pleasure, but he is now an altered man, and seems wisely to have become a parliamentary pupil of the duke. Immediately on his right, is a dark-haired, pale man, dressed in black, and with the air of a very serious clergyman of the establishment—it is the Earl of Aberdeen, also a strong, clear-headed man. Lower down, an infirm old man, with white hair, and supported by crutches, is Lord Wynford; near him is Lord Kenyon, the peer whose cheek is ruddy with health, but whose hair and whiskers are white as snow. Behind the duke, on the back bench, is the Earl of Wicklow, a stout, ruddy faced man, with sandy hair. When he does not get into a passion, there are few more sensible men in his party. On the same row, at the extreme end of the house, farthest from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst has chosen to post himself, for what reason it is difficult to say. Quite cut off from the other leaders of his party, would seem that the inconveniences of the position is its charm. Any other man would feel embarrassed at having to address the house from such a distance; but Lord Lyndhurst, fine, clear, manly, trumpet-like voice, overcomes all those of situation; and he makes himself heard, aye, and felt too, in any part of the house.

If the strong and characteristic contrast between the House of Commons and the Upper House be marked in the building, its decorations, and the personal appearance of the members how much the more evident is it in their respective modes of conducting a debate! The reader is aware that scenes of riot and confusion occurs at times in the Lower House, in comparison with which the councils of the India Segenachs are venerable. In the House of Lords no such scenes occur. The only event of the kind that at all approached to them, was when the late king came down to prorogue parliament after the rejection of the reform bill. But how different was the displays of feeling! If ever strong excitement was pardonable, it was on such an unprecedented occasion. Yet it did not degenerate into riot, as is the case in the House of Commons; and their lordships had scarcely given way to it when it was put a stop to—Almost every man who rises in that house is, more or less, a statesman. He feels himself—not the representative of a mere class, the advocate of an isolated few, but one of the guardians of the welfare of the community—a member of the high court of appeals of the nation—the constitution's moderator of the passion and prejudices of the people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

This event took place on the 22d of October, not unexpectedly except as to time, it was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion between the King and M. Thiers, in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of the Times:

On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contending, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that "the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous." Passing to another paragraph in the draught of his speech in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of marine, objected that "it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever;" that "nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porte," that "with the possessor perished the officee &c." These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the ministers of war and finance (General Cubieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and, at midnight, M. Thiers resigned.

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new ministry was quickly formed as follows:—

Marshal Soult,	President & Minister of War.
M. Guizot,	Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel,	Interior.
M. Humann,	Finance.
M. Villemain,	Public Instruction.
M. Martin (du Nord)	Justice.
Admiral Dupierre,	Marine.
M. Cunnin Gridaine,	Commerce.
M. Teste,	Public Works.

Another account says that the difference between the King and M. Thiers was not upon the tone of the speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sactioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King objected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the minister persisted.

The session of the Legislature was to open on Thursday, 5th November. The *Soult Guizot* Ministry is every where looked upon to the promotion of the peace of Europe.

Immediately on his appointment, the following order was addressed by Marshal Soult to the French Army:—

MINISTRY OF WAR—TO THE ARMY.

"Soldiers!—The confidence of the King has just replaced me at your head. I have accepted the honor to command you, certain to find you still devoted to the performance of the duties imposed on you by the laws, the regulations of the service, and the glory of the French arms! Obedience to your chiefs, the rigorous observance of discipline, punctuality in the service, and the maintenance of that military fraternity which constitutes the union and strength of armies, are what the King and the country expect of you, as in the finest period of our annals. You understand me. You know that I exact much, that I never tolerate either neglect of service or forgetfulness of duty; but you know, also, that my solicitude for you, for the preservation of your rights, for the amelioration of your condition, never slumbers, and that I am always happy when I can obtain Royal rewards for my companions in arms. I rely upon you as you ought to rely upon me, whether when, in concert with our brave National Guards, we must unite for the preservation of order and to ensure respect for the laws, or when the King calls upon us for the defence of the territory, the honor and dignity of France.

"The President of the Council and Minister of War,
Marshal Duke of DALMATIA.

"Paris, Oct. 30, 1840."

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship New York, Capt. Wright, arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, with dates to the 14th.

The Congress of the Republic was in session, and President Lamar's message was received. The New Orleans Bee gives the annexed sketch af its contents:

The President's message gives a flattering account of the growth of the young Republic, in population and resources. The harvests have been abundant, and agriculture is extending itself in every direction, promising rich rewards to the toil of the husbandman, and giving earnest of the future importance and power of the Republic.

The government, as well as the people, have experienced great embarrassment from the derangement and unsteadiness of the currency. The loan commissioners had not yet been able to effect a sale of bonds. One of them was at the Hague, for the double purpose of procuring the recognition of Texas upon the part of Holland, and opening a treaty for a loan with the bankers of that country.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, as calculated still further to embarrass the commissioners in negotiating a loan and as involving the nation in great distress, on account of its pecuniary difficulties; for which reasons he recommends a further attempt to reconcile the mother country by negotiation.

The commissioners to run the boundary line between Texas and the United States, had been compelled to suspend operations for the want of means.

The President board kept the navy afloat because he had reason to believe that Mexico was having built in some foreign port a steam ship, and other vessels of war, for the purpose of harrassing the commerce of Texas.

General Hamilton, in his letters to the government, held out the hope of ultimately securing a loan on favorable terms.

The message recommends an increase in the duties upon importations. The currency in which the imports are now paid being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent. The necessities of the government require this recommendation.

The message represents the intercourse of the Republic with foreign nations, as in the same condition as at the opening of the last congress.

Upon the whole, we gather from this document, that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, wealth and influence; though she is crippled for the time, in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

If ever there was a period when the Democracy of the Union owed to itself and to the country a high and sacred duty, that period has arrived. Just emerged from a contest in which no effort was spared on either side to acquire the palm of victory, it may be regarded as a becoming season to cast a momentary glance at the PAST, and indulge perhaps in a few profitable speculations in regard to the FUTURE. In the termination of the conflict, we are free to confess our expectations have been doomed to bitter disappointment. Conscientiously regarding the administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN as one of unexampled usefulness to the true and permanent interests of the Republic—believing, as we did, that his own worst enemies could adduce not a shadow of solid argument in favor of a "*change*"—and well content, both with the *man* and his *measures*—we yielded him our cordial support, and freely contributed our mite towards the effort made in behalf of his re-election. We did believe that the idle pageantry and pantomimic revelry of our opponents would avail naught against the pure and wholesome principles of Democracy, of which Mr. Van Buren is so firm and inflexible an exponent, and that, instead of suffering defeat, accustomed victory would once more nobly perch upon our standard. These most reasonable expectations have, however, all been subjecting to the blighting mildew of dissappointment, and the nation, instead of speaking in tones of thunder in our favor, has spoken with potential voice in favor of a "*change!*" Log cabins and hard cider bear the sway, and good old fashioned Democracy must surrender.

Our first duty then as Democrats, should be a magnanimous and cheerful acquiescence in the public will. We have it in our power to present a noble contrast to the conduct of our enemies—ones that even in the hour of defeat, must return to all eternal honor. When *they* in Pennsylvania were defeated by a majority that was also far from being spoken in a whisper, instead of yielding a quiet submission to the public will, they RESISTED its wholesome decree, treasonably invoking their followers to "*treat the election as though it never had taken place!*" How glorious the contrast afforded, under similar circumstances, by the conduct of the Democratic party! Instead of murmuring at the dispensation of the people, all is cheerfull, happy submission, freely acknowledging the truly Democratic axiom—that, the WILL of the MAJORITY is the supreme law of the land.

With regard to the *future*, we have but a word to say to our Democratic brethren. Duty requires at our hands that we should, one and all, stand gallantly by our arms! Let no Democrat, whatever his condition, desert his post, much less abandon it openly and join the enemy. We have the experience of the past to teach us, that the reign of Federalism must ever be a brief one. The administration *elect* will come into power under circumstances which possibly may never occur again. It is composed of the most incongruous materials, and we venture to predict, will explode like an air-bubble in less than a twelve month, and leave scarce a week behind. By maintaining our organization, disseminating truth as heretofore, and exposing the hollowness of Federal pretensions, we will, at the end of our years, regain the helm of State, & restore our great & glorious Union to its wonten Republican ascendancy.

The duty of Democrats then is, in a word, to continue as faithful sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty and never ground the weapons of opposition to Federalism until the Democratic supremacy is restored.

From the New York Evening Post.

One of the journals of a neighbouring city is particularly eloquent on the subject of the smile which will light up the features of the distinguished Farmer of Ashland when he hears the news of the election of his friend Harrison.

That Mr. Clay will smile at the intelligence we think very probable, but there are smiles of different kinds. Among them is the Sardonic smile, which will be found described and explained in Darwin's book on the Laws of Animal Life; the vulgar call it laughing on the wrong side of the mouth. It may be occasioned in various ways, as by swallowing an unpleasant compound of queer flavors, eating an unripe persimmon, or hearing a piece of news in which the disagreeable predominates over the agreeable. When an ambituous statesman smiles at being told of the success of an unworthy rival of his own party, the smile is Sardonic.

If Mr. Clay's friends had been fortunate enough to secure his nomination at Harrisburg a year ago, he would inevitably have obtained the vote of all the Southern states which now support Harrison. Mr. Clay is certainly as acceptable to them as Harrison, whom they rejected in 1836, and whom they would have rejected now, but for that whim of trying a change, which has carried over the majority to the whig side. Thus sudden caprice of public opinion would have borne Mr. Clay triumphantly into power and placed in his hands the prize for which he has striven so long. All the northern states which have voted for him, and the whig party would have had the credit of raising to the Presidency a man who would not disgrace the office by his incapacity.

It is now about eighteen years since Mr. Clay became a suitor for the Presidency. Three times successively the people rejected him. The fourth time he found himself obliged to stand aside and allow Harrison to be the unsuccessful candidate of his party, but the event showed that even if Mr. Clay had been nominated he must have failed. The fifth trial came, in which Mr. Clay might have been compelled a second time to give way, and most mortifying of all to see one of the feeblest men of his party swept by a sudden turn of the popular will into the seat of the Chief Magistrate of this mighty and flourishing empire

The old poet described Tantalus in the abode of departed souls, tormented by thirst, dipping up water which flowed from his lips as he essayed to drink. The punishment of the modern Tantalus is an improvement upon this. The thinnest and frailest of all the shadows of Tartarus comes and takes the full goblet from his hands at the veey moment he has brought it to his parched lips, and drinks it off before his eye.

It is not because of Harrison's popularity that he is elected. If he is the chief favorite with the people, how came they to reject him by so decided a vote in 1836? He has done nothing since that time to raise his own reputation. There was never any enthusiasm among the people concerning his military reputation, and this was all the reputation he had to boast of. Already his military glories are forgotten in the few days which have elapsed since the choice of electors in this and the neighboring states. They were only resorted to as a convenient topic of declamation for a party which wished to divert the discussion from its own principles and designs, a topic which, having answered their purpose, will never be heard of again The success of the whig candidate has been owing to causes which would have ensured the election of any whig candidate not absolutely odious to the people. All the votes that have been bought for Harrison by direct or indirect inducements of interest, might as easily have been bought for Clay. All the votes that were given him by those who were influenced by a dissatisfaction with the state of the times, would have been given to Clay, or to any other candidate of his party. Harrison's "availability," as it is called, has availed nothing. His party might just as well have placed in power one of the ablest and most illustrious of their chiefs, as the shadow, who by a singular combination of circumstances is destined to stand at the head of the republic

AS WE EXPECTED.—There were THREE Abolitions tickets polled in this town on the 10th. All the rest of the Abolitionists voted for their REAL candidate, General Harrison.—Vermont Spirit of the Age.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1840.

We give to-day such official election returns as we have received. It is strongly *suspected* by some good people that General Harrison will be our next President.

The subjoined paragraphs are from the Baltimore Republican, and contain information that may be interesting to our political friends.

MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser states that the Governor and Council of Maine, having completed the counting of the votes for Electors legally returned, find the result to be as follows: for the first named on the Whig ticket, Mr. Ilsley, 46,611; for the first named on the Van Buren ticket, Mr. Rogers, 46,201; Whig majority 411. The votes for the other candidates on either ticket do not vary more than 10 from the above numbers. The number of votes upon the abolition ticket was 194.

MISSISSIPPI.—Whig accounts at New Orleans, state that all the counties in the State were heard from, and that Harrison's majority is about 2500.

ILLINOIS.—The Illinois State Register, gives returns from all the caunties in the State and most of them official. The Democratic majoriy is 1,007. Several Whigs will lose money on this State—some consolation in that—misery loves company.

ARKANSAS.—By the New Orleans papers we learn that the reported majority in this State for Mr. Van Buren is from 2,000 to 2,500 Good again!

The departure from among us of such a man, as the late THOMAS JAMES BULLETT, who has so long filled a large space in the public eye on this Peninsula, demands from us a more than passing notice, and we therefore, present to our readers the following biographical sketch:

Mr. B. was a native of Prince William county in the State of Virginia, (where he was born in the year 1763,) and allied to the most ancient settlers on each side of the Potomac, being lineally descended from the Family of Fowke of Gunston Hall, which left England in the reign of the Stuarts, and whose mansion, perhaps the oldest now standing in Maryland and still in the family, may be seen in the vicinity of Port Tobacco. After the usual preparation, Mr. B. was sent by his father at the age of [illegible] to his brother Alexander, (who was older than himself and afterwards settled in Kentucky) to the ancient college of William & Mary at Williamsburgh the then capitol of Virginia, where he remained under the immediate care of Professor Bruchen till the invasion of the notorious Arnold, who sacked Williamsburgh, drove out the students and quartered his troops, not forgetting his horses, within the college walls so long devoted to science and literature. The students scattered in every direction, departed for their respective homes; but young Bullett, as he was trudging along on foot, met the militia of Prince William, Fauquier, Laudon and Fairfax and the country generally called the Northern Neck of Virgima lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock, commanded by a favorite Uncle, and insisted on joining them in the endeavour to drive Arnold from his prey. A night attack was made for the purpose of surprise, but the enemy aware of all, had lined the hedges with their best troops, and the Americans, after approaching the town within a certain distance, were driven back with great slaughter, and Mr. B. endured the agony of seeing his uncle shot dead by his side in that miserable affair, who had passed through a portion of the revolutionary war, and mainly contributed to the conquest of Pittsburg, after the memorable defeat of Braddock.

On his return home Mr. B's father placed him at other institutions, where he remained till the close of the revolutionary war, when his father who had previously thrown up the lucrative office of Crown Speaker under the old Government, (a thing not very common among office holders at that day, more than at the present,) insisted on his reading law, inasmuch as his elder brother had decided on going to Kentucky.—He accordingly commenced the study under his father, who put Coke Littleton into his hands, not being possessed at that time of the more modern authors, and in his abstruce pages Mr. B. delved for some time, apprehensive, as he has frequently said, that he never could make a lawyer, and at the end of a year or so however, his father being placed on the bench of the General Court, thought it better for learning the practice of law, to send Thomas to the E. Shore, and it was then and not before as erroneously stated in the Gazette of this town, that he became a resident of the town of Cambridge and a student of his uncle the late Gustavus Scott, Esq., after having refused the most flattering offers from the celebrated Charles Lee, (the supposed author of Junius and rival of Washington,) who instated on his residing and studying with him. At the conclusion of his studies he married in the town of Cambridge and immediately after settled in this place, where he remained till the day of his death in spite of every proposition to draw him from it.

From the period of the revolution this State had been divided into two great Judicial districts, called the Eastern & Western Shores, the seat of the one being Easton, that of the other Annapolis, the former of which had but a short time before received the name it now bears. Here the most eminent lawyers of the State assembled twice a year, whose superiors were not to be found in the United States. Among them Mr. B. soon took a high stand and despite his moderate charges, his income became ample and so remained until the abolition of the General Court, which at the same time that it marred the prosperity of Easton, detracted very much from Mr. B's professional gains, and he was at this time solicited to attend the Courts on the Western shore, but refused, in part from the consideration that he had in the meantime been appointed Judge of the E. S. Land Office Court, which had been separated from the Chancery Office at Annapolis and over which he presided about 45 years, declining to exchange it for a seat in the Court of Appeals to which he was invited more than once, and his decisions in this court have been in some instances of an important bearing, and never reversed.

It was about this time or not long after that he was prevailed on much against his will, to appear as an electoral candidate for this district, and as party spirit ran high, an attempt was made by some on the opposite side to drag him from the stand having at their head an old soldier of the revolution. As the man approached Mr. B. he seemed to falter in his purpose, his countenance changed, and when he reached the place where he stood, instead of attempting to drag him down he motioned to his companions to keep back, and embracing him warmly, swore he would shed the last drop of his blood in his defence, for in him he had recognized the youthful warrior of Williamsburgh.

When about 60 years of age he was appointed by the Legislature of this State to form a revised code of statutory law and present it to them for adoption or rejection. The plan was more comprehensive than that on which Jefferson or Wythe acted in Virginia, and would have required, as he has said, the balance of his life to accomplish it. He deliberated some time whether to accept this high trust, in which he might have been so useful to the profession and the State generally, but as the Legislature had made no specific appropriation for this object, (tho' there can be no doubt they would have eventually given more than he would have been willing to accept,) he finally concluded to decline it rather than give up his profession.

From the great extent of our country and the peculiar nature of our institutions men may be considered the greatest in one section of it, who have never been heard of in another, and it is only when they become prominent in Congress or at the Supreme Court of the U. States that their fame can extend over the whole country; that of the late Mr. Wickham for example was confined to Virginia, tho' decidedly at the head of the bar of that State, because he never attended the courts at Washington. The same might be said of many others, as well as of the subject of this memoir. Indeed he had habits, of being well known in the three States of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, and wherever he was known, we do not know that any was placed before him as a lawyer and a man.

For some months before his death Mr. B. had been afflicted with a chronic complaint of a lingering nature, with nothing dangerous in its character, but his great anxiety to sustain the interests of the Farmer's Bank of this Shore, over which he had presided for a number of years, and the establishment of which he was very instrumental in bringing about, and that conscientious regard to duty, which formed a prominent part of his character, and to which every thing else was made subservient, induced him to expose himself to the most inclement weather. The effect was a deep cold taken on the 19th ult. which terminated his existence on the 25th, an event which will long be deplored by the poor and indigent not only of this and the adjoining counties, but of several counties in the Northern neck of Virginia, for his hand was open as day to melting charity, and he avoided every thing like extravagance in his mode of living, that he might be enabled to give more largely.

RECOGNITION OF TEXAS.—It is stated by Dr. Macauly of Baltimore, who has returned to the United States in the Great Western, that at the very moment of his leaving London for Bristol, he learned from a sources that can entirely be relied on, that on the night previous to his departure, Lord Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton, the Plenipotentiary for Texas, agreed and concluded upon the project of a treaty, recognizing on the part of Great Britian, the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of texas; the treaty likewise provides effectively for the meditation of England, procuring the immediate pacification between Texas and Mexico, and for the establishment of a well defined boundary line between the the two Republics.—N. Y. Sun.

HARRISON IN A MINORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Porter's proclamation announces that the Harrison electors for Pennsylvania have received only the greatest number of votes, not a majority of the whole number. He says they are "the persons for whom the greatest number of votes were given." A plurality elects, but this is not a majority. It follows, that those who bet Harrison would have a majority in Pennsylvania, have lost, and so have those who bet Van Buren would have a majority. Neither have a majority.—Boston Post.

O. K.—The New Orleans Picayune say.—"The ladies, God bless them, have decided that O. K. means ONLY KISSING, nothing else in the world.

MR. WEBSTER'S PATCHOGUE SPEECH.—By the official returns from Suffolk county, we perceive that in Brookhaven, where the town of Patchogue is situated, the Democratic ticket has nearly three times the majority it had at the spring election, previous to the visit of the honorable Senator. If such causes produce such results, 'tis a pity the eloquent orator had not extended his visits to other parts of the State A few such PITHY, WITTY speeches might have had the effect to reduce the Harrison majority to less than nothing.—N. Y. Standard.

MAINE.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
York county	4785	5725
Lincoln	6286	5188
Cumberland	6790	6438
Hancock	2434	2509
Washington	2357	2235
Kennebec	6906	3621
Oxford	2932	4800
Somerset,	3684	2597
Penobscot	4333	4445
Waldo	2694	5069
Piscataquis	1275	1136
Franklin	1848	2058
Aroostook,	289	480
	46,612	46,201
	46,201	
Marjority,	411	

All the towns in the state were returned. The votes returned from the town of Kingsbury were not counted—the Selectmen having neglected to give notice of the meeting. There were 194 votes cast for the Abolition ticket.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren
Bennington,	1796	1423
Windham,	3472	1715
Rutland,	4414	1551
Windsor,	5817	1821
Addison,	2806	916
Orange,	2874	2216
Crittenden,	2286	1381
Washington	2057	1984
Caledonia,	2025	1713
Grand Isle,	363	162
Franklin,	2186	1191
Lamoil,	907	888
Orleans,	1294	745
Essex,	448	303
	32,445	18,009
	18,009	
Harrison maj.	14,436	

There were 319 votes cast for the Abolition ticket and there were 15 scattering

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Suffolk,	7557	4339
Essex,	10,056	6543
Middlessx,	9716	8626
Worcester,	11537	6764
Hampshire,	4083	1625
Hampden,	3441	3312
Franklin,	3461	2137
Berkshire,	3931	3780
Norfolk,	5404	4238
Bristol,	4855	4904
Plymouth,	5065	3538
Barnstable,	2751	1554
Dukes,	346	294
Nantucket,	671	320
	72,874	51,944
	51,944	
Harrison majority,	20,930	

NEW YORK—OFFICIAL.

1840.	President.		Governor.	
	Har.	V. B.	Seward	Bouck
Albany	6371	5944	6234	6044
Alleghany	4132	3382	4079	3442
Broome	2395	2131	2385	2195
Cattaraugus	2966	2475	2922	2646
Cayuga	5172	4864	5066	4963
Chautauque	5985	3345	5755	3485
Chemung	1698	2296	1669	2330
Chenango	4386	3995	4316	4047
Clinton	2023	1828	2006	1848
Columbia	4290	4478	4272	4517
Cortland	2664	2229	2639	2262
Delaware	2988	3847	2916	2921
Dutchess	5355	5362	5306	5424
Erie	6787	3687	6633	3828
Essex	2617	1789	2599	1815
Franklin	1440	1110	1426	1141
Fulton Hamilton	2087	1867	2049	1907
Genesee	7057	3809	6969	3908
Greene	2991	3258	2959	3326
Herkimer	3118	4350	3078	4423
Jefferson	6257	5630	6196	5736
Kings	3293	3156	3209	3203
Lewis	1718	1755	1697	1779
Livingston	3916	2634	3877	2680
Madison	4266	4114	4190	4196
Monroe	6468	4834	6439	4894
Montgomery	2828	3298	2745	3378
New York	20956	21933	20037	22285
Niagara	2964	2219	2919	2290
Oneida	7156	7768	7103	7898
Onondaga	6557	6561	6509	6658
Ontario	4828	3451	4786	3490
Orange	4371	4845	4315	4898
Orleans	2606	2031	2579	2082
Oswego	4192	3907	4101	4024
Otsego,	4856	5580	4762	5690
Putnam	920	1583	912	1593
Queens	2522	2650	2487	2579
Rensselaer,	5752	5424	5688	5511
Richmond	903	861	887	874
Rockland	637	1657	628	1673
St. Lawrence	4803	4751	4775	4821
Saratoga	4416	3873	4309	3970
Schenectady,	1752	1579	1699	1644
Schoharie	2692	3137	2712	3544
Seneca	2486	2472	3411	2527
Steuben	4081	4820	4007	4896
Suffolk	2415	3482	2376	3518
Sullivan	1475	1679	1469	1687
Tioga,	1925	2180	1900	2203
Tompkins	3968	3557	3903	3632
Ulster	4491	4280	4458	4312
Warren	1306	1411	1285	1445
Washington	5070	3024	5032	3067
Wayne	4309	3996	4258	4085
Westchester	4083	4354	4018	4401
Yates,	2972	2087	2059	2145
	225,812	212,519	222,010	216,710
	212,519		216,710	
Har. maj.	13,293	Seward m.	5,300	

GEORGIA—OFFICIAL.

The Milledgeville Journal publishes the following as the aggregate of the votes received by the Peesidential Electoral candidates in Georgia:—

Harrison Ticket.		Van Buren Ticket	
Clinch	40,349	Bulloch,	31,989
Campbell,	40,349	Echols,	31,989
Gilmer,	40,347	Wootten,	31,984
Ezzard,	40,341	Anderson,	31,981
Daughetry,	40,340	Groves,	31,981
Crawford,	40,339	Beall,	31,977
Miller,	40,337	Robinson	31,877
Gartland,	40,336	Harden,	31,965
Strong,	40,336	Wofford,	31,967
Whitehead,	40,332	Jones,	31,953
Wimberley,	40,329	Bates,	31,930

The aggregate Whig majority is 8,377.