



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN. Salisbury, N. C.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME V.—NUMBER 26.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

- WHIG ELECTORS. DIST. No. 1—KENNETH RAYNER. 2—EDWARD STANLY. 3—HENRY W. MILLER. 4—W. H. WASHINGTON. 5—GEORGE DAVIS. 6—JOHN WINSLOW. 7—JOHN KERR. 8—RAWLEY GALLOWAY. 9—JAMES W. OSBORNE. 10—TODD R. CALDWELL. 11—JOHN BAXTER.

Election, Tuesday 7th day of November.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL GAITHER, Esq. of Davidson county, as a Candidate for the office of General of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, vacated by the resignation of Maj. General Bryant.

Electoral Tickets for sale at this Office. Price, \$1 per thousand.

MASS MEETING AT CONCORD.

We understand that a Mass Meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, will be held at Concord on the 20th inst. Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and other distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

LOAF AND BROWN SUGARS.

Will the Cheraw Gazette, tell us how it happens, that brown sugar is selling in that Market at 9 a 11 cents, and loaf at 15 a 17 1/2 cts. per lb., when our merchants here, for the last 18 months have been selling those articles, the one at from 6 to 8 cts., and the other at from 9 to 11? Why we can buy at any one of the seven stores in Salisbury, a fine article of brown sugar at 7 cts.; and for 9 cts. we can command the very best,—as fair and strong and clean, as was ever sold here at any time. And loaf sugar is sold daily at 10 and 11 cts. per lb. The Merchants of Fayetteville have lately improved on this score. They are now selling at 6 a 9 for brown, and 11 a 12 1/2 for loaf. And verily, we think they can afford it very well, considering the fact that they have immediate steam boat communication with Wilmington, where sugars are selling on an average for all qualities of brown, at 6 cts., and loaf at 10 a 11. But at Charlotte, we find the prices are high again; for there, these articles are quoted at, for brown 9, and for loaf 16 a 18. Of course we have no right, and do not pretend, to complain of these differences. But to sugar buyers it is a fact worth knowing, and as we suppose there is not a single reader of the Watchman who does not buy more or less in the course of a year, it is for them that we give this information. It is intended to direct their attention to this subject.

But this is not all: If our Merchants can afford to sell these heavy articles at so small a profit, can they not afford to sell other and lighter articles at a small profit also? It is most true that they can, and what is equally true, they do it. If any one, whether in the east or west doubts this fact, let them come and test it. They will find it strangely true—but nevertheless true; and what is equally strange and true is the fact, that they don't break at it; but rather seem to fatten!—some how or some other how instead of growing weak, they at least appear to be growing stronger and stronger; and every year witnesses an extension of their operations.

We have no interest—not a particle—in making these statements; but only mean by them a more extended notice of a fact which is already notorious in this region of country for many miles around.

A PATRIOT.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, well known throughout the country as a man of rare abilities, in a recent address to the people of Massachusetts, used the following language:

It is further seriously objected that Gen. Taylor is a slaveholder. This objection comes about 60 years too late. It was proposed in substance by the original articles of confederation, and annulled, in form, by the Constitution of the United States. The Northern States were glad enough to avail themselves of the co-operation of the South, in their struggle for independence, and, "no questions asked." Not less thankful were they to cement the incipient alliance by a most solemn compact, expressly recognizing their right to property in their slaves, and engaging to protect it—treating with them as proprietors of slaves, as our equals in all respects, and eligible of consequence to all offices under the Constitution. What would have been the fate of a nation in that glorious assembly which formed the Constitution, or those who might have made it—George Washington present—to declare a slaveholder ineligible to any office under it? I well remember the adoption of the Constitution by my fellow-citizens of this State, when Hancock, muffled in red buff, was brought into the Convention to sign the ratification. The evening preceding, a demonstration in favor of the measure was made in the streets of Boston, by an assemblage favorable to it, whose members, Paul Revere assured Samuel Adams, were like the sand of the sea shore, or like the stars in heaven.

The unbounded joy of the people on this occasion was alloyed only by the fear that the Southern States might come into the league. Never can I forget when, on the balcony of the City Hall in New York, Washington, the slaveholder, as if an angel dropped from heaven, came forth and took the oath to support the Constitution. No other can I remember, with a feeling which prevailed the myriads who witnessed that

scene, succeeded only by shouts which seemed to shake the canopy above them. The man who on that occasion had dared to object to a slaveholding President would not have been an object of envy. It would probably not be too much to affirm, that such a sick man's dreams had never entered any mind."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOTE. The Charleston papers contain the proclamation of Governor Johnston of that State, calling an extra session of the Legislature on the first Monday in November, to cast the nine electoral votes of that State for President and Vice President.

Gen. Taylor has said: "I have no party purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country." For uttering such noble sentiments, the Locofoco have denounced him with savage ferocity. They regarded partisanship as the essence of patriotism, and proscription of enemies as the highest of political duties. The people differ with them in opinion, and believe in that patriotism which embraces all interests and men of all parties.—They will vote for the true patriot in preference to the narrow-minded partisan—for the candidate whose platform is the Constitution, rather than for his opponent whose platform is made up of the resolutions of a mere party convention.

A correspondent in Cabarrus after referring the Editor of the Charlotte Journal to the notice of Gaston H. Wilder, in the Register, says: "You may state that he told the same lie in the public streets of Concord, on the 10th inst. He paid off (I believe) only two claims, for 'extra pay' in this county, amounting to \$42, and remained three days at the expense of 'Uncle Sam.' No public notice was given of his arrival here. Can this be any thing else but paying men to electioneer for the party in power? No wonder the minds of the Volunteers were at one time poisoned against Gen. Taylor by such men as Pender, Wilder, &c. et. genus amice."

THE HARDEST YET.—The Salisbury Watchman has more than once talked as though it believed that Mr. J. Clarke had actually proved too hard for Hon. Chas. Fisher at Gold Hill, and that the Democrats had run him off on that account. That Mr. Clarke should make any thing in a discussion with Mr. Fisher, is too ridiculous to be contradicted, and the truth of the matter, as we have been informed, is that Mr. Clarke really spoke an hour and a half after starting for fifteen minutes. It is also certain that any interruption came quite as much from his own party as the Democrats. We learn that he was quite appropriately answered by Capt. John U. Vogler.—Char. Jeffersonian.

Not so ridiculous as you might imagine! We know both the gentlemen—have heard them on repeated occasions; and although we readily admit that Mr. Fisher enjoys the largest fame as a public debater, yet it is no reason that he should not have been fairly and forcibly met by Mr. Clarke, on the occasion in question. This is all that we pretend; and from good authority we felt authorized to say that Mr. Fisher flinched and wriggled under the force of Mr. C's reply.

As to the redoubtable Captain, of whom the Jeffersonian speaks, the Editor is welcome to say and think what he pleases—those who know the parties reserving to themselves the equal privilege of passing upon "appropriately" of the eulogy, as also the eulogist.

POOR MR. BUCHANAN.

Never was mortal officeholder more roundly condemned, denounced, and abused by his own political friends than James Buchanan, Secretary of State has been since Thursday last. On that day, about noon, a despatch came to him, by telegraph, from Harrisburg stating that Longstreth was ascertained to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 1500 votes! The betting officeholders quickly got possession of the Buchanan news, and they believed it, for it had come from the right man at the right point, to a great Government functionary! Away they went—and away went their money, in bags of various amounts!

The next day, the Buchanan despatch was found to be untrue entirely. It was ascertained to have been the work of a fancy man, who holds an office but lacks political judgment. He had sent the despatch to please Mr. Buchanan!

And now that office and Mr. Buchanan are entangling cases, from their political friends, a little faster, louder, and deeper than any recently heard in this quarter. Washington City Battery, Oct. 10.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

A man who gives his name as Collins Smith, and says he lives in Floyd County, Georgia, though a native of Spartanburg District, S. C. was arrested near this place on last Thursday, charged with having passed Counterfeit Money. He passed through this village and exchanged seven dollars of his spurious coin with one of our grocery keepers, but had not been gone long before the fraud was discovered, and he pursued and apprehended. A portion of his counterfeiting implements were found in his pocket and a small quantity of the base metal he used, in his saddle-bags. He is now in jail—sole tenant of that building, and the first one it has had for a long time. Our County, it seems, would have little of no use for a prison, were it not for confining rascals who come amongst us from other quarters—or else, like the printers, it cannot get its dues.

The seven dollars which Smith exchanged here, are imitations of the Spanish dollar, and dated 1816, though the stamp found in his pocket is engraved with 1818, which makes it probable that he has different stamps; and it is quite likely he may be connected with a gang of regularly organized swindlers. We shall wait for farther developments.—Mountain Banner.

It is better to be laughed at, than to be ruined; better to have a wife, who, like Martial's Mamurra, cheapens every thing and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose vanity will purchase every thing, but whose pride will cheapen nothing.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES.

The Locofoco Press, with an amiable generosity profess to be very solicitous lest the Whigs may be deceived about General Taylor's principles. They say he has not declared himself a Bank man, or a Tariff man, or an Internal Improvement man, &c., and that, for all he has yet said on these subjects, he may be a thorough-going Locofoco—he may rat like John Tyler, and make up a Cabinet exclusively of the Progressive Democracy.

We pass by the very obvious suggestion, that if the old General were not a Whig, he would most probably have been nominated by our opponents; and that if they really thought him a disguised Democrat, they would be very unlikely to rouse our suspicions about it—and we proceed to consider the truth of the allegations.

What do we mean by political principles?—We mean the rules of morality, the dictates of justice, honesty and good faith applied to the affairs of government, and the conduct of public business. We know that others seem, by their conduct, to mean a different thing. John Randolph said of "the venerable"—the old and experienced editor of the Union—that "his principles were the five loaves and two fishes."—We express no opinion on this delicate point—"non nostrum, &c." But the extraordinary changes which he has exhibited, corresponding invariably with the turns and eddies of the popular current, might lead some countenance to the charge.

Now, Mr. Ritchie may be the exponent, to some extent, of the principles—not of his party at large, the rank and file voters—but of the leading men who manage conventions, make up political issues, conduct the canvass in elections, and "divide the spoils" when they succeed.—Evidently Mr. Secretary Marcy has learned at his feet, or they have both graduated in the same school.

But to return to Gen. Taylor and the Whig principles. According to our definition, we hold Whig principles to be these—

- 1. That Government is instituted for the common good—emanates from the common authority—and exists by the common consent—of the people.
- 2. That, as it is impossible for the people to legislate in person, by reason of their numbers, they must make laws, through their representatives, elected by themselves for a limited time, and responsible to them for their conduct.
- 3. That an executive head being necessary for the administration of the Government, this unavoidable delegation of power to one man; shall be limited and confined by every restriction, consistent with an efficient discharge of the executive functions.
- 4. That the will of the people, as expressed in the laws passed by their Representatives in Congress, ought to be carried into effect, in almost every conceivable case, for the simple reason that it is their will, expressed through their representatives, in the mode provided by the Constitution.
- 5. That the power of the veto, confided to the President, is intended only for extreme and exigent cases—for cases, in which the legislature might attempt to break down and destroy the executive department, or might pass improper laws through inadvertent haste, or corrupt design.
- 6. That the abuse of the veto, for the purpose of arresting legislation, not of this character of legislation, deliberately entered into, after mature consideration—warranted by numerous precedents, approved by the practise of former Presidents and legislatures, and sanctioned by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States—is a dangerous and alarming usurpation.
- 7. That, to sustain such a practice, is to defeat the great end and aim of Republican Government, and, under the specious pretext of a check upon hasty legislation, virtually to transfer the power of making laws from the Representatives of the people to the President alone.
- 8. That the public offices are created as public trusts, to be fulfilled for the common good of the people; not as public spoils, to be distributed among the successful partisans of a faction—and that, to deprive of office a competent and faithful public servant, for no other reason than a difference of political opinion, is an injury to the public interest, and a violation of the true principles of free government.

Now these are the fundamental principles of the Whig party; to these Gen. Taylor has unequivocally given his assent, and declared his intention to adhere. He has proclaimed that he would have no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish—that he would leave the duty of legislation to the representatives of the people, not interposing his veto, unless in cases of manifest necessity—and that he would administer the government on the principles respected and observed by the earlier Presidents of the republic.

To these principles, the so-called Democracy of this day are opposed. For nearly twenty years, their administrations have been progressing further in disregarding and violating them; until they have, as we trust, attained their climax, in the recent assumptions of the power to make war—to annex territory by conquest—and to establish territorial governments, without the authority, and even without the knowledge, of the people's representatives.

As to the Bank, the Tariff, and the other questions alluded to, these are not principles—they are measures. It is true that no measure ought to be adopted, unless it be constitutional; it may or may not be expedient; it may or may not consist with the dictates of sound policy.—What is expedient and proper one time, may not be so at another. It is for the representatives of the people to consider and decide on these questions. In their hands, where the people have reposed the trust, Gen. Taylor declares his intention to leave it—and with that declaration, for our own part, we are entirely content.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the best tests by which to try the merit of an Administration—under whatever form of Government—is the amount and character of its expenditures; and one of the most incumbent duties of the citizen is to watch vigilantly that branch of the public service. Trying the successive Administration of our own Government by this test from its origin down to the present time, the readers of our paper will find the subjoined compendious table of expenditures well worth a careful perusal. The contrast between the prodigality of the Democratic dynasty, and the economical expenditures of the Administrations which preceded the Democratic ascendancy, will strike every one, and, taken in connexion with the forcible remarks with which the article is prefaced in the paper from which we copy it, must teach a wholesome lesson to all who are capable of forming a candid judgment.—Nat. Intelligencer.

I deem it important to call your attention to the following exposition and statistics of expenses of our Government, taken from the journal of Congress for every Administration, commencing with George Washington's and concluding with James K. Polk's. It will be found correct, with the exception of the expenditures under President Polk's administration, which are probably under-estimated at least some \$50,000,000, it being stated on competent authority that the Mexican war cost us two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, instead of two hundred millions of dollars, which is the amount placed in the schedule below. By giving Mr. Polk the benefit of \$50,000,000, still, it will be observed, the increase of the expenses of Government have become tremendous.

What is very remarkable, and yet true and beyond contradiction, is, that every Locofoco Administration has cost and taxed the people of this Union vastly more than either of the Whig Administrations. Thus it will be found that the whole expenditures of Whig Governments, commencing with Washington and ending with J. Q. Adams, during a period of forty years, (and he it remembered the expenses of the Revolution much of them were paid under Washington's government, and all the charges occurring in consequence of the last war with Great Britain, in Mr. Madison's,) the Locofoco governments, commencing with General Jackson's and terminating with Mr. Polk's, a period of twenty years, are run up to the enormous sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND AND FORTY SEVEN DOLLARS, over and above the Whig governments for forty years!—a sum sufficient to have made internal improvements, deepening harbors and rivers of the West and South, and building piers for the harbors on the lakes and seaboard, to an extent that would have been for all time to come of immense benefit to our country; a sum sufficient to have educated millions of poor children and placed school houses in every city, town, and village, and paid for teachers for many years. It is of vital importance to every friend of his country to probe this subject to the bottom, and ask why is it, and who has caused this exorbitant expenditure of national treasure? Shall our hard earnings continue to be thus squandered by Locofoco misrule?

Recapitulation of the United States Government Expenses.

Table with columns for State, Term, and Amount. Includes Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren.

Table with columns for Name, Term, and Amount. Includes Tyler, Polk.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

This gentleman, whose conservative views on the subject of the institution of Slavery, by no means suit those in whose eyes no man is altogether lovely, but a "Northern man with Southern principles," is assailed quite as bitterly at home by the Abolitionists and Barnburners, as he is here by Mr. Francis E. Rives and the Richmond Enquirer. We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to two or three passages from an editorial that appeared a week ago in a paper published at Utica, styled "The Liberty Free Press," which fights under the flag of Van Buren and Adams:

"The Slave Power shows no quarter. Not satisfied with securing to itself the nomination at Philadelphia, of a man who owns 3000 slaves, lives on the banks of the Mississippi, and raises 1200 bales of cotton, it has demanded and obtained the degradation of the man who was placed on the Presidential ticket to appease the aroused spirit of the free states. Millard Fillmore has bowed his neck to the yoke, and now grinds in the prison house of the southern phillistines."

Pretty good, this, for a beginning! These sentiments, it will be recollected, come from a paper supporting the pretensions of that man, whom, alone in 1840, Southern Locofocoism was willing to trust on the subject of Slavery. The Whigs told them at the time, that he was not trustworthy; but they would not heed them. Now, they have found the truth of the matter, with a vengeance. But let us go on:

"But, the humiliation of Fillmore does not stop here.—A few weeks since, some Richmond (Va.) friends" wrote to Brooks, of the New York Express, to inquire if Fillmore believed in the power of Congress to abolish the inter-state slave trade, or held extreme opinions on the subject of slavery. Without waiting to consult Fillmore, Brooks replied to the Virginians, indignantly denying that he held any such opinions as to the power of Congress, on the subject of slavery generally. Brooks then informs Fillmore of what he had done; and under date of Sept. 13th, the latter replies approving of his course, and says among other things, "You will therefore perceive, that you did me no injustice in representing to your friends that these were my sentiments."

"Poor degraded Fillmore! He bites the dust and lets the Southern Juggernaut grind over him. He denies the power of the Federal Government to touch slavery in the District, or the slave trade between the States!"

This ferocious trade, our readers will recollect is brought about by a very simple occurrence. A gentleman in this city, finding that it was the intention of the Southern Locofoco press to represent Mr. Fillmore in the South as an Abolitionist, on the ground of a letter written ten years ago—knowing perfectly well that the accusation was unjust, and believing that those who assailed him knew as much likewise—wrote to a personal friend in New York, to ascertain what were Mr. F.'s views upon one point—the internal slave-trade. That friend addressed Mr. F. on the subject, and received in reply, a letter, in which the writer defines his position. Based, as it is, upon the Constitution and the laws, and guarded by the highest judicial authority in the land, it is absolutely inexpugnable.—It is consistent with the opinions of all the great lights of the Law and the Constitution, whether of the North or of the South. For this opinion, the mad and parical spirit, which would impel the Union forward in the career of destruction, expands itself in the unsparing denunciation of Millard Fillmore. Because he is not a man whose enlarged and liberal mind can comprehend and embrace at once all the interest of the confederation, he is accused of "biting the dust" and is assailed with epithets which should properly be confined to the thief and the murderer. "Poor degraded Fillmore!" We ask every man of common feeling, or the most ordinary sense of propriety, be he a Whig or Democrat, does not his sense of justice revolt at the application of such gross terms, to such a man. Millard Fillmore, a degraded man! Millard Fillmore, who, with the assistance of his own talents, his own industry, his own integrity, has raised himself to the very highest rank among the statesmen of this country! Millard Fillmore, whom, whatever may be his politics, his bitterest enemies have always acknowledged to be a gentleman and a man of enlarged mind! Millard Fillmore, whose high worth has attracted the unqualified commendation of Winfield Scott, and of whom Wm. C. Rives said, that he had "a patent of nobility from nature!"

"You needn't go then, Dick. There, he'll do just as well as I can. Huntley took his hat and left the minister, who was settled on the ground, a very useful man, as we know, is preaching there."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following are the names of the representatives elect from this State in the first Congress:— 1. Daniel Wallace, re-elected. 2. ————Orr, vice R. F. S. 3. Joseph A. Woodward, re-elected. 4. John McQueen, vice Alexander. 5. Armistead Burt, re-elected. 6. Isaac E. Holmes, re-elected. 7. W. F. Colcock, vice R. B. 8. Mr. Holmes, it is well known, is well known, is decidedly Butler."

The rest of this article is very much the same strain. We give it to our readers as we find it:

"In February last, a gentleman of Cincinnati asks in complimentary terms Gen. Taylor's opinions as to exercising a veto against the Wilmot Proviso in application to the new territories. He replies that he has laid it down as a principle not to answer questions on that subject. On this vital question, he does not show his hand. But the slaveholder finding out that Fillmore had once said a few words in favor of the power of Congress to do something about it, [no man ever accused him of doing anything] and lo, he is pointed to the stance stool by the Southern overseer, having promptly taken his place, is compelled to eat his own words!"

"Will the free electors of the State of New York put the seal of their opposition to such truckling doughfaceism, giving their votes to Taylor and Fillmore? We think the extracts which we have given above will be sufficient to prove every unprejudiced mind, that Mr. Fillmore is not, and never was an abolitionist. He is now, and always has been, a slaveholder at the North for the very opposite reason; for his sound, conservative principles—for his national views—for his position to that fanatical spirit which is so often threatened to involve this country in ruin. If he were such as he is represented to be by Mr. Francis E. Rives and Mr. John M. Patton, would he be assailed by the barnburner press of New York?"

Fellow citizens, the press which makes this atrocious assault upon Millard Fillmore, for his conservative opinions on the subject of Slavery, is, as we have already said, devoted to the interest of the man whom, eight years ago, you were asked to vote for, because he was "a Northern man with Southern principles." You have another one of the same sort before you, and they offer him to you the very precise grounds on which he offered his predecessor. The very language which they employed then, scarcely an alteration, might be used now. Fellow citizens, will you try "a Northern man with Southern principles" as a condition.—Rich. Weekly Whig.

UTILITY OF A DREAM.

Several years since, the inhabitants of Lyme, having lost their minister, found difficulty in settling another—more, perhaps, because in that section, they are settled in the selection. Many candidates for their three trial sermons, and several general satisfaction; but whenever a sermon was convened for the purpose of giving a call, its unanimity was always defeated by a store-keeper in the place by the name of Huntley. Having considerable influence, he kept up the discord until many gave up of ever having another settled minister. One more candidate offered, and, preaching very acceptably several times, another meeting was called in the church, what could be done. Old Deacon Lord, early on the spot, but no other person arrived, the deacon, wearing with the day, retired to one of the corners of the desk, where he remained covered. In the meantime, the meeting organized, several motions made, and resolutions offered and carried, and all seemed to fancy themselves once more settled and regular preaching, as in the under their own vine and fig trees, to molest, when Huntley suddenly appeared, and commenced a speech, feeling himself pleased with the barrenness of feeling which seemed to exist, but as it was a matter of much importance, deliberation was necessary; for he wished to pursue a prudent course, a hardly judge of a man's usefulness, or three or four of his picked sermons, usual, produce an unfavorable impression, taking his seat, all seemed struck dumb, and the chairman directed the Lord apparently asleep. He hurried out, "Deacon Lord you should not post, instead of dreaming there, and help us in our difficulties."

The deacon replied that he was going, and as his dream had referred to things then existing, he would do as he dreamed that he was taken up, and that he went directly to hell, and long been in that place of woe, as accosted by Satan himself, with Deacon Lord, are you here? He has been going on very well for me, as Deacon Lord. How was it when you were in session, and there was a meeting of last settling a minister with unanimity. His majesty much surprised, and said: "Dick! Dick! being on horse, saddle, bridle, and man, go to Lower Lyme at once; but I will go, with my friend Huntley at the helm." "He came in," replied the Deacon, "I left."

"You needn't go then, Dick. There, he'll do just as well as I can. Huntley took his hat and left the minister, who was settled on the ground, a very useful man, as we know, is preaching there."

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