

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA—GOVERNOR COBB'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville, on the 3d instant, and both houses were organized by the election of Mr. Miller, of Richmond, as President of the Senate, and Mr. Meriwether as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, as we learn from the Milledgeville Recorder, both branches, with a large concourse of citizens, assembled in the Representative Hall, when his excellency, Governor Cobb, delivered in an impressive manner the following inaugural address, "which (says the Recorder) will command the enthusiastic approval of the great body of the people of Georgia, as well as the respect and approval of the Constitutional Union people of the entire country."

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: In obedience to the popular voice of the State, I appear before you to-day to assume the duties of the executive chair. We have been called, gentlemen, to our respective stations, at an interesting period in the history of our State. In all the departments of life which stamp the impress of progress and greatness upon a people, Georgia occupies an eminent position among her sister States of the Republic.

Her policy and principles look to the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution as one and inseparable. Ambition can seek no higher and nobler object than the transmission to posterity of this inestimable legacy: A Union of sovereign States, cemented by a Constitution dispensing equality and justice to all its members—A Constitution consecrated by the wisdom of the great and good men of revolutionary memory—A Union whose flag floats upon every breeze, is honored in every land, and regarded throughout the world as the emblem of constitutional freedom.

Business engagements, important to citizens, as well as to myself, compel me to decline your invitation. I cannot meet you now; but I ardently hope to be soon permitted to that much desired, happy independence of a private station, in which I can enjoy the intercourse of the good citizens of Wayne, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and cultivate friendly relations with the people of my native State, for which my affection grows with my growth, and strengthens with my strength.

With great respect, Yours, &c. EDW. STANLEY. Messrs John Wright, A. F. Moses, Wm. D. Cobb, Thomas Hixley and others, Committee, &c., Goldsboro', N. C.

MR. STANLEY AND THE WHIGS OF WAYNE.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLEY has written the following eloquent and patriotic letter, in reply to a letter of invitation to a public dinner addressed to him some time since by a number of the Whigs of Wayne. Mr. S's absence from home has delayed his reply to this late period.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort Co., Oct. 30th, 1851.

Gentlemen:—Your very kind letter of the 13th ultimo, was not received until a few days since, owing to my absence from home. The result in this Congressional District, to which you so flatteringly allude, has I confess been productive of great satisfaction to me. Not merely because I was the successful competitor for a seat in Congress, but on account of the 'baseless fabrications which were so industriously circulated,' misrepresenting my opinions and public conduct, and also for the reason that the people have put the seal of their condemnation on the odious doctrine of Secession.

In the excited state of the public mind, during the first session of the last Congress, I knew the course I felt it my duty to pursue, which, if followed, subject me to much misrepresentation. But that course was deliberately pursued, for I thought it better to disregard personal considerations, when danger was threatening our whole country, and the important principles upon which the final action of the Government was based, than to abide by the compromise as a permanent and final settlement of this dangerous and vital issue—its finality, and faithful enforcement in all its parts, constituting essential elements to commend it to the favor and support of herself and her sister States of the South. Looking to the future, with reference to the menaces of threatened aggression which had been so freely indulged in by a portion of the people of the North, and regarding the adoption of those measures against which she raised her warning voice, in the fourth resolution of her convention, as invidious blows aimed at her most vital interest, she has calmly but firmly said to this maddened spirit of fanaticism: Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.

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THE COMEDY OF "THE RIVALS." A comedy almost as good as Sheridan's is being enacted just now in Louisiana by two grave and potent Senators—Mr. SOULE and General Downs. To spectators the performance is highly amusing, and not altogether uninteresting; but it may be doubted whether the performers themselves enjoy the fun they impart to others. Their positions, sayings, doings, and prospects are essentially comical; but their manner has an earnestness and ferocity about it which say little for their stage experience, and indicate a finale at variance with historic propriety.

Some weeks have elapsed since we chronicled Mr. SOULE'S debut at Opelousas, the scene of the earliest stages of the plot. On that occasion the learned Senator was very severe in his animadversions upon his colleague, and the supporters of the compromise generally. He dealt liberally in epithets and freely scattered imputations on the consistency and manliness of those who thought differently from himself. So the play opened.

General Downs's turn has now come; and that he has not neglected it is apparent from the circumstance that his performance occupies twelve and a half columns of the Ouachita Register. The general pays back the assault upon him with usurious interest. He accuses his colleague of deliberate misrepresentation and divers similar naughty things, none of them altogether compatible with Senatorial dignity, or even ordinary gentility. He does not allow Mr. SOULE the benefit of the plea of having been mistaken, but charges him with wilfully and purposely misapplying the language on which he commented. Having repudiated the aggressor, General Downs forsook to become the assaillant. He maintains that Mr. SOULE cherishes disunion and secession principles, and that his refusal to consider his individual opinions to the Constitution and laws of the land "answers only to the higher law conscience" of the fanatics of either section of the Union.

We have not room for lengthened extracts from General Downs's speech, but the reader may rest assured that it is very sharp and cutting—doubled-edged, in fact—cutting equally poor Mr. SOULE, and the happy Democracy numbers both gentlemen in its list of friends. We are anxious to know how the Democracy of Louisiana regards the whole affair. It is imagined that these high-mettled statesmen can ever run in the traces again, or that their respective friends will ever consent to an experiment fraught with so much political peril? Or is the harmony of the Democracy paramount to considerations of personal honor and imputations on personal veracity? If there is to be an amalgamation, who will condescend to make the first apology—the gallant general, with a breast full of resentment, arising from a sense of personal wrong, or the fiery Mr. SOULE, who has hitherto rejoiced in the sobriquet of "the Saladin of the South?"

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

We would respectfully urge upon the Whigs of neighboring counties to hold meetings during this and the ensuing month. And we hope we may be pardoned for suggesting, that the Delegates appointed to the State Convention be not trammelled with instructions to vote for this or that individual as the candidate for Governor. Some experience in our State Conventions has shown us the evil of such instructions, by which Delegates are sent, not to consult with other Whigs as to what is best, under a view of all the circumstances, to be done, but merely to record determinations formed upon local preferences, altogether irrespective of general popularity, and sometimes utterly at variance with all hopes of success.

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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

As approached so imperceptibly that we have been scarcely aware of it until the arrival of Members from distant points of the country warns us of its being near at hand. On Monday two weeks of the first Session of a new Congress (the Thirty-second) will be opened at the Capitol, and all eyes and ears will be directed first, to the Annual Exposition of public affairs by the Chief Magistrate and the accompanying reports of the Heads of Departments, and afterwards to the action of Congress upon the various and great concerns which fall within the scope of its authority.

Upon what is so soon to become matter of history as to the dispositions of the present Congress, it is hardly worth while to indulge in speculation. There are two great points, however, upon which we have a right to congratulate our readers: First, that since the termination of the last Congress, the BATTLE OF THE UNION has been fought and won, the principles of that Union being now in the ascendant in those States in which they were, at the opening of the last Congress, supposed to be most endangered, and now only seemingly threatened in one or two other States, in which parties vie with another in professions of devotion to the same Union.

And, secondly, that there is nothing in the relations of the country with foreign Powers which threatens any immediate disturbance of the Peace now happily existing between us and them.—Nat Int.

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RALPH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Onward by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1851.

THE WHIG MEETING.

The Whig meeting on yesterday, (Monday,) at the Town Hall, the proceedings of which will be found in another column, if not everything that could have been wished as to numbers, was characterized by a spirit of harmony and animation. We took pride and pleasure in assuring our brethren in other sections of the State, that the Whigs of Wake are fully aroused to the importance of the great political battles in which they will next year be called upon to engage, and that they seem determined to do their whole duty in the conflict.

The speech of the Hon. J. H. BRYAN, as assuming the Chair, was an able review of the course of our present National Administration; and, in contrasting it with that of the earlier Presidents, he demonstrated, with great force and truthfulness, how closely the policy of the one has followed and adhered to the other. Mr. B's tribute to the Administration, and to those who have stood by the Country and the Constitution, and detested them against the assaults of faction, in both sections, was well-timed and eloquent. We sum up all in a word, when we say, that the speech of Mr. B. was just the one for the occasion—that it was the true fire from the trust flint—and that there was not a Whig present who was not made, if possible, a better Whig after hearing it!

The remarks of Mr. MILLER, though brief, were no less patriotic and stirring. They could not have been otherwise, emanating from the source they did. The short time that has transpired since the meeting precludes, of course, any more extended account of the proceedings. We cannot refrain, however, pressed as we are for time, from calling attention to the Resolutions adopted on the occasion. They embody sentiments that cannot fail of eliciting a responsive echo in the breast of every patriotic, Union-loving and law-abiding man. They present a platform upon which such men of all parties, can stand—and surely stand. Of the preferences which they indicate, it is unnecessary for us to say a word. They are our oft-repeated preferences, and we shall lose no occasion to commend them to the people of the Country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

It is hardly necessary to remind our Whig friends how important it is that there should be organization—full and complete—to ensure success in the elections which are to come off during the next year. To effect such organization it is indispensable that the State Convention should be well attended—that it should represent the whole Whig Party of the State. We would inquire, therefore, whether the time designated for holding the Convention by our friends of Guilford, the 3rd Monday of February next, be not too early? Would not a more distant day—say about the 3rd Monday of March, secure the attendance of a larger number of Delegates? This would give the Whigs of all the Counties, which may not hold meetings during the present year, an opportunity to avail themselves of the Spring County Courts to appoint Delegates. We make the suggestion. We hope the Convention may be well attended, whenever and wherever it may be held. Organization, harmony, action, are what we wish to see.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

ROMULUS S. GAINES, convicted of Forgery, and sentenced to receive the full penalty of the law for that offence, made an attempt to escape from the jail in this City, on Saturday night last. He succeeded in his escape from the cell in which he was confined, and had commenced operations on the outer door, when his inability to proceed further, or the approach of day, revealed his desperate effort.

An ineffectual application was made to the Governor for the pardon of Gaines. He underwent the whipping and pillory on Monday, and was then re-committed to jail, to serve out the remainder of his term of confinement.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

The rumors of a difficulty between this Government and Spain, in connection with the case of the Spanish Consul, at New Orleans, turn out, of course, to have highly exaggerated the aspect of their relations. The "demands" of the Spanish Minister, spoken of, are confined, it seems, to the simple request, that the return of the Consul to New Orleans shall be acknowledged with the customary and proper respect, and that repatriation be made for the losses of Spanish residents—in return for which, it is stated, though not at all liberally, or at least, in any wise officially, that the American prisoners may be sent back to the United States.

There is every reason to believe that the pending negotiation has already or will come to a satisfactory conclusion. It will be observed that the "National Intelligencer," in the course of an article on the "Meeting of Congress," congratulates its readers that there is "nothing in the relations of the country with foreign powers, which threatens any immediate disturbance of the Peace now happily existing between us and them."

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The latest accounts announce the receipt of official returns from nearly every county in the State. The result is, that the Whigs unquestionably have a majority in the House of Assembly, and only two of their candidates on the State ticket are known to be elected, viz: JAMES M. COOK, State Treasurer, and HENRY FITZGERALD, Canal Commissioner. The vote for Attorney General is so close that it is yet doubtful which of the candidates has been elected to that office. Nothing is said concerning the position of parties in the Senate, which, according to previous accounts, was tied, with a Democratic Lieutenant Governor to give the casting vote. This result will give the Democrats at least five out of the nine members of the Canal Board, and invest them with the power to control the expenditure of the nine million of dollars provided at the extra session of the State Legislature for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The Democratic papers of Virginia are engaged, just now, in showing up the Abolition sentiments of the Whig candidate for Governor of that State, Mr. Summers.

They have got the Whigs and their candidate on the defensive, and "old Jo Johnson," the Democratic candidate, will run in by about 10,000 majority.—Standard, 15th.

This attempt of the "Standard" to falsify the facts in reference to the sentiments of the Whig Candidate for Governor in Virginia is just a piece with the whole conduct of that print towards its political opponents of the South. Mr. Summers was a member of the Virginia Legislature at the time of the Southampton tragedy, and in company with the leading men of the Democratic Party of that State—Ronne, Randolph, McDowell, and others, favored a scheme for the gradual extinction of Slavery in that State. It was supported by Tom Ritchie, the Editor of the Enquirer. Mr. McDowell was a few years since elected by the Democratic party Governor of Virginia. He acted with Mr. Summers, and when nominated in the Virginia Legislature for that office, Mr. Leake (the present Candidate on the Democratic Ticket for Lieutenant Governor) defended him against the attacks made upon him on account of his support in 1832 of this very scheme of gradual emancipation. So did other Democratic leaders; and yet what was right or perfectly excusable in Mr. McDowell, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, is most culpable in the present Whig Candidate! How beautifully consistent is Democracy! How lynx-eyed it is to see the ghost of Abolitionism in that is done by a Whig, and how pur-blind it becomes when the same act is brought home to one of its own adherents!

No man proved himself a more able and zealous defender of the rights of the South whilst in Congress than did GEORGE W. SUMMERS, the Whig Candidate for Governor of Virginia; yet the "Standard" would leave the impression that he is an Abolitionist, whilst it would fellowship with and vote for Johnson, the Democratic Candidate in the same State, who voted whilst in Congress for the Oregon Bill with the Wilcox Progress in it! Shame on such party depravity, such unfairness towards one whose talents and patriotism are an honor to his Country! If such men as Mr. Summers are to be injured and false charges as that made by the "Standard" what hope is there for the South?

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH R. R. CO.

We learn from the Wilmington papers, that the Stockholders of the above Company assembled in that place, on Thursday, and adjourned on Friday, last. The attendance was very full—there having been 5,797 shares represented in person, and 5,180 by proxy, in all, 10,977.

Gen. ALEX. McRAE was elected President, by the unanimous vote of the individual Stockholders. The State vote, under instructions from Gov. Reid, of course, was cast for Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Weiden. This course of the State's proxy seems to have excited general surprise and a proper indignation. The "Herald" and "Commercial" are justly severe in their strictures upon his Excellency. The former says: "Mr. FENNING threw the vote of the State for JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Weiden. Mr. CAMPBELL is a warm partisan friend of Gen. McRAE, and we have heard it stated who had declined the appointment. This however does not affect the case one way or the other. There seems to us a manifest impropriety in the vote itself. It was in direct opposition to the wishes of all the individual Stockholders present or represented at the meeting. These gentlemen were familiar with the operations of the Road, they knew the value of Gen. McRAE's services, that he was a good officer, and peculiarly adapted for the management of the line of road and embankment, he had wrestled order and regularity, and assisted by an able directory, and corps of operatives had succeeded in placing the Road in perfect condition, and on a basis inferior to no other in the country. They had no quarrel with him, no disposition to quarrel with him, no motive whatever to drive him from their employment, and confer the management of this public work to untried hands, and inferior knowledge. Why then every body was satisfied, if the Stockholders, being along the line of the Road, and who were vitally interested in its management, far more so than the State, be in amount and feeling; if these gentlemen were desirous of retaining an old tried and faithful officer, why should the State place itself in an antagonistic attitude, and so far as its action concerned, endeavor to thwart their wishes, and overwhelm their desires?"

The "Commercial" remarks: "The State vote was cast for Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, this was probably done under instructions from Gov. Reid, which induces us to hope that he is uninformed by the wishes of all the individual Stockholders. It is gratifying to find that party considerations had no influence on the action of those individual Stockholders who belong to the Democratic party—the interests of the road and the appreciation of indisputable merit in the President prevailing on the occasion. We have something to say about these matters, and intend His Excellency shall hear from us 'to the purpose and the point.'"

This specimen of party bigotry, upon the part of our unimmaculate Executive, is in strict accordance with all his previous official acts. He endorses with all his heart, we doubt not, the disgraceful sentiment imputed to FORNEY, in his recent Speech in New York, to which we have heretofore alluded, and which cannot fail to incur the condemnation and abhorrence of every right-minded man. The following gentlemen were elected Directors viz: Messrs E. B. Dudley, P. K. Dickson, G. Potter, W. A. Wright, A. J. DeRose, and E. P. Hall. The gentleman elected by the Company have hitherto held the office on the appointment of the Governor, whose case, says the "Commercial," will be included in the remarks promised above.

A resolution was passed protesting against the right of the State to cast a vote of 2-5 of all the votes present, and praying the next Legislature to remedy the evil and equalize her vote in the ratio of her interest in the Company, she having transferred 1-3 of her stock to the Manchester Road.

MOST MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We are deeply pained to learn that a most sad and tragical affair transpired in the town of Morganton on Tuesday last, the 11th instant. About two o'clock, P. M., on that day, just after Court was called, we learn from a letter received in this City, W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke, shot SAMUEL FLEMING, of Yancy, dead in the Court House. The ball from Avery's pistol struck Fleming in the right side, passed entirely through his body, and lodged in the left breast of his vest. Fleming died in a very few moments. Both were members of the last Legislature of the State.

The facts connected with this most melancholy occurrence, as stated in the letter to which we refer, are briefly: That about two weeks since, Mr. McDowell Court, a suit in which Mr. Avery had filed a bill on behalf of some of Fleming's relations against him (F) was heard. The bill, it is stated, "disclosed a series of frauds on the part of Fleming," and Avery commented upon the facts in "a mild manner as his duty to his client would permit, saying nothing which was personally offensive." When Court adjourned, Avery had no sooner got upon the Court yard than he was attacked by F. with a cow-hide. Avery immediately turned and knocked him down with his fist—being unarmed; when F. rose with a rock and struck him on the temples and over the eye several blows—falling him and rendering him entirely insensible. Since that time, it is further stated, "Fleming had fastened on Avery." Upon the first opportunity which offered—upon meeting him in the Court House, Avery struck him, and a dog's head was thrown at Mr. Avery was arraigned on Wednesday, and was to have been tried on Thursday or Friday.

CONCERNING KOSSUTH—AGAIN.

We publish, in another column, an interesting statement of the movements of the Hungarian patriot. Immediately on the arrival of the Mississippi at New York, a number of the members of the Press of that city went on board to investigate the charges made against Kossuth in sundry letters from abroad, among them the notorious "Lecturer of an Attache" of the United States diplomatic corps, communicated to the Authorities at Washington, and by them, through A. O. Key, The "Tribune" says:

"Captain Long was not on board, but upon careful inquiry we learned from Surgeon Backus, members of the real or pretended Attache, were false, as are the stories generally of the interview between Kossuth and the officers. These were the whole of Kossuth's interview with the officers, and men of the Mississippi, and it was modest, courteous, and in the highest degree; not one word of dispute, not one conflict of views, not one word of disrespectful or uncourteous act uttered, which they were together.

When Kossuth and his companions came on sight of the Mississippi, Capt. Long sent around the little Turkish propeller an officer, who returned and reported the arrival of the ship, and the men and returned them in a becoming manner, as the special guests of the nation and of the ship, and Kossuth's interest in the best possible order for their comfort, and he was not only having a large state-room fitted up, but a cabin for them. So cordial were the feelings of friendship and respect between the exiles and the crew of the ship, that they united in most instances in a single mess, where good feeling and mutual kindness were always prevalent.

It is interesting to observe, that Kossuth had a desire to stop at the various ports on the Mediterranean. He did intend to stop at Gibraltar, in order to go to England, and remain the Mississippi at Gibraltar, and this intention was made known as soon as he came on board. He was desired to land at Smyrna, and it was not until he had been there some time, that he was informed of the place Capt. Long stopped by in the Commodore. Of course, the people flocked to the Commodore, cheered him, and otherwise manifested their feelings, to all of which he responded in an unexceptionable manner. So much for the necessary effort at this little place.

When Kossuth and his companions came on board, they were surrounded by the crew of the ship, and they were all very much excited; they surrounded the ship, as they lay in the new harbor, in myriads, singing the national songs of the United States, bearing the stars and stripes, and surrounded by a wreath of immortal flowers, in every way testifying their joy that the exiles were under the protection of a nation that was in fact as well as in name a Republic. But Kossuth and said very little under the circumstances, he acknowledged the compliment as a man should do; expressed his undying love for his country, and his sympathy with freedom everywhere. Very few persons were permitted to come on board the ship, and no apprehension was entertained of any difficulty whatever. The aboard fabrication which Kossuth preferred a suppliant to Gibraltar and thence to England, as he did not wish to be seen in the British port, was a mere invention of the organs of the Attache which were discredited upon the whole letter the moment it was light.

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We are highly gratified at this statement. All our oppressions are and have been in favor of this distinguished man; and it was with great reluctance that, believing the prejudicial remarks that have been circulated against him, we were compelled to forego the exalted estimate we had formed of his character. We shall be glad to see him, in this country, with nothing to mar the sincerity and pleasure of the welcome he will be greeted with.

INGRATITUDE.

In the transactions of private life all look upon ingratitude towards those whose kindness and aid have been liberally bestowed, as a sin, something more of the principles which govern the Evil one, and his immediate subjects, than any other which could be named. From it spring many of the worst motives which could possibly gain way over the human heart.

But whilst ingratitude is viewed with so much detestation, when displayed in the transactions of private life, it nevertheless creates but a passing sensation, when exhibited in connection with public duties and political action. This is often seen in the neglect which follows to the grave the soldier, who spent the spring time of his life in the service of his Country; and how numerous are the instances, where men who served their Country in high offices, acted as faithful legislators and watchful sentinels, over his rights, liberties and dangerous times, have been left in the cold to penury and want! The history of our own Country affords many such examples. They could be named, but such particularly ungrateful and unappreciative feelings, could hardly be kindle for those who are gone any generous sensation of sympathy or regret. The living are, themselves, a more eloquent appeal, than mere language could afford. All remember the exclamation of CARDINAL WOLSEY:

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal, I served my King, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies!" But there is another species of ingratitude which is regarded with less abhorrence or displeasure perhaps, than any other. We refer to political or party ingratitude. All parties take to themselves the credit of struggling for the advancement of the public good; therefore, those who are laboring for the triumph of a party are, in the estimation of that party, at least, engaged in a laudable vocation. How often is it the case, that those who bear the burthen and heat of the day, are the least and least remembered, amidst the shouts of equal party triumphs. Even in the face of equal and party qualifications, on the part of those who have had the van, in the hour of peril, the droves who possessed neither the boldness nor energy to assume responsibility, are permitted to monopolize the honors of conquest. All parties could learn a salutary lesson from the example of a certain military captain, who never forgot in the hour of victory, the means, however humble, by which it was obtained.

Stocks and Markets.

New York, November 14—2 p. m.—Stocks active and tending upwards. Sales of U. S. States 6's, 1857, at 116 1/2, Canton at 94, and Erie at 89. Flour is steady. Sales of 2,600 barrels at \$3 31 for State brand. Bye flour \$3 37 1/2. Wheat for export, a few days down. Sales of 5,000 bushels Canadian white at 86 cents. Corn is scarce. Sales of mixed at 65 1/2 cents.