sides connecting these two base lines averaged 15 miles in length. From the Fire Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. Hassler, through the triangulation to the Massachusetts base, the distance is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is, in round numbers, 5½ miles long.

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases, through the triangulation, would compare with the length ascertained by actual measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about one fifth of an inch. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care and the skill with which the work has been performed.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of air line distances with remarkable accuracy.

Disaster to Schooner Village Belle.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1859.

Schooner Village Belle, Harvey, from Portland for New York, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore yesterday on Chatham bar, threw overboard her deck load and got off last night, and proceeded.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1859.

Exports of the week	$60,714
Decrease from same week last year	98,017
Imports of the week	400,567
Increase over same week last year	339,151

No specie movements.

Commerce of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1859.

Exports of the week	$52,115
Decrease from same week last year	8,000
Imports of the week	460,430
Increase over same week last year	370,000

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1859.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 93⅝; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1859.

Cotton unchanged: sales to-day 1,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18, 1859.

Cotton market depressed; sales to-day 1,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18, 1859.

Cotton market unchanged; sales to-day 1,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17, 1859.

Cotton firm and unchanged: sales to-day 2,850 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour firm: Ohio and Howard street, $5 37½. Wheat firm: sales 7,000 bushels at $1 30 a $1 50 for white. Corn firm: offerings trifling; white and yellow at 86c. a 88c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey steady at 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour unchanged: $5 12½ a $5 25 for superfine. Wheat buoyant; sales 1,800 bushels: red at $1 30, white at $1 40. Corn dull; sales 8,000 bushels: yellow at 90c. a 92c., new at 65c. a 75c. Whiskey firm at 27c. a 27½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat very dull, and 3c. a 4c. lower; sales at 88c. from store for spring, and 64½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 2c. advance; sales 47c. from store. Oats steady. Receipts—4,700 bbls. flour, 36,000 bushels wheat, 56,000 do. corn, 43,000 do. oats. Shipments—36,000 bushels wheat, 18,000 do corn.

DETROIT, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet; red, $1 07 a $1 08. Receipts: 4,900 bbls. flour, 1,700 bushels wheat. Shipments light.

TOLEDO, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour very dull at $5 25. Wheat dull at $1 12½ a $1 23. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 6,500 bushels wheat.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

Flour quiet, demand moderate: sales 1,500 barrels at $4 75 for extra State, and Canadian, from spring wheat, at $4 87 a $5; for do. Wisconsin, $5 25 a $5 50 for extra Ohio and Indiana, $5 75 a $6 for double extra do. Wheat dull and heavy and declined 1c.: sales 11,000 bushels Chicago spring at 93c. Corn quiet and steady: sales of new at 52c., in the ear, and 66c. shelled. Oats nominal at 37c. Whiskey steady: sales 100 barrels at 25c. Canal freights dull; through shipments are stopped. Canal exports—Flour, 2,634 barrels; wheat, 44,949 bushels; corn, 11,297 bushels; oats, 10,440 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18—1 P. M.

Flour dull: sales 700 bbls. at $4 70 for superfine, $4 75 for extra spring State, $5 for extra Wisconsin, $5 25 a $5 40 for extra Indiana and Ohio, $5 50 a $5 75 for double extras. Wheat dull: sales last evening 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at 93c. a $1, 31,000 bushels Milwaukee club at $1 03, 15,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms, 8,500 bushels Canada club also private. No sales of other grains. Whiskey steady: sales 150 bbls. at 25c. a 25½. Canal freights—No through engagements are being made. Imports—7,000 bbls. flour, 84,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels oats. Exports—1,200 bbls. flour, 40,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand; sales of 1,600 bushels Milwaukee club at $1 04, afloat, and 1,000 bushels white Canadian at $1 25 a $1 27, closing at the inside quotation. Barley quiet. Rye in demand; sales of 3,000 bushels Canadian at 73½c., and 10,000 do. do. at 74c. Nothing doing in oats. Peas, in car lots, at 67c. Canal freights without material change; boats are plenty; flour 38c. a 40c. and wheat 10c. to New York. Lake imports: 1,000 bbls. flour, 55,200 bushels wheat, 10,000 do. oats, 5,500 do. barley. Canal exports: 4,446 bbls. flour, 73,800 bushels wheat, 1,000 do. oats, 9,800 do. barley, 9,000 do. rye, 3,300 do. peas.

TORONTO, Nov. 18, 1859.

Flour firm. Wheat closed, with an advancing tendency, at 71¾c. a $1 30 for prime fall. Other grains unchanged.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—Match, $400; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:—

Mr. McGoldrack named b. m. Mary Ann	1	1	1
T. Johnson named br. m. Wizard	2	2	2

Time, 2:52½—2:52½—2:49.

SAME DAY—Trotting match, $400; mile heats, in harness:—

D. Pfifer named s. g. Andy Mulligan	1	1
H. Woodruff named b. m. Lady Golden	2	2

Time, 2:40½—2:41.

Williamsburg City News.

DARING BURGLARIES.—On Thursday night the house of Rev. S. H. Meeker, in North Second street, near Ewen, was entered by burglars, who, after ransacking the house, discovered nothing worth taking but a basket of groceries. They gained admission by means of a basement window, by boring through the shutter and breaking a pane of glass. The same night the house of William Packard, in Ewen, near North Second street, was entered by burglars, who cut through a pane of glass, and contented themselves with carrying off two feather beds, worth $50.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Andrew Presch was brought before Justice Fox yesterday, on a charge of stealing a will and other papers from his uncle, John Miner, of Greenpoint. The will was made by a relative of Miner, in 1836, and was in favor of his father. The papers had not been wanted for some time past, and on inquiry were found to be in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Bell, of Sixth avenue, New York. An officer was sent for them, when she refused to give them up and gave them to her nephew, Presch, who ran away with them, and was caught by the officer.

Miscellaneous Domestic Items.

PETERSBURG, VA., WITHOUT A THEATRE.—The building known as Phœnix Hall, which "rose from the ashes" of the old Petersburg theatre, on Bollingbrook street, has been just sold for $10,000. As soon as the one or two remaining exhibition engagements of the Hall have been fulfilled Mr. Branch will cease devoting any portion of it to such purposes, but will use it all for storage, &c. Thus the last link is broken which binds Petersburg to the sock and buskin business.

DUEL SETTLED.—A despatch, says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of the 8th, states that a difficulty between Gen. Yancey (son of Hon. W. L. Yancey) and Elmore Fitzpatrick (son of the Senator) was in fair way of adjustment by a board of honor at Augusta, Ga., to which place the parties had repaired.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—The directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad are still confident of the success of the projected work, and are making every exertion to forward its commencement.

SALE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.—The Lawrenceville (Ga.) *News*, of the 3d inst., says:—The negroes belonging to the estate of John P. Hughey, deceased, were sold by the administrator before the Court House door in this place, on Tuesday last, at the following figures:—Harriet and two small children, $1,500; Moses, a likely boy, 18 years old, $1,200; Henry, 12 years old, $1,065; Bett, $1,012.

SUGAR MAKING IN LOUISIANA.—The Franklin *Banner*, of the 5th inst., says:—Our planters in St. Mary are now fairly engaged in sugar making. More than a hundred and fifty engines are in motion crushing cane, and the same number of furnaces are blazing—more than eight hundred big pots are boiling, and eight or nine thousand slaves, large and small, cut and haul the cane, feed the mills, tend the pots and stoke the fires. And throughout the sugar parishes all the furnaces now blaze and kettles boil; and each set of kettles turns out from four to twenty-four hogsheads of sugar in twenty-four hours, and more than five thousand hogsheads of sugar are now daily manufactured in the sugar regions of this State.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers estimate the losses by fire in that city for this year to have been one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NEW TOBACCO.—The first hogshead of tobacco this season, was sold at Richmond, Va., on the 7th inst., at $8 per 100 pounds.

THE MURDER OF MR. KYLE—REWARD OFFERED.—The Baltimore Reform Central Committee have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Adam Barklie Kyle, Jr., who was brutally killed in the vicinity of the Fifteenth ward polls on the 2d instant. This reward is in addition to the $500 offered by the city authorities.

AFRICAN TRADE OF BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveller*, speaking of the African trade of that port, states that it is rapidly increasing, and that the imports from the West Coast of Africa and from Cape Town have been very large this year. The receipts of wool, hides, goat skins, palm oil, drugs, gums, &c., have been much in excess of last year. This trade employs some of the finest vessels belonging in Boston.

OIL SPRINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Much excitement prevails in Crawford, Warren and Venango counties in relation to the oil springs. Hundreds of persons are now engaged in prospecting for them, with apparently the best hopes of success. In and near Franklin a number of claims have been taken, and parties have commenced boring for the oil basins.

The Broderick Obsequies.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Broderick Obsequies wishes to make a correction in the list of pall bearers, in order to counteract a fictitious list which has been published by some unauthorized parties. The following is the correct list:—

John McKibben,	John W. Forney,
John Kelly,	Fernando Wood,
Samuel Radcliffe,	John J. Hoff,
George Wilkes,	Wm. N. McIntyre,
Philip W. Engs,	M. D. Garrison,
Zophar Mills,	James L. Miller,
Wm. L. Newell,	M. D. Gooderson,
James Moore,	Michael Phelan,
Richard T. Compton,	Lewis De Angelis,
Gustavus A. Conover,	Isaiah Rynders,
Wm. D. Kennedy,	John McLeod Murphy,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Oliver Charlick.

THE MEETING OF RETURNED CALIFORNIANS AT THE HONE HOUSE.

A second meeting of these gentlemen was held last evening, J. J. Hiff, occupying the chair. There was not so large a number present as was anticipated would be, and it was owing to this that no definite arrangements were made in regard to the manner in which they intend to take part in the obsequies of the late David C. Broderick, which will take place to-morrow. After a few brief remarks, Mr. John A. Godfrey offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of the Hon. David C. Broderick, late United States Senator; that California has sustained an irreparable loss in his untimely end. In his public life in California and the United States Senate we ever found him the firm, steadfast and uncompromising friend of the State of his adoption.

Resolved, That in Hon. David C. Broderick we recognise the best and noblest qualities which adorn our nature; his indomitable courage, unimpeachable honesty, frankness, kindness, moderation and magnanimity; his fidelity to his friends, and the purity of his private life, will never cease to be cherished in the grateful remembrance of all good men.

Resolved, That as a civilian and statesman during the brief period which he was permitted to enjoy the highest honor which a grateful State could confer upon him, he gave proof of a devotion to duty and an attachment to the constitution and the Union never exceeded by his peers.

Resolved, That we will unite with the citizens of New York in the ceremonies of respect to his memory.

On the adoption of the above resolutions, a motion was made that they adjourn, to meet on Sunday next, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at twelve o'clock M.

Several gentlemen were present who intended to address the meeting, but owing to the small number in attendance deferred their remarks till another time.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE SUNDAY FUNERAL OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

MESSRS. SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, JONAS L. COE, LEWIS J. PARKER, MICHAEL PHELAN, JAMES MILLER AND JOHN LINDSAY, COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR "FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR DAVID BRODERICK."

GENTLEMEN—The arrangements for the pageant in honor of Senator Broderick having been interrupted on the last Sabbath, and postponed till next Sabbath, the undersigned respectfully request that the programme may be reviewed and so modified as to relieve it of what seem to us most weighty objections. As now announced, an honorary procession, under the charge of the official heads of one of our most important and respected civic departments, and embracing our municipal officers, various societies, and "citizens generally," is to parade through our principal streets a distance of some five miles on Sunday, with "bands playing funeral dirges and common time," banners and the paraphernalia customary on like occasions.

Such a demonstration is believed to be without precedent in this country—certainly in this city. The funeral obsequies in honor of distinguished statesmen have hitherto been celebrated on some appropriate secular day, when all classes of the community could unite in them without sacrifice of principle; and the day sacred to other and higher objects, though sadly desecrated in many ways, has never been employed for mere funeral pageants. We cannot but deprecate this innovation just when the city rejoices in the partially restored tranquillity and order of the Sabbath, with the marked improvement in public morals attendant on the suppression of some of the grosser forms of Sabbath profanation.

The selection of Sunday for these obsequies is as unnecessary as it is unprecedented. No unburied corpse demands sepulture. No plea of urgency compels the abandonment of domestic, religious, or benevolent engagements on the day of devotion and charity. It is a voluntary selection of the Lord's day for man's convenience, in man's honor. And it thus contravenes the recognized uses and associations of our American Sabbath. Even Independence and inauguration days, with Christmas and New Year's festivals, by immemorial custom, are deferred when they occur on Sunday.

But we object on other grounds than those of precedent and policy. The employment of Sunday for public pageants, with bands of music, and the paraphernalia and noisy accompaniments of a great procession, is an unwarrantable infringement of the rights and feelings of Christian households and congregations. Perhaps fifty thousand people live along the direct route of the march indicated in your programme. A large proportion of those citizens may be presumed to wish freedom from street noises on their only day of rest. Shall they have their domestic quiet and instructions interrupted by the passing of a long line of footmen and carriages, with bands of music? The twenty or more Christian churches, of various denominations, with a still greater number of Sunday schools, on the route prescribed, or so near it as to be affected by it, may surely claim exemption from disturbance while worshipping God or studying the Scriptures. And the churches and Sunday schools in all parts of the city will have just ground of complaint if the excitement and noise of fire companies, with bands of music, marching and countermarching in all quarters, shall interfere with the order and quiet of their assemblies. Perhaps, too, something may be due to that general public sentiment, already having had its expression through most of our daily journals, which cannot but be grieved and offended by persistence in what has the aspect of a needless, if not a wanton, invasion of the sacred day of freedom and religion.

On grounds of national consistency and self respect, too, we object to the conversion of the Sabbath into a day for shows and pageants of any kind. The tendencies are quite strong enough towards the continental holiday Sunday, without the formal inauguration of one of the methods for its importation, under the sanction of our most important civic departments. Better is it, far better, in our view, to honor the memory of the Christian patriots and statesmen who founded and helped to perpetuate our institutions by recognizing as they did, the obligations of the Christian Sabbath, than to aid in undoing their work by mistimed honors to a Senator of our own day. One of our later Presidents, just before he saw "the last of earth," thus blends his voice with that of one of the noblest Frenchmen ever on our shores:—

It was the remark of one of the ablest and purest of those foreigners who came to our aid in the days of revolutionary peril, and who made his home and grave among us—the late venerable Duponceau, of Philadelphia—that of all we claimed as characteristic our observance of the Sabbath is the only one truly national and American; and for this cause, if for no other, he trusted it would never lose its hold on our affections and patriotism.

Surely, the firemen of New York will be the last to let go the "hold of affection and patriotism" from the only institution characteristically "national and American."

This confidence is strengthened by the manly letter of Chief Engineer Howard to your committee, of November 5, in which he "regrets that the Sabbath day was selected by Mr. Broderick's friends for the demonstration," and only yields to their request "providing the committee having the matter in charge will dispense with the use of banners, music, trumpets, and all the other paraphernalia of the Fire Department."

It is but to echo and emphasize these sentiments of the respected Chief Engineer, when pained to learn that they were unheeded, that this remonstrance is addressed to your committee, and, if need be, to the public. It is because of our interest in and regard for your noble Department—none the less sincere that we respect a Divine institution more—and because of our common concern for good neighborhood, consistent example, public morals and religious principle, that we respectfully urge the selection of another day than the Christian Sabbath for the honorary funeral of Senator Broderick.

Signed by John J. Phelps, William Whitlock, George D. Phelps, and about five hundred other gentlemen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

COUNTER PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The following counter protest has been presented to the Committee:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK:—

GENTLEMEN:—Having seen in the papers of this evening a remonstrance, said to have been signed by some hundreds of our citizens, clergymen and others, against your "desecrating the Sabbath," meaning the Sunday, by your proposed funeral obsequies in honor of the late Senator Broderick, the undersigned, in behalf of "The American Society for Promoting Civil and Religious Liberty," respectfully offer the following protest, containing a few suggestions why you should not heed this remonstrance, and postpone these funeral obsequies to another day, at the demand of these gentlemen.

If there were time to obtain them—as now there is not, for you must receive this to-night—the signatures, not of hundreds but of thousands, of our most worthy citizens might easily be obtained to this counter remonstrance. As it is, we hope you will take this for granted, and, leaving out the matter of names, be governed by the weight of the considerations presented in our respective appeals.

1. We protest against the idea that Sunday or any other day of the week can be "desecrated" by any services appropriate to a funeral occasion, and we presume you intend no other, that Sunday is any holier than Saturday or Monday, so that actions which are perfectly right and proper on these, or other days of the week, become improper and sinful by being performed on Sunday, is a sectarian dogma, without foundation in fact, and one which it will ill become you to turn aside from your determined course to bow down to and establish.

2. If this effort to turn you aside from your well considered plans is successful it will operate to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of a band of bigoted zealots, calling themselves the "New York Sabbath Committee," which has for its avowed object the restoration and rigid enforcement of all our unconstitutional, obsolete and oppressive Sunday law statutes. They contemplate the suppression of all travel (except to and from church) on Sunday; and also the sale of news, fruits, beverages, segars, and all vendable articles (out Sunday School papers, religious tracts, &c.) on that day; and in one of their published documents they lament the repeal of the old law, by which our streets were chained upon Sunday, as the abrogation of "a beneficent statute." We have every reason to believe that this committee originated the remonstrance you have received.

3. We deny the assumption of the remonstrants, that the proposed obsequies, if they occur, will be entirely "unprecedented." Far otherwise is the fact. Hardly a pleasant Sunday passes that there are not funeral obsequies celebrated by one or more of our numerous societies, in honor of some deceased member; and these obsequies have the same general features as those you propose, though on a smaller scale—processions with banners and military music.

4. Of the fifty-thousand people who are supposed to live along the route of your proposed procession, not one quarter are in the habit of attending church on Sunday, and not one in ten, probably, but is gratified both with your present choice of the day and the route—the former being with them a day of unwonted leisure, and the latter enabling them to see the imposing procession from their own windows. Do not for a moment imagine, gentlemen, that these advocates of a rigid Puritan Sabbath are anything more than an insignificant minority in our community.

5. "The patriots and statesmen who founded our institutions" cannot be honored by you, as the remonstrants propose, by truckling to the demands of sectarian bigots. Such conduct would pour contempt on the memory of Franklin, Jefferson and their noble associates. It was, as Judge Story has told us, in view of attempts which intolerant sectarians have ever made, and will ever make, to subject the whole community to their peculiar religious views and opinions (attempts of this sort before us precisely), that the founders of our federal and State constitutions purposely and carefully excluded therefrom all reference to the matter of religion, and showed no more favor to those of our citizens who observe one day of the week as Sabbath than to those who observe another, or none—to those who observe their weekly rest day as a gloomy Puritan fast, than to those who observe it in the "Continental" manner—as a cheerful holiday festival.

6. Gentlemanly courtesy, and a decent regard for the customs and preferences of the community in which we dwell, are, indeed, to be commended, but if you would defer to the general wish of the community you will not postpone these obsequies. Rely upon it you will disappoint and grieve a score of good but poor men, who could not join in or witness this procession any other day of the week, if you change the day, to one rich pharisee whom you will offend if you do not change it. Respectfully, J. L. HATCH,

Secretary American Society for Promoting Civil and Religious Liberty.

Brooklyn City News.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—The canvassers yesterday counted as far as the Twelfth ward, and then adjourned till ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Nearly all the returns are imperfect, and have to be sent back to the inspectors for correction. This consumes a great deal of time, and will delay the declaration of the result at least two days. The canvassers expected to conclude their work on Saturday evening, but as affairs now stand they will not be through before Monday evening or Tuesday.

VERDICT AGAINST NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. Robert Owen, who resides in Brooklyn and does business in West street, New York, recovered damages yesterday against the city of New York for injuries received on the 13th of May last. The case was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court. Owen, it appears, was walking across the Battery on the above date, when the limb of a tree fell down, struck him on the head and prostrated him to the ground, causing injuries of a serious character. For this the action was brought, and damages claimed amounting to $5,000. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500.

BONE BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—An action in damages was tried in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, in which the parties at issue were Peter Cain, plaintiff, and Odellman & Co. defendants. The latter maintains a bone boiling and glue factory in Flushing avenue. Cain resides on the premises adjoining, and was greatly annoyed by the stench arising therefrom. The members of his family were frequently seized with nausea in consequence of the smell. The neighbors were similarly affected. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, when counsel for defendants submitted several propositions to the Court, among which were these:—That, so long as a nuisance affects the public at large, it is to be redressed by an indictment only, because the damage being common to all no one can assign his particular portion of it. The nuisance of keeping a factory such as defendants', for the boiling of bones and the making of glue, oil or other material therefrom, *per se* gives the plaintiff no cause of action. The special injury resulting from the defendant's factory must be peculiar to the plaintiff, and not common to him and to many others, and if it operates equally or in the same manner upon many individuals constituting a particular class, of which the plaintiff is one, though a very small portion, of the community, it is not a special damage to each so as to sustain private action. The Court charged the jury substantially to the same effect, and a verdict was rendered in favor of defendants.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sailor, named John Allison, in attempting to get on board the schooner B. P. Shepherd, lying at the foot of Irving street, about two o'clock yesterday morning, missed his footing and fell into the hold of a lighter lying along side, causing instant death.

HEATING THE CITY HALL.—The Committee on Lands and Places, of the Common Council, have decided upon a report in favor of heating the City Hall by steam, and also to introduce the Ridgewood water.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALLENDAR.—Monday, Nov. 21.—On the October calendar Nos. 58, 59, 60, 104, 111, 118, 125, 131, 137, 143, 152½, 153. November calendar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Monday, Nov. 21.—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49.

The Election and the Future.

[From the Albany Journal, Nov. 17.]

The election has resulted in the choice of a republican Legislature and a division of the State officers between the republicans and the democrats. While this is less than the more sanguine of our friends hoped for, it is enough to justify most encouraging anticipations for the future.

Republican State officers are chosen who have majorities exceeding twenty thousand. The democratic State officers elected have only as many hundred. The republican vote on Senators shows a republican majority in the State of many thousands.

The democratic party is reduced to an impotent minority. Without outside aid, it no longer possesses the power to elect a single candidate.

The American party, so long a disturbing element in our State politics, is dissolved, and is fast returning to its original elements. Henceforth the battle in New York will be an open and straightforward one, between the party of slavery and the party of freedom.

Last year the united vote of the democrats and Americans exceeded that of the republicans by 48,000. This year their vote combined barely exceeds the republican vote by 1,500 or 2,000. This shows a relative republican gain of upwards of 45,000 in a single year. We say a relative gain, for the vote of both parties is, of course, lighter than that usually cast at a Gubernatorial or Presidential election. In any contest which shall call out a full vote a republican majority is thus rendered certain.

Our opponents have little to rejoice over in a result which exhibits so rapid a decay in their strength. Nor shall we regret that our triumph is a partial instead of a complete one, if it creates, as it doubtless will, more vigilance, more energy, and more thorough local harmony for the future. We might essay here to point out how the whole ticket would have been elected, had that attention been bestowed upon it in a few counties which was absorbed by local issues. But it would be an ungrateful task to censure friends who will themselves draw this lesson from the result far more effectively than we could state it, and who, on the whole, have done so nobly, and come out of the contest so triumphantly. The skies are bright for the future. The preliminary skirmish of 1859 affords conclusive proof that New York is in line for the great battle of 1860.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme for the *matinée* to-day is one of the strongest that the managers have ever presented. It includes the whole of the "Sicilian Vespers," with Colson, Brignoli, Ferri and Junca; the fourth act of the "Favorita," with Gazzaniga and Beaucardé, and the *Miserere* from the "Trovatore," with Albertini and Beaucardé. The last named splendid piece created a profound sensation on the night of Albertini's *début*. On Monday the "Magic Flute" is to be given with a fine cast.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 603, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.
1, 16, 30, 50, 25, 41, 39, 2, 65, 51, 53, 38.
DELAWARE—CLASS No. 604, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.
15, 35, 22, 38, 37, 51, 9, 10, 26, 48, 1, 20, 62.
Circulars sent free of expense by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Fashionable, Durable and Economical are the fall and winter Garments sold by WM. H. SMITH, 145 Fulton street.

F. F. Y. S.—Fullerton's French Yoke Shirts, made by hand to order; winter Gloves, Hosiery, under Garments, Scarfs and Ties, at 301 Broadway, near Duane st.

Brady's Gallery has Removed from 359 Broadway to 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

25 Cent Miniatures, 50 Cent Daguerreotypes and $1 photographs taken daily at the HOLMES' gallery, 691 Broadway.

Williamson Bros. Photographs, Cameotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., 249 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and burglar proof Safes. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder-proof locks and cross bars. Also, fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 63 Murray street, corner of College place (formerly 192 Pearl street.)
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, office 505 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
182 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world; wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied; No. 6 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Paralyzed and Deformed Limbs successfully treated by Dr. J. P. MANN, 128 West Thirty-ninth street.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25c. a bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, surpassing all made. Sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Instantaneous and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and by all Druggists. Hair cutting.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl is the best article in existence for beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin. Its wonderful effects may be seen and tried gratis at LAIRD'S ladies hairdressing establishment, 439 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.—Pure and Genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery.

Deafness Cured.—Read Hartley on Diseases of the Ear. Forwarded on receipt of ten cents. Office 104 Fourteenth street, New York, opposite the Academy of Music.

Holloway's Ointment Rubbed Into the glands of the neck and throat is quickly absorbed. It liberates the respiration and arrests all tendency to inflamation, indigestion, sore throat, &c. In severe colds and harsh coughs its effects are equally marvellous. Office 80 Maiden lane.

Moffat's Life Pills.—In cases of costiveness, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, headaches, and all general derangements of health, these pills have invariably proved a certain remedy. Sold by all druggists.

For the Poor and Rich, Old and Young. Porter's Cough Balsam, 10 cents a bottle.
If you have any sort of cough, "try it."

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Bandages, and Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, No. 4 Ann street.

The New York Weekly Herald.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CUBA, WEST INDIES, ETC.—IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENT—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—LATEST INTELLIGENCE—MARKETS, ETC.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace, among other things, the following:—News from Europe—The Wreck of the Royal Charter—The Crisis in Italy—The Spanish Morocco War—Interesting from China—The San Juan Island Difficulty, &c.; Interesting from California—Burning of the Clipper Ship Mastiff, &c.; Important from Mexico—Marquez Seized a Conducta of $2,800,000 in Specie and then Pronounced for Santa Anna—The Brownsville Troubles—The Outbreaks at Victoria—Movements of General Alvarez, &c., &c.; News from New Granada; Affairs in San Domingo; News from Cuba, Hayti, West Indies, &c.; Interesting from Buenos Ayres; Important Political Document—Authoritative Exposition of the Position of Edward Bates on the Slavery Question; Affairs in Washington—The President's Message and Our Relations with Mexico—The Speakership—Our Ratified Treaty with China, &c.; Revival of the Harper's Ferry Excitement—Fears of an Attempt to Rescue Old Brown, &c.; Latest News by Telegraph, Editorials on the Leading Topics of the Day; Financial Commercial, Religious, Theatrical, Sporting and Maritime Intelligence; Weekly Review of the New York Cattle Market; Retail Prices of Country Produce at Washington Market; together with a large variety of interesting local and miscellaneous items. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price six cents.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Vanderbilt, will close at the Post Office at half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon. The WEEKLY HERALD will be ready in time for mailing.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
MANAGERS.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware, at its last session, having given to France, Broadbents & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State to superintend the drawings of said lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 205, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.
42, 38, 25, 23, 46, 60, 22, 61, 52, 47, 43.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 158, Nov. 18, 1859.
10, 53, 42, 45, 74, 2, 23, 33, 24, 38, 22, 72.

Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this day (Friday), November 18, 1859.
JOHN DALE,
JOHN W. WALKER, } Commissioners.
ALFRED R. WOOTTEN,
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Accumulative Experience.—There is an accumulative experience of two hundred years in the preparation of the ingredients of which Brandreth's Pills are composed, and in fact a box of them, which costs the public twenty-five cents, could not be prepared of the same pure articles for one dollar, unless the system of preparation was on the same extensive scale as that employed in the preparation of the ingredients of Brandreth's Pills. Principal office, 294 Canal street. Price 25 cents a box.

White's Fall Style Gent's Dress Hats at WHITE'S, "the hatter," 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

Come Friends of Fashion, one and all,
On WHITE, the Hatter, make a call;
'Tis worth your while—the ladies say
He's just the Hat for a holiday.
WHITE, Hatter, 216 Broadway.

Fall 1859.—Harris & Russack's Fall style of silk Hats for gents, only $3; also their unequalled assortment of misses', youths' and children's fancy Hats and Caps, at 228 Bowery, 326 Grand street, and 231 Eighth avenue.

Dashing Overcoats from $3 50 to $25.
SUPERB BLACK FRENCH COATS, $6 to $16.
AT GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S, 290 and 292 Bowery.

Perego's Shirts.
All sizes ready-made. Our low rates of prices at retail, which have given such satisfaction, will be continued.
IRA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau street.

French Flannel Travelling Shirts, in great variety, at 87 and 89 William street, one door north of Maiden lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Phrenological Examinations, Showing talents, defects and the best pursuit, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', 308 Broadway.

E. Goodwin & Brother's Patent.
FINE CUT PRESSED TOBACCO,
In the highest state of perfection ever before attained; preserves all the AROMA and retains the MOIST, RICH FULL FLAVOR which produces that delightfully soothing sensation so highly appreciated by those who know what good tobacco is.
Manufactory, Nos. 207 and 209 Water street, N. Y.

Married.

BROWN—BLOOR.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Mr. HENRY BROWN, Jr., to MISS CHARLOTTE E. L. BLOOR, all of Brooklyn.

BRUSH—PLATT.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. D. Willis, Mr. JACOB G. BRUSH to MISS KATE PLATT, both of Bedford, Westchester county, New York.

Yonkers papers please copy.

HART—NESTELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. James L. Shock, JOSEPH B. HART, Jr., Esq., of Chicago, to EMMA S. NESTELL, eldest daughter of John J. Nestell, Esq., of this city.

KNOWLTON—PHILLIPS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Mulenburgh, GEORGE W. KNOWLTON to ANNE, daughter of Samuel A. Phillips, all of this city.

FRANKARD—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at the Stanton street Baptist church, by the Rev. Dr. Hiscox, FRANCIS T. FRANKARD to ADELAIDE R., youngest daughter of M. J. Marshall, all of this city.

STROUD—BAILEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, by the Rev. John Jenkins, MORRIS R. STROUD to MARIE LOUISE BAILEY, both of Philadelphia.

STONE—DOLSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert D. Thomas, Mr. GEORGE R. STONE, of Brooklyn, to Miss MAGGIE A. DOLSON, only daughter of Edward Dolson