

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1843.

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Speech of Col. Benton.
At a late meeting of the democracy of Missouri, held at Manchester, the following speech was delivered by Col. Benton. Let its truth be treasured up for it speaks to the patriotic heart like the tones of a trumpet:

The committee having retired, Col. Benton was immediately called for from all parts of the house, and responded to the call in a striking and extemporaneous address, which was received with great and increasing applause, and continued until the committee returned with their report. He said he had not come to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, or having anything to do with its proceedings; but he had come for the purpose of seeing his friends and fellow-citizens, and to talk with them, and not at them. Being called upon in a manner so flattering, and with so much unanimity, in a meeting so numerous and respectable, he could not resist the appeal, though he could not flatter himself with the hope of gratifying the expectation that seemed to exist. He would speak, but not on the subject which brought the meeting together; for with that he had nothing to do, and should have nothing to say. Nor would he speak on matters and things in general; for that would be irrelevant and tedious. But he would speak of things pertinent to every assembly of the American Democracy—things which were past, but which had their application to the events of the present day, and which were full of instruction and encouragement to all the friends of free and popular government.

A quarter of a century (said Mr. B.) has nearly elapsed since the people of Missouri had placed him in a situation to see, and to act a part in, the movements and in the workings of our government; and it happened to have been a period when the machinery of the Constitution had been subjected to the most violent shocks, and the capacity of the people for self-government had been exposed to severe trials. The election of President in the House of Representatives, in the session of 1824-5, was the first of these shocks and trials. The will of the people was trampled under foot in that election; the spirit of the Constitution was set at defiance; the elect of the people was repudiated; and it was firmly believed that the people would not possess the intelligence to redress the wrong. The majority candidate for the Presidency was put down; a minority candidate was put in his place; a combination of politicians overruled the will of the people; and the election of 1828 was to decide whether these things should stand. The election of 1828 was a trial of the capacity of the people for self-government—a trial of their capacity to preserve their rights—a trial of the great question of their actual position in free government, and whether they were able to rule, or were only born to be ruled. The issue of the election decided that question. It taught politicians the important lesson that the people could rule, and would rule!

But another question, still more momentous, remained to be tried—the question of good or bad rule; and whether it was to ruin, or to benefit themselves, that they had exerted their power. On every hand the cry of "ruin" was raised. The elect of the people was cried down. Their President was painted as rash and ignorant—as a firebrand abroad, and a tyrant at home—as unable and unfit to govern; and the calamities of war, pestilence, and famine, were depicted as the result of his administration. Such were the vituperations of General Jackson's administration having elected such a man for their President. But the day of trial was at hand, and its result was auspicious. The first four years decided the question, and approved the wisdom of the choice which the people had made. Peace abroad, prosperity at home, the public debt paying off, peace lightened, the universal respect of all nations, testified the capacity of President Jackson to administer the Government, and vindicated the people from the imputation of folly in the election of their Chief Magistrate. Thus this first trial of the people for self-government resulted in their favor. But another and a harder trial was still to be encountered. Gen. Jackson was re-elected; and a combination of politicians, aided by a thousand subordinate banks, and by a vast body of merchants (for whom he had procured rich indemnities) conspired to make good their prophecies—to scourge the country, and to charge the distress which themselves created upon the President whom the people preferred, and thus accomplish in the second term of his administration what had failed in the first. The panic of 1833-34, and the execrable sentence of condemnation which the bank demanded, which the Senate pronounced, and which the people expunged, was the fruit of that confederacy. Then, indeed, we had war, in which many stout hearts quailed, in which many timid friends fell off, and in which many weak counsels were offered. The whole earth seemed to be in commotion against one man. Revolution was proclaimed. The Senate chamber resounded with denunciation; the bank columns marched in succession upon the Capitol; distress meetings were universally held; distress memorials poured in daily; the public press groaned; all business was broken up; terror and calamity were spread in every quarter; and all was charged upon the wickedness of the man whom the folly of the people had elected President. He (Mr. B.) had

a near and dear view of all that tremendous scene, and witnessed the calm courage, the composed reliance, the perfect confidence of the patriot chief—the hero President—in all that dreadful commotion. Often, at a late hour of the night, when the battle of the day was over, (only to be renewed with more fury the next morning,) he had visited the presidential mansion, and found its former thronged alone in his chamber; and never beheld a more impressive or instructive spectacle. While friends and foes believed all was lost, and his administration was completely overthrown, he himself had no such fear. He trusted in God and his country! He relied upon Providence and the people! He confided in the Power above which protects, and in the intelligence which sustains! He never flattered for an instant—never accepted counsel from the timid or treacherous—never dreamed of capitulating to the bank or its confederates. His confidence was complete, perfect, unwavering, that the American people could and would sustain him and sustain him they did. The expunging resolution, and the election of a successor to carry on his policy, was the response of the people to the confidence he had reposed in them.

Thus, the second great trial was over; and the people were a second time found equal to their high vocation, and capable of sustaining the form of government which their ancestors had founded. The termination of the second term of General Jackson's administration was still more glorious than the first, and a still higher proof of the capacity of the people to govern themselves. It terminated in peace and prosperity; with the respect of all nations, with a universally improved condition of the country; the public debt entirely paid; half our imports free from taxes; the currency of the Constitution restored; and indemnities in gold brought home to the merchants from France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Naples, for spoliation committed on their commerce forty years before, and in the time of his early predecessor. The hero President retired from his station, as great in peace as in war, and justifying, by the events of his administration, the choice of the people.

Mr. B. did not speak of President Jackson to eulogize him; the present occasion did not require a eulogy upon that great man. His object was to do justice to the people, who had shown themselves capable of self-government—who had justified the wisdom of their fathers in founding an elective government, and trusting the elections to the whole body of the people. This was his object; and it was a high and holy one, rising above all personal considerations, and above all temporary events. Great was the merit of Jackson—great the services which he rendered in the high station of President; but, if the people had not placed him there, and sustained him there, he could not have rendered these services; he could not even have saved them (as he did save them) by the removal of the deposits from the loss of the hundred millions of dollars which the Bank of the United States has plundered from the Stockholders and others, and which would have been plundered from the treasury of the United States, if his courage and wisdom had not taken the deposits from the custody of the corrupt and rotten idol of Federal worship.

The second trial was over, and the wisdom of your fathers, in having established an elective government, was again vindicated. But another trial was at hand. The combined politicians and the bank still remained in arms, and flattered themselves that blind adherence to a military chieftain had been the secret of Jackson's support by the people. They believed that the people merely followed the blaze of military glory, and shouted for a successful general, without any views of national policy, or any capacity to pursue a rational and consistent system of measures. They believed this, and that they would fail at the election of support of Jackson's successor. The election of 1836 decided this third trial, and again, to the honor of the wisdom which had founded, and the intelligence and virtue which had preserved, our elective form of government, a successor was elected, not for the sake of military glory, but for the sake of principle. A successor was elected to carry out the policy of President Jackson—to preserve what he had established, and to complete what he had left unfinished—and, in this election the people proved that they did have views of national policy, and could preserve a consistent system of national measures.

The election of 1840 was the fourth trial to which the capacity of the people for self-government was put to trial; and here the issue of the contest has inspired some with misgivings, but without adequate reason. The fooleries of the Coon campaign were an insult to the people, an outrage upon the form of government, and a reflection upon our fathers who had established it. Pudding canoes on the dry ground—hoisting cider barrels on poles—singing bacchanalian songs—celebrating midnight orgies—raising cabins in the midst of cities—hanging gourds and conch-shells at the doors—marching in procession with the people; all these mummeries and fooleries, more worthy of baboons and monkeys than of rational beings, were so many open declarations to the people that they were incapable of that rational exercise of the elective franchise—that folly and nonsense must govern them, and that their ancestors were fools for giving them the privilege of voting. This was the plain import of these gaudy exhibitions; and that an election should have been carried by those who used such means, seemed to give some countenance to their low estimate of the popular understanding. But it was a seeming only. There was no foundation for the supposition.

The election was carried by far different means—by bribed votes, paid for with suspended bank notes—by false votes, given by the people who did not exist—by imported votes, carried from State to State—by simulated votes, changing their dress and names twenty times, and voting as often—and names twenty times after the vote was in the ballot-box. By these and such like means, the election was carried; and judicial proof has since established the degrading facts. The body of the Democracy stood firm, unmoved except by feelings of contempt, by all these miserable exhibitions. Far from falling off, they increased in their numbers. The vote given in 1840 was an unprecedented increase on all former Democratic votes; it was near 400,000 votes more than Mr. Van Buren received when he was elected in 1836 and upwards of 500,000 more than General Jackson had ever received. It was certainly the full vote of the Democratic party, and no doubt an actual majority of all the legal votes given. The election then had not been carried by fooleries, but

by forgeries—not by silly voting, but by false, forged, bribed, fictitious votes! and this was no impeachment of the understanding of the Democracy. On the contrary, it was rather a credit to their unsuspecting integrity, that they did not suspect such crimes on the sacred privilege of voting until after they were perpetrated.

The number of votes given for the Democratic candidate (no less than 1,168,000,) proved that the Democracy was as true to itself at the election of 1840, as it had been in all the previous elections in which its capacity for self-government had been tried. It satisfied the close and candid observer that the theory of our Government was not a mistake—that our fathers were not fools for having adopted it. But the proof did not stop there. It had been pouring in ever since, and continues to pour in with each succeeding election in almost every State in the Union. Victory upon victory follows the footsteps of Democracy. The fictitious majorities of 1840 vanish before the apparition of true men. The thirty thousand Federal majority in New York, the twenty thousand in Pennsylvania, the twenty thousand in Ohio, the odd thousands in Maine, New Jersey, and many other States, are all gone; and even the imported cargoes which beat Duncan in Cincinnati are *non sunt inventi!* and he is now elected by one thousand, where in 1840 he was beaten by three hundred!

These are evidences of the character of the election in 1840, and prove that the Democracy was beaten, not by numbers, but by frauds, in that humiliating contest. It is proof that the people are still capable of self-government—still capable of acting upon a view of national policy, and following a system of rational and consistent measures. But there is a seal yet to be set upon the proof—a crown yet to be placed upon the work. The election of 1844 approaches. The actors in the orgies and mummeries of 1840 are again in the field; and the people owe them a rebuke and a caution, for the insults and outrages then offered to elective government and to popular intelligence. A reversal of the proceeding should be the watchword and the rallying cry of the Democracy. The policy of President Jackson was put down in the person of his approved successor; let it be restored in the person of the same man. The victory will be yours, not his; as his defeat was ours, not his.

Those who impeached the capacity of the people for self-government, and charged them with electing an incompetent President in the person of Gen. Jackson, carried the election of 1840, and have now had the possession of the Government for three years; and what is the fruit of their reign? Does it compare with Jackson's? Is their rule a blessing or a curse to the country?—Let taxes, laws, tariffs, paper money, and a debt of thirty millions answer! Let their measures answer!

But, said Mr. B., my time is out—the thread of my discourse is cut. I see the committee returning who were sent out to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. It is time for the business of the meeting to begin; and, as I did not come here to assist in these proceedings, it will not be right that I shall impede or delay them.

Speech of Mr. Woodbury.
At a meeting of the sterling democracy of New Hampshire, held at Portsmouth, on the 10th November, 1843, Mr. WOODBURY was called upon for a speech, and responded to the call in the following unanswerable and eloquent remarks:

The Democratic party have a great system of measures, and those alone they mean to enforce, and those they can proudly vindicate, against all opponents whatever. They are a party whose masses, without intending to be discourteous or intolerant, use plain language—and meaning what they say, call a spade—a spade.

Hence, when expressing their deep abhorrence of increasing power in the general government—an ardent devotion to state rights—a scorn of all attempts to govern by the mere patronage of office—and a scrupulous regard to economy and constitutional restrictions—they do not mean to deal in loose generalities only. On the contrary, they mean to oppose all specific acts conflicting with their general views and those of late as well as of olden times, and however they may respect or esteem in private life the authors of those acts—to oppose them in public, with all the energies God has given us. Thus they have resisted, and they will continue to resist, an accumulation of powers at the centre beyond the constitution, not only when attempted by Alien and Sedition laws; but by Distribution bills—being an entering wedge to assume 200,000,000 State debts—debts incurred by particular States alone—debts which are bound to discharge, however contrary to our views of their duty, should and will disgrace them alone. On similar grounds and will oppose the Democratic party have opposed and will oppose an unnecessary and influential to public virtue than merely by sound theory, but an example almost as extensive in its disastrous warnings with the boundaries of the civilized world.

So, when advocating state rights, they mean to shield the State from having their courts stripped of rightful jurisdiction over criminals and contracts by such measures as the McLeod bill and the Bankrupt law—and they will resist in all proper ways such alarming dictation as orders the State to make districts for the choice of representatives—or such unwarrantable interference as is calculated to overawe them in extending the right of suffrage or in attempting other peaceful reforms of their constitutions and laws.

So, when watching over the immense patronage of the general government in removals and appointments to office—their jealousy is intended to be healthy—and to prevent if possible any barter of principle for office; but not jaundiced or factious so as to stop the wheels of government by having no agents to execute the laws. And surely the more the appointments are made, honestly, from such agents as are faithful to democratic principles, the more they are to be desired; while if made dishonestly, the more insidious and pernicious are they likely to prove in their tendency and the more severely will they be censured.

So, when professing economy, as a cardinal doctrine, we intend to discountenance the whole system of administration, which, during the last two years, in a period of profound peace, has plunged the nation into a new debt of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars. And it is owing to the strenuous efforts and votes chiefly of democratic members of Congress, that the burthen has not been made much heavier—and that the expenses, now falling off by the natural cessation of some, and

the diminution of other works and objects—have not been swollen higher by numerous new projects and wasteful additions.

The Democratic party has ever been in favor of a Tariff for revenue, but opposed to one for protection, except so far as incidental to a legitimate tax for revenue. Such incidental protection being equal, steady and uniform, and is a necessary and useful consequence of the fair exercise of a constitutional power. This they have never resisted. But a tariff, like the recent one, was a swordy passed for direct protection in many of its provisions—and that chiefly and partially to one interest alone—and as high in several respects as the extravagant act of 1828—and indeed, so prohibitory in many particulars as to lessen rather than augment the revenue. It does what is still worse. It violates the solemn compromise, made between conflicting interests in 1833, and resumes a species of legislation, which had been abandoned almost by acclamation on account of the capriciousness of its influence on industry—its ruinous fluctuations, and the danger its inequality and injustice were causing to the peace and durability of the Union itself.

Without entering now into other illustrations of its fatal operations on the public welfare, I ask you to look but a moment to its effects on what is connected most immediately with yourselves—the Navigating interests and the Fisheries. Where are now the rich freights of former days? Where your ship yards, crowded with vessels on the Stocks? Where are the hundreds of mechanics around them, whose axes and saws once made them resound with the hum of industry, and enabled us to compete successfully in the carry-trade with a whole world? Gone; a high tariff on most imports has lessened their amount and consequently the employment for vessels heretofore built—free trade and low duties being the seed which yields the golden harvest to navigation. A still higher tariff on most of the articles which enter in ship building—on iron, hemp, duck and cordage—quite equal to five dollars for every ton—has also helped to disable you from competing so well as otherwise with the less highly taxed ships of other nations. Both of these, with the increased duties on most which our mechanics consume—on their shoes, tools and groceries—have silenced those axes and saws and made your ship yards deserts.

It amounts in its influence to a large bounty on all foreign vessels competing with you, instead of equality or given some advantage to your own. At the same time it furnishes a premium virtually to repair vessels abroad and thus strips various operatives here of employment in repairs as well as in building. The Fisherman, whose deck is the nursery for our gallant Navy as well as an enterprising Commercial Maine—is also subjected to an additional tax of several hundred dollars on the foreign materials in his vessel and on his salt without any remuneration by an increase of his drawback or bounty. It is in vain to expect any permanent relief to all these vital interests, without a large and permanent reduction in the tariff.

You would by such a reduction not only favor equally all the great branches of industry; but restore navigation to that free competition which has built up in past generations from carrying less than half of all the freights both to and from this country as at first, to near four-fifths as of late years and under which competition—however many the reciprocal treaties, if we have only low duties, it need never fear to succeed against the loftiest and most enterprising people. Our tonnage is now but the second in amount of any nation in the world, and aided by our great natural advantages, and commercial habits, if left undepressed by high tariffs, it can distance, and, by God's blessing, it will ere long distance every other power.

Who can object then to such salutary changes in the present duties? None who wish prosperity to the whole rather than a part at the expense of the rest. None who wish for more revenue to discharge the public engagements; as revenue will thus be increased. None who wish to favor real labor and to dampen political manufacturing and the making more political capital by demagogic cries of higher protection to home industry and American labor. None who wish to check speculation. None indeed—really friendly to the manufacturers themselves. For if they looked to their true and permanent interests—towards which on an equal footing with agriculture and commerce none can be better disposed than myself—if they looked to the great incidental protection they would receive by a revenue duty of twenty or twenty-five per cent, and to the stability likely to be enjoyed under such a protection, they would assent to the reduction cheerfully. And they would do it the quicker, from their recent experience, that the currency will then more probably remain at the specie standard—the only standard under which they can obtain such benefit from any tariff, or are able to supply any foreign market; rather than to be prostrated every few years by those ruinous fluctuations, incident to high duties and bank expansions and contractions.

Nor could the public under any tariff escape from vacillations in the currency, by using an Exchange paper, unless resting dollar for dollar on specie. And the chances as to that or a United States Bank, managed by politicians, always are the ruinous fate of Laws' Mississippi bubble; or two or three hundred millions loss by our old cotton issues.

It is not necessary to refer to more specifications—of the good measures which belong to our cause, or the bad ones of our opponents—nor even to their most dangerous attempt, which has thus far fortunately failed, of changing the Constitution itself so as nearly to destroy the Veto power, though placed there at the birth by the Fathers of the Revolution (and through the great palladium of the People against hasty and unconstitutional legislation.)

But as we desire not only our own party to rally in support of the democratic ticket, but all the honest patriots, who have been heretofore non-committal or inconsiderately ensnared into the ranks of our opponents, let me say a word to such before closing. They may ask what are they to gain by voting for our candidates? I say: you thus help to save the constitution, so much violated and endangered—you help to restore the principles which, for near half a century, pre-dominant in the administration of the general government, and under which the country has been steadily carried forward to high greatness and glory—you join the party of performance and progress, and repudiate the false hopes, groundless charges and broken promises, which three years ago beguiled so many into disastrous change.—The delusion is ended of relief by increased taxa-

tion! standing armies composed of citizen militia! gold spoons from gilt! forty millions of debt out of five! proscription for the spoils, proscribed by more removals! extravagance, caused by increased appropriations! economy promoted by giving away the land fund and creating new offices and assuming State debts! public faith secured by blasting it and restoring to eight per cent loans! the credit system guided by retrospective bankrupt laws and insolvent sponges for all debtors! a sub-treasury improved, by repelling most of the guards and securities for keeping safely the public money!

Come out, then, and as some evidence of independence and patriotism unite with us—one and all—in putting the ship of State in the general government, once more on the Republican tack—and thus binding close together all the great interests and bonds of our holy Union.

This is a glorious and good cause for all to embark in. It is well calculated to inspire us with a good spirit—to unfurl our banners to the breeze with one heart one hand and one voice, and advance our standards to the outward walls. That spirit is every thing wanting to insure victory. In my view it does not require the abandonment of any democratic doctrines, but to stand up manfully in their defence in the coming struggle as well as in all others. As to those doctrines we compromise nothing—as to them the democrats of Pennsylvania have long been regarded as watchful sentinels—they are on the outpost of liberty, and the guards never surrender. But as to every thing not a matter of principle—a good spirit teaches us—yes, prudence no less than the noble and high bearing that belongs to the liberal cause to be tolerant and conciliatory so as to win as many as possible to that cause, and render our triumph over opposition of every kind more certain.

You will remember that republicans have always denounced Procrustes as a bloody tyrant; for trying by cutting and stretching to make all exactly the same length—when no two things in nature are in every respect alike.

While divisions as to principle then are incurable by violence and must be left to time and experience, and argument as the best remedies, no reason is seen why mere jealousies among ourselves, or predilections for particular men, or personal pique should not yield at once for the good of the whole—be healed by a good spirit—and the Republic always thus saved when thus endangered.

So if some, who look calmly over the political field, predict that we shall need all our strength, be it so, and still rest assured that we possess enough of that strength and can retain and wield enough of it for success, if we husband it and use it against the common enemy rather than waste it in turning our artillery too much against each other. Many brilliant victories the past year, and even some disasters, when we look at their cause, all bear witness to this. Roger Sherman once sagaciously proposed to annex Connecticut to Rhode Island rather than Rhode Island to Connecticut, if the union would thus be more acceptable to the smaller State, knowing that in either form, the ascendancy, which was alone important, would go where it belonged—to the majority.

In short, if with such conciliatory dispositions, we likewise, carry into the contest a determination to be just to all and especially just to the democratic cause, looking to it in every point of view; at home and throughout the State as well as the Union—we shall evince a spirit most auspicious to success.

Having thus hastily attempted to sketch what in my opinion is a good plan—and a good spirit for securing a triumph to a good cause, I leave the result with you. Some of you may differ from me, as each has a right to—in the exercise of that freedom and independence, which all are equally entitled to. And if any present shall recommend a course, that appears to be wiser, my final exhortation is by all means to pursue it for I stand ready among the foremost to set an example of sacrifices and forbearance to promote the great object, so near and dear, I trust to every heart around me—the harmony, welfare and victory of the democratic party.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 4, 1843. Expires March 3, 1845.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of N. Carolina, President.

Members. Terms expire. Members. Terms expire.

MAINE. George Evans 1847 John M. Berrien 1847
John Fairfield 1849 W. T. Colquitt 1849

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Levi Woodbury 1847 William B. King 1847
Chas. G. Atherton 1849 Arthur P. Bagby 1849

VERMONT. Samuel S. Phelps 1845 John Henderson 1845
Wm. Upham 1849 Robert J. Walker 1847

MASSACHUSETTS. Rufus Choate 1845 Alex. Barrow 1847
Isaac C. Bates 1847 Alexander Porter 1849

RHODE ISLAND. William Sprague 1845 E. H. Foster 1845
Jas. F. Simmons 1847 Spencer Jarnagin 1847

CONNECTICUT. John W. Huntington 1845 Jas. T. Morehead 1847
John M. Niles 1849 J. J. Crittenden 1849

NEW YORK. N. P. Tallmadge 1845 Benjamin Tappan 1845
Silas Wright 1849 William Allen 1849

NEW JERSEY. Wm. L. Dayton 1843 Albert S. White 1845
Jacob W. Miller 1847 Ed. A. Hannegan 1849

PENNSYLVANIA. Daniel Sturgeon 1845 James Semple 1847
James Buchanan 1849 Sidney Breese 1849

DELAWARE. Richard H. Bayard 1845 Thomas H. Benton 1845
Thomas Clayton 1847 D. R. Atcheson 1849

MARYLAND. Wm. D. Merrick 1845 William S. Fulton 1847
[Vacancy.] (whig.) 1849 A. H. Sever 1849

VIRGINIA. William C. Rives 1845 A. S. Porter 1845
Wm. S. Archer 1847 Wm. Woodbridge 1847

NORTH CAROLINA. Willie P. Mangum 1847 ———

W. H. Haywood, Jr. 1849

SOUTH CAROLINA. Whigs, in italics 27
Daniel E. Huger 1847 Democrats, in Roman 23
George McDuffie 1849 Doubtful, Rives 1

There is one vacancy to be filled in Maryland, where a Whig is certain to be chosen. Messrs. Semple, of Illinois, and Atcheson, of Missouri, hold temporarily by appointment from the Governors of those States, but will be elected by the Legislatures of those States, or succeeded by Senators of like politics.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Honorable JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, Speaker.

MAINE.

1 Ben. J. Herick, 4 Luther Severance,
2 Robert P. Dunlap, 5 (No choice yet.)
3 Freeman H. Morse, 6 Hannibal Hamlin,
7 (No choice yet.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—[General Ticket.]
Edmund Burke, 20 Moses Norris, Jr.
John R. Reding, 21 John F. Hale.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 J. R. C. Whitrop, 6 (No choice yet.)
2 Daniel P. King, 7 (No choice yet.)
3 (No choice yet.) 8 J. C. Adams,
4 William Parmenter 9 Henry Williams,
5 Charles Hudson, 10 Joseph Grinnell.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Henry Y. Craunton, 2 Elisha R. Potter.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Thos. H. Seymour, 3 George H. Catlin,
2 John Stewart, 4 Samuel Simons.

VERMONT.

1 Solomon Foot, 3 George P. Marsh,
2 Jacob Collamer, 4 Paul Dringham, Jr.

NEW YORK.

1 Selah B. Stron, 18 Pres't-n King,
2 Henry C. Murphy, 19 O. Hunsgrford,
3 J. Phillips Phelps, 20 Samuel Beardsley,
4 William B. Maclay, 21 Jere. E. Carey,
5 Moses G. Leonard, 22 Smith M. Peay,
6 Hamilton Fish, 23 O. Robinson,
7 J. H. Anderson, 24 Horace Wheaton,
8 Richard D. Davis, 25 George Rathbun,
9 James G. Clinton, 26 Anasa Dana,
10 Jeremiah Russell, 27 Byram Green,
11 Zadock Pratt, 28 J. J. Patterson,
12 David L. Seymour, 29 Chas. E. Carroll,
13 D. D. Barnard, 30 Wm. S. Hubbell,
14 Charles Rogers, 31 Asher Tyler,
15 Lemuel Stetson, 32 Wm. A. Mussey,
16 Cheselden Ellis, 33 Albert Smith,
17 Charles S. Benton, 34 Washington Hunt.

NEW JERSEY.

1 L. Q. C. Elmer, 3 Isaac G. Farlee,
2 George Stokes, 4 L. Kirkpatrick,
5 William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 E. J. Morris, 13 Henry Frick,
2 J. R. Ingersoll, 14 A. Ramsey,
3 John T. Smith, 15 Henry Nes,
4 J. C. Ingersoll, 16 James Black,
5 Jacob S. Yost, 17 James Irwin,
6 Michael H. Smith, 18 Samuel Stewart,
7 A. R. McLeane, 19 Henry D. Foster,
8 Jeremiah Brown, 20 John Dickey,
9 John Ritter, 21 William Wilkins,
10 R. Broadhead, Jr. 22 Samuel Hays,
11 B. A. Bidlack, 23 C. M. Reed,
12 Almon H. Read, 24 Joseph Buffington.

DELAWARE.

1 Geo. B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.

[Not yet districted.]

VIRGINIA.

1 A. Atkinson, 8 W. Newton,
2 G. C. Drumgoole, 9 Samuel Chilton,
3 Walter Coles, 10 William Lucas,
4 E. W. Hubbard, 11 William Taylor,
5 Thos. W. Gilmer, 12 A. A. Chapman,
6 J. W. Jones, 13 G. W. Hopkins,
7 Henry A. Wise, 14 G. W. Summers,
15 Lewis Steenrod.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Thos. L. Clingman, 5 R. M. Saunders,
2 D. L. Barringer, 6 James J. McKay,
3 David S. Reid, 7 J. R. Daniel,
4 E. Deberry, 8 T. H. Arrington,
9 Kenneth Ruyner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 James A. Black, 4 John Campbell,
2 Richard F. Simpson, 5 Armistead Barke,
3 Jos. A. Woodward, 6 Isaac E. Holmes,
7 H. Barnwell Rhet.

GEORGIA.—[General Ticket.]

1 Edward J. Black, [Vacancy],
2 A. H. Stephens, John H. Lumpkin,
3 Hugh A. Haralson, Howell Cobb,
4 A. H. Chappell, William H. Stiles.

KENTUCKY.

1 Hinn Boyd, 6 John White,
2 Willis Green, 7 W. P. Thomasson,
3 Henry Grider, 8 Garrett Davis,
4 George A. Caldwell, 9 Richard French,
5 James Stone, 10 J. W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.

1 Andrew Johnson, 6 Aaron V. Brown,
2 Wm. T. Senter, 7 D. W. Dickinson,
3 Julius W. Blackwell, 8 Joseph H. Peyton,
4 Alvan Cullom, 9 Isaac Johnson,
5 George W. Jones, 10 John B. Ashe,
11 Milton Brown.

OHIO.

1 Alexander Duncan, 11 Jacob Brinkerhoff,
2 John B. Welser, 12 Alexander Harper,
3 Robert C. Schenck, 13 Perley B. Johnson,
4 Joseph Vance, 14 Samuel F. Vinton,
5 Emery D. Potter, 15 Joseph Morris,
6 Henry St. John, 16 James Matthews,
7 Jos. J. McDowell, 17 Wm. C. McCausley,
8 John J. Vannatter, 18 Ezra Deane,
9 Elias Florence, 19 Daniel R. Tilden,
10 Herman A. Moore, 20 Jos. H. Giddings,
21 Henry R. Brinckerhoff.

LOUISIANA.

1 John Slidell, 8 John B. Dawson,
2 Alcee Labranche, 4 P. E. Bossier.

INDIANA.

1 Robert Dale Owen, 6 John W. Davis,
2 Thomas J. Henley, 7 Joseph A. Wright