

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.

In agriculture, the noblest pursuit of civilized man, she yields the palm of superiority to none. Endow'd by Providence with a salubrious climate and fertile soil, under the culture of her enterprising citizens, she stands forth the generous rival of the foremost amongst her successful and flourishing sisters.

In manufactures and the mechanical arts, our State presents a picture which her proudest sons may contemplate with pleasure and gratification. The youngest among us may remember the time when she was seen the daily increasing efforts of our energetic citizens in the manufacture of the great American staple.

Nor has Providence been less generous to us in the bestowal of those natural advantages which constitute the basis of commercial greatness. Amidst all the evidences, that mark the progressive spirit of our people, to none should Georgians look with more gratification than to those which characterize the energy and efforts of her principal seaport.

MR. STANLY AND THE WHIGS OF WAYNE.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLY 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.

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, but 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.

I venerated our time-honored Constitution which had secured to us the best government, the Giver of all good had ever vouchsafed to man. I had from my earliest youth regarded our Union as full of inestimable blessings to us and to all mankind.

That Constitution and Union I thought were in danger, if not of being overthrown, at least of being assailed. My humble hope and effort were to warn the people of my beloved State, where all my affections cling with a tenacity that nothing but death can abate.

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.

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.

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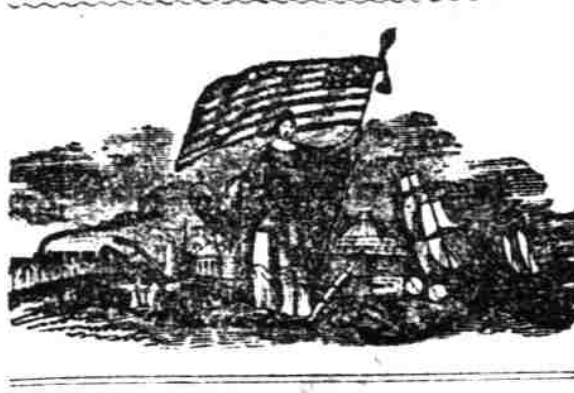
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RALEIGH REGISTER.



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.

We saw upon all in a word, when we say, that the speech of Mr. B. was just the one for the occasion—and 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.

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 Weidon. 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.

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 of 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, framed 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 what 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? 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.

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Why then did he go through France, he concluded to go to Gibraltar and thence to England, as he did when he left the Mississippi, he was honored with the attendance of the whole ship's company, he made a short address and shook them all by the hand, and so great was the esteem in which he was held that scarcely one of the hardy seamen could refrain from tears. As we went off in the boat toward the British packet, three hearty spontaneous cheers were given by the entire assembly on the decks of the Mississippi."

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, he was modest, courteous, all in the highest degree; not one word of dispute, not one conflict of views, not one word of disrespectful or uncourteous act uttered when they were together.

When Kossuth and his companions came on sight of the Mississippi, Capt. Long sent aboard the little Turkish propeller an officer, who returned and reported the arrival of the ship, and Capt. Long then went to meet them, and they were men and received them in a becoming manner, as the special guests of the nation and of the whole of Kossuth's interview with the officers, and men of the Mississippi, he was modest, courteous, all in the highest degree; not one word of dispute, not one conflict of views, not one word of disrespectful or uncourteous act uttered when they were together.

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Fayetteville Observer.

The New Orleans Picayune says, upon its own personal authority, that after rolling all night in your berth at sea, till you are miserably sick, it is irritating to have a steward open the door in the morning and ask if you will have a fresh roll for breakfast.

Goldboro' Republican & Patriot.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York, November 14—2 p. m.—Stocks active and tending upwards.