



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

VICTORY! VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

Democracy triumphant.

"The long agony is over!" and the people have proclaimed, thirdly and lastly, in language not to be misunderstood, "Go home, (Henry Clay,) where you belong." Polk and Dallas are elected, by overwhelming majorities. Yet the shouts of victory are not so full and so joyous as we hopefully anticipated they would be—our own, our honest, well-meaning, democratic North Carolina, stands "solitary and alone" amidst her Southern sisters, shouting in tremulous tones for the thrice-defeated bank tariff, distribution, ultra federal candidate. But as modern whiggery is now deposited in "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," we may indulge the hope that federal ingenuity, even with the bank-bought James Watson Webb at its head, and the crazy John Quincy Adams at its tail, will be unable to devise another alias, under which they can beguile and mislead so many true democrats as the federalists did under the time-honored name of whigs.

Presidential Election.

From the Election returns we may venture to say, that the States have voted and will vote as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Polk, Clay. Lists states from Maine to Michigan with corresponding vote counts.

Polk's majority, 97. We have not as yet returns from all the counties in this State. So soon as we get them, they shall appear in tabular form. The aggregate at present exhibits a majority of 2688 for the Clay Electors. The Standard says: Six counties remain to be heard from, which in August gave Graham a majority of 703. They will probably increase their majority for Clay. His majority cannot, we think, exceed 3500; and probably it will not be so much.

North Carolina.

It is now ascertained that this State has voted for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The majority is yet unascertained, but probably is a little larger than Mr. Graham's for Governor in August. It is however a matter of consolation with us, that this (Toole's) Electoral district exhibits a considerable gain; large enough, and more than large enough, if the other districts had done as well to have given the vote of the State to Polk and Dallas.

We exhibit below the comparative vote of this district in the Gubernatorial and Presidential election.

Table with 4 columns: Hoke, Graham, Polk, Clay. Shows vote counts for various counties and totals for Hoke's majority and Democratic gain.

It will be remembered that Mr. Graham's majority in August in the whole State was 3153 votes. There being 11 Electoral districts, it was necessary that each district should exhibit a democratic gain of 287 votes to overcome that majority. It will be perceived therefore, that this district has given more than her proportionate gain by 24 votes. There is a gain in every county but Beaufort and Tyrrell. We are advised too that there is a mistake in the returns from Beaufort, which we have copied from the Standard, against us. But even if they be correct, too much praise cannot be rendered to the Spartan band of Beaufort for the indomitable spirit with which they resisted the efforts of the federalists, both in the way of art and violence.

Register thunder and whig frauds.

The Raleigh Register exults over his "Guilford thunder," and calls the vote of Edgecombe a "mere pop-gun" to it. The Edgecombe vote would seem to be a perfect "baby waker" to the stricken conscience of the Register. Long before and after the election it rings in his ears. But of one thing he can be assured, that tho' this election brought to the polls the greatest number of votes ever given, it was an honest vote, composed entirely of Edgecombe materials, of legal tax-paying voters. And Weston R. Gales, the Editor, for insinuating to the contrary, has been branded by her citizens, in public meeting, under responsible names, as a calumniator and slanderer. But he still harps on frauds, like the man defiled with pitch he blackens every thing he touches. Election frauds is one of the household words of the Register, and from his columns you would believe the honest people of North Carolina were degenerated into Bela Badgers and Glentworths, political pipe-layers. Do for the credit of your State, if not yourself, desist from charging frauds till you establish some elsewhere than in your own corrupted imagination. "Sift the polls," Wake and Edgecombe invite you to it. Edgecombe defies you to it.

But how stands your "Guilford thunder?" why don't you "sift her polls?" There was a Methodist Conference held in that county during the late election, and the members of the Conference without reference to their residence in or out of Guilford county, were not only permitted but pressed and urged to vote by citizens and inspectors. Is that the way your "Guilford thunder" is manufactured? The polls were kept open till 10 o'clock at night—was that lawful? Persons from the eastern section of the State, who had sold out and were moving themselves and property to the far west, were permitted to vote. Is that your "Guilford thunder?" But your "Secret Slander Circular" invited these frauds. You told them there was no redress, they could commit fraud with impunity. You told all this "confidentially" to your partisans—you did not notify the democrats of it. You intended to have the whole benefit of it yourselves. But "murder will out," & offenders will be detected.

We request you also "to sift the Polls" of Guilford, after you get through with Wake, and you may find some ground for all the frauds you have been charging on your opponents. We are not indebted to our imagination for the particulars of the Guilford manufacture of thunder, but to evidence which can confront the whole of the "Secret Slander Committee."

The Decency of the Whig Press.

The last Roanoke Republican (Halifax) admits the election of Polk, in one of the most offensive articles we ever read. It contains neither sense, taste, or judgment. He calls the President elect, "a man of straw" and a "numskull". Such is the language of a party, who arrogate to themselves "all the decency". Had the Editor palled off his coat, and walked into a grog-shop and undertaken to out-blackguard the whole crowd, he could not have poured forth a more appropriate tirade. Such are the wittings who deal out political information to a Whig county and direct its course.

He "swears" uncompromising hostility to the administration, not knowing what it will be—a specimen of Whig or coon principles. We had hoped better things of our Halifax brother, from the appearance of his columns for the last two or three months, that he had quit "swearing" and abusing; but from present appearances, the administration of J. K. Polk will be "sworn" into atoms.

He says the increased democratic vote of his county came from "Edgecombe or the devil,"—that is very nice and severe. We suppose his wit or profanity was borrowed from the common expression, H-I-I or Halifax.

We wonder in what county his illustrious friend Mr. D. voted, for we never heard it conceded whether Halifax or Northampton owned him, since the Central Committee at Raleigh and the Editor differed about the honor of his residence.

The "Secret Slander Circular."

For the honor of the whig press of North Carolina, not one of them has justified or sustained the issuing of the "Secret Slander Circular." Does that fact bring the committee no evidence of public sentiment, that their conduct is beyond the apology of their own warm partizans. There is more honesty in this State, and even in their own party, than they dream of. It has been universally condemned by every whig who ventured to speak of it, and some are so candid to speak out plainly, that the lean majority in this State was owing to that ill-fated Circular.

Honesty is the best policy—though some men are very stubborn to believe or practise it.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE GREAT RESULT.

It affords us inexpressible pleasure to announce to our readers that Henry Clay has been defeated, and James K. Polk, a native born son of North Carolina, and a statesman of great powers of mind and unsullied purity of character, elected to the Presidential office. Many thanks to the great States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York! Thanks to the noble republican phalanx of States which stood by Mr. Van Buren in 1840, amid obloquy, and misrepresentation, and insult, and which in 1844 have again stepped forth to redeem the land from the clutches of the proud and arrogant Dictator! For the third time the people of this country have repudiated Henry Clay as unfit to preside at the helm of their government and administer their laws. Let him stand rebuked! Let perpetual silence and oblivion fall upon his high pretensions! And let the great eye of the people, looking on him, and blasting where it falls—and the tones of the public judgment, swelling out like the thunders of Niagara, admonish him, and his friends, and all who may walk in his paths hereafter, that the seat once filled by Washington and Jackson was never destined for any but good and patriotic men. If he has failed to reach the Presidency, he may blame himself for it. His faults, public and private, have undone him; and the people in consigning him to the shades of Ashland, have only confirmed the high decrees of virtue and of patriotism.

The next Name.—The New York News of the 9th instant says: Our old opponents are already preparing for the adoption of a new Name. They are just beginning to moul. Whiggism is now an obsolete idea. They are to be henceforth "American Republicans," and General Scott is already announced as their candidate for 1848. Very well; we have no objection. They will become quicker and more heartily sick of this than of any of the long catalogue of their past aliases.

George H. Proffit, late Minister to Brazil, having publicly offered a bet of \$5000 on the election of Polk, it has been taken up by Senator Barrow of Louisiana.—Raleigh Reg.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The whole number of Electors to be chosen is 275—and it therefore requires 138 to elect a President and Vice President. The Electors for the several States will meet on the first Wednesday in December next, at the places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for the President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of Government, on the first Wednesday in January ensuing. The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the District Judge of the District where the Electors assemble. In case of the failure to receive either certificate by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the United States Secretary of State

to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the Judge as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February, Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate and two by the House. At the hour specified for the purpose, the Senate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerks bearing the certificates received from the several Electoral Colleges of the State. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and after announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over, each to the tellers, without reading.

The subscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result and declares the persons if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposit in the archives of the body. The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the President of the Senate, and notified of their election.

In case that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot, from the persons (not exceeding three) who have received the highest number of votes. The vote in such case is by States, each State being allowed one vote only: a majority of the Representatives of said state present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary for choice. If a President is not chosen by the 4th of March, the duties devolve on the Vice President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In case of the failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the two highest on the list of candidates. Two thirds of the whole number of the Senators is a quorum for the purpose, and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. To the Vice President the oath is administered by a President pro tempore of the Senate chosen for the occasion.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening 14th instant, by Jos. Jno. Phippen, Esq., Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Haywood county, Tennessee, to Miss Jane Mooring, youngest daughter of Mr. John Mooring.



DIED.

In this place, on Friday morning the 8th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Cornelia V., wife of John S. Dancy, and eldest daughter of James S. Battle.

Seldom has there been so sad a death! Seldom has the "insatiate archer" stricken down a nobler victim, or one more idolized in the circle in which she moved. When those are summoned from our midst whom age and infirmity have marked as their own, the occurrence is divested of much of its wonted solemnity, and we regard it as the natural terminus of human existence; but when youth, beauty and virtue, buoyant with hope and health, and around which all the finer feelings of the heart fondly cling—are suddenly called to die—'tis then we feel in this heart of hearts a painful sense of our utter helplessness, and realize in all its intensity the melancholy truth, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

The subject of these hasty lines was one of the noblest specimens of the sex. Endowed with every grace of mind and person, she added to a native sweetness of temper and gentleness of disposition, a heart delicately attuned to all the nobler feelings of the soul—while the mild radiance of her virtues shed a charm upon all who came within the circle of her influence. Her early doom has caused the tear of anguish to start from many an eye, and rendered desolate and drear the hearths and hearts of numerous relatives and friends.

But if her death has caused so many hearts to bleed, what shall we say of the fond father whose aged heart is bowed by this melancholy blow, or of the young husband who has been called so early to follow all he held dear on earth to the tomb. May the God of mercies solace and

support them in this trying hour, for earth has no comfort for woes like theirs. One who weeps over the loss of so much goodness, gentleness and grace, hangs this garland on her urn.

Raleigh papers requested to copy.

Prices Current.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Bacon, Brandy, Coffee, Corn, Cotton, Flour, Iron, Lard, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Tar, Turpentine, Wheat, Whiskey.

New and Beautiful Fall and Winter

MILLINERY, &c.

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD, HAS just received her Fall supply of Goods, which with her former stock comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

In her assortment will be found—Beautiful pattern Silk bonnets, Rutland braid, Rutland and bird-eye, Albert and shell, Florence braid, open gimp, and fine straw bonnets, in great variety, Plain and figured silks and satins, Tartan muslins—white and black crapes, Bonnet and cap ribbons—laces and gimps, French and American Flowers, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms. Tarboro', Nov. 1, 1844.

Coffield King,

Merchant Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received from New York, a beautiful assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS,

In his line of business, for Fall and Winter Trade.

Among which will be found Black and Blue Cloths, green and olive do. plain black, and figured beaver cloths for Overcoats, black and blue Cassimeres, fancy stripes and plaids do. plaid and stripe woolen Vestings, figured satin and fancy stripe silk Vestings, Gloves, Stocks, pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspensers, cotton and wool Shirts, &c. &c.

And also, an assortment of Trimmings of all kinds, the above Goods were purchased in New York by himself, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or on a short credit. Tarboro', Oct. 25d, 1844.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED in obedience to a decree of the Superior Court of Equity, will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Tarboro', on Tuesday the 26th of November, (being Court week) the lands bequeathed to John, Joshua Lawrence and F. M. Lawrence, by the last will and testament of Joshua Lawrence, dec'd. Containing



About three-hundred Acres,

And adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison and Robert Foxhall, dec'd. Terms Twelve months credit. The purchaser to give bond with approved security. KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E. Oct. 2, 1844. 40 8

Notice.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, with a reserved bid, at the same time and place, on which the land of Joshua Lawrence dec'd, is to be sold, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the Tract of Land, adjoining that Tract, in the Fork of Fishing Creek and Tar River,



Containing about 440 Acres,

Well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Peas, &c., with rd excellent range for Cattle and hogs—well timbered, convenient to water transportation, &c. Terms will be made accommodating. JOSHUA L. LAWRENCE. Oct. 2, 1844. 40 8

TURNER & HUGHES'

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC,

For the year 1845, Carefully calculated for the Horizontal Meridian of Raleigh. For sale wholesale and retail, by GEA HOWARD. Tarboro', Oct. 23, 1844.