

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1840.

North Carolina right side up! GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH.

We are most happy in stating that the returns of our late Election, received at this Office, and published below, leave not a loop to hang a doubt on, as regards the result. The State has gone for HARRISON and REFORM by a tremendous majority. If the news from the Counties, yet to be heard from, proves as favorable as we have a right to expect, our majority will reach EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND! Our present majority is nearly six thousand, and the vote of our heavy Whig counties in the West is yet to be added. The Legislature is safe too, in both branches, and we shall have a majority on joint ballot, ranging from TWENTY to THIRTY! Two Whig Senators will now succeed Messrs. BROWN and STRANGE, and our good Old State will be represented by men who, knowing the wishes of their constituents, will not fail to carry them out.

Rejoice with us, then, Whigs of the Union! We have fought the good fight, under a conviction that the liberties of the people are in danger, and the people have nobly rallied to defend their bleeding Constitution, and to vindicate their violated rights. They will be rewarded for their honesty of purpose, and firmness of action, by soon witnessing better days for us—all days of honesty and salutary legislation—of honorable Rules and wise Councils—of a sound Currency, a prosperous Commerce, and the successful prosecution of humble industry and enlightened enterprise.

Where all have done nobly, it is not right, perhaps, to discriminate; but we cannot pass by the glorious exertions of the Whigs of Orange, Halifax, Northampton, Bertie and Robeson, without a special expression of approbation. Great praise is also due to all the Counties composing Mr. FISHER'S District. The only hope which our adversaries entertained of carrying the State was based on the anticipated defection in that region. Every county, however, in the District gave a decided Whig majority, and every one elected Whig members! The county of Davidson gave to Mr. FISHER last summer 200 majority, and now, as will be seen from our Table, the Whig majority is 939 votes.

North-Carolina Election. CHOWAN AND GATES.

In this District, Dr. Rufus K. Speed, (W.) is re-elected.

GATES.

Whitmel J. Stallings, (V. B.) elected—no change.

CHOWAN.

R. T. Paine, (W.) re-elected.

HERTFORD.

R. D. Spiers, S.; and W. M. Smith, C.—both Whigs, and no change.

PERQUIMONS AND PASQUOTANK.
Wm. B. Shepard, (W.) re-elected to the Senate.

SURRY.

C. R. Puryear, Senate, by 84 votes over William Dobson. C. Franklin, N. Boyden and H. P. Poinsett, C.—all Whigs and no change. Whig Sheriff elected.

MECKLENBURG.

The whole Van Buren ticket elected by about 250 majority—no change.

LINCOLN.

The whole Van Buren ticket elected—no change.

MOORE.

Murchison (Whig) elected by 5 votes over McNeill, BLADEN, BRUNSWICK & COLUMBUS.

We regret exceedingly to state, that Gov. Owen has been defeated in this Senatorial District, by 55 votes—no change.

RICHMOND & ROBESON.

Gen. Alfred Dockery (W.) re-elected by 436 votes over Rhodes.

CABARRUS.

C. Melchor, S.; D. B. Barringer, C.—a Whig gain.

MONTGOMERY.

Three Whigs elected—no change.

OLD ORANGE REDEEMED!

Willie P. Mangum, Senate; William A. Graham, Nathaniel J. King, Samuel R. Holt and Cad. Jones, Jr., all Whigs but the last, and a Whig gain of 3 members. Poll: Mangum 783, Allison 730. Graham 1720, King 1656, Holt 1686, Jones 1571, Trolinger 1563, Stockard 1565, Grimes 1564. Turrentine, Sheriff, re-elected.

WAKE COUNTY.

Samuel Whitaker, S. D. B. Massey, James M. Mangum and N. G. Rand, Commons—all Vans and no change. See statement of the polls.

CUMBERLAND.

Arch'd McDiarmid, Senate; John Monroe and David Reid, Commons. All Vans. No change. Poll: For Senate, McDiarmid 549, Alex. Elliott, 347. For Commons, Monroe, 985, Reid 971; David McNeill, Whig, 608, John Eccles, do, 585.

CHATHAM.

William Albright, S. John S. Guthrie, Wm. Clegg and S. McClellan—all Whigs and no change.

RANDOLPH.

Jonathan Worth, S. William B. Lane and Alfred Brower, Commons.

HYDE.

Thomas Balance (Whig)—no change.

ROBESON.

Graham (Whig) and Regan (Van) a Whig gain.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.

Gen. Dockery (Whig) re-elected by a large majority to the Senate.

GUILFORD.

James T. Morehead, S.; George C. Mendenhall, William Doak and — Brannock—all Whigs and no change.

STOKES.

Mathew R. Moore (W.) by 80 votes over Dr. Wilson. James W. Covington, and — Withers (W.) and Leonard Ziglar (V.) Commons—no change.

MARTIN.

Jesse Cooper, S. and Raleigh Roebuck, C.—both Vans, and no change.

BRUNSWICK.

Dr. F. J. Hill, Commons (Whig) by 90 votes over Arnelin Bryan.

RICHMOND.

George Thomas and D. McLaurin (Whigs)—no change.

ANSON.

A Myers, S.; P. H. Winston and — McCollum Commons, (Whigs)—no change.

DAVIDSON.

Alfred Hargrove, S.; B. S. Seal and Charles Brumell, Commons, all Whigs, and no change.

Samuel Ribelin, S.; H. C. Jones, D. B. Burns and Dr. Williams, C.—all Whigs, no change. Average Whig majority above 750.

ABSTRACT

Of the result of the Election in Wake County, for Governor and Members of the Legislature

Precincts.	Governor.	Senate.	House of Commons.	Sheriff.
Raleigh	300	158	94	28
Eagle Rock	90	13	47	8
Nichols	27	10	16	3
Wynne	77	4	39	2
Busbee's	84	39	44	19
Roelville	28	151	12	77
Lynns	83	111	46	48
Upchurch's	32	63	17	45
Banks	26	60	15	33
Laws	70	145	36	57
Spikes	32	50	15	26
B. Jones	20	68	13	57
Cottrell's	14	77	7	55
Nat. Jones	5	55	1	30
Wakefield	52	39	25	18
Forest	70	41	24	14
Weatherspoons	22	44	14	21
	1030	1167	465	541

A TABLE

Showing the vote for Governor, as contrasted with the vote between DUDLEY and SPAIGHT.

Counties.	Morehead	Saunders	Dudley	Spaight
Warren	88	705	92	637
Franklin	383	636	308	564
Granville	873	760	977	391
Pitt	109	mj		28mj
Edgecomb	111	1298	71	1191
Washington	379	95	377	94
Johnston	574	611	364	672
Beaufort	846	363	755	236
Wayne	263	777	180	716
Nash	73	782	102	679
Halifax	622	446	565	465
Northampton	23	mj	604	239
Columbus	242	288	210	185
Bertie	483	468	336	489
Craven	28	mj	268	669
Carteret	448	282	23mj	
Jones	213	121	268	120
Canden	524	91	400	12
Orange	1664	1549	1237	1132
Chatham	1075	603	932	626
Rowan & Davie	1613	871	1642	117
Davidson	1409	470	1218	68
Cumberland	621	952	499	800
Randolph	945	mj	1009	112
Wake	1030	1157	864	891
Guilford	2211	469	1145	475
Stokes	1167	1190	828	802
Robeson	32	mj	79	617
Richmond	672	422	1012	274
Anson	1100	mj	359	124
Brunswick	110	mj	244mj	419
Sampson	166	mj	376	266
Hertford	151	mj	883	1035
Surry	1325	mj	1284	226
Fredell	963	mj	1048	93
Montgomery	445	mj	643	227
Cabarrus			869	1095
Mecklenburg			1100mj	695
Lincoln				1074
	22,980	17,046	23,853	18,596

REV. WILLIAM MCPHETERS, D. D. of this City, has been elected President of Davidson College, in this State. We have not learned whether he will accept or not.

ELECTION NEWS.

The complexion of our news from Kentucky and Indiana remains the same. The Whigs are carrying all before them. In Indiana H. S. Lane (Whig) has been elected a Representative to the present Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Howard. (Adm.)

The Indiana Journal gives the following results for members of the State Legislature of Indiana, showing very nearly a clean sweep for the Whigs:

	1840.	Last Legislature.
Senate	14	9
House	53	24
	67	30

The whole House last year stood—Whigs 38—Van Buren 62.

From Illinois we have yet but few returns. Those which are received do not show as great a gain for the Whigs as the returns from the two larger States, Kentucky and Indiana.

Extract of a Letter, dated

HERTFORD, AUGUST 9th, 1840.

"I therewith send you the state of the Polls for Camden County, viz:

	Old Trap. C. House.	Canal Bridge.	Total.
Morehead	292	108	136
Saunders	000	55	36
Senate			
Humphries (W)	109	57	204
Etheridge (V.)	1	23	14
Commons			
Grandy (W.)	—	—	451
Burgess (W.)	—	—	189

"We have had, 'prehaps,' the largest assemblage of Whigs in Gates County ever known in these parts—

On last Thursday, at Cool Spring, Rayner was met by some 3,500 of his Constituents, and we had a perfect jubilee. The exercises of the day commenced by a prayer from old Mr. Rayner, Kenneth's father, who is a Baptist Preacher about 70 years old. Mr. T. F. Jones followed in a speech. John W. Murdaugh, a Virginia Elector, followed for two hours and a half, in a strain of the most withering ridicule, biting sarcasm, and home thrusts at the spoilers. He was a Jacksonite, and therefore, was privileged to abuse to his heart's content. Next in order was Dr. Mallory, former Representative in Congress from the Norfolk District—a most polished and chaste Orator, who gave them many blows, long to be remembered; and next came Ajax himself, and never did I see a man received with such a greeting—it was to him the proudest day of his life, and his very soul seemed coined into apt phrases, for the expression of his feelings. With an indignation which shook his whole frame, he recounted, in a masterly manner, the scenes of the last Congress, and many a tear did he start from its source, in drawing a picture of our country.

"On yesterday, it would have done your heart good to see the manner in which a Log Cabin went up here, in our own little village. At short notice, some hundred

and fifty Whigs, of the poorer class too, erected and completed a Cabin, 40 by 20, and at sun down, the broad banner of our country was floating at mast head, over the structure; we went in, fired the big gun, and gave them three times three, and finished the day's work by singing a patriotic song. It is to be dedicated on Monday. Sir, we must succeed, and we will succeed. Harrison is stronger than the Whig candidates, and will carry the State by a larger majority than Morehead."

FOR THE REGISTER.

"There are few errors more to be regretted, than that the religion of the Bible is not adapted to promote human happiness. Its very sacrifices have more than an adequate compensation. If it commands us to give up self, it is only for the love of God; if it teaches us to give up time, it gives us eternity in return; and in doing this, it does not even diminish our happiness in time. It is a reproach to Christianity, that its disciples are not more uniformly cheerful and happy. The religion of the Bible is not a cheerless religion. Unhappy Christians there are, but unhappy religion there is none. God grant, my young friends, that you may possess an humble piety, a self-denying, laborious piety, a piety that lives above the world and walks with God, but at the same time, a cheerful, happy piety."

Spring's Lectures to young men.

From the Rev. Wm. Kirby's work (Bridgewater Treatise) on the history, habits, and instincts of animals.

"I once saw," says Sir H. Davy, "a very interesting sight above one of the crags of Ben Nevis as I was going, on the 30th of August, in the pursuit of black game. Two parent eagles were teaching their offspring, two young birds, the manoeuvres of flight—They began by rising from the top of a mountain in the eye of the sun; it was about mid-day, and bright for this climate. They at first made small circles, and the young birds imitated them; they paused on their wings, waiting till they had made their first flight, and then took a second and larger gyration, always rising towards the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight, so as to make a gradually extending spiral. The young ones still slowly followed, apparently flying better as they mounted; and they continued this sublime kind of exercise, always rising, till they became mere points in the air, and the young ones were lost, and afterwards their parents, to ouraching sight."

What an instructive lesson to Christian parents does this history read! How powerfully does it excite them to teach their children betimes to look towards Heaven and the Sun of Righteousness, and to elevate their thoughts thither, more and more on the wings of faith and love; themselves all the while going before them, and encouraging them by their own example.

JUDICIAL RESIGNATION.

His Honor, Judge TOMPKINS, has resigned his seat on the Bench, in consequence of the impaired state of his health. Governor DUDLEY will immediately convene his Council, to advise on the appointment of a successor.

FOR THE REGISTER.

NASH COUNTY, AUGUST 11, 1840.

MR. GALES—I witnessed to-day, at our County Court, in Nashville, a state of things calculated to alarm the most daring and fearless spirit. To what lengths will not party spirit lead men! The time has been that every attempt to interfere with our institution of Slavery was promptly condemned by the whole Southern people as an unjustifiable act, threatening the most ruinous consequences. But, to our disgrace, it may now be said, that we are doing the very thing ourselves, for which we, a few years ago, so severely anathematized the Abolitionists of the North. They sought to get up discussion among us on the evils of Slavery, by sending their pamphlets filled with such prints and descriptions calculated to arouse the mind to indignation against the supposed cruelties inflicted on the Slave. We all pronounced these papers incendiary publications, and obtained through Congress, a prohibition to their circulation by the mail; and imposed severe penalties by the Legislature of our State on any person detected in distributing such. But party spirit has paped over the restraints of Congress, and bid defiance to our State Laws, and influenced partisans of the present dynasty to distribute a paper containing a print and such descriptions as to constitute it, in my opinion, as much an incendiary paper as any I have ever seen or heard of; I think it tends to more alarming results; for the Abolition papers presented the Slave in his degradation, entirely under the power and control of his master; but the paper to which I allude, presents the negro not only liberated, but triumphing over the white man by becoming the purchaser of a poor Soldier. This paper contains a print representing Gen. W. H. Harrison, as President of the United States, having a poor one-legged Soldier, not only sold, because he is poor, but sold to a free negro. It also contains a description of the sale of the Hon. K. Rayner to a negro, expressed in such language as is most revolting to every honorable and high minded man. Now mark the effects produced by this paper in a single case, and say if I am not justified in pronouncing it an incendiary paper. One of them was put into the hands of a Mr. V. about six miles from Nashville, who was fully informed of its meaning. He was visited by a free negro and one or two Slaves during last week, to whom he exhibited the print, and explained it just as it is described. A short time after, the free negro went over to a poor widow woman's, close by, and addressed himself to her and her daughter, telling them all he had just learned about the print. He told them that when Gen. Harrison was elected President, all the negroes would be set free, and that all the poor white people would have to be sold. Now, said he, (speaking to the widow), you know you are in debt, and will have to be sold, and I will buy you, and treat you as good as James Bayle would; and also made other remarks of a similar character, and went off.

Nothing, in my opinion, that has happened among us for years, has afforded the Abolitionists such cause of joy as the course now pursued by the leaders of the present Administration party in this State upon the subject of Slavery. I am astonished indeed, to find intelligent men and slave-holders too, lending their aid to these things. They seem to be so blinded by party spirit as to forget their own interest and their own safety. Both parties in the South ought to set their faces against every thing of this kind, and put a direct stop to all public discussion, and to the distribution of every paper relating to this dangerous subject.

A SOUTHERN MAN.

BLOOD AND CARNAGE.
Amos Kendall, in a late address to his Federal associates uses the following language:

"Band together and prepare to march to the polls, not with arms, or knives, or clubs, to beat and butcher your fellow-citizens, but with hearts firmly resolved, by an honest and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, to avert the possible necessity of marching hereafter in Battle array to put down usurpation."

In other words, if the people evict the clique, the office holders are to be marshalled in a "battle-array to put down the usurpation." This is pretty strong language for a "hirelings" who has for years been bawling out for the spoils of a plundered people. But to leave no doubt of his meaning, he indulges in the following threats, which he would doubtless gladly carry into effect, if he had his standing army of 200,000:

"But should you by listlessness and indifference suffer the enemy to get possession of your government, of its treasury and its army, you may not be able hereafter to place in Congress, in the Executive chair, or even in your State Legislatures, representatives of your choice; the usurpations attempted at Harrisburg may be every where successfully consummated, and your free government be at once transformed into one of usurpation and of arms."

The Credit System.—Mr. Pettigrew, of S. C., in a recent letter, thus speaks of the Credit System:

"The truth is—our credit system is nothing of a theory or speculation. It has not only stood the test of experience, but rendered the country great and powerful. It is identified with our prosperity; and if subjected to occasional abuse, is not for that reason to be rejected, any more than our liberties themselves are to be given up, because they sometimes run into excess. But the men in power, unfortunately for their future fate, as well as their present prospects, are the very same who on a recent occasion perpetrated the greatest abuse of the credit system. It was by stimulating the State Banks to enlarge their accommodations after the removal of the deposits, that the administration, of which the present incumbents are in every sense the successors, laid the foundation for immoderate issues of paper, and all the excesses that are now charged upon the system itself."

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 5.
Remarkable Preservation.—Mr. John Smith, of this town, whilst on his passage from Charleston to Nassau, (N. P.) in the schooner Mary and Eliza, was knocked overboard by the boom. The vessel was running at the rate of seven knots, and before she could be put about he was lost sight of. A very heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was of course given up as lost. But after the rain had ceased, and whilst the schooner was on another tack, he was discovered swimming, and by means of the yawl, taken on board, having been in the sea something like an hour.—Chronicle.

The Commissioners appointed by the Republic of Mexico to act with Commissioners appointed by the United States, under the Treaty for the adjustment of claims between the two countries, have arrived in this city. They are at Brown's Hotel.—Nat. Int.

A Savannah paper gives the names of 78 voters who have seceded from the Administration in a single county in Georgia within the last two months.

LOOK TO IT IN TIME—DELAY IS RUIN.

The leading Van Buren paper of the city of New York, the Evening Post, a short time since claimed President Van Buren's "present position" to be one of "preparation for a future series of public measures, of which he has as yet only been able to give us an initiatory sample. No final measure is yet consummated. The year 1841 is pregnant with important events and consequences and nothing has been or can now be done but to prepare for that crisis. It is then that our glorious Constitution will undergo its hardest trial."

The people of this country have learned from sad experience the fruits of the destructive policy of the Administration. The overthrow of credit and business of all kinds, the reduction of the wages of labor and price of property, the universal distress felt by all classes, the insolvency of individuals, and the bankruptcy of the Government, announce these facts in a tone not to be misunderstood.

But it seems the past ruinous acts of the Administration are but initiatory samples of a series of public measures in preparation. We had supposed Pandora's box emptied of its evils, and that the people might be permitted to look for a cessation of administration experiments. But the pregnant events of 1841—what are they?

The first is the Standing Army project, which the President could not too strongly recommend. "The strong arm of physical force" is required to carry out these measures.

The second is Direct Taxation, to carry on the ordinary operations of the Government—recommended in Congress by the leaders of the party.

The third is to prostrate American Manufactures American Mechanics, and the destruction of the system of free labor, as recommended by Professor Brownson, a Van Buren office holder, in the Boston Quarterly. "We say frankly, (says Professor) that if there must always be a laboring population distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages. Wages is a cunning device of the devil for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble and odium of being slave holders. We really believe our NORTHERN SYSTEM OF LABOR IS MORE OPPRESSIVE AND MISCHIEVOUS TO MORALS THAN THE SOUTHERN."

The fourth is the OVERTHROW OF RELIGION AND THE CHURCH, in all its forms and sects, in accordance with the further recommendation of Professor Brownson. "The remedy," he says, "is first to be sought in THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIESTS. The Priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore, it is Christianity condemns him." There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God or to be interpreters of the word of God. THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS. "WE OBJECT TO EVERY THING LIKE AN OUTWARD VISIBLE CHURCH; TO EVERY THING THAT IN THE REMOTEST DEGREE PARTAKES OF THE PRIEST."

The fifth is an abolition of the laws of regulating the transmission of property from the deceased parent to his children as also recommended by Professor Brownson. He says, "The hereditary descent of property is an anomaly in our American system. WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, or the system itself will be destroyed. A man shall have all he honestly acquires so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it, but his power over his property must cease with his life, and his property must then become the property of the State, to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of a generation which takes his place. It is a great