great passion or passive maternity merely, but the blending of queen, virgin, mother and prophet, who shall divide the sceptre of our higher humanity. Mrs. S. referred for a moment to Shakespere's portrayal of Cleopatra, and proceeded to say that, in considering the character of Cleopatra, it was necessary to glance at the condition of Egypt at that time. The lecturer went at some length into an exposition of the worship, civilization and general condition of the Egyptian people, but we have not room to follow her. Into the midst of this aspect of civilization, with a people at once grave and luxurious, to whom everything was intensely real; a people oppressed and enslaved, brutalized by an unscrupulous priesthood, which monopolized the learning and wealth of the country, holding the people in the bondage of caste; into the midst of a religion at once gloomy and sensuous, contrasting strongly with the voluptuousness of climate; into the midst of a state in which the old social aspects were yielding to the dominating Roman influence, comes this last type of ancient civilization—this cruel, crafty, daring, and voluptuous woman of the tropics, this worshiper and representative of the "Serpent of old Nile." I have seen but one picture of this Cleopatra that at all harmonized with any true conception of her character as a whole. This is grandly tragic in its import; it is that of a woman upon whose beautiful but historic face is engraved the deepened experience of a full life. The faintest shadow of the eternal worlds imparts a sublime touch to the receding beauty of the earth woman. So it should be. We mar the grandeur of a great character when we attempt to paint it as pretty. Prettiness is for the ball-room, the parlor; it is tame and limited; it does not belong to the prophetic Sybil, the inspired Sappho, or the soul-infused Heloise. The fascinations of Cleopatra resulted little from mere form or color; they arose more from that happy combination of intellect and passion that appeals to both heart and imagination. She was full of intellectual resource and artistical beauty, superadded to a wierd prescience, always indicating a tragic close. Hence she sought for deadly poisons by which she could at will "shake off this mortal coil," so often irksome to us all. I apprehend that this courageousness of character that impelled her to seize upon the best afforded in the immediate, as well as to be ready to face the worst of any future, this ability to compete with Destiny, must have been one secret of her personal fascination, as it was evidence of her innate power. I apprehend that she owed more to these spiritual indications than to any external attractions. Cleopatra was an Epicurean in the best sense. She was an accomplished musician, a skillful versifier, and a gracious and accomplished queen, receiving ambassadors from all parts of the world, and able to converse with each in his own tongue. Her electric sphere has not yet trailed off into infinite space, as is evident by the large power which she still holds upon the human imagination. The queen, the scholar, the opponent of Rome, had long since been forgotten, or only to be revived by some elegant student, as in the case of Zenobia, had not Cleopatra embodied the more positive and nobler qualities of our nature; had she sacrificed her friend, or had she consented to be carried in golden chains to Rome, as did the imbecile Zenobia, the common heart had dropped her from its circle; but now, the woman faithful unto death, lives unto all ages. That Antony should find himself opposed to the passionless and intriguing Augustus is most natural; that he should be worsted in the conflict is nothing—a heart flung into the thick besses of worldly forecast will always be worsted in the conflict. That Antony and Cleopatra should meet belonged to the eternal laws of fitness and attraction. They stood peerless in destiny, and neither could have filled eternal relations without the other. The Juggernaut of Empire rolled on, and these two were crushed beneath its wheels. We have no laws by which to judge them. Mrs. S. again referred to Shakespere's characters of Antony and Cleopatra. In conclusion she said: We love to contemplate these two personages, because their whole period was dramatic; it was a grand drama before Shakspere apportioned it into the five acts of the playhouse. The stage on which they moved was rich in gorgeous pageantry before he arrested the show and made it alive for the theater; and the characters were perfect in themselves before he raised them from the slumber of ages to live again to all time. Nature adjusts her own harmonies. Certain individuals in whom the stormier passions predominate, indicate always more or less a tragic termination. As the old astrologers would say, they are born under planets combatant and are touched by the fiery Mars. They belong to the elemental; they are regal in their significations; and such must walk even the dark valley with a certain majestic pomp. Thus Mary Stuart died amid religious conflict and the ceremonials of the scaffold; and Cromwell and Napoleon amid the battling of the tempests; and therefore it was fitting that the tragedy of these lovers—this drama to which centuries had been adapting profound and significant unities, should close as it did—the Roman in the spirit of a Roman, by his own sword; and the Egyptian, in accordance with more subtle affinities, by the glittering and poisonous asp of the Nile.

Imagination: Its Culture and Use.

BY REV. DR. SEARS.

The fifth Lecture in the series at the Tabernacle was delivered on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston, Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education, his subject being the "USE AND CULTURE of the IMAGINATION." Before introducing the lecture of the evening, the Chairman announced that the next lecture of the Course would be delivered on Wednesday evening next, by Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. Subject, "*The Lost Arts.*" Rev. Dr. Sears then came forward, and proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I propose to address you this evening on the subject of the Culture, Discipline, and Uses of the Imagination. I will, for the sake of distinction, call it an *Intellectual Imagination*, as contradistinguished to a lawless and titful imagination and fanciful conceits. I mean by it, that power which the mind has of imitating to itself anything of which it has previously taken cognizance, and also of combining these images into a symmetrical form. I know that it is often maintained that the Imagination is not a faculty to be educated, but rather to be *eradicated*. That it is an antagonist of the reason, a disturber of the passions, and a destroyer of the mind. But I hold this to be rank heresy; for, in the first place, for education to be what is universally conceded, a proportionate symmetry of all the powers of the mind, then the imagination, as an indestructible faculty, is a proper object of training. And in the next place, those minds which have made the most conspicuous display in his tory, have been those in which the reason and the imagination have been joined. Plato, next to Homer, the most original source of original thought and learning, was as much a poet, as philosopher. What a display of the imagination is set forth in those beautiful dialogues upon which scholars ever delight to dwell! We have a very different example in the case of Luther. It was not merely the bold daring in that great moral hero—nor his invincible will, and strong faith, and clear and penetrating judgment, that gave him such power over the minds of people: but it is the magnificent imagination which gave such force to his words, and enabled him to form those thunderbolts of nature. It was this faculty of imagination, superadded to the other powers of his mind, which enabled him to shine like the spangled and starry firmament. From his lowly abode, he sent out those mighty bomb-shells which echoed in the very halls of the Vatican, and aroused Kings and Emperors.

We have a very different example of the union of the understanding and the imagination in the case of Jeremy Taylor. He had not the flaming torch of Luther, by which he could kindle a flame like the burning of Moscow. But his was a genial, tranquil mind, which made him at home with all the varied feelings of our nature. We may say of him as Dryden said of another, that

"His imagination often soars to lofty heights;
And when he chooses to descend,
He comes calmly down—gently circling in the air,
Like the nightingale, mounting, and still singing as he rises."

We may also refer to Burke as an illustration of what we have said. When we see his works, we feel that we are in contact with a prodigious genius. We are struck with the loftiness of his ideas—with the soundness of his views, and with the amazing extent of his acquired knowledge. And yet it is the splendor of his imagination, with which his mind is swarming, that makes him so delightful in his productions. We might refer to John Foster, who possessed not merely vigor of thought, but copiousness of imagination, and the power of mirroring by all the lights in his reach, so that we often feel as though we were passing through a splendid gallery of old Flemish paintings when perusing his writings. In Chalmers, also, how much of his resistless eloquence and power would be lost were his imagination to dwindle away to that of ordinary men. He did not, it is true, submit himself to all the rules of the rhetorician; but when his great heart and intellect moved, the images of his mind were like the swarming insects in a summer's evening; and when his imagination brought out and carried into exercise all the other faculties, he was like the fiery steed, that stands champing his bit, pawing the ground, and seems to tread the earth before he moves from his place. But I need not extend these illustrations, although it would be easy to do so indefinitely.

"But," you will say, "it is not this kind of imagination, but that irregular, loose imagination which you would have eradicated, instead of being woven into the processes of education." Very well. But whence this irregularity? Does it not result from being neglected? It is when the imagination is brought into hard contact with the understanding—when the qualities of the intellect are infused into the imagination, and they are blended, that the imagination is drawn to the irregularity of which I have spoken. One of two things, I think, necessarily result from the neglect of the imagination: either it will be overpowered by the understanding, and crushed, and loose its proper place among the faculties of the mind, or it will luxuriate in a false direction, and prove an instrument of mischief, rather than of good.

In no country, perhaps, is this assertion more easily verified than in our own. We have the evil of which they complain in both of its forms. We have the imagination well cultivated, and also that which has been left without cultivation, so that it is the nether of wholesale mischief. Perhaps it may be said, that too frequently among our scholars, from infancy to maturity, they start after truth as after a mere matter of logic, and are almost insensible to it in the aesthetic point of view. To the understanding, truth is everything—to the imagination, nothing. Hence we often see in scholars, who cultivate exclusively the intellect, a tendency to class the *ideal* in the place of the *personal* god—a disposition to analyze that which is intuitive—and construct a sort of fabric before which the philosopher bows in adoration. In the sciences we see a disposition to become masters of that mechanical system of science which is set down in the books, instead of turning his wondering gaze to that resistless Nature which is the only true object to which the attention of the philosopher should be given. Not only does truth lose its majesty in our view, but it is crept away entirely; when these abstractions from the logician usurp the place of concrete ideas. The mind suffers—it loses its freshness, and seems to be a mere machine just to keep the body in motion. The mind becomes weary just in proportion as the truth is made dry and thorny. The student should make truth cling to nature just as the young ivy does to the stalwart oak. He should turn away from the mere schools, and human authorities, except as they may be made subservient to higher ends. It seems as though men had looked edgewise within the leaves of the books without adding up in that great system of truth which will yet be developed before the course of man and society shall have been run. He who comes to nature, preferring truth in its highest and best forms, will find himself assimilated to the object of his pursuit, and will find his mind become as fresh and fragrant as the green earth he treads upon.

We have referred to another form of the evil of neglecting the imagination, where it has not the well-cultivated understanding to repose upon, nor the high and pure reason to bear it up into the regions above. In the one case, where there is a vigorous understanding acting in co-operation with the imagination,—where there is something of solidity and power to form a basis—the faculties all act charmingly together. Where there is not this harmony of the faculties—where the imagination takes the form of a sentimentality, it craves this light, silly reading, which finds too much favor with a large class of the community. A fondness for this kind of reading is an invariable mark of a weak understanding. Indeed, I cannot conceive anything more unfortunate than for an ascendency of the mind in this one direction. It is far better to see the coarseness of pure ignorance then a mind thus fashioned. When the imagination is of a vigorous nature we, perhaps, find more in it that inspires our respect.

Passing on, the lecturer spoke of Music, as connected with the subject in question, and remarked that the old mode of teaching music was the most senseless thing conceivable. You can all remember how the chorister went through his various manipulations, with a certain noisy routine, which made you imagine yourself in a Lowell factory. Music dwells almost exclusively in the regions of the imagination. It lives in an ideal world. Without imagination, the soul of music is wanting. It breathes a more ethereal air than even the Poet. The composer or musician can touch chords which no power of language can move.

Drawing, too, stands connected with the imagination just as much as any of the faculties to which I have referred. And how strange it is that an accomplishment so adapted to administer to our delight—which gives us a thousand eyes to behold the various beauties which we should not otherwise behold—how strange it is that an accomplishment so necessary to administer to our own private enjoyment, should attract to itself so little interest!

We also assign to the imagination an important part in the great work of conceiving and planning those great epic poems of old. When, for example, we contemplate the works of Milton, we see how strong must have been the imagination, how much sense and judgment in its parts, and how much information to execute all its details. But this is also seen as applied to practical life; but then it is called talent. Well, it is just the kind of talent that the poet has. Here must be a strong and vigorous understanding, and a vigorous imagination, to execute things vigorously. Take, for example, Bolingbroke or Chatham. They were men of gigantic intellect. Nevertheless, it was this power of *creating* and *originating*—this great power of the mind of endless combination—which brought about this result. As an instance of this, take Bolingbroke, and see how, by this peculiar combination of faculties, he effected the peace of Utrecht, with all the combined powers of Europe against him. He so touched the various passions of men on both sides of the Atlantic, and so formed a complicated scheme that was able to push it through with triumph. It was imagination that planned the Iliad and Paradise Lost.

After a few more remarks, the lecturer closed by remarking that in his next lecture upon the same subject, to be delivered on Friday evening of next week, he should speak of the power of imagination as essential to the construction of History; and how the Inventor also depends more upon the imagination for his inventions, than upon any other power of the mind.

☞ HENRY GILES is lecturing at Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND COLPORTEUR CONVENTION.—Several of the Officers, Agents and Colporteurs of the American Tract Society, and Delegates from the Branch Societies at Boston and Baltimore, met in Convention at Richmond, Va., on the 16th inst., and continued their sessions six days. About forty-five members were present, of eight different communions, from seven different States. John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, presided, assisted by the pastors of the Churches of various denominations in Richmond. Rev. Dr. Stow, of Boston, preached the opening sermon. Personal narratives, sketches of fields explored, and the manner and results of Colporteur labor, with discussions of the principles and bearings of the Tract enterprise, and the practical duties of those connected with it, constituted the principal exercises of the occasion. Public meetings were held in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and Methodist Churches alternately, which were addressed by the members of the Convention and the Pastors of Churches, and largely attended by the citizens. On the Sabbath, nearly all the pulpits were supplied by the Convention, and five public meetings for addresses were held in different parts of the City. A general and permanent interest was thus awakened in the objects of the Convention, and liberal contributions were made to extend more widely the system of Colportage through the South. The members of the Convention were hospitably entertained, and free passages by the different thoroughfares, radiating from Richmond, were tendered to them on leaving the city.

LIFE AND DEATH IN THE WOODS.—A letter from the wilds of Northern Wisconsin to *The Milwaukee Free Democrat* gives the following:

REEDSBURG, Sauk Co., Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

FRIEND BOOTH: We are suffering the rigors of an early winter. A snow storm of twenty-four hours' continuance, on Thursday last, gave us six inches of solid snow. Sleighing good. Beards, white with frost, appeared this morning—a novelty at this season. With one exception, the fall of 1842, winter has not appeared so early since the settlement of the State.

A child of Mr. Francis Keels, of Dellona in this county, suffered death in the following manner a few days since: Two boys, one five and the other three years old, were left alone while the mother went to a neighbor's. While alone, the children, imitative creatures, got some pipes and went to the fire to light them, when the clothes of the younger ignited. It fled to the open air, where a strong wind was blowing, and was burned to death before assistance arrived. Parents cannot be too cautious in leaving young children alone, especially when they have access to fire.

A child, three years old, belonging to a family at Finley's Mill, on the Leminwier near the line of this county and Adams was taken by a bear recently. It was playing about ten rods from its father, and out of his sight, when he heard a shriek from it. He went to the spot, but nothing could be found of the child. Search was immediately instituted by a large number of the neighbors, but no traces of the child were found. At first it was supposed to have been stolen by an Indian, but the appearance of a bear, smelling and pawing the ground from which the child was taken, shortly afterward, left no doubt that it was eaten by the ravenous beast. There are no scarce this fall and these animals are hungry and bold.

WELL-TIMED BENEVOLENCE.—Among the many acts of benevolence we have had the pleasure of chronicling we mention that of Mr. Treadwell, baker, of No. 50 Carmine-st., who made and caused to be distributed among the most respectable and deserving poor of his neighborhood several hundred loaves of excellent fresh bread.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have nearly all the Boston and other leading Massachusetts journals of yesterday, and they generally concur in giving a majority in the new House of Representatives to the Whigs. Here are their several tallies:

	Whig.	Coalition.	National.	Not Returned.
Boston Atlas	149	121	17	9
Do. Post	143	138		--
Do. Courier	149	132	17	--
Do. Bee	143	120	15	--
Do. Journal	146	120	15	--
Springfield Post	149	129	17	--

We do not consider it certain that the Whigs will have a majority of the whole, but it seems scarcely possible that a working majority can be combined against them. The 'National' platoon above are Democrats hostile to the coalition of the mass of their party with the Free Soilers; and some of them will vote for the Whig candidate if necessary to defeat the election of Horace Mann as Governor. We consider it morally certain that the House will choose a Whig Speaker and Clerk—that the vacancies in the Senate will mainly be filled with Whigs—and that John H. Clifford will be chosen Governor, and either John Davis reelected to the Senate, or another good Whig put in his place.

—One aspect of the Election is unpromising—that which looks toward Temperance. We do not know that a majority of the Representatives elect are hostile to the Maine Law, but we fear it. In almost every instance the 'Liberals' went for Rum first, and party next; the Maine-law men for politics first and Temperance afterward. For instance: In Northampton, the Coalition ran a Rum Democrat and a Temperance Free Soiler for Representatives, with the following result:

Whole No. of Votes, 905; Needed to choose, 453.

Whig.	George Baker, 427	Coalition.	A. H. Bullock, D. 455
	S. L. Clark, 482		C. P. Huntington, F.S. 452

Something 15—any Ballot elected.

So a town which is largely in favor of the Maine Law will give one vote *for* and none *against* its repeal. And this is a fair sample of the State. But the People are for the Law, and we trust will save it.

P. S.—The above was crowded out of our last. We have since received the Boston papers of yesterday, (Thursday,) which render nearly certain a Whig ascendancy in every branch of the State Government for the ensuing year.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK CITY—[OFFICIAL.]

The following tables give the Congressional votes as far as they have been officially canvassed:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Tweed, Dem.	Hunt, Whig.	Morton, Ia.
VII	1838	1576	292
XIII	1549	993	209
Williamsburgh	2007	1674	287
Total	5314	4243	818

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Walker, L.	Roberts, W.	Smith.	Chaney.	Lester.
IX	2432	2302	88	33	39
XVI	1687	1464	97	13	218
XX	1662	936	9	2	139
Total	5801	4702	194	48	396

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Collins, Loco.	Brooks, Whig.	Blanks.
XII	688	458	3
XVIII	2402	1878	48
XIX	1324	1032	8
Total	4414	3368	59

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—For Civil Justice:

Wards.	Meech, Whig.	Aitken, Loco.	Blanks.
VIII	1723	1972	17
IX	2665	2189	14
Total	4,388	4,161	31

Majority for Meech, 227.

NEW-YORK.

RICHMOND CO.—[OFFICIAL.]

Candidates.	Castle inn.	West field.	North field.	South field.	Total.
Whig Electors	355	246	278	228	1117
Dem. Electors	522	227	271	267	1334
FREE-SOIL ELECTORS	15	1	0	14	30
GOVERNOR...HUNT	396	244	297	221	1148
SEYMOUR	535	234	272	272	1313
TOMKINS	15	1	0	38	54
Lieut.-Gov. KENT	398	243	287	230	1158
Church	534	235	275	264	1326
GATES	15	1	0	18	34
Assembly..COTTRELYOU	415	219	293	229	1156
De Hart	511	252	261	262	1286
JONES	15	0	0	18	33
Sheriff.....BLAKE	419	234	290	236	1182
Ellis	501	247	259	273	1280
FREAN	17	1	0	14	32
Clerk.....DUNYEE	575	193	328	283	1379
Frost	543	236	228	222	1079
HARLOW	15	1	0	15	31
Sup't Poor..GAWSON	388	234	282	223	1127
Tyson	530	232	265	292	1299
Sessions....COLE	409	244	297	230	1190
Gresham	496	231	255	284	1266
VERMILYE	10	1	8	17	36
Coroners...BUTLER	383	241	282	227	1143
BLAKE	396	240	270	234	1140
TAXTER	386	239	275	229	1129
A. MERCEREAU	221	239	318	227	1005
Noble	514	234	269	289	1306
Decker	396	238	268	238	1345
J. H. Mercereau	509	234	257	295	1295
RILEY	..	..	..	..	31
SMITH	..	..	..	..	56
REYNOLDS	..	..	..	..	31
GILES	..	..	..	..	1

Whigs in Roman; Democrats in *Italic*; Free-Soilers in SMALL CAPS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is the official result of the recent election for Members of Congress in Massachusetts:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Zeno Scudder, W. 3695	7.	Luther V. Bell, W. 3221
	John Pierce, F. S. 2963		N. P. Banks, Jr., D. 3823
	Rodney French, D. 2376		J. A. Bolles, F. S. 2369
	All others 56		All others 1169
	No choice.		No choice.
2.	S. L. Crocker, W. 5239	8.	T. Wentworth, W. 5984
	G. B. Weston, F. S. 4305		Hy. Wilson, F. S. 3614
	Abijah M. Ide, D. 2456		B. F. Butler, D. 5317
	All others 697		J. W. Beard, † N. D. 721
	No choice.		All others 49
3.	J. W. Edmands, W. 4614		No choice.
	C. F. Adams, F. S. 4170	9.	Alex. De Witt, F. S. 5163
	A. W. Austin, D. 2220		I. M. Burton, W. 4733
	All others 1156		Isaac Davis, D. 3949
	No choice.		All others 17
4.	*S. H. Walley, W. 4290		No choice.
	L. A. Bowley, D. 1745	10.	E. Dickinson, W. 6459
	C. M. Ellis, F. S. 1020		F. Hopkins, F. S. 2545
	All others 30		S. F. Cutler, D. 4537
	No choice.		All others 21
5.	W. Appleton, W. 6772		No choice.
	A. W. Thaxter, Jr. D. 2781	11.	J. Z. Goodrich, W. 6340
	A. Burlingame, F. S. 1556		W. Griswold, D. 4193
	All others 72		J. T. Robinson, F. S. 2092
6.	C. W. Upham, W. 5003		All others 37
	John B. Alley, D. 2740		No choice.
	N. J. Lord, 1 N. D. 1041		
	Geo. Hood, F. S. 2331		
	All others 625		
	No choice.		

* Elected. † National Democrats opposed to the coalition with the Free Soilers.

The following are the returns for Members of the XXXIIId Congress, to fill vacancies occasioned by death:

Dist.		Dist.	
2.	Francis B. Fay, W. 5338	4.	C. C. Hazewell, D. 3311
	John B. Alley, D. 3365		All others 759
	George Hood, F. S. 2778		No choice.
	N. J. Lord, Nat. D. 448	9.	Jacob H. Loud, W. 4906
	All others 1046		C. A. Church, D. 3329
	No choice.		E. N. Little, F. S. 3141
4.	Lorenzo Sabine, W. 6239		All others 16
	J. A. Bolles, F. S. 4168		No choice.

An election to fill the above vacancies will be held on Monday, the 13th day of December next, when a plurality only is required to elect.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.

The town meeting was held on the 22d inst., resulting in the election of the Whig Town Clerk, Treasurer, Registrar, Constable and Collector, 7 Whig Selectmen, 6 Whig Constables and 1 Democrat, and 6 Whig Grand Jurors. Here is some of the voting:

	Whig.	Democrat.	Maj.
Clerk	Francis...1313	Jewett....1093	220
C. and Collector	Hastings..1302	Belden....1107	295
Selectmen	Woodruff.1251	Weeks....1198	53
	Morgan...1205	Pratt....1137	68
Constables	Russell...1250	Chamberlin.1203	47
	Story....1075	*Havens....1212	137
Grand Jurors	Cone....1235	Chapman...1193	32

*Elected.

The vote on Presidential Electors was: Scott 1610, Pierce 1545, Hale 126, showing an Anti-Whig majority of 61.

NEW-HAVEN.

The Town Meeting on the 23d inst. resulted in the election of those Whigs on the Maine Law ticket and some of the Democratic candidates for minor offices. Five of the seven Selectmen are Whigs, the Town Clerk, Collector of Town and State Tax, Treasurer, Registrar of Births, Marriages, &c., and three out of the seven Grand Jurors. We give the vote on Town Clerk compared with Presidential Electors:

Clerk—Terry	1,651	Thomas 1,429	Maj. 222
Electors—Scott	2,097	Pierce...1,873	Hale...93

The Maine Law vote was upward of 380 on Selectmen and Grand Jurors, and only one Whig (Mansfield,) the candidate for Weigher is elected, who was not on the Temperance ticket.

TENNESSEE—[COMPLETE.]

The official vote of all the Counties in the State except McNairy, Carter and Scott, has been received. The subdivisions of the State voted thus:

	Scott.	Pierce.
East Tennessee	16,978	13,755
Middle Tennessee	26,337	22,813
West Tennessee	15,028	13,567
Total	58,343	57,135

For Gov.—1848.		For Gov.—1851.	
Taylor	64,705	Campbell	53,333
Scott	59,419	Trousdale	51,075

ALABAMA.—[OFFICIAL.]

	1852. President.		1848. President.		1844. Gov.	
Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Trump.	Taylor.	Cos.	Clay. Pick.
Autauga	196	322	109	553	471	475 635
Baldwin	62	72	—	160	133	149 120
Barbour	297	569	570	1265	614	1113 830
Benton	74	913	—	505	1272	573 1332
Bibb	238	346	3	474	416	430 536
Blount	55	422	—	154	535	91 774
Bulter	545	581	23	772	277	653 405
Chambers	566	616	21	1373	699	1156 935
Cherokee	272	755	—	850	921	576 955
Choctaw	227	504	2	—	New County.	
Clarke	98	479	18	120	527	222 631
Coffee	110	259	13	192	174	142 304
Conecuh	216	267	15	425	221	411 227
Coosa	194	709	42	192	171	142 314
Covington	32	117	7	211	92	147 159
Dale	162	403	10	563	553	79 618
Dallas	386	44	264	800	618	834 722
De Kalb	106	501	—	257	650	257 770
Fayette	196	516	—	272	641	153 736
Franklin	462	963	5	519	735	401 1079
Greene	694	503	10	1002	712	1090 819
Henry	9	65	—	—	New County.	
Jackson	94	1[illegible]	13	501	926	357 548
Jefferson	114	859	—	136	1570	87 1734
Lauderdale	61	1[illegible]	—	258	395	251 545
Lawrence	312	503	5	832	655	479 783
Lamar	227	662	—	374	853	325 955
Lowndes	156	11	23	761	464	759 613
Macon	172	652	20	1164	512	1067 625
Madison	354	1[illegible]	—	465	1545	357 1720
Marengo	459	535	22	740	553	736 654
Marion	112	667	—	143	514	120 633
Marshall	111	548	—	216	705	132 875
Mobile	1125	1300	94	1519	1573	1465 1317
Monroe	234	259	45	479	246	507 359
Montgomery	447	557	98	1170	659	1098 836
Morgan	238	542	—	551	555	271 642
Perry	161	512	13	826	651	864 849
Pickens	568	752	—	1044	851	892 947
Pike	379	703	71	555	893	852 748
Randolph	89	757	3	461	779	388 747
Russell	454	552	24	970	577	730 624
Shelby	917	955	5	537	968	511 472
St. Clair	44	455	—	150	453	48 614
Sumter	452	497	4	820	771	937 1091
Talladega	572	672	4	869	829	633 891
Tallapoosa	551	845	19	972	949	729 705
Tuscaloosa	522	475	5	956	604	942 931
Walker	54	217	—	291	533	170 412
Washington	52	65	2	72	85	273 279
Wilcox	286	508	147	639	479	525 629
Total	15608	20081	2174	30432	31293	29301 37740

Pierce's plurality over Scott, 11,845; Pierce's majority over Troup and scattering, (1,206 votes,) 5,563.

Compared with former elections the vote stands:

	1852.	1848.	1844.	1840.	1836.
Whig	15,608	30,432	29,301	32,471	16,612
Dem.	20,081	31,293	37,740	31,991	20,392

Southern Rights and Scattering, 3,490.

OHIO—[OFFICIAL.]

	1852. President.			1848. President.		
Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Adams	1216	1756	253	1239	1679	198
Allen	958	1556	23	728	1370	2
Ashland	1569	2434	297	1311	2519	275
Ashtabula	2174	1075	25	2.1124	873	2437
Athens	1751	1303	364	1648	1569	320
Auglaize	568	1430	24	437	1.32	14
Belmont	2786	2694	451	2723	2892	543
Brown	1702	2460	303	1771	2357	403
Butler	2210	3879	122	1959	3396	931
Carroll	1845	1855	242	1453	1385	845
Champaign	1994	1687	206	1878	1584	339
Clark	2862	1374	183	2536	1376	260
Clermont	3213	2785	409	2204	2833	494
Clinton	1424	1063	702	1233	1122	735
Columbiana	2527	2911	963	1830	2732	865
Coshocton	1892	2613	73	1814	2422	137
Crawford	1674	2106	58	952	1676	99
Cuyahoga	2944	5871	2107	1776	2963	2504
Darke	1719	1797	92	1969	1554	31
Defiance	551	896	43	354	567	23
Delaware	2383	1501	591	1868	1574	268
Erie	1009	1401	215	1499	939	641
Fairfield	3117	3311	10	2458	3518	42
Fayette	1221	893	166	1157	946	128
Franklin	3493	3652	212	3199	3629	284
Fulton	587	727	71	—	—	—
Gallia	1567	1153	135	1650	1061	55
Geauga	1147	664	1169	172	902	1313
Greene	2490	1490	500	2075	1286	644
Guernsey	1841	1869	504	1375	2584	439
Hamilton	9552	15635	684	5013	16335	1996
Hancock	1576	1517	35	1016	1501	22
Hardin	422	847	74	306	645	51
Harrison	1723	1462	4.2	1564	1650	543
Henry	325	556	14	217	227	17
Highland	1982	2240	231	1414	2221	544
Hocking	895	1532	21	856	1319	23
Holmes	1056	2166	42	1118	2224	45
Huron	2242	1819	836	1959	1769	376
Jackson	1069	1693	19	967	1108	50
Jefferson	1965	2169	343	2147	2231	455
Knox	1874	2692	626	1919	2490	534
Lake	1643	679	1111	777	715	904
Lawrence	1229	861	15	1364	745	55
Licking	2779	3523	362	3.30	3464	561
Logan	1118	1361	19	1832	1157	275
Lorain	1322	1554	1777	617	1473	1616
Lucas	1398	1271	129	1260	1107	127
Madison	1460	655	61	1329	712	83
Mahoning	955	1873	1055	720	1983	1042
Marion	914	1470	79	1001	1193	55
Medina	1579	1754	1008	1140	1538	1093
Meigs	1573	1999	297	1327	1014	305
Mercer	500	831	11	369	641	10
Miami	2254	2004	255	2542	1922	272
Monroe	867	2422	150	999	2574	330
Montgomery	3889	3744	177	3961	3330	304
Morgan	1584	1768	280	2329	2413	314
Morrow	1090	1719	749	1191	1894	407
Muskingum	4228	3969	214	4128	3989	228
Noble	185	1497	455	—	—	—
Ottawa	274	400	2	199	291	45
Paulding	121	842	5	70	193	0
Perry	1417	2246	17	1452	2142	19
Pickaway	2178	2641	35	2115	1969	21
Pike	827	1029	16	843	909	33
Portage	1851	2467	1286	1279	2149	1127
Preble	2260	1633