

REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the Bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840, Mr. Ogle of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clause: "For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty five dollars."

Mr. OGLE said: Mr. Chairman, I consider this a very important item in the bill—not as to the amount, but as to the principles involved in it. I doubt much the policy of this Government in granting the Chief Magistrate emoluments or revenues of any kind, over and above the fixed salary paid to that officer out of the Treasury of the United States. Although most of our former Presidents were in the enjoyment of some of these adventitious revenues, I am well aware that none of them retired from office with an over-abundant fortune: for, sir, our former Chief Magistrate ever acted upon the principle notoriously adopted by the present incumbent, of spending the money of the People, with a lavish hand, and, at the same time, saving his own with avaricious parsimony. The President without including many valuable incidental emoluments, (whereof I will speak before I conclude,) receives more than quadruple the sum paid to the head of either of the Departments, while the correct private disbursements of the incumbent of that high station are certainly not greater than the expenditures of one of his secretaries. Is there a gentleman on this floor who does not believe that the present Chief Magistrate "lays up," yearly, from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and all hard money at that?

Mr. Chairman, I object to this appropriation on higher grounds. I resist the principle on which it is demanded as anti-democratic—as running counter in its tendency to the plain, simple, and frugal notions of our republican people. And I put it to you, sir, and to the free citizens of this country, whose servants the President is, to say whether, in addition to the large sum of one hundred thousand dollars which he is entitled to receive for a single term of four years, they are disposed to maintain for his private accommodation, A ROYAL ESTABLISHMENT at the cost of the nation? Will they longer feel inclined to support their chief servant in a PALACE as splendid as that of the Cæsars, and as richly adorned as the proudest Asiatic mansion? Have the people chosen that servant to superintend the great and diversified interests of the nation; or will they consent that his time shall be occupied with the vanities, luxuries, and pleasures of life? Do they demand that his talents and all the energies of his mind shall be devoted to the discharge of the proper duties of his stewardship, or will they agree that he shall lapse into the same sloth and inefficiency which distinguished the dwellers in other palaces? Have the affairs of the nation been so advantageously managed that the servant specially appointed to take charge over them may, without detriment to the commonwealth, sink into "lethargy of manners," and abandon the care of the public service, to "eat, drink, and be merry?"

Although I have a peculiar "disenchantment" to discuss on this floor topics which have an appearance of involving personal rather than political considerations, still I am constrained by a sense of duty to offer some remarks in relation to the incidental revenues—the annual profits and expenditures of the President of the United States—the magnificent splendor of his palace, and the pompous ceremonial that "hold sway" at his republican court, &c. which are by many well-meaning people imagined to be equally independent "to preserve the dignity" of a Democratic Chief Magistrate as of the despot on a throne. I feel inclined, however, to examine these subjects with all "decorum and respect" for the "high office" now filled by Martin Van Buren, and I trust with a predisposition not to speak of the ruler of my people, "but, sir, I am not ignorant that, in pursuing the course which I have marked out, it will become necessary to tread upon grounds that in former ages of the world were deemed, and in all despotic Governments of the present time are still considered, too delicate and sacred to be profaned by the tongue of a plain citizen or subject. Who does not remember that the good Queen Elizabeth hesitated not to enjoin upon her Parliament that it was improper "to deal, to judge, or to meddle with her majesty's prerogative royal?" And history fully informs us that all such impertinent intermeddlers were disposed of in the most summary manner. I will know, therefore, that I shall awaken and rouse into action the base and malignant passions of the fierce Cæsar which guard the portals, and the well fed placemen and office-holders, the fawning sycophants and other abettors of high prerogative, that environ the person of the royal incumbent of the Presidential palace, with the vain hope that they can parry the well directed arrows of republican archers. Growl, and snarl, and snap as these guardian Executive curials as they are, I shall nevertheless indulge myself on the topics indicated with a pretty liberal range of remark. I will not, absurdly, be restrained from the fullest exercise of the freedom of speech by the licentious course of the accredited organ of Martin Van Buren. I refer to the "Globe"—a newspaper which receives its pulchre, not from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, but from enormous largesses and profitable contracts, voted for its sustenance from the treasury of the People—a paper that holds its existence by the sole tenure of Martin Van Buren's sovereign good pleasure, and which promulgates daily, through its broad pages, not the thoughts and motives of the miserable scavenger whose name it ostensibly bears, but the wishes and designs of its despotic master—a paper, sir, that is published "BY AUTHORITY." What honest man has read without feelings of burning indignation, in the recent publications of this "official organ," the foul, not to say beastly, assaults against the character and patriotism of the venerable and heroic defender of the violated honor and invaded rights of his country? Who has not been fired with anger at beholding in Martin Van Buren's organ the false and malignant representations of the woman "Tippecanoe"—a "supernatural old woman"—"a pitiable dotard"—"a granny"—"a red-headed general"—"the hero of forty defeats"—"a delirious tirade"—"a vulgar address to pigs and poultry"—"a shut up in an iron cage, and compelled to wear an iron mask, and drink hard cider?" No other person says the Globe of April 13, 1840, is permitted to come near him but an old errand waiter, who brings him meals, and performs THE NECESSARY DUTIES OF THE CAGE. None of the domestic animals are allowed to come near the cage; and a favorite dog, WHO RAN AWAY WITH HIM IN ALL HIS BATTLES, having been observed to bark very significantly, after an interview with his master was forthwith knocked in the head, and thrown into the Ohio. I ask you, Mr. Chairman whether Martin Van Buren manifests a "decent respect" for the opinions and

intelligence of the American People, when he vilifies, through the agency of his official organ, an old soldier, who to rescue "thousands of women and children from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage," freely abandoned all the endearments of home and family, endured the icy and piercing blasts of northwestern winters, wading through the deep and cold waters and black swamps of Michigan and Upper Canada, sustaining, at times, an almost famished nature upon "raw beef without salt," and often perishing on the field of battle? Poor simple minded old veteran, he was, no doubt, foolish enough to believe that, having given the best energies of his body and mind to duty, maddened, and matured, to serve and defend the honor, the rights, the property, and the lives of his fellow-citizens, he would at least, in common courtesy, be entitled to their respect, if not to their love and gratitude. He doubtless supposed that, in all events, his feelings would have been spared the brutal assaults of the official organ of an individual who, in those soul trying times, was acting in unison with the "peace party," in opposition to the virtuous James Madison—that good democratic President who, in a special message to Congress, had patriotically recommended an appeal to the valor of the nation as the only proper course to maintain the honor of its flag. If cruel treatment like this is deemed a suitable reward for the soldier's toils and dangers, where, hereafter, let me inquire, shall he find incentive to cheer and fire his heart in the hour of danger and on the field of battle? Sir, I know the generous feelings of your bosom revolt at the thought; that you are ready to exclaim, forbid it, justice, forbid it, gratitude; and that you are prepared to exhort the noble minded youth of the country to resent the insult, and sustain the hard earned fame and laurels of the brave and successful commander of the American armies—a commander who according to the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, "was often in action than any other general, and never sustained a defeat." And seeing that gallant and victorious general aligned and labelled day by day in the "official organ" of Martin Van Buren as a "rascal every way," and "a superannuated dotard," I feel impelled by a strong sense of duty to cast aside every sentiment of mere delicacy, and to "cry aloud and spare not" the abettor, the encourager, and the responsible accessory of those base labels I shall therefore claim the right to discuss the political principles, the public conduct and behavior of Martin Van Buren, with that perfect freedom which should characterize the independent representative of a plain, honest, and brave constituency. Where I discover meanness, I will expose it to the contempt and loathing of honorable men; where I encounter audacity, I shall mail its brazen head, and level it in the dust; and where I detect corruption, I shall run my spear into its pretence carcase, up to the very hilt.

Let me now, Mr. Chairman, turn your attention to the amendment under consideration. It proposes to strike out of the bill the sum of \$5,665, intended for alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for the purchase of furniture, trees, shrubs, and compost, for superintendence of the President's grounds. The "site" of the Presidential palace is perhaps not less conspicuous than the King's house in many of the royal capitals of Europe. It is situated at the intersection of four spacious avenues which radiate from this point as centre. The "palace pile" is one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty three deep, and stands about the centre of a plot of ground containing twenty acres, the whole whereof is surrounded by firmly built stone walls and lanced iron railing, with imposing portico abutments and well barred iron gates. The main entrance front faces north, upon Lafayette square, and the garden front to the south opens to an extensive view of the river Potomac. As the palace is very accurately described by Mr. Elliot, in his "Picture of Washington," I will read a portion of that description:

"It is built of white freestone, with Ionic pillars, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico, of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer inter-columniation is for carriages to drive into, and place company under shelter; the middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; and the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic colonnade, and by a semicircular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story."

Previous to its destruction by the British army, on the 24th of August, 1814, there had been expended in building the palace the sum of three hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and seven dollars; and since that period the further sum of three hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety six dollars and twenty five cents, in rebuilding the interior, and in erecting the two splendid porticos; making together the large amount of \$634,703 25 laid out on the palace structure alone, to say nothing about the very liberal sums that have been expended from time to time on the furniture, on alterations and repairs on the garden, grounds, stone walls, iron fencing, and for the "stalls" for the Royal stabled steeds. It may be proper further to state that all the disbursements for iron fencing, for stabling, and for the superb porticoes and splendid Ionic pillars, at the north and south fronts of the palace, have been incurred since the Administration of John Quincy Adams went out of power—the porticoes alone costing the sum of \$24,769 25. Great improvements have been made within a few years past in the PRESIDENT'S GARDEN. It is situated, as before remarked, on the south side of the palace, and is believed to correspond in its general arrangements with the style and fashion of some of the most celebrated royal gardens in England. It has a choice collection of both native plants and exotics, many of the latter having been gathered from almost every clime. Ornamental trees and beautiful shrubs have been selected with great care from the most celebrated specimens, and are now growing luxuriantly. The orange, though not as yet on a very extensive scale, is fast improving. Rich and charming shrubbery and parterres "greet the eye" in every direction. Not should I omit to mention that, in addition to the numerous families of the tulip, the lily, the pink, the rose, and many thousand other sweet flowers and shrubs, which all the lovers of beneficent Nature admire, the garden contains some exceedingly rare botanical and medicinal specimens; and for the benefit of the infirm, I will give you the "polite" and "vulgar" names of a few of them:

- Gerardia Flava, False Fox Glove.
- Suladaga Lancelata, Golden Mad.
- Orontium Aquaticum, Golden Club.
- Circea Canadensis, Enchanter's Nightshade.
- Dracopcephalum Virginianum, Dragon's Head.
- Saururus Cornutus, Lizard's Tail.
- Prenanthes Septraria, Lion's Foot.
- Ophioglossum Vulgatum, Adder's Tongue.
- Mimulus Alatus, Monkey Flower.
- Clematis Odorata, Virgin's Bower.
- Viola Primulifolia, Heart's Ease.
- Impatiens Maculata, Touch-me-not.

But, sir, besides these rare, and, no doubt, very valuable plants, &c., there are some other va-

lues that are cultivated pretty extensively in the President's garden, which address themselves for admiration more immediately to the palate than to the eye of the beholder—such as fine Neshanock potatoes, honest dromhead and early York cabbages, white and red sugar and pickle beets, marrowfat peas, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c. with a abundance of the fragaria Virginia, or strawberry, the dewberry, raspberry, &c. &c. In short, sir, the President's garden, in all its arrangements and beauties, its trees, shrubs, vines, plants, flowers, and esculents, is in perfect keeping with the sumptuous and magnificent palace. I may add that we have been informed, by an official report communicated to Congress in December last, that, during the past season, the public grounds at the Capitol and President's Mansion have been faithfully attended to by the PUBLIC GARDENER AND THE HANDS UNDER HIM. The trees have been skillfully pruned and trained; many choice ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted; and the paths, borders, and gravel walks have been kept in SUPERIOR ORDER. The report might have also stated, with perfect truth, that men had been hired by the Government, and paid out of the public Treasury, to pick up the falling leaves, and pluck up by the roots the xanthium spinosum and rumex acetosella, or, according to vulgar "lingo" burdock and sheep sorrel.

As the President's garden is enclosed by a high stone wall, and as the gates are generally secured with locks, very few persons, I have been informed, visit it, except by special invitation, or in company with the President or some member of his household. This exclusion, however, does not extend to members of Congress, some of whom, (and more especially such as are favorites,) every alternate season, that is, during every long session, frequently take a stroll through the garden and adjacent grounds. The present session is my fourth at Washington, and I have been in the garden twice; but on both occasions, (another member was in company) were compelled, on reaching the western end of the garden, to clamber over the stone wall, finding the gates locked.

In regard to the progressive improvement of the grounds and garden of the President, various suggestions have recently been made, and particularly by individuals whose taste and nice discrimination (in matters of luxury and refinement) have been greatly improved by a visit to the magnificent gardens at the Palace of Versailles, and to some of the rich and sumptuous parks and gardens belonging to the Crown of England. It is supposed by these persons that the President's grounds would present a more complete and finished appearance by erecting Parisian marble balustrades on either side of the main gravel walks; by building some twenty or thirty miniature temples and pavilions at regular intervals along and adjacent to the southern outer wall; by constructing five or six artificial lakes and fountains to pour their silver waters through the mouths of "huge river gods and sea-horses," with double the number of jets d'eau to fill the atmosphere with spray and vapor. To these improvements might well be added two or three hundred pieces of the first class of Italian statuary—such, for instance, as Saturn, Jupiter, Jano, Mercury, Diana, Neptune, Aulus, Apollo, Venus de Medici, the Loves and Graces, the Naiades and Dryades, Jolly Bacchus, and the Bacchantes, Vulcan and his Cyclops, Hercules, Pan, Pluto, Mides, and the Dragon that guarded the Golden Apples in the garden of the Hesperides.

There is only one other ornament which may with great propriety be procured, inasmuch as it would serve to illustrate and perpetuate in a suitable form the truth of a very important historical event, and that ornament should be a bronze colossal equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson with the little Kinderhook magician mounted on behind him. This statue I would have conspicuously placed upon the stone balustrade which crowns the palace. Before the administration of John Q. Adams, the appropriations for improving the President's grounds had been very trifling. During his term, however, two considerable sums were voted by Congress for that purpose. The first of these grants was five thousand dollars, made on the 25th of February, 1825, for the building and improving the President's residence. The second grant was five thousand dollars, made on the 1st of May, 1826, for finishing the fences, grading, and improving the public grounds. Prior to the disbursement of these appropriations, the grounds presented a rude, uneven, and shapeless appearance; not a few of the pristine sandy knolls and small hollows still remained. The fencing too was quite imperfect; but, by the exercise of a commendable economy in the expenditure of the sums just mentioned, and by the application of the money in the most beneficial manner to accomplish the objects contemplated by the laws, the grounds of the President were brought into fine condition, the fences were put in excellent order, the "high" hills were made plain, and the "deep" valleys were made smooth, and the entire grounds, by the close of Mr. Adams's Presidency, wore a style and finish quite acceptable to the taste and judgment of our plain republican farmers. But a new order of things was soon destined to take place. You, sir, and I, and a large majority of the American People, about the time whereof I have been speaking, were incautiously led to believe that Mr. Adams was a lavish spendthrift, and that his Administration was not only wastefully extravagant, but that it was rapidly verging the very confines of monarchy, in the magnificent decorations of the Presidential palace, and by the studied introduction of court ceremonial. You doubtless well remember the voluminous reports and the indignant denunciations on the fruitful themes of extravagance and aristocracy that were spread before the country by the renowned champions of economy in both Houses of Congress during the never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1827-'28. You, sir, cannot fail, too, to recollect the lugubrious homilies which were then addressed to all pious and devout Christians in relation to the purchase by President Adams of a billiard table, billiard balls, cues and chessmen. All these solemn exhortations were but the harbingers of the memorable era of reform then about overtaking the Administration in its supposed headlong departure from the pure precepts of the frugal, simple, democratic days of the fathers of the Republic. The pruning hook of retrenchment was about being ushered into our lot off all superfluous expenditure as "skillfully" as the same useful implement at this day prunes the redundant branches from the trees in the palace garden. The hickory broom was also to be introduced in order to scrub away the filthy cobwebs of aristocracy then believed to be in the process of weaving within the very precincts of the palace itself. The Augean stable was likewise to be cleansed by the reformers—a mighty work—and which in days of yore required the labors of Hercules—and no marvel—for history informs us that three thousand oxen had been confined in its stalls for many years.

Well, the reformers attained to the full enjoyment of the powers of the Government in March, 1829; and here, Mr. Chairman, I almost feel inclined to resume my chair a few moments until we may all contemplate in silent admiration the strange results of that most unique system of reformation which had the ominous words "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM" inscribed on its banner. A reformation that has fully

fully preserved in encouraging retrenchment, until it has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government from the enormously prodigious amount of thirteen millions down to the trifling sum of thirty-nine million of dollars. A fact of which which has so exercised the witty faculties of its friends, that they have given birth to a very useful (but hitherto uncalculated) role, by which they are enabled to demonstrate, in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, this odder proposition: that fewer units are contained in the number 39 than in the number 13! And the foregoing result is reached with greater mathematical precision than the sophomore, by the aid of the "black board," can wade through the protracted series of ratiocination in the "Pons Asinorum." Ever since 1829, this singular doctrine of "Retrenchment and Reform," agreeably to the new arithmetical rule, has been the order of the day, and the stern principles of a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service have been rigorously enforced—according to the new rule.

[To be continued.]

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

It has already been publicly announced that a Whig Convention was to be held at Erie, in Pennsylvania, on the 10th of September next, the Anniversary of Perry's victory. Although, in the outset, designated as a frontier Convention for the States immediately bordering on the Lakes, it was by no means intended to circumscribe its limits. The Whigs of the Whole Union are included within the call.

The undersigned, being appointed a committee of Correspondence and Arrangements, tender the invitation to all good Whigs, far and near, promising a hearty welcome, and such arrangement for personal comfort as circumstances will admit—as good probably, as our Whig fathers had when they fought for those rights which it is our privilege and duty to maintain.

The undersigned have the pleasure of stating that many of the most distinguished speakers of the country are expected to be in attendance, and to address the assembled multitude.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren have also called a Convention at this place the same day. Of this we do not complain; it being equally their privilege as ours, although we can see no affinity between Mr. Van Buren, his life, or administration, and the glorious achievement of the gallant Perry. But they have made it the occasion of much complaint and gross abuse upon us, alleging that they were first, and that we called our Convention for the purpose of interfering with them. We deny both the fact and the conclusion. It is well known that our Convention has been long in contemplation. It was at an early day mentioned in the public papers. Several different days were suggested, and our Tippecanoe Club, who had the matter specially in charge, purposely omitted fixing upon the day, until the public voice could be consulted. The Whig papers generally recommended the 10th of September, and our Club finally resolved on that day, before it was known that the Van Buren men were going to hold a Convention at all. Whether, knowing the detraction of our Club, they intended springing a trap upon us, by first publicly appropriating the day to themselves, we know not, nor is it a matter of any consequence.—There is room enough for both, and need be no interference, and on the part of the Whigs there will be none. As to the outnumbering, which they seem so much afraid of, we care not how fully their fears are realized, not so much on account of any present triumph, as an earnest of that outnumbering at the polls which alone will bring relief to our suffering country.

On the fitness of the occasion for the friends of Gen. Harrison to meet in Convention, it seems unnecessary for us to speak. It is matter of history that he first suggested the building of the fleet which, by the glorious victory of the 10th of September, gave us the command of the Lake and led the way to his own brilliant successes on land. Harrison and Perry were associated in the command of our land and naval forces, on the success of which depended the security of this whole frontier. To them were assigned most important duties, and triumphantly did they discharge them. To one surrendered a British fleet, and to the other a British army; and, by their joint successes, not only the command of the Lake was gained, our frontier secured, our lost territory recovered, but most of Upper Canada fell a conquest to our arms. To the friends of the old General we say come. There will be a multitude to meet and greet you.

- Thomas H. Sill, Rufus S. Reed
- William Kelley, Wm. M. Watts,
- Charles W. Kelso, Wm. Flemming,
- Wm. Truadail, L. H. Haskins,
- Elijah Babbitt, Jos. M. Sterrett,
- John H. Walker, A. Scott.

Our friends abroad will see the propriety of giving the foregoing article extensive publicity.

MOST MELANCHOLY.

The most melancholy sheet which we have picked up for a long time, is the Richmond Enquirer. The old gentleman who presides over its destinies, though as a consummate tactician fully aware that there is nothing like "wearing a good face," cannot help, in the extremity of his grief, giving occasionally "signs of woe, that all is lost" to the cause which he has so unscrupulously served.

Verily, we could almost pity him. Accustomed for thirty years and more to keep in majorities "some how or another," we fear his philosophy will not be equal to the task of sustaining him in the horrors of the minority in which he is destined soon to be. The poor dear old gentleman seems of late cruelly afflicted with the heartfelt sickness of "hope deferred." His fondest expectations are formed only to be blasted. Where he expects comfort he meets with the cruellest disappointment; and where he looks for the cheering rays of hope, he finds only the blackness of despair. We think we can hear him exclaim—"North Carolina has gone against us; Kentucky is crush-

ing us with the anger of an avalanche; Indiana has spewed us out of her mouth; and even Alabama seems determined to turn her back on us: What shall we do—what shall we do? O, Martin Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, O! Nons Verrens, Nons Verrens—To Arms, To Arms—Organize, Organize." Here he comes overpowered by his emotion and falls into violent hysterics. Petersburg Intelligencer.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1840.

We have tried the Magician, his magic went do, We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe.

ROWAN COUNTY.

We have no disposition to exult over our adversities, but when it is remembered what immense exertions were made by Mr. Fisher to save his own county after he found all the remainder of the district was gone from him—what floods of Loco-foco documents, letters, newspapers and circulars, he had poured in upon the "old county"—what elaborate stump speeches he made—what exertions were made by the Electoral candidate of the Administration, and by the Central Committee of Vigilance in the line of certificate making and hand bills—we have ample cause to rejoice that we have done well at all.

Our friends have made exertions too—they have made great exertions to prevent the triumph of power and humbug over the rights of freedom, and they deserve well of their whole country: They have fought this battle well, but let them not forget that the MAIN BATTLE IS YET TO BE FOUGHT! They are not to permit themselves a moment's relaxation, else they may, as in the last Presidential election, be defeated.

We give the following tabular statement of the result in this County, and the returns from other Counties as far as heard from. There remains no longer any doubt of the election of Mr. Morehead, by a majority varying from 8 to 10,000; and a large majority in the Legislature.

The names which appear in italics in the table below, are Whigs.

County	Whigs	Democrats	Loco-focos
Rowan	433	191	161
Mecklenburg	98	29	38
Polk	115	4	53
Richmond	32	29	16
Chatham	92	16	9
Total	1022	874	736

Statement of the Polls in Rowan and Davie Counties, THIRTEEN AUGUST, 1840.

County	Whigs	Democrats	Loco-focos
Rowan	433	191	161
Mecklenburg	98	29	38
Polk	115	4	53
Richmond	32	29	16
Chatham	92	16	9
Total	1022	874	736

- Warren—Senate, Edwards and Hawkins, all Tories.
- Wayne—Senate, Edwards and Barrs, all Tories.
- Craven—Senate, Edwards, Hyman and Wadsworth, all Tories.
- Green—Commons, Taylor, Green and Lenoir, all Whigs.
- Lenoir—Commons, DeLoach and Gilliam, all Whigs.
- Halifax—Senate, Moore, Moore and Geo, all Whigs.
- Northampton—Senate, Sprail and Jacob, all Whigs.
- Columbus—Commons, Bertie—Senate, Bond and Gilliam, all Whigs.
- Guilford—Senate, Commons, Mendenhall, Brancock 1839; St. man 188.
- Surry—Senate, Perry, tory, 524; Commons, Poindexter, whig, 100.
- Taliaferro, tory, 100.
- Roberts, tory, 968.
- Z Williams, 434.
- Randolph—Senate, tory 240; Commons, Lane, whig, 1188.
- ly, tory, 361; Sheriff, Murdoch, whig, 320.
- Buncombe—Commons, Morris, whig, 1310.
- ver, tory, 88.
- Buncombe & Henderson whig, 787.
- Rabun, whig, 1100.
- Mecklenburg—Senate, J. W. Osborne, Walker, tory 1200.
- B. Morrow, tory 1100.
- E. Stuart, whig 1100.
- Sherrif, T. N. Alexander, 533; Commons, Withers, whig 1100.
- lyjak, whig, 1100.
- tory 1108; Sheriff, 500.

Showing the vote for the Whig party with the vote for the Democrats.

- 1840, Morehead, 846.
- Beaufort, 846.
- Edgecombe, 111.
- Franklin, 883.
- Granville, 879.
- Johnston, 574.
- Nash, 73.
- Pitt, 625.
- Warren, 88.
- Washington, 879.
- Wayne, 269.
- Northampton, 280.
- Halifax, 622.
- Bertie, 483.
- Columbus, 242.
- Craven, 671.
- Carteret, 448.
- Jones, 212.
- Camden, 824.
- Chatham, 1075.
- Cumberland, 621.
- Buncombe & Henderson, 856.
- Burke, 1555.
- Barbours, 445.
- Fredell, 1669.
- Richmond, 933.
- Rutherford, 1106.
- Wilkes, 1425.
- Yancey, 354.
- Rowan, 891.
- David, 663.
- Moore, 560.
- Montgomery, 1162.
- Surry, 1130.
- Mecklenburg, 984.
- Randolph, 290.
- Stokes, 1167.
- Anson, 1100.
- Ashe, 1460.
- Davidson, 1460.
- Guilford, 2211.
- Orange, 1662.
- Rockingham, 523.
- Caswell, 576.
- Wake, 1030.
- Green, 123.
- Lenoir, 123.

Showing the result of the Whig party in the Counties.

- Anson, Asher, Wilkes, Bertie, Burke, Yancey, Henderson, Barbours, Carteret, Jones, Columbus, Cumberland, Chatham, Craven, Granville, Franklin, Warren, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Edgecombe, Washington, Halifax, Northampton, Johnston, Nash, Wayne, Hyde, Beaufort, Rowan, David, Montgomery, Moore, Guilford, Surry, Orange, Stokes, Randolph, Davidson, Rockingham, Wake, Mecklenburg, Fredell, Lincoln, Richmond.
- Senator from North Carolina, Mays; Commons, Foreman and Joiner, Whigs.