THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11.

☞ POLITICIAN'S REGISTER.—For the Election Returns of the different States by Counties, &c. see the Political Register published at the Office of the Tribune. Price 12½ cents per single copy, $1 per dozen.

☞ THE DAILY TRIBUNE is served at an early hour in any part of this City or Brooklyn, at NINE CENTS per week payable to the Carrier; or by those who prefer it, at the same rate for six months or a year payable at the office in advance.—Persons wishing to be served will please send in their names through the Post Office or otherwise.

Georgia.

The great Southern Mail received yesterday failed to connect at Weldon, leaving us with little additional news from Georgia. What we have, however, is not very favorable, and rather indicates a Polk triumph.

Indiana.

We have scattering returns from Towns and parts of Counties on the Ohio River. They indicate that the State has gone Whig, by a fair majority. We shall have news this afternoon.

Michigan.

Detroit has given some 30 Whig majority, which is very well. There was a rumor in town on Saturday that the State had gone Loco by some 4,000 majority—probable enough in itself, but purporting to rest on advices received at Buffalo on Thursday morning. The Buffalo papers of Thursday evening are silent on the subject.

The Popular Vote.

The total Vote for President at the recent Elections is very great—probably twenty per cent. higher in the contested States than it was in 1840, when our opponents accused the Whigs of fraudulent and double voting, but a scrutiny proved that the remarkably heavy votes had all been cast in *their* strongholds. So far as we can now judge, the Popular Majorities in the several States heard from are very nearly as follows:

For Clay.		*For Polk.*	
RHODE ISLAND	2,500	NEW-HAMPSHIRE	10,000
CONNECTICUT	3,000	NEW-YORK	4,500
NEW-JERSEY	900	PENNSYLVANIA	6,000
MARYLAND	3,300	VIRGINIA	3,000
NORTH CAROLINA	3,000	Total	23,500
OHIO	6,000	*Electors*—Polk	95
Total, so far	18,700	Clay	58

KENTUCKY, judging from the few returns we have seen, has given Mr. Clay a large majority. INDIANA has also gone for him, there seems hardly room to doubt, by a respectable majority.

Our Defeat in New-York.

Early in the campaign, when it seemed to us impossible that the Van Buren men of this State could be rallied to the unanimous and hearty support of James K. Polk, in view of the circumstances of his nomination—when it seemed to us impossible that avowed and strenuous anti-Texas and Protective Tariff men should be brought to support an avowed Annexationist and notorious Free Trader, we estimated that Mr. Clay would carry New-York by 20,000. At a later period, when we found that the party drill was stronger than we had deemed it, we estimated the majority for Mr. Clay at 10,000, and this we believed he would most assuredly get, down to the State Election in Pennsylvania, the course of the Natives and Whigs, and the defeat of Markle. These things made against us, yet we still believed and stated to friends, in reply to private letters of inquiry, that we *must* triumph in New-York. Yet we are beaten—but how?

1. By the throwing away of some 15,000 votes—nine-tenths of them Whig on all questions of National Policy—on the Birney ticket. We did believe that at least half these would finally vote so as to prevent the Annexation of Texas. Yet the false representations of Birney, Leavitt & Co. that *Clay was as much for Annexation as Polk, and more likely to effect it*, &c. &c. have carried all these votes obliquely in favor of Annexation, War, and eternal Slavery.

2. The Naturalized Citizens have all been carried for Polk by appeals to their Religious and old-world feelings and prejudices. They have been told that they would be deprived of their Political Rights and reduced to vassalage in the event of Mr. Clay's election, and this, with still more monstrous bugbears, has driven from us those who were formerly with us. In one little town in Tioga Co. *nineteen* voters of Irish birth and Catholic faith who had voted Whig for years turned against us only the day before Election. In every county there were some such. In Buffalo alone, there have been fourteen hundred naturalized since 1840. Of this class we have in other times had one-fourth or one-fifth with us; now they went in solid column against us, cutting down the majority in Erie county from Three Thousand to Eighteen Hundred. Monroe and Niagara counties exhibit similar results; so do Albany and Cayuga. Our Whig strongholds where there are few Adopted Citizens have not fallen off, except under the influence of Abolition. But not merely is the Naturalized Vote against us, but it is many thousands stronger than it would have been but for the Philadelphia Riots and the Catholic dread of Nativism. All our Courts that could Naturalize were crowded with applicants for citizenship for weeks before election, and voters were turned out at some of them with astonishing celerity. We hear that some of the judges have been employed for days since the election in signing the affidavits, &c., which they appear on the record as having executed before the Election

3. But even this would not have availed to defeat us but for an overwhelming Illegal Vote, beyond any precedent. Thousands of Irishmen employed on the Canada Public Works came over here to help their brethren in the contest, as they understood it, for Foreigner's rights, and *did* help them most effectually. The Alien (unnaturalized) population of our own and other Cities gave a large vote, generally offering at least one ballot each, and many of them more than one. From the statements of those who know, but who could make public what they know only at the hazard of their lives, we infer that not less than Three Thousand votes for Polk were cast in our City alone by men who were not citizens of the United States. Right gladly would we risk our life on this, that a thorough sifting of the Polls, so as to throw out every illegal vote cast in the State, would give its Thirty-six Electors' Vote to Clay and Frelinghuysen. But this cannot be had, and a South Carolina dynasty is by the foulest deception and most atrocious fraud, fastened upon the American People for four years to come. Bitterly will this be rued by many who cannot yet allow themselves to get sober joy at the consummation.

Dont forget Broome.

Among the counties that have stood firm in the late contest, we ought to remember BROOME, which gives a Whig majority of 147. The town of Chenango, the residence of D. S. Dickinson, the Loco Foco State Elector, and Mr. Collier the Whig State Elector, and which in 1842 gave Governor Bouck a majority of about 100, now gives Mr. Clay 175 majority, and 180 for Fillmore.

☞ Our thanks are due to G. W. CARMAN, Esq. of the Steamboat Columbia, for facilities afforded in the collection of Election Returns.

Native Americanism.

We are not surprised that a large portion of the Whig Party and Press, smarting under the grievous wrongs and frauds of the late Election, should lend a willing ear to the solicitations of the 'American Republican' formation. It is natural that they should do so, yet not the less unwise to break our own ranks and fall into theirs. Let us consider the evils we suffer from, and the efficacy of the proposed remedy.

Our Country's greatest living Statesman has just been defeated, (it is almost certain,) and the benignant system of National Policy with which he is identified has been frustrated by what is termed the Foreign Vote. That is, the Man and the Measures preferred by a large majority of Americans born have been crushed by the vote of Two Hundred Thousand Immigrants from Europe whom we have admitted to an equality of Political Rights with us. While we Americans born are nearly all in some degree educated and informed on questions of National policy, these are in good part unable to read or write, and many of them unable to speak our language. While we very generally consider and discuss the great Political questions of the day, these concern themselves very little, inform themselves less, with regard to the Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, or whatever may be the ruling topics of the time, but band together as Irishmen, Germans, or whatever they may be, to secure personal or clannish ends. While Americans born have generally too much sense to believe, even where they have not honesty enough to discountenance, the notion that one-half our countrymen are aristocrats and swindlers, scheming to rob the poor of their scanty earnings, the Foreign born are induced really to believe and act upon it, with the added embellishment that these aristocrats have an especial hatred to Foreigners, and are eager to oppress and trample on them. The consequence is that this great and controlling class of voters do not actually render a verdict on the great issues tried before the People,—do not even consider, much less understand, those issues, but vote in a body for the side they are told is the Democratic, no matter what it proposes to do or leave undone. They contribute nothing to the aggregate of knowledge and wisdom with which our public affairs are directed, but are so much dead-weight in the scale—so much stock in trade of mercenary demagogues who say, 'I control so many Irish votes, and will have a place in the Customs;' 'I can manage so many Dutch, and must be made a Captain of the Watch or I will bolt,' and so on. We must put an end to all this.

—We have thus endeavored to state fully the evil contemplated, as one inclined to Nativism would state it. For the purposes of the argument, we will admit that it is a true and faithful statement. Admitting the evil, what is the proper and attainable remedy?

'This is easily seen, says a Native, 'Abandon your Whig party, unite with ours, and effect a thorough Reform of the Naturalization laws.'

Effect, did you say? That point demands consideration. Suppose we unite with your party, what then? Will that give us a Congress prepared to correct the evils deplored? Will it induce James K. Polk, who has just been chosen President by the Votes of Foreigners not naturalized at all, to sign a bill cutting off the "iniquities to him and his so profitable." Suppose a small portion of the Loco-Focos unite with us on this question, how long can they be depended on? Have we not seen them whiffling back again in the vigorous infancy of the party which they themselves started? Have we not seen their ticket abandoned even by some of those who rode into office on Nativism? Have we not seen thousands who professed to adhere to the party voting for Polk and Dallas, though they knew their success must inevitably prevent any reform of the Naturalization Laws for the next four years? Who that has seen all this can trust them to stick to their own course for a single year?

No, Whigs! you have had bitter evidence that you cannot rely on such allies. Many of them are now claiming a special dispensation of offices and honors from the dynasty that is to be, on the ground that their adroitness in getting up the Native party, having it charged on the Whigs, and at last stepping out and carrying all they could for Polk and Dallas, has alone defeated Mr. Clay. They will probably receive largely in the distribution of the spoils. But shall *we* profit nothing by what we have seen and suffered?

Whigs! let us hold fast to our own party and our own name! It is a standing reproach with our opponents that we need or take a new name every few years; and, though this, rightly considered, involves nothing of which we should be ashamed—implies simply that we pursue that good, oppose that evil, which is to day most imminent and are named accordingly—yet we confess a strong attachment to the good old Revolutionary name of WHIG. Our forefathers bore and were proud of it; it is short, pithy, and implies RESISTANCE TO EXECUTIVE DESPOTISM—an evil to which ultra Democracy perpetually tends. It has come to imply also resistance to that baleful, blighting Jacobinism which seeks to array the Poor against the Rich, the Laborer against the Capitalist, and thus embroil Society in one universal net-work of jealousies and bitter hatreds. The Whig party is the party of Liberty secured by Law, of Justice attained through Constitutional Order, of National Prosperity secured through Social Concord and Harmony of Interests between all classes and divisions. Whatever evil is to be corrected, whatever good is to be secured, may as surely be done through the Whig party as through any new party. Can any one doubt that, if the Whigs had succeeded in the late Elections, the shameful abuses and iniquities therein perpetrated under cover of the Naturalization Laws would have been corrected? If so, why form a new party?

But let us look a little at the genius of this new 'American Republican' party which we are invited to join, and see what it proposes to accomplish:

One of its original tenets, and one most rigidly insisted on, was *the exclusion of Adopted Citizens from Office*. This absurd and invidious distinction was directly calculated to aggravate the mischiefs which Nativism professes a desire to cure, by perpetuating and rendering more marked the difference between Native and Adopted Citizens. We believe it has since been utterly abandoned.

Its chief remaining principle is the extension of the term of probation required of Immigrants from five to twenty-one years. Now, waiving our own objection to this term as unreasonably long, we ask, what good is to be effected by exacting it? Suppose Congress should pass a law extending the term to twenty-one years, how is it to be enforced? If States see fit, will they not admit Aliens to vote on shorter probation, as Michigan and Illinois have already done? What, then, would be gained?

Even if this were not done, how is the exaction of twenty-one years to be enforced? You might keep back the conscientious and just, but the reckless and profligate would vote in defiance of your laws, as they now do. Hundreds *do* so vote every year; thousands so voted this year, in spite of the boasted vigilance of our 'Native' Inspectors and challengers? Would it be any better, think you, if the Immigrant were forbidden to vote until he had been here twenty-one years?

—But these considerations multiply, and we must to-morrow recur to the subject.

Georgia.

	President. Clay.	Nov. Polk.	*Congress.* W.	Oct. L. F.
Chatham		26		10
Effingham	107		191	94
Baldwin		17	230	253
Bibb		156	607	730
Burke	145		490	358
Clarke	181		503	390
Columbia	185		460	264
Green	648		725	138
Hancock	185		436	327
Lincoln	108		269	174
Morgan	94		396	313
Richmond	256		825	616
Taliaferro	327		406	54
Warren	273		538	336
Meriwether		24	643	898
Walton		204	462	702
Jefferson	507		477	98
Bryan	38		82	77
Washington	22		525	520
Scriven		60	227	267
Jones	47		401	405
Total	3123	487	8951	7029
Whig maj.	2636		1927	

Whig majority in 21 Counties 2636. Whig majority in October in the same Counties 1927, Whig gain 709.

LATER.—This morning's mail brings us a postscript, with intelligence from 34 Counties, in which there is a Whig gain of 721 votes over the Congressional Election in October, when the Democrats had a majority of 2,320. There are 94 Counties in the State. [Philad. Ledger.

From our Evening Edition of Saturday.

North Carolina.

Counties.	*President.* Clay.	Polk.	*Governor.* Gr'm.	W. Hoke.	L.
Northampton	155			152	
Halifax	136			191	
Camden	440			424	
Perquimons	272			149	
Pasquotank	442			416	
Guilford	1700			1457	
Warren		678			589
Wake		326			198
New Hanover		740			718
Johnson		67		54	
Duplin		713			620
Sampson		327			266
Wayne		657			699
Edgecombe		1377			1292
Bertie Co	472	436		507	409
Hertford	309	253		308	269
Chowan	137 maj.			296	188
Gates	"	12		359	381
Craven	26			59	
Beaufort	396			398	
Currituck		354		137	485
Franklin	319	796		361	710
N	74	894		70	796
Chatham	400			359	
24 Counties	5278	7,630		5,687	7,550

Polk's maj. 2,352; Hoke's do. 1,863. Whig loss 489.

P. S.—*Additional.*

Cumberland	713	1111	603	1070
Robeson	558	589	559	600
Bladen	280	486	271	499
Total, 27 Cos.	6829	9816	7120	9716
Polk's maj.	2987	2594	W. loss, 393	

Returns from 30 Counties give a majority of 2,373 for Polk. The same Counties gave a majority of 2,173 for Hoke in August. Loco gain 200.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1844.

Dear Sir: I have a moment to say, that North Carolina is O. K. We have heard from Counties sufficient to render it certain that the eleven Electoral Votes of this never-wavering, honest old State, have been secured for our gallant leader and his worthy associate on the Whig ticket. Details always lessen interest, so I will not give them, but I again assure that we have fought the fight in good faith, going for the Tariff as zealously as Massachusetts could do, and showing that though we live in a Southern State, we are not to be frightened by the raw-head-and bloody-bones of disorganizers and Disunionists.

Yours, in haste for mail.

Kentucky.

We have returns of the first day's voting in the Covington precinct, Kenton County, and the Newport precinct, Campbell County. The result compared with the election for Governor in August last, is as follows:

	Whig gain.	*Whig loss.*
Covington, 1st day	136	—
Newport "	79	—

[Cincinnati Gaz. Nov. 5.

New-York.

Majorities for President in all the Counties.

Counties.	*Clay Maj.*	*Counties.*	*Polk Maj.*
Albany	202	Chemung	346
Allegany	650	Chenango	229
Broome	147	Cayuga	337
Cattaraugus	100	Clinton	288
Chautauque	2,237	Columbia	360
Cortland	4	Delaware	1,163
Dutchess	141	Fulton & Hamilton	125
Erie	1,818	Greene	526
Essex	626	Herkimer	1,526
Franklin	50	Jefferson	737
Genesee	1,502	Lewis	400
Kings	447	Madison	169
Livingston	1,063	Montgomery	427
Monroe	1,279	New-York	1,600
Niagara	523	Oneida	769
Ontario	917	Onondaga	417
Orleans	293	Orange	692
Rensselaer	795	Oswego	642
Saratoga	357	Otsego	1,342
Schenectady	168	Putnam	757
Ulster	30	Queens	222
Washington	1,771	Richmond	14
Wyoming	652	Rockland	884
		Schoharie	555
Total	15,772	St. Lawrence	1,463
Polk's maj. in the whole State	4,536	Seneca	265
		Steuben	1,060
		Suffolk	903
		Sullivan	190
		Tioga	550
		Tompkins	168
		Warren	368
		Wayne	101
		Westchester	168
		Yates	45
		Total	20,308

☞ It will be seen that CATTARAUGUS County, which has been claimed as 200 for Polk, has vindicated her fair fame by giving at least 100 for Clay. We think now that Polk's majority on the Official Returns will hardly reach 4,500 in nearly 500,000 votes.

Virginia.

We have returns from 93 Counties in Virginia which gives the folowinn result:

Clay.	Polk.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
21,267	23,929	28,894	29,735

Polk's majority in 93 Counties 2,662, Van Buren's do. in 1840, 841. Loco-Foco gain 1821.—There are about 20 Counties to hear from, which will probably increase Polk's majority to 3,000.

O'CONNELL DINNER.—The Young Friends of Ireland will celebrate the liberation of O'Connell by a dinner at the Apollo Saloon on Thursday evening next. The occasion is ona of great interest to all who desire to see the triumph of Truth and Justice, and will doubtless be celebrated with the characteristic spirit of the YOUNG FRIENDS.

FINE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—One of the finest exhibitions of Oil Paintings ever brought to this Country may now be seen *gratis*, in the Granite Buildings in Broadway—entrance in Chambers street. This large and magnificent collection was brought from Europe by an American gentleman, after a residence of three years on the Continent. Many of them are really gems of art, and almost every painting is alone worth a long walk to visit. Beside many highly finished and beautiful originals, perfect transcripts of Claude, Vernet, Ruysdail, &c. may be found. We learn that they will be sold by auction on Friday, the 15th. In the mean time, those ladies and gentlemen who abstain from a visit will have much cause to regret it.

Immense and glorious rally of the Whigs of Boston at Faneuil Hall.

From the Atlas of Saturday.

The old Cradle of Liberty was thronged, last night, to its utmost capacity, by firm, unshrinking, and unwavering Whigs—resolved, in their inmost hearts, whatever reverses or unpropitious circumstances have appeared to threaten, to stand by the Constitution and the Laws—the Union as it is—the Freedom of Man—Protection to honest Industry, and those vital principles which alone can secure the prosperity, or even the preservation of our free country. It was such a collection of honest, intelligent and patriotic Americans, as would have gladdened the heart of every lover of the human race to gaze upon. The tremendous crowd—the spirit they displayed—the energy and resolution which were stampedon every countenance—all evinced a stern, manly and unchangeable determination—however other States may have been false to their trust—to record the sacred and unalterable decree of good and honored Old Massachusetts, against the spread of Slavary—for black men or white men—against the impoverishing and degrading policy of Free Trade, against the resignation of the destinies of our beloved Country to demagogues.

At a little after seven o'clock, this vast assemblage was called to order by John L. Dimmock, Esq., and Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE was unanimously called to the Chair. Hon. Charles F. Adams and John L. Dimmock, Esqs., were appointed Vice Presidents; and Messrs. George G. Smith, William Harris and Allen Shepherd, Secretaries.

After nine most deafening and heartfelt cheers had been given for Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the Chairman, Hon. Abbott Lawrence addressed the meeting.

He remarked that they had assembled for the purpose of taking counsel together in view of the approaching election. The present was no ordinary occasion. The firm and patriotic Whigs of Massachusetts might be pained at the result of some of the recent elections, but they were not dismayed; they might be cast down, but they were not discouraged. He knew that there was some doubt whether the Whig cause had triumphed—there was some doubt whether the Whigs had elected their candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The doubt must have fallen with a chilling influence upon the friends of the Whig cause in Massachusetts, but he hoped and believed that it would not cause any of them to fail in their duty at the coming election. (*An universal response of no! no!*) Whatever might have been the result in other States, the true sons of Massachusetts would remain zealous and steadfast in support of those principles upon which they believed the preservation and permanency of our free institutions depended. He knew not what had been the issue of the elections in many of the other States, but he knew what it *ought* to be. Even if it has been adverse to their cause, the Whigs have much to congratulate themselves upon—much to be proud of. The canvass, as it had been conducted on their part, had been highly dignified, and eminently creditable to them. The speeches of their distinguished orators, and the addresses of their State Committees, appealed to the reason, the understanding, and the judgment of the citizens. Clap-trap had been avoided, and all unworthy appeals to the base and violent passions. If, after all, we should fail in electing our candidate for President, let us, at least, have the consciousness of having well and faithfully performed our duty. There were other duties. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, were to be chosen. The Whigs must see to it, that they should be such men as will maintain the high and enviable character of the Old Bay State.

Mr. Lawrence said that he would not detain the meeting any longer. He rejoiced to say, that there were present among them, one who was a tried and deeply honored veteran, in the cause of the Constitution and the Laws; who had spent, he had almost said, a lifetime in the service of his country,—and who was, from his great and powerful services in the cause, pre-eminently THE Defender of the Constitution. Mr. Lawrence added that it would be arrogance in him, under such circumstances, to take up the time of the meeting. He returned his heartfelt thanks for the high honor done to himself, in selecting him to preside over the deliberations of such an assembly, and most earnestly and forcibly urged upon them not to give up the good cause.

Hon. JONATHAN CHAPMAN, in a brief, but pertinent, encouraging, and happy speech, introduced the following resolutions, which were most heartily and enthusiastically received by the thousands present.

IN FANEUIL HALL, Nov. 8, 1844.

The Whigs in the City of Boston and of the County of Suffolk, having assembled in Faneuil Hall under a deep sense of what they owe to the Country and their own State—with the solemn conviction that principles do not change either with temporary success or defeat, and resolutely determined that, whatever other States may do, Massachusetts, their own proud and cherished State, shall stand, where alone she belongs, first among the foremost in the support of good principles and good government, would record their feelings and purposes in the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe the crisis through which the country is now passing, to be fraught with more momentous consequences to all its vital interests than any which it has witnessed since the days of the Revolution—and, that however other States may falter or desert her in this hour of peril, Massachusetts will not; but, amidst weal and wo, and come victory or defeat elsewhere, she shall stand as a beacon-light of truth and principle, even if she stand alone.

Resolved, That we hold the mighty issues which now await decision to be, Whether the great cause of American Labor—that pillar of our national prosperity, and of our existence as a true Republic—is to receive the protection of a just and benign government, or be sacrificed at the shrine of foreign interest; whether America is to retain the glorious title of "the land of the free," which she received at her birth, or is to become the degraded and perpetual home of black slaves and white; whether honest, intelligent American men, or mere political demagogues, are to shape her destiny; whether, in a word, America is to be American—is to resume her ancient glory when purity presided at the ballot-box, and talent and virtue guided her councils, or is now to sink into the last fatal embrace of that false democracy which embraces only to destroy.

Resolved, That whatever may be the course of any or all their sister States, the Whigs of Massachusetts have but one answer to these questions, which they will proclaim here, and carry out at the polls on Monday next,—they stand by, and will forever stand by, that industry of the mechanics and laboring classes, which, united with the capital which that same industry acquired, has made Massachusetts all that she is—they go, and will forever go, for that cause of human freedom, which inspired the hearts of the Pilgrims who planted their first steps upon Massachusetts soil—they contend, and will contend to the last, for principle, intelligence, and virtue in the administration of every department for the government—and, come what may, they will never cease to do battle against the fatal doctrines of Free Trade, Texas plunder, and unprincipled and corrupt demagogueism, in every form, whether it seek the Presidential, the Gubernatorial, or a Congressional chair.

Resolved, That whilst we deplore the faithlessness to our Whig principles of some of the allies, upon whom we depended, we yet cherish the hope that enough will be found faithful to save the country; but at any rate we welcome the noble band of States—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, New-Jersey and Ohio—which have already come to the rescue of the right. That we thank them for their high and great example—and that Massachusetts, following in their footsteps, will have no contention with them, except only to show which shall be longest and strongest Whig.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts cherish the same high respect and admiration for their national candidates, Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, as when their unanimous nomination was first proclaimed. That they nail that banner to the mast, as proudly and as fearlessly as when they first flung it to the breeze—and that, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," they will so discharge their duty, that if they cannot win success, they will at least deserve it.

Resolved, That whatever may be the result of the Presidential contest, the Whigs of Massachusetts have yet a State of their own to save;—that the honor and prosperity of old Massachusetts are yet in *our* hands, and that we mean to keep them there, safe and inviolate;—that in those sound and sterling republicans, George N. Briggs and John Reed, our candidates, we have men who will keep the Commonwealth safe, as they have done;—that it is due to them and to the State, that a popular majority should be their seal of approbation—and that, above all, our Chair of State, which radicalism has once disgraced, should not be occupied by a spirit worse, even, than the first.

Resolved, That as, in addition to their other important duties, affecting our nearest interests as citizens of the State, it will devolve upon the Legislature now to be chosen to elect an individual to represent Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States—that sheet-anchor of our safety when all else fails—it becomes our momentous duty to the country, as well as to ourselves, to see to it that a Whig Legislature in Massachusetts shall control that election, and that thereby our State shall continue to hold that commanding position in the Senate of the United States which it has ever been her privilege to sustain.

Resolved, Therefore, in conclusion, That our duty to principle, to our State, and to our Country, is plain, and that we will do it like men—that we will not yet despair of the success of our cause in the Nation, but that at any rate, the fatal doctrines of our opponents shall not have a sanction, or the shadow of a sanction, from the Whig State of Massachusetts; that we will fight on at home, though defeat be every where abroad; that though the tide of foreign influence and domestic corruption may overflow the land elsewhere, here, at least in Massachusetts, shall be found one mountain elevation, at which their dark waves shall be stayed—and that if it must be that our beloved country is now madly to launch upon the dark and stormy sea of foreign war and domestic degradation and distress, with none but the miserable, and ignorant, and false pilots that modern Democracy would furnish her—Boston Light, at least, shall still be kept trimmed and burning, to guide her back, in that hour of bitter shame and repentance that must come to her, to a haven of purity, safety and peace.

Mr. WEBSTER was then appropriately announced by the chair, and was received with such heartfelt, enthusiastic, and prolonged acclamations as have seldom, if ever before, sheken the walls of Old Faneuil Hall. As soon as he could make himself heard, Mr. Webster commenced as follows:

"What though the field be lost?
All is not lost. The unconquerable will,"

The patriotic hope, the stern integrity, the high sense of duty, our attachment to liberty, our fidelity to the Constitution, our love of our native land, will abide by us, notwithstanding the triumphs of enemies, or the falling off of friends, or any other adverse occurrence. Our cause is the same, truth is the same, our country is the same, and *we* are the same.

Whigs of Boston! if the information this morning, respecting the elections, had been the same as yesterday, I had purposed to ask of your committee to excuse me from attending this meeting, which would then have been one of congratulation and unmixed joy; and I could have retired to recruit myself from the fatigues of the contest of the campaign. But when clouds seem to lower upon and darken our prospects, when we are assaulted by attacks of unexpected severity, I feel called upon to report myself, and to aver my readiness, and determination to do with alacrity and zeal, whatever lies in my power to maintain a just and righteous cause.

Gentlemen, it may be, as has been said, that the National Elections wear an unfavorable aspect. It may be that the Whigs have not succeeded in electing their President. But, yet, Massachusetts is not alone. Three of her New-England sisters are with her, Vermont: Connecticut and Rhode Island; as also Ohio, Maryland, New-Jersey, Delaware, and, probably, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana. But what if she should stand alone in her devotion to the Whig cause? What if she should stand preeminent among the Whig States? It would be a noble distinction. Let her win it and wear it! The honor well becomes her ancient brows.

Mr. Webster said that it was too late to go through with the topics that have engrossed the public mind for several months past. The suffrages of many of the States had already been cast for President, and our own State was about to declare herself at the polls. He urged the great importance of a full vote at the coming election, even were nothing but the administration of Massachusetts at issue. He spoke of the regulating influence of the State Government over social life, and of its happy effects, if wise and parental. If the National policy is likely to be adverse to what we consider the true interests of the country, so much the more are we bound to secure, as far as in us lies, the safety of our Commonwealth, and add its influence and voice to the protection and security of our free institutions.

In his opinion no political party question was more important, and at the same time more easy of decision, than those of Texas and the Tariff; and it was deeply mortifying to him, as an American, to reflect upon the views avowed by so many of our citizens; to find pauper labor recommended by any portion of our citizens at the North. But the course taken by them with regard to the Annexation of Texas, was still more mortifying. When that project was first proposed all parties at the North rejected it, disclaimed it; would have nothing to do with it. And yet we find, in a few short months, a whole party, even in Massachusetts, wheeling deliberately round and advocating and supporting that very project, which they have declared ruinous to the country and fatal to the Constitution.

Mr. Webster remarked that, if the elections had resulted unfavorably, it was, perhaps, useless, at that time, to investigate the causes of disappointment. It might not even be proper to state all the causes *then*. But there was one cause, so conspicuous, so glaring, which stood out in such bold relief, that it was impossible to shut our eyes to it, or not to deplore its consequences. The results in several of the States cannot fail to impress upon every thinking and reasonable man the deep conviction of the absolute necessity of a thorough reform of the NATURALIZATION LAW. (*Tremendous and continued cheering.*) Mr. Webster went on to say, that he believed, upon his conscience, that the preservation of the Constitution imperatively demanded this; and that all parties, however they might differ upon secondary matters, should unite for the preservation of what was of far higher and greater necessity than any mere party considerations.

We are, of course, willing and desirous that America should open an inviting asylum to the oppressed of all the nations of the earth. We are willing and desirous that all on the Globe, who are honest and industrious, and would come to us for the purpose of bettering their condition and enjoying the blessings of a free and popular Government, should be made welcome. But it is not unreasonable that these foreigners, before they take part in regulating a Government, of which all of its people are the sovereigns, should have resided here long enough to have some acquaintance with our laws, our social and civil institutions; that they should have become Americans in principle, in interest and in feeling, as well as in the fact of having placed their domicils amongst us. As to foreigners already naturalized, their rights are secured, and let them enjoy them. But let us have such provision made that the sovereign power shall not be swayed or shared by those who are unused to liberty, do not understand it, and have never learned the duties of responsible freemen.

Mr. W. urged the necessity of an amendment of the naturalization law, in order to prevent the gross frauds which have occurred at elections. It was notorious that immense numbers of naturalization papers are obtained by perjury, and many foreigners have been made citizens and voters by the same *set* of papers. Masters of vessels, who have brought over foreign paupers to this country, in thirty days after their arrival, have seen the same persons sworn in as citizens, and giving their votes, without knowing, in the slightest degree, the questions at issue, or even the names of the candidates—thus counteracting and overwhelming the will of legal voters. The question is, whether this is "an evil, grievous to be borne," or whether it is a grievous evil and not to be borne.

Mr. W. said that, if the general election went against us, he had not a doubt that it was owing to false votes and false voters in Southern cities. If Pennsylvania is carried by five or six thousand votes for Polk, who does not feel that two of those thousands were given by illegally naturalized foreigners in Philadelphia? New-York, with a population of 300,000, cast a vote of 60,000—one out of every five of the inhabitants. Is it not palpable that many of the votes must have been false? If we lose the election from this cause, we ought to go to the source of popular power and purify it.

Mr. W. then alluded to the diplomatic correspondence concerning the treaty with Texas, recommending the admission of Texas into the Union, upon the ground that it was necessary in order to maintain the institution of Slavery in the United States. It was impossible for any American, who loved his country, to read the comments of European writers and speakers on this subject, without deep shame and mortification. He showed the absurdity, the inconsistency of this liberty-loving and Christian people, insisting that slavery is indispensible in this free land. But this question of the Annexation of Texas cannot be decided to-day or to-morrow. If we cannot avert the threatened evil by the election of our President, let us exert what restraint we can by sending the proper men to Congress, who will do all they can to prevent the scheme from going forward. For myself, said Mr. W., I did not intend to take any very active part in the present canvass; but from the time that the Annexation of Texas was proposed, I resolved to lay aside all personal considerations, and devote my time, thoughts, and voice, to avert this dangerous and degrading project.

Mr. Webster then made a stirring appeal to his fellow-citizens, to give the vote of Massachusetts in favor of the liberty of man, and the preservation of the Constitution. Let her be found where she ought to be. He urged them to secure the election for our State officers, of such men as Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and George Washington would approve, whose portraits adorned the walls of Faneuil, and seemed to look down upon the present meeting. He seemed to hear them, he *did* hear them say—"Whigs, we are with you! Maintain and defend our principles; follow our footsteps!" Let us answer—"We will do so. Through good report or evil report, living and dying, prosperous or unprosperous, we will show ourselves not unworthy to follow such glorious masters."

Mr. WEBSTER then sat down amid the most prolonged and deafening cheers, which were again and again repeated.

Thrilling and eloquent speeches were then made by Messrs. STEPHENSON, BROOKS, and BURLINGAME, of Michigan, which we regret we cannot lay before our readers.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, with hearty acclamations, and, after giving nine tremendous cheers for Whig principles, the immense assembly peaceably dispersed.

American Prisoners at Van Diemen's Land.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1844.

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune:

SIR:—I propose to trouble you with the performance of what I conceive an act of benevolence—but one for which I can promise you no other reward than that which your own mind can furnish by the contemplation of an effort for the relief of a number of fallen fellow-countrymen, to which you will give assistance by the publication of this, and some other short communications which will be presented to you, in the columns of your journal.

It is a matter well known to the public that of the American citizens who were captured by the British forces in Canada in 1838, a considerable number were condemned for their participation in the civil commotions in those Provinces, and transported to Van Diemen's Land. THIRTY-NINE of those unfortunate men, (who have been spared by death,) have been pardoned by Her Majesty's Government, and FORTY-TWO, according to authentic information, are still detained as convicts, under the original sentence of *transportation for life*. Something of the character of the remaining 42 captives may be understood by the following copy of a letter recently received by me:

"POST-OFFICE, WESTMINSTER, Vt. } Sept. 9, 1844. }

"GENERAL SUTHERLAND:—Dear Sir—From the New-York Express I learn that you are interesting yourself in behalf of the American prisoners at Van Diemen's Land. *Riley Whitney*, one of the prisoners, was a native of this town. If you deem it advisable for his friends in this place to petition for his discharge, please send me a blank, with instructions, and I will give you such auxiliary aid as I am able, in the humane enterprize. Poor Whitney is a well disposed man, but exceedingly ignorant—can neither read nor write. His ignorance may give him the appearance of obstinacy; but, after all, he has given abundant proof of filial affection in the support he has given to his widowed mother. At the time of his captivity, Whitney was residing in Northern New-York, where his mother now lives.

"Yours respectfully, PLINY SAFFORD, P. M."

The information requested I shall furnish forthwith; but this had now been unnecessary if the Editors of the public newspapers had acted with their usual liberality in giving publicity to the information which has been offered them. The "official notice" referred to in the annexed communication from the Department of State, was not, to my knowledge, re-published in any of the newspapers of the country. The list of the names of those who have received pardons has also been so published as to leave the friends of the captives in an uncertainty as to the condition of the unfortunate men in whose fate they are interested, which induces me to request the publication of the annexed official statement, for their information and satisfaction.

Very respectfully,
TH: JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 14th October, 1844. }

SIR:—Your letter of the 14th inst. together with the accompanying papers, has been received; and in accordance with your request, I transmit to you a list, (believed to be correct,) of the names of the American citizens transported to the British penal colonies, for participation in the political disturbances in Canada, in 1838, of whose pardon notice has reached this Department

As to the mode of precedence for effecting the release of the American prisoners remaining at Van Diemen's Land, I must refer you to the official notice published in the "Madisonian" newspaper of the 28th of February last.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICH'D K. CALLE, Acting Sec'y.

LIST of the names of the American prisoners at Van Diemen's Land *who have been pardoned*—in number 39 individuals:

Aaron Dresser, David Allen, John Gilman, Orrin W Smith, George T Brown, Robert G Collins, Edward A Wilson, Joseph Thompson, Nath