## GEN. GAINES. Correspondence of the Norfolk Beacon. OLD POINT, August 3d, 1846.

morning the Coort of Enquiry was dense- on and Texas-and a fact believed by the ly crowded by visiters of both sexes, ea- President himself, and by the National ger to hear the justification and defence Congress, as is clearly deducible from the of the old war worn veteran, General prompt measures recommended by him, Gaines, who, rumor had it, and truly too, and by them adopted as soon as General was to submit to the Court a plain and unvarnished statements of all facts connected with the enquiries now being instituted by the Court convened at this station. At the usual hour the Court was opened, but Gen. G., not being in readiness, the Court indulged him until 121 o'clock, at which hour, in obedience to its for troops, he nevertheless communicated summons, the General made his appear- to the Governor the facts of the case and ance, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Cal- invited him, in anticipation of such a rehoun, the son of Hon. J. C. Calhoun. The quisition being made, to accept the serviread. Gen. G. tendered an apology for the mustered into service. delay occasioned to the Court, remarking statement of all facts and issues involved gress before the Court, he felt bound to in this investigation, and to invoke testi- notice such documents only in so far as mony of the most distinguished character they contained inferences unfavorable to from Louisiana and other places in his his character and reputation. His honor justification-but that he had changed his impelled him to notice them in connection purpose in that particular. That in the with the subjects of investigation now besteps he had taken in reference to this fore the Court. If he were a public proswhole matter, he had sought and held ecutor, one disposed to enter the field of conferences with many of the most prom- bitter acrimony, he might devote days and inent and distinguished men of the South months to the herculean task to cleanse the -and he avowed that in an official inter- Bureau at Washington-but fortunately course of 40 years duration, amid his best for him, the task was saved him-the docefforts to defend the country, promptly and uments emanating from that Bureau were ably sustained as they had been, he never a sufficient expose of its own rottenness, had met a more cordial co-operation than &c. He made no complaint, he came in the present instance. That being in the here to complain of no one,-he wished office of the Governor of Louisiana, just a to do wrong to no one .- only desired that few minutes after the reception of Gener- right should be done to him. He craved nl Taylor's report, that functionary prompt- no indulgence, he asked no greater glory ly communicated with the Legislature, than to be restored to his proper stationwho immediately appropriated \$200,000, in war to conquer our foes, and in peace and ordered 50,000 Volunteers to be rais- to prepare for war. That was all the glo-

of the last war, were fit and appropriate to his profession. He desired to remain persons to put the ball in motion. That in the service no longer than he was able being cordially aided by him and them in to perform promptly his duty-he claimed tion to prepare, as already stated, an ela- his rights. He was old and had grown England look well. borate justification, and to introduce the grey in the service of his country-if that Governor and Legislature as witnesses- country could be benefitted by treating the demand for beef has been on the most limibut remembering that he had with him old soldiers as savages-who treat their ted scale, and prices have further given way. the vote of thanks of the Legislature, com- old warriors with neglect, he was willing The decline is greater, however, on middling municated by the Governor, he adjudged to submit to such treatment-but the vir- and poor qualities. Holders of really fine qualsuch effort wholly unnecessary. the resolutions referred to-which resolu- have grown grey in defence of their coun- the Cambria tend to depress the market in the inditterent tioned by the Court, he had in his posses- grown with her growth, and with fervend derate rates there is a great consumption of sion the original manuscript communica- hopes for her prosperity, I have strength; this article. Rice continues in good demand, ted by the Governor, and which he would ened with her strength. Though old and and the sales are 1,000 bags Bengal, at 12s. take especial pleasure in exhibiting to the grey in the service of my country, I have 3d. for good white, broken, and 13s. 9d. for ve-Court. Having stated his conduct was been advertised in the newspar-rs-in ry good white. approved by the Legislature of Louisiana, one called the Union, I have been stigmaand thousands of the most intelligent citi- tized as an offender- and as a matter of zens of the South, he remarked, that he course advertised in the Federal Union. would now in the most concise manner By them I have been accused as a violapossible revert to the occurrences which | tor of the laws of my country. For you, transpired after his leaving New Orleans. my old brother soldiers, it is to say whe-That having received an order from the ther these things are true or false. Whe-June, to report himself in Washington, he General Court Martial, or to be returned accordingly on the next day embarked to my command. If the latter, I shall be thither, via Mobile, where he had duties grateful-but if your sense of propriety to discharge, &c. That on his arrival at | will not allow you thus to deal with me-Mobile, he was called on by Gov. Cham- and you decide that I am to be arraigned, bers and notified that two Regiments I sincerely trust, that upon the banks of which had been formed, &c., were in a the Rio Grande, where the witnesses all state of disorder, in consequence of being are now actively engaged in defence of daily wages must be proportionably commanded by officers of equal grade, our country's liberties, said General Court neither one conceding the superiority of Martial may be convened. the other; and being informed by the Go- I have given you the substance of the vernor that some steps must be taken to General's address and language, as far as remedy the evil, he appointed Gen. W. my recollections have enabled me to do so. Smith, the Brigadier General, to take the That I have not attained perfect accuracommand of the two Regiments. Gen. cy need not surprise you, who know how Smith he knew well, and she knew him little accustomed I am to reporting speechto be a talented and meritorious officer ; es. &c. After the delivery of the address, that he performed this duty without any the Court was cleared. delay; that he had the right to perform it, not being under arrest, his sword not having been taken away from him. It was true, that he had been told that General Brooke was to take the command, but Gen. Brooke was one thousand miles off. He did it, upon the principle of meeting an enemy, who was about to attack the city: if the city were attacked, notwithstanding his orders to go to Washington. he had but one course to pursue, and that was to meet the enemy and beat him, and save the city. Suppose he were to abandon the city to its fate-and assign as the as follows : reason, that he had orders to go to Washishingion-would he not be running away from duty and incur thereby disgrace ?--Could he quit Mobile under such circumstances, especially when it was in his power to say to a suitable officer, take the command, correct the disorder, and proceed to the seat of war where your services are needed !- To his aid, who acted matter. He remarked, that he was pleased, as it was in his power to save the Court and himself the trouble of their hearing and his reading twenty pages which he had written to show what he designed to substantiate by the witnesses from New Orleans, as he found an extract in the printed document which saved them and him the necessity of going over that groundthat document was a letter from Wash- errors of which he exposes, from one of ington, dated, War Department, 28th Au- our exchange papers, without taking the gust, 1845-in which the statement is made-'that requisitions for troops upon the Governor of the several States is vested only in the President, and restricted alone to him, except in two or three specific cases-cases all in which the emergency must be great, the peril imminent to consumed in its printing, eighty-two and the country.' That the requisitions for a half tons of paper. The cost of the work

ciple disclosed - that Gen. Taylor and his arm; were in circumstances of extreme peril and of imminent danger, was a fact too palpable to be controverted-a fact which can be attested by thousands of our Gentlemen :- At an early hour this most intelligent citizens, both in Louisia-

Taylor's exigencies were known. Having great reason to apprehend that by a delay of ten days even, Taylor and his army might he cut off by the Mexican reinforcements-the emergency contemplated ed to give the new appointments a fair trial. by the War Department actually existed, and though he did not make requisitions proceedings of the last day having been vices of troops, which were accordingly

Gen. G., further remarked, that he cherthat "his effort had been, not to see how ished a strong desire to pass over all such would be raised. many pages he could prepare in his justi- matters as did not strictly come properly fication, but how few.' With this apolo- under the notice of the Court, but discovgy he proceeded to remark-" that it had ering certain documents communicated by been his purpose to prepare an elaborate the President of the United States to Cou-

tuous, the patriotic, the brave, surely ne- ity continue firm. For pork there has been

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston the 3d instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th July last.

She brings to the United States the Oregon Treaty, ratified by the British Government, under the seal of the new minister for foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston. This important document was signed on the 17th by his Lordship and Mr. LcLane, the American minister.

The new Ministry had got fairly to work, and the business of the country was in a state of progression. In every quarter a disposition exist-The affairs of this session of Parliament were expected to be brought to a close by the middle of this month.

The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money was progressing, and there seemed every chance that the hundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him

Efforts will be made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel, by means of penny subscriptions throughout the British Empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude.

#### THE MARKETS.

Cotton .- The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence prevails. The season conduces all that we could desire. The cotton market is firm, with good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The later arrivals from the United States show that the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, arc not particularly promising.

The sales at Liverpool for the week ending the 17th were 36,780 bales. Sea Island fell off a half-penny. On the 18th there was a fair demand, but no change in prices.

AMERICAN FLOUR, JULY 19 .- 1,970 barrels Necessity, Braddock's grave, Dunbar's Enca of American flour have this week been taken by ment, the Ohiopile Falls, &c. The new the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to is the great topic. Its effects upon labor Preston, and the company have commissions to agriculture will be terrible, but the manu take considerable quantities more. Last week turers who can go on will do well. Se about 1,000 barrels were sent by railway. Ve. furnaces have stopped; the hands flock to ry superior American flour is now being retail. next furnace, offer to work at reduced rate ed. That such a Governor and such a ry that he now or ever craved. He desir. ed in that town, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs., for a shilling. secure employment, and down goes was Legislature, inspired by the recollections ed no distinctions except such as belonged The cry of all the shop-keepers is that nothing and the farmer, losing his usual market, he will sell like barrelled flour. Immense quanti- force his produce on the next establishm ties of flour are piled along the streets every and down goes his prices. Pig iron has fa day. Thousands of barrels have been purchas- five dollars per ton, but wages and produce ed by the corn dealers in the course of the week. lose more. Wool is down six cents a poun his efforts to raise and organize the Regi- every privilege due to his grade now and Every baking day is now the celebration of the this will not hurt the manufacturer; the la ments proposed by him-it was his inten- to the last; no power should trample on blessings of free trade. The grain crops in ers and the farmers are and will be the su ers. I agree with you that the tariff i AMERICAN PROVISIONS .- Since the 2d inst. their benefit more than the manufacturer Polk and Dallas are universally execrated, pecially by those who voted for them. say they were deceived and betrayed in busin are sufferers in a double Whigs gain in At this instance, the Recorder here read ver thus repay the services of those who but few sales. The advice of lower prices by way, who a party, must go down, unless the come out at once against Polk and Dallas tions (although in a printed form) would he avowed by the Governor and Legisla-ture if they were present, but not being present—if their genuineness were ques-the bar of Independence was 4th July, 1776, and present—if their genuineness were ques-the bar of land, and prices have ad-my birth day 10th March, 1777; I have the bar of land, and prices have ad-et is well clear of lard, and prices have ad-the bar of land. TESTIMONY TESTIMONY OF EXPERIENCE. The following testimony of Matthew L. vis, long connected with the custom-house this city, we find in his correspondence with National Intelligencer. The statements of man'so well qualified to speak on such a to ought to be regarded by those who control " First Effects of the Tariff of 1846.-The legislation .- N. Y. Tribune. day after the receipt of the news at Boston of A German merchant by the name of the passage of the Tariff, the manufacturers ad repeatedly entered goods at this cust put down the price of their goods from five to house by fraudulent invoices, to the verity ten per cent. At the time this reduction was, which he had sworn. At length he was made the agents of the Lowell companies sta-President of the U. States, on the 10th of ther or no 1 am to be arraigned before a ted that they did not fear foreign competion un- ery, he called upon me at my house and sta sovered. As soon as he suspected the disc der the new law."-N. Y. Evening Post. that he should probably have some difficu The National Intelligencer, says-Very with the collector, in which case I could rend well. The great proprietors will doubt him an essential service. I remarked, with permitting him to proceed, that I was a gover less take care of themselves : but what i ment officer, and would report all he said to to become of the men, women, and chi collector. dren who labor in the factories, who He continued : Five or six thousand doll is no object to me; and I know you will betray the confidence I repose in you. I aga duced? That is the last thing that yer stopped him, stating that if he persisted I sho Locofoco politician cares for. Does le order him out of my house. He said noth Editor of the "Evening Post," or does at more, except urging that "the oath was only body else doubt the fact the reduction custom house oa/h !" Immediately on going body else, doubt the fact the reduction the wages of the laborer is the inevitabe the custom house, I reported to Mr. Curtis. collector, the conversation verbatim, as near effect of a propective reduction of the Ta I could recollect it. The man was arrest iff ? Here is one among a thousand fac gave bail, and ran away. I now repeat, abandon the specific duti to demonstrate it : "The carpet company at Thompsonvill and at least one-half your invoices will be fra Connecticut, reduced the wages of their worl dulent, and sworn to because "they are nothing men twenty-five per cent. in view of the effectut custom house oaths." which the new tariff will immediately have up on their business. Weavers who have receiv THE WAY IT WAS DONE. ed 24 and 241 cents per yard, will now receive "Oliver Oldshool," the Washington corr but 18 cents for the same work." pondent of the Philadelphia U. States Gaze That is to say, upon every man or wo man who earned four dollars by his or heselves in his last letter : labor in this manufactory, a tax of one dol mid that he would give a year's salary to for the last few months, in relation to the lar per week is laid by the new Tariff act the place of Mr. Dallas, that he might h death of Washington. The paragraph is for the benefit of foreign capitalists and privilege of giving the casting vote in fa operatives! This is a plain statement of the new [British] tariff bill. I did not ret this, as I had some doubt of the fact ; but the case, which no man can gainsay. now learn that Mr. Polk did use this language The following paragraphs, drawn atnd to Mr. Dallas himself-probably with the random from different papers that have no screwing up his courage to the stick. point of giving the vote he has given. Here lately reached us, serve to show how the n, is another instance of executive interfer. nee in behalf of a bill ruinous to the people of One of the largest iron foundaries in the U. States, and especially ruinous to the believe it is pretty nearly, if not altogether State of New York, the Vulcan Iron Works of teat interests of Pennsylvania. But I have another instance. I mentioned Troy, stopped work immediately on receiving news of the passage of the new tariff. This wother day the activity of the president's prisecretary, Mr. J. Knox Walker, on the company had recently erected a large rolling. mill, and expected to enlarge their operations omning of the day when the house was to act large as it was in '44. There are eight so as to employ two hundred men, and expend y upon the British tariff, in calling upon counties yet to be heard from. In the Setwo hundred thousand dollars yearly .- Tribune. There and endeavoring to influence them. ted the fact that he had endeavored to in-We hear that a heavy order from the proone of the Pennsylvania members who prietors to Townsend & Co., iron-foundries, and against the bill, first to vote for it, and Albany, has been countermanded. Forty work- in failing a that, to dodge : but that he also ers of wrought nails in Albany for the various in this. I now know the fact that he hardware dealers of that city are thrown out of set others in the same way, and that he enwork. However, sad as these things are, there wored to procure the absence of a whig, jority in the Legislature or not, we cannot could have been no surer way to awaken a n Pennsylvania, who was in a situation, unhearty American feeling among our operatives unately, that required the personal attention than the passage of such a bill .- N. Y. Gazette. his friends. Mr. J. Knox Walker, private The disastrous effects of the new tariff bill relary, &c., was, of course, the deputy of are already beginning to be felt in Philadelphia. Polk, and if not acting under express in. are of opinion that so far as he had any One of our heaviest manufacturers of woollen ictions in this matter, knew very well he influence on the fortune of his party, eithgoods in West Moyamensing has stopped his a doing what would be agreeable to his looms. Others have made a reduction of a esty. Surely Pennsylvania has reason to cent and a half cent on fabrics, and several proud of herself for having given her vote have been compelled to discharge hands. An Polk, Dallas, Texas, and the tariff of 1842;' last of which carried the three first in reextensive iron manufactory, we learn, will be for which the three first have killed the

at Fairmount and other manufacturing districts of Philadelphia will either have to stop or make a reduction of from twenty-to fifty per cent. ou wages. A new hinge manufactory in Southwark, we hear, will not be able to go on. North American of Salurday.

We learn from good authority that the rolling-mill at Wilkesbarre, which lately came into the hands of Messrs. Young & Wetmore will not be put in operation, now that the tariff of 1842 has been repealed .- Danville (Pa.) Democrat.

mise, but it is already sure that almost all of the works which were projected and were being established must be laid aside at once, or have already been closed, the workmen discharged, and an end put to extensive operations. A large machine shop which was being built the walls having been completed, will be roofed in, and all further work on it postponed indefi. deed, look at the vote of all the Western counnitely. At the time we write a black flag is ties whose majorities were to be so wonderfully hanging from its walls. Had the protective system been preserved, a double activity would now have prevaded it. The coal shippers, who but a few weeks since were unable to fill the many orders they were receiving, must now, the one half of them, suspend their business, gives 21 majority for GRAHAM-showing a Loand the rest, without a profit, continue their operations for the mere purpose of providing for their laborers work and subsistence. All operations, will feel this; the market for produce will be affected, and all will suffer immediately by the general inactivity which will pervade all things .- Miners Journal of Saturday.

#### THE NEW TARIFF-HOW IT WORKS.

Extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress dated Fayette Springs (Pa.) Aug. 4, 184

DEAR SIR: I have been spending a w here delightfully, hunting and fishing, and amining the classic grounds here-abouts,

# WATCHMAN THE CAROLINA Salisbury, N. C. FIRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1846. The Election --- Whigs Victorious!

Commons.

Sheriff .-

Senate.-

Shaw; 674 ;

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The returns come in slowly. Until this morning we had not heard, satisfactorily, from more than a dozen Counties. It will be seen by the Stoppage at Pottsville .- The consequences following table that Gov. GRAHAM is running of this foul legislation are not matters of sur- in before his competitor by a very large gain on the vote of 1844. This is just what was expected by the Whigs .- A gentleman writing as soon as they can be gotten into such a state us from Burke, remarks-" Penitentiary ' snowas to render this feasible. Not only is this sure ed under." " He might well have said the same to happen, but large and extensive operations of Mr. SHEPARD, for just look how that glorious County looms up for GRAHAM, right in the face of all those braging letters the Standard has published-not received !- concerning her. Inreduced ! They show a democratic loss without a single exception ! Now look to the East : Look at Stanly, Richmond, More, CUMBER. LAND ! Orange, and WAKE ! Cumberland co loss of 491 ! since 1842. In Wake, there is also a loss of 157 ! Wayne has actually given an increase of her Democratic vote of-NINE ! Now let Billy Holden "spread himself" in sounding praises to Wayne.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn by the Standard, that Shepard has gained on Hoke's vote in Duplin 19, in Halifax 90, in Johnston 45, and in Nash 6.

-	onnsion 40	, and in 14880 0.				loco candidate is elect
	1.0	944.		946.		LINCOLN
		9	H	S	8	has elected L. Sto
	~	Graha	oke	ah	rep	H. White, F. D. John Webster to th
	COUNTIES.	am	1	am	ard	D
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	nson, she,	561	506 499	883	312 000	Commons-II, I
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	Bertle,	507	409	000	000	BU N IE
	Bladen,	271	499	302	392	fullet according to the set
	Brunswick,	335	311	352	257	trict composed of I Yancy, is elected w
	Buncombe, Burke,	875 1263	496 309	951	431 290	Commone John
	Cabarrus,	751	477	1232 685	391	Chunn, both whig
	Caldwell,	544	260	651	219	stood : Fagg 980 ;
	Camden,	518	94	000	000	Casey 360. BURKE AL
	Carteret,	454	332	000	000	Senale-Gen. S.
	Caswell, Chatham,	270 1153	1088	260 1126	996 524	Commons-W. F
	cherokee,	389	241	000	000	J. J. Erwin, whig, 1
C	bowan,	286	188	000	000	HA DI
C	olumbus,	336	720	171	000	Senate-Edmons
č	raven,	180 681	342 622	000	000	whig, 157. Commons-Fergu
	umberland		1070	000 722	000 701	whig, 383.
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	avie,	508	354	500	206	election of Francis whig, to the House,
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	anklin,	361	1410 710	127 383	1394 637	Commons-E. P.
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	aywood,	370	328	561 447	457 347	ĆH
	enderson,	565	206	563	193	Senate-William
	ertford,	308	269	360	200	Commons-Danie
	yde,	401	189	000	000	siter and M. Q. Wa RAI
	edell, hnston,	1527	379 585	1419 683	288 675	Senate-Alexande
	nes,	195	153	000	000	Commons-Abras
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	acon,	) 393	285	482 000	681	Messrs. Bullock and
	artin,	316	523	000	000	GU
M	ecklenburg	, 808	1242	000	000	Senate-J. A. Gi
M	ontgomery,		107	486	92	Commons-Natha
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	ush. w Hanove	70 r, 283	793 1101	827	95	Senate-D. D. D.
No	orthampton.	, 514	362	948 100	257 000	Commons-Harge
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Dr	ange,	1756	1555	1711	1444	Searche P T P
ra D	squotank,	593	177	300	000	Senate-E. J. Sp. Commons-Jesso
re po	rquímons, rson,	366	217	205	000	340; Pipkin, (Cauc
Pit		287 607	$622 \\ 441$	392 000	516 . 000	PASQUOTANK
	indolph,	1082	318	1233	213	Senate-Gen. Et
Ri	chmond,	678	113	715	54	votes over Granher
Re	beson,	559	599	000	000	jority 76, Pasquotan
R o	ockingham, owan,	449	981	761	387	Commons-Rober
	itherford,	809 1402	736 436	$820 \\ 1269$	698 231	PAS
	mpson,	461	727	504	692	Charles, Whig C
Sta	anly,	541	81	562	28	PER
	okes,	1105	1165	995	951	T. Skinner, whig
	irry,	1032	1023	1103	1065	Senate-Hester
	vrrell, ake,	$\begin{array}{r} 311 \\ 1073 \end{array}$	$137 \\ 1271$	000	000	Barnett, whig.
	arren,	1073	716	1060	1101 646	Commons-Holer
W	ashington,	369	136	351	114	ham, loco, 432.
	ayne,	217	846	317	884	Senate-Andrew
	'ilkes, ancy,	1333	167	0000	000	over L. H. B. Whit
1	ancj,	310	615	000	000	Commons-L M
e.		42,586	39,433	00,000	00,000	Name of Strategy N
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Yours, &c., A LOOKER ON.

### From the Richmond Whig. "A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN !"

To the Editors of the Whig. GENTLEMEN .- I see in your paper of this morning, a republication of the paragraph that has been going the rounds of the press

VASHINGTON'S DEATH .--- It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an eastern paper, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour in the last day of the last week of the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.'

Graham's majority in 1844, is 3,153.

Senate-Willia

Senate-B F

Commons-Elins

Senate-Calvin G

Senate-Gen.

MOORE A

Alexander Kell

Commons-J

Senate-John

Commons-S

McDowell, I

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Commons-

den : all locos.

Now, in all the histories of the U. States new Tariff is to work at home : that I have examined, and in his biography by Marshall, it is stated that he died on the "fourteenth of Dec., 1799." But as Assistant Adjutant General, he would perhaps my authorities are not good ; and refer for a tull corroboration of this whole if you Messrs. Editors, can inform your readers where the author of the paragraph

alluded to obtain his information, and whether it is reliable, you will do, some of them at least, a favor, and greatly oblige an investigator of TRUTH.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1846.

IF All we have to say, in reply to our correspondent, is, that we copied the paragraph upon which he comments, and the pains to ascertain whether or not its statements were correct. We publish his note with pleasure.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents .- It is said, that the ponderous sum,

obliged to discharge a large number of men totroops were in accordance with the prin- to the Government was 114,000 dollars. day. Most of the manufacturers of collon goods

DP Below we give all the election news to hand, and a table showing the Henry Waters, loway, loco. number of Whigs and Locos elected, as also the loss and gain of the Whigs. We correct. It is quite certain that the Whigs iams; all locos. have carried the Legislature, although our majority in that body will not be as all whigs, and no nate, we will either have a majority of two, or else it will stand as before 25 to locos, no change. 25-a tie. Last year we had a majority of 22 in the House. Whether Mr. Shepard has contributed to decrease our ma-Hawkins; all I say. But we think it fair to conclude that he did not render the Democracy much help in the election of a Governor. We whigs. er for the Legislature or Governor, it operated against it. How then, can the crats; a gain of Whig losses be accounted for ?

STANLY COUNTY. Senate .- Melcher, 346-no opposition.