

THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

The following are the instructions of the Government, under which Gen. Gaines has acted, in crossing the limits of the United States, and entering the territory of Mexico.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major Gen. Gaines, dated July 11, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1836. I have received and submitted to the President your letter of June 7th, together with the report made to you by Capt. Dean.

I am apprehensive from the tenor of this report, as well as from your observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is proper to call your attention to the instructions previously issued to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threatens the frontier whose defence is entrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection, to advance as far as Nagodoches, you will do so without hesitation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1836.

Sir: The President is very solicitous that you should act cautiously in carrying into effect your instructions, and do nothing which can compromise the neutral relations of the United States. Your great objects, as I have before stated, are, to defend our frontier, and to fulfill the neutral obligations of the Government. If the Indians employed immediately upon the border, there will be no need of your advancing beyond the territory in the actual occupation of the United States, unless armed parties should approach our frontier so near as manifestly to show that they mean to violate our territory.

But I must impress upon you the desire of the President that you do not advance unless circumstances distinctly show this step to be necessary for the protection of the district of our country adjoining the scene of operations in Texas. And should you find it necessary to advance you will not fail to communicate to your nearest parties in the country your orders and objects. But you will, under no circumstances, cooperate with any of them or suffer any of them to join you, nor interfere in any manner with any military operations in Texas, except such as may be necessary for self defence.

Should you pass beyond the above mentioned boundary line, you will return as soon as the safety of the frontier will permit.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't. LEWIS CASS.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, Fort Jessup, Louisiana.

We have copied from the Government paper the latest official letters connected with the movement of General Gaines across the Sabine. They rather confirm than detract from the force of our information and impressions on the subject. The attentive reader cannot fail to perceive, that, though the General still talks of Indians, his aim is palpably to resist any attempt of the Mexicans (or Texans) to re-occupy the post of Nagodoches, or any part of the territories included within a line drawn north and south through the meridian of 94° west longitude. Should any Indians, or other armed forces be found in a warlike attitude, says the General, or to the act of any decided hostility against the United States troops, or against any inhabitants of this frontier, or of the disputed territory to the south or east or north of Nagodoches, you are, &c. This is a plain and direct avowal of the purpose of this military commander (justified, no doubt by his instructions, public or private) to interpose the Army of the United States between the Texans and the Mexicans, in the event of the former retreating within the line which the President of the United States, at his sovereign will and pleasure, has chosen to substitute for the treaty (and, of course, legal and constitutional) boundary between the two countries. Well does General Gaines designate it as 'the supposed national boundary line.' It is nothing but supposition, from beginning to end, and a most groundless and indefensible one.

Does the reader doubt, either of the immorality or inexpediency of the act? We will convince him in three lines. Whatever the United States has a right to do towards Mexico, that Government can lawfully do to the United States. Suppose that, upon the pretext of two murders committed some hundred or two miles in our interior, the Government of Mexico should be so lost to all respect for national law, for our territorial rights, for her own pledged faith, as to send a thousand or two of men upon the Sabine, march them on to Natchitoches, fifty miles on our side of the treaty line; and take military possession of all the territory of these United States west of a line drawn north and south through Natchitoches: suppose all this (monstrous as is the supposition)—what would the reader say to such an invasion of our territory? Would any reader of ours justify it on the ground of the existing treaty, or of any pretended necessity? Change names only, and this is the naked story of our conduct towards Mexico.

Nat. Intelligencer.

OUR COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

The disastrous effects of the war in Texas upon our commerce [says the Boston Atlas] begin to manifest themselves. The following extract from a letter from one of the most respectable houses in New Orleans is worthy the attention of our merchants:

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25.

We look to the closing of the ports of

Mexico to our commerce; and we apprehend the most fatal consequences to our commerce from the Texian war; already we are feeling the effects of it; our paper circulation is based upon specie—Mexico supplied this place, and this place supplied the banks throughout the Union. Our receipts having been suddenly checked by the extraordinary conduct of our Government, our banks found themselves compelled, for self-preservation, to curtail their operations, that in case of need they might be enabled to meet their circulation. Hence the difficulty of exchanges—hence the distress throughout our commercial cities. So small is the amount of specie in our banks, and so jealous are the directors to retain it, that any house shipping the smallest amount of specie would have its account closed immediately with all the banks. Under these circumstances, being the largest importers of the precious metals here, we are obliged to give the example. We do not see where this state of things may lead us to. Independent of the loss of specie, the trade between this city and Mexico produces a commercial movement of \$17,000,000 per annum, of which we have been most cruelly deprived, to advance the interest of a few land speculators.

VERY LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 29.

TEXAS.—Emigrants to Texas are requested to meet, this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Mint Hotel, Old Levee; also, to-morrow evening, at the same time.

The steamer Caspian arrived last night, and brings a contradiction of the report that General Gaines had crossed the Sabine: He was still at the encampment on this side the river.

From the New Orleans American, July 28.

From a letter, dated Metamoras, July 1, and published in the Bulletin of yesterday, it would seem that a number of Indian Chiefs, of the Cherokee and other tribes, with their interpreters, were at that place, effecting a treaty with General Urrea, commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, to engage in a war with Mexico against Texas. The commissary of the place had been ordered to purchase 800 or 1000 horses for the cavalry, which he was actively engaged in doing.

Little doubt was entertained of the ratification of the treaty; and that land and cattle had been promised the Indians in consideration for their services.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.

TEXAS.—A rumor came through the Atkapa Gazette, of July 23, that another battle had been fought between the Mexican and Texian armies in which seven or eight hundred of the Mexicans were killed. We attach no credit to this rumor, much as we hope it might be true. The intelligence comes through a very circuitous route, & at the time it must have reached this city, the forces of the belligerents could not have been in a proper distance for an encounter. But that the Mexican powers are again straining every nerve to raise another army to prosecute their savage intentions upon Texas, there can be no doubt, though their final success in the undertaking may be quite problematical.

A young man who came passenger in the schooner Henrietta, who was one of Fanning's men, and who escaped the slaughter by the circumstance of speaking the Mexican language informs us at the time of his departure from Metamoras, about a fortnight since, the Mexican army quartered there amounted to three thousand men, and that about four thousand were also encamped near the city. He states that he saw and conversed with several Chiefs of Indian tribes—and that it is his confident belief that an arrangement has been entered into between them and the Mexican General Urrea, by which five thousand warriors of the Cherokees, Sac & Fox nations are to join the Mexicans in their offensive operations. By his account the Mexican army was nearly in readiness to march, their baggage wagons being packed, the soldiers taken the oath of fidelity, and carried their banners to be "christened" by the Church. This intelligence of a contemplated junction of Mexican and aboriginal savages, only confirms the accounts we published in letters a few days since from Metamoras. The Mexicans, our informant says, still denounce bitter vengeance against the Texans, and swear they will take no prisoners but kill every enemy upon the battle field—though there appears to be great repugnance among officers and men against reviving Texas.

If the Mexicans consummate their plans respecting their savage allies, they will create an "ugly customer" in the person of Gen. Gaines.

From Havana and Florida.

Charleston Courier Office, August 5—4 P. M.

The Brig Catharine, Capt. Joye, arrived here this day, in the short run of five days from Havana. We have been favored with later commercial information, received by this vessel, which will be found below. Captain Joye informs that the schr. Whale, from Key West, arrived at Havana on the 29th ult, by which arrival the American Consul at that place had ascertained that the Light-house at Cape Florida was burnt by the Indians, a notice of which he published in Havana. Captain Joye was also informed by the Captain of the Whale that a negro was killed at the Light-House by the Indians, and that the keeper made a most miraculous escape by ascending the Light-house, and holding on to the lightning rod while the building was burning, the Indians shooting at him several times while in that position, and wounding him in the foot. A revenue cutter however in sight at the time, when the Indians made off and he escaped with his life.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Little Rock, July 19.

INDIANS ON THE FRONTIER! Requisition on Arkansas for 1000 men!

By copies of expresses received here by us and the Governor, we learn that ten thousand Mexicans are marching on Texas—that they have devastated & butchered Robertson's Colony.—The whole frontier is in arms. General Gaines has ordered the 7th Infantry & Dragoons to march on to Nagodoches. He calls on Arkansas for 1000 men, to join him instantly. A company is forming here. Another will march from the

upper country. The Mexicans have sworn to murder every American west and south of the Sabine.

From the Natchez Courier.

We learn by a gentleman just from Texas that not a Mexican soldier under arms is now in the country—that the three vessels containing their supplies having been captured and all the cattle between the Neeces and San Antonio have been driven across Colorado, the Mexican Army cannot cross the Neeces for want of provisions. Rumor says that General Filisola acknowledges himself subject to the order of Santa Anna as President of the Republic, and consequently disagrees with General Urrea.

From the Knoxville Register.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

We have indeed fallen upon strange times. Two years ago when we were earnestly engaged in attempting to break down the Caucus system through the election of General Jackson, we little thought that the champion of our principles of that day, would in so short a period be found fighting in the ranks of his and our enemies, and stand as the avowed advocate of a leading member of the Caucus of '34. When a year ago we were attempting to break down the administration of Mr. Adams, on account of its extravagant expenditure of the public revenue—the dangerous and alarming extent of executive patronage, and more particularly because we were led to believe that this patronage was brought into conflict with the freedom of elections.—We repeat, when we were conscientiously opposing these practices, we little thought in the short space of two presidential terms, that we should be under the necessity of opposing precisely the same corruptions in the administration of Gen. Jackson, whose election we had advocated with a view to reforming these very abuses. During Mr. Adams' administration fifteen millions was considered to be a profligate and wasteful expenditure of the public treasure. In 1836 thirty-seven millions have been expended! Where have gone those principles of retrenchment and economy which we promised ourselves would govern the administration of President Jackson?

We were also told that Mr. Adams was using all his power and patronage of his high station to secure his re-election; and it was by reason of this charge being so often and loudly reiterated that Gen. Jackson in his first executive duty was a reform of "those abuses which brought the patronage of government into conflict with the freedom of elections." By the profession of such wholesome doctrines as these, Gen. Jackson came into power, and but for the influence of evil advisers might have continued to carry them out to the close of his administration.

By the promptings of some unfortunate genius however, he has discarded those pure and patriotic sentiments, and his present practices are fast repudiating the principles of his early administration. So far from his now considering his interference as an abuse of power, he has taken a decided, open and active stand in favor of Mr. Van Buren as his successor. He has let himself down from that lofty elevation so nobly sustained by his predecessors. No President before him ever suffered himself to interfere with the election of his successor: The great Jefferson would not allow himself even to converse upon the subject, so apprehensive was he, that his official station might give an undue weight to his opinions upon a question which ought to be determined by the unbiased judgment of his countrymen. Gen. Jackson, we understand whenever occasion has offered, in his present visit has attempted to prejudice Judge White in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He has enlarged him once again with an abandonment of his principles and an apostasy from his party, without specifying a solitary instance of his departure from either. This indeed he could not do. The people of Tennessee know Judge White too well—they have known him too long to believe from the ipse dixit of any man, that he has abandoned any one of his long cherished republican principles. They proudly point to his whole political life, and defy the strictest scrutiny of his enemies. They feel that in the choice of their rulers they are free and independent, and are determined that no name however sacred—no office however dignified—no influence however powerful, shall prevent them from the full and free exercise of their choicest blessing, that of voting for whom they please.

HUGH S. LEGARE, Esq.

The following highly complimentary notice of our gifted townsman, is copied from the New York American, which that paper gives as a portion of a letter from its Brussels correspondent & who, it states, is an accomplished foreigner. "Mr. Legare, the American Charge d'Affairs at this Court, who is on his way home, is carrying with him the high esteem and the regrets of all who were acquainted with his lofty deportment, his sound and profound learning, and his highly amiable character and manners. He was a representative doing honor to the nation: may you be able to send out many like him."

We hope that the friends of Mr. Legare will offer his name as a candidate for Congress from this Congressional District, at the ensuing election, and we trust that the voters will with a total oblivion of all party difference and consulting alone the elevation of the State and the pride which has always characterized Carolinians of honouring merit, will return him as their representative, should he be presented as a Candidate. Having acquitted himself with so much distinction abroad, his talents and accomplishments will lend lustre to our councils at home. The State will receive an accession of credit from such a choice, while the House of Representatives, which in its conduct and deliberations needs redemption in the dignity and ability of new members, cannot fail to be improved by so desirable an acquisition as would be found in HUGH S. LEGARE, Esq.

Southern Patriot.

Resources of Lincoln County.—Lincoln has one Cotton Factory with twelve Looms and twelve hundred and eighty Spindles—four Furnaces and nine Forges, in fine operation. Ore Banks, enumerable, and of the very best qualities, twenty-five Merchant Mills capable of manufacturing the best quality of Flour, besides a host of common Grist Mills and Saw Mills and water power most excellent. Limestone formations near King's Mountain: with gold in a great many places: one of the mines, (that of King's Mountain,) is believed by many to be the most valuable in the United States: these with much good land, and an industrious people, render Lincoln county, one of the most important regions in North Carolina, and certainly will make her one of the most desirable spots on earth, if the contem-

ted Rail Roads on either side of her shall take place.

Our own town of Lincoln has manifested an active spirit of enterprise already. It is remarkable for the number and skill of its mechanics and the general intelligence of its citizens, with these proposed facilities, what may not Lincoln become.

Lincoln Transcript.

From the Lincoln Transcript.

Here is the Transcript! How do you like it? It is not so large as some, but as the horse-jockies say it has several inches to grow, and we will add, if it does not grow to a full size, it will be because our patrons do not feed it enough; but a short horse is soon carried, so there is an advantage in that; and a small paper is soon read and there is an advantage in that also. But big men are not always the most sensible or witty men: nor are large newspapers different from men in this respect. This is only the first number—there are fifty one more to come for the Subscriber's dollar and a half, (paid now) and what fine things you will see hereafter, it is not for us to predict—we can only say as the French showman did—"now gentlemen and ladies you will see what you will see." To our patrons we will just en passant say, as no pig will fatten without the gets corn, so no paper can thrive without the ready. It will be a great saving too, to pay up at once, for unless we get the subscription price within three months, we shall be obliged to stick on a half Dollar more, to cover contingencies: and it requires a mantle as broad as charity, to cover the contingencies of a newspaper. As to our politics, we have said something in our prospectus, but we don't want you to expect much about that; we intend to give Mr. Van Buren a jolt now and then it is true, but we mean to go in particular, against the Indians and the niggers (White and black) "I guess I'll make that nigger squat At the swing of my long tail blue." Now for it, here is our

PROCLAMATION.

O yes! O yes!! O yes!!! All you good people in Lincoln, and all round about, who wish to live till death comes, take the Transcript; and by loosening the flesh from your ribs with a hearty laugh now and then, you will be sure not to die till your time comes. All you who have boys and wish to make men of them, take the Transcript; nothing makes a boy feel so big as when he begins to read the news. All you Young Ladies who delight in poetry, or wish to know the ways and means of beau-catching & the state of the marriage market, now is your time—take the Transcript. All you Old Bachelors who like to read about absconding wives, elopements, emigration, suits, and to dwell on the dark side of matrimony—you, too, earnest old saps, shall find something to your taste. Old Maids too, who rejoice in a life of single blessedness take it, for the way we mean to handle the flauty young things will be refreshing to your nerves.—We will make them walk Spanish that is certain. You, Mr. Dutchman, with your overgrown corporation and your contented look, you will want to know about the prices at Columbia or Camden.—Take the Transcript. Merchants, Saddlers, Tanners, Tinners, Smiths, Carriage-Makers, Carpenters, Tavern Keepers and Tailors, all and every one of you, come forward and take the Transcript: You will find it, we hope, a small stem well laid out.

Judge Gaston.—The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, from a traveller at the North, dated "Philadelphia, July 11:

"I must not neglect to mention to you a compliment, emanating from a high source, which was paid to your distinguished townsman, Judge Gaston, at Washington City, the other day. At a very large dining party, given by a distinguished gentleman from the South, at which were present Webster, Calhoun, and the most distinguished members of both Houses, without distinction of party, the name of Judge Gaston of North Carolina was mentioned, and he became immediately the subject of conversation. Mr. Webster remarked, that if the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States had been under his control, there was no man in the Union upon whose shoulders he would have thrown the mantle of the illustrious Marshall in preference to him. To which Mr. Calhoun promptly replied, that no man in the country was more deserving of the office or could have filled it more acceptably. This is a tribute to merit which any man should be proud of, and no doubt many of your readers will enjoy a feeling of gratification because he is a North Carolinian, and experience one of deep regret, because North Carolina is so invidious of his merits."

THE CHEROKEES.—The Columbus Herald of the 2d inst. says: "We learn that the Marines in our neighborhood will take up the line of march forthwith for the Cherokee country. An express arrived in town yesterday, bringing intelligence that the Ross party had risen in their wrath and were destroying all before them; and bringing an order from the Secretary of War, for all the Marines at Fort Mitchell, and in that vicinity, to hasten to this new scene of savage depredation."

THE CREEK WAR

Is over, no doubt. It resulted gloriously in the capture of Jim Henry, a lousy half breed, with about 150 half starved savages, and some thousand or so of women and children. We have a curiosity to know how many Governors? How many Major Generals? How many Brigadiers? How many Colonels? Majors? Captains? and other officers, commissioned and non-commissioned? How many thousand Regulars? and How many thousand volunteers, have been marched into the Creek country to "march up the hill & then march down again?" We should like also to see a list of the killed and wounded. The missing we dare say will number quite strongly.

Lincoln Transcript.

A New Paper.—We received the first No. of a spirited little paper published in Lincoln N. C. called the Transcript. We make several extracts with which our readers will be amused. What it lacks in size, it certainly makes up in wit.

Creek War.—The Columbus Herald, of the 9th inst. received last evening, gives us nothing new from the Creek Nation. A rumor was afloat in Columbus that Col. Alford's battalion had had a brush with the Indians. Nothing had been heard from Gen. Sanford.

The Cherokees.—The same paper says—"We were informed in relation to the hostile movements of the Cherokees, alluded to in our paper last week 'The country, we are now informed, remains quiet.'"

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the first Monday in October, in order to take the requisite steps to dis-

pose, in the best manner, of the portion of the surplus revenue which will fall to that State on the distribution.



The Watchman.

Salisbury, August 20, 1836.

Watchman! Watchman! what of the night? And the Watchman answered "all is right!" For the morning cometh! HURRA FOR WHITE!!!

THE WHIG TICKET.

For President,

HUGH LAWSON WHITE.

For Vice President,

JOHN TYLER.

AGAINST OFFICIAL DICTATION!!—AGAINST CAUCUS NOMINATION!!—AGAINST PERSECUTION FOR OPINIONS SAKE!!—AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE AND CORRUPTION!!—AGAINST MAN WORSHIP—ABOLITION AND NUMBREGERS!!

White Electors.

HON. JOHN GILES, of Rowan. HON. W. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford. JOHN L. LESEUR, of Rockingham. COL. AND. MITCHELL, of Wilkes. HON. J. D. TOOMER, of Cumberland. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie. ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford. JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin. DR. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin. DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir. JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank. Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.

THE VAN BUREN TICKET.

The following is the Van Buren Ticket for North Carolina.

Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren, ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood, JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln, GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe, WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson, WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow, JOHN HILL, of Stokes, ABRAHAM Y. VENABLE, of Granville, Wm. B. LOCKHART, of Northampton, LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe, OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan, HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans, JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston, JONATHAN PARKER, of Guilford.

ELECTION RESULTS.

IREDELL COUNTY.—3 Coms.

Governor Dudley 2289 Spaight 228 Senate—G. F. Davidson 600 J. M. Young 373 Commons—J. A. King 1309 S. Loudermilk 1158 T. M. Campbell 800 A. Weaver 665 J. W. Gray 958 Sheriff—J. W. Bogle 1105; R. C. Knox 513.

MECKLENBURG.—3 Coms.

For Gov. Dudley 869 Spaight 1095 Senate—Stephen Fox (V. B.) 659 W. J. Alexander (W.) 561 Commons—James Hutchison (V. B.) 1197 J. A. Dunn do 1198 G. Caldwell do 1191 W. Morrison (W.) 889 W. A. Ardrey do 861 S. Reid do 857 Sheriff—Joseph McConnaughey.

CABARRUS.—1 Com.

For Gov. Dudley 843 Spaight 227 Senate—C. Melchor (W.) 406 D. Long do 199 Commons—Wm. S. Harris (W.) 480 Sims (nothing) 466 Sheriff—W. S. Archibald 673 no opposition.

GUILFORD.—3 Coms.

For Gov. Dudley 1245 Spaight 475 Senate—J. T. Moorehead, (W.) no opposition. Commons—J. H. Lindsay (W.) 1171 P. Adams do 866 F. Simpson (V. B.) 714 Commons—John A. Smith, Whig 681 Peebles Whig 565 Eli Smith Whig 488 Mendenhall (W.) no can. 543

RANDOLPH.—2 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 1000 Spaight 112 Senate—Redding Whig 488 Stily (atmbi) 884 Commons—Michael Cox Whig 864 Wm. B. Lane do 806 Zeb. Rush do 642 Sheriff—Hoover 617; White 592.

CHATHAM.—3 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 928 Spaight 627

Senate—Albright Whig 550

Fooshee, Van Buren 436 M'Leoban Whig 903 Guthrie do 853 Cotton (V. B.) 846 Clegg Whig 844 Reeves (V. B.) 723 Keen (V. B.) 628

Sheriff—Horton 1109; Stedman 446 BURKE.—3 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 1257 Spaight 515

FOR CONGRESS.

Graham (W) 1080; Newland (V. B.) 709 Senate—Baker (V. B.) 505 Commons—E. J. Erwin (W) 1232 Perkins do 1167 Miller do 967 Fleming (atmbi) 772 T. W. Wilson (V. B.) 530 Sheriff—Boon (W) 1186; Glays (V. B.) 568.

MON GOMERY.—2 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 1057; Spaight 92. Senate—James Allen (W) 576 Commons—J. B. Kelly (W) 217 (Moore county to be heard from) William Harris (W) 831 Enoch S. Jordan (W) 733 P. R. Lilly (W) 581 Sheriff—E. Hearne (W) 662; D. Cochran [w] 337; John Little [w] 139 SURRY.—3 Coms.

Spaight's majority 124

Senate—Wm. P. Dobson [V. B.] Commons—Danl W. Courts P. B. Roberts Jas. Calloway All Van Buren Sheriff—H. G. Hampton [w]

STOKES.—3 Coms.

For Gov. Dudley 829; Spaight 806. Senate M. R. Moore, [W] no opposition—Commons Caleb Matthee [w] 942; J. M. Covington [whig] 936; Critz [V. B.] 939; J. W. Winston [whig] 880, Matt Hill [V. B.] 707, Folger [V. B.] 734. S. Stone Sheriff by a large majority.

LINCOLN.—4 Coms.

For Gov. Dudley 695; Spaight 1674. Senate—M. Rinehart [V. B.] 1018; J. B. Harry [whig] 508. Commons—Michael Hoke [V. B.] 1982; Henry Canler [V. B.] 1958; Oliver Holland [V. B.] 1481; T. Ward [V. B.] 1382; P. Roberts [whig] 993; Harris [whig] 780; Yant [V. B.] 548; Sheriff—Quinn [V. B.] 999; Miller [whig] 935; Lowrance 625; Shuford 84.

BUNCOMBE.—2 Coms.

Congress—Graham 1083; Newland 717. Senate—Gudger [whig] 619; Rabun [V. B.] 405. Commons—M. Patton [whig] 1099; J. Clayton [whig] 1085; Pickett [V. B.] 786. Sheriff—W. Jones. For Governor Dudley 1194; Spaight 838.

YANCEY.—1 Com.

For Governor Dudley 110; Spaight 500 Congress—Graham 290; Newland 420. Senate—Ballew [whig] 85 Baker [V. B.] 400—Commons—Bird over Blalock 50.

RUTHERFORD.—3 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 1478; Spaight 598. Congress—Graham [whig] 1639; Newland 626—For Assembly whole whig ticket ANSON.—2 Coms.

For Governor Dudley 1017; Spaight 274.

Senate—A. Myers 731, no opposition—Commons—John A. McRae 1052; John Grady jr. 660; Thos. D. Parke 563.—Sheriff Young H. Allen; CARTERET.—1 Com. Thomas Marshall, Commons (V. B.) ORANGE.—4 Coms.

For Gov. Dudley 1237; Spaight 1132.

Senate—Hugh Waddell [whig] 659; Allison [V. B.] 630.—Commons—W. A. Graham [whig] 1358; N. J. King [whig] 1314; Boon [whig] 1214; Stockard [V. B.] 1256; Parker [V. B.] 1054; Sims [V. B.] 1116; Hurdle [V. B.] 1116; Jones [V. B.] 949.—Sheriff James C. Tarrentine.

GRAVEN.—2 Coms.

Senate, John M. Bryan; Commons, Abner Harly and Abner Neale. All for Van Buren.—Sheriff, John B. Dawson. Governor, Spaight 669, Dudley 267.

GREENE AND LENOIR.

In this Senatorial District, William D. Mosely (V. B.) is elected. LENOIR.—1 Com. Windall Davis (V. B.) J. W. Howard, (Whig.) CARTERET AND JONES. In this Senatorial District, James W. Bryan (Whig.) is elected. GREENE.—1 Com. Tho's Hooker, Commons (V. B.) HALIFAX.—3 Coms.

The whole Whig Ticket elected—Col. Joyner in the Senate, and Messrs Matthews, Gee and Moore, in the Commons. Majority for Dudley 100.

NORTHAMPTON.—2 Coms.

The whole Whig Ticket elected—Col. Moody in the Senate, and Messrs Faison and Gary, Commons. Majority for Dudley, 351.

BERTIE.—2 Coms.

Senate, Alexander W. Mebane (V. B.) by 67 votes over—Cherry (W.)—Commons, John Lee and T. H. Speller (V. B.)—no change since last year. Polls: Lee 537, Speller 541, Thompson (W.) 414.

CAMDEN.—1 Com. David Pritchard (Whig.) Dudley 406, Spaight 12.

ROBESON.—2 Coms.

Alex. Watson and O. K. Taton (V. B.) elected. Polls, Watson 529, Taton 524. A. T. Smith, (Whig) 404 A. S. McKay (Whig) 342; Neil M'Alphin, Sheriff.

CUMBERLAND.—2 Coms.

Senate, Donean McCormick, by a majority of 23