

DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS WING
The Whigs American - let all Adoplet citizens
Stand and Ponder.

We earnestly call the attention of every adopted citizen to the following speech of Daniel Webster. It is in his power for every one of you to array yourselves with the Democracy of the country to overthrow these base plotters against the rights of freedom.

THE BRITISH PARTY OF BOSTON THE FIRST TO ASSUME THE NEW NAME OF AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

The blighting federalists of Boston had no sooner heard of the defeat of cooney, whigery, and all their allies, in the State of New York, than they forthwith assembled in Faneuil Hall—the cradle of all their new-born political babbings—and got up a new political creed, and immediately christened it American Republicanism. Daniel Webster was the officiating high priest on this, as on all similar occasions, and made the consecratory speech. Abbot Lawrence presided. After entraining the defeat and dissolution of whigery, Mr. Webster proclaimed the mode of reformation. He said:

I approach the subject at once; for it is useless to try to keep it back. And I say that, in my mind, there is a great necessity for a thorough reformation of the naturalization laws. [Cheer, loud and long continued.] The results of the recent elections in several of the States have impressed my mind with one deep and strong conviction—that is, that there is an imperative necessity for reforming the naturalization laws of the United States. The preservation of the government, and consequently the interest of all parties, in my opinion, clearly and strongly demand this. All are willing and desirous, of course, that America should continue to be the safe asylum for the oppressed of all nations. All are willing and desirous that the blessings of a free government should be open to the enjoyment of the worthy and industrious from all countries, who may come hither for the purpose of bettering their circumstances, by the successful employment of their own capital, enterprise, or labor. But it is not unreasonable that the elective franchise should not be exercised by a person of foreign birth until after such a length of residence among us as that he may be supposed to have become, in some good measure, acquainted with our constitution and laws, our social institutions, and the general interests of the country; and to have become an American in feeling, principle, character, and sympathy, as well as by having established his domicile amongst us. Those already naturalized have, of course their rights secured; but I can conceive no reasonable objection to a different provision in regard to future cases. It is absolutely necessary, also, in my judgment, to provide new securities against the abominable frauds, the outrageous, flagrant perjuries which are notoriously perpetrated in all the great cities. There is not the slightest doubt that, in numerous cases, different persons vote on the strength of the same set of naturalization papers; there is as little doubt that immense numbers of such papers are obtained by direct perjury; and that these enormous offences multiply and strengthen themselves beyond all power of punishment and restraint by existing provisions.

[The whole assembly here united in giving twenty six tremendous cheers.]
The present condition of the country imperatively demands this change. The interest, the real welfare of all parties, the honor of the nation, all requiring that subordinate and different party questions should be made to yield to this great end. And no man who esteems the prosperity and existence of his country as of more importance than a fleeting party triumph will or can hesitate to give in his adherence to these principles.

Fellow-citizens, I profess to be a lover of human liberty—especially to be devoted to the grand example of freedom set forth by the republic under which we live. But I profess my heart, my reputation, my pride of character, to be an American. [Nine cheers.]
The conclusion of Mr. Webster's speech was hailed by cheers innumerable; and the native American doctrines which he asserted received throughout the greatest applause.

We quote from the Boston Courier, the organ of federalism. From the concluding remark of the editor, it will be seen that "Native American" is the designation under which the British Tories of our country are now to rally to subvert the institutions of the country.—Globe.

The following we add from the New York Herald. The Courier newspaper spoken of was one of Clay's leading papers.

ABOLITION AND FINAL EXTINCTION OF THE PARTY!

The Courier and Inquirer of yesterday morning—a journal which first officiated at the birth and baptism of the whig party, has now, after a somewhat eventful existence of a few years—pronounced the funeral oration over the remains of that organization, and screamed a sort of requiem over its grave in a long manifesto, giving up everything, and going over, bag and baggage, to the American republicans. Here is an extract from the long manifesto to which we allude:

"We, however, seek no modification. Our object is their total repeal; but in their repeal, we would guard scrupulously against the possibility of injustice, by providing that every naturalized foreigner now in the country, and every one who may arrive within a year after the repeal of the existing laws should be entitled to all the rights they confer. Nor would we stop here.—We would provide that from the moment a foreigner sets his foot upon our shores and files a certificate of his intention to become a resident, he should be entitled to every right, power and privilege which a native citizen possesses, except that he should never have the privilege of voting, but by a special act of Congress, and should never be required to do military duty.

"We of course speak for ourselves only; but there is no doubt that just in the ratio that the whig party ever becomes the intelligence and patriotism of the country, it cordially responds to the call of the American republican party, now that it is divested of its proscriptive character. The whigs are, in point of fact, the legitimate American republicans, because they struggle at all times, and on all occasions, to sustain the great principles which can alone secure to the country prosperity and to our institutions permanency and respect. It is to the whigs, therefore, and to no other party, that those who denounce themselves the American Republican party turn in their appeal for aid. And where else should they turn? With whom else should they vote? From what other party could they expect aid or sympathy? It is not the loose party pledged, soul and body against every great national measure, and above all against any interference with the existing naturalization laws, to vote for that party, if any of its associates, would believe for itself."

He had said: And there is the sentiment which our general and our friend, Colonel Webb, says he has secretly communicated for the first time, divulges them to be published. A man's most true! Well, then, the whole

rather is now settled. There will hereafter be no whig party in this country. It will in fact be the "American democrats" on one side and the "American republicans" on the other—the latter possessing principles and elements which will, in all probability, lead them to the same results as characterized the old federal republicans.

CAUSE OF CLAY'S DEFEAT.

The coon leaders try to invent a hundred apologies for the defeat of their candidate. But they either can't or won't tell the truth about it. The real cause was because he was a bad man, a corrupt man, and advocated principles directly in opposition to the interest of the great mass of the people. These were the real causes of the overwhelming rebuke he and his party have received at the hands of the American people.

The New York Herald paper that helped the whigs in their opposition to the Democracy accounts for his defeat in this wise. It is nearest the truth of anything we have seen in a whig paper.

We verily believe that the prostration of the whig party and the dissolution of the vote to Mr. Clay have been caused by the moral influence of a certain portion of the people who have stayed away from the polls on account of the private moral character of Mr. Clay which has been exposed in a variety of serious circumstances before the country. He has been charged with being a duellist—with being a murderer—with being a blasphemer—with profanation of the Sabbath-day—with instigating others to duelling—with being the cause of the death of Cilly—with the odious and pernicious vice of gambling—with various other offences private and social morality, all of which charges, although urged with unchristian rancor by his enemies, and jeered at by his friends, have never been sufficiently denied or set aside, and have therefore sunk deep into the minds of a certain influential portion of the community. Here is the great cause of Mr. Clay's defeat. It is the moral element that has caused this extraordinary change and extraordinary result. On the other hand, although attempts have been made upon the character of Mr. Polk, nothing tangible has ever been urged against his private morals and private life. But it is very evident that the people of this country are determined to settle the great question, that without a blameless life, the greatest statesmanship and the most brilliant talents cannot elevate any man in the affections of the nation—that without private morality no politician can reach the highest honors in the people's gift. This is a new principle infused into the political arena. It is a view of the claims of public men which has been taken in the present election. And this alone, altogether independent of local influences and local feelings, such as "abolitionism" and "nativism," would, in our opinion, as is now clearly apparent, have been sufficient to defeat Mr. Clay.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—Apropos of betting: here is a specimen from a Michigan paper, which is the best bet on the elections we have seen. Some Yankee girl is offering to bet on Polk's election with any respectable good-looking young man, as follows: "The stakes shall be the parties; if Polk is elected, I win, and marry the gentleman who bets against me; if he is not, the gentleman wins and marries me."—N. V. Express.

The fellow that took that bet is a "gone coon," as sure as falling off a log.

Recently, at Apalachicola, three rogues broke from the jail in which they had been confined, and took to the woods. After wandering about for some days, and being unable to procure the ready means of subsistence, they returned to their old quarters, and solicited the jailer to re-admit them to his custody. This was declined. "You thought fit to break out," said the turkey, "hann now you may stay out; you don't get in here again, I tell you!"

Dublin contains about 240,000 souls, yet in Belfast, where there are only 75,000; there is more appearance of bustle and business. You see few carriages, drays or wagons in Dublin; but plenty of carriages and jaunting cars.

For two mornings, says the Nashville Gazette of the 25th ult., the skies have been literally hid from the view by immense flocks of wild pigeons—so heavy that they can only be computed by square miles and acres.

Fourier said that the world would not be destroyed until 73,000 more years had passed away.

MILLERISM REJECTED BY THE LEADERS.

By the following, from the N. Y. Commercial, it appears that Brothers Himes and Stiers have at last given up Millerism as a delusion.

"On Tuesday evening in the Millerite Church, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, Mr. Stiers publicly recanted his egregiously folly and madness in the matter of the second advent. He said, what indeed others beside his congregation had already found out, he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He said he had been led astray by excitement and deceived by mesmerism; and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exhorted them to stick to work, &c.

Himes next took his stand in the confessional and forgetting we presume that he had been both the deceived and the deceiver, rated the people pretty harshly for their infatuation, and urged them all to go home and go to work and stepped down from the rostrum. Stiers has also: Knowledge his error in the Midnight Cry."

Valuable Jewellery.—The jewelry worn by the Marquis of Westminster at the installation of Louis Philippe as a Knight of the Garter, was one of the most superb character. In the centre of his lordships badge was the celebrated Arcot diamond, valued at 15,000 guineas. His lordship's sword also displayed a massive diamond, one of the largest in the world, weighing 96 carats, and valued at £20,000.

THE EARTH A BOILING KETTLE.—It is proved that water, if found 1000 feet deep in the earth, would be sufficiently heated to serve for supplying warm baths, washing, cooking, and various domestic uses. In Paris they are really endeavoring to bore for it at that depth for kitchen consumption.

A CHILD WITH TWO HEADS.—They have a child in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., a little above the average of new born infants; the formation of every limb and external organ being as perfect as can be imagined. The wonder, however, is the plurality of heads, there being two perfectly distinct heads and necks, entirely disjointed and independent of each other as far down as the point of contact at the lower vertebrae of the neck.

NOTICE FROM THE GROAKERS

The whig partisans, especially of this city, display every little philosophy in defeat. They are manifestly most desirous to resemble to misfortune. But no doubt they are men of sense and good men of discretion and dispassionate judgment, as their pitiful railing about the whigs that will now surely come upon the country through the measures of Polk's Administration. We commend the short paragraph, following, from the N. Y. Sun, to such grumblers.

"Mr. Polk brings to the service of his country, sound principles, personal integrity, great discretion, and considerable experience in public affairs. He will do nothing rashly nor hastily; consequently no apprehension should be entertained relative to his official course. President Tyler transfers the country to him in the best possible condition; at peace with the whole world, the public faith maintained, and the national coffers full. Important changes may be expected by the next Congress. A reasonable modification of the tariff—a reduction of the heavy and unequalled expenses of the navy, army and fortification—cheap postage, and other reforms for the people. With the political views of the next President we have nothing to do, presuming that like other Presidents, he will take care of those who sustained him. On one cardinal point, however, we are not without hope that something efficient may be done; and that is to allay the irritation and increasing bad feelings existing between the North and the South, and which it carried to a much greater extent, may have a serious termination for our union & national strength. Fanaticism must not be permitted to destroy our Constitution. The rights secured to the South in the federal compromise, must not be either personally or judicially invaded;—it is a national compact, and cannot be violated without national danger. We are aware that political hostility to the South, has been the secret origin of much fictitious sympathy, in relation to the slave population. By not interfering with the South, or annoying them on the interdicted subject, the true and honest friends of liberty will find slavery gradually disappearing in that section of our Union."

IOWA, WHEN A STATE.

The Burlington Gazette gives full reports of the action of their Convention to form a Constitution, which is now about completed. It has been decided to elect a Judge of the District Court by the vote of the people, and to choose the Supreme Judges by the vote of both branches of the Legislature. All the offices, beginning with Governor and Secretary of State, are elected by the people. The Legislature is to meet biennially, and for 20 days they receive \$3 per day, and \$4 for as long as they may sit. They have also decided to give power in the Constitution for a State Bank; but with all the restrictions which have at all times been contended for by the Democratic Party, and which are essential in making them perfectly safe, or as near it as can be viz: making the stockholders personally liable for the amount of their stock, the charter to be submitted to the people to vote for or against it; and the Legislature the right to alter, repeal, or amend. Also, foreigners who are residents of the State, shall enjoy the same rights as to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native citizens of the United States.

THE COST OF FASHION.

From a pamphlet sent us we learn, says the N. Y. Mirror, that five hundred millions of dollars are spent, annually in the United States for such articles of dress as are subject to the fluctuations of fashion. Of this sum it is computed that if millions for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress not less than 400 millions!

So that not far from a million and a half dollars are spent daily for clothing; of which if the calls of Fashion claim but ten per cent. (but probably she receives double that sum) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are sacrificed daily at the footstep of the fickle goddess, by the enlightened citizens of the United States!

A correspondent of the Baltimore American calls on the Whigs of the United States to get up petitions to the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. Daniel Webster requesting them to again enter the United States Senate; and under the presumption, that the present Senators from Kentucky and Massachusetts will resign for the furtherance of such an object if they should consent to resume their old stations.

A mighty important decision.—In the Court of Chancery, New York, on Monday, Assistant Vice Chancellor Sandford decided in the case of B. Lynch vs. J. Clark and Julia Lynch, that a child born in this country, of alien parents, is a citizen of the U. States. The rule applies equally where the parents are here temporarily, as when they come here for a permanent residence. The children of foreigners ambassadors are an exception.

An U. S. Senator challenged at the Polls.—At the Presidential election, in St. Louis, some person challenged Senator Benton's vote, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the State. He was consequently obliged to swear that he considered St. Louis as his place of residence; he was then permitted to vote. It is something singular to see the representative of a State, compelled to swear whether he is a resident of the State or not.

The present King of France, one very cold evening, was riding from Boston to Salem on the outside of the stage. He was so tired without money to pay for a lodging that night, and he began to make friends with the driver to get part of his bed. After awhile, the driver's compassion was aroused. "You are not a very clean looking chap," said he to the poor Frenchman, "but my bed is in the harness room where there's no stove, and if you'll keep your trousers on and sleep outside, I don't mind."

The N. Y. Express [town] boldly commends its party for coming out Foreigners all over the country. Hear the British whig papers:

"Europe can't conquer us by their bayonets, but may by their bad subjects."
"Americans are not allowed to vote in Europe."
"Why should Europe vote in America?"

Mr. Archer, of Virginia has pledged the federal party to the Native American party.

TO CHANGE THE NATURALIZATION LAW AS SOON AS THE FEDS OBTAIN THE POWER IN CONGRESS, SO AS TO REQUIRE A RESIDENCE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, BEFORE EMIGRANTS CAN BECOME CITIZENS.

THE NEXT NAME.

Our old opponents are already preparing for the adoption of a new Name. They are just beginning to mount. Whigism is now an "obsolete idea." They are to be henceforth "American Republicans," and Sen. Scott is already announced as their candidate for 1849. Very well; we have no objection: They will become quicker and more hearty sick of this than of any of the old catalogues of their past allies.

OHIO OFFICIAL.

We present our readers to day with the official vote of Ohio: it will be seen that the vote for electors has greatly increased over that of Governor. The democratic vote increased 2800—thus giving Mr. Polk 1323 votes more than Birley got on the 8th of Oct. This proves conclusively that had every man done his duty on the 8th of October, Tod would have been elected, and the Presidential question settled from that hour by Ohio—for at least 3000 if not more who voted for Tod on the 8th, voted either for Birney or Clay on the 14th of November, on account of the Birney Boorback. Tod we increased the vote on Mr. Polk 2800. A large number of the abolitionists who voted King on the 8th, voted for Mr. Clay. The abolition vote on the 8th was over 9000—the returns from several counties not being sent in—now it is for Birney 8050, make up of a considerable number of those who did not vote for King.

The democrats since 1840 have increased their vote 24,278
The whigs theirs, 6,956

Difference in increase 17,322

Whole number of votes given on the first of November 312,224—an increase of about 38,285 over 1840 allowing 1000 as the abolition vote then.

In 1840 the democratic party in Ohio was beaten 23,375
In 1844, 6,052

Difference 17,323

This plainly shows which party is rolling on to future triumphs. Mr. Clay although ahead of Mr. Polk 6,052, is actually lacking 1,998 of having a majority of all the votes given. He is therefore according to whig arithmetic heretofore, repudiated by the voters of Ohio, though his friends claim the State.

The democrats united by faith, and ever on the alert to give the principles they hold dear the ascendancy, may set down their vote at 150,000. On this basis, they can go in all future elections with perfect confidence, while our opponents will be torn in pieces by abolitionism, nativism, and all the other isms, encouraged and courted by federalism, for that is the true name of the party.

Democrats, then look aloft for 'Tod and victory' in 1846—our time was merely postponed.—Ohio Statesman.

County	Harrison	V. B.	Polk	Clay	Birney
Adams	1205	1441	1011	1232	87
Allen	763	1381	1082	779	9
Ashtabula	3753	606	1129	3383	53
Athens	2094	1392	1425	2050	220
Baldwin	2166	2002	2821	3140	184
Brown	1798	1938	2342	1798	130
Butler	2101	3192	3546	2158	61
Carroll	1677	1645	1584	1791	149
Champaign	2062	1807	1409	2069	32
Clark	2381	894	1155	2477	43
Clermont	2044	2315	2627	2169	106
Cincinnati	1847	1000	1137	1736	172
Columbiana	3600	3650	3743	3416	217
Coshocton	1830	2009	2281	1885	69
Crawford	1006	1206	1734	1197	8
Cuyahoga	3102	1814	3338	3331	312
Darke	1303	1071	1409	1408	25
Delaware	2370	1044	2017	2548	118
Franklin	1324	1042	1961	1468	65
Fairfield	2463	3319	3637	2542	15
Fayette	1122	771	878	1229	67
Franklin	2896	1774	2495	2965	72
Gallia	1479	725	917	1481	31
Geauga	2310	921	1101	2974	233
Greene	9321	1172	1380	2422	186
Guernsey	2606	2146	2623	2746	218
Hamilton	5873	5835	8563	7201	298
Hancock	693	1063	1247	907	2
Hardin	431	376	465	510	6
Harrison	2988	1738	1750	2939	195
Henry	191	181	315	229	114
Highland	2145	1690	2184	2148	114
Hocking	849	803	1239	719	9
Holmes	1109	1006	2317	1149	5
Huron	2291	1521	2135	2564	138
Jackson	721	785	1046	908	13
Jefferson	2310	9218	2354	2335	95
Kenon	2441	9789	3324	2746	134
Lake	1867	653	901	1818	109
Lawrence	1118	453	658	1140	3
Licking	3357	3536	3440	3540	238
Linton	1574	845	1015	1625	93
Lorain	1463	3318	1793	1936	473
Lucas	931	516	811	1167	12
Madison	1301	571	643	1269	8
Marion	3358	1928	1490	1425	81
Medina	1793	1436	1920	2045	221
Meigs	1984	649	880	1341	41
Mercer	53	1388	812	423	4
Miami	2469	1939	1557	2572	113
Monroe	1946	2075	2545	1210	149
Montgomery	3427	2951	3101	3398	83
Morgan	1651	1910	2121	2107	64
Muskingum	4367	2772	3196	4489	86
Oakland	232	163	233	241	9
Perry	1471	2097	2273	1527	3
Paulding	65	155	192	63	10
Parkway	2203	1257	2012	2289	10
Pike	650	647	636	800	16
Portage	3224	1863	2247	2510	244
P. Ohio	219	1321	1325	2202	70
Putnam	401	583	697	451	2
Richland	2331	4339	5574	3442	111
Ross	3041	2971	2280	3231	90
Sandusky	919	947	1214	927	12
Schofield	1472	749	1095	1519	1
Shelby	1443	1616	2915	1727	41
Shelby	955	1027	1014	1627	26
Stark	2701	3105	3575	2952	76
Summit	2592	1646	2056	2641	184
Trumbull	4101	3335	3544	3378	788
Tuscarawas	2339	1787	2358	2696	35
Union	945	577	710	1009	32
Van Wert	119	191	270	158	1
Warren	2813	1504	1795	2522	85
Washington	2109	1454	1688	2194	151
Wayne	2798	3221	3765	2759	75
Williams	396	407	673	553	1
Wood	548	618	570	578	1

Total 149,157 124,762 149,061 155,113 8050
194,793 149,061

Harrison's 33,375 City's 6,052

Something for the Indies.—At an auction sale of India Shawls, which recently took place in New York city, several sold as high as \$550 and \$500, others as high as \$100, \$20, &c. &c. They are Broche Cashmere Shawls, and a New York paper says, "not only are they second-hand, but in many instances third and fourth hand, having been previously worn by the princesses of the blood royal in the East."

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

The Journal of Commerce thus estimates the present and probable position of parties in the U. S. Senate:

Party	Whigs	Democrats
Electors	16	18
New Senators already elected		
Mississippi		
Connecticut		
Vermont		
Certain to be elected, from the political complexion of the Legislature already chosen:		
Maine		
Massachusetts		
Rhode Island		
New York		
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania		
Maryland		
Ohio		
Indiana		
Tennessee		
Missouri		
Arkansas		
(vacancy)		
	25	24

There is also a Senator to be elected in Virginia, whose Legislature nominally contains a Whig majority of two members; another in Delaware, and a third in Michigan. In the last mentioned State the Whigs have not the least chance. Therefore, in order to retain a majority in the Senate, they must elect the Senator from Delaware. As to the last, the result will be known in a day or two. The Legislature, upon whom the election of a U. S. Senator will devolve, was chosen yesterday. Unless the Whigs get both of these Senators there will be in effect a Democratic majority, as the Vice President of the U. States, ex-officio, President of the Senate, and has the casting vote.

ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that, on firing a cannon at Zanesville on the evening of the 13th, in honor of the election of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, Mr. John Russell was killed, and one other person slightly injured. The gun went off while ramming it. Mr. Russell was one of the most worthy mechanics of Zanesville, and his death is a severe loss to his family and the county.—O. Statesman.

It is thought that the coming message of President Tyler, will be, owing to the peculiar exigency of affairs one of the most important documents that has ever emanated from any administration. The Democratic party is much indebted to Mr. Tyler for his manly, upright, and patriotic course.