THE NEW YORK SUN.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1859.

Remember the Poor.

THE cutting winds and chilly frosts admonish us that winter is at hand, and that the poor, to whom it is emphatically a season of affliction, are to be cared for. In this city the suffering and distress from poverty, during the cold season, even in proportion to its population, exceeds that of any other locality in America. Yet we have among us large numbers of benevolent and wealthy philanthropists, whose hands are ever ready to afford relief. But although no reasonable benevolence on the part of our wealthy citizens can remove the distress that surrounds them, the hand of charity should not be stayed; for although we cannot do *all* that Christian sympathy might prompt, still we can do very much to diminish suffering and relieve want.

The idea that to give to the poor encourages idleness prevails largely, and where charity is administered without discrimination, it is well founded; but the door of mercy should not be closed against *all* because that among the necessitated there are some who will always depend upon charity rather than upon their exertions. True charity is not charity where it is dispensed so as to militate against habits of self-reliance, which alone can produce prosperity, but on the other hand, we must not forget that "charity suffereth long, and is kind."

The number of applications for charity, particularly in seasons of severity, and the almost impossibility of ascertaining who are the deserving, is so great, that much room is left for imposition. To guard against this three ways offer themselves: visit the applicant yourself; make such inquiries concerning him as may be requisite for the purpose, or turn him over to the care of some charitable association, where his case will meet with due attention.

Of these by far the best course is to visit, personally, the applicant, and make yourself familiar with his condition. An opportunity is thus offered to do more good than can be accomplished in any other way. Counsel and advice are often more valued than pecuniary relief. The interest you manifest by your presence and kindly inquiries, will stimulate the poor man to exertions for which he is otherwise incapable. Nor is this all. The repetition of such visits and the scattering of your charity with your own hand, while it gives you a discriminating experience, warms your own heart and learns you the truth of the oft-told but little believed lesson: "It is better to give than to receive."

To enquire into the case of the the applicant through third parties is the next best method of proceeding. It gives a sort of half way satisfaction to one's self. Very often, however, it is the best course which can possibly be pursued. The "Association for the relief of the condition of the Poor" has done much, and will do more, in the way of supplying the wants of the distressed. The visitors belonging to this Association are usually selected from among those citizens who deem it not only a duty but a privilege to dispense charity, and who are at all times ready and willing to make the proper inquiries concerning those who apply for aid. They are persons possessing the necessary experience to advise and counsel with the unfortunate. Those, therefore, who find it impossible to follow either of the other courses indicated, will do well to place their charities in the hands of this Association. Every one disposed to be charitable should bestow his means either with a personal knowledge of the applicant or through the other means here suggested. He should not withhold his charities for fear of imposition. Bestow freely of your abundance, remembering always to do to others as ye would that they should do to you.

The Result of the Election.

THE returns, though not complete, are sufficient to warrant the assertion that the Republican State ticket has succeeded—a portion of it, however, by a greatly reduced majority, as compared with last year's vote. That portion of the ticket voted for by the Americans will have some eighteen to twenty thousand majority, whilst the portion of the Democratic ticket adopted by the Americans is only beaten by some five to seven thousand. The entire vote shows a falling off from last year. In this city alone the poll is about seventeen thousand below that of 1858, Then it was over seventy thousand; now it scarcely reaches fifty four thousand.

The Legislature is Republican in both branches, and that party have also elected their Judge of the Court of Appeals. In this city, the Democrats have elected their Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and Marine Courts; also three of the four Senators, and thirteen of the fourteen Assemblymen. The vote on the State Loan is small, but the majority in its favor is large.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst at our municipal elections the vote is always large, at the State elections it is invariably small. There must be a reason for this, and the reason most apparent is, that the spoils connected with the city offices are greater than those of the State. The avidity with which these offices are sought, draws out all the spoils seekers, their friends, aiders and abettors. The business men also feel that they have more at stake and are more ready to devote their time and attention for a day, in the hopes of securing an improvement in the management of city affairs,

The Warning of France to England.

The following is the article which the French government "inspired" the provincial journals to publish, and which has awakened a general fear that war between the two great powers of Western Europe may soon be begun. The almost insulting haughtiness of the words, which must be considered as virtually the Emperor's, does not evince a very strong desire to maintain the *entente cordiale*:

"There are a lemn hours in the existence of nations which decide for a long time their power and their destiny. It seems to us that England is on the eve of one of these critical moments. For some years past, this nation, which had become strong rather by diplomacy and industry than by force of arms, seems to have a consciousness of a gradual decline. She straightens herself up in vain. The virility with which she crushed Europe from 1815 till the glorious re-establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, she no longer feels within her. Thus we see her to-day uneasy as to the present, still more uneasy as to what to-morrow is preparing for her; she seeks, full of jealous doubts, the route which will bring her back towards her former strength. From this proceed vacillations and weaknesses without number, which astonish the world, and take statesmen themselves by surprise. England, formerly so decided and so precise, no longer knows her own mind. The memory of her traditions escapes her. Her chagrin absorbs it, and because she will not acknowledge her decline she sinks.

The present government of France, Europe can testify, has never thought of profiting in a personal interest by this situation, but on the contrary has temperized in the most extended manner. In the Orients, in China, and in most of the great events of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has always sought to place in common with the august sovereign of Great Britain his fortune and his glory, taking no care to know which the two crowns gave to the other the most brilliant reflection. At the moment when the Italian question was passing from the domain of diplomacy into the critical order of facts, France still spared no efforts to remain united with her former ally, and to place her in a condition to share the honor of restoring to an entire people that measured independence and that fruitful order which magnify and only those who receive them, but those who give them. It is world knows what response was made to these generous advances by the Tory Cabinet. France was obliged to accomplish alone the undertaking.

Later on, the British Ministry changed, and the new administration seemed to give evidence of a better disposition toward our policy and the cause of Italian independence. After the victories of Magenta and Solferino, the Foreign Office proclaimed its sympathies with the adversaries of Austria, but hastened to add that the contending parties must leave to Europe the care of deciding how the difference must terminate. From that moment the congress, or at least council, of the great powers, had no warmer partisan than the British Cabinet. After the signing of the preliminaries of peace at Villa Franca, the attitude of England was the same, as it was also at the moment of the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich. Only a few days back the journals which represent the views of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, showed themselves unanimous in favor of establishing the necessity for Europe of making fruitful by a direct intervention all the innovations far-reaching to Italy which are found in the convention signed at Zurich, and designated to serve as an instrument of peace—And now, at the hour in which the official announcement is made that this instrument is ready to be placed under the eyes of the world, England seems no longer disposed to keep to her word. The *Morning Post* at least, publishes two articles—one after the other—which give room for serious doubts on this subject.

We will not discuss prematurely this new act of tergiversation before knowing officially its character. It will be too painful in us to denounce thy severe truth to our former ally before she has furnished us the official proof of her new misdeeds. But if it be true that the language of the *Morning Post* is the expression of the sentiments of the Foreign Office, we can then only signalize the fatal abasement of a great state relegated hereafter from the first rank to that of a power of the second order. We can only say to England that she is growing old, and that her Queen has nothing more to do than to acquiesce passively in the decrees which Europe may hereafter make, with or without her consent."

News by Telegraph.

Magnetic Telegraph Offices, No. 43 Wall street, and Astor House, main entrance.

The Harper's Ferry Troubles.

Trial of Cook.

Charlestown, Va., Nov 9.—The trial of COOK commenced yesterday, and the court room was crowded. Governor WILLARD, and Mr. CROWLEY, brothers in law of the prisoner, were seated beside him. He pled guilty to all the counts in the indictment, except that of treason. The prisoner was well dressed, firm and dignified.

The demurrer to the treason count was argued and overruled by the Court.

The Jury were then sworn, and the same questions put to them as to BROWN's case.

Mr GREEN, for the prisoner, admitted the fact of a conspiracy with the slaves to rebel, which was punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Mr. HUNTER then rose and read the confession of COOK, as written by himself. There were twenty-five foolscap pages of it. Nothing new was elicited by it, except that he implicates FRED. DOUGLAS, and Dr HOWE, of Boston.

The confession will be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of SAMUEL C. YOUNG who was wounded at Harper's Ferry.

To-day was spent in taking testimony and opening argument for the State

The public feeling against COOK is stronger than against any of the other prisoners. He is regarded as having been a spy for the insurrectionists. Strong efforts will be made by Governor WILLARD to save his life.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 9.—While the Cabinet were in session yesterday the President received a dispatch showing the present necessity for military assistance at Brownsville. The Secretary of War, within half an hour thereafter, issued instructions to Captain RICHARDS, commanding the artillery company at Baton Rouge, to place his men in readiness for a march, and at the same time, the Quartermaster at New Orleans was telegraphed to make arrangements for transporting the troops to Point Isabel, towards which place they are now probably on the way. J. B THOMAS, the special delegate from Brownsville, had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and fully explained to him the alarming condition of the frontier of the Rio Grande.

A private letter dated El Paso, October 24th, says that the new law of the Juarez, making marriage by the civil authorities imperative, has created much excitement in Northern Mexico. At Durango, a pronunciamento was issued against the law, but it was suppressed. In Chihuahua, petitions are in circulation calling upon the Governor of the State to suspend the execution of the law. The clergy are at the foundation of these disturbances.

The sentence of Capt. HOLMES, of Maine, convicted some time since of the murder of a sailor upon the high seas, has been pronounced. He is to be hung on the 25th inst.

Rev. DAVID X. JENKIN has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy.

The first number of *Florence's Democratic Quarterly Review* will be issued on Saturday.

The Postmaster-General returned from the South to-day, but has not yet opened the bids for the transportation of the mail between Portland and New Orleans.

Senor LERDO arrived here yesterday, on his way to Vera Cruz. The President and Gen. CASS extended to him marked civilities.

Capt. THOMAS PAINE, of the Navy, died here to-night, after a short illness. He was seventy-three years old.

Fire.

Boston, Nov. 9.—The oil cloth carpet factory of E. J. TALBOT, in South Dedham, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000; insured, $8,000.

Fire in Kingston, C. W.

Kingston, C. W. November 9.—HENDERSON, COWAN & Co.'s store, several dwellings, and also the steamer Pontannia, were destroyed by fire last night. The losses partially covered by insurance.

Republican Rejoicings.

Oswego, Nov. 9.—The Republicans here fired a salute of one hundred guns, this afternoon, in honor of the victory yesterday, in the City, County, and State.

Rumor Contradicted.

Richmond, Nov. 9.—It is stated on the very highest authority, that no requisition has been made by Governor WISE on Governor MORGAN of New York for GERRIT SMITH.

Gerrit Smith Insane.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 9.—GERRIT SMITH is now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum in this city. He was brought here by his relatives on Monday, and is seriously deranged.

Commitment to Jail of the Massachusetts Liquor Agent.

Boston, Nov. 9.—By a vote of the House today—a hundred against 12—GEORGE J. BURNHAM, State Liquor Agent, was committed to Suffolk jail for a term of twenty-five days, unless in the meantime he consents to deliver the books of the Agency to the Investigating Committee. Should BURNHAM persist in his refusal to enlighten the Committee, at the end of that term his case will probably be handed over to the Attorney General.

The Santa Fe Mails.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—The Santa Fe mails of September 16th and October 17th, have arrived at Independence. They were escorted by troops from Fort Union to Arkansas River. The news is of no importance. The conductor thinks that the mails will not be molested hereafter.

Canadian Politics.—Fred. Douglas.

Toronto, C. W., Nov. 9.—A Reform Convention assembled and organized here to-day. Four hundred delegates were in attendance, including a number of the Opposition members of Parliament. Important constitutional changes are to be discussed, and the Convention is likely to continue in session for two or three days

FRED. DOUGLAS was in town yesterday.

The Schiller Centenary Festival.

Philadelphia, November 9.—The Schiller Centennary was celebrated here this evening by the Germans, by an imposing procession. From 1,500 to 2,000 of them turned out, with lighted torches, transparencies and other devices, including a large bell and printing press. The German residents along the route illuminated their houses and made a brilliant display of fireworks. Salutes were fired while the procession was on the march. On reaching Broad street, the torches were gathered into a pile and consumed, and the crowd after listening to an appropriate address, dispersed.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune in a New Parish.

BERLEIGH, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, says:

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE has a call to a church in New York, and it is understood that he will accept it. It is almost the last church in the city from which it would have been supposed that he would have accepted a call. It is the Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch Church, situated not far from the Fifth avenue. It was never large nor wealthy. The house is neat and churchly, but small. It will seat not far from six hundred persons, and has no gallery but one on the end for the choir. The church has now a pastor, to whom only a nominal salary has been paid for years. He is one of the wealthiest men in the city, and heir to wealth almost untold. To this church Dr. BETHUNE has been called as Associate Pastor, and it is said he has accepted the call, and is to be installed on the first Sabbath in December next. The pastor gives up his whole salary to Dr. BETHUNE; and twenty men, personal friends of Dr. B. have pledged themselves to pay $100 each a year, for two years, to raise a salary of $5 000, to be paid the co-pastor. Dr. BETHUNE is to preach each Sabbath morning, and the Rev. Dr VAN NEST each afternoon. Collector SCHELL, his brother RICHARD, the rich STUARTS, of sugar fame, and other magnates of the city, are among the contributors to the new movement. Such a change in this repectable and quiet parish—the crowd of people, where a week ago there was room enough, and to spare—the raising of pew rents to quite a startling advance—the rousing salary of $5 000, paid by men who was a feeble church a few months since—the influx of the aristocracy among this staid, church-going people—the suddenness of the whole movement, it being done by the consistory, without the call of the congregation together, to see if they concur or not in the new movement—all this has made quite a flutter and a sensation in this so long quiet quarter of the ecclesiastical world of New York.

A Savage Affair.

A correspondent of the *Arizonian* gives an account of a savage affair which recently occurred near Tubac, in Arizonia. According to this correspondent, a Mr. PAGE, a constable, and one SAM. ROGERS, started in pursuit of some stolen horses, taking with them a lad living at the ranch of Jas. CAROTHERS. The account then proceeds:

A Mexican living in Tubac was also induced to accompany them by being told that the horses, as well as the thieves, had been overtaken, and that the thieves had expressed a desire to see him—for some purpose or other, they could not tell what. Accordingly, they were accompanied by the Mexican. On arriving at a short distance above CAROTHERS' ranch, they opened a fire upon the Mexican, when the boy started to run away, not wishing to witness a scene so repugnant to all the better feelings of humanity, when the party—that is to say, PAGE and ROGERS, turned upon him, with cocked pistols, and gave him the pleasant assurance that if he attempted to leave they wou'd shoot him; finding their threat had the desired effect upon the boy, they recommenced operations upon the Mexican, and after having shot nine balls into him, fiend-like—they proceeded to mutilate him, in his helpless condition, by *cutting off his ears, close to his head*, and bore them off to Tobac as a trophy of a deed, that would do more to an justide to the most barbrous and uncivilized vagabonds that ever disgraced the earth—nor does the outrage stop here, they strip his person and rifle his pockets of everything valuable, and betweed them divide the spoils.

THE ELECTION.

New York State Election Returns.

Counties.	1857. Secretary of State. Touker, Dem.	Cagger, Rep.	Fenton, Am.	1858. Sec'y State. Jones, Dem.	Lawrenson, Rep.
Albany	7562	3869	4188	3254	2392
Allegheny	1707	3960	361		
Broome	2119	2819	592	2814	2530
Catteraugus	2214	3428	409		1366
Cayuga	2154	4443	1006		2657
Chautauqua	1737	4193	1227		2500
Chemung	2122	1901	286		
Chenango	2949	3736	566		
Columbia	2881	2904	1218		
Cortland	1290	2192	390		1000
Clinton	2019	1549	665		
Delaware	2295	2543	1061		
Dutchess	4180	5860	778		
Essex	1283	1838	714		
Erie	6979	8578	3634	9341	7575
Franklin	1674	889	790		
Fulton	1343	1600	467		
Genesee	1135	2296	858		
Greene	2462	1297	627		
Hamilton	360	75	61		
Herkimer	1971	3171	654		
Jefferson	4492	5757	871		1877
Kings	12431	4525	4615	12940	8062
Lewis	1498	1838	81		
Livingston	1649	2341	1208		
Montgomery	1562	2924	1108		
Madison	2022	3968	457		1596
Monroe	4540	4927	1531		2400
New York	37815	13415	8449	36076	17029
Niagara	1852	2589	1395		
Onondaga	5203	6203	798	5717	8243
Ontario	1672	2871	1277		
Orange	3693	2917	1025		
Oneida	6686	7572	463	7315	10290
Oswego	4070	5295	603		
Orleans	1684	2309	1040		
Otsego	4535	4523	218		
Putnam	1069	558	129		
Queens	2709	836	1269	1360	
Rensselaer	4772	3016	3263	6510	4044
Richmond	1335	452	533	850	
Rockland	1156	826	606		
St. Lawrence	2203	5107	117		
Saratoga	2787	3064	1890		
Schenectady	983	1312	789		150
Schuyler	1179	1725	289		
Suffolk	1845	1151	665		
Seneca	1480	1569	969		
Schoharie	2871	1070	749		
Sullivan	1434	736	1511		
Steuben	3187	3914	1088		
Tioga	2336	123	2154		
Tompkins	1570	2865	867		
Ulster	4192	1666	2734		
Washington	1735	3463	1160		
Warren	1119	1533	656		
Wayne	2230	3718	1044		
Wyoming	1354	2423	271		
Westchester	4536	2372	1718	4545	3027
Yates	932	1795	163		
Total	195,482	177,425	66,882		

We give, on the first page of the *Sun*, to-day, the list of Senators and Assemblymen elected to the Legislature, from New York County, with the vote on each candidate. The following are the names of those throughout the State who are known to be elected to the Legislature:

Senators Elected.

Dist.
1. Edward A. Lawrence.
2. Thomas A. Gardner, D.
3. Francis B. Spinola, D.
4. J. McLeod Murphy, D.
5. Bernard Kelly, D.
6. Benj. F. Manierre, R.
7. Richard H. Connolly, D.
8. Hes'k. D. Robertson, R. & A.
9. Robt. Y. Grant, D. & A.
10. John Larrowy, D.
11. John B. Ketchum, R.
12. Volney Richmond, U. R.
13. Andr. J. Colvin, D.
14. Jos. R. Ramsey, R., doubtful.
15. Isaiah Blood, D.
16. Thos. A. Tomlinson, Whig, doubtful.
17. Charles C. Montgomery, R.
18. James A. Bell, R
19. William H. Ferry, R.
20. Francis M. Rotch, R.
21. Andrew S. Warner, R.
22. Allen Munroe, R.*
23. Perrin H. McGraw, R.
24. Lyman Truman, R.*
25. Alex. B. Williams, R.*
26. Charles P. Stuart, A. & D, doubtful.
27. Samuel H Hammond, R., doubtful.
28. John Williams, D., doubtful.
29. Peter P. Murphy, R.
30. Linus W. Thayer, D., doubtful.
31. E. S. Prosser, R., doubtful.
32. James H. Lee, D., doubtful.

Members of Assembly.

Dist.		Dist.	
	CAYUGA.		TOMPKINS.
1—	Wm. W. Payne, R.*		Jere'h W. Dwight, R.
2—	Allan D. Morgan, R.		WAYNE.
	CORTLAND.	1—	James M. Lewis, R.
	John A. McVean, R.	2—	Abel J. Bixby, R.
	CHEMUNG.		WESTCHESTER.
	Lucius Robinson, R.	1—	W. T. B. Milliken, R. gain.
	ALBANY.	2—	Jacob Odell, A. & D.
3—	Saml. W. Gibbs, D.	3—	Gaylord B. Hubbell, R.*
	MONROE.		ONONDAGA.
1—	Thos. J. Jeffords, R.*	1—	Jere'h Emerick, R.
2—	Elias Pond, R.*	2—	Philetus Clark, R.
3—	A'phonso Perry, R.*		ORANGE.
	ONEIDA.	1—	Peter C. Regan, D. (gain.)
1—	James McQuade, R.	2—	Harvey R. Cadwell, R. (gain.)
2—	Benjamin Allen, R.		OSWEGO.
3—	Thomas Evans, R.	1—	DeWitt C. Littlejohn, Rep.*
4—	George Williams, R.		ORLEANS.
	QUEENS.	1—	Abel Stilson, R.
1—	Stephen Tabor, D.		LIVINGSTON.
2—	John Pettit, D. gain.	1—	Saml. L. Fuller, R.*
	RENSSELAER.		JEFFERSON.
1—	Thos. Coleman, U. A.*	B. D.	Searles, R.
	RICHMOND.	Wm.	W. Taggart, R.
	T. C. Vermilyea, D.	Moses	C. Jewett, R.
	STEUBEN.		SCHENECTAD.
2—	W. R. Crocker, R.*	— —	Peter Dorsch, U. A.
	BROOME.		
	Henry Mather, R.		
	PUTNAM.		
	A. W. Palmer, R.		
	R. J. Garrison, D.		
	PUTNAM		
	— — Pelton, Rep.'		

* Re-elected.

The Vote of Kings County.

Senators.

SECOND DISTRICT		THIRD DISTRICT.	
T. A Gardner, D.	4,882	F. B. Spinola, D.	4,924
H. R. Pierson, R.	4,6 6	A. G. Hatfield, I. D	1,126
		J. G. Bergen, R.	4,535

Assemblymen.

FIRST DISTRICT.		FIFTH DISTRICT.	
A A Myers, D.	1,243	Jones, D.	1 588
G. W. Stillwell, R.	994	Chapman, R.	1,466
SECOND DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Charles Kelsey, D.	1,201	Linsky, D.	1,065
J R Delvecchio, I.D	680	Briggs, R.	1,289
D. C. Bradley, R.	1,043	Hicks, A	286
THIRD DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
T. C. Callicott, D.	1,606	Cockroft, D.	1,603
W. F. Griffith	1,430	Fisher, R.	1,636
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Darcy, D.	1,548		
Graham, I. D.	230		
Tilton, R.	1,062		

County Officers.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
Schumaker, D.	7,984	THIRD DISTRICT.	
Morris, I. D.	3,910	Cadley, D.	8,174
Winslow, R.	8,718	Lyman, I. D	2,410
COUNTY JUDGE.		Morehouse, R.	8,731
Garrison, D.	12,241	FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Gale, R.	7,174	Colahan, D.	9,810
COUNTY TREASURER.		Perry, R.	9,426
Seabury, D.	12,315	FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Manjer, R.	8,091	Birdsall, D.	8,509
JUSTICE OF SESSIONS.		Flannery, I. D.	2,284
Stillwell, D.	8,269	Walter, R.	8,789
Stryker, R.	7 541	CORONERS.	
Emmons, I. D.	2,482	Murphy, D.	10,746
SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR.		Van Dyke, D.	8,595
Bennett, D.	8,943	Seaman, I D.	3,027
Smith, D.	8,333	North, R.	9,655
Strunz, I. D.	2,536	Kibbe, R.	9,598
Hubbard, I. D.	3,677		
Ripley, R.	9,660		
Ryder, R.	8,092		

Ward.	Sec'y State. Jones, Dem.	Lawrenson, Rep.	Comptroller's Church, Dem.	Cagger, Rep.	Dennison, Am.	App'ls Judge Johnson, Dem.	Davies, Rep.
1	330	311	314	334	339	284	
2	577	137	555	157	537	132	
3	427	659	343	726	366	497	
4	710	591	661	703	618	645	
5	1 34	201	1071	275	1018	251	
6	1157	564	1029	682	1060	596	
7	616	171	607	457	615	431	
8	4 9	188	300	297	265	275	
9	723	314	697	346	666	337	
10	968	766	930	871	825	858	
11	1160	901	838	1129	967	1073	
12	532	79	528	83	504	82	
13	737	782	558	971	731	1007	
14	650	291	806	342	609	340	
15	38	348	366	416	276	410	
16	619	569	611	514	535	578	
17	360	315	300	374	283	256	
18	107	163	159	120	184	116	
19	194	291	182	301	180	28	
Gravesend	80	56	68	67	85	67	
New Utrecht	201	48	182	67	210	60	
Flatlands	141	48	127	58	146	54	
Flatbush	121	42	99	64			
New Lotts	247	33	192	87	192	81	
	12940	8069	11433	9447	11128	9606	

The Vote of Jersey City.

FULL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The canvass in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, was completed yesterday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock. The following is the vote for Governor and Senators:

	E. R. V. Wright.	Chas S. Olden.
Jersey City—1st Ward	230	428
Do 2d do	374	375
Do 3d do	488	560
Do 4th do	470	613
Hoboken—1st Ward	372	121
Do 2d do	125	89
Do 3d do	219	96
Hudson City	523	900
Harrison	168	129
South Bergen—1st District	95	136
Do 2d do	272	222
North Bergen	446	169
Weehawken	18	7
Total	3 726	3,130
	3 130	
Wright's majority	596	

VOTE IN HUDSON COUNTY FOR SENATOR.

	Wescott, D.	Gregory, Op.
Jersey City.—1st Ward	239	415
" 2d do	309	330
" 3d do	536	500
" 4th do	409	465
Hoboken—1st District	286	113
" 2d do	117	95
" 3d do	242	77
Hudson City	475	278
Harrison	186	107
South Bergen—1st Dist	108	107
" 2d do	304	295
North Bergen	341	281
Weehawken	18	7
Total	3768	3070
	3070	
Majority for WESTCOTT	698	

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED IN HUDSON CO.

Senator—Samuel Wescott, Dem.

Assemblymen—First Dist.—Wm. Peckham, Dem; 441 majority. Second Dist.—N. C. Slaight, Op., 210 majority. Third Dist.—Garret Van Horn, Op.; 68 majority. Opposition gain of one.

County Clerk—Robert Gilchrist, Op; 931 majority.

Surrogate—Jas. O'Neil, Dem.; about 250 majority.

Sheriff—John Francis, Dem.; 225 majority.

Coroners—John G. Ackerman, Wm. L. Beaumont, and Thos. Gaffney, Democrats.

Returns by Telegraph.

New York State Election.

Westchester County—County Judge—ROBERTSON, 4 506; COFFIN, 3,433. One district in Mount Pleasant, not reported, and Yorktown to hear from. Surrogate—COLES, 3,985; MILLS, 3,708. One district in Mount Pleasant, and one district in Rye, not reported, and Morrisania and Yorktown to hear from. District Attorney—BATES, 3,589; PEMBERTON, 3 734. One district in Rye not reported, and Yorktown to hear from. Senator ROBERTSON, 4,646. BRANDRETH, 3,113

From Albany.

Albany, Nov. 9, 11 *P. M.*—The *Atlas* and *Argus* has made no footings of the election as yet, but believes there is a slight chance for JONES.

The *Journal* has not sufficient figures to mark out the precise result, but comparing LEAVENWORTH's majority, as far as heard from, over JONES, with that of MORGAN over PARKER, thinks LEAVENWORTH is elected by at least 10,000 majority. They give seven Senators to the Democrats.

New Jersey Election.

Trenton, Nov. 9.—The majorities are summed up as follows:

For OLDEN:—Atlantic, 96; Burlington, 1 340; Camden, 14: Cape May. 83; Cumberland, 175; Essex, 427, Gloucester, 260; Mercer, 613; Middlesex, 720, Ocean, 600; Passaic, 591: Salem, 106; Somerset, 183. For WRIGHT:—Bergen, 270; Hudson, 660; Hunterdon, 654; Monmouth, 575; Morris, 57; Sussex, 660; Union, 115; Warren, 603.

In Cape May county, EDMONDS, Democrat, for Sheriff, has 115 majority.

OLDEN's majority for Governor is about 1600.

Senate—Twelve Democrats, 8 Opposition, and one American elected.

House—Twenty nine Democrats, twenty eight Opposition, and three Americans chosen:

There are still some doubts as to the House.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Returns from 326 towns for Governor give BANKS 56 431; BUTLER 35,173; BIGGS 14 360. This covers nearly the whole State.

Of the Senators elect, 34 are Republicans, 4 Democrats, 2 doubtful.

Of Representatives the Republicans have 182, the Democrats 70, and the Opposition 4.

The entire Republican State ticket is elected.

Illinois Election.

Chicago, November 9.—The Springfield correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sangamon county gives MCCLERNAND, Democrat, for Congress, 500 majority, and that the returns from the District indicate his election by 4 000 to 5 000 majority.

The wires South are working very badly, and it is almost impossible to obtain full returns.

Jack Tars on Land.

The sailors of a British fleet of six line-of-battleships, and many smaller vessels, have lately been ashore at Malta, with plenty of money in their pockets, in search of fun. A writer from Malta thus describes them:—

They are to be seen in all sorts of grotesque costumes, as if it was carnival time, many in "long tops," Jim Crow hats, others in Bell toppers, with holes cut in them, or wreaths around them; in short, anything different to other people. Many have been driving about in the very best carriages that could be hired, aping the ladies in driving to shop doors and having goods sent out to their carriages to choose from; driving to the garden of the Cafe de la Reine, having ice creams and wafers sent to their carriages, making the waiter take one himself, and pelting him with the change, and then driving off, fanning themselves in the most lackadaisical way. At the opera it was their acting, not that of the performers, that the audience had to attend to. Most had some extraordinary pets—young pigs with spectacles on, little dogs dressed up, rabbits, monkeys, &c.; these occasionally escaped, and Jack very unceremoniously gave chase, climbing in the most extraordinary manner in what appeared to be impossible places. Pigeons, fowls and cats that escaped, were comparatively harmless; it was the concert arising from the pigs and dogs—varied occasionally with the crowing of some of the cocks that had escaped into the upper boxes—that prevented the possibility of attending to the music. The sailors do not understand Italian, nor are they restrained by any false modesty in letting that fact be known. The demand for an English song was loud and vociferous; many of ROSSELLA's were named, and many staves from Dinah's were volunteered by the sailors themselves. It was possibly fortunate that the prima donna did not understand English, for some of the remarks and criticisms were not very complimentary. An old Italian gentleman in the pit took some trouble to translate one of the songs as it was sung. To show the sailor's gratitude, half a dozen bottles of rum were passed to him to drink from. He thought to escape by saying he could not drink out of a bottle. In an instant a dozen shoes were off, and he had willy-nilly to drink out of the heel raw spirits, which nearly took his breath away, and by way of restoring him the sailors gave him some hearty slaps with their brawny hands on his back, which shocked him fearfully. The old gentleman at last made his escape from his friends, who, as he left, presented upon him a bottle of rum for his old woman at home. These scenes are pleasingly varied in the theatre with battles between the sailors and their natural foes, the police, who have a long and standing hatred to each other. If Jack gets the upper hand the main guard is called in, the result of which is generally, that those who have been fighting escape, and some dozen sailors who cannot move, and are totally unconscious from the effect of drink, are pounced upon by the police, who carry them unresisting to the police office. The next morning the sailors, with empty pockets, are brought before a Maltese magistrate, who has about the same feeling for Jack that a cat has for a mouse. The ceremony before the magistrate is very short; neither party understands a word the other says, and it saves much trouble to at once condemn the sailor. Jack accordingly gets a number of days' imprisonment, or is taken to his ship by the police, who receive a pound from Jack's forthcoming pay.

Cure of Lockjaw.

An experiment which has just taken place, in one of the Paris hospitals appears to establish conclusively that lockjaw can be cured by means of the curare poison. A young man, 24 years of age, having had one of his toes carried off by a musket shot, considerable injury having at the same time been inflicted on the adjoining ones by the projectile, was seized with lockjaw, four days after the accident. Dr. CHAMSAIGNAC (who supplies the account of the case) was called in, when the patient was already far gone. The dose, consisting of 120 grammes of tea, with 10 centigrammes of curare, was administered in the dose of one table spoonful per hour; at the same time the wound, which was much jagged, and emitting a fetid pus, was moistened with a solution of 20 centigrammes (4 grains) of curare in 200 grammes of distilled water. Bottles of warm water were put into the patient's bed. The first spoonful of the lotion produced some effect at the end of an hour, and as the treatment went on so did the state of the patient improve. The solution of the curare used for the local application was gradually strengthened to 30, and at length to 40 centigrammes of the poison; its proportion in the potion was also increased to 16, and then to 20 centigrammes. At the end of six days the patient was out of danger.

CITY NEWS.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—The Centennary Festival, in commemoration of SCHILLER's one hundredth birthday, was commenced at the Assembly Rooms last evening, by a grand vocal and instrumental concert. From the wall opposite the door of the great hall, an immense stage was erected, running out almost to the centre of the room, and capable of accommodating seventy instrumental and one hundred and fifty vocal performers. The body of the hall was crowded to overflowing, and the galleries were well filled long before the hour arrived for the first wave of the baton. The leader's stand was occupied, in different performances, by Messrs. T. EISFELD, C. ANSCHUTZ, G. BERGMANN, and A. PAUER. The following is the programme of the evening: Overture to "Tannhauser;" "Fantasie from "Tannhauser," "O, thou lovely evening star," by Mr. PHILIP MAYER. Concerto, No. 4, in G, Op. 58, by Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER; SCHILLER'S Dithyrambe, vocal by the New York Saengerbund; Symphony, No. 9, Op. 125, in D, ending with the "Hymn to Joy," by SCHILLER, the vocal parts by the German Liederkranz.

The performances were loudly applauded, especially the efforts of Mr. MAYER in the Fantasie from "Tannhauser."

The festivities will be continued to day by a meeting at the Cooper Institute, at one o'clock P. M., where orations will be delivered by W