

THE REGISTER.



"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwary'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, May 25, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We add such details of the vote for members of Congress, in the several Districts, as have come to hand since our last.

FIRST DISTRICT.

RAYNER is elected by so large a majority, that nobody seems to think it worth-while to communicate the vote. We have not heard particulars from a single County in the District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Official vote given in our last.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Edgewood,	80	H. I. Toole*	840
Pitt,	562		108
Beaufort,	683		183
Washington,	370	ma	
Hyde,			
Tyrrill,	312		000!

* Mr. Toole was voted for by the Opposition, but was not a regular candidate.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Vote given in our last.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

New Hanover,	590	Baker*	71
Duplin,			
Sampson,			
Bladen,			
Brunswick,			
Columbus,			

* Some few Whigs voted for D. B. Baker, Esq. to manifest their dislike of McKay's politics.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Louisburg, May 20.

Mr. GAINES.—The Sheriffs of the different Counties in this Congressional District, met here to-day, to compare the votes, and announce the result. Archibald Arrington, of Nash, was declared duly elected, as follows:

Arrington,	1569
Hawkins,	1450
Russell,	351
Arrington's majority over Hawkins,	119
" " " Russell,	1218

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Deberry	McCollum
Cumberland,	364	495
Robeson,	315	149
Moore,	319	312
Anson,		
Richmond,	428	44
Montgomery,		

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Official vote published in our last.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Vote published in our last.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Rencher	Worth
Rowan & Davis,	655	868
Davidson,	283	maj
Randolph,	310	593
Chatham,	89	maj

Rencher's majority, 373

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Caldwell	Barringer
Lincoln,	1687	795
Mecklenburg,	1066	790
Cabarrus,	306	707
	3079	2292
	2292	

Caldwell's maj 787

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Graham	Chingman
Rutherford,	1065	506
Burke,	846	446
Buncombe,		
Haywood,		
Macon,		
Yancy,		
Henderson,		
Cherokee,		

Whig majority 47

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams	Murchison
Wilkes,	950	182
Surry,	851	719
Iredell,	1293	259
Ashe,	279	600
	3373	1760
	1760	

Williams' maj 1613

RALEIGH GUARDS.

An election took place for Officers of this beautiful Company, on Saturday night, and filled the vacancies occasioned by resignation and death, and resulted as follows:

- WILLIAM A. LUCAS, Captain,
- JOHN H. MANLY, 1st Lieutenant,
- ROBERT W. HARDIE, 2d do.
- JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, 3d do.

EUTERPEAN SOCIETY.

We are requested to state, that owing to indisposition of some of the members of this Association, the Concert announced for to-morrow evening, is, for the present, unavoidably postponed.

MESSRS. MANGUM AND GRAHAM.

The "Standard" grows prodigiously, because the Whig Candidate for Congress, in the recent contest, obtained so small a majority in Orange, the residence of Messrs. MANGUM and GRAHAM. At Judge Mangum's Election ground, the vote stood 140 Whig to 19 Loco Foc; at Mr. Graham's Precinct, the vote stood 806 Whig to 121 Loco. Had other parts of the County done equally well, the "Standard" might now be laughing on the other side of its face.

A GOOD HIT.

The "National Intelligencer" calls the "Richmond Enquirer" and "New York Evening Post," the ordinary legions of the politics of the defunct Administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

MAKE WAY FOR MARYLAND.

The Whig States seem to be trying how well they can do. Maryland, like North Carolina, has made a clear *Whig gain* in three Members. She will be represented in the next Congress by six Whig and two Opposition members.

First District.—In this District, comprising the three lower counties of the Eastern Shore, there were two Whig candidates. There was no Opposition candidate, and of course the district will be represented by a Whig.

Second District.—This comprises the remaining five Eastern Shore counties. There was no opposition to the Hon. J. A. Pearce, the Whig candidate, who is, of course, elected.

Third District.—There was no Whig candidate, and the contest was between Messrs. J. W. Williams and J. C. Orrick. The district embraces Harford and Baltimore counties and part of Carroll. Mr. Williams is elected.

Fourth District.—The returns show that the election of Messrs. Kennedy and Randall, Whigs, is certain; but until the returns from all the election districts in Anne Arundell are received, the precise Whig majority cannot be stated.

Fifth District.—Wm. Cost Johnson is re-elected by a very large majority. The other Whig candidate is Col. A. Kimmel.

Sixth District.—In this district, John Thompson Mason (Opposition) is elected over Mr. Lynch, (Whig.)

Seventh District.—The regular Whig candidate, Augustus A. Solers, is elected without opposition to succeed Mr. Jenifer, who declined re-election.

TENNESSEE.

In addition to returns already given, we learn that William B. Campbell (Whig) is re-elected without opposition in the 6th district.

Meredith P. Gentry (Whig) is re-elected in the 7th district by a large majority.

In the 8th district Harvey M. Waterson (opp.) is re-elected.

Cape Johnson in the 11th district, and A. V. Brown in the 10th, (both L. F.) are re-elected without opposition.

In the 5th Congressional district of this State H. L. Turney (Opp.) is re-elected.

In the 12th (late represented by Mr. Crockett) Milton Brown (Whig) is elected.

In the 13th district C. E. Williams is believed to be re-elected, though we have only partial returns.

In the 4th district, T. J. Campbell (W.) is elected in the place of Mr. Blackwell (Opp.) late member.

The representation of the State will stand, eight Whigs to five Oppositionists.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The whole country looks to the next Congress, for some measure of relief from the evils which Van Burenism has inflicted upon our land. The ability of the Administration to carry out its policy depends upon the Whig strength. The Elections are nearly over, and a pretty fair guess may now be made as to the relative strength of parties. In the Senate of the United States, the Whig majority will be eight. In the House of Representatives, at the Extra Session, the state of parties will not vary more than a vote or two from the following schedule:

States.	Administration.	Opposition.
Maine	5	3
Vermont	5	2
New Hampshire		5
Massachusetts	11	1
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut	6	
New York	19	21
New Jersey	6	
Pennsylvania	18	15
Delaware	1	
Maryland	6	2
Virginia	10	11
North-Carolina	8	
South-Carolina	1	8
Georgia	9	
Alabama		5
Louisiana	2	1
Missouri		2
Ohio	12	7
Michigan	1	
Arkansas		1
Kentucky	11	2
Indiana	6	1
Tennessee	8	5
	142	95
Whig majority	47	

It will be seen that the Administration majority will be about 50, the largest majority, we believe, any party ever had in the House of Representatives. Illinois and Mississippi will not be represented at the Extra Session, the Governors of those States declining to call the Legislature together to appoint a special day for electing Members. In the above estimate, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, is given to the Opposition.

PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

The brilliant Whig victories which have recently been achieved, another of which we chronicle to-day, show the resistless progress of Truth, when it once gets fairly started in its course. The ranks of the Opposition are thinning rapidly, because the People are convinced that the vigorous measures of the Administration, and the steady course of Reform determined on by the Executive, are absolutely essential to the lasting interests of the Country.

Go on gallant Whigs, and never let our organization and vigilance cease, whilst Loco Focism, under any name, or in any shape, rears its Gorgon head in any part of our Country.

SUBMARINE EXPLOSION.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, gives the following account of Capt. Taylor's "infernal machine."

"A few days since, Capt. Taylor made a full and successful experiment of his under water operations, before President Tyler, the Heads of Departments and others, and blew up a large and heavy scow 'sky high,' literally tearing it into ten thousand fragments, sinking the deep, and calling up its foundations on the surface of the water. There was no mistake and mishap. The fragments were thrown fifty feet into the air, many of them falling more than 100 yards from the position of the scow. It was torn into shreds. The proof was conclusive of Mr. Taylor's ability to blow up any floating craft, large or small, ship or tender. It is averred that a ship of the line can be blown up as easy as this scow was. If so, an enemy's ship at anchor had better not go to sleep much longer. Taylor is about. Nor will he watch for any difference. It is a good sign that Capt. Taylor gets under her bottom. He is a terrible scow of old Neptune, and will pitch them all into the sea. Sam Patch could jump from the brow of a catarrh."

In the whole population of Massachusetts, according to the report of the Marshals, there is but one man who can neither read nor write, and he is not a native citizen of the State. How many Counties are there in any other State, of which the same can be said?

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

NEW YORK, MAY 17.

The trial of McLeod is the most interesting and exciting event now going on in the City. The Supreme Court was thronged this morning to suffocation to hear what proved to be but a small beginning of the questions at issue. The prisoner entered the Court-room at half past nine o'clock, with his Counsel and the Sheriff of Niagara County, in whose custody the Prisoner remains. The Judges, and the Attorney General in behalf of the State, were there soon after 10. Mr. Bradley, as one of the Counsel for the Prisoner was first heard. Mr. B. stated that the Prisoner was in custody under an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by arraignment in an indictment for murder, and further, under a writ of *causis respondendum* for entering the State of New York and destroying the steamer Caroline, laying the damages at \$50,000, and holding the Prisoner at bail in the sum of \$7,000. The return of the Sheriff having been read, the affidavit of McLeod followed, the most important paper before the Court. The Prisoner first grounds his defence upon the fact that the expedition against the Caroline was a piratical vessel; that upon the morning prior to the evening of her destruction she crossed the river several times aiding the insurgents; that her destruction was a matter of self-defence; that the matter was altogether national, as proved by the correspondence between the British and American authorities; that the United States regarded it in this light when reparation was sought in England for property destroyed; that it had since been avowed by the British Government; that, having been so regarded by both Governments, the Prisoner should be discharged. These are the important points set forth in the affidavit; but the strong one comes in conclusion, where McLeod states that he took no part in the expedition against the Caroline, or in the murder of Durfee, the person killed on-board the Steamer.

The statements put forth in the affidavit were sustained by the counsel for the Prisoner by the reading of letters from the different authorities in Canada to the British Minister, and by other kinds of evidence considered equally authentic. The defence closed here for the day, when "the People of the State of New York" were heard thro' the Attorney General and his assistant, Mr. Wood, the District Attorney of Niagara.

Mr. Wood contended that the evidence given was not sufficient to discharge the Prisoner, because the Caroline belonged to the United States, and was not connected with the insurgents; because neither the Government of Upper Canada nor Col. McNeill had any power to fit out an expedition to destroy a vessel in the United States; because the man murdered on board the Caroline was a peaceable citizen, and guilty of no offence; because the allegations made by the Prisoner do not free him from arrest, imprisonment and punishment; and finally, because it appears by the Sheriff's return that he is imprisoned and detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded "Not Guilty," and that the Court here cannot investigate the truth of such indictment. The position of the State counsel having been heard, the Attorney General contended very briefly, that the first question of the Court was the preliminary one as to the right of jurisdiction. The opposing counsel briefly argued that the motion to discharge the Prisoner was the subject before the Court. The Court decided that the question of jurisdiction involved the merits of the case, and that it would be necessary to go into a full examination of all the testimony. The Attorney General was not prepared for the argument, and, asking for further time, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

Correspondence National Intelligencer.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We are not able this week, to give current and full returns from all the Counties in this Congressional District. Enough, however, is known here to enable us to say, that Mr. GRAHAM is elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. T. L. CLINGMAN. We give below, full returns from Rutherford and Burke. Graham's majority in these two Counties, over Mr. Clingman is 1059. We have further intelligence from Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood and Macon, and though not official, may be regarded as correct, which considerably increases Graham's majority as already reported, which will make it nearly 1500 votes.

Various opinions are entertained as to what would have been the result, provided the election had come on at the usual time, and there had been a general turn out through the District. Owing, however, to the business season of the year, and to the fact, that both the candidates were true Whigs, and either of them well qualified to discharge the duties that would devolve upon them in the high station for which they were candidates, there prevailed but little excitement among the people, and the consequence was, that there was but a small vote given throughout the District.—*Rutherford Intel.*

The Richmond Enquirer and its village copyists in this State, are insidiously endeavoring, by hint and insinuation, to create the impression abroad that Gov. Gilmer acknowledges some affinities with the party schemes of the self-styled Democratic Party; and even go so far as to claim his recent election as a "Democratic triumph."

We think these indecent overtures and this shallow attempt to seduce that gentleman from allegiance to his principles, and the best interests of his country, will be more reasonable when they see any signs of disaffection on his part to those great republican principles, the maintenance and cordial support of which, united with his personal merit, have won for the Governor the high public consideration and the elevated political position which it has been his good fortune to attain.

We assure these very disinterested politicians, therefore, upon the best authority, though the intelligence will dash their hopes with sore disappointment, that Gov. Gilmer is now exactly where he was when, at Albenmarle April Court, he declared himself "every inch a Whig." If this be one of your "Democratic triumphs," make the most of it.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

The New Orleans papers of the 10th inst. give an account of a scene which occurred in court on the 8th, which must have been thrilling in the extreme. An individual named George A. Hamilton had some days before been convicted of forgery. When called up to be sentenced, the usual question was asked, as to what he had to say before sentence should be passed. To this he replied in an address of an hour in length, in which he endeavored to show that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and that he was entirely innocent of the charge. The Judge replied to him that his remarks had failed to make any other impression than that of pity for his situation, and the still stronger belief that he was guilty of the charge. The Judge then sentenced him four years to the penitentiary. Just at this moment, some gentleman exclaimed,—"He has a knife in his hand," and before he could be prevented, he plunged it into himself in two places, once in the abdomen and once in the region of the heart. He soon fainted from loss of blood, and was taken to a private apartment, followed by his wife, who had sat by him during the trial. Physicians examined and dressed the wounds, and ascertained that they were not necessarily fatal.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad Company are using all the exertions and means in their power in the construction of the Road to Aquia Creek, and although we cannot say at what time the "last link" will be completed, we can say that not many months will elapse before that event. The Company are doing wonders, and show a bold spirit and a stout resolution that no common impediment could oppose with success.—*Richmond Compiler.*

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Correspondence National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 18.

The City has in it, just now, more than its usual amount of combustible material to excite and attract the populace. To the general stock was added, yesterday evening, the Forger, Charles F. Mitchell, who left Montreal on Sunday morning and arrived at New York on Monday evening.

His habitation last night was in "the tombs," as they are known here, or in one of the cells of the halls of justice. The culprit was delivered up agreeably to the requisition of Governor Seward, and is now in a fair way to pay the penalty of his crimes. The "mental hell" does not yet seem to have reached the forger. He is represented as hardened, bold, and indifferent to his fate. He will soon be tried and sentenced.

The Supreme Court room was more crowded to-day than yesterday to see the prisoner McLeod; and to hear his trial. The evidence elicited is conflicting, and not at all to be depended upon. Some unimportant preliminary business having been disposed of this morning, the depositions of several witnesses were read, and after that some official papers, familiar to your readers, in regard to the expedition against the Caroline, and the order under which it was committed. One man swears by deposition that he saw McLeod at Chippewa the day previous to and on the morning of the day the Caroline was destroyed. He saw him also on the succeeding day, and heard him say that he had killed a Yankee, and saw him produce a pistol covered with blood. The depositions and official papers having been read, one of the counsel for the prisoner commenced his reply, and was speaking earnestly and ably when last I heard from the Court room.

The Custom-house Commissioners have commenced their labors, but sit with closed doors. A room has been assigned them in the new Custom-house building, which is not yet occupied by the Collector.

Correspondence National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

The arguments before the Supreme Court, in the case of McLeod, were concluded this forenoon. The Court were in session nine hours almost continuously yesterday, but the greater part of to-day and yesterday were taken up in hearing the Counsel for the State and prisoner. No decision, of course, is

given yet, and none probably will be given for some days, perhaps not for ten or more. The most interesting action of the Court is to come yet.

The action of the State Government in allowing McLeod to be removed from Niagara to New York has been the subject of much debate in the Legislature. It resulted in the adoption of a Resolution calling for any Correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive authorities of the United States and this State, and for all the information known in regard to the Executive authority and McLeod.

Government Favors.—The last Administration conferred some of its most signal favors on those connected with the public press; the present has not, we believe, honored the fraternity in this shape. To pension the press is one thing, to proscribe it another. There is a medium suggested alike by real merit and sound discretion.

If a connexion with the press is to constitute a bar to favor; if it is to prejudice one's claims to the dignity and emoluments arising from official station, the result will be that this great engine of public opinion will pass to the hands of those who will consent to surrender their rights and accept other considerations in the place of that respect which they owe themselves. In such hands the press will lose all its dignity and moral power; for a man who has ceased to respect himself, has ceased to inspire the respect of others.

It will be said, perhaps, that to influence and guide public opinion is a consideration of itself sufficient to outweigh all others—a reward that can compensate for any disabilities it may impose. But how is a man to retain and exercise this influence who has previously surrendered the rights of a freeman—who has voluntarily placed himself under the ban—who has classed himself with those disqualified by their profession for places of dignity and trust? Only let it be understood that a connexion with the press can constitute a bar to public confidence and the privileges which arise from official station, and you at once divest that press and all connected with it of salutary influence. You convert the shrine of the oracle into the clanking chain of the slave.

North American.

GEN. GAINES AND LADY.—The trial in which the lady of Gen. Gaines has an immense pecuniary interest is now progressing at New Orleans, and according to the Picayune, some curious scenes are the occasional result. On the 7th instant, Mr. Peyton, counsel for Mrs. Gaines, proceeded to read from a pamphlet which he offered as evidence, but was interrupted by the Judge, when the following scene ensued:

Gen. G.—"May it please the Court the lady will take charge of the case herself: she is prepared to do it."

Mr. G.—(taking the book in her hand which Mr. Peyton had been prevented from reading.)—"Yes, I will proceed with the case."

The Judge—"Do you intend to offer the testimony in that book as evidence?"

Mr. G.—"Yes; part of it."

The Judge—"Well, then, I cannot permit you to proceed."

Mr. G.—"Then I thank my God! I can go before the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, where I will be heard, and where justice will be done me; which I cannot expect here, where I see such partiality."

The Judge—"General Gaines, this is language which I shall not suffer. Decorum must be preserved in the Court; there are no privileged classes here."

Gen. G.—"It is not my intention to be indiscreet to the Court. I know my rights and will maintain them in despite of my enemies, and in despite of New Orleans and its sixteen Bishops."

The Judge—"Order must be preserved in this Court."

Gen. Gaines—"Has not your honor acted as counsel for the opposite parties in this case, before you were raised to your present position?"

Mr. G.—"Yes, he was; and he is now sitting in judgment against us."

The Judge—"Mrs. Gaines, I again repeat that I will not sit here and suffer such language as this to be made use of, even by a woman."

The upshot of the matter was, that as usual the lady triumphed even over such odds, and with the permission of the Court, Mrs. Gaines then rose and read to the Court and jury several pages of manuscript, being an elaborate history of her own alleged wrongs and of the artifices and devices of Richard Relf, Beverly Chew and others, to keep her from possessing or enjoying the property of the late Daniel Clarke, bequeathed to her by him, whose legitimate daughter she was and not his natural child, as they have alleged.

Subjoined is the somewhat celebrated and often quoted letter of Martin Van Buren, complaining of the "sufferings" of his party on account of the alleged "racality" of the deputy Postmasters, and urging upon the then Post Master General the removal of some half dozen, in the interior, who were supposed to stand in the way of the "operations" or schemes of the leaders of the "Bucktail" party. In publishing the letter, the Albany Journal states that these removals, thus urged by Mr. Van Buren, were the first ever made in the Post-office department, on political grounds. With Mr. Van Buren, therefore, originated the policy of political "rewards and punishments."

April 4th, 1820.

Our sufferings, owing to the racality of the Deputy Postmasters, is intolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it. Let me therefore entreat the Postmaster General, to do an act of justice and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, of Harkimer, and the appointment of James Fox, Esq.; also Howell, of Bath, and the appointment