THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Destructive Conflagration in Washington, Jane and Troy, and Twenty-fifth streets, E. R.

SIXTEEN BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

EXTENSIVE FACTORIES DESTROYED.

Immense Destruction of Property.

A Loss of about Half a Million of Dollars.

ONE THOUSAND MECHANICS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, &c., &c., &c.

THE FIRE IN WASHINGTON, JANE, AND TROY STREETS.

One of the most destructive fires which we have recorded for the past year, broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning, in the large building on the corner of Jane and Washington streets, known as Knox's factory.

The fire originated, it is supposed, from a stove in the first story, and on account of the early hour, it made considerable progress before it was discovered. When the alarm was given it had extended over a great part of the building, and the flames could be seen inside long before they broke out through the windows and doors. In one hour the whole building was enveloped in flames, which were now rapidly communicating with the adjoining dwellings. The greatest alarm and excitement prevailed among those who lived in dangerous proximity with the conflagration, and every one who had any moveable property set to work in its immediate removal. Beds, tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture, were thrown out of the windows in precipitate haste, and so general appeared to be the panic that those who lived at a safe distance joined in the flight. The streets were crowded with people, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Here you would see the unfortunate occupants of houses which had already taken fire, or of those which were in danger, hurrying to some place of safety with a table, bed, or some other household article. Then the cries of women and children, roused from sleep by the alarm of fire and forcibly ejected from their homes, mingled with the loud tone of command from the firemen, as they ordered the different companies, or directed the operations of their men on those parts of the building where the fire raged the fiercest. The scene was really grand, as the huge columns of flame burst through the roof, throwing a deep red tinge on the clouded sky, which changed to a pure orange color, as it became blent with the dawn of early morning. "Bright as noontide glared the night," lighting up the streets for more than a mile from the scene of the conflagration. About five of six o'clock the walls of the factory fell out with a terrible crash, threatening destruction even to the buildings on the opposite side of the street, and crushing, in their fall, a little shanty occupied by a poor candy woman, and an adjoining stable. For a moment the flames seemed to be suppressed by the fall of the walls, and dense black clouds of smoke issued from the ruined mass; but in a few moments they broke out as fierce and as destructive as ever, recalling to mind the description of Schiller:—

"Smoke ascends in volumes!
Skyward flares the flame in columns."

All hope of saving the factory having been abandoned, the firemen directed their attention to the adjoining dwellings, to which the fire had communicated. The work of destruction was not near its termination, however, and the firemen worked unceasingly, and with that perseverance and determination which have alway characterized them, for five hours before they succeeded in arresting it. At times the heat was so intense as to drive them back again and again, and two or three we were informed were slightly scorched in their terrible combat with the fierce and unsparing enemy. Here you could see them scrambling up a ladder with a hose, or running along the roof of a house, from which a false step would have resulted fatally, or wherever their presence was most needed, with a seeming disregard of their own personal safety, but yet with the most perfect coolness and self-possession. Then again they were dimly discernable through smoke and flames, saving the furniture of the poor inmates. No one could see their noble exertions and the gallant spirit of self devotion which animated them, without feeling a just pride in our fire department.

Six houses and a rectifying distillery, covering four lots on Troy street, were either entirely destroyed or so badly damaged as to render their removal necessary. On Jane street, the destruction of property was also very great. Five houses, all communicating with each other, and occupied by various manufacturers, were so badly burned that nothing but mere shells are left. A detailed description of the destruction of property, however, is necessary to give our readers a correct idea of the extent of the conflagration. We will commence, then, with that part of the block which fronts on

WASHINGTON STREET.

The large four story building, of which we have already spoken as Knox's factory, was totally destroyed, and the only part of the ruins that still remains standing is a large, massive tower-like structure, the walls of which were too strong to be affected by the fire. One might easily fancy, while looking at this, that he was gazing at the ruins of an old fort or castle of the middle ages, for the tower, as it now stands, bears a strong resemblance to many we have seen. It looks down from a height of at least forty feet on the mass of ruins at its base, in solitary isolation. One little house and a stable, as we have before stated, were crushed beneath the fallen ruins; but fortunately the inmate of the house had sufficient time to escape with her household property before her dwelling was destroyed. Both buildings were owned by Mrs. McLoughlin, who has lost about $500, there being no insurance upon her property.

Four wooden two-story buildings on the opposite side of Washington street caught fire, and were so badly damaged that they may be considered a total loss. They were owned by Mr. Richards, of Henry street, and Mr. Morgan, whose loss, amounting to about $2,000, was covered by insurance. The occupants, consisting of several poor families, saved their furniture in a damaged state. The insurance was in the Bowery Company, for $4,000.

Knox's factory was a large four-story brick building, occupying three lots on Washington street, and running back one hundred feet on Jane street. The basement was occupied by David Saddler, color grinder; the first floor by Abott & Wilcomb, cloth finishers; the second floor by Philander Griffin, chocolate manufacturer; the third floor by the Marston Arms Manufacturing Company; and the fourth floor by Wm. W. Marston, manufacturer of firearms. The factory, we understand, was owned by J. B. Varnum, who is insured for $30,500, in the following companies:—

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	$25,000
Astor Fire Insurance Company	2,000
Ætna Fire Insurance Company	2,000
Broadway Fire Insurance Company	1,500
Total	$30,500

The aggregate loss to the occupants is estimated at $40,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The machinery employed by the different manufacturers is lying in an indiscriminate mass among the ruins, which were burning up to a late hour last night. The trees which lined the sidewalk were badly scorched by the fire or prostrated by the falling walls.

JANE STREET.

Besides that portion of Knox's factory which extended one hundred feet on this street, three two story houses were destroyed. These buildings communicated with each other, and formed a large factory, the upper part of which was occupied by the American Cork Manufacturing Company, and by Mr. Harding, imitator of marble in wood and iron, and in the lower part by John Mitchell, sash and blind maker. Nothing remains of these buildings but the walls. The total loss, including the stock and fixtures of the occupants, is estimated at $25,000, part of which is insured.

TROY STREET.

Six houses, and a building covering four lots, were destroyed on this street. The fire first communicated from the factory to No. 127, and extended with fearful rapidity to Nos. 125, 123, 121, 119, 117, and the rectifying distillery of William Suldike, occupying four lots.

No. 127 was occupied by Mr. Buschman as a grocery, and a number of poor families who lived in the upper part of the house. Buschman lost on his stock $500, but the loss on furniture is not known. There is no insurance upon the building, but the loss cannot exceed $1,000. The furniture of the occupants was saved, but in a damaged state. The house is still standing, but will have to be pulled down.

The next house, No. 125, was also occupied as a dwelling house, and was rented by two families, whose furniture was considerably damaged by fire and water. The building is extensively damaged; the walls are cracked, and the roof broken through in several places. Damage to furniture, by fire and water, $1,000; no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Edward Hurry, architect, whose loss amounted to $2,000—fully insured.

Nos. 123 and 121, owned by Senor Velasquez, were almost totally destroyed. The furniture of the occupants was saved with slight damage. The owner's loss is estimated at $5,000—fully insured.

Nos. 119 and 117 were occupied by two families, who saved their furniture. The owner of the buildings is Mr. John Schottel, a tobacconist, doing business down town. Both of the houses were destroyed; the insurance on them is $6,000, in the St. Nicholas office.

There were several extensive stables in the rear of Nos 119 and 117, owned also by Mr. Schottel, which were completely destroyed. At the time of the fire there were about thirty horses in them, all of which were saved. The loss caused by the destruction of the stables amounts to about $1,500, which is also covered by insurance.

The rectifying distillery of Wm. Snediker, which occupied four lots, Nos. 115, 113, 111 and 109, was completely destroyed. The building was insured for $5,000, and the stock for about $3,500. The distillery property was owned by Mrs. Miller, but occupied by Mr. Snediker, who conducted the business. Mr. S. lost about $1,500 on his furniture, which was not insured.

The foregoing is, as far as we could ascertain, an accurate account of the destruction on Troy street.

THE FIREMEN AND POLICE.

There was an immense force of firemen and police at the great conflagration. Three of the firemen were injured by the breaking of a ladder, while they were preparing to enter one of the burning buildings. Charles Miller, one of these, is foreman of Engine Co. No. 34. The other two escaped with a few slight bruises. They were precipitated from a height of about fifteen feet. The following are the companies which were present:—

Engine Companies—Nos. 31, 11, 34, 29, 4, 24, 48, 10, 3, and 23.

Hose Companies—Nos. 19, 5, 23, 11, 33, 35, 38, 12, 24, 41, 54 and 55.

Hook and Ladder Companies—Nos. 3, 6 and 2.

The police force, as we have said, was very large, consisting of one platoon from each of the following districts:—Ninth, commanded by Capt. Ackerman; Eighth, Sixteenth, Capt. Stevenson; and Twentieth.

While the Marston firearms manufactory was in flames, the store of the company in Broadway was entered by burglars and some of the property stolen.

By this fire, we are informed about three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment, while nearly thirty families were rendered houseless for the time being. Some of those have not yet found a place for their furniture, which is lying in the streets.

The total loss amounts to about $125,000, and the insurance to nearly one half that amount. Thirteen dwellings, two large factories, one distillery and two stables were destroyed. The majority of the dwellings were small two story buildings, some of which were not worth over one or two thousand dollars.

THE FIRE IN TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

One of the greatest conflagrations which has taken place in our city for a long time occurred yesterday morning in Twenty-fifth street, near the East river. At about two o'clock the fire was discovered in the rear of Brooks' pianoforte manufactory, No. 206 Twenty-fifth street, which in a short time was entirely consumed. Every effort that our gallant firemen could exert was brought to bear upon the consuming block, out of sympathy for the thousands of mechanics who found employment within the crumbling buildings. From Brooks' manufactory the flames communicated with the Empire Iron Works, which was immediately one sheet of flame. The scene was awfully grand. The sky was illuminated, so as to be seen from every part of the city, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, many thousand spectators were called to the spot. In a short time the Empire Iron Works had shared the fate of the first building, Brooks' manufactory, and presented a charred mass of ruins. The Empire feed mill went next, and notwithstanding the many streams of water falling upon it, the building was licked up by the furious fire, as if a delicious morsel in the jaws of some great monster. Together with all these was swept away a large building known as "Chapman's building," being used for many different manufactories. Here the fire was subdued and is now extinguished, excepting the burning of the ruins.

From this sad catastrophe at least one thousand mechanics, who were earning their daily bread within these manufactories, have been thrown out of employment. Considering the approach of winter, when a permanent situation is most desirable and most difficult to obtain, this fact is more melancholy than all the loss of property. Many of these poor men, besides the loss of employment, lost their entire stock of tools, which were in the manufactories.

We are informed by the Captain of Police that the fire might, in all probability, have been confined to a single building provided the bellringer of this district had done his duty and promptly given the alarm. It is stated that there was a lapse of time of about fifteen or twenty minutes between the time of giving the alarm in the street, and the ringing of the bell. Owing to this delay the fire obtained headway sufficient to baffle all the attempts of the firemen till it had completed the destruction recorded.

It is not yet fully ascertained, but it is supposed, that this is the work of an incendiary, inasmuch as there had been no fire in the building where it was first discovered during the night, although a little fire had been used in the manufactory at some time during the day. Brooks' manufactory, being filled with piano frames, which were very dry combustibles, the fire speedily enveloped the entire building, presenting a sheet of flame awful to behold. The great brilliancy of the reflection led many to believe, who were not on the spot, that the fire was in some kind of frame buildings; and some exaggerated the horror of the scene by fancying some of the numerous stables in this quarter of the city to be the consuming pile. Mr. Brooks lost his entire stock of pianos, tools, &c. We are unable to estimate his loss. He was insured in the Astor Insurance Company and the Stuyvesant, for $2,500.

In the same building with Mr. Brooks, was David B. Ogden, Esq., a machinist, who lost his entire stock, valued at about $1,000. He was insured for $600

The other buildings which we have alluded to as being consumed, were Nos. 208, 210, 212, and 214, making the full range of buildings through to Twenty-fourth street. These houses were all of brick, and were two of them five stories high, one of four stories, one of two stories, and two of one story each, all of which are now a mass of ruins.

The greatest loss was sustained by Messrs. Sloan & Legget, proprietors of the Empire Iron Works. These gentlemen were also the owners of the buildings in which their works were carried on. It is not yet known what is their full loss or insurance. The following is as far as we have been able to ascertain:—

THE INSURANCE ON THE BUILDINGS.

Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	$5,000	Protection Ins Co.	$2,500
Broadway Ins. Co.	7,500	Washington Ins. Co.	2,000
People's Ins. Co.	1,000	Poughkeepsie Ins. Co	1,000
Astor Ins. Co.	2,500		
Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	2,500	Total	$28,000
Hamilton Ins. Co.	4,000		

INSURANCE ON THE STOCK.

Merchants'	$5,000	Peter Cooper	$1,500
Astor	5,000	Stuyversant	5,000
Broadway	3,500		
Rutgers	2,500	Total	$22,500

They are, probably, further insured on stock to the extent of $125,000, making their entire insurance on building and stock $153,000. Their entire loss can, probably, be set down at $150,000. Most of the working implements of Sloan & Legget were new, being recently imported from Europe.

Christian Schwartz, machinist, lost his entire stock, valued at $8,000. We were unable to learn anything as to the insurance existing upon this stock, Mr. Schwartz not being in the city.

In the same building with Mr. Swartz was Allen & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements. Their entire stock was destroyed. We were unable to learn the extent of their insurance.

In building No. 214 L. Chapman & Co., manufacturers of pocket-books, wallets, &c., were the principal losers. Their loss is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

They were insured for $9,500, as follows:—

Market Ins Co.,	New York	$1,500
Pacific, "	New York	1,000
Fulton, "	Williamsburg	2,000
Augusta, "	Georgia	3,500
Ætna, "	Utica	1,500
Total		$9,500

The Empire Nail Works, belonging to E. Richardson & Co., were entirely consumed. The loss of this firm is estimated at $6,000.

They are insured as follows:—

Merchants' Ins. Co.,	New York	$1,500
Knickerbocker Ins. Co.,	Waterford, N. Y.	1,100
Total		$2,600

The other persons who were burned out in No. 214 are:—

William Cuthbert, manufacturer of belts.

Sullivan & Co., makers of porcelain door-knobs.

William Kinsman, maker of burr machines.

The loss and insurance in regard to these persons we have not yet ascertained.

In addition to these six buildings which we have spoken of, forming one half of the block, through from Twenty fourth to Twenty fifth street, were also consumed Nos. 215 and 213 Twenty fourth street.

The fire communicated to the rear of the five story brick workshop No. 215 Twenty-fourth street, which was occupied by A. Longett & Co., on the three upper floors, as an agricultural implement and machine factory. The entire stock of this firm shared the fate of the rest. Their loss is estimated at $7,000. They were insured for $4,500, as follows:—

Rutgers Insurance Co.	$1,000
Market Insurance Co.	1,000
Two Providence companies	2,500
Total	$4,500

The lower story of this building was occupied by William Jackson, Esq., for grinding feed. His machinery and entire stock of grain were burned. We could not learn whether he was insured.

The foundry, No. 213, occupied by Henry Warts, was one story high. Allen & Co. also used a portion of this for their agricultural purposes. The five story brick walls of No. 215, adjoining this, fell upon it, quenching the fire and burying many valuable patterns and tools of the last named firm. We could not learn the particulars as to the loss or insurance of Mr. Warts.

Two flocks of sheep—one hundred or more—in stables near the buildings on fire, were saved, but a large number of hogs and oxen were burned up, it being impossible to get them out.

During the fire there was the greatest consternation and confusion in the House of Refuge, which is very near the consumed buildings. This house is full of girls, who were all locked up in their cells, by order of their managers. Some of the little vagrants were crying, others praying, others cracking their jokes as if they were on a pic nic, and many were making merry at the thought of being freed from their wearisome prison. The roof of the House of Refuge, being of wooden shingles, the Chief of Police and his aids were compelled to keep it wet, by carrying up water in buckets. Had this taken fire, there is no calculating the serious results which would have followed. It would have been impossible to release all the inmates. It was only saved by the extraordinary exertions of the fire department, aided by the city police.

A serious accident happened to a man employed in Sloan & Legget's machine shop, but we could not gather the particulars.

John Hannon, a fireman belonging to Engine Company No. 46, while engaged in one of the machine shops, was caught by a belt and his shoulder seriously hurt. He was taken to his home, where he remained but a little while before he returned again to the scene of action.

Nearly the entire police force of the city were assembled here, when the great fire broke out on the opposite side of the city, which immediately divided the fire department and the police. They were all engaged till late after the break of day, in battling against the fury of the flames.

Our Troy Correspondence.

TROY, Nov. 16, 1853.

Large Forgeries Reported.

It is currently reported in the streets here, that a distinguished politician of this city, has been detected in forgeries to the amount of $60,000 to $70,000. His friends are using all means in their power to meet the payment of the notes and checks as they come due. I suppose he will not be arrested as long as his friends continue to meet the demands of those who have had their names thus improperly used. A.

DEATH OF A CONSCIENTIOUS MISER.—An old Dutchman named Shumm, who lived in one of the wretched novels that stand in the rear of Sheriff street, and whose apparent poverty, and manifest sufferings from a dreadful case of hernia, had long excited the sympathy of his humane neighbors, died of asthma and a complication of other diseases. He was well known to be of a very obstinate and eccentric disposition; and although he had been confined to his bed some weeks, he not only rejected all medical aid, but persisted to the last in his singular habit of sleeping in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted chiefly of a pair of breeches that at some remote era had been constructed of blue velvet, and a sailor's jacket, and a frieze overcoat; all of which exhibited accumulative proofs of the old man's attachment. He sent for Mr. Van Duersen, a respectable countryman of his, residing in the neighborhood, who had given him charitable relief, and privately requested him to make his will. To this gentleman's great surprise, he bequeathed various sums of money, amounting altogether to about $3,700, to children and grandchildren residing at Newark and Albany; and and confidentially informed him where his property was deposited. He then narrated to Mr. Van Duersen the following remarkable facts in his history:

He stated, that about twenty-five years ago, he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and having been long in its employ was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance to other establishments. In an hour of evil influence he was induced to violate his trust, and abscond to this country with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested the greater part of it in the purchase of two houses which adjoined each other, and which, before he had effected an insurance on them, were burnt to the ground. Considering this a judgment of heaven upon his dishonesty, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the single object in view of making full restitution to the persons whom he had injured, or to their descendants.

He adopted another name, and, with the means he had left, commenced business in this city as a tobacconist; and although his trade was a retail one, and he had suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had succeeded five years since in acquiring sufficient property to accomplish his just and elevated purpose. He then, accordingly, sold his stock in trade, and was preparing to transmit the necessary amount to Hamburg, where the mercantile firm he had defrauded still continues, when he ascertained that it had a branch establishment, or agency counting-house, at Philadelphia. Thither he went, and paid the sum of $14,000, being equivalent to the original sum he had embezzled, with a certain rate of interest. The latter, however, was generously returned to him by a son of one of the partners, and this, together with some surplus money he has bequeathed as above stated. For the last five years he has lived in utter obscurity, and in severe accordance with his long formed habits of parsimony. His executor, Mr. Van Duersen, found the above named sum of $3,700, principally in doubloons, curiously concealed in a certain private department of the tenacious breeches before specified; and it was ascertained that the old man's dreadful case of hernia was a case of something far less objectionable. The remainder of his money was found under the patches of his jacket, with the exception of a small sum in shillings and sixpences, discovered in an old snuff jar, which seems to have been the depository of his current funds.—*Albany paper.*

BLENNERHASSETT'S SLAVE.—The Jefferson (Texas) *Herald* tells the following:—At the Refuge plantation of Capt. James C. Scott, is an old negro man, the property of the Captain, who formerly belonged to Blennerhassett. He was on Blennerhassett's island at the time the force of militia was sent to arrest him, for his connection with the Burr conspiracy. He remembers distinctly and can relate many incidents in connection with the rumaging and mutilation of his master's elegant mansion on that occasion and speaks indignantly of the outrage and insult to his mistress, who, it will be remembered, remained there after the flight of her husband. He describes Aaron Burr as being the finest gentleman he ever saw, and says "white women in these days can't come nigh up to what Mrs. Blennerhassett was." When speaking of Blennerhassett and his family, the old slave is often moved to shed tears.

JENNY LIND.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* learns, through a friend just arrived from Vienna, that Mme. Goldschmidt has retained but $130,000 of the vast fortune which she made in this country, and that this comprises her entire worldly possessions. She will positively appear on the stage again next summer, but in concerts only. She will visit England first, but will not probably favor the "land of the West" again with her matchless voice.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Interesting from Washington.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GIBSON—CONDUCT OF MR. BELMONT—DESPOTIC CHARACTER OF INDIA NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT—ALLEGED AUTHORIZED FILIBUSTERING BY THE FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1853.

Despatches have been received at the State Department this morning, I understand, from the Hague, relative to the case of Captain Gibson. They contain the result of an interview between Mr. Belmont and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Hague. The Dutch Minister will subject the action of the Executive at Batavia to the severest scrutiny for having annulled the action of the court of justice. Mr. Belmont, in a private letter to the Assistant Secretary of State, says:—"Captain Gibson has given no exaggerated picture of the gross system of espionage and official despotism practised in the Dutch dependencies of the East. From those possessions they derive a revenue of five millions, which is the main support of an otherwise bankrupt government. Numbers of Dutchmen are met with at the Hague, who have been banished from Java on account of a too free expression of opinion relating to the Netherlands India government." It is also stated in another letter that the Dutch government has in its possession, among the papers seized upon Captain Gibson, a letter from a high functionary of the late administration, giving to Mr. Gibson a roving commission of observation. This, the Dutch government are said to regard as a grand discovery, fully carrying out the European idea of American propogandism. It is rather funny that Mr. Fillmore's administration should be accused of such practices. Capt. Gibson, it is said, asserts this paper is nothing more than a private letter from Mr. Webster's nephew, Mr. Haddock, Charge d'Affairs to Portugal. If it should turn out after all that Mr. Fillmore's administration was really progressive, stretching their ideas of annexation even as far as Sumatra, how very paltry will President Pierce's desire for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands appear! Nothing less than the annexation of Japan will make him equal with the last administration. A new paragraph in the message must be inserted forthwith. VERITAS.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM THE NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1853.

Among the recent arrivals are Senators Everett, Thompson, Jones of Tennessee, and Weller. Also various Representatives.

Hon. John A. Dix is stopping at Brown's.

Vermont United States Senator.

MONTPELIER, (Vt.) Nov. 17, 1853.

Five more ballots were had in the Legislature to-day, for a United States Senator, the final one resulting as follows:—Kellogg, dem., 83; Collamer, whig, 95; Brainard, free soil, 12.

Dinner to Gov. Bigler.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1853.

A splendid entertainment and hop are taking place this evening at the La Pierre House. Gov. Bigler is among the guests.

Dr. Magoon at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1853.

Rev. Dr. Magoon lectured before the Mercantile Association to-night. He goes to Fonda to-morrow, for the same purpose, and will return on Saturday.

Markets.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1853.

Receipts during the last twenty-four hours:—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels; oats, 4,500 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels. A limited business has been done in flour. Wheat—Not much inquiry. Sales 2,500 bushels at 171c. for Genesee, and 154c. for Mediterranean. Corn steady, at yesterday's rates. 3,000 bushels sold, at 80c. for western mixed. Barley—45,000 bushels sold, at 80c a 81c. for two rowed, 84c. a 85c. for four rowed, and 86½c. for Wisconsin. Prison whiskey is at 29½c.

BUFFALO, Nov 17, 1853.

Receipts since yesterday:—Flour, 3,500 bbls; wheat, 31,000 bushels. Flour has been dull, under the Arabia's news. 1,500 bbls. sold, at $6 a $6 12½ for Ohio and Michigan, previous to the publication of the news. Wheat is limited request. Corn unsettled by the foreign news; no sales of importance. Oats in demand, but very scarce. Ohio whiskey, 25c. Flour freights are at 80c.

The Poughkeepsie Murder.

STAY OF EXECUTION GRANTED BY JUDGE BARCULO —POSSIBLE INSANITY OF THE CONVICT.

George Lake, sentenced to be hanged this day, (18th of November,) at Poughkeepsie, for the murder of his wife and his two infant children, in June last, has received a stay of judgment, on an order granted by Judge Barculo, on a bill of exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel during the trial. Yesterday, Sheriff Rikert received an order granting a stay of proceedings, of which the following is a copy:—

The defendant in this case having made a bill of exceptions, which is hereto annexed, and procured the same to be signed and sealed, I do hereby certify, pursuant to statute, that in my opinion there is probable cause for the same, and that it is expedient to take the judgment of the Supreme Court therein. Therefore, let all proceedings on the part of the prosecution, in executing judgment or sentence on the defendant, on the conviction in this case, be stayed until the farther order of the Court.

SEWARD BARCULO,
Nov. 12, 1853. Justice Supreme Court.

It appears to be the general impression that the wretched convict is insane. He maintains still the same sullen indifference which has characterised him through out the trial. The monstrosity of the offence seems to carry with it the insanity of the man. Lake is a man of some forty years, a native of Dutchess county, and resided in the town of Lagrange, about ten miles east of Poughkeepsie, where he owned a few acres of land, which he cultivated. He is represented to be a man of violent temper, and had frequent disagreements with his wife. His two children were of the ages of two and four years, and on the 7th day of June last he murdered the three with a hatchet; first despatched his wife and then the two innocent babes; and, when asked why he killed the children, he exclaimed, "That as he began it, he thought it better to finish the job, and exterminate the breed."

The murderer was taken to jail at Poughkeepsie on the 8th day of June, he made no exertion to escape, and in September last he was tried before Judge Barculo, the jury found him guilty of murder, and the Court sentenced him to be hanged on the 18th day of November, instant.

A few days ago an application was made to Judge Barculo for a stay of proceedings on the bill of exceptions, and the order was granted, as above stated. It is not likely the convict will be executed.

The Cartmen's Mutual Protective and Benevolent Society.

PRESENTATION OF A WATCH TO MR. JOHN M'GRATH

Mr. ROBERT BROCK called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. There were a good many members of the society present, notwithstanding the severity of the storm. Amongst those present were Mr. John Kelly, the newly elected Alderman of the Fourteenth ward; Mr. Peter Dawson, Member of Assembly elect; Mr. Lee, Mr. Peter R. Gaynor, of the Father Mathew Society; Mr. Williams, President of the 'Longshoremen's; Mr. Francis O'Reilly, President of the H. U. B. Society, and several members of the St. Mary's T. A. B. Society, of which Mr. McGrath is President.

After the meeting had come to order, Mr. Brock rose and made a very appropriate address, at the conclusion of which he presented to Mr. McGrath the watch and chain. The watch bore the following inscription:—"Presented to John McGrath, as a token of gratitude, by the Public Cartmen's United Beneficial Protective Society, for the services rendered by him towards their organization, Nov. 17, 1853."

Mr. McGRATH replied, concluding as follows—Mr. President, permit me to return you my hear felt thanks for the flattering and generous manner in which you have so kindly expressed yourself towards me, when presenting this most excellent and costly tribute from the liberal and high minded members of your society. And for their success, and that of the laboring class generally, I am ever anxious; and shall be at all times ready and willing to aid the cause which you and they are engaged in, with my humble services and abilities.

Mr. GAYNOR, President of the Father Mathew Society, was then introduced, and made a very humorous speech.

Addresses were then made by Mr. Peter Dawson, member elect of the Assembly; Mr. Francis O'Reilly, President of the Hibernian United Benevolent Society; and Mr. John Dwyer, of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

The meeting, at half past nine o'clock, proceeded to transact business, and soon after adjourned.

Obituary.

Died in Northumberland, on the 10th inst., Mr. Jacob Osborn, aged ninety-one years, a revolutionary pensioner.

New York Election.

Official returns have been received from more than half of the counties of the State, many of which differ materially from the first reports. Sufficient, however, is known to render certain a majority for the national democratic State ticket over that of the Van Buren softs, or free soilers.

We renew our table of majorities, official and reported, for Secretary of State, between Clinton, national democrat, and Verplanck, free soil:—

Majorities for Clinton.		*Majorities for Verplanck.*	
Albany*	497	Allegany	800
Broome	2,400	Cayuga*	1,710
Cattaraugus	2,200	Chautauque	174
Chenango*	861	Chemung	800
Columbia*	418	Clinton*	375
Cortland	200	Delaware	1,000
Dutchess	400	Erie	500
Essex	450	Franklin	800
Genesee*	693	Fulton & Hamilton*	932
Kings	360	Greene*	1,105
Livingston*	138	Herkimer*	2,082
Madison*	437	Jefferson*	699
Monroe*	853	Lewis	600
Montgomery*	45	Oneida	2,650
New York	6,894	Onondaga*	1,608
Niagara	900	Oswego*	1,812
Ontario*	400	Ostego*	1,934
Orange*	322	St. Lawrence	1,800
Orleans	150	Seneca	590
Putnam*	477	Steuben	2,650
Queens*	1,016	Sullivan*	25
Rensselaer*	548	Suffola*	716
Richmond*	231	Tioga*	697
Rockland*	706	Tompkins*	131
Saratoga*	1,151	Ulster	500
Schenectady*	724	Wyoming	490
Schoharie	2,500	Yates	350
Warren	600		
Wayne*	24		
Washington*	145		
Westchester*	800		
Total	30,770	Total	27,291
Majority for Clinton, (nat. dem.)			3,509

* The counties marked by an asterisk are official.

The official returns, when complete, will probably increase the majority of the nationals over the free soilers.

COMPARATIVE VOTES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND COMPTROLLER, BETWEEN NATIONALS AND FREE SOILERS.

	SECRETARY		COMPTROLLER	
Counties.	*Clinton.*	*Verplanck.*	*Cooley.*	*Kelly.*
Albany	3,462	2,965	3,388	3,313
Cayuga	788	2 498	780	2,500
Chenango	2,063	1,202	2,038	1,200
Columbia	1,829	1,411	1,797	1,425
Genesee	1,070	437	1,011	405
Greene	743	1,848	729	1,848
Herkimer	483	2,571	501	2,567
Madison	1,422	985	1,405	1,017
Monroe	2,778	1,912	2,700	1,927
New York	17,839	10,945	12,746	11,269
Oswego	859	2,671	923	2,692
Ontario	1,306	906	1,235	908
Onondaga	1,413	3,021	1,381	3,197
Putnam	714	237	679	238
Queens	1,607	591	1,492	602
Rensselaer	2,627	2,079	2,521	2,118
Richmond	572	241	562	254
Rockland	1,030	324	1,000	324
Saratoga	2 265	1,114	2,010	1,047
Schenectady	1,024	390	1,058	305
Suffolk	838	1,554	877	1,517
Tioga	727	1 494	700	1,500
Tompkins	1,233	1,364	1,200	1,375
Wayne	1,274	1,250	1,260	1,253
Washington	1,229	1,084	1,210	1,080
Total in 25 Co's	51,192	45,004	45,227	45,881

It will be observed that in these counties, Mr. Cooley runs about six thousand votes behind Mr. Clinton, but that he loses more in this city in proportion than in any other part of the State

The vote in the State will be close between Cooley and Kelly; probably the latter will have a small majority over Cooley, notwithstanding Mr. Cooley was on the anti rent ticket in Delaware and Sullivan counties. The vote for Mr. Brady, for Attorney General, we think will be considerably less in the State, than that for Mr. Grover, the free soil candidate, who has the advantage of being on the anti-rent ticket.

In the twenty five counties above named, Leavenworth, the whig candidate for Secretary of State, received 76,524 votes. In the same counties last year, the whig vote for President was 110,856, and the democratic vote 127,287 This shows a falling off in the whig vote, of 34,332 vote compared with last year; also a diminution in the democratic vote of about thirty thousand votes. In the remaining thirty-four counties the democratic vote last year was 134,795, and that of the whigs, 124,026. There was an abolition vote last year for John P. Hale, amounting in the whole State, to 25,229. It will be much less this year.

It seems probable that the total vote of the State, at the recent election, will not exceed 375,000, being about 145,000 votes less than last year.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Love; or, the Countess and Serf," is the attraction at this theatre to-night, together with the "Lady of the Lake." Mr. J. R. Scott, R. Johnston, Mrs. T. S. Hamblin, Mrs. A Parker, and other favorites, have prominent characters in these pieces.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. James Anderson takes a benefit this evening, and plays two of his best characters—Claude Melnotte ("the Lady of Lyons") and Charles ("The Elder Brother.") This is announced as Mr. Anderson's farewell benefit.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Maretzek's troupe will give "Masaniello," this evening, for the last time. All the artists, Salvi, Marini, Rosi, Rovere, Beneventano, Quinto, Steffanone, M'lle Leeder and others, lend their aid to make the opera effective

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"To Parents and Guardians," "The Two Friends," and Harry Gratan's farce, "My Uncle's Card," are the attractions for to-night, and a very pleasant bill it is, too, as any of our readers can ascertain by seeing it performed. Burton, Placide, and Miss Robertson appear.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. Aiken's drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is to be played again this evening. It is now in its 117th night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Bourcicault's comedy, "Love and Money," is to be played again this evening. The drama founded upon "Bleak House" is also to be played. This bill has been given several times to full houses.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The drama founded upon the incidents in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be played this evening. C. W. Clarke, Miss E. Mestayer, the Messrs. Munroe, Setchell and many others appear in this piece. The giraffes, the bearded lady, and all the other curiosities, are to be seen with the drama.

Mr. DEMPSTER gives his last ballad entertainment at the Tabernacle this evening. The programme is full of pleasant things, and the price of tickets is only 25 cents.

FRANCONI.—A capital entertainment at the Hippodrome this afternoon and evening. Madison square is the scene of most interesting equine feats about these days.

BOWERY CIRCUS.—The programme for to-night's performances includes acts by Madame Franconi, M. Chiarini, Miss Emma Nathans, Lipman, Pastor and other clever people. Chiarini's horse Prince is a finely educated quadruped.

BLITZ, at Stuyvesant Institute, is drawing fine audiences. He gives an exhibition every evening and on Saturday afternoons, very much to the amusement of men, women and children.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.—Jones's Pantoscope of California, is now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway. It is stated to be well painted and truthful.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway, is a pleasant place to spend an hour or two. E P. Christy, Jerry Bryant, Pierce and others do their best to amuse the public, and are successful.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, is now open every evening for Ethiopian entertainments. The concert à la Jullien, the burlesque Shakers, and the holiday dance, are on to-night's bills.

BUCKLEY'S.—This excellent company receive their friends this evening at 539 Broadway. The burlesque scene from "Norma" is a capital affair.

John