THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1844.

ERRATUM.—An important error occurred in our paper of last week, which we take the earliest opportunity to correct.—In our remarks on the *Chronicle's* article, headed "*Outrageous Conduct*," two lines were transposed from their proper place: it reads "may be accounted for in this of their Candidates, &c." It should read as follows:

Perhaps Mr. Chronicle the decrease of the votes of the Federalists in the county of Duplin, may be accounted for in this way. There were Tickets issued from the Office of the Chronicle, which had neither of their Candidates names upon them, but "*True Republican*" substituted in their stead. The Whigs of Duplin, becoming aware of a fraud being practised upon them, many of them, we have good grounds for so saying, avowed they would not vote such a ticket.

Legislature of North Carolina.

From a gentleman in Raleigh, we have just received, by the last mail, a letter from which the following is an extract. As our paper is going to press, we have no time to make any comments. In our next we will be able to give our readers an account of what is going on at Head Quarters.

(EXTRACT.)

RALEIGH, Nov. 19.

I must hasten to give you the news, as I have but little time to devote to writing. The House of Commons organized on yesterday by electing Edward Stanly, Speaker, and Manly principal Clerk, and Dodge assistant—after which they adjourned until to-day, 10 o'clock, met and proceeded to the election of Door Keeper—elected a man named Finch, over the smartest Door Keeper that they have ever had, whose name was Page. The assistant's name I did not learn. The Whigs go in for proscribing every thing, and we have not organized in the Senate, and when we *will*, Heaven only knows. We balloted on yesterday three times for a Speaker, but could not elect. The Democrats run Wilson, who is a great and good fellow, against Col. Joyner. We have a majority of one, as one of the Whig members has not reached here—but the candidates voting for others, could not either get a majority. Wilson 24, Joyner 23.

Liberality.

On behalf of the Democratic party of the town of Wilmington, we return to E. Dickinson, Esq., of this place, our hearty thanks for his courtesy and liberality in tendering to us the use of his wharf for the purpose of firing our "Jubilee Guns."—The party at first intended to fire one hundred guns from off the wharf at the foot of Market street, but were afraid that it might interfere with those who had business there. Mr. Dickinson, although a whig, in a spirit of liberality which we cannot commend too highly, not only offered his private wharf, but had it cleared off for our use.

To Captain Hathorme, too, of the Brig Levant, the Democratic party would return their best thanks. Without knowing any thing about our arrangements, he had hauled along side Mr. Dickinson's wharf, but the moment he ascertained that the Democrats wanted it for the purpose of burning some powder over their victory, he immediately removed his vessel and contributed, we learn, a keg of powder, to be used in the celebration.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Amongst the many excuses which the Federal presses have vamped up to break, in some measure, the force of their late terrible, but merited overthrow, perhaps there is none which is now, or which will be for some time, more harped upon than that the defeat of their "great embodiment" was brought about by the votes of foreigners. "Henry Clay," say they, "had it not been for the votes of foreigners, who know nothing of, and who are inimical to, our institutions, would this moment have been our President." Well, now, let us see how far this bold assertion accords with the facts. Let us see if it is not another "*Roorback*," gotten up for the two-fold purpose of inflaming the minds of the American people against naturalized citizens, the natives of other lands, who are amongst us; and as we have before observed, to break the force of the awful fall which they have received at the hands of the people. The State of New York, say they, which turned the scale, was carried for Mr. Polk by foreign votes. Let us see if there is any truth in this. Our readers will all remember, that in 1840 General Harrison carried this large State by a majority of upwards of 13,000. Now Mr. Polk carries it by about 6,000 majority; consequently the Democratic gain is about 19,000. Well, it is agreed on all hands, that the great bulk of the foreign votes was cast in the city of New York. The question then is, where did we, the Democrats, make the great gain of 19,000 votes?—Was it in the city of New York and its immediate vicinity, where the foreign vote is cast? or was it in the interior or agricultural section of the State, where foreigners can be supposed to exercise little, if any, influence? Let us see. In 1840 Mr. Van Buren's majority in the city was, in round numbers, 1,000; now Mr. Polk's majority is 2,000 say: only a gain of 1,000 votes. And if our readers will just turn to the map of New York they will see that Ulster, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, &c., are what are generally called river counties, lying in the vicinity of the city, and are of course those counties where, if at all, foreigners would have a weight. By referring to the returns, however, we find that in these counties the Democratic gains are comparatively trifling. But again; by turning once more to the same map, we find that in those large and almost purely agricultural counties, which lie high up, in the interior—in the west—such as Erie, Genessee, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, &c., and where it can't be supposed that foreigners had any influence at all, the Democratic gain was tremendous. Indeed, it was solely by our gains in these interior counties, that we were enabled to carry the State. For instance, in the four counties last named, alone, our gain over the vote of 1840 was, in round numbers, about 4,500. Twice as much as we gained in the City of New York, and 8 or 10 counties in its immediate vicinity. What man, then, of either party, of common candor or common sense, in view of these facts, can believe, for one moment, that foreigners carried this State for Mr. Polk? None. But then take another example. Was Georgia not set down as a certain State for Mr. Clay in every whig calculation made during the summer? Certainly it was.—Well she gave Harrison upwards of 8,000 majority in '40; now she gives Mr. Polk between 2,000 and 3,000 majority; a Democratic gain of 11,000 or 12,000. Was it foreigners who effected this wonderful change in Georgia? The most rabid Native American can't say so. Was it foreigners who "*cheated*" the poor unfortunate old Coon out of the Electoral vote of Virginia? of Maine? of Indiana? O, gentlemen Coons, all this fuss about foreign influence is gammon, and you know it, a mere supplementary continuance of the "*Roorbacking*" which characterized your party before the election. Let our friends examine this matter well, and they will find what we have stated to be correct.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

The attack made upon the character of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Louis D. Henry, in the number of the *Chronicle* before the last, we believe has been looked upon in no very gracious manner, by even the bitterest of that gentleman's political opponents. We *know* that the idea of Mr. Henry's "*voting fraudulently*" will be laughed at in scorn by the community at large; and that the *person* who charges him with such conduct can meet with nothing but contempt at the hands of those—whigs as well as democrats—who have known Mr. Henry for years, and who now know him, to be as honorable and as high-minded a man as lives within the confines of North Carolina. Was it the desperation brought on by the Waterloo defeat, which the *Chronicle* and his brother Federalists have received at the ballotbox, in the recent contest, which hurried that print into its rash and uncalled-for attack upon the character of a distinguished citizen? When we state the facts as they stand in relation to this matter, we think the *Chronicle* will acknowledge that it was. It has been a practice, for years past, for the members of the bar in many portions of the State, as we learn from our seniors in the profession, to vote, in the Presidential election, in that county in which their business necessarily called them on the day of election. In this, both parties thought there was no harm, as the votes would about balance each other. But further, in this very county of Sampson, where Mr. Henry committed the *heinous offence* in question, for a great many elections past, both *Whig* and Democratic lawyers from other counties, have voted, as can be proved by the record. Now did the *Chronicle* think for a moment, when he hurled the missile at the house of Democracy, what a wigwam of glass he lived in himself? Did he know then, that Mr. Solicitor Troy, than whom there never lived a man of more unblemished honor, had committed the very same fraud, if fraud it be, which he charges upon Mr. Henry, at the very same place, and at the very same polls too, three we believe, but *certainly* two, distinct times? Did not the State's Solicitor take an oach to support the Constitution? and ought not he, if any man ought, to be well acquainted with the laws of the State? Yet *he* thought it was no violation of conscience, nor fraud either, to do as Mr. Henry did, under the circumstances. Again: what does the *Chronicle* think of D. B. Baker, Esq., a distinguished Whig lawyer, and Whig Elector, to boot, who also, as well as Mr. Henry, took an oath to support the Constitution, what, we say, does he think of Mr. Baker's voting at the very *same place* twice—once in '36 and once in '40, under the same circumstances as those in which Mr. Henry voted? Again; did not some leading members of the Whig party, from this county, vote at the August election in the county of Chatham? But still again; have not some Whig lawyers, from this place, voted in Onslow? Ah, Mr. *Chronicle*, you should look a little more closely into your own wigwam, and see that all is strait *there*, before you undertake to set your neighbor's to rights. But people, wincing under the political drubbing which the *Chronicle* and his party has received, will be betrayed into acts of *wilful* rashness—sometimes.

James Pearsall.

The "Chronicle," since his defeat, seems to have acquired a morbid desire for making attacks on the character of private individuals. Mr. Pearsall, of Duplin county, must too be held up to the public in that print, as the violator of public morality and public decency. The "Chronicle" is somewhat unfortunate in the selection of the objects against whom he hurls his envenomed shafts. Mr. Pearsall, we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but from gentlemen whom we do know, we learn that he is a man whose character stands above reproach.—He is charged in the "*Chronicle*" with denouncing every man as a scoundrel who dared to vote the whig ticket, and "at the same time swearing that no such ticket should go into the ballot box, or be counted out if put in." Now we are *authorized upon good authority* to pronounce this charge to be utterly unfounded. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the Methodist Church, and those who are intimately acquainted with him, tell us that he never swears on any occasion. We understand what Mr. Pearsall did say upon the occasion in question was to this effect; that if he were a whig, he would be ashamed to vote any such ticket as the one the whigs had at Kennansville on the day of election, to wit, "THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET," (with which ticket we believe the "Chronicle" is somewhat acquainted)—that that ticket, without the names of either of their candidates upon it, was put forth with fraudulent intentions—that if he were in the place of the whigs he would take out of the box those which they had already polled, and put in in their stead, tickets with Mr. Clay's name upon them—that is, if they were not ashamed of there candidate—that he "denounced" the said ticket as a humbug, gotten up for the purpose of gulling honest voters. This we understand was the sum and substance of what Mr. Pearsall said on the day of election. Mr. Pearsall's general character we think, might be enough to give the go by to such slanderous charges as those which the *Chronicle* in his spleen, has brought against him. We intend to ferret out this matter, and in our next number we will, we think, be able to be more explicit.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

Were we to try the truth of the caption of this paragraph, by the bad success—the defeats—which the Federal party has met with under the various names which it has assumed during the last forty years, we would say with Sam Slick, "there's mighty darned little." Name after name has it adopted, under the vain expectation of making itself palatable to the American people, but thanks to the intelligence of that people, they have been always able to see through such a flimsy subterfuge as that of a name, however high sounding and popular, intrinsically it may be—they are able to hoist the curtain of a "fair name," and see what lies behind—they have discrimination enough to separate the measures of a party from its name—they have good sense enough to judge a political party by its measures, and not by the name which it may please to adopt—such was the case in the recent contest. The Federal party had run up to the mast head of its ship political, a name, which before it was desecrated by it, was enshrined in every American's bosom; but the Democracy of this country told these would-be whigs, that they wanted to take a peep at the cargo which was stowed away in the hold of this "craft," before sailing in her. They did so; and the result has been that her colors were false, and in her they couldn't sail. About 12 or 15 years ago, the *notorious* James Watson Webb, (him that got the $52,000, from the Bank of the United States, for his advocacy of its sinking fortunes,) led this same party up to the baptismal font, and bestowed upon it the name of whig. It has been literally annihilated under this name but a few days ago. Again, this famous name giver of the "*Courier and Enquirer*," has re-baptised the old federal party, and dubbed it "*Native American*." We see no reason why this last baptism shouldn't be as valid to all intents and purposes as the first. For our own part we are perfectly content that the pseudo whigs of '44, will fight the battle in '48, under the "Native American" flag—we shall ferret out their principles under whatever name they may array themselves. Indeed we only desire that they shall hold on to their old issues, and assume this new name with its new political doctrine. If they do, we now predict that their defeat will be even more disastrous than the one which they have so recently experienced. We shall see.

THE DEMOCRATIC SIGNAL.

It is with deep feelings of regret that we read in the last number of this able paper, the valedictory of its Editor, addressed to its readers. We are really sorry from our heart, to see our friend Busbee, retiring from the corps Editorial; but we know of our own knowledge, as the lawyers say, that it could not be otherwise. During the short period of its career, about eighteen months, it rendered able and efficient service to the Democratic party. Its dignity, courtesy, and ability, early gave it a high stand in the estimation of both the Whig and Democratic presses of the State. In Perrin Busbee's withdrawal from the Democratic press, a vacuum will be left, which we fear will be long unfilled. In his retirement however, he carries with him, the hearty good wishes of his Democratic brethren of the quill, as does he the respect, if no more, of the whig presses of the State. Success attend him.

☞Edward P. Hall, Esq., has been appointed President of the Branch Bank of the State in this town, vice Alexander Anderson, Esq., deceased.

☞Now we think, that the election is over, the Whigs ought to begin to ask themselves, who is Henry Clay? Who is James K. Polk? has got "kinder" stale with the Coon.

The Presidential Election.

In our last number we told our readers that every thing was O. K.—that James K. Polk, about whom the coons—poor fellows—didn't know anything—was elected President of these United States. We now hasten to give the details in the various States, so far as heard from. Of course the official vote has not yet come to hand from many of the States, but we believe it will not vary much from the statement below.

☞Whilst we are writing, the Democrats of Wilmington are firing 100 Guns, in celebration of our glorious victory.

We commence with our own State.

NORTH CAROLINA—Official.—Gone for Clay, by a majority of 3,945. For Graham last August, 3,153.

PENNSYLVANIA.—For Polk, by a majority of 6,382.

NEW YORK.—For Polk, maj. 6,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For Polk, majority 9,200.

RHODE ISLAND.—For Clay, maj. 2,475.

CONNECTICUT.—For Clay, maj. 3,300.

NEW JERSEY.—For Clay, maj. 900,

MARYLAND.—For Clay, maj. 3,308.

VIRGINIA.—For Polk, maj. about 7,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Has not yet voted, elects by Legislature, and of course we can't tell exactly what the Democratic majority will be in that State, but think 25,000 a fair estimate.

GEORGIA.—For Polk, majority will not be more we think than 2,000. It won't vary more than 50 votes from that number.

OHIO.—For Clay, maj. about 7,000—perhaps a little more.

INDIANA.—For Polk, maj. about 2,000.

MICHIGAN.—For Polk, maj. 8,750.

KENTUCKY.—For Clay, maj. 8 or 9,000.

DELAWARE.—For Clay, maj. 220.

MASSACHUSETTS.—For Clay, maj. about 14,000.

MAINE.—For Polk, maj. 13,000.

VERMONT.—For Clay, maj. 8 or 8,500.

ALABAMA.—Only partial returns from this State yet. The Demo. majority will be about 9 or 10,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—Only partial returns—certain for Polk by about 4 or 5000 majority. The returns so far show a Democratic gain.

LOUISIANA.—For Polk, we think, certain—majority small, say 2,000.

The returns from Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois, are not yet to hand—all three of them of course are certain for Polk by large majorities.

TENNESSEE.—The intelligence from this State is very conflicting. The whig presses say that she has gone for Clay by a majority of some 200, while the Democratic papers maintain that Polk will get her by a majority of 75 or 100 votes. We don't think, as the vote is so close, that it can be ascertained until the official vote is seen, how she actually has voted. *We think*, however, that Mr. Polk will get her 13 Electoral votes.

So it will be seen from the above synopsis, for the correctness of which in the main, we pledge ourselves, Mr. Polk, whom the coons knew nothing about, will get *certainly* 170 Electoral votes, and very probably 183, if Tennessee, as we think she has, votes for him; and that the same old Coon who was going to walk over the track—so said and sung the young coons, will get but 105 votes in the Electoral College, at most, and very likely only 92.—WHO IS JE-E-MES K. POLK?

Another Roorback Nailed to the Counter.

On the eve of the election, the Federal prints circulated a letter, said to have been written by a member of the Democratic Convention of Michigan, which stated that Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, was nominated by the said Convention, for the Legislature of the above State, and that Mr. B. had authorized the author of the letter to place his name befor the Convention for nomination. Now the letter turns out to be another "Roorback." The New York Evening Post has the following remarks on the subject of *this* forgery.

"We hope our readers looked at the statement of Mr. Birney, published by us yesterday, in relation to the forged letter, by the help of which, the State of Ohio was carried for the whigs. The forged letter was circulated with the utmost industry in that State just before the election, and the proof that it was spurious only reached Cleaveland on the day of the election—a period too late to allow the effect of the fraud to be counteracted. Mr. Birney, it will be seen, states that the whigs in Detroit were privy to the existence of the letter some time before it reached Detroit in the public papers. They were waiting, it appears, to see the effect of the fraud which had been concocted. It answered its purpose but too well in Ohio.

It is amazing with what face the whigs can complain of the frauds of their adversaries, with the proof of this enormous crime on their part spread before the world. Their journals are silent on the subject, and seek to evade its effect by idle stories unsupported by proof, of acts of individual misconduct on the part of the democrats. This is no such case; it is a palpable, certain fraud—a confessed forgery—a cheat put upon a whole State, and brought home to the whig party by the clearest evidence."

North Carolina.—It is now ascertained, says the Tarboro' "*Press*," that this State has voted for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The majority is yet unascertained, but probably is a little larger than Mr. Graham's for Governor in August. It is however a matter of consolation with us, that this (Toole's) Electoral district exhibits a considerable gain; large enough, and more than large enough, if the other districts had done as well to have given the vote of the State to Polk and Dallas.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—The Quebec Mercury of the 5th, records the decease of Nicholas Vincent, chief of the Huron tribe of Indians settled at Lorette. He had attained the age of 75 years, and was much respected. He was the nephew of the preceding chief, and succeeded to the government of the tribe by election, as customary among the Hurons.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

From the Raleigh *Standard*, we see that the official vote from all the counties in the State has been received. The table below is corrected from that paper. It will be seen that she has cast her 11 Electoral votes for Henry Clay. This, we must confess, is to us, a source of deep regret. Had the Democratic party in this State only maintained as many presses as the Federalists have maintained for the last four years, the result we feel confident, would have been far otherwise. We have not room, however, to make comments.—We present the table as it actually is:

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT	
Counties.	*Hoke.*	*Graham.*	*Polk.*	*Clay.*
Anson,	506	1073	481	1012
Ashe,	499	156	477	522
Beaufort,	489	887	527	932
Bertie,	409	507	439	475
Bladen,	499	271	486	280
Brunswick,	311	335	283	351
Buncombe,	496	875	412	961
Burke,	309	1263	228	1234
Cabarrus,	477	751	374	718
Caldwell,	260	544	219	598
Camden,	94	518	101	556
Carteret,	332	454	315	434
Caswell,	1088	277	1182	283
Chatham,	794	1153	729	1137
Catawba,*a*	000	000		
Cherokee,	241	383	225	390
Chowan,	188	286	166	305
Cleaveland,	720	336	624	366
Columbus,	342	180	363	135
Craven,	622	681	628	654
Cumberland,	1070	603	1101	703
Currituck,	485	137	551	157
Davidson,	658	911	610	1091
Davie,	354	508	272	529
Duplin,	866	246	936	223
Edgecombe,	1410	118	1503	126
Franklin,	710	361	760	336
Gates,	381	359	355	355
Greene,	199	253	276	302
Granville,	985	976	912	936
Guilford,	463	1920	515	2130
Halifax,	378	569	456	592
Haywood,	328	370	267	342
Henderson,	206	565	141	555
Hertford,	269	308	253	309
Hyde,	189	401	164	318
Iredell,	379	1527	330	1582
Johnston,	585	639	650	595
Jones,	153	195	142	203
Lenoir,	356	198	356	225
Lincoln,	1773	911	1736	790
Macon,	285	371	224	274
Martin,	523	316	580	310
McDowell,*b*	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1201	909
Moore,	513	584	500	540
Montgomery,	107	586	139	658
Nash,	796	70	894	74
New Hanover,	1101	283	1122	382
Northampton,	362	514	364	519
Onslow,	553	178	717	194
Orange,	1555	1756	1589	1686
Pasquotank,	177	593	232	663
Perquimons,	217	366	223	441
Person,	622	287	649	275
Pitt,	441	607	476	634
Randolph,	318	1082	312	1171
Richmond,	113	678	117	802
Robeson,	599	559	591	559
Rockingham,	981	449	1022	420
Rowan,	736	809	586	833
Rutherford,	435	1402	296	1310
Sampson,	727	461	878	533
Stanly,	81	541	48	530
Stokes,	1165	1105	1153	1084
Surry,	1023	1032	880	996
Tyrrell,	137	311	92	283
Union,*b*	000	000		
Wake,	1271	1073	1374	1043
Warren,	716	127	810	128
Washington,	136	368	124	329
Wayne,	846	217	911	254
Wilkes,	167	1333	181	1208
Yancy,	615	310	427	328
Total,	39433	42586	39287	43232
		39433		39287
		3153		3945

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

We extract the following from the last *Chronicle*:

The ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company was held at their office in Wilmington, on the 14th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick County, was called to the Chair, and J. Griswold and Alexander McRae were appointed Secretaries.

The President of the Corporation, Governor Dudley, made a report of the operations for the past year, and a more detailed report was made by the Examining Committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Stockholders. From the latter we select some items of interest.

Amount of receipts of Rail Road from all sources for the year ending 1st October, 1844,	$158,705 34
Expenditures of Rail Road for same period,	131,646 15
Profits of Rail Road,	$27,059 19
Amount of receipts of Steam Boats from all sources, for the year ending 1st Oct., 1844,	130,828 41
Expenditures of Steam Boats for the same period,	71,987 09
Profits of Steam Boats,	$58,841 32
Total amount of receipts of Rail Road and Steam Boats, for the year ending 1st Oct. 1844,	289,533 75
Total amount of expenditures for the same period,	203,633 24
Total amount of profits of Rail Road and Steam Boats,	$85,900 51

The receipts of Rail Road for the year ending 1st October, 1843, were $122,108 72,

The receceipts of Steam Boats for same time, were $104,064 27.

Gov. Dudley was re-appointed President, and Alexander Anderson,* P. K. Dickinson, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel Potter, John Hill, and James T. Miller, Directors on the part of the stockholders.

*Since dead.

The Truth Out.

In our last number we contradicted the falsehood about those flags said to have been carried by the Democrats in the procession in New York. The secret is now out and published. We extract the following from the New York Evening Post, Nov. 15th:

THE SPURIOUS FLAG.

The whig papers of this morning repeat the story of the flag, bearing the inscription, "*Americans shan't rule us*," which is said to have been carried in the democratic procession that passed through the streets of New York just before the election.

It turns out that this flag, which has been made the basis of so many indignation paragraphs on the part of the whig journals, was a device of their own—a fraud of the same class with the Birney letter. The following letter appears in the Morning News of to-day:

To the Editors of the Morning News:

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper this morning a notice of the banner on which was inscribed, "Americans shan't rule us." Happening to be in an oyster saloon last evening, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in the next box. One said to the other, "Did you see that banner in the Locofoco procession the other night?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I did," remarked the former gentleman; "we got it up among ourselves, to exasperate the Natives and get them to vote for Clay. It was carried by a whig, surrounded by whigs, and was only raised up as they passed knots of whigs on the corners, stationed by a preconcerted movement, in order that they could tell their friends, and, if necessary, swear that they saw it." I then heard the other gentleman ask who it was that painted the banner; the other said it was a man by the name of Christopher, and that his brother Jo. Christopher carried it.

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will at any time testify to the truth of it.

Respectfully yours,

DAN'L T. MAINER.

Nov. 13th, 1844.

Mr. Clay's Defeat.

The Federalists in this State say Mr. Clay was defeated on account of the Abolitionists of New York voting for Mr. Polk. Let us see how Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune accounts for it.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Now that Falschood has failed, the truth is out!

Abolition and Whiggery acknowledge now their identity. The *N. Y. Tribune* in accounting for the defeat of its party in New York, says:

"We are beaten—but how?

1. By the throwing away of some 11,000 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, &c. &c."

So they acknowledge that NINE-TENTHS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS of the Empire State are WHIGS. The *N. Y. Herald* has the following.

"*Thurlow Weed and the Abolitionists.*—Now that the election is over in N. York, and that the results of the recent canvass are known, the Whig papers here are coming out one after another, letting out their secrets and telling their griefs to the world, indicating thereby how they have deceived and disappointed themselves and their friends, and which they never mean to do hereafter. One of the most amusing papers in these days of Whig lamentations, is the *Albany Evening Journal*; and one of the most amusing characters in his misfortunes is Thurlow Weed. Here is his last lamentation over the abolitionists.—

"'*New York Conquered and Enslaved.*—The Electors of the State of New York have rendered their verdict in favor of Polk, Texas, Foreign Free Trade and Slavery! The whig party after a manly and noble struggle, has failed to accomplish its devoted purpose of protecting the interests of the People and of advancing the welfare and glory of the Republic.

That a man never thought of for President, and as confessedly unworthy of as unfit for that high office, should become Chief Magistrate of the United States, excites equal astonishment and mortification. And that a man nominated expressly and avowedly to paralize American Enterprize and Industry, and to extend the boundaries and enlarge the political power of slavery, should obtain a majority of the suffrages of the electors of New York, is as astounding as it is disgraceful.

"'There are several causes which contributed more or less, to produce this inglorious result. But passing over for the present, incidental embarrassments, we come at once to the paramount, manifest, unden able cause of our defeat. The State of New York has been given to the Texas and Slavery candidate for President by the abolitionists! This fact will be proclaimed by the official canvass, and stand recorded, through all time, against the professed friends of Emancipation! Polk's majority in this State will fall below 5,000, while the vote thrown away upon Birney, who was running as a loco foco candidate for the Michigan Legislature, will exceed 15,000. Such men as Birney, Stewart and Smith, therefore, who have beguiled and misled thousands of honest men, are responsible for whatever of calamity befalls the country. The great body of abolitionists are whigs. The abolition leaders are loco focos. The abolition organs are loco foco. The leaders and organs have been false to the cause of emancipation, and false to the Republic The whig party, as such, is more truly and honestly devoted to the cause of African emancipation than the misnamed 'Liberty Party.'"

So here is a whig confesssion, mark you! that "THE GREAT BODY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE WHIGS." We would say "do not forget this"—but there is no danger of our being allowed to forget it—for we shall soon be convinced that not only are "the great body of the Abolitionists Whig"—but that *the great body of the Whigs are Abolitionists*, DANIEL WEBSTER thinks so and has run up the black flag.

They won't give up their Idol.—The Savannah *Republican* of Thursday last, under the head of "Don't give up the Ship," nominates as a candidate for President in 1848, HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

On the other hand, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) the American Republican, (Philadelphia,) and the Public Index, (Portsmouth, Va.,) both Native American, fly the flag of "Wm. S. Archer, of Va., for President, in 1848." These Whig Editors are determined that the people shall have candidates enough to choose from, and time enough to make up their solemn judgment. The Republicans will not name *their* candidate, at least before they have installed their newly elected President.

Counterfeit Bills.—The Teller of the South Carolina Rail Road Bank has shewn us a counterfeit Eight Dollar Note, of the Bank of Georgetown, which, as far as the plate is concerned, is well calculated to deceive the community. An examination of the signatures, however, will shew their character, as there appears to be no attempt at imitation. The name of the President, J. W. COACHMAN, is written in a back slope hand in the counterfeit, and that of D. L. M'KAY, Cashier, much more cramped than in the genuine bill. This with the fact that the true bills are shorter than the spurious, will readily lead to detection, but the plate itself is so much of a fac simile that the most experienced might be deceived.—*Charleston Courier.*

Louis Phillippe's children, grand children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, amount to 22 in number, and their united ages are 971 years!