NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition, $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent both to include the postage.
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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.
Advertisements renewed every day.

Volume XVIII.....No. 307.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ROBBERS—LA BAYADERE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS—MARRIED AND SETTLED.

NIBLO'S.—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—BROOKE DULL CARE—SERIOUS FAMILY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—ROBBER MONK—EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS—SHOWMAN AND MONKEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WILD OATS—POVERY TICKET.

WHITE'STH EATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery.—WIDOW'S VICTIM DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—PADDY MILE'S BOY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 4, 1852.

Mails for California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for Aspinwall, with the California mails. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. It will contain the result of the Presidential election. Single copies, sixpence. Agents will send in their orders.

The News.

The majorities in the different States, as far as we are enabled to form an opinion from the returns thus far received, are about as follows:—

Maine	about 10,000	for	Pierce.
New Hampshire	" 15,000	"	Pierce.
Vermont	" 10,000	"	Scott.
Massachusetts	" 7,340	"	Scott.

The vote of 316 towns (all but 8) is as follows:—

Scott	53,682		
Pierce	46,342		
Scott's plurality	7 340		
Hale	28,716		
Webster and scattering	1,850		
Rhode Island	" 1,000	"	Pierce.
Connecticut	" 3,000	"	Pierce.
New York	" 25,000	"	Pierce.
New Jersey	" 5,000	"	Pierce.
Pennsylvania	" 20,000	"	Pierce.
Delaware	close and doubtful.		
Maryland	about 5,000	for	Pierce
Virginia	" 5,000	"	Pierce
Ohio	" 12,000	"	Pierce.

The steamship Empire City arrived last night, with two days later dates from Havana. The letter from our correspondent confirms the announcement that nothing positive was known as to the result of the interview between the Captain-General and Judge Conkling. It was thought that the Judge had sailed in the Powhatan for Pensacola, in order that he might telegraph the information he had collected to the President, prior to proceeding to his post in Mexico. For a wonder, we are enabled to glean a few articles from the Havana papers relative to political affairs. It will be recollected that they are not permitted to meddle with matters connected with the interests of the island, unless they receive the express sanction of the authorities. The *Marina* is highly elated with the conduct of the administration at Washington, and particularly at the transfer of Capt. Porter from the Crescent City to the Georgia. Read the extracts from the Spanish papers—they are curious and interesting, from the fact that they bear the impress of official sanction. Freights at Havana are reported to have slightly advanced, and all but three of the sugar vessels were engaged.

According to the extract from the Turks Island *Gazette*, Cuba is not the only one of the West India islands upon which the adventurous and progressive spirit of Americanism has cast its wistful eyes. The *Gazette* gravely asserts that it learns from an undoubted source that an expedition is fitting out in the United States for the purpose of subjugating both St. Domingo and Hayti. The same journal expresses a hope that the British government will adopt measures to protect the Bahamas from the ruthless invaders. What a hubbub this rumor will create in the dominions of his sable Majesty, Emperor Faustin. The next arrival may bring the announcement that he has declared war upon the United States, and threatened to entirely exterminate its avaricious people from the face of the earth. But, to be serious, what has given rise to this curious rumor?

The unusual scarcity of miscellaneous telegraphic matter this morning, is accounted for by the fact that the operators and their wires, as well as the people generally, have not yet fairly recovered from the effects of the election. They will get over the excitement in a day or two, and then everything will work smoothly again.

Boxes for the reception of contributions for the Washington monument were placed at each of the poll stations in Louisville, on Tuesday. Over three hundred dollars were collected by this novel expedient.

From New Orleans we learn that the cotton market is still very active, without any material change in prices since the receipt of the Pacific's news from Europe.

We to-day give another letter from Mr. Ben. E. Green, in reply to Chivela's comments concerning the Garay grant and the Tehuantepec treaty. Mr. G. appears to go over the whole ground, reviews the conduct of Presidents Fillmore and Arista, and speaks of several other matters connected with this somewhat intricate business.

A despatch from Quebec states that there have been no cases of cholera within the last two days. The proposition for the Grand Trunk Railway finally passed the Canadian Legislature on Tuesday.

Joint stock enterprises are again becoming quite favorable in Europe, as will be seen on reference to the extract, elsewhere given, from a London paper. The California and Australian mines have given this kind of business a fresh start.

The article in another column, entitled the Bolivian Republic, contains much valuable information relative to the mining and agricultural productions of that beautiful country. Many Americans are already located in Bolivia, and are said to be rapidly accumulating fortunes, in consequence of their superiority in knowledge over the majority of the natives. The soil teems with gold, silver, copper, tin, and other metals, as will be seen from the table of exports, besides which, cotton, coffee, Peruvian bark, wool, &c., are produced in great abundance, and equalling, if not excelling, similar articles raised in any other land. No wonder that our countrymen are flocking thither.

Late accounts from Salt Lake and the Plains announce that the Pawnee Indians were again becoming very troublesome, they having recently robbed a party of California emigrants.

For a complete illustration of the extraordinary enterprise of the age, resulting from the application of science to practical purposes, read the article relative to the electric telegraph in India, in which the old fogies connected with the East India Company are soundly rated for their supineness. The description of the line already working between Calcutta and Rajmoolla is very curious and interesting, owing to the fact that the wires are laid upon a new principle. From present appearances, but a short time will elapse ere almost every portion of the habitable globe will be spanned by the electric wires.

We elsewhere publish two letters from the pen of the lamented Daniel Webster, in one of which the writer graphically describes the scenes of his youth, and most pathetically alludes to his long since departed parents, and brothers, and sisters. The second letter treats of agriculture and politics, in a manner that indicates he was as completely master of the one as of the other.

Gen. Don Carlos de Alvear, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine confederation, near this government, died in this city on Tuesday.

Yesterday evening Mr. F. Campbell Stewart delivered an oration at the anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, at the University, Washington square, for which see our report.

Besides many columns of advertisements, our inside pages to-day contain an abundance of highly entertaining and diversified reading, of some of which the annexed are merely the heads:—Communications on the Fine Arts, and Promotions and Admissions in the Navy; the continuation of the Investigation relative to the proposed Broadway Railroad; Theatrical and Musical; Monetary and Trade Reports; and a great number of miscellaneous paragraphs relative to murders, fires, &c.

The Causes of the Defeat of General Scott and the Whig Party.

We publish, in another part of this paper, extracts from several of our city contemporaries, showing their opinions on the contest which has just terminated. As will be seen on reference to their language, they differ widely in their views of the causes which have operated to produce the defeat of General Scott. Some talk of native Americanism, others of whig indifference, others of misrepresentation and false issues. None have as yet put their finger on the real source of the unprecedented expression of public opinion which it has been our duty to chronicle.

It may do very well to tell the subscribers of the *Tribune* that the country people have been misled—that unfair influences were brought to bear against General Scott, his opinions misrepresented, and his character traduced. But the country cannot be deluded by such nonsense. The people of the United States are well aware that if unfair influences were resorted to on either side it was not on General Pierce's; and that, even if there had been any disposition on the part of the democrats to traduce General Scott, the gallant general himself has not neglected the ample opportunities he had of placing the public in possession of his genuine sentiments. Nor is it less incorrect to allege that the contest was purely a personal one. Of each thousand votes which were cast on Tuesday, not fifty can be fairly ascribed to personal predilections or antipathies. Both democrats and whigs knew perfectly well what principles were at stake, and voted accordingly. It was not, however, a struggle between the known doctrines of the two great parties of the United States—free trade had but little to do with the result, the *Tribune* pamphleteer to the contrary notwithstanding; and very few of those who registered their vote felt much concern as to what scope or sphere should be allotted to the authority of the federal government. The question of public improvements did not enter the minds of the supporters of either candidate. The issue was fairly laid before the country, as Sewardism and disunion against the Constitution and the Union. Those who were for the reckless abolition of slavery—those who would rejoice to see this glorious Union dissolved and the fragments scattered to the winds—those who would not recoil from acts which would involve a civil war between the North and South, voted for Scott; those who hold that *coûte qui coûte*, sedition must be crushed and the Union preserved, voted for Pierce.

The game of the Seward party was obvious and above board from the first. They succeeded in inducing the Baltimore Convention to reject Webster and Fillmore, who were not likely to become the pliant instruments of Mr. Seward, and set up in his stead a man who certainly possessed greater personal *éclat* than any other in the Union, and whom they fancied they could use. Perfectly conscious of the prestige which the people of this country attach to military glory, they chose the greatest soldier of America—one who has covered himself with glory in the only wars we ever had since we became a nation—one, who, as the leader of our armies, fills a larger share of our history than any since Washington. They laid great stress on the empire which military reminiscences possess over the heart, and counted confidently on the strenuous aid of the thousands scattered over the country, who have either served in person, or have had dear friends and relatives in the army of Scott. Having thus skilfully secured, as they thought, a large measure of unqualified support, they hoped that the unpopularity which cannot be effaced from any scheme which bears the name of Seward would be counterbalanced, and indulged the exulting belief that the country would at least have a President who was pledged to the fanatical abolition clique of this State. This was the plan; how judiciously it was carried out, what errors of detail were committed, or what insubordination prevailed in the camp, it is not now our purpose to inquire.

The result is known to everybody. The most overwhelming defeat that has been witnessed since the days of Monroe has rewarded the adroit schemes of the Sewardites. All the glory of Scott, all the military sentiment with which the people are supposed to be imbued, all the glorious associations of the war of 1812 and of Mexico, have not availed to secure for the Seward candidate even a decent minority. The whole country, North and South, and East and West, have emphatically pronounced judgment, in a voice of thunder, on the nefarious plots of those who would use our greatest general as an instrument to destroy the Union. Great as were the disadvantages under which General Pierce labored at first—heavily as the injudicious support of foolish friends militated against him during the canvass—the whole Union, with unanimous voice, has pronounced in his favor. He may thank Mr. Seward for no inconsiderable share of his support.

We trust that the lesson will not be lost on the Sewardites. They will never have an opportunity of bringing forward a candidate whose personal popularity will be greater. If they could raise Washington himself from his grave, we doubt whether he could be elected on their platform—we do not mean the Baltimore platform, which they execrate and spit on.

The whigs have, in truth, owed little to their penchant for military heroes. General Harrison was not elected because he was a soldier, but from the unpopularity which Martin Van Buren's financial operations and the failure of the State Banks had brought upon the democrats. Nor was the election of General Taylor a military triumph. Had Mr. Van Buren been true to the democratic standard, instead of splitting the party, Mr. Cass might possibly have been successful. General Scott's defeat is a third example of the little real influence which military popularity possesses on a Presidential election, when it is unaccompanied by civil capacity, or trammelled by the support of an obnoxious faction. It has become so much the fashion to suppose that the tinsel repute of military valor, and the tags and feathers of a soldier, are all that is required to ensure the favor of the people of the United States, that few question the fact. We doubt, however, whether in reality such claims to popularity are felt outside the circle in which military men are the chief movers.

We have pointed out the true cause of General Scott's overwhelming defeat. This is not the place to attempt to explain the reasons of his rival's success. We might furnish many which would appear completely satisfactory, but for the present we shall content ourselves with alluding to one. We have heard it stated in various quarters since the election, and we have reason to believe that it is supposed by many that the victory of the democrats is due to the support given by this paper to General Pierce. Flattering as such a supposition may be to the editor of the HERALD, we shall not allow any feeling of self-esteem to prevent our exposing its fallacy. We shall not permit ourselves to believe that the NEW YORK HERALD has dictated to nine-tenths of the people of the United States how they should act on so momentous a crisis as the late one. To presume that such a power is wielded by any newspaper, is to cast a grave imputation on the whole mass of the thinking people of the United States. The HERALD has, we trust, done its duty during the late canvass. Piercing the veil which Seward and his clique had thrown around their plot, and warned by their antecedents what the country must expect from a President of their selection, the HERALD devoted its humble powers to their overthrow. In so doing, it was speaking the sentiments of the whole country, not dictating public opinion. The HERALD saw what the result would be two months ago, and printed it; but it cannot claim the glory. That belongs of right to the millions of honest men who have stood forth in this day of need, and nobly defended the constitution of their fathers. Ours be the humbler part of having spoken what each true-hearted citizen felt, and, perhaps, of having strengthened the convictions of a few who wavered. We ask for nothing more.

The British Bribe—The Receipts for the Money—The Result of the Election.

We have received acknowledgments from the various institutions among which we had appropriated the British bribe of $250, sent to us a short time ago, professedly for the purpose of preventing the election of General Walbridge to the Congress of the United States, but really, as it would appear from the result, to ensure against the slightest possibility of his defeat. The Hon. Hiram Walbridge, M. C., must acknowledge with gratitude the generous support he has received from his friends, Messrs. Williams & Lockhart, of Change alley, London; and those philanthropists will also appreciate, we are sure, the professions of obligation contained in the subjoined letters. It would not be at all astonishing if, in the plenitude of their benevolence, they would act upon the suggestion thrown out in the note of the President of the St. Patrick's Society, and forward to us, without delay, checks for the two other instalments promised. If they do, we volunteer to become the almoners of the amount, and promise to discharge that agreeable duty with as much fidelity and discrimination as, we trust, we have manifested in the distribution of the first fifty pounds so placed in our hands.

The first acknowledgment on our file is the following from Mr. Bell, President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick:—

43 WALL STREET, Oct. 23, 1852.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—I enclose a receipt for fifty dollars, which you have presented to the charitable fund of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" and which shall be faithfully distributed among our deserving poor. It will no doubt prove highly gratifying to your unknown London correspondent, when he discovers that he has been unconsciously doing good to the poor and needy with money he intended for an unworthy purpose; and I only hope he will repeat the operation in the spirit of true benevolence. Yours, very respectfully,
RICHARD BELL, President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1852.

Received from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., the sum of fifty dollars, for the benefit of the charitable fund of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," being part of a sum of $250, sent from parties in London, to influence, improperly, the American press, but appropriated to benevolent objects, instead thereof.
RICHARD BELL, President.

So much for the poor Irish emigrants. Their country and themselves have been, through the course of centuries, so victimized by England, that this poor consolation of deriving a little benefit in the hour of their adversity, from the same polluted source, could hardly be denied them by any person having the least spark of human kindness in their bosom.

Our next receipt is one for fifty dollars, appropriated to the fund of the "Home of the Friendless," a benevolent institution established at the foot of Thirtieth street, New York, and one which deserves to be remembered by every charitably disposed person. The secretary sends us the following:—

CARD.—The managers of the Home for the Friendless, on East Thirtieth street, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $50, in aid of this institution, from the Editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, being a portion of the £50 noticed, under date of Oct. 14, in the editorial entitled "The British Attempt to Bribe the American Press." The pecuniary necessities of the Home render this generous favor specially favorable at the present time, as it affords "substantial aid" towards feeding a family of a hundred of the poor and destitute, chiefly the friendless children of want and orphanage.
M. T. HUBBARD, Cor. Secretary.

Our next acknowledgment comes from a pious and energetic Catholic priest, who is engaged in the holy but arduous work of erecting a house of worship for his little flock in the village of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. It was but right at this time, when the British are re-enacting penal laws against the Romish clergy, to dedicate a portion of the sum thus sent to us, in the ridiculous effort to corrupt us, to the service of that much persecuted church; and we trust that our action in the matter will be acceptable to the abolitionists of Change alley and the pious old ladies in pants and petticoats of Exeter Hall. The pastor of the congregation acknowledges the donation in the following letter:—

WINDSOR LOCKS, October 26, 1852.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.—
Dear Sir—I received, through the hands of Mr. Dudley Persse, a patriotic Irishman, $50, to aid us in building a Roman Catholic church in Windsor Locks—now in progress—being a part of a sum sent to you from London, to bribe your incorruptible press. But you, having your country and the fear of God before your eyes, despised it and turned it to more noble and charitable objects. Therefore, with my people, whose hearts you made glad, we join in sending you our sincere thanks, and will pray for your happiness and prosperity, and for all our benign benefactors, and hope many will follow your example towards us. I remain, with affection and esteem, yours truly,
JAMES SMYTH, Pastor.

The Fire Department of the city, the Captain of the Seamen's Retreat, and the President of the Mariner's F. I. Society—to each of whom an appropriation was made—have also sent us the following acknowledgments:—

Received—New York, October 28, 1852—from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., the sum of fifty dollars, for the benefit of the New York Fire Department Fund, being part of a sum of $250 sent from London to influence, improperly, the American press, but appropriated to benevolent objects in place thereof. $50.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
Per C. HOFFMAN.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1852.

Received of James G. Bennett, in behalf of the Seamen's Retreat Library, the sum of forty dollars, being part of the sum of $250 sent from London to influence, improperly, the American press, but appropriated to benevolent objects instead thereof.
D. E. FRAMBES,
Chaplain Seamen's Retreat.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1852.

Received of James G. Bennett, the sum of twenty-five dollars, for the benefit of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society—being part of a sum of $250, sent from London to influence improperly the American press, but appropriated to benevolent objects instead thereof.
MRS. C. W. HAWKINS,
President of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society.

Having thus rendered a faithful account of our stewardship, and having, so far, carried out the desires of Messrs. Williams & Lockhart, as they had a bearing on the triumphant return to Congress of Gen. Hiram Walbridge, we close our book, for the present, but will be happy to perform any similar favor for London or American abolitionists, gentlemen of a libellous disposition, or such as think they can influence the HERALD to puff up *artistes*, or do anything else for them inconsistent with the independent character of our journal.

SITE FOR THAT HOSPITAL.—If the government should resolve to select a site for that Military Hospital, at the head of the Great Salt Lake, it will be good news for the Mormons. The most direct route, we believe, is around Cape Horn.

OBSOLETE IDEAS—Protection for the sake of protection—a high protective tariff—extravagant appropriations for internal improvements—gunpowder availability—Seward & Company—Truman Smith & Company, and the national whig party, stiff and cold.

The Great Sale of Paintings—Public Indifference to Art.

We stated, a few days ago, that the sale of paintings at the National Academy of Design had not proved so profitable as might have been hoped. Many of the pictures sold for barely the value of the frames, and works of very great merit were adjudged to bidders at two and three hundred dollars. As a beginning, we understand that the parties who got up the auction, without being satisfied with the result, seem to think that it promises better things for the future. We hope so. At the same time, we cannot conceal the fact that a great change must take place in the desires and feelings of the public of New York before painting can become a profitable profession.

To a greater degree even than the English, Americans are infected with a prejudice in favor of foreign art. Whatever bears the stamp of Paris or Rome, is admired and treasured, independently of its intrinsic merits. Paintings which would be consigned to the lumber room in any of the large cities of Europe, are here honored with a conspicuous place in the drawing-room, simply because they bear the name of a foreign artist. We could fill a column of this paper with the names of dirty little sketches, feeble imitations of Teniers and Van Ostade, intended to represent impossible peasants in blouses, smoking excessively short pipes round a fabulous beer barrel, with a Dutch built chambermaid, who is privately kissed, in the background, that we have seen sold at enormous prices. Others, which we should perhaps best describe by saying they were black squares of canvass, with a glaring red blotch in the middle, benevolently styled a "truth of light;" and yet a third class of monsters, designed to depict a hero of antiquity, dressed in a helmet, with a tawny skin, and a muscular development far exceeding the Farnese Hercules, dallying with a fleshy nymph modestly attired in her own flowing locks, are highly prized by our collectors of *virtu*—provided always the author have a Flemish or an Italian name. It suffices us that the European critics have stamped their approbation on the works of an artist, for his worst productions, or even imitations of them, to be preferred to the most meritorious compositions of our own painters. The foreign work may have been faulty from the beginning—time may have effaced the outline, and bedimmed the colors—injudicious admirers may have destroyed its beauties in attempting to clean it; it matters not. It is bought for the name, and prized accordingly.

It must not be supposed, however, that this love of foreign art is indulged regardless of pecuniary considerations. The merchants of New York have a feeling for art; but they have, we fear, a still livelier feeling for dollars. It was Metellus, if our memory be not at fault, who, when the Syracusans expostulated at his stripping their galleries of the finest master-pieces of the ancient painters, made light of their complaints, and promised, as a mark of his upright dealing, to replace them by works of the same size and color by artists of the day. And in later times, we find a king of England grumbling that a painter whom he had employed, charged him as much for his work as for the colors and gilding he was obliged to purchase. It is difficult to defend oneself from these associations, when one enters the drawing-room of one of our Fifth avenue palaces, the rent of which would pay for a whole block in London, and which is furnished with the most expensive and highly finished rosewood and mahogany furniture, but which cannot boast of a painting that cost over four hundred dollars. People are too apt to measure the value of a work of art as they would a table or a sofa; to calculate how many days, at so many hours a day, the artist was employed; and, throwing in a small surplus for oils and canvass, to offer him a modest remuneration for the time he has expended. Such connoisseurs would have made a neat arithmetical sum of the *Beatrice Cenci*, allowing for the risk which Guido ran in visiting the beautiful captive; they would have made Michael Angelo a handsome allowance for the very inconvenient position in which he painted the prophets on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; and would have fancied themselves liberal in offering fifty dollars to the expeditious Luca Giordano for one of his large compositions. We have no means of judging of the taste of these *virtuosi*; nor can we decide whether, *ceteris paribus*, they would consent to pay for a virgin of Raphael higher than a Flemish mud scene, if both were equal in size. But judging from what we have seen and heard, we fear that their rules of appreciation must be extremely rude and simple.

This is not the way to encourage art in this country. Acute connoisseurship must be blended with generous liberality if we wish the United States to add artistic to her political and commercial fame. The genuine masterpieces of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French schools, must be introduced into the country, if we mean to emulate the genius of their authors; and while a single Murillo is sold in Paris for hundreds of thousands, we cannot expect to purchase Rembrandts, Vandykes, Guidos, Dominiquinos, Borraines, Corregios, Salvators, Titians, Velasquez, for three or four hundred dollars. The proportion between the price of senseless objects of luxury and that of works of art, must be better preserved. A man who can afford to pay fifteen hundred dollars rent, whose domestic expenses amount to ten thousand a year, must learn to give, ungrudgingly, a couple of thousand, or more, for a good picture, if we do not wish future Wests to desert their country for a land where art is really appreciated; for a judicious appreciation of the old masters will always be accompanied by a liberal encouragement to modern artists: the latter are only despised by people who admire the former on hearsay.

No valid reason can be given for assigning to the United States a lower place in the annals of art than that occupied by Great Britain. The few painters whom we have produced will compare favorably with the native British artists; and, if we make allowance for the comparative age of the two countries, it may, perhaps, be found that in some styles, such as portrait painting, we have the advantage. But, mark the different circumstances in which British and American painters are placed. In England, an artist has constant opportunities of making himself known; constant exhibitions give him a fair chance of showing the world what he can do; and if he really possess talent, wealthy men are not wanting to offer him a liberal reward for his labor. The leading painters of the day in London, are making a splendid income. It cannot be denied that our mercantile classes are, in general, as profuse in their expenditures as the corresponding classes in Great Britain. But, instead of purchasing paintings or sculptures, they will lavish thousands on the dress of their wives and daughters, and expend a sum in decking a ball room with flowers, which would astonish an earl or a duke. If they would convince themselves that, in their position, they owe to themselves and their country a debt which cannot be discharged by silly extravagance, we should perceive the effect of the change on art in a twelvemonth. Exhibitions, too, ought to be encouraged and supported. While Barnum pockets his thousands every year from his curiosity shop, a new gallery of paintings ought not to be the peculiar resort of foreigners.

Domestic Miscellany.

Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Boston, in his discourse on the death of Mr. Webster, stated that the colored servants of Mr. Webster, who followed his remains to the grave, were originally slaves at the South, and had been purchased and emancipated by Mr. Webster, and had ever since remained voluntarily in his service, attached and faithful domestics.

It is understood that Mr. Webster, having a strong desire to retain the Marshfield and Franklin estates in his family, constituted J. W. Paige and Franklin Haven, of Boston, and Edward Curtis, of New York, trustees, to hold the property for the benefit of his family.

Mr. Jeremiah Foster, formerly a broker, fell dead in Boston, on the 26 inst., from disease of the heart as he was taking an omnibus in Cambridgeport to come to Boston. He was 61 years of age.

A man named Dewey, of Pawtucket R. I., murdered his father by striking him with a gun after an ineffectual attempt to shoot him. He has been lodged in Riverhead jail for trial.

City Intelligence.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Our paper of yesterday morning contained a full account of the proceedings at the various polling places during the election day. We also gave a graphic description of the uproarious joy which prevailed at Tammany Hall, as the various city, ward, and interior returns were announced. The excitement continued to increase, and did not abate in the slightest degree during the entire night. The HERALD office was completely besieged, and crowd succeeded to crowd, until, at half past six o'clock yesterday morning, there were as many around the door as at eleven on the previous night. The animation imparted to the people by their universal and complete triumph, caused them to feel no fatigue. The departure of the steamship Europa, yesterday, brought thousands around our office to procure a copy of the HERALD FOR EUROPE, whilst a host of newsboys beset every door and window, waiting for a supply. They had already disposed of thousands of our morning paper, and now penetrated into the mailing room in order to get a load of European editions. During the day and evening, the office of the County Clerk was filled with gentlemen wanting to know the actual amount of votes cast for individual candidates in the districts. The police returns, yesterday morning, did not show that one arrest had been made, in the city, for riotous conduct during the day or night of Tuesday. This speaks volumes for the good sense of the masses. The Empire Club assembled in the evening at their headquarters, marshalling with an excellent band of music at their head. They arranged their transparencies, and national and club flags in order and brought out their very fine brass gun called the "Franklin Pierce." Having formed a procession they marched to the Park, halting in front of the City Hall, where they fired one hundred guns in honor of the glorious victory in general, and the triumph of General Walbridge in particular. This expression of feeling was elicited by the fact that the General had been elected in a district heretofore considered a strong hold of whiggery. About fifteen hundred persons were assembled. When the firing was concluded, Captain Rynders addressed the people, amidst great enthusiasm. The procession then marched from the Park to the First ward. When passing Tammany Hall they saluted the old Wigwam with a discharge of a gun, which was replied to by hearty cheers from the gentlemen assembled in the front. Arriving at our office, three cheers were given for the HERALD. The First ward having given an overwhelming majority for General Walbridge, the club fired several guns from the Battery, by way of returning thanks. Upon their return they halted in front of the Astor House, where the band struck up "Yankee Doodle." All the ladies in the house appeared at the windows, waving their handkerchiefs, &c. The gentlemen inmates gave three cheers for Gen. Walbridge. Upon arriving at the Irving House, they ranged in order, struck up the national air and gave three cheers for the "Irving House," which were responded to by the crowd and gentlemen in front, by three cheers for Walbridge" and the "Empire Club." The club then marched to head quarters, partook of a splendid collation, previously prepared, and dispersed. Notwithstanding their exertion through the campaign, the club-members appeared as enthusiastic as ever. In our opinion, they need some rest, for from the first day on which they scattered democratic enthusiasm over the city, they have kept up a continual fire in the cause night and morning, with speeches, banners, band, guns, and processions. An immense *extempore* meeting of the democrats took place in Tammany Hall, last night, for the purpose of giving vent to their feelings of exultation at the result of the election. Daniel E. Sickles presided and addressed the meeting. Speeches were also made by General Wright of New Jersey, another New Jersey man, and several other speakers. Tammany Hall was brilliantly illuminated, Captain Rynders' six pounder was sponged out and put in requisition, and the democrats themselves exhibited most unbounded enthusiasm.

THE WEATHER.—The rain of Tuesday night ceased at daybreak yesterday morning. At seven o'clock, the morning was cool and gloomy with sloppy streets. As noon approached the fog cleared away, and the atmosphere become dry, with a cheerful bracing breeze. The thermometer at the Herald Building ranged, at noon, 70 deg.; 3 P. M., 71 deg.; 5 P. M., 69½ deg. The day remained very fine throughout, and the night promised as if we would experience another such fine day this morning.

THE FIRE IN JOHN STREET.—In our paper, yesterday morning, it was stated that this fire was extinguished by the insurance watch, previous to the arrival of any of the fire department. Our reporter was so informed by two gentlemen in front of the store, and the fire was of such short duration he had no means of ascertaining the truth of the statement, or the reverse, as all the firemen had gone away. We are assured by Mr. Murphy, foreman of Hose Company No. 46 that this company were on the ground immediately, and extinguished the fire.

FIRE.—At half past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Lee, situate in Eighteenth street, near First avenue. A large force of firemen were soon in attendance, but notwithstanding their exertions the shop with its contents, was entirely consumed. The second section of the police from the Eighteenth was attended.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The Free and Accepted masons of the Grand Lodge, State of New York, will celebrate the centennial commemoration of the initiation of General George Washington, this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. The ceremonies will be very imposing, the members of the Order appearing in full regalia. The hall will be opened at half past six o'clock. In the meantime, the grand and past grand masters will have assembled in the ante room where the special committee of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, will appear with the bible upon which Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States. This committee will be escorted by a guard of honor furnished by the Washington Continentals. The Right Rev. Dr. Wainwright, bishop elect of the diocese of New York, will give prayer, and an oration will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. It is expected that the ceremonial will be very grand.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—At about ten o'clock last Tuesday night, a very respectable looking woman rushed into the porter house of Mr. Wilson, No. 43 Canal street, and immediately fell in a fit dying instantly. Her body was removed to the Fifth ward station house, to await a Coroner's inquest. The letters G. M. D. are marked upon one of her arms in ink.

SUICIDE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Ives held an inquest on Tuesday, evening, at the Clerk's office, Ward's Island, upon the body of Francis Meick, who cut his throat in the hospital upon the 26th ult., and died from the injuries on Sunday last. Doctor Bernard J. D. Irwin examined, I am home surgeon to the hospital; deceased has been a patient for about four weeks; he was received for a fracture of the tibia, from which he had recovered; he had no other illness; at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, a week ago to day, he took his razor, went into the bed and, wrapping himself in the blankets, severed both jugular veins and the trachea; medical aid was immediately given, and the hemorrhage stopped. He lingered up to the 30th of last month, when he died, expressing regret for the act. The jury rendered a verdict of death from committing suicide by cutting his throat with a razor upon 26th ult. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged fifty five years.

MEDICAL REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—

Patients Attended at Office.		*At their Dwellings.*	
Males	501	Males	101
Females	813	Females	123
	1 314		224
Vaccinated			162
Total			1 700

—Number of deaths, 5. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month is 2 957; largest number in one day, 177; smallest number in one day, 74—average per day, 113.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—A man named John Carpenter, was knocked down and run over by an omnibus, at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, as he was passing at the corner of Franklin and Elm streets. Upon being taken up he was found so injured that Sergeant O'Neil, of the Sixth ward, had to take him to the City Hospital.

STREET ASSAULT.—A man name unknown was brought into the station house of the Tenth ward, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, with a severe wound in his head, caused by a blow received in the street. He was attended to by a doctor, and then sent home.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION—ANOTHER IRISH COMPANY.—A new military company, composed of young Irish Americans, has been organized in this city. They have taken the name of the Meagher Rifles, in honor of Mr. T. F. Meagher. It is intended that this company should be added to the new Irish rifle regiment, about to be formed here. The rifles already muster some thirty muskets, and are under the command of Captain J. B. Donnelly.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers, London, left this city yesterday for Liverpool, in the steamship Europa, after a short sojourn.

General Twiggs is in Washington.

Commodores Sloat and Perry are also at Washington. Commodore Perry, it is understood, is making the final arrangements for the sailing of the interesting and important expedition which he has been selected to command.

ARRIVALS AT THE METROPOLITAN.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore; G. Baylor, U. S. Consul, Amsterdam; Col. E. Jessup, Connecticut; Samuel S. James, Esq., St. Louis; W. McReynolds, Illinois; O. S. Shepherd, U. S. Army; Rev. Alexander Young, Boston; Edwin Bartlett, Tarrytown; S. S. Currier, Hartford; J. D. Hutchings, Maryland; A. C. Otty, Canada; J. McNulty, San Francisco; M. Edwards, Hartford; A. S. Wadsworth, Washington D. C.; T. Tompkins, Newport.

AT THE ASTOR.—C. Paltry, Me.; Hon. Robert Smith, Philadelphia; Fitzhenry Warren, Washington; John R. Thompson, New Jersey; Hon. John E. Devlin, New York; P. S. Shelton, Boston; Captain Benham, U. S. Army; Hon. George Ashmun, Springfield; Col. Looney, Tennessee; N. Devereux, Utica; Dr. McNulty, San Francisco; Hon. J. C. Forsyth, Kingston.

AT THE IRVING.—L. W. Ryder, Albany; C. Fischer, Germany; W. R. Hamblin, Philadelphia; C. Oakford, Philadelphia; E. Stone, U. S. Navy; A. Magill, Chicago; Dr. J. Page, U. S. Navy; Purser Buchanan, U. S. Navy; Com. Sawyer, U. S. Navy; Professor Tyler, Pittsfield; Rev. G. Foote, Pittsburg; Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Thomas Powell, Cincinnati.

AT THE AMERICAN.—C. Fitzhugh, Washington; C. Palfrey, Me.; A. Fist, Philadelphia; J. Prentice, Wisconsin; W. Moody, Boston; A. Chandler, N. C.; George Anderson, Ohio; B. T. Holcomb, Newcastle.

Naval Intelligence.

John G. Bond, of Oswego, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the U. S. Revenue services by President Fillmore. He is son of Hon. Thomas H. Bond, ex Senator.

United States storeship Supply, Commander Chas. H. Kennedy, 16 days from New York for China, was spoken May 19, lat. 32½ north, long. 40 west.

Capt. Joseph Smoot on Monday assumed the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Thomas W. Wyman whose term of service expired. The usual salutes were fired on the reception and departure of the new and old commandants.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 649, 208, 602, 48, 3 1,356, 658 to 667.

SUPERIOR COURT—Two branches.—Nos. 410, 49, 271, 266, 488, 120, 297, 477, 138, 139, 55, 512, 156, 209, 546, 547, 452, 556, 523, 553, 554, 556, 557, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566, 568, 143, 357, 404, 552, 338, 425, 545, 548, 569, 570.

Wonderful Improvements in Dentistry.—Public attention is directed to the dental establishment of DRS. O'CONNER & O'NNERY, 52 Lispenard street, near Broadway. Porcelain teeth, of the most durable and beautiful kind,