

meetings have been held in the county of Clark, Lewis and Pacific, and strong sentiment is adopted in favor of the organization of the new Territory.

J. S. M. PETTINGILL, No. 10 STATE ST.,
(Journal Building) Boston, is authorized agent
for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements,
etc.

The publishers of this paper hereby announce
to their advertising patrons that they have adopted
the advance price rule. Those having orders ordered
by the Court of Probate, to be published in the
Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to send
the same with the Register at the time the notice
is ordered. This is the rule adopted in other
countries; and it saves the trouble and expense of
keeping books, and collecting, and trouble the printer
takes that sometimes occur when the advertising is
charged, and paid at different times to different
divisions.

State of Maine.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Nov. 15, 1851.
A special session of the Executive Council
will be held at the Council Chamber in August
on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth inst., for the
purpose of appointing a Justice of the District Court
for the Western District, in place of the late Hon.
Joseph C. Cole, deceased.

ATTEST.—JOHN G. SAWYER,
Secy. of State.

Democratic Mass-Meeting.

THE Democratic Republicans of Rockford, are
requested to assemble at the Town House in
Rockford, on Saturday, the 25th day of Nov. inst.,
at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such measures as may
be deemed expedient for calling a State Convention
to nominate a candidate for Governor. All Demo-
crats in Oxford and neighboring Counties interested
in preserving the Union and harmony of the Demo-
cratic party, are invited to attend and participate in
its proceedings.

For order of the Town Com.
Rockford, Nov. 18, 1851.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

In conversing with leading members of both
political parties, we find it difficult to deter-
mine whom they would prefer, and themselves
at a loss to determine who of their own party
will be nominated. The whigs for availability
alone, but who is the available man is a
point upon which they are not agreed.—
The Democrats, knowing that either of their
proposed candidates is available, if the whole
party will be satisfied with a true democrat,
capable, honest, and that will faithfully ad-
minister the government according to the Con-
stitution, and for the real interest of the
people in every part of the Union, should con-
fidently unite in selecting for their Presidential
candidate the best man, in every sense of that
word, one who will impartially administer
the laws, as the good of the whole Union de-
mands, who will favor the passage of any bill,
or the repeal or modification of any law,
when the majority of the people of all the
States requires it. But the great difficulty
is, there are some men in every State who
look not for the best man of their party, but
for the man who, if elected, will have the
most confidence in them, and over whom they
can exercise the most influence in making the
appointments in their own States, and thus
they become the great men of their State, con-
trolling the wishes of the people, instead of
leaving the President to make his appoint-
ment in accordance with an expression direct-
ly from the people. Others would have some
man whose views are in accordance with the
popular views of the people in their States,
and not because of his eminent qualifications
to be President of the Nation. Consequently
we find it difficult to select a candidate accept-
able to all in every part of the Union; and we
are exceedingly liable to elect a President
who will be subject to the dictation of the
ambitious few, or who will be President only
of a particular section of the Union. We think,
however, the Baltimore Convention will set
this matter right, and select the Right Man.

The democratic principle, if worth advocat-
ing at all, should never be compromised, one
bit or tittle of it, but adhered to, to the letter
and spirit. Every man who calls himself a
democrat should go when democratic princi-
ples lead, and where they disappear he should
halt, and go no farther.

The true democratic policy is to do right,
come what may. It is to adhere to principle
at all times, in all cases, and under all cir-
cumstances; not to swerve on any account, or
for any reason whatever, from the path of right,
justice and truth. Especially is this course
necessary in making a selection of a candi-
date to fill an important office.

A temporizing policy is not a democratic
policy, although some who call themselves
democrats, may advocate or adopt such a
course.

The democratic party cannot succeed, never
ought to prevail, unless it be true to the prin-
ciples it professes to hold to, and to teach. If
all who profess to be democrats were really
so in feeling, speech and action, there could
be no such thing as a defeat of the democratic
party—it would always prevail in any coun-
try where the people are as enlightened as in
this.

Truth is sometimes retarded in its progress,
nay, often defeated, by the lukewarmness of
its supporters, the unfaithfulness of its advo-
cates, and the treachery of its false friends.
But it has triumphed, and can and will tri-
umph over all these obstacles, and shed light
and intelligence and liberty throughout the
world.

Whenever the democratic party has been
defeated, it has been, in some measure, owing
to the false-heartedness and treachery of its
professed supporters. These have always
been the advocates of a temporizing policy;
and this policy, when adopted, is always sure
to bring defeat.

We advocate democratic principles, not as
a mere panacea; we strive for the success of
the democratic party not merely for the sake
of a triumph of party, but for the establish-
ment and perpetuity of the principles upon
which that party is founded. It makes little
difference to us what name—so long as they
are capable, honest and just—and at the
head, and have the control of National and
State affairs, provided, they support and carry
out, by their measures, so far as in them lies,
the great principles for which we are contend-
ing.

We have little regard for men, compared
with sound principles. We will yield, how-
ever, to no one, in our love for the race, for
man—to use the word in its broad sense.—
And when we see men, claiming to be the
friends of the people, pure-prod and aris-
tocratic, hard and fraudulent in their dealings
with their fellow man, and tyrannical where
they have the power, to be so—we set them
down as no democrats, whatever name they
may assume. They are unfit to rule, and un-
worthy of the confidence of rulers.

The President has sanctioned Mr. Web-
ster's refusal to accede to the Spanish de-
mands.

Farmers! Look to Your Interests.

We noticed the inquiry not long since, in
an old paper, in substance as follows: "Why
is it, that the effort and enterprise of the com-
mercial and mechanical part of our population
is crowned with so much success, while, with
a few exceptions, compared with the great
mass, the efforts of our farmers but just en-
able them to live?" And the question was
answered by asking another. "Is it not for the
want of a proper direction of the energies to
the object sought?" We frequently hear of
merchant princes, of manufacturers who ac-
cumulate immense wealth, of banks who con-
trol large amounts of our circulating medium
and these several classes, with our profession-
al men, are those who govern the affairs and
direct the legislation of our country.

Why is it, that according to late statistics,
seventy thousand professional, and one hun-
dred and twenty-five thousand commercial
men, and eight hundred thousand manufactur-
ers and mechanics, exerting so much more in-
fluence than one million, exact so much more in-
fluence than more than four millions of our
agricultural population. And why are we told
that the farmers constitute so small a por-
tion of our several legislatures, when their
interests are so much greater than that of all
other classes combined?

The numerical and physical power in this
country is largely in favor of agriculturists,
and were their efforts properly directed, there
is no reason why the influence they exercise
should not be in proportion to their power.—
The number of farmers to be found in our
legislature at the present time, is probably
greater than formerly. Yet it is to be feared
that they are not the best men who could have
been selected; but that in some instances they
are those who by their ambition rather than
their merits, have gained these places of dis-
tinction, and who, if we may form an opinion
by the result of their legislation, are controlled
by others; and in many cases, like some who
fill our town offices, are men who seek after
office or are merely available, rather than those
who are sought after because of their eminent
qualifications. We would inquire into the
reason why so great disparity exists in the in-
tellectual powers of the different classes of
our population. Is it not for want of a sys-
tem of education, adapted to their various oc-
cupations? It may be said that the children
of almost our entire population enjoy in our
common schools equal opportunities for educa-
tion with each other. We believe, however,
that there is wanting in all of them an ap-
propriateness to some of these occupations,
and more particularly to those who seek an agri-
cultural employment. True, in our schools
they are taught that two and two make four,
and that six per cent. added to the principal,
makes in ninety days, accumulates rapidly.—
But this is suited to the merchant and banker
rather than the farmer. This instruction gives
the commercial man a starting point, which
leads him to make laws to promote his own
interest, permitting him to purchase stocks
paying six per cent., and on this basis giving
him the privilege of issuing a representation
of money, upon which he may receive six per
cent. in ninety days on the same principle;
while the farmer, should be so prospered
as to accumulate a little money to loan,
is prohibited by our laws from taking over six
per cent. The farmer's boy, then, should be
taught that "where one blade of grass
now grows, two may be made to grow."—
This may be accomplished. This giving him
a starting point which would be as certain in
its ultimate favorable results, as in the above
case of the merchant. When will all our
farmers awake to see the importance of so el-
evating their children to the business of farm-
ing, that the farmer's son shall be as well in-
formed in what relates to his occupation, as
commercial and professional man now is in
what concerns his?

It appears to us that the time has already
arrived when in all our common
and higher schools of education, and col-
leges, the science of agriculture should be
taught, so that they may enjoy equal oppor-
tunities for education, adapted to their em-
ployment, with the most favored class of our
community, and that the education acquired in
these schools, should not be so exclusively
confined to what concerns the professional
man alone. Let this subject be constantly
kept before the farmer, through the agency of
agricultural publications, and we may look
with confidence to the time as not far distant,
when the farmer, with others, may receive
the benefits of education and legislation of
our common country, when his rights and
privileges shall be equally protected, and when
education shall make him intellectually strong
as well as numerically and physically so.

Prussia is a monarchy, with fifteen millions
of people, and has seventy-one public educa-
tional institutions to instruct her people in farm-
ing, the science of sciences, and the art of arts.—
Should not the farmers in this free country be
as interested in the science of farming, which
is peculiarly their own interest, and they hav-
ing the power in their own hands, as the farm-
ers of a monarchy? Ought so shameful a
contrast to exist between that monarchy and
this republic? The New York Tribune says:
"In the kingdom of Prussia there are five
Agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to
be opened; in these are taught, by both the-
ory and practice, the highest branches of sci-
ence connected with the culture and improve-
ment of the soil; of Agricultural Schools of
a more elementary order there are ten; there
are also seven Schools devoted to instruction
in the culture of flax; two specially devoted
to instruction in the management of meadow
lands; one for instruction in the management
of sheep; and there are also forty-five model
farms, intended to serve in introducing better
modes of agriculture; in all seventy-one pub-
lic establishments for agricultural education,
not to mention others of a kindred nature, or
those private schools where the art and sci-
ence of good farming are taught."

Farmers of Maine! think of this. It is
practicable to make a beginning, to say the
least. Agitate! Agitate! as our great re-
former would say. It certainly can do no
harm to agitate upon a subject so vastly im-
portant as this.

The November numbers of the *Phre-
nological Journal*; the *Water-Cure Journal*;
and the *Student*, a valuable paper for children
and youth, are before us; all monthlies, pub-
lished by Fowler & Wells, New York, for
\$1.00 each per year. Many articles appear
in these periodicals worth more than their
subscription price.

CONGRESS.

The democrats have a majority, both in the
House and Senate, but the administration of
the government is in whig hands. It is much
to be hoped, therefore, that the democrats, in
these circumstances, will conduct themselves
in a manner honorable to themselves and use-
ful to their friends. An indiscriminate and
factious opposition to whatever the whigs
may propose, would be alike unnecessary and
unwise. Let the enemy unfold his plans, let
them be canvassed with fairness, let the evil,
or the good, if any, be pointed out intelligently
and clearly, and let the immutable prin-
ciples of democratic faith be asserted with fir-
mitude and energy. No power man can pos-
sess, is superior to the power of boldly enter-
ing the great principles of truth, and rigidly
maintaining them, in a season of adversity.
It has a moral force of numbers. As a sign
of the sincerity of our convictions, as a proof
of immovable devotion to right, as the earnest-
ness of a disposition to fight for a good cause,
against all foes, it is a sublime act of faith
and determination, itself invincible, yet capable
of overcoming all hostility.

The whigs find themselves in a false po-
sition. Their aversion and ambition has seduced
them into practices against which their reason
reels. As it always and inevitably happens
in such cases, they are essentially weak.—
They are embarrassed, hampered, uneasy and
desperate. They have surrounded themselves
with falsehood, until the atmosphere has dark-
ened, they are compelled to grope to find their
own way. The safest course for their adver-
saries is to leave them to administer the af-
fairs of government themselves, with a sim-
ple protest against their devices; for that is
the surest course to destruction. The people
are convinced of the folly of whig rule, and
the late elections plainly indicate, and are pre-
paring to take the government into their own
hands.

One of our whig friends thinks we should
have spared our remarks last week upon the
manipulation of the whigs, and the course to
be pursued by them at the next Presidential
election, till after they had nominated their
candidate, issued their platform, and entered
fairly into the campaign.

In making remarks, we judged from
the past, but if understood as speaking prop-
riety, what we said will doubtless prove
true. The log cabin theory of electioneering
the most ridiculous of all Federal theories,
will no doubt be adopted and carried out in
some form, the same in principle, if not in ap-
pearance; and we think it advisable to oc-
casional call the attention of the people to the
past, and to expose the absurd pretensions of
the self-styled whigs, for the double purpose
of undeceiving the people, and of showing
with what contempt that party treats them
on all occasions. Their policy is nothing but
a series of humbug, beguery, and clumsy
deceptions. Without principles themselves,
they never appeal to the principles of others;
but insolently calculating on the ignorance
and credulity of the people, they treat them
like children, who can be tickled by straw,
or deceived by the most barefaced juggling.
True to their arrogant assumption, that the
mass of mankind are incapable of discovering
the truth, or detecting falsehood, by the exer-
cise of their reason, they attempt to play up-
on them by every species of coarse device and
puppet show machinery. They get up a
phantasmagoria of horrible specters, without
substance, to frighten them into their toils;
they conjure up deserts and solitudes, where
the world is all alive with the busy hum of
men, and the racket of business; they meta-
morphose sprightly, laughing, living beings,
into spectres of poverty, and a land which
in spite of all their efforts, still flows with
milk and honey into one wild scene of desola-
tion.

Their entire system of policy is one of a
long series of insults to the understanding
and intelligence of the people, and is based
on the presumption that they can neither see
nor feel, reason nor draw conclusions. They
never appeal to their intellects or their expe-
rience, their virtue or their sagacity, but treat
them like beasts of the field, which may be
led or driven wherever they please. The
last climax of their system of clumsy, bare-
faced deception, it was vainly supposed, was
brought to bear upon the good people of the
United States in 1840, but others have fol-
lowed in succession, and the end is not yet.
The concluding piece was the farce of the
"big cat and bird-catch." Should it be
repeated, or anything like it, it will be hissed
from the stage, and the author and actors
share its fate.

Teachers' Institute at Rumford.

We have received a preamble and resolu-
tions passed by the members of the Teachers'
Institute recently held at Rumford.

The resolutions recommend A. P. Oakes,
as a successful teacher of Institutes, highly
approved of the series of reading books, the
Professor Mandeville, and express the thanks
of the members to Dr. Cutter, for his able
address on Temperance, and his highly inter-
esting lectures on Physiology, and to Liberty
Hall of Peru, for his efforts in securing the
appointment of the Institute.

The members recommend to parents a care-
ful investigation of reading books, and decide
that, "it is not the province of any publish-
ing house, or paid agents, to dictate books to
be used in our public schools." To this,
probably, no one will object. It should be
remembered, however, that the law makes it
the duty of S. S. Committees to determine
what books should be taken in schools. Hence
care should be taken to elect such committees
as are capable of making a wise selection.

As we have in several instances, published
Resolutions similar to the above, we think it
not too much of a tax on us, but entirely
unnecessary to publish them.

We cut the following from the *Argus*,
which we cheerfully present to the considera-
tion of our readers. Let them look well to
the claims and qualifications of all the candi-
dates in the field, and prepare to act under-
standingly.

Butler and Pierce.

A correspondent of the Lowell Advertiser
writes as follows in regard to the Democratic
candidates for President and Vice President.
The ticket he suggests—Butler and Pierce—
would be a strong one, and could not be beat-
en. There is no sounder, truer or better man
in the broad land than William O. Butler.—
He is one of Gen. Jackson's pupils, and pos-
sesses many of the best characteristics of his

venerable chief. And with New Hampshire's
favorite, the ticket would be a very popular
one.

"In all local elections there will be an 'odor
of nationality.' So far as we can learn, the
choice of the Old Bay State is, for President,
W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky; for Vice Presi-
dent, FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.
Judge Woodbury was New England's choice
He is gone. The old War Horse of Missour-
i, upon the death of the Judge, writes to a
friend in the north, in view of all the rival
candidates, 'W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, is a
man of very clever ability, and his politics
are without a flaw.' So far as we can learn,
this sentiment meets with a full echo from the
entire north. We learn from sources entitled
to credit, that the democracy of N. Hampshire
contemplate presenting the name of Pierce
as the candidate for the Presidency. This is
not strange, for there runs in his veins the
best democratic blood of New England. Old
Ben Pierce (his father) was fighting soldier
at the battle of Bunker Hill. Neither father
nor son have ever wavered the title of a hero
from that day to this. The father was in the
revolutionary war, the son in the last war.—
The father had the highest honors of the State
to the day of his death. The son is the most
popular man of his age in New England.

He is truly and emphatically the representa-
tive of the young Democracy of New Eng-
land, and possesses energy, capacity, and
adroit political tact, worthy the almost idol
worship of his young political companions.
He expressed an opinion of the fitness of W. O.
Butler, of Kentucky, for the highest hon-
ors of the nation, and the duty in the next
campaign, for the democracy of the whole
country to go into convention with a united
expression that should speak triumph from
its proceedings.

Individual States seem each to be present-
ing the eminent men of their localities.—
Hence, we find in Pennsylvania, Buchanan;
Michigan, Cass; Illinois, Douglas; Wis-
consin and Iowa, Dodge; Texas, Houston;
New York, Marcy; Tennessee, young W.
H. Polk; and New Hampshire, Pierce. In
view of this state of things, Massachusetts
would present the name of Gen. Cushing, but
he counsels differently. And we agree with
him. There should be no political aspirants,
no State pride, no political intrigues, enter the
next campaign. The united people's voice
should be sought, and we should go to that
convention with a unanimity of expression
that would be a sure precursor of victory.—
With due deference to others for their partial-
ties and favorites, we are of opinion from a
knowledge gained by inquiry among the peo-
ple, that W. O. Butler of Kentucky, merits
in an eminent degree those qualities and that
position which point him out as THE MAN to
secure a democratic victory. [N. H. Patriot.]

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1851.

Mass. Editors.—The winter has set upon
us so severely, as to catch not a nap. Cloaks
and overcoats are in sudden demand, and
coal-fires have begun to blaze up in every
quarter. Every man, as he walks, has his
hands deeply immersed in his pockets, as if
estimating the last year's revenue, and how
much he may venture to take of the certifi-
cates of the next government loan. Every
woman finds her arms under her mantilla, as
if considering the price of velvet, and what
the "old man" will say to the cost of the new
"love of a home," just about to be sent home
from Madame Sembray, the French Milliner.
Sick is life!

The burglars are pretty active for the sea-
son. There appears to be several organized
gangs of foreign rogues of that character just
imported, and got into business here, who go
about these things in the most scientific and
dexterous manner. They open a house after
midnight, and not only empty it of everything
valuable, while its inmates are dreaming of
mellancholy soup, or the next paper, but spread
the table in the parlor, cook the fowls in the
kitchen, sit down as men, women and child-
ren, to devour all before them, and then de-
camp, leaving a polite note, thanking the
proprietor for his involuntary hospitality. This
has been done here, three times the last week,
in three blocks on the Seventh Avenue.

Now that the elections have passed, and the
popular will has been expressed in a manner
beyond dispute or discussion, we are getting
rather quiet in a political way. The success-
ful candidates may be known in the streets by
their jolly, satisfied faces, and their disposi-
tion to ask every congratulatory to "take a
drink." The unsuccessful may as easily be
known by the settled melancholy that sits upon
their faces like an ink-spot on a shirt-bosom.
But philosophy is a virtue in politics, and we
apprehend no man will hang himself, on his
defeat, while he has hope in the "sober sec-
ond thought," and its consequences.

We have a somewhat interesting matter on
hand, just now, in a contest between Mr.
Bennett, of the New York Herald, and the
celebrated P. T. Barnum, of Tom-Thumb
and Jenny-Lind notoriety. Bennett calls Bar-
num the "Prince of Humbug," and swears
that he tried to engage the infamous Louis
Montez to come here as a "star," and could-
n't. Barnum protests that he is too good a
humbug to think of making money by any
creature so devoid of talent, and so despic-
able in her notoriety. Bennett hates Barnum
because Jenny Lind refused to associate with
his (Bennett's) family; and Barnum feels
sure, he knows, that Lola will occasion no such
domestic disagreeableness.

A curious episode has occurred between
Catherine Hayes and her managers. It seems
that she suspected them of taking the lion's
share of all her concert, and with this suspi-
cion placed a watch on them, that has re-
sulted in a grand blow-up. Her concert for
Father Mathew only turned out about one
hundred dollars. There has been some terri-
ble plundering somewhere.

Father Mathew leaves us to-day in the
steamer for Europe. He has done well in the
Temperance cause here, and has proved
himself a faithful "apostle." Peculiarly he
returns home but little better off than he came.
The "Fund" all fell through. He published
to-day an "Address" to the public. He says
he has made 600,000 converts to sobriety in
this country.

The railroads to be built in several of our
streets, have been commenced. They will be
in use by the spring, and will prove a great
convenience, as the number of omnibuses in
Broadway render that thoroughfare almost im-
passable.

The winter fashions are coming out. Silks
and velvets are all the mode this season. Plaids
are the choice. The ladies wear short cloth
coats, with silk hoods hanging thereon, in-
stead of cloaks and mantillas. This may in-
terest the women-folks.

Yours,
BENNYBROT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1851.

The events of the past week have been in-
teresting, although, perhaps, not so peculiar.
At any rate the spirit of excitement has been
up, and we have had much to think about, to
canvass and to discuss, and if we have not
been materially amused or instructed.

One of the great sensations has been the
expulsion of certain practices of our Corner,
whereby it is asserted, he has realized some
\$2000 per annum instead of \$1000. A com-
mittee of the City Council reports that he has
been charged for many inquests never held,
although every inquest has to be sworn to
and regularly recorded. The difficulty is an
alarming one, and the governor has the mat-
ter in hand for decision. It appears to have
been the general practice of previous corners
to practice the same deception. The corner
at present, is very ill, and not expected to
live.

A number of men belonging to the "fash-
ionable circle," have been arrested, charged
with forging the names of wealthy business
men to checks for heavy amounts upon various
banks. Their plan was a cunning one, and
has been carried out with singular audacity
and success. One of the rogues being pinned
up in his house escaped, and fled to the hospi-
tal, where he pretended to be a sick man
just from California, and where he was found
singly ensconced in bed.

We are told that Mrs. Bloomer—the
Bloomer of all the Bloomers—leaves here in
the steamer to-day for Liverpool, having been
hired by a gentleman in London to lecture on
the new costume.

The Fire Annihilator experiment on Tues-
day was a good one, and put out the burning
building instantly. How the firemen cheered
it, and the ladies, too, applauded it very
warmly.

What do you think of out-door preaching?
We are to have something of that kind here
every Sunday now. The Battery, the Park,
&c., will be appropriated by the streets mis-
sionaries, and the great "enwashed," the
moral lepers of the wharves, the market
houses and the sewers, will have the Pool of
Siloam brought to their very shanties, that
they may have themselves and be clean. If
the souls of the poor and the ragged, the
houseless and the soulless, are worth less in
the great market of eternity, than the souls
of the plump and the sleek, the fashionable,
to this will turn out a public speculation, if, as
we trust, the "loose and unendowed ragged-
ness" of the outer man, has nothing to do
with his inner nobility of nature, and the im-
biber of "Headwick," and the poor drinker
at the pump, stand on the same platform be-
fore the deity, the idea is one grateful to ev-
ery sense of christianity and philanthropy.

My object in addressing you on this subject
is, that you might make some mention of the
matter in the Democrat. By calling the at-
tention of the Committee on this subject, you
will confer a favor on me.

Respectfully Yours, C. M. H.
Will some one of the Committee give us a
statement of facts in relation to the above.

THE WORLD'S FAIR STATISTICS.—EDWIN
RIDDLE, of the AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.—Ed-
ward Riddle, Esq., has prepared three octavo
manuscript volumes of reports of the World's
Fair. From one of the statements of this re-
port it appears that Mr. Riddle's expenditures
in the discharge of his duties as commissioner
have been £1,315 8s. 4d., of which sum
George Peabody, Esq., the generous Ameri-
can merchant, advanced £7,000, and Mr.
Riddle furnished at his personal risk £1,315
8s. 4d., and without any charge for his own
labors. The following is the appropriation
made by the governments named for defray-
ing the expenses of their several commissions:

—States: Zoll Verein, £40,000; Greece,
£400; Turkey, £6,000; Denmark, £200;
Russia, \$6,000; Austria, £25,000; France,
£30,000; Spain, \$2,000; Belgium, £7,200;
Portugal, \$6,000; Sardinia, \$3,000; Papal
States, \$2,000; Tuscany, £2,100; Tunis,
\$1,800; Switzerland, \$2,800; Sweden and
Norway, \$1,700; Rums, \$8,000.

The total number of visits to the Exhibi-
tion has been 6,201,856; but in this are in-
cluded all the separate admissions of persons
who have gone in repeatedly. Probably, on
the average, nearly each individual may be
reckoned as having attended twice. In that
case the number of individuals who have seen
it must be estimated at about 3, or 4,000,000.
It appears that the greatest number of persons
in the building at any one time was on the 7th
of October, when 92,000 were present.—
The receipts on that day were £5,283, all in sin-
gle shillings—the admissions being 109,915.

The largest five-shilling day was the 24th of
May, when £5,078 were taken; and the large-
half crown day was at the closing on Satur-
day, when the receipts were £4,845. The
shilling-days, therefore, distanced all others
in point of success, and furnished a fine illus-
tration of the advantage of bringing things
within the means of the masses."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.
Over \$600,000 worth of postage stamps have
been issued from the Department since
July.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren has assumed his
new post in the Contract office.
Secretary Webster acknowledges the receipt
of a petition to the Queen of Spain in behalf
of the American prisoners, signed by many
of the most respectable citizens of Mobile, and
states that it has been forwarded with proper
instructions respecting its presentation.

The Alabama Legislature has chosen Chas.
McLemon, Union Whig, as president of the
Senate and Gen. Sather, Democrat, as Speak-
er of the House.
The Kosciusko Will case has been decided
in favor of the sureties of the late Col. Ben-
ford, the administrator of the estate.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY CASE.—The
Methodist property suit was decided by Judge
Nelson, in the U. S. District Court, in New
York City, last week. The decision arrived
at is, that the complainants are entitled to their
share of the produce of the book concern, and
a decree will be ordered accordingly. Whether
the division will be pro rata, or by appor-
tionment of capital, is left until the settlement
of the decree.

Arrival of the Mississippi, with the Hungarian Refugees.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.
The steamer Mississippi, with the Hunga-
rian refugees, from Gibraltar, Oct. 15th, arrived
this morning. She brought also the wid-
ow of the late Capt. A. B. Burlingame, of the
barque Alexina, lost on board Oct. 13th,
30 miles east of Gibraltar.

The following are the names of the refu-
gees.—Nicholas Perzel, Wilhelmina Perzel,
John Demeter, Major; Susannah Demeter,
his wife; Adolph Gaurman, Major; Su-
sanne Gaurman, his wife; Adele S. Gaur-
man, his child; Stephen Kovach, Major, Fran-
ciska Kovach, his wife; Lewis Spaczek,
Physician; Florentine Spaczek, his wife; Eli-
za Berzenguska, his mother in law; Mune-
as Spaczek, his child; Emanuel Lulley, Cap-
tain; Cecelia Lulley, his wife; Fanny
Lulley, child; Antonio Lulley, do; John Lul-
ley, do; Senay Lulley, do; Francis Haz-
man; Colonel Ladislaus Berzengus; Colonel
Alexander Asboth; Lieut. Col. Edward Lraier;
Major Gustav Wagner; Alois Frauer,
Captain; William Waigley, do; Joseph Ne-
mith, do; John Klapa, do; Gideon Acs, pas-
senger; Anton Sternicz, Captain; Armin Mi-
chloy, do; Cesar Metrich, do; George Gro-
chench, Lieut.; Charles Laslo, do; John Heth-
ington, boy; soldiers—Francis Kovats, Peter
Szabo, John Szigel, Alexander Magyar,
Charles Schwartz, Wilean Fetzek.

Also, among the passengers in the Missis-
sippi, is John Reeves, an American, engaged
on the construction of the navy yard at
Constantinople.

It is stated on the authority of Dr. Black-
well and some of the officers of the steamer
Mississippi, that the reported misunderstanding
between Capt. Long and Kosuth, is with-
out any foundation. All agree in describing
Kosuth as exceedingly humble and affable,<

