

Mr. Benton.

It is impossible even to glance at the speech of this gentleman, delivered at Jefferson City, without recognizing the demagogue in every sentence. He carefully avoids any discussion of his rights to disobey the instructions of his Legislature, and with equal caution he avoids the discussion of the principle contained in the resolutions of that body. The general features of his speech show the marks of dishonesty, and the hand of a trickster is seen in its minutest details. We can entertain respect for a man no matter how misguided he may be, when he exhibits an earnest manliness in taking and defending his ground. But when we see one like Mr. Benton, deserting principles which he has long sustained and treacherously assailing men who have sacrificed much in sustaining him, yet refusing to take his position fairly—trusting to false issues—and endeavoring to justify himself, not by addressing the reason and judgment, but the prejudices and passions—no degree of forensic power—no store of borrowed eloquence—no hardy plagiarized appeals can relieve his conduct from vulgar baseness or turn away from him an honest man's contempt.

Mr. Benton flatters that there is a wide extended distrust of Mr. Calhoun, occasioned by his nullification doctrines and by his opposition to General Jackson. Mr. Benton seizes upon this supposed fact and trusts his cause to it. He has reason to know personally the value of General Jackson's friendship, and of course he thoroughly appreciates the effects of that great man's hostility. He feared the man of iron nerve when he was alive; and now that he has passed away forever, he does what he would not have dared to do if even a whisper could be heard from that old man's tomb. Mr. Benton's fear for General Jackson was a wholesome fear. It made him in the prime a different man from what his early life promised, and not what his late years have realized. But, since that controlling influence exists no longer, day by day the original deformity of Mr. Benton's character reveals itself, and amidst the decay of his intellect, the black passions of his heart, obscured for a season, now stand revealed, prescribing his conduct, directing his actions, and stripping him of all the laurels won in his better days. His speech at Jefferson City was nothing but an attempt to connect the Missouri Compromise with Mr. Calhoun, in order to drag the memory of Andrew Jackson into the political arena to prostrate Mr. Calhoun, and along with Mr. Calhoun the principles asserted by the Missouri Legislature. The whole movement is that of a demagogue fully sensible of the character of his conduct. What matters it if the Missouri resolutions were included after those of Mr. Calhoun? Would that fact impair their truth? Would it in any way change Mr. Benton's obligation to obey them? Suppose Mr. Calhoun had written those resolutions from beginning to end, would that circumstance change the principles they contain? Surely not. Why, then, this assault upon Mr. Calhoun's consistency? Does the public acts of the South Carolina Senator affect the constitutionality or justice of the Wilmot Proviso, or in any manner affect Mr. Benton's obligation to obey the instructions of the body which elected him? Clearly not. And after all Mr. Benton proves nothing but that the Accomac resolutions offered by Mr. Wise and the Missouri resolutions offered by Mr. Jackson (a member of the Missouri Legislature) were framed subsequent to the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the United States in February, 1847. But Mr. Jackson avers that he was not influenced by Mr. Calhoun, but that he framed his resolutions and presented them to the Senate of Missouri in accordance with pledges which he had publicly made to his constituents. And besides, Missouri is not the only State of the South which has passed similar resolutions. Nearly every slave-holding State has passed such resolutions. Most of them copied in part the very words used by Virginia who led off on this question. Many counties in Virginia, along with the county of Accomac, responded to the action of our Legislature.

It becomes necessary then to trace the history of the Virginia resolutions adopted on 20th January, 1849, after a long and exciting debate. These resolutions, it will be remembered, reaffirmed certain resolutions relative to the Wilmot Proviso, passed on the 8th of March, 1847, by the Legislature, adding to them resolutions relative to the District of Columbia, and a resolution requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature if the Wilmot Proviso should be passed during its vacation. The resolutions of 8th March thus reaffirmed were drawn up on the 16th of February, 1847, the day after the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in the House of Representatives attached to the three million bill, and were offered in the House of Delegates by Lewis E. Harris, esq., of Amelia county, on the next day, the 17th, and passed unanimously on the same day—two days before Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, denounced by Mr. Benton, were offered in the Senate of the United States. The resolutions offered by Mr. Harris, were sent to the Virginia Senate for its action, and in that body they were amended by Mr. Stansard, of Richmond, and finally passed on the 8th of March, 1847. That it will be seen that the Wilmot Proviso passed the House of Representatives on the 5th of February, and the Virginia resolutions were prepared the next day, and presented on the 17th, before Mr. Calhoun took any action on the subject, and although they were not finally passed until the 8th of March, they were printed and published in their original form among the proceedings of the House of Delegates in the papers of the day. They were contained in our papers of 8th February, 1847. This plain statement of facts, known to be true by many persons in this city, overthrows the labored effort of Mr. Benton

to attribute the resolutions adopted by the people of Accomac and the legislature of Missouri and other slaveholding States to Mr. Calhoun's movement in the Senate; for the argument used by Mr. Benton would, if sound, prove that Mr. Calhoun's movement may be attributed to the action of the Virginia House of Delegates.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

LOOK AT THIS!

When Simon Drum was removed from the paltry Post Office at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the citizens without respect to party, give the old gentleman a dinner. Some of the sentiments given at it, headed President Taylor without gloves for his—before election—"no party" professions. Mr. Drum held the office a long time, and when an attempt was made to remove him, under Gen. Harrison, the President indignantly spurned the intimation. It has remained for "Old Zack," the Cabinet-rid President, to do what none of his predecessors would do, having surrendered himself to those who have "enemies to punish;" yet, personally, our "no party" President may have none himself. We are now satisfied the Gen. Taylor has "surrendered" his judgment and kind feeling, if inately he ever possessed any, to a set of spoils seekers.

Shade of Washington! how shamefully is this man "administering the government of the early Presidents," in whose footsteps he promised to walk!

PER CONTRA.—By way of contrast, we append the following from the Valley (Penn.) Spirit, illustrating "Most beautifully" the operation of "no party" principles:

"OUTRAGE.—General Taylor, 'the patriot,' 'the second Washington,' has removed from the post office at Greensburg, the father of a man who lost his life in fighting the battles of his country, and appointed as postmaster at Chambersburg, an Englishman who served against his country in her last war with Great Britain."

This certainly claps the climax. Nothing short of importing guerrillas to fill the offices can beat this case.

"Honesty, capacity, and fidelity."—"Fidelity" in showing down Americans in the last war with Great Britain a qualification for office! Benedict Arnold was unfortunate in dying before the Taylor administration came into power.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The prescriptive course of the administration, in the face of its own solemn pledges, is doing irreparable injury to the President. We judge from the irresistible effect which such a proceeding is calculated to produce upon a free and generous, a sincere people. We judge from the indignant denunciations of the democratic press, from the resolutions of popular meetings, from the manly repudiation of the Taylor democrats. We judge from private correspondence which is pouring upon us from all directions. A correspondent in the State of Mississippi furnishes a specimen of this feeling, which is not confined to one section of the country, but pervades the length and breadth of the land: "The working of the guillotine (says he) grates rather harshly on the ears of some of the lukewarm, and has a visible effect in stirring them up to their duty.—Mr. Fitz Henry Warren and his coadjutors in the cause are doing a glorious work for the cause of democracy. I shall be much deceived if the year of grace 1852 is not distinguished as the year, in which whiggery received the most merited condemnation that it ever had at the hands of the democracy of this country."—*Wash. Union.*

NEW YORK DESERTED.

A letter of Thursday of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "It is a long while since Gotham was so quiet as it is at present. Solitude seems to have taken up its abode in our midst, and paradox as it may appear, one feels lonelier now in Broadway than he would almost anywhere else out of the city.—There, morning and evening, in that magnificent thoroughfare, nothing is to be seen but the hard-set, sun laborer or mechanic, going to or returning from their day's work—nothing heard but the discordant rattle of the omnibuses, or the less monotonous music of an occasional organ grinder. At noon it is almost wholly forsaken. Wall street is no better, and it is no worse even up in the fashionable precincts of Union Place or Washington Square. All is silence and solitude. Every body is out of town, drinking water at Saratoga, gazing on Niagara, or rolling among the breakers at Nahant or Rockaway."

It is stated elsewhere that the Astor House, paying a rent of \$30,000 a year, has at this time only about twenty-five persons in it.

THE AXE DROPS UPON ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER.—We are informed that Samuel B. Beach, Esq., of New York, who was removed by the Postmaster General on Saturday, is an old soldier of the war of 1812. He was at the battle of Plattsburg, when he was taken prisoner by the British, and while in captivity witnessed the destruction of his store, and all he was worth in the world by fire of the enemy. He was therefore, a proper subject for proscription by the party that gave aid and comfort to the British in 1812, and again to the Mexicans in 1846. Can Gen. Taylor—a soldier himself—know of these acts of base proscription against men who have risked their lives in battle for their country? Or is he so completely under the control of the cabinet that he cannot prevent them? Unfortunately, indeed, for his future fame, that he ever consented to be President of the United States.

Washington Union.

A careless compositor lately dissolved the Union by transposing two letters, whereby the United States became the United States.

THE DEAD COMING TO LIFE.—Almost every newspaper we pick up that comes from Cincinnati or St. Louis, contains a paragraph relating to an occurrence similar to the following. Either the inhabitants of those cities must be in a singular hurry to bury people, or the newspapers are remarkably fertile in their inventions.

A most singular affair occurred on the side of the hill, near Mount Adams, on Thursday afternoon. An elderly lady, who had but the day previous followed to the grave her husband, was taken with the same malady, cholera, on the following morning, and ere the setting of the sun, she was clothed in the garments of death ready to be lowered in her last resting place. During the night, a noise was heard, and on proceeding to the place from whence it came, what was the astonishment of her friends to behold the supposed deceased sitting in an upright position, pale and haggard, presenting a picture beyond the power of description. It was evident that she had been laboring under the influence of narcotics, which caused temporary suspension of the animal functions. She was stripped of her shroud and is now in a fair way of recovery.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A TEACHER.—Teachers, for the time being, are *in loco parentis*, and if the responsibility of one parent can scarce be estimated, who will undertake to calculate the weight of responsibility resting on him who has charge of the interests of scores of immortal beings, all of whom constantly need the watchful care of the most judicious parent!

The Teacher is responsible to a considerable extent for the physical improvement of pupils. He is to watch their health—guard them from accidents and harm, and direct them in each course, and in such pursuits as will best accord with true and proper physical development. In order to this, it is necessary that he possess some correct knowledge of anatomy and physiology. He must counsel, advise, correct, reprove and command. For want of proper attention to this, many a child has been seriously and lastingly injured.

The teacher is responsible for the intellectual growth of the pupil. This of course implies more than mere crowding of the mind with facts contained in textbooks. Children must be taught how to study as well as what to study; the first part of which is decidedly the more important. In the expressive language of a late writer, "the mind must be waked up; the understanding enlightened, the perception quickened—the powers of analysis, abstraction and generalization cultivated; the will controlled, and the affections while young and tender led out after proper objects. This requires an effort, known only to him, who has fully tried it, after possessing himself of correct views of the powers and operations of the human mind."

The teacher is responsible for the moral improvement of his pupils. The proper responsibility in this respect, it is greatly to be feared is not often felt. The teacher is to train the moral nature for the country, the church, and for immortality. He cannot be too careful of what he does, or of the temper and dispositions he manifests. All these will have a bearing upon the moral character of the child; and irregularities on his part may prove the ruin of those committed to his training. Eternity alone can fully unfold the influence and responsibility of teachers in reference to the moral character of their pupils. "Who is sufficient for these things?"—*S. W. S. Journal.*

A SPECIMEN OF NORTHERN WHIGGERY.

The following letter was written by the Hon. W. H. Seward, in reply to an invitation to attend the Whig celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia on the 4th ult. It will be recalled that Mr. Seward is the intimate political friend of Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, and is doubtless more or less in the confidence of the administration. Mr. Seward fully pledges the Whig party at the North to the restriction of slavery platform, and in the concluding paragraph, pretty decidedly intimates that the administration will carry out measures to restrict slavery as much as possible. Are our Whig friends aware of the coalition between Northern and Southern Whigery, when they undertake to denounce the Democracy for the same thing? But we will not detain our friends from the letter, which we give in full for their perusal:—

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to participate in the celebration of the recent Anniversary of Independence by the Whig Citizens of Philadelphia, was received when I was so intensely engaged in professional duties at Canandaigua, as to prevent me from rendering a reasonable acknowledgment. I cannot perform that duty without expressing my conviction of the truthfulness and justice of the views of the responsibilities of the Whig party which you have exhibited.

Experience has shown that the councils of that party lead to domestic prosperity, while they are imbued with national detestation and magnanimity. But there is now opening a field of political action hitherto unexplored by parties, and measurably untrodden by statesmen. The inevitable conflict between Human Slavery and the Democratic principles of Free Government, long repressed, has broken forth at last. The policy of abolishing Slavery in the Federal District, and of prohibiting it in the Federal Territories, has excited a debate which pervades the Union and disturbs and tends to disorganize all existing parties and combinations. Intemperate zeal on either side of the debate threatens the subversion of the Government and the dissolution of the Union itself.

All enlightend, sagacious, and candid men, see that the period has arrived when Slavery ought not to be defended, and cannot be protected by the power or influence of the Federal Government, as it has been heretofore protected and defended against the legitimate, constitutional efforts to continue it within the States where it is sanctioned by Constitutions and Laws. It is equally apparent that the withdrawal of that protection and defence will rouse the spirit of faction and sedition.—What other party than the Whig party has fully adopted as its basis the inalienable rights of man, and is therefore so well qualified to divorce the Federal Government from Slavery? What other party has so implicitly adopted the principle of the absolute supremacy of the laws, and is therefore so well prepared to repress faction? The exigency of the times requires that the Government shall combine both these principles in its action avoiding on the one hand any concessions to Slavery beyond the letter of the Constitution, and on the other, intemperate zeal, which appeals from constituted authority to violence and sedition.

It has always seemed to me that the Whig party, through its long and often disheartening trials, was acquiring the firmness, the consistency and the discipline necessary to enable it to conduct the country safely through this emergency. I agree, therefore, most cordially with you in your opinion of the importance of inculcating its principles now more zealously and energetically than ever before, and rejoice that the first permanent administration which the Whig party has called into power has fully and completely indicated its principles, its wisdom and its patriotism.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Respect to the Memory of J. K. Polk.

Monday morning last, was devoted by the citizens of this county, to paying respect to the memory of James K. Polk, late President of the United States.

About 10 o'clock a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal and assistants, with the Providence Band in front, then the Masons, Judge Daily and other citizens, and marched to the Grove near the Presbyterian Church. After the procession had reached the Grove and were seated, an appropriate prayer was offered to the throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Methodist Church. The Hon. Wm. Davidson then read the following Preamble and Resolutions prepared by the Committee appointed for the purpose by the citizens of Mecklenburg, to be presented on the occasion.

The citizens of Mecklenburg County having heard with deep and sincere regret of the sudden and untimely death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, who was born in this County have met here this day to do honor to departed worth, to pay by public expression, a tribute to one of the illustrious dead and to record their regard for his many public and private virtues. He died in the full fruition of his fame, earned by his own intrinsic merit. This fame will grow brighter in all time to come; for his name is inevitably connected with one of the most eventful epochs in the history of our country. A nation mourns the loss of their late chief Magistrate—the County of Mecklenburg mourns the loss of one of her most illustrious sons.—They sympathize with the great body of the people upon their common bereavement in the death of so distinguished a citizen, but feeling as they do, they can with pride, though in sorrow, point to him as one of the choicest jewels of their Country.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, in sincerity and untimely death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States who was born in our County.

Resolved, That we will dedicate this day, the 30th of July, in commemorating the public and private virtues of him of whom the County may justly point to as one of her choicest jewels, and who by his ability, purity of conduct and official devotion to the chief magistracy of this great nation, conferred honor on his native County.

Resolved, That Lieutenant E. C. Davidson be requested to deliver an address to the citizens of this county on this sad occasion.

Be it further Resolved, That we deeply condole with the widow of the late Ex-President, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to her as a testimony of the respect that the citizens of his native County bear to his memory.

After the reading of the Preamble and Resolutions were concluded, E. C. Davidson, Esq. arose and delivered an eulogy on the life and character of James K. Polk. It was well written and well delivered and certainly does credit to the speaker, although in our opinion it was high-wrought.

After the eulogy was concluded the procession returned and was dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY VEGETABLES.—Mr. J. A. Sadler on one of his lots this year raised a tomato weighing TWO POUNDS AND A HALF.

Now if any man can beat this beet, it will be a beater (booster). We saw him weigh a beet taken from his garden, which weighed 14 POUNDS, and he has lots more that will weigh from 8 to 12 pounds. The 14 lb beet measures 31 INCHES in circumference.

Men dying make their wills—but wives Escape a work so sad; Why should they make what all their lives The gentle dames have had?

"A ha," said the farmer to his corn. "Oh hoe!" said the corn to the farmer.

From the Raleigh Standard.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Clingman, (W.) No Opposition.	
Cherokee,	000
Macon,	000
Haywood,	000
Buncombe,	1184
Henderson,	000
Rutherford,	000
Burke,	000
McDowell,	000
Yancey,	000
Cleveland,	000
Caldwell,	000
000	

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. P. Caldwell. Nall.	
(W.)	(D.)
Ashe,	000
Wilkes,	1447
Surry,	837
Davie,	000
Rowan,	737
Tredell,	000
Catawba,	000
0000	
0000	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Cass. Taylor. Caldwell. Deberry.	
(D.)	(W.)
Lenoir and	1163
Gaston, 1593 828	1163
Mecklenburg and	
Union, 1523 1410	maj. 522 000
Stanly,	14 724 69 625
Cabarrus, 377 736	000 maj. 179
Montgry,	82 583 000 000
Richmond, 71 639	492 134
Anson, 359 1084	538 1020
Moore, 406 538	545 525
4425 6692 0009 6000	
4425	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Shepherd. Clemons. Shepherd. Keene.	
(W.)	(D.)
Stokes, 713	873 949 1315
Rock'm 284	646 293 623
Guil'd 1354	321 1326 332
Ran'n, 953	228 1145 239
David'n, 718	536 692 528
4022 2634 4405 3138	
2934	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Venable. Kerr. Venable. Nash.	
(D.)	(W.)
Granville,	881 986 960 994
Cassell,	1981 238 1013 262
Person,	569 336 maj. 319
Orange,	1487 1621 43 43
Chatham,	620 1194 824 1200
4588 4435 3119 2469	
4155 2469	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Daniel. Arrington. Daniel. Clarke.	
(D.)	(D.)
Wake,	927 670 823 893
Franklin,	539 395 624 210
Warren,	610 134 060 069
Halifax,	452 233 477 47
Edgecomb,	632 787 792 467
Nash,	272 723 540 575
Johnston,	413 398 644 401
3896 3410 0000 0000	
3410	

Mr. Toole's vote in the District in 1847 was 214.

A number of scattering votes were cast in the above counties at the late election. Wake, 286, to Messrs. Miller, Gales, Ligon, and others, Franklin, Miller 38, Smith 18, Johnston, Miller 169, &c. &c.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

McKay. Hall. Ashe. Reid.	
(D.)	(D.)
Cumberland,	608 411 839 521
Robeson,	235 343 205 114
Columbus,	228 73 000 000
Bladen,	249 186 305 241
Brunswick,	123 196 185 13
New Hanover,	729 114 1016 45
Sampson,	524 295 539 721
Duplin,	672 148 150 maj.
Onslow,	436 61 000 000
3694 1827 0090 0000	

McKay's majority over all, 1868—majority over Hall, 2037. Mr. Bryan received 199 votes.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Donnell. Lane. Stanly. Lane.	
(W.)	(D.)
Wayne,	268 866 291 1073
Greene,	258 314 270 437
Lenoir,	167 143 210 182
Jones,	503 528 000 000
Craven,	368 318 000 000
Beaufort,	846 466 888 618
Pitt,	547 414 702 606
Hyde,	416 267 445 246
Washington,	330 146 336 188
Tyrrell,	332 101 673 686
4293 3924 0000 0000	

Don. maj 869
In the above Counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Beaufort, Pitt, and Washington, Lane, has made a clear gain, compared with the vote for him and Donnell, of 416. Hurrah for Lane!

NINTH DISTRICT.

Biggs. Outlaw. Person. Outlaw.	
(D.)	(W.)
Northampton,	389 435 531 468

Pasquotank,	244	518	mj.	301
Perquimans,	203	421	mj.	138
Cauchen,	92	500	mj.	430
Bertie,	363	504	mj.	169
Hertford,	222	330	mj.	56
Gates,	328	354	mj.	25
Chowan,	178	272	mj.	50
Martin,	548	301	mj.	219
Currituck,	509	160	000	000
3071 3795		0000 0000		
3071				
Out. maj.	724			

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

Cum-haut. County Court Clerk.—Mr. McKeen 5011, McKay 452. Mr. McKeen re-elected Superior Court Clerk without opposition.

New Hanover. Gen. L. H. Marsteller re-elected County Court Clerk, and S. B. Bunting for the Superior Court.

Lincoln. Robert Williamson County Court Clerk, and V. McBe Superior Court Clerk.

Chatham. George B. Setzer Dan, elected over B. M. Cobb, Whig, by 561 votes.

Guilford. Capt. Roberts has been elected county clerk, over Col. Moss, Ind., by 148 votes. Maj. Lewis, has been elected Superior court clerk, over Holland, by 178 votes.

Mecklenburg. B. Oates, Esq. has been re-elected county clerk by about 500 majority, and J. B. Kerr Superior court clerk without any opposition.

Richmond. Wm. B. Cole elected Superior court clerk without opposition. Capt. M. L. Douglass county court clerk by 163 votes over W. W. Graham.

Wayne. John A. Green re-elected for the County Court, and W. C. Bryan for Superior Court. Toll: Green 700, Benj. Aycock 671, Bryan 712, Curtis H. Brogden 665.

Franklin. Young Patterson re-elected for the County Court, and Mr. Lawrence for the Superior Court. Polk: Lawrence 548, Davis Young 412, Lawrence 816, Jones 126.

Wake. James T. Marriott re-elected County Court Clerk, and Richmond P. Finch re-elected for Superior Court.

Moore. A. C. Curry County Court, and Col. John Morrison Superior Court.

Alamance. Maj. Foust County Court, and Mr. Gragon Superior Court.

Stokes. Hon. John Hill re-elected County Court Clerk, and Samuel Taylor Superior Court.

Forsyth. A. J. Stafford County, and John Blackburn Superior Court.

Guilford. Logan County Court, and Caldwell Superior Court.

Orange. Gen. Joseph Allison, we are gratified to state, has been re-elected County Court Clerk in Orange. His majority over his Whig competitor, Morris, is 161.

Anson. N. D. Buggan re-elected e. g.; A. B. Smith re-elected e. g.

Graham. William B. Taylor elected county court clerk, by a majority of 12 votes over N. A. Stearns. W. S. Gutter elected Superior court clerk, by a majority of 6 votes over J. Thompson.

Granville. We regret to state that James M. Wiggins, Esq., has been defeated for Clerk in Granville. He was one of the best officers in the State. Poll: Augustine Landis, 928; James M. Wiggins 910. Superior Court—Benjamin C. Cooke 1074—William Lynum 728.

Cassell. A. Slade re-elected County Court Clerk, and Thos. J. Brown Superior Court.

Edgemont. John Norfleet re-elected County Court Clerk without opposition, and Robert H. Pender elected for Superior Court.

Rockingham. T. B. Wheeler re-elected clerk of the county court, over Mr. Ellington—no statement of the poll received. Mr. Irving re-elected Superior court clerk.

Randolph. B. F. Hoover re-elected county clerk—poll: Hoover 1801, Lawrence 254, Blair 193. William Murch elected superior court clerk—poll: Murch 861, Craven 398, Drake 183, Futral 72.

Davidson. C. F. Lowe re-elected county clerk—poll: Lowe 1160, Wesley D. Wilson 77. Andrew Hunt re-elected Superior court clerk without opposition.

Surry. F. K. Armstrong re-elected county clerk—poll: Armstrong 1040, B. Thompson 766. H. C. Hampton elected superior court clerk without opposition.

Johnston. Thomas Bagley County Court Clerk by 190 votes over H. H. Hobbs. H. S. Bell, Superior Court Clerk by 84 votes over J. Q. Adams.

Warren. The old clerks re-elected. Cumberland. Dacan G. McTe re-elected Superior