

his enemy would assail him before he was completely prostrated by the loss of blood. Scarce a minute had elapsed when he heard a faint creak of the boards near him. He was evidently approaching, to give him the coup de grace. In another moment a heavy foot came in contact with his wounded side; and he once more recognized those fiery grey eyes, as the Georgian stooped over him. Now, or never? He collected his fast-failing strength into one last effort, and lunged upwards with all his force. Uttering a wild yell of pain and rage, Gamble leaped into the air, and fell back—dead!

The party below, who had been employed in betting on the combatants, rushed up stairs as soon as they heard the second fall. The Major opened the door, and called. He received no answer, for Schuyler had fainted. He was, however, soon restored to consciousness; his wounds were bound up, and he was put to bed; for his success made him almost a god in Major Lawson's eyes. In a few weeks, when perfectly restored to health, he started for home, having had quite enough of the South.

His host (who possibly had some private reasons of his own for rejoicing at Gamble's death, and feeling grateful to the man who had put him out of the way) refused to receive one cent of compensation for board, lodging, or attendance. Nay, more; he virtually put five hundred dollars into his pocket, by informing him of the reward that had been offered for Gamble, dead or alive. So Schuyler took leave of the hospitable Major, and proceeded to Milledgeville (the capital of the State,) to claim the reward. The Governor, who had already heard of the transaction, was so pleased with Schuyler's prowess that he invited him to dinner, expressed his admiration of him, and offered him a commission in the Georgia Guards. But Schuyler declined the honor, fully satisfied that New York, even with its countless dangers and temptations, was more preferable than a life in the Georgian forest.

From the Washington Union.
The Telegraph.

To Charles G. Page, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I am unwilling to do injustice to you, or any one else. I certainly would not do so intentionally. My communication, to which you replied in the Union, was a simple statement of facts, all of which are literally true. I do not understand you to deny any fact therein set forth; but, on the contrary, you admit that a long time ago you received a letter from somebody on the subject of an electro-chemical telegraph. That letter you say is lost. You do not say who wrote it, or from what section of the country it came. I am glad you recollect this much about it, and hope the letter may yet be found, as it will in every way fulfil my statements concerning it.

I take it for granted that a patent for the invention has already been taken, and that it has been baptized "Professor Bain's Electro-chemical Telegraph." It will, perhaps, go by that name, however clearly I might prove myself the inventor. It is not impossible that the idea of writing upon prepared paper with a current of electricity might have occurred to others besides myself; yet I do not think it probable in the present instance. The invention is not accidental, but purely scientific. The idea first occurred to me while witnessing the effects of the electric fluid upon a sheet of paper saturated with the nitrate of silver, during some experiments made by Professor L. C. Garland in the year 1834. I instantly made it known to some of my classmates. They doubted its practicability. I often afterwards mentioned my plan to intelligent gentlemen, all of whom discouraged me. I had the project very much at heart. You may, therefore, readily conceive my chagrin and mortification when, after communicating to you fully the principle, and to some extent the details of the invention, I received no answer. You say that you have sent me a circular such as the one appended to your reply. If you have done so, it is so recently as not yet to have reached me. I never received any thing from you of any kind. I take it that you do not mean to say you sent me one of your circulars in reply to my letter years ago; for it is only lately, as you say, that you have been in the habit of transmitting those circulars to your correspondents. The circular of Mr. Burke, appended to your reply, has no date. The omission is doubtless accidental. If its date were given, it would, perhaps, show that Mr. Burke issued it since my letter to you. Had I received such a circular from you for the same information in any other form, or by my letter, I should have instantly apologized for asking your opinion in a matter where the law enjoins silence upon you. But it must not be supposed that the citizen at a distance from Washington could be acquainted with the laws of the Patent Office, and especially the arbitrary rules which may be laid down, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Patents.

You are, no doubt, greatly troubled with inquiries concerning existing patents and patentable inventions. It must be remembered, however, that my letter to you was not of that character. I addressed you, not as an officer of the Government, but privately as a scientific gentleman, without any reference to your official station. You had the right, if you chose, to decline the correspondence. Your declining to answer me was no breach of official duty. If you understood me as making any such charge, I hasten to correct the error.

I did, however, think it was your official duty to controvert the claim of another, who might, after my letter to you, come to patent the invention; or at least to inform me of what was going on, that I might do so before a patent was granted. It seems, however, from the circular of Mr. Burke, that in this I was mistaken. Such was not your official duty.

This affair presented itself to my mind in another point of view, in which it may be I did you injustice. According to the public prints, you were, at the time I wrote to you, making experiments with your own hand in the science of electricity; and, as I understood, in connexion with the telegraph. The telegraph was at that time the great topic of the day. My suggestion presented a principle easily understood, radically different from Morse's plan, and, as it is now proved to be, important. I thought a scientific mind like yours could not fail to catch the principle in a moment, and could not well forget it. I thought that when a patent was applied for, you would have done me the favor personally, if not officially, to have given information of the fact. In all this, however, I may have overrated the importance of my invention. It may not have made the same impression upon your mind as upon mine, and you may have forgotten it, or not taken the same view of what was due me from yourself as that which I took, or it may have been impracticable for you to have given me the information. I will not, therefore, hazard the doing you injustice even by way of insinuation.

You seem to think me hasty in making my statement to the public, before comparing notes with those who may contest the invention with me. Now, I have no notes to compare with any body on this subject. It is sufficient for me to know that the invention is mine, whoever may claim it; and that the statements I make with regard to it are strictly true. You advise me to await with patience the verdict of scientific men. This I shall have to do, although I

know their tardy awards generally come after a man is dead, and the world has ceased to care for him.

I have made a simple statement of facts. Whether I shall ever take the trouble to prove them, depends upon circumstances. If it involves a journey to Washington, I think it probable matters will remain as they are.

But who, I pray you, is Professor Bain? Where does he live, and in what College does he hold his Professorship? He is either a new man in the scientific world, or I am greatly behind the intelligence of the age. My retired locality may, however, account for my ignorance in this particular.

I am yours, with great respect,
JUNIOUS L. CLEMMONS.
LEXINGTON, N. C., Nov 13, 1843.

The First Victim Demanded.

The Louisville Journal is out in favor of the prompt removal by Gen. Taylor of Gen. Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon. The cause assigned is to be found in the fact that Gen. Lane defended the volunteers of his State from unjust attacks.

From the General in command down to the lowest subordinate, the army boasted not a braver officer or more devoted patriot than Gen. Joseph Lane. Wherever fighting was to be done, there Gen. Lane was to be found; and so much was his daring and chivalrous conduct admired, that the army officers and men, bestowed upon him the sobriquet of the "Marion of the army," the highest praise that could be bestowed.

When appointed Governor of Oregon, he promptly left friends, home, and all, to rally to the rescue of the citizens of Oregon, in danger of slaughter by their savage enemies; and at the time this call for his removal was made, Gen. Lane was struggling with the snows of the Rocky Mountains; and is now, if not cut off by the savages, encountering the chill blasts of the prairies in a Northern latitude, still struggling on, animated with the hope of reaching Oregon in time to defend it, with his single troop of mounted riflemen, against the savage hordes, whose numbers have cut off many of the best citizens of that land.

Such is the man that Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, demands shall be removed from office—such is the victim who is the first marked for the guillotine by the leaders of a party that professed to proscribe proscription. Let them do the deed—let the gallant soldier be recalled, and our Indiana friends will make him Governor of a State instead of a Territory; and that, too, by a majority that will make Whiggery tremble.—Ohio Statesman.

Health of Mr. Clay.—The Western mail last night, says the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, brings nothing further relative to the health of Mr. Clay. The last intelligence from Ashland was to the effect that he was all dangerously ill, but that there were symptoms of an improvement, his physician regarding his situation as better than it had been for some days. The rumor that has prevailed, for the past two days, of his death, is, of course, unfounded, and from the fact of nothing having been received relative to his health by telegraph, the probability is that he has continued to improve, or at least that no unfavorable change has taken place in his disease. The general interest manifested by our citizens yesterday, relative to the rumor of his death, is but another evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his countrymen.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Chronicle, of the 17th instant, containing the following telegraphic intelligence:

Mr. Clay's Health.—The following note, from a member of Mr. Clay's family, in reply to our inquiry, was received last night. The public will rejoice with us at this hopeful intelligence respecting the venerable patriot's health.

LEXINGTON, November 16.

Mr. Thomas B. Stevenson: Mr. Clay has been worse than I have ever known him to be. He rested well last night, and to day we hope is out of danger.

The Crops of Texas.—It is cheering to learn that the crops throughout all the Counties between the Trinity and Brazos are the most abundant that has ever been known. The product of Cotton is immense; many planters have not hands to gather all the cotton they have raised. Mr. Crump has actually made at the rate of seventeen bales of cotton to the hand, and has already secured thirteen bales to the hand. He is unable to procure hands to gather the crop as fast as it opens. The corn crop has also been abundant, and there would be tens of thousands of bushels for exportation if the markets abroad were not already overstocked. The crop of sugar, as we have before stated, will probably be at least a third larger than that of last year; and there has doubtless been more than twice the quantity of cane raised this year, but a large portion of it will be reserved for the new plantations that are opening in all directions.—Houston Telegraph.

Wire and Hemp Ropes—their Comparative Strength.—An experiment was recently tried in England, at the Woolwich dockyard, to ascertain the comparative strength of wire and hemp ropes. A wire rope, three inches round, and a hemp rope of three strands, hawser laid, common make, seven inches round, were spliced together, and placed in the setting machine, and on the hydraulic power being applied the hemp rope broke in the middle on the strain reaching 11½ tons—the wire rope remaining apparently as strong as when the experiment commenced. A wire rope, 3½ inches round, was then spliced with an eight-inch hemp shroud rope, and on the power being applied, again the hemp rope broke in the middle, with a strain of 10½ tons, the wire rope continuing apparently uninjured. This is considered a very satisfactory experiment.

Wilmington Railroad.—The Wilmington Commercial publishes a statement of the affairs of the Wilmington Railroad company, made by a committee appointed to investigate them.

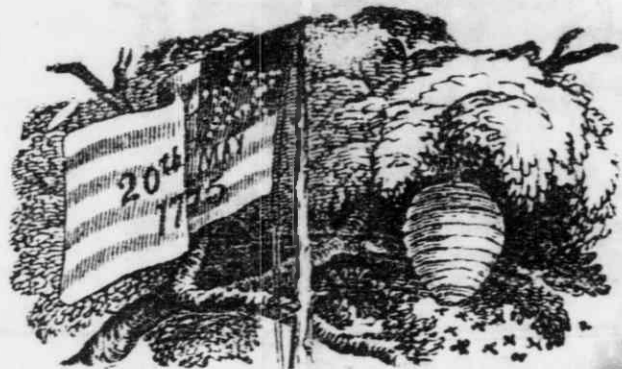
By this statement it appears that the whole debt of the Company on the 1st of October, 1843, amounted to \$650,783 16; one-third of which is due to English capitalists, and the balance to the State of North Carolina and her citizens.

The receipts of the Company for the year 1843, are put down at \$42,130 64, over and above the expenditures, a little more than enough to pay the interest on the debt.

In 1841, the excess of receipts over expenditures, was \$52,000 and upwards; next year it dropped to \$31,000; next year it rose to \$75,000; next year it went to \$83,000; next year it dropped to \$76,000; and next year to \$25,000; in 1847 it rose again to \$71,000; and this year it dropped to \$42,000.

The number of through passengers steadily increased up to 1845, and then commenced a decrease. The number of way passengers kept on the increase, and amounted this year to 28,327.—Carolinian.

The Hon. A. D. Sims, member of Congress from the 4th District, South Carolina, died at Kings tree, on the 16th instant, after an illness of a few days. It is stated in the Charleston papers that Robert Monroe, Esq., of Marion, will be a candidate to supply the vacancy.



THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1843.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and receipt for the same, in the cities of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore.

Campaign Subscribers.

Some three months since we made an offer to subscribers for the Presidential campaign. We hope that those who have taken it for that time will still continue to afford us the support and countenance, which, we are free to confess, is very necessary to us at the present time. We shall continue to send them the paper as usual, and unless some notice to the contrary is given, will be happy to consider them permanent subscribers.

To our Patrons.

It is now nearly a year since we first took charge of this paper, and during that time we have labored under many difficulties, the most of which we are happy to say we have been enabled, in a great measure, to surmount, and look forward to commence the coming year with brighter prospects, and increased energy. We think, too, we may safely say that we have acquired at least some additional experience and become more conversant with the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon our position. Although we do not pretend even to hope that we can give satisfaction to all, yet we cannot but flatter our selves with the anticipation of being able to render the "Jeffersonian" more worthy of support than it ever has been, and at least equal to any other paper in the State.

But while, in the publication of the paper, we think we have acquired experience, we know that we have incurred liabilities which we must meet. If each of our subscribers will forward us the very small amount of his subscription, it will free us from these, and enable us to go on our way rejoicing. We do not by any means intend this for a dun, which, as yet, we have no right to make, but would only request each one of our subscribers to place himself for a moment in our position, and we will trust to his good feelings for the rest.

N. C. Legislature.

On Monday, the 20th inst., the Legislature assembled at Raleigh. Every member of both Houses was present, with the exception of Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, resigned.

Both branches being known to be tied, we understand that meetings were previously held by the members of each party separately, to concert measures for their guidance under the peculiar circumstances of the case. A proposal for some plan of compromise, was made by the democratic members but not accepted by the Whigs, who seemed inclined to insist upon the unconditional surrender of everything.

The Senate was called to order at two o'clock, P. M., by Henry W. Miller, Esq., the Principal Clerk; and the members were sworn in by William Thompson, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, then moved that the Senate proceed to elect a speaker, and nominated for that office Andrew Joyner, Esq., of Halifax.

Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, nominated Calvin Graves, Esq., of Caswell, for the same office.

Those who voted for Mr. Graves are, Messrs. Bower, Wooten, Murchison, Graham, Moyer, Collins, Speight, W. H. Thomas, Watson, Conner, Ward, Walker, Drake, Ashe, Rogers, Spicer, Berry, Hester, Bethell, Faison, Reich, G. W. Thompson, Hawkins, and Exum—24.

Those who voted for Mr. Joyner are, Messrs. Daniel, Swan, L. Thompson, Woodfin, Patterson, Kendall, Barnard, Bell, Albright, Wiley, Washington, J. W. Thomas, Hargrove, Gilmer, Smith, Davidson, Worth, Shepherd, Ebon, Lane, Rowland, Lillington, Miller and Halsey—24.

Messrs. Graves and Joyner declined to vote.

Successive ballottings took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the very same result. We learn, through a private letter received by a gentleman from this place, dated, Raleigh, Saturday evening, the 25th inst., that a compromise had been agreed upon, and the Senate elected an organization upon that day. Mr. Graves, (dem) we understand, has been elected speaker.

At two o'clock, on Monday, the House of Commons was called to order by James R. Dodge, Esq., the Assistant Clerk; and after the members had handed in their credentials, the oath of office was administered to them by Thos. G. Whitaker, Esq., of Wake.

The House then proceeded to vote for a speaker. Mr. Stanly, nominated Robert B. Gilliam, Esq., of Granville, and Mr. Courts nominated the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland; and Messrs. Courts and Stanly were requested by the Clerk to superintend the election.

Mr. Dobbin received 58 votes, and Mr. Gilliam 59, being the whole number of Democratic and Whig votes respectively, exclusive of their own.

Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam for Mr. Cherry.

The whole number of votes cast was 119, and as no one had received a majority, on motion the House proceeded to vote again for Speaker.

The second vote was the same—59 for Mr. Gilliam, and 58 for Mr. Dobbin; Mr. Dobbin voting for Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Gilliam declining to vote.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, the House then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, the House met pursuant to adjournment, and ballotted four times with the same result as on the preceding day.

On motion adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dobbin was withdrawn, and the House organized by the election of Mr. Gilliam, as speaker, and Perrin Busbee, Esq., dem., as Chief, and J. R. Dodge, Esq., as Assistant Clerk.

Mr. W. R. Lovell was elected Principal Door-keeper, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to elect an Assistant, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the House again went into the balloting for Assistant Door-keeper, and elected Mr. Webster.

On motion, the rules of the last session were adopted for the temporary government of the House, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Ellis, Courts and Steele appointed to draw up rules.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and apprise him that the House was ready to receive any communication which he might have to make appertaining to this branch of the Legislature.

Messrs. Ellis, J. M. Leach, and Biggs were appointed said committee.

Mr. Ellis, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, informed the House that the Committee had performed their duty, and that his Excellency designed sending a message to the House forthwith; which Message was received through the hands of W. W. Morrison, Esq., his Private Secretary, and informed the House of the resignation of Samuel Flemming, Esq., member elect from Yancey.

And on motion of Mr. Ellis, it was ordered that a writ of Election issue to the Sheriff of Yancey, directing an election to be held to fill the vacancy on the 8th of Dec. next.

On motion of Mr. Williams of New Hanover, the House adjourned till Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

Friday, the House met pursuant to adjournment, and after reading the Journal,

Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the Rules required that these Committees should be chosen by the members composing each Electoral District.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House, for the purpose of electing the Standing Committees, took a recess of one hour.

At the expiration of which time, the speaker called the House to order, and the following were announced as

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Ballard, Nichols, Martin, Allen, D. F. Caldwell, Brogden, Russell, Walser, Shuford, Miller, Wikings.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. T. J. Peison, Satterthwaite, Newsum, J. E. McMullen, Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H. White, Ellis, Hayes.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H. Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen, Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese, Canady, Foy, Stockhard, Wooten, Pegram, Oglesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner, Dancy, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly, J. M. Leach, Barringler, McLutosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferebee, Stanly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Person, Clement, Trull, T. R. Cadwell, Love, Stevenson.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the communication relative to the contested election in Perquimans, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

And then the House adjourned till Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

Magnanimity.

"I have just seen a hand-bill of Wm. S. Ashe, which contains some truth but more falsehood."

"I did not know, or suppose, when I wrote the hand-bill from Wilmington, that Mr. Ashe himself had either conceived or had executed this 'base act of villainy.' I thought it the work of the Wilmington Journal only, to which Mr. Ashe had so far lent himself only as to aid in circulating the fraudulent tickets. He has since confessed, to my deep regret, (for I had esteemed him a gentleman,) that the whole thing was done by himself."

This is the excuse Mr. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer, gives for his conduct in the use of such gross and ungentlemanly language as he employed in a hand-bill which he had printed and circulated in relation to certain Presidential tickets. He stigmatized the affair as "a base act of villainy," supposing that he was hitting a particular individual. He "thought it the work of the Wilmington Journal only," and therefore to gratify his private spite, he made his savage and brutal attack. But what exhibits his true character more fully than any thing else, is the fact which Mr. Hale must have known that during all or nearly all the time when he was pouring forth his filthy torrent of venomous slander against the Journal and its editor, that individual was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, totally incapable of reply or defence.

We will not so far insult the intelligence of our readers as to pretend to characterize such conduct. The man who would be guilty of such despicable meanness as this, only lacks courage to be a murderer, and his coward hand would poison where it dare not strike.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICANS.—"Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful," that now in the dawn of the "heroic age" of the Republic, NEW STYLE, every body that wants an office can't get one, and especially in this good old North State, that after an enterprising youth hath valorously made a fool of himself, gallantly denuding his shoulders of that familiar upper garment vulgarly called a coat, and publicly offering to do battle against "eleven Democrats" in his shirt sleeves, that after all this and sundry other exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling, he should fail to get that office. Oh, Jehovah! but our sufferings is intolerable.

Is there no balm in Gilead? Are there no offices in RALEIGH?

FREE SOIL VOTE.—Van Buren has received about 275,000 votes throughout the Union. Not one Electoral vote.

EDITORIAL PORTRAIT.—We notice that the mountebank editor of the Asheville Messenger in his last number has put forth the picture of a nondescript animal, apparently a sort of cross between a coon and a Jack-horse. Unquestionably this is intended as a "counterfeit presentation" of the sapient editor. Possibly, however, it may be intended to illustrate the present position of the Whig party. It's "a coon, but not an ultra coon."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Monday last, the 27th inst. Little or nothing was done beyond the organization of both branches. Strong hopes are entertained of a State appropriation to our road.

We had intended to have made some observations in our present number, on the subject of Internal Improvements, and perhaps have made a few comments upon the plan proposed by the Standard's correspondent "Yadkin," in his third number, but have been obliged to defer the matter until our next.

It is more than probable that we will be enabled to publish the Governor's biennial Message in our next. We presume that the Senate completed its organization on Monday, and it is likely that the Message was communicated to the Legislature on the same day.

COTTON is now worth from 4½ to 5½ cents in Camden, and very fine qualities even a little higher. The advance is owing to the favorable accounts from Europe.

THE VACANCY IN YANCEY.—It is understood that Samuel Flemming, Esq., will be a candidate for re-election, to supply the vacancy caused by his resignation.

A CONFESSION.—One of the leading Whigs of Alleghany city, (and a very clever man, too,) was told by a democrat, that

"The conscientious Whigs will not vote for Gen. Taylor."

"Pooh, there are very few of them." Here was the expression of a little bit of truth without intending it.

VIRGINIA.—All heard from but 3 or 4 Counties. Cass' majority not less than 1,200, possibly 1,500.

ALABAMA.—Official vote. 793 majority for Cass.

LOUISIANA.—We have full returns from this State, though not official, and Taylor's majority is 3,233.

The Democratic majority in Mississippi is ascertained to be about 800.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT.—We do not as yet know the extent of Taylor's vote, but enough is known to show that he will be in a minority of the popular votes, perhaps nearly 100,000; the first instance in our history.

CASS DEMOCRATS.—So far as we can see or learn we do not think that one man voted for Cass, who was not in heart and principle a Democrat, a true and unwavering Democrat. Were all those who voted for Taylor Whigs in the same sense?

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the Acadia, whose news we received since the date of our last, we learn that Cotton has advanced one-fourth of a cent.

Writs of Error had been granted in the case of the Irish patriot, O'Brien and the rest.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 27th inst. we have the news brought by the Acadia, which is one week later than the Acadia's. Cotton has advanced one eighth of a penny since the departure of the Acadia. Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Flour and grain unchanged. Bacon had advanced in price.

Austria.—The city of Vienna had capitulated after a stout resistance. The Hungarian troops had twice advanced with a view to succor the beleaguered city, but were each time repulsed by the Imperialists. The loss of life in the city, during the bombardment, was immense. The students and working men fought with desperation; disputing the ground inch by inch, until the inner wall of the city was taken, when all succumbed and threw down their arms.

France.—Affairs in France are in a threatening condition. A crisis is expected at the Presidential election. Prince Louis Napoleon's chances are still regarded the best for the Presidency. The Constitution has finally been adopted by the Assembly. It is generally supposed that the Red Republicans are preparing for another *emueute*.

The sterling and able Democratic Journal, the PALMETTO STATE BANNER, comes to us much enlarged and otherwise improved. We wish it all the success it so well merits.

Major General's Election.—We understand that the vote so far is in the 4th Division.

DAVIE REGIMENT.	
Wheeler	18
Gaither	13
ROWAN.	
Wheeler	28
Gaither	15

Majority for Wheeler so far 18. Mecklenburg and Union voted on Thursday, which will give Wheeler a majority, and the Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba Regiments will do so likewise. Davidson, Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland Regiments to be heard from.—Lincoln Courier, 25th inst.

The following is the result in this County:

Wheeler	9
Gaither	5

General Cass.—It is supposed that the Legislature of Michigan will send the Hon. Lewis Cass to the United States Senate again.

Important Error.—It is stated that in the returns of the late election for Governor in Pennsylvania, some six hundred votes cast in Schuylkill County for Morris Longstreth, the Democratic Candidate, were erroneously placed to the credit of Mr. Johnston, the Whig candidate. It is this true and the error can be corrected, Mr. Longstreth will be Governor instead of Johnston, who is now considered Governor elect.