FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG MEETING IN WAKE.

Agreeably to a previous call, a respectable and intelligent number of the Whigs of the County of Wake assembled at the Town Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 17th inst. On motion of Maj. C. L. Hinton, the Hon. John H. Bryan was called to the Chair; and on further motion of Maj. H., Seaton Gales and Allen Adams were requested to act as Secretaries.

On assuming the duties of the Chair, Mr. Bryan addressed the meeting at some length, and with much force and eloquence, with reference to the purposes for which the meeting had convened, and in relation to public affairs generally; substantially as follows:

Mr. B. said that it was the right and duty of the American people, or any portion of them, to assemble, whenever it may suit their convenience, and inquire into and discuss public matters and the conduct of public servants.

Our peculiar interests and duties as Southern men demand a wise and prudent vigilance. A faithful enforcement of the Constitution is necessary to our protection and prosperity. The Union—the Union contemplated by the Constitution—is our safety. And in forming an opinion as to the proper candidates for the Presidency, these considerations must largely enter.—The question should not be whether the candidate has been born on this or that side of Mason and Dixon's line; that is like "the stamp of the guinea." We seek for true worth in the *man*.

In my opinion, said Mr. B., and I have taken some pains to form one, and feel some interest in forming a correct one, Millard Fillmore may be safely trusted by the South—not as "a Northern man with Southern feelings," but as an American citizen with Constitutional principles and patriotic feelings. We ought not and do not require any thing more in a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, than that, in the language of his oath, "he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and in the language of that Constitution, that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The ordinary acts of Congress are easily executed and call for no extraordinary display of ability or firmness in the Chief Magistrate in their enforcement; but with regard to the act of 1850, commonly called the Fugitive Slave law, it is notorious that it has met with violent opposition, and that it has been assailed in some of the States of the Union by the Pulpit, the Press and the demagogue. The enforcement of the provisions of this act, owing to circumstances well known, and which he need not stop to detail, did demand a high degree of firmness and moral courage. This demand has been fully met by the present Chief Magistrate. His conduct has been marked by those traits of character which designate the Statesman and Patriot, and shew that he is deeply imbued with the principles of Washington, and we, as Southern men, should be ungrateful and deficient in judgment and policy, if we did not sustain him—and that upon the plain principle that he is sincerely disposed to accord to us and determined to secure to us, our Constitutional rights. He need not advert to his course in regard to the infamous Christiana outrage and murder, the atrocious Syracuse robbery and attempt at assassination; even his political enemies admit that here he has behaved nobly and firmly.

He perceived that he had been feebly assailed with respect to what may be called his foreign policy, or, to be more particular, it is alleged that he failed in his duty or has transcended his duty in his conduct towards our citizens engaged in the Cuban invasion, and more recently in the Mexican revolt or insurrection.

What he had to say, now, in regard to this charge, is simply this, that if Mr. Fillmore is wrong in this matter, then the whole policy of our government, from its foundation, has been wrong—then Washington was wrong, when he issued his proclamation in 1793 for the purpose of enforcing, on the part of our citizens, the very duties which Mr. Fillmore seeks to enforce; then Jefferson was wrong, when in 1807 he sent a special message to Congress upon the subject of the expedition against the territory of a friendly power, (Spain,) by an illegal combination of *private individuals*, and especially wrong in taking 'measures for suppressing the same.' Then the act of 1818, sanctioned by the sagacious Monroe, and the object of which is to prevent these expeditions, is utterly wrong, and a cruel restraint upon the liberty of crusaders. Mr. Van Buren too was eminently wrong when in 1838 he issued his proclamation warning all citizens engaged in schemes for the invasion of Canada to desist—that they must not expect the interference of the Government of the United States on their behalf, but would be left reproached by every virtuous citizen, to be dealt with according to the justice and policy of the government whose territory they had invaded.

Indeed, said Mr. B., it seems to me, that we of the South, more than all other citizens of the republic, should deprecate these visionary crusades for the purpose of extending the area of freedom, as it is called, by subverting other civilized governments and fraternizing with strange people, who differ from us in all the essential characteristics of freemen, and some of whom differ from us not slightly too in color.

For aught we know, a French or other European Republican (as he most ignorantly calls himself) might think our domestic institutions could be reformed, and some *Anacharsis Klootz* might very willingly undertake to perform his part in this business as a political Missionary. He merely suggested these matters for reflection; he did not wish now to enlarge upon them.

He would say, however, with regard to Mexico, that it would become us not only as a magnanimous but as a just people, to treat her with kindness and forbearance. We should be governed by the Roman maxim, "spare the humble and subdue the proud." We have acquired some of her most valuable territories—it may be said that we purchased them: but in weighing out to her the purchase money, like Brennus the Gaul, we threw the sword into the scale.

He thought that Mr. Fillmore's foreign policy then was eminently such as to entitle him to our support. He took the liberty of telling him, when he had the honor of being presented to him in August 1850, that we in North Carolina would give him a fair trial. As far as regarded himself, he had done so and was heartily willing to record a verdict in his favor.

As to William A. Graham, he felt that it was unnecessary before this assembly to say any thing in his commendation. Most of us knew him personally—he has lived among us—and the better we knew him the more we liked him. We have known him as a citizen, a legislator, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, and as Head of an important department of the Federal Government. In all these various positions, he has been found adequate to and eminently qualified to discharge his duty. As a man, his ability and integrity are unquestioned. He is a true son of North Carolina and of her old and tried Revolutionary stock. We are willing to trust him.

After Mr. Bryan had concluded, Henry W. Miller, Esq. submitted the following Resolutions—prefacing them with a few eloquent remarks:

As it is necessary for the full and efficient organization of the Whig party, preparatory for the important elections which are to be held during the next year, that there should be a general Convention of the Whigs of the State: Therefore

1. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty Delegates to attend such Convention, in behalf of the Whigs of this county.

2. Resolved, That considering the great importance, not only to our own State, but also to the whole Union, of the elections which are to be held during the next year, we would most earnestly appeal to the Whigs throughout the State to call primary meetings, and appoint Delegates to said Convention, that the views of all sections may be fully and fairly represented, and that an efficient organization of our party may be secured.

3. Resolved, That whoever may be selected by the said Convention as our candidate at the next election for the Governor of the State—no matter from what quarter he may come—he will receive from the Whigs of Wake a zealous and united support, regardless of personal preferences and sectional considerations.

4. Resolved, That we approve most heartily the present Administration of the National Government, and we do not hesitate to declare, that for his prompt and uniform efforts to uphold the supremacy of the laws, to maintain the constitution, and preserve the Union, MILLARD FILLMORE has entitled himself to the confidence and gratitude of the whole nation.

5. Resolved, That whilst we regard the course of the present Administration, in reference to our domestic policy, as marked by a degree of firmness and wisdom, calculated to establish and secure the rights of all sections of the country, advance their prosperity and perpetuate the Union, we admire no less the faithful observance of all Treaty stipulations, the scrupulous respect for the rights of other nations, and the bold, avowed, and able defence of those of our own, which have characterized its Foreign Policy.

6. Resolved, That having the most ample assurance, from his past acts, that Millard Fillmore is faithful, honest, capable and patriotic, that he will continue to administer the Government upon those great conservative principles, which were recognized and established by the Father of his country, and which can alone insure our prosperity and perpetuate our Free institutions, regarding with promptness and fidelity, the rights of all sections, and watching with vigilance and repelling with firmness, every attack which may be aimed at the integrity and permanency of the Union, without which our liberties cannot be perpetuated, we are firmly convinced that his election to the Presidency in 1852 will advance the peace and prosperity, and redound to the honor of the nation, and therefore we declare our decided preferences for him, for that high office.

7. Resolved, That we have seen with gratification the high and just esteem in which our distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, is held by his countrymen in all parts of the Union, and it will be a pleasure to us to sustain his nomination for the Vice Presidency,—knowing, as we have long known, his ability, his integrity, both public and private, and the devotion to the public good which he has displayed in every station he has heretofore held.

8. Resolved, That we view with the utmost detestation, not only the lawless and infamous attempts which have been made in some of the Northern States, to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Law, but also the violation in other sections of the Country, of our treaty stipulations with a foreign nation, by fitting out armed expeditions against one of her Colonies, regarding, as we do, all such acts, and the countenance given them, as the offspring of the same reckless and fanatical spirit, which is seeking with the most unscrupulous zeal, and nefarious purposes, the destruction of our Union, and the final overthrow of our Republican Institutions.

9. Resolved, That every obligation of patriotism and duty demands that the Whigs should unite, on those national, conservative principles, which governed them in times past, of respect for the laws, reverence for the Constitution, and devotion to the Union; and we do not hesitate to proclaim it as our solemn conviction, that the faithful observance and execution of *all* the provisions of the Compromise are necessary for the security of our peace and the perpetuity of our Union.

10. Resolved, That the repeal by Congress of the Fugitive Law, or any amendment whereby its provisions will be rendered inoperative or inefficient, will be a gross and palpable violation of the Constitutional obligations of that body, and will be regarded and met by the whole South, without party distinction, as an unwarrantable, unjust and dangerous assault upon their Constitutional rights.

11. Resolved, That we hail the results of the recent elections in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, as strong proofs of the attachment of our people to the Constitution and Union as they now are; as signal triumphs of *Patriotism* over *Party*: and we view with the most unqualified condemnation and abhorrence, the disgraceful COALITIONS which were formed, in some of the late Elections at the North, to secure the temporary success of Party, with that unscrupulous and unprincipled FACTION, which has been seeking by the most lawless attacks upon the rights and Domestic Institutions of the South, to weaken the bands which unite us together, and to alienate in affection and interest one section of the country from the other.

12. Resolved, That so long as Faction and Fanaticism bear sway or are countenanced and encouraged by either of the two great political parties of the country, there can be no permanent security to our domestic peace and happiness. It is therefore the imperative duty of all good men regardless of political distinctions, and party allegiance, to unite to put down, and keep down such threatening evils, so that lawless violence, and wicked and designing combinations, whether under the guise of Secession or Abolitionism, may no longer degrade our character, and impair our prosperity as a Nation.

13. Resolved, That the fearless stand which has been taken by that part of the National Judiciary, resident at the North, in behalf of the faithful execution of the laws of Congress, entitles it to the highest commendation, illustrating as it does the truth of the principle, so firmly interwoven in our system of Government, that an enlightened and independent Judiciary is one of the great bulwarks of American liberty.

These Resolutions were unanimously and by acclamation adopted.

The following delegates to the Whig State Convention were appointed by the Chair, in pursuance of the first Resolution, viz: Messrs. Charles L. Hinton, John W. Harris, Thos. R. Debnam, W. H. Hood, Sion H. Rogers, Seaton Gales, Adam G. Banks, Jacob Mordecai, Geo. W. Haywood, Stephen Stephenson, Allen Adams, Thos. J. Lemay, Chas. Manly, Johnston Busbee, W. H. H. Tucker, C. B. Root, Henry W. Miller, William Laws, Willie J. Fuller, Rob. H. Burton, Alfred Jones, Jno. R. Harrison, Dr. Montague, Jas. Litchford, Jr., J. G. B. Roulhac, Maj. W. D. Jones, Dabney Cosby, S. P. Norriss, Jno. Primrose, Jno. J. McCullers, Needham Price.

And on motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list.

The hour being late, a motion for adjournment was submitted. Previously to its being put, however, Seaton Gales, Esq. introduced the following Resolution, as one proper for the occasion, and as a feeble tribute to the lamented and distinguished subject of it:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with emotions of profound regret, of the death of Hon. RICHARD HINES, which occurred in this place on Monday last, the 10th inst.; that we deplore his loss as a public bereavement—one which has deprived the State of one of its purest and most eminent citizens, society of one of its best ornaments, and the Whig party, to which he was so zealously and sincerely attached, of an able and patriotic advocate.

Mr. Miller earnestly endorsed the Resolution and passed a feeling eulogy upon the character of the deceased; when it was unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned, after requesting the publication of these proceedings in the Whig papers of the City and State.

JNO. H. BRYAN, Ch'n.

ALLEN ADAMS, } Secretaries.
SEATON GALES, }

From the Greensborough Patriot.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Randolph, assembled by proclamation in the courthouse on the 4th day of November, it being Tuesday of County Court, John B. Troy, Esq., was called to the chair, and Alfred Brower, was requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the chairman, Henry B. Elliott, Esq. explained the objects of the meeting, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the following resolutions:

The Whigs of Randolph desire to express their concurrence in the recent movement of the Whigs of Guilford, and cooperate with them, for the purpose of "renewing and strengthening the old bonds of fraternity, of consulting for the common safety, and of preparing for the campaign of 1852." Therefore it is

Resolved, That they will send twenty delegates to the Whig State Convention proposed to be held in Greensborough on the third Monday in February next, or at such other time and place as may be fixed on, and that said delegates be appointed by the chairman of this meeting.

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, by the bold, honest, and fearless discharge of his duties, and by the conservative and national conduct of his administration, has fulfilled the requirements of his "great office," and the whigs of Randolph are willing and anxious to rally under his banner in the Presidential campaign in 1852.

Resolved, That North Carolina has given repeated manifestations of fidelity to the great conservative principles of the Whig party and of devotion to the Union, and if she does take her "accustomed sleep" she has never been *caught napping* over the *cinere deloso*, the treacherous embers of secession and disunion. And she appeals to the Whigs of the Union to *recognise* that fidelity and devotion, by elevating to the office of Vice President of the United States, her favorite son William A. Graham, a worthy son of a noble sire—a gentleman who has proved himself true to the Revolutionary traditions of his native State, and who has illustrated in his life and character the qualities which constitute the gentleman, the scholar and the statesman.

Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret, that some of our Whig brethren have been led into the bogs and sloughs of Abolitionism, by following after designing and mercenary guides, who have abused and taken advantage of their human impulses, by preaching a false, mawkish, and delusive philanthropy; and we advise them in a feeling of political brotherhood, to come out from amongst such dangerous associates, and no longer hold communion with those conspirators against the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Randolph are Union men, good and true. But if their humble voice might be heard, they would invoke the men of all parties at the North to bear it in mind, that the Union may yet be dissolved by violence and fanaticism—that scenes similar to those enacted at Christiana and Syracuse, if often repeated, will rend asunder the bonds of this Union, as did Sampson the withes of the Philistines,—that there is a point beyond which Southern endurance cannot go, and that if there is not sufficient of law-abiding feeling to put down fanaticism and resistance to the law, and rebellion at the North, the South may be driven by a feeling of blind desperation to pull down the pillars of the American Union though we perish in the ruins.

After some further remarks by H. B. Elliott, Esq. on motion of Isaac H. Foust, Esq. the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following are the delegates appointed under the first Resolution:—Henry B. Elliott, Esq., John P. H. Russ, Isaac H. Foust, Esq., Alfred Brower, Col. Abram Brower, J. M. A. Drake, Esq., Jonathan Worth, Esq., Jesse Walker, Jas. Elliott, William L. Long, Esq., D. T. Black, Alexander S. Horney, Jas. Dicks, Isaac Kearns, Esq., Dr. L. Wood, Zebedee Rush, James C. Wren, Col. Michael Cox, John Spinks, and Thomas Rice.

On motion of Maj. Russ, the name of the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Maj. Russ, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication in the Greensborough Patriot, with the request that the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and the other Whig papers in the State publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. TROY, Ch'man.

ALFRED BROWER, Sec'y.

AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.

We copy with pleasure, from the New York Home Journal, the subjoined notice of an American citizen residing abroad, who is an honor to his country, and of whom every countryman is justly proud:

An American Merchant.—The fame of the princely spirit and splendid hospitality of George Peabody has now gone abroad into all lands, and the distinction with which he caused the 4th of July to be publicly honored in London, by a commemoration which involved an English tribute as well as an American one to the dignity of the anniversary, has gained for him the respect and esteem of his countrymen in every part of the Union. But to those who have visited London within the last few years there is nothing in the least new in this manifestation of Mr. Peabody's noble liberality or warm national feeling. Socially, though not politically, and at his own cost, not the nation's, he has long performed in London a ministerial function; receiving all respectable Americans who appeared in that city, whether they presented any claims upon his notice or not, showing them substantial kindness, and affording them valuable facilities for seeing and enjoying all that was most worthy of regard. His frequent entertainments to his countrymen have been the most luxurious and delightful banquets that the most generous and skilful host ever arranged. He has not only been accustomed to render important social services to Americans, who but for him might have lacked all assistance in the metropolis, but he has on more than one occasion protected and promoted American interests in the most signal and effective way. His intervention in aid of American credit, at the time our securities became depreciated in England, is well remembered; and, in a late instance, his prompt and generous self-exposure and expenditure for the national benefit rescued the country from open disgrace, and presented an example of patriotic conduct with which the niggardliness, public and private, displayed in this country, stands in a dismal contrast. It is to Mr. George Peabody that our productions are indebted for being in the Exhibition at all.—When they were landed there from the St. Lawrence, no pecuniary provision whatever had been made for the expenses of setting them up in the building. Mr. Peabody called at the place, and, finding that nothing was done to establish the American articles in their places, inquired the reason, and was told that there were no funds for the purpose. He replied that he would himself advance whatever amount might be necessary for the object, and at once furnished two thousand pounds, without any security at all, trusting to the decency of Congress to take proper action in the matter, and choosing to pay the money from his own pocket rather than to allow the country to be disgraced. The restitution of this sum, accompanied by some appropriate acknowledgment of the national respect, should form one of the first duties of the next Congress.

Disgraceful Affray.—A disgraceful affray occurred at Pittsburg between two parties of men, relative to the possession of a dead body. It appears that a man named George Hartstine died at the house of a negro man in the 8th ward. While he was being brought out for interment, an attack was made by a party of men, who seized the body and placed it on their hearse prepared for the purpose. A fight then ensued between the party who first had the body, and those who rescued it.

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Most people think that the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper, is the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall but what shall not be selected, is no very easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should have less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can find absolutely nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care with what he selects, the writing that he has to do, is the easiest part of his labor. Every subscriber thinks that the paper is printed for his own benefit and if there is nothing that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolick, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them it is good for nothing.—*Vermont Pat.*

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

The fall elections are now over, and have resulted in the apparent defeat of the Whig party. When the combinations and causes which operated to produce this result are fully exposed, it will be seen that our opponents have sung their pæans with premature joy, and that the victories which they claim, and over which they exult with so much affected enthusiasm, are comparatively barren. It is notorious, for example, throughout the whole South, that the Whigs in solid column supported the Union cause; and although in almost every instance, Democrats were chosen as candidates to represent it, the influence and numbers on our side secured their success. This view will hardly be questioned in the face of the undoubted facts which attest and sustain it. But for such aid, Foote would have been beaten by thousands in Mississippi, and Cobb would have been entirely prostrated in Georgia. In both cases the old and regular Democratic party nominated candidates of their own, who disavowed the ultraism which had been ascribed to them. In point of fact, then, the Southern elections demonstrate the potency of Whig principles, and may be justly regarded as so many triumphs gained by the Administration, whose measures have been thus approved. So far as the South is concerned, the Democrats have gained nothing but the honor of enjoying offices procured by the votes of their political opponents, and which were surrendered by them to promote the peace and welfare of the Union.

And when we look over the great North, as it is sectionally designated, what do we behold? The organs of the Democratic party claim to have achieved an extraordinary triumph in Ohio; and they rejoice over it as an evidence of the growing favor of what is called their *National* policy. The Southern papers in this interest echo the shouts of victory, and the welkin is made to ring, as if the Union had been just rescued from its last and most terrible peril. But, let us ask, who has been elected there? Governor Wood, is the answer; a man who recommended himself to the favor of the Abolitionists by proclaiming unqualified hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, and by open opposition to the Compromise measures, upon the faithful observance of which, we are told by these jubilant declaimers, the safety of the Republic depends. So much for Ohio. If we turn to Massachusetts, a coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers is witnessed, which brands with lasting disgrace all the parties to the compact. They nominally separated in some quarters, it is true; but that was a scheme to collect more individual strength, and to defeat an election by the people, so that they might unite afterwards and re-elect Gov. Boutwell by the same sort of bargain which some profligate politicians consummated before. To effect this purpose, they imported J. R. Giddings from Ohio, and the Free Soilers issued circulars entreating voters, where they could not elect a member to the Legislature of their own faith, to concentrate upon the Democratic nominee. Yet this will be claimed as a victory of the National Democracy. In New York, the opposing wings of the party, led on by Marcy and Van Buren, coalesced for the spoils, and *rejected* a resolution in their Convention sustaining the Compromise. If they have succeeded, as now seems probable, the organs will huzza with lusty lungs that the National Democracy have achieved another triumph. In this State, where Wilmot and his followers—the prime leaders and managers of the Abolition movement—were publicly bought, by regular nominations for local offices, to combine with the so-called National Democrats; and where the candidate stood, and still stands, on the record as a supporter of the Wilmot proviso, which vote he has in no form, and in no manner, repudiated, the success of Col. Bigler, which was accomplished by this influence, by a sectarian issue, and by a despicable defection in the Whig party, is also heralded as the triumph of the National Democracy. And the same remarks would also apply to other States.

It thus appears that the elections in the North, which have resulted in favor of our opponents, have been occasioned by corrupt coalitions, in every instance, with the avowed enemies of the very measures which their leading presses now proclaim as having been the issues in the canvass. From beginning to end it was a system of cunningly devised fraud, out of which a terrible reaction must grow. In the cities they shouted for the compromise. Here Col. Bigler declaimed, in his feeble way, for maintaining it; while in Towanda, speaking from the same stand with David Wilmot, he declared it to be a "collateral issue," not involved, directly or indirectly, in the canvass, and justified himself for its support, because it would arrest the further spread of slavery. By arts, devices and double dealing, the people of Pennsylvania were betrayed into the election of an obscure individual, without a single high qualification to recommend him for the place to which he will soon be elevated. We have said a reaction must occur, because these heterogeneous elements can no more easily be harmonized than fire and water. The very fact of success will lead to distraction, as each faction will assume to itself the rights of the victor, and claim corresponding rewards. But if there were not sufficient warrant in this supposition to predict a serious division, there are the jealousies of other days, the rancor of personal revenge prompting leaders, and the irreconcilable hostility entertained towards each other on the slavery question, to revive the old strifes in the northern party, and to array the opposing wings against each other in even more bitter warfare. Then, too, the agitation of the Presidential question will re-open wounds which, though apparently cicatrized, were never really healed. Such is the condition of our opponents at the present time.

There is nothing in the situation of the Whig party to dispirit the friends of the Union and the Constitution. It rarely exhibits its full strength and power except upon some extraordinary occasion. Possessing, in a very great degree, the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the country, it only seeks to be felt when the great national interests are to be served. With a vote fully polled, we are largely in the ascendant. Our difficulty has been to bring out the votes at the ordinary elections. If we go back ten years, it will be found that the Whigs were quite as badly defeated in the fall of 1839, as they now are; and yet Gen. Harrison, in the following year, in an electoral College of 294 votes, was elected President by a majority of 174! Let this recollection inspire the party now. Let us cherish more fervently than ever those great principles which have so long been our rallying cry, and which, this day, stand before the world as the principles of enlightened republicanism and progress. Let us abandon all causes of dissension, and unite, as we have heretofore done, for the good of the country. Let us cast aside all personal feeling which may in any way prejudice the Whig cause. Having done this, let us meet our brethren from all parts of the Union in a National Convention, and with a catholic spirit accept as a candidate whoever is best fitted to administer the high trusts of government, and best able to call out a cordial expression of popular partiality. Acting with these motives, and governed by this discreet policy, the clouds which now hang over our political horizon will soon disappear, and be followed by a sunshine of hope, which will usher in another victory even more brilliant than that which called him, who might well be styled the Hero of Humanity, from the chaparrals of Mexico to the chief magistracy of the Union.

The Hungarians who came over in the Mississippi, are now at the Irving House, and will remain there until the arrival of Kossuth, now on his way from England. The most of this party will remain in the country, and are desirous to obtain employment. Some of them are farmers, some of them engineers, and others of various occupations. It is to be remembered that most of these unfortunate men are poor and dependent, and they must live either upon the fruits of their own labor, which they most desire, or upon charity.

N. Y. Express.

Gov. Slade has just imported a fresh supply of school-mistresses to Chicago from down East. The Chicago Democrat says: "That school-ma'am business is one of the best things for the West that ever happened. It drains the East of its surplus female population, and the very best portion of it too. It also furnishes the young men with the very best of wives. And no sooner are they married than they send home for their sisters, cousins, &c. It is often the case that one of these Yankee school-mistresses is the means of settling a whole township, and thus of building a school-house and filling it with scholars."

Winter Fashions in New York.—Among the indispensable articles of dress at this season, for the ladies, are Mantillas, Muffs, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., which are made of materials varying in price from twenty to a thousand dollars. The outside "wrappings" of womankind in these days raise many a groan, as winter approaches. A shawl answering only the homely use of keeping one warm can be bought by any one, in this land of easily earned means, but a lady of the haut ton cannot be seen with her shoulders burdened by other than a thousand dollar shawl, (except when travelling,) unless her taste should lead her to prefer a cloak of velvet or cloth, trimmed with fur, the cost of which would be about the same.

The styles of Cloaks this year are very elegant, and recherche. Those with hoods are peculiarly striking, and becoming to a tall figure. The different shapes are termed "The Talma" the capuche or hood of which is like that worn by the monks of the order of St. Francis; "The Josephine;" "The Pompadour;" "The Marie Antoinette," (shaped like a shawl;) "The Sontag;" and the "Royal Circular," or Queen's cloak, which promises to be the greatest favorite of all—perhaps because worn at present, by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

These cloaks are most prized when made of velvet trimmed with fur. One edged with sable, costs only about nine hundred dollars—but of less expensive fur the cost would only be four or five hundred, according to the length of fur around it, which depends on the shape. A sack of the "Eglantine" or "Sontag" would require about two yards and a quarter of fur to go around it. A "Royal Circular" or "Maria Antoinette" would take much more. A cloak of this rich description, and a victorine and muff of sable, would cost about two thousand dollars—a trifling sum for a body allowed eight or ten thousand a year for pin-money, because furs, moths do not corrupt, last many years, and good velvet, is likewise, very durable.

N. Y. Express.

A said affair took place in Iowa, near Ottumwa, on Friday evening, the 31st ult. Mr. Robert Ralston, on the previous evening, had married the daughter of Mr. Jos. Woods; next evening a party visited Mr. Woods's house to *charivari* the newly-married couple. They had all the usual accompaniments of such a ceremony, and as soon as the noise commenced Messrs. Woods and Ralston assailed the company by throwing stones at them. At this time one of the party, either by accident or design, fired a gun, and shot Mr. Ralston in the left side, near the heart. He died the Monday following. Upon a *post mortem* examination it was ascertained that he was shot with a paper wad, a portion of which lodged against the vertebral of the heart. Seven persons were examined, but no evidence was found to implicate them, and they were discharged. It was a sad affair, and is another evidence of the folly of carrying fire-arms on all occasions.

Some Chicken.—We saw yesterday a *Shanghae* (if we have not spelt the name right, call it a *Malay*) chicken, four months old, weighing nine pounds, and standing two feet six inches high. It, with three pullets, of proportionate size, belonged to Mr. G. E. Rice, corner of Broadway and Ferry streets. This is a little ahead of aught in the chicken line we have ever met with. Mr. Rice has paid much attention to poultry, and considers this breed for laying the best he is cognizant of.

Albany Register.

A Person Shot while Hunting.—On Tuesday last, Caleb Damon, son of Arad Damon, of Hinckley, Medina county, was shot dead while hunting turkies. Several parties were hunting in the same woods, and Damon and another hunter were approaching each other in answer to their own calls, which each supposed to be answered by a turkey. Young Damon was creeping on his hands and knees, when Albert Spear, seeing a black object through the bushes which he supposed to be a turkey, fired upon it. The ball entered Damon's head, killing him instantly.

Cleaveland Herald.

THE MAN THAT STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON—*Found.*—The N. Y. correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes,—

"This is a warm, damp day, with promise of rain, I have seen no show as yet, except the person answering to that name and known, the world over, as "*The man that struck Billy Patterson.*" By the way, you have heard the origin of that famous phrase. It was in the great Broad Street Riot, in Boston, about ten years ago. I was there—merely as a spectator—and had the honor of receiving a descending brickbat (it rained brickbats at that time) on the toe of my boot. One of the disconfited combatants, an Irishman, apparently quite ferocious, was raging round in a crowd of peaceable on-lookers, and shouting, "*Show me the man that struck Billy Patterson?*" This threatening demand, enforced by violent gestures, was repeated until a very tall, athletic wag placed himself before the fighter, and, with the most imperterbable *sang froid*, informed him that *he* was the man that struck Billy Patterson. The effect was ludicrous in the extreme, and set the crowd into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, for the change in the man's countenance was surprising. Muttering that all he wanted was to get one look at him, he expressed himself satisfied and went away at once very quietly. This circumstance obtained for Col. Snow (now in the New-York Customhouse) his unique soubriquet."

Real Heroism.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Thomas Launder, of this city, who keeps a grocery store on Main street, near the upper bridge, was aroused from his sleep in the middle of the night by the cell of a man in the street. When Mr. Launder awoke the man informed him that something was on fire in his store. He ran in and found some boxes of papers all in a flame—immediately over which, on a shelf, sat a keg of gunpowder. The shelf on the keg containing the powder had not taken fire, and were burning rapidly—the keg considerably charred. Under these circumstances, Mr. L. deliberately seized the keg of powder, carried it into the street, and got water and put the fire out—burning his hands badly in the operation. This daring act on the part of Mr. Launder is perhaps the only thing that could have saved the lives of his family, who were sleeping in another part of the same building, as well as the building itself, and all its contents.

Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.

A friend of ours from the South (who "favors we respectfully solicit",) mentioned the other day a funeral sermon which he heard in North Carolina not long since, that set even our associate Owl a-winking. Parson S——, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to "preach the funeral" of a hard case named Ram, which he did in the following unique style:—

"My beloved brethren and sisters, our dear departed brother Ram would've wanted somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't a chose me to 'preach his funeral.' No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a burnin' and a shinin' light, to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses and he run'd 'em; he kept chickens, and he fed 'em. Our dear departed brother had many warnins, brethren. The first warnin' was when he broke his leg, but he still went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Pete hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself."

The preacher enlarged on these topics until he had sunk Ram so low that his hearers begun to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting him up again, and as is usual in "funerals," landing him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon which started off thus:—

"My brethren, there'll be great miracles, *great* miracles in Heaven. And the first miracle will be, that many you expect to find there you won't *see* there. The people that go round with long faces, making long prayers, won't be there; and the second miracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, as perhaps some will expect to find our dear departed brother Ram, you'll see there; and the last and greatest miracle will be, to find *yourselves* there!"

"There is not one single word of exaggeration," said the narrator, "in this. It is a literal transcript."

Death of the Elephant Columbus.—The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun gives the following account of the death of the celebrated Elephant Columbus:

"The Elephant Columbus, attached to the menagerie of Raymond & Co. and Herr Driesbach, died at Lenox, in this county, on Saturday. Columbus is said to have been the largest and most valuable elephant in the United States. He is supposed to have been one hundred years old. His weight was five tons, and he was valued at $15,000. When crossing one of the streams in Adams, the bridge gave way, and the elephant was precipitated some fifteen feet into the water. The injury received in consequence of the accident is said to have caused his death, and it is rumored that the owners of the animal have prosecuted the town of Adams for damages.

A singular accident happened at New York on Thursday afternoon, as follows: A boy called at a store, offering for sale eight or nine thousand percussion caps, and on the store-keeper's refusing to buy them, supposing them worthless articles, the boy offered to try them, and laid two or three upon the sidewalk, took a brick and struck at them, but accidentally hit the corner of the bag, and in an instant the whole lot exploded. The boy who tried the caps was seriously hurt, also the father of the storekeeper; their faces and bodies were perforated in many places by the caps. Two ladies who were passing at the time were also considerably injured. The explosion was so heavy as to break many windows in the neighborhood.

The French Democratic Socialist Journals are not at all pleased with the speech of Kossuth at Southampton. It has disappointed them greatly, and the more so as they had expected Kossuth to join the European Democratic Committee, and all of them had almost asserted that the Committee would henceforward issue all its orders in the name of Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and Mazzini.