

THE RESULT. We have by the last Standard full returns for the Legislature from all the Eastern Counties except the Senatorial District of Cartaret and Jones, which, says the Standard, rumor gives to the Democrats, and the result is a Democratic majority of 19 in the Senate and 30 in the House—making 32 on joint ballot.

So far as the Governor's vote is ascertained, Morehead is 4,168 ahead—eight Counties to be heard from;—if he gets in these his vote of 1840, the majority will be increased to 4,739. In all probability from the falling off everywhere else, the increase will be less, making perhaps not 4,500.

And now, we say,—well done for the Old North State. She is again under the old Republican banner—thoroughly redeemed from every type of Federalism.

So much for the "first battle" under the standard of "Harry of the West."

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Tariff Bill in the Senate the 5th instant:

- Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Craigs, Crittendon, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indians, Sprague, Talmaidge, White, and Woodberry—25.

The yeas all Whigs, and amongst the rest our magnificent Senator, Mr. Mangum, the very same who used to be a most zealous State Rights Republican, ready to oppose even to resistance the oppressive Tariff that the bold stand of South Carolina put down in '32, now, false to his principles, and fallen so low as to league in with the enemies of the South, and vote for the passage of this last infamous and vile "bill of abominations."

It was seen that our other Senator, Mr. Graham voted against the bill. From whatever motives he did this, whether he was influenced by a promise of the late elections or by what else, he has no credit for it.—In this at least he has not represented the State, and his conduct, as an old Federalist, stands in striking contrast to the shameful tergiversation of Mr. Mangum, who has come to be little better than a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. Clay and his disciples.

North Carolina—a decided Whig State, and safe for Henry Clay, as shown by the late election!—Raleigh Register, August 12th.

The showing of the late Election.—An overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature, being a change from a Whig majority of 38 in the last Legislature—and a Whig loss of some thousands of votes in the Governor's election. This shows conclusively that the State is decidedly Whig and "safe for Henry Clay," and what is better, it is every day getting more "safe" in the same way.

The Bribery Bill in Ohio. In the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature lately a resolution was offered, by a Whig of course, to report that the Governor be requested to use all diligence, &c., in obtaining that State's share of the Distribution money.

Mr. Byington, a Democrat, moved its indefinite postponement, and denounced the law as a most rabid, unscrupulous, damnable scheme to subsidize the State; he was unqualifiedly now, and forever opposed to receiving one dollar of the money.

The vote was taken after some discussion, and the motion to postpone indefinitely—equivalent to a rejection—carried, yeas 36, noes 32. So here we see the Whig in 1840 by a majority of 19 in favor to Mr. Clay's home, in his "brilliant" trial. His prospects are "brightening" truly.

Probably be able by next week to be in full of the members elect to the Legislature. The Democratic gains in this year's case.—A few weeks since the Louisiana election was known, had a majority in the Legislature had elected the Governor, the Whigs of this State, as well as elsewhere, obtained the result as a great Whig victory; they said the Governor's election was a matter of no consequence, the Legislature was every thing as being the true evidence of popular opinion and feeling—now in North Carolina, where the Democrats have the Legislature by a tremendous majority, and the Whigs the Governor, their tone is changed; they say in this case, the Governor's election is the test of party strength, and the Legislature nothing. This shows how "circumstances alter cases."

A rumor is afloat that Mr. Webster intends shortly to resign his place in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Choate will make way for his return to the Senate.

The Federal prints complain that there was not a full turnout of the Whigs of 1840 in the Governor's election. His Excellency may thank his stars there was not.

The Triumphs of Democracy.

So far as we have heard from the elections held in the first part of this month, the result shows that the mighty revolution in favor of Truth and Principle has been rolling onward everywhere as in North Carolina.

In Alabama nearly a clean sweep has been made of what Whiggery there was left in the State. The Democratic gain has been large, and from that part of the State heretofore the stronghold of Whiggism. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will be much larger than last Session; by the returns so far a clear gain of 2 in the Senate, and 11 in the House. The Mobile Register of the 7th inst. says:

"The democrats, at this election, have carried an aggregate majority of representatives in the counties of Monroe, Lowndes, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, Perry, Bibb, and Tuscaloosa. This is the first time that any democrat has represented either of those counties in the legislature for four years—and in a majority of them no democrat has succeeded for near a dozen years. The aggregate majority for Harrison in 1840; was about three thousand! This the 'onward progress of whig principles'—and the fruits of the 'first battle' in Alabama, under the 'banner of Henry Clay.'"

In Illinois the Democratic victory has been complete and triumphant. Both branches of the Legislature carried by decisive majorities, and the Governor elected by a majority of 7,000 or 8,000. A letter in the Globe says:

"Clay clubs had been formed all over the State previous to the election in order to help the Whigs. You see what help he has given them."

Something of the same sort of assistance that his name gave the party in North Carolina—one step forward and three back.

The ridiculous efforts of the Raleigh Register and its subordinates to account for the late Federal Whig rout in this State are about on a par with some of their unscrupulous trickery exercised before the election to defeat Mr. Henry.

The Chagrin.

It is known that Mr. Henry some weeks ago to prevent Federal misrepresentation, wrote a letter stating the reasons of his failing to appear in the popular canvass. On the receipt of this letter the Editor of the Raleigh Register deliberately and dishonestly stated through his paper, that it was a withdrawal from the contest, and that Mr. Henry had deserted running, leaving Gov. Morehead alone in the field. This deception, known by the Register and all the leading Whigs to be such, was industriously circulated throughout the State by some of the unscrupulous agents of Gov. Morehead, and it lost Mr. Henry hundreds of votes, for many were deceived by it. Now here is what we wish to point out particularly. After this unfair conduct before the election, since it is ascertained that notwithstanding the practice of such trickery Gov. Morehead is only elected by a greatly diminished majority, the Register has actually come out in a labored article trying to account for the defeat, in which he says that the letter was intended to deceive the Whigs into a belief that Mr. Henry had deserted, when the Register itself was the very first to misrepresent the letter, and the Democratic press of the State universally contradicted and exposed the deception. The Editor of the Register ought positively to be ashamed of himself.

The next Presidency and Vice Presidency.

In this week's paper, over the signature of "Free Trade," may be found an able article on the subject of the next Presidency and Vice Presidency. These are questions that now begin to attract much attention, and must soon force themselves on the consideration of the People. Our correspondent has presented views, which, we think, deserve consideration. The reader can judge for himself of that.

The Register winds up a rignarole of two columns in which he "swears hard" to convince himself and his "Whig friends abroad," (who will be great fools to believe any of his prophecies also the vide failures he has made in this State lately) that the election results in this State are highly favorable to the Whiggery. And after pronouncing North Carolina safe for Clay by 10,000 majority, he winds up with the emphatic assurance in capitals—"on this, our friends throughout the Union, may confidently rely."

As the Whiggery have contracted a wonderful fondness for military heroes of late years, they had better take up General Apathy and run him as their next candidate for the Presidency; he seems to be much the strongest General to their ranks at present, and would no doubt beat either Gen. Scott or Mr. Clay all hollow.

The Federal papers talk about the "party drill" of the Democrats. We can speak for this section of the State, that the Democratic party is as far from being "drilled" as any militia regiment in the country.

What does the Raleigh Register think of the "increased Whig vote" in Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stokes and near by every other county where His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, "performed"? The less said about the "increased Whig vote" the better. "A plague on such backing" of his friends as the Governor did in Stokes for instance—don't you say so, Mr. Register!

Good.—Some cotemporary says:—Gen. Harrison wished "the true principles of the Government carried out"—the Whigs have done more—they have thrown them out of their policy altogether.

The 4th Veto.

The Whigs have succeeded admirably in getting another Veto, and they abuse Mr. Tyler just as savagely as if they had not fully expected it. The Message which we publish to day is, we think, more ably written than either of its predecessors. Mr. Bots & Co. will probably begin to come to their senses a little by and bye, and it is more than possible that the late election results may, as the Charleston Mercury says, "warn them of the vanity of a continued struggle of the States of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island "to head" the rest of the Union."

Blooded Stock.—The Asheville "Messenger" mentions the arrival in that place of some fine blooded stock, cattle and hogs, brought from Kentucky specially for C. J. H. Wheeler of Lincoln County. The editor thinks there is no mistake about their being of pure blood. Certainly no country, having cattle at all, needs improving in that respect more than this region of North Carolina, and we join the Messenger in hoping that "the enterprising purchase may, succeed in his very laudable endeavors to improve the stock of old Lincoln and the adjoining counties."

THE TARIFF AND OUR VIEWS.

The great Tariff, which proposes to levy a tax of Twenty-seven Millions on the country, passed the Senate under a "whig" majority, without allowing a single amendment by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, voted, and Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, venturing himself to avow a vote—Mangum voted for, and Graham against the Bill. Why this vision? Every one at home knows that Mangum in principle (if he have any principle) opposed to a Tariff and Graham for it. Did Mr. Graham fear the Legislature? It is well understood that, in Deberry, whilst he voted against the Bill, he was prepared to have voted for it, had it been necessary. Mangum openly declared, while it was under consideration, that it was most shameful; and yet he voted for it! What a shameful equivocation! Yet in this way are the people of the State to be deceived and cheated! This is but a fair sample of "whig" tactics; they do nothing in an open and independent way, but in every thing endeavor to deceive and betray the people by professing one thing and practising another.—N. C. Standard.

SHIP NEWS. EXTRAORDINARY. For the head waters of Salt River. (Via Salem and Raleigh.) The splendid "Prize Ship."



WHIGGERY, Passengers only, Capt. N. J. BOYD, having lately undergone a thorough overhauling, will positively have despatch as above, from the port of Rockford, Surry County, on Thursday the 1st of September.

For passage, with superior accommodations, (an abundance of "roast beef" and hard cider included) apply on board, or to

PUREYAR & CO. A TABLE

Showing the vote for Governor as cast in the vote between Saunders and Morehead in 1840.

Table with columns for Counties, Henry, Morehead, Saunders, and Morehead. Lists counties like Abbeville, Adams, and others with their respective vote counts.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Mr. Barron: This subject has been forced upon public attention in every section of the country, by the leaders of the party of monopoly and arbitrary power. The system of Congressional caucus organized at the Extra Session by Mr. Clay has, in obedience to his arrangements, not only directed the course of legislation, but attempted to forestall public opinion in regard to the next Presidential election. Whatever may be the opinion of the public interest, no man whose control of this secret power vantage the great degrees. It has spurred and which the friends of Mr. Clay have solemnly sworn to Mr. Clay, the pacificator of the nation, whom the people are required to support—but Mr. Clay the author of the enactments of 1820 and 1825 which drove the South to the verge of revolution—the apologist and defender of the excessive and corrupt influences of the Bank of the United States. The most odious and oppressive of all the measures of his long public life, are now resuscitated for the purpose of carrying him to the goal of his ambition.

The party who support Mr. Clay on these grounds constitute but a small portion of the people of the United States. But they are banded together under the deep incitements which the promise of plundering the productive industry of the nation at their pleasure, have produced. The prospect of the rich spoils which the staple producing States may be made to furnish, has concentrated their energies. Combinations are organized which are intended to defeat the independent movements of the majority of the people, as a small number of disciplined and obedient veterans may by their unity of action overcome a much more numerous body of patriotic militia, suddenly called out from the bosoms of their families. Every act of cajolery will be lavished upon their permanent interests and their clearest rights.

Such being the measures of the monopoly, can any friend of equal government, see the rights, and unshackled intercourse, the well importance of the coming contest of behoves fare of himself and his posterity become a hewer of wood and drawer of water, to be degraded to the level of slaves of personal sloth and indifference in for every individual to settle

The first duty, who among the conspicuous in his own country is best adapted from Statesmen and talents to secure the stability of his principles of administration which are essential to individual protection and the public welfare. A naked personal preference is not sufficient. The individual must be distinguished for qualities and endowments which inspire and embody public confidence. Unless a candidate is selected who enjoys these attributes in a more eminent degree than any other individual, our efforts will be paralyzed by being directed to a multiplicity of objects.

The bare enumeration of qualifications suggests the name of Mr. Calhoun to every reflecting mind. Of his character and talent it is not necessary to speak—they are too well known and universally appreciated throughout the nation, to require elucidation. The highest powers of generalization are combined in his mind, with the greatest talent for practical detail. Above all, he possesses that ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT most essential to the direction of great and complicated affairs. Such a mind is required to reduce the existing chaos to order and system. He is also a man of unflinching moral courage. The country needs the services of an individual at the head of the Government, who will not merely avoid participation in schemes of plunder—it wants a man who possesses the spirit and talent of the Reformer. Thirty years experience in the highest public functions have given to Mr. Calhoun a perfect and familiar knowledge with every branch of the Government. Reform and retrenchment are, as we have witnessed, only empty phrases for the ornament of stump speeches, unless directed by clear-sighted and unwavering supervision.

With no unkind feelings towards Mr. Van Buren, and the highest respect for the firmness he evinced during the warfare waged upon the public prosperity by chartered monopolists, for the purpose of overturning his administration, I am unable to regard him as entitled to support for the next Presidency. He has served out the constitutional periods both as President and Vice President. He has received the support of the Democratic party for two terms of four years each for the Presidency and with this support both he and his friends ought to be satisfied. By standing as candidate for a third term of four years, Mr. Van Buren can gain no reputation, while the country may suffer an incalculable loss. We must not conceal from ourselves that Mr. Van Buren would be exposed to vast disadvantages from being a defeated candidate at the late election. Thousands who were seduced from acting according to their permanent conviction and interest, would now cheerfully atone for this lapse by supporting Mr. Calhoun, but will not from pride of consistency sustain a candidate they then denounced to their associates. Every body unflinchingly confesses that they have been grossly cheated, even after the fact has become as flagrant as the instance of the last election.

It may be said that those who maintain equal rights and privileges in this country, are strong enough to carry any candidate into the Presidency. Was not such the opinion in 1840? The Democratic party had carried all the State elections in 1839 by triumphant majorities. They were strong upon all issues of principle, so much so that the monopolists dared not meet them in discussion on these grounds. But Mr. Van Buren was then unfortunately weak in personal popularity, and on

his personal qualities. Shall we now, who have exhibited their real object, and carefully concealed during the Extra Session out of sight all those of Congress, upon whom the present must fall to triumph, merely by the Democratic over which the personal qualifications of the same Buren upon which he was defeated at Mr. Calhoun?

The strongest of Mr. Van Buren's supporters will not deny but Mr. Calhoun far surpasses him in one or two of the highest qualifications required in the Head of the Government. Mr. Van Buren's best friends are compelled to admit his want of success in supervising the operations of those great branches of the public service which occasion the principal drain upon the Treasury—the Army and Navy. His talents do not lay in that line and that happens to be precisely where the highest order of administrative talent is essential at this time to the public interests.

There being but these two individuals who uphold the principle of equal laws and impartial protection prominently before the people as candidates for the next Presidency, it would seem that no reflecting man can hesitate for a moment in awarding a decided preference to Mr. Calhoun. The question of the Vice Presidency since the amendment of the Constitution in 1803, has been regarded as quite subordinate. Recent events have shown that this post should be filled agreeably to the original design of the framers of the Constitution, by a person of talents and character equal to the discharge of the duties of the Presidency. In selecting a Vice President for the coming election, a man should be picked on, whose views on cardinal questions are not only correct, but who possesses sufficient ability to carry them out, should he be required to discharge the duties of chief magistrate.

With Mr. Woodbury as a candidate for President, it seems proper to look to the North for a Vice President. The most conspicuous men of that region appear to be so well adapted to the occasion. Mr. Woodbury. He belongs to a State, and has long been its most prominent character, which is distinguished among all the Northern States for unwavering adherence to correct principles. New Hampshire is alone among the Northern States in its constant repudiation of the consolidating and disorganizing doctrines which have extensively prevailed in that section. Mr. Woodbury too has shown himself to possess ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT of a very high order. In the management of the Navy Department, all parties have admitted that he placed that branch of the service upon a footing of efficiency and economy which strongly contrasts with the posture into which the Navy has since fallen. During the debates in the Navy appropriations of the present session, political opponents as well as friends seemed to vie with each other, in testifying to the admirable spirit with which Mr. Woodbury conducted the Navy while at the head of that Department. From the Navy he was transferred to the Treasury. When we

ments which he surmounted with so much credit to himself and confidence in the Government, no impartial mind can doubt his great practical ability and uncommon prudence. The principal brunt of the warfare waged by the Bank of the United States upon the credit of the Public Treasury, was met and sustained by Mr. Woodbury in a manner which manifested at once his mental resources and his moral courage. In the midst of the unparalleled perplexities with which he was enveloped by the simultaneous refusal of the corporations holding all the public resources within their control, to pay their obligations, he succeeded in strictly upholding the constitutional standard and promptly paying all public engagements. No claimant had the mortification, while Mr. Woodbury was at the head of the Treasury, of finding the public obligations in a state of discredit. Though all his acts were scrutinized both in an out of Congress with a degree of severity far beyond any thing which has ever before or since occurred in the History of our Government, not a false step has ever been detected. When he left the Department at the close of the last Presidential term, the Public Faith was not only unimpaired—out it stood exalted on the very pinnacle of credit. What alas! is its present situation!

Since Mr. Woodbury left the Treasury, his services in the Senate have enhanced his standing before the country. His able arguments against the policy of the monopolists contained in his speeches against the Bank Bills of the Extra Session, and his uniform and powerful opposition to the monstrous Tariff of the present Session, have given him higher claims than ever, to the support of every friend of equal laws, and honest taxation for the support of public service.

No two individuals have been more thoroughly tried both in prosperity and adversity than Calhoun and Woodbury, and neither of them has ever been found wanting. More true and fair exponents of our views cannot be found—and none so generally acceptable to the people, are worthy of their entire confidence. With Calhoun for President and Woodbury as Vice President, our principles cannot fail to triumph. FREE TRADE.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Asheville, Buncombe County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. STEPHEN FRONTIS, Stated Clerk.

August 3rd, 1842. The Charlotte, Rutherfordton, and Asheville papers will please give the above a few insertions.

Wanted.

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.