vote of 24 to 21. The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill was then resumed1 Several hours were occupied in the discussion of numerous proposed amendments, most of which

were rejected. Without getting through the items of the bill, the Senate went into an Executive session of some hours, on, as is supposed, some matters conected with the advices brought by the Steamer. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

e unimportant matters having been dised of, the House took up the Veto message

Mr. Baily defended the Veto, after which, the previous question being moved, the question was put, "Shall the bill become a law, the veto notwithstanding ?"

The vote was yeas 95, nays 91, which not being a constitutional majority of two thirds of the whole members, the bill did not become a law. The French Spoliation bill, from the Senate, was next taken up in Committee of the Whole.

After a long debate, and the rejection of some lesons of proposed amendments, the bill was re-sorted to the House without amendment. It was then read a third time, by a vote of 93 to 88, afterwards fully passed without amend-

ment, by a vote of Yeas 93, Nays 88. The House then adjourned. SENATE .- WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1846.

The bill to remit duties on Railroad iron in certain cases, yesterday engrossed, was passed by Yeas 26, Nays 20. The Military Academy bill was taken up, a-

mended and passed. The Senate then passed into Executive ses sion and remained therein up to a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The French spoliation bill was read by its title, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President.

The Graduation Bill with the Senate amendment was taken up from the table. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table

The bill was then laid on the table, by Yeas 104. Nays 79. Sundry other bills from the Senate having been

disposed of. Mr. Dromgoole reported the Sub-Treasury bill and Senate amendments from the Committee on Ways and Means, and recommended a concur-

rence in the amendments. A motion to lay it on the table was lost-

Yeas 66, Nays 165. The amendments having been read over, they were concurred in, and the bill was passed. A bill from the Senate to remit duties on rail-

road iron, was laid on the table, by Yeas 131, Nays 41. SENATE - THURSDAY, August 6, 1846.
The House bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, was taken up and passed by a

vote of 25 to 19. The amendment to the Naval appropriation bill was insisted upon.

Several unimportant reports were made from committees; after which the remainder of the day was devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was received from the President to the effect that he had approved and signed sundry private and local bills, but there was not a

word about the French Spoliation bill. This delay strengthens the belief that he will veto it. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a territorial government

in Oregon.
Mr. Douglass, who reported the bill, explained its provisions at some length.

Mr. Adams attacked the treaty as indefinite in some of its specifications, and as leaving room for misunderstanding hereafter. He also alluded to the different opinions which exist in England which the British are to have the free pavigation of the Columbia river.

rmed emigrants to California, with a promise to them, that at the end of the war they shall receive a certain portion of land.

After the rejection of numerous other proposed amendments, the bill was reported, and then read | willingly vote the two millions to end the war. a third time and passed. It provides for a Governor, Secretary and Legislative Council; a de-Also, that the Seat of legate to Congress, etc. Government shall be West of the Rocky Moun-

SENATE.-FRIDAY, August 7, 1846.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, providing for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, was referred to the committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. Niles, the Senate took up

the bill to amoud the act "reducing the rates of postage and correcting the abuse of the franking privilege." An amendment was adopted, prohibiting the

enclosure of letters for different persons in one envelope, with a view of avoiding the payment of postage, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence. Some other amendments relative to the compensation of postmasters, having been adopted, the bill was passed and sent to the House. A great number of private and local bills from

the House, were taken up and referred. Mr. McDuffie reported a bill, authorising the President to issue letters of marque and represals against Mexico, in case she shall set the exam-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, as returned from the Senate, was again considered, and the House still insisting on its amendment, a second committee of conference was ap-

Mr. McKay reported back the West Point Acamy bill, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, a smended by the Senate, was also reported back with a disagreement to several of the amend-ments. It was then referred to a committee of

A letter was received from the State Department, giving the names of the persons who applied for the benefit of the late Bankrupt Law. A bill providing for seventy Post Routes, was next taken up and considered in committee of the

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, an amendment was agreed to, restoring the franking privilege to such Postmaeters whose accounts last year did not yield them a per centage amounting to a hun-dred dollars.

The bill was finally reported to the House, and the amendment It was then passed. indiment of the Committee agreed to

SENATE -SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1846.

This morning, on the 8th ballot, Mr. Atchison was elected President of the Senate, pro tem. The House bill providing for a Territorial Gonment in Oregon, was reported from the Terisl committee without amendment. It took

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, the Senate at an early hour went into Ex-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Message was received from the resident of the United States: I invite your attention to the propriety of ma king an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficul-ties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid the existing war with Mexico, by a plan just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief article to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two Republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inlined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any ncession which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated question to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by our Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like all other expendi-

The precedents for such proceeding, exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars " for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses that may be incurred in the intercourse octween the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be;" and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms. In neither caswas the money actually drawn from the treasury and I should hope that the result in this respecmay be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would therefore recommend the possage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to termi nate the existing war with the least possible de lay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Re-JAMES K. POLK. Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the views of the President.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole, which motion prevailed. So the Message was considered in Committee: but the Committee soon rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. McKay to offer a Resolution to terminate the debate at three o'clock.

About three whole hours were then consumed in taking the Yeas and Nays on motions to amend the Resolution, to adjourn, calls of the House. Finally at three o'clock the House took a recess

Mr. McKay having drafted a bill to carry out the views of the Message, by appropriating the two millions asked for, the House went into committee of the whole upon it. (The thermometer in the Hall at this time stood at 90 degrees.)

Mr. White, of New York, was not willing to vote for the bill. When the war commenced, Congress had given the President thirty millions to "conquer peace." This being the case, he and in this country relative to the period for was averse now to appropriate money for buying

Mr. Winthrop argued, that we have territory Mr. Schenck attacked the course of the admin- enough already, without buying California, how- Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiaistration in sending, without authority of law, ever desirable it might otherwise be. Besides, ry to the United States, who, after having com-Mexico, to force her to sell it now. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll bailed the message as a

measure of wisdom and humanity. He would Mr. Grider argued, that the war in the first

place was totally unnecessary. If we had wanted California, we could have bought it without spending the immense sums we had in war. He would, however, vote for this bill and hold the President responsible. Mr. Wilmot thought the President ought to

have furnished the House with all the information in his possession, relative to this business He was averse to legislating in the dark. Besides, if the bill should pass, he wanted to move an amendment to the effect that in case of the acquisition of California, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist there, except for crime, on conviction thereof. He concluded by moving an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Adams gave his hearty assent to the bill. The message of the President was, in the words of a certain gentleman, "refreshing." gard to slavery there was no necessity for any amendment, as Mexico herself had already abolished it in California.

After further debate, the amendment of Mr. Wilmot prohibiting slavery in California in case t shall be acquired, was agreed to.

After the rejection of numerous proposed amendinents, the bill was reported to the flouse, when the amendment prohibiting slavery was concurred in.

After an ineffectual motion to lay it on the table, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of Year 65, Nays 79. The bill was then read a third time and passed without a division. Its title was amended so as to read "A bill making further provisions for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

A motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill was negatived-Yeas 76, Nays 83. After a great struggle to act upon other bills, the House, at 11 o'clock adjourned for want of

SENATE-MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1846. Mr. Evans said there was a bill in which the faith, honor and integrity of the Government were concerned; that if not passed now, never would be. He moved to take up the Smithsonian bill; agreed to. He then moved to disagree from the amendments here, and pass it just as it came from the House; carried. The bill was

passed, Ayes 26, Noes 13. The Veto of the French Spoliation bill was read. Mr. J. M. Clayton then rose and commented briefly upon this arbitrary exercise of the Veto power in a form in which, Mr. Madison said,

would not be tolerated by a free people. Mr. Webster then very briefly gave his views of the veto, against which he protested, as a new and alarming exercise of a dangerous power; as weak and inconclusive in the reasoning by which it was supported; and as an act of great and cry-

years redress for their wrongs. Mr. Evans then submitted a Joint Resolution

de necessary by the passage of the Smithson-bill for the appointment of Regents, who are Messrs. Choate, of Mass.; Hanley, of N. York; Rush, of Phils.; Preston, of S. C.; and Bache and Totten of Washington.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the

French Spoliation bill, the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

This vote was Ayes 27, Noes 15-not twothirds—so it was lost The Clerk of the House brought in a number of bills and informed the Senate that the House

had finished their business. After a Resolution to go into Executive sesgion had been rejected,

Mr. Lewis succeeded in getting up the bill from the House to put \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the President for "settling boundaries" with Mexico, &c. A motion was made by Mr. Evans to amend

the preamble, but Mr. Lewis moved to strike out the proviso, which prohibits slavery in any territory to be acquired; and demanded the year and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Davis then rose, and said he would be glad to hear some reasons for this.

[As the minutes were fast gliding away, Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Davis if he would give way, in order that he might introduce a resolution to rescind the resolution for adjourning at 12 o'clock ? Mr. D. said that he should conclude before 12 o'clock. But, said Mr. L., the resolution must go to the other House. Mr. Davis would not yield, but spoke until a minute or two of 12 o'clock] It being understood that the House had adirned, Mr. Davis set down.

A motion prevailed to pass into Executive session, but nothing was done therein, as the functions of the Senate, for this session, had

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several Senate bills on the Speaker's table was taken up and passed. A great number of motions to go into Com-

mittee of the whole were made and lost. The Secretary of the Senate appeared with the Civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, the Senate having agreed to the report of the committee of conference, by which each House recoded from ome of its amendments.

The liouse concurred in the report, and the report was therefore passed. The usual commutate to wait on the President.

to see if he had any thing more to communicate to the House, was appointed. The House retused to go into committee of the

whole on the private calendar, by Yeas 86, Nays 48, as it required two-thirds to go into committee The Sheaker ammuneed bird, as the President had signed the Santhsonian Institute bill, it became his duty to appoint three Regents, and he appointed Messra, R. Dale Owen, of Ind , Hough

N. Y. and Hilliard, of Ala. At 12 o'clock the Speaker in the midst of great confusion, adjourned the House to the first Monlay in December next.

By the President of the elated States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States f America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fifteenth day of June last which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the northwest coast of America lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asscreed by the two parties over the said territory. have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say : the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and freland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Hon Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's municated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-minth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific ocean : Provided, however, That the navigation of the whole of said channel and straits south of the forty-minth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to

Art. II. From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main s'ream of the Columbia, and thence down the said stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the

present treaty.

Art. III. In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-minth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the fluden Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory.

shall be respected. Art. IV. The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon by the parties.

Art. V. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipoten-

tiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the scale of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and form.

dred and forty six.

JAMES BUCHANAN, RICHARD PAKENHAM, L. . And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the seventeeth ultimo, by Louis McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective

Governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fufilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto aet my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day

of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

the President: JAMES K. POLK.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. By the President :] LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Discharge of the Louisiana Volunteers by order of the Secretary of War .- Gen. Taylor's Order in conformity with the intentions of the War Department. Cols. Peyton's and Featherston's Regiments decided by the Secretary of War as not legally in the service. Gov. Henderson not expected to live. The brig Empressario arrived at the Barracks

this morning, seven days from Brazos Santiago, with Capt. (Gen.) Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers, who have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out of the service according to instructions from the War Department. Six other companies from Alabama, all the Louisiana Volunteers and the St. Louis Legion, six months men, are to be mustered out of service by the ame authority. Cols. Peyton's and Featherston's Regiments are not recognised by the Department as being in the service at all.

When the Empressario left, most of the reguar troops had gone to Camargo, where it is pro-able all are by this time. Unless General Tayr had been detained, on account of the with ake new arrangements regarding the disposion of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo.

Governor Henderson was lying dangerously ill t Matamoras at the latest dates-very little hope

any, was entertained of his recovery. No news had been received of the whereabouts of the Mexican army. Letters had been received at Matamoras from the city of Mexico, which stated that Paredes was to leave that City to join the army. The 20th ult, was the day assigned by these letters for his departure for the seat of

We are indebted to a gentleman of the Army of Occupation, whose attention has laid us under repeated obligations, for the foregoing items, and also for a copy of the annexed General Order, which will be read with feelings of deep concern by every citizen of the State. Who is there who does not sympathise with Gen. Taylor in peignant standard of their country when menaced by a numerous and well appointed army, have been dislaying their valor on the field of battle? Commanding General speaks the language of soldier and a patriot in parting with the Louisiana by right, in the van of the Whig army. Volunteers, who evinced such alacrity in flying to his succor in the hour of trial. We are not advised as to what action has been

had by the Volunteers under this visitation from Washington City. Nor can we say what number, if any, have embraced the offer of being mustered into service under the new terms proposed. It is a sad business .- Picayune.

GENERAL ORDER. HEAD QUARTERS-ARMY OF OCCUPATION, ? Matameras, July 21, 1846.

the three companies from Alabama, under Capts. Desha, Platt and Elmore, cannot be legally retained bayond the period of three months, and a large number of them having expressed a wishfor their discharge, they will be furnished as rapally as possible with the transportation to New vice by Capt. McCall, 4th Infantry, who is specially detailed for that duty.

It having been decided by the War Department that the Regiments of Louisiana Volunteers should be magnanimous in victory .commanded by Cols. Peyton and Featherston, and the Battalion from Alabama under Lieut. Col Raiford, are not in service under any existing law, they will, agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of War, be transported to New Orleans, and then be mustered out of service as above.

The volunteer troops above indicated will take heir arms and accoutrements, knapsacks and haversacks to New Orleans, where they will be has blinded them to their duty, we would turned over to the proper department. Their camp equipage of every kind will be turned over to the Quartermaster at Brazos Island as they ly as before, your struggle is a hopeless

The Regiments under the command of Gen. Smith will be prepared for embarkation in such order as he may prescribe. The other Regiments leaders of which are only bent on selfwill embark after Gen. Smith's command and in the order they joined the army.

At the same time, the Department of War bas found itself under the necessity of ordering the discharge of the above Regiments and Companies, it makes provision for the retention of such as may be willing to serve for twelve months, or during the war, under the act of May 13 h. 1846. An Companies or Battalions that may offer for such period will be received by the Commanding General and duly mustered into service. The organization of a company will be 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, I second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 4 corporals, 2 musicians and a number of privates not less than 64 men, or more than 80.

Individual volunteers who may desire to remain with the army for employment in the Quartermaster's Department, or elsewhere, will be permitted to do so, being absent when the rolls are made up in New Orleans.

In thus executing the orders of the War Department to discharge a large number of patriolic volunteers, the Commanding General would do violence to his feelings were he to omit the expression of regret that these brave men have been disappointed in their wish to meet the enemy, and must now under an inevitable necessity be discharged from the service. The General cannot forget that with an enthusiasm seldom exhibited in any country, they were the first to flock to his standard when he was menaced with a superior force. That with a generous disregard of self they sacrificed the highest personal interests to aid in sustaining the reputation of the American arms.

The prompt and gallant movement to the seat of war will be held in grateful comembrance by their comrades in regular service. The Com manding General wishes them a safe voyage and ing injustice to whose who have sought for for y of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if happy return to their families and friends. By

order of Maj. Gen. Taylor: W. W. L. BLISS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.



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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, August 14, 1846.

North Carolina stands erect Victory still perches on the Whig Banner!!

100 GUNS,
FOR THE HONEST OLD STATE!

Oh! whar did you come from, stranger, quickly tell

Oh! whar did you come from, you look so mighty well? came from the Old North State, whar the people

can't be bought, And we've played 'em up a tone called the " sober second thought,"

And ther's where I came from ! It is almost impossible for us to find language sufficiently strong, to describe the fullness of feeling, the deep-seated thankfulness and exultation, which fills our bosom, in announcing to the Whigs rawal of so many volunteers from the army, to of the Union, that North Carolina still remains the unfaltering advocate of Liberty and the Constitution. We are now warranted in proclaiming that, at the Election just held, we have succeeded in securing

A WHIG GOVERNOR! AWHIGSENATE!! A WHIG HOUSE OF COMMONS!!! AND TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS!!!!

Calmly, but firmly, have the Whigs of North Carolina, confident in their own strength, strong in-the faith of a good cause, unmoved by results elsewhere, regret that so many brave men, who flew to the met the crisis like men and Patriots. The result is alike honorable to them, appointed in not having had an opportunity of dis- and inspiriting to the Whigs of the whole Union. They take their place They have planted their flag-staff and pledged our honest old State now, and henceforth, to the uncompromising sup- | suffer. port of Whig principles. We have met our opponents on their chosen issues, and utterly overwhelmed them. Proud, indeed, is our position!

So far as the Governor's election is It having been decided by the War Depart- concerned, we know that a few, who ment that the Louisiana Volunteers composing Gen. Smith's Brigade, the St. Louis Legion, and have, heretofore, been against us, have jorities for MARSHALL: contributed to our victory; and we honor'them for that firmness and independence, which have prompted them to burst the shaekles of party, and array Orleans, and will there be mustered out of ser- themselves among the true friends of

We have a right to rejoice, yet we Now, as ever, we maintain that our course is identified with the true interests, the honor and glory of our country. To our opponents, those who are honest, yet whose attachment to party say now after the Election, as earnestone, and if you would be true to yourselves, you will abandon a party, the aggrandizement, and who would sacrifice you and your's for the "spoils of victory."

To our fellow Whigs, we say-Stand TO YOUR ARMS! Be true to yourselves and your principles, and through your instrumentality, the country may yet be cases, in which procrastination assumes the character rescued from the spoilers, and our free institutions purified and preserved! It is impossible to say, what point

Gov. Graham's majority will reach, but it cannot fall short of 10,000 ! The returns are now consulted, rather as a matter of curiosity than interest. In the Senate, we shall have a major-

ty of from 2 to 4. In the House of Commons, our major-

ity will be about 16. IS NOT THIS GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE CAM-

WAS'NT THAT THUNDER?

When the Loco Focos about Raleigh heard the vote for Governor in Cumberland, they were pretty much in the situation of the man who was suddenly knocked down, and who, on coming to, not having a very clear perception of what had befallen him, bawled out-" Waen't THAT thunder ? Some of the Locos, hereabouts, go for re-district-

ing the State, to "get clear" as they say, "of Cum- sage fee very low, owing to the immense numbers. berland !"

THE "STANDARD" All the people, that the state-ments of the "lard" on any subject is lad au-thority; and, particularly, that no reliance is to be THE "STANDARD" AND THE ELECTION. placed on its calculation about Elections. It so happens, that in almost every instance, if not in every one, as we have shown, and will continue to show, where the "Standard" has indulged in prediction, that the result has falsified the calculation. For avidence of this, see Tuesday's REGISTER, and this paper, passim. With regard to the Gubernatorial contest, we subjoin a propliccy or two from the standard":

" James B. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, we take pleasure in saying, is performing wonders in the West. Wherever he grea he fails not to produce an enthusiasm seldom if ever before seen in North Carolina. From accounts which we receive by every mail from that section of the State, we bestiate not in saying that Mr. Shepard must and Will, be elected Governor. WILL be elected Governor." Agam-

"Sinuated as we are here at the centre of the State, toe certainly ought to know more of the feelings of the Democratic party than the Editors of the Whig prints; and we assert with pride and confidence that Mr. Shepard is warmly sustained in his noble exertions for the cause by an united, harmonious, and enthusiastic party. He will get the full Democratic vote, and infiddition to this, a large accession, especially in the East, from the Whig ranks. In our himble opinion if organization and energy shall continue to prevail in the Democratic ranks, and if every Democrat will do his whole duty between this and the 6th of August, and at the polls on that day, the defeat of Gov. Graham is inevitable."

SHEPARD AND VICTORY ! We conversed a few days since with a gentleman who has recently travelled through the Eastern section of the State, and he informs us that the Democrats of the East are in the firest spirits and confident of the election of Mr. Shepard.

" SHEPARD must and will be elected."

CUMBERLAND. In this County, the largest Whig goin has been secored for Governor GRAHAM that has been obtained in the State. In 1844, Hoke got 1070 and Graham 603. In 1846, Graham obtained 722, and

Shepard 701! making a clear gain to the Whigs of

488 votes. In connection with this result, just read the following from the " Standard ." For the North Carolina Standard. Mr. HOLDEN: I see it stated in the last Register, that Mr. Shepard will not get the Democratic vote of Cumberland. The Editor of the Register tells a alsehood. Mr. Shepard will get a tremendous majority in Cumberland—the party are enthusiastic for him, and he will get some Whig votes on account of Graham's bid for the Rail Road. Success and victory to Shepard and Democracy.

"SHOOT THE DESERTER."

Camberland, July, 1846

It appears, from the "Greensboro' Patriot," that there is more truth than Poetry, in the above expression applied to Mr. Harwoon, by his political associates. That paper states, that on the day after the Election in Guilford, Col. Sistrson, (a defeated ! : : Foco candidate,) deliberately said in a public Address to the People, that " William H. Haywood had been bought up-he was a Traitor-a Benedict Arnoldand when he crossed the State line HE DESERVED TO BE SHOT THROUGH THE HEART"!

We would not soil our columns with such disgracefel language, but for the purpose of holding up to execration the author of such infamous sentiments. If we are correctly informed, Col. Simeson is a man of substance, and Mr. HAYWOOD would do well to make him justify his libel before the proper tribunal .--There are some people, whose slanderous tongue can only be restrained by the fear of having their pockets

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Members of the Legislature took place in Indiana on Monday week. The candidates for Governor were Joseph G. MARSHALL (Whig) and JAMES WHITCOMB, the present Democratic Governor. In the few returns received we have the following ma-

82 Jefferson county 400 Mudison Jennings Switzerland 70 Floyd The above reports (and they are merely such) ex-

500 450 200

380 20

hibit considerable Whig gains ever 1844. Of Members of the Legislature, it appears that the Whigs have thus far gained eleven, and lost one.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have a few returns of the first and second day's voting, for Members of the State Legislature, in some of the counties in Kentcky ; but, as none of them are complete, we shall await final results before we pub-

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The President of the United States has veloed the French Spoliation Bill. This bill was an act of common honesty, providing for the payment of a just debt, admitted to be so, and which ought long ago to have been paid. But, in that shameful spirit of procrastingtion, and governed by that even more contemptible influence which refuses its support to any measure that does not directly and immediately benefit its own particular constituency, Congress has, from year to year, deferred the payment of the claims, until in tardy justice has come too late for many of the claimants, who have either died in poverty, or sold their claims for sums much below their value, to abtain the means of support. This is one of the many

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Just let the reader compare the returns from the Mountain District, with the subjoined prediction from the "Standard";

" From a source entitled to confidence, we les that Mr. Shepard will get the full vote of his party the West—nay more, the Hoke vote—while Ger Graham will fall behind that of his party by about one thousand! Courage, friends! It needs but a little exertion to secure the victory-it is already won Again-

"The effort of the Register to drum the people the "mountain fastnesses of the Old North State" into the support of Goy, Graham and his bid of \$363, 000 for the Rail Road, and the usurpation of power in the appointment of Field Officers to the Regime of Volunteers raised for the war, is vain. The people of our State are intelligent, and they see thing in their true light. A signal and overwhelming the feat awaits the Governor and those who support him in his profligate and high handed measures.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

We take leave to inform the Loco Foco party, the Salt River is in excellent boating order, and the Part bound thitherward.