due to Mexico on the thirtieth of May next, and other expenditures growing out of the war, to be paid during the present year will amount, incloding the reimbursement of treasury notes, to the sum of fifty-four million one hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventyfive dollars and six cents, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the first of July, 1849, of two millions eight hundred and fifty three thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-four cents.

The Secretary of the treasury will present, as required by law, the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are \$33,213,153 73, including \$3,799 102 18 for the interest on the public debt, and \$3,540,000 for the principle and interest due to Mexico on the 13th of May, 1850 leaving the sum of \$5,-874,050 35, which, it is believed, will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The operations of the tariff act of 1846 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system which was effeeted by it. The receipts under it into the treasury for the first fiscal year after its enactment, exceeded by the sum of five million forty. four thousand four hundred and three dollars and nine cents the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff of 1842 ending the 30th of June, 1846.

The total revenue realized from the commencement of its operation, on the 1st of December, 1846, until the close of the last quarter, on the 30th of September last, being twenty-two months, was fifty-six million six hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty. three dollars and seventy-nine cents-being a much larger sum than was ever before receiv. ed from duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1824, 1828, 1832 and 1842. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties, the revenue has been increased, the taxes on the people have been diminished. They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws in the form of increased prices or bounties paid to favoured classes and pursuits.

The predictions which were made, that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have not ishing condition. Agriculture, commerce and navigation are prosperous; the prices of manufactured fabrics and of other products are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated from the unprecedented revulsions lature to vote for Cass. which, during the last and the present year have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe.

always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interests is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all similar occa-

It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revulsion in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously to any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward murch to great-

ness, wealth and power. Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to the national wealth and public prosperity. But, notwithstanding these disturbances, The operations of the revenue system establish. ed by the tariff act of 1846, have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the constitutional treasury established by the act of the 6th of August, 1848, in the receipt, custody and disbursement of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursements, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions.

Whilst it has proved to be safe and useful to the government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper curreney, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious com-

the bank deposite system. and intensity, which was followed by failures in that kingdom unprecedented in number and amount of losses. This is believed to be the have such extensive complerce, produced little or no injurious effect upon our trade or curreney. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still prosperous and progressive.

During the present year nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil bankruptcies and an unprecedented fall in their public securities, as well as by an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our affected by these causes, we have escaped a

(To be continued.)

REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.

A Jewish Rabbi from the city of Jerusalem is now in New-York soliciting funds to aid in building a magnificent synagogue. or in rebuilding the temple at Jerusalem. the Turkish Sultan having given them the authority to do so. On Thanksgiving day. the subject was presented by M. M. Noah, the bonds of matrimony to Miss Betty Taylor, to the consideration of the synagogue in daughter of the President elect, on Thursday Crosby street.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Committee of Charleston gentlemen have prepared and distributed a Circular, having for its object a Southern Convention, to " resist the aggressions of the Free Soil faction at every hazard." One of these Circulars having been sent to Parson Brownlow, that free-spoken gentleman thus responds to it:

JONESBOROUGH, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1848. Gentlemen-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of this month, and also the published proceedings in pamphlet form, who, against most formidable odds, for a series or three ounces. & of years, have maintained their column unbropose, to take the opposite side!

be a Wilmot Provisoist, upon the floor of the bacco. Senate, in the hearing of Mr. Calhoun, who instructed you to vote for him. I regard Mr. Cal. houn, your great leader, as a corrupt politician, leading politicians of the dominant party in dred and seventy five pounds of pure gold. with his inordinate desire for office, induced

your State occupies! Side by side you stand, with the Abolitionists of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois! Arm and arm is South Carolina with Severe commercial revulsions abroad have the Hartford Convention Federalists of New Hampshire !- Hand in hand, you are, with the REPUDIATOR of Illinois! "Cheek by jole" you are marshalled among the Murderers and Thieves of Texas! What a mixture! What political associations! For my part I never intend to be associated with a party which expects, needs, or seeks favors of South Carolina!

of the Slaveholding States," together with an expressed determination "to resist at all hazards," what you are pleased to style "the aggressions of the Free Soil Faction," as a REVO. LUTIONARY movement, having for its object the dissolution of this Union, and as such, I throw it back upon you with feelings of indignation and

I am a Southern man, with Southern principles, and will ever he found true to Southern interests, unless the South, in an evil hour, should consent to be led by John CATALINE Calhoun, whom Gen. Jackson sought to hang for TREA. son and REBELLION, during his Presidential

and the citizens of South Carolina whom you Nullification and Disunion, and submit, as quiet and peaceable citizens, to the Laws and Con. stitution of your Country. In obedience to the injunctions of Holy Writ, "obey them that have the rule over you," and "he at peace among yourselves." If Gen. Taylor is the man I take him to be, and you urge your treasonable schemes of Disunion, he will carry out the measures Gen. Jackson set on foot among you-he will hang some of your leaders, and subdue the rest of you at the point of the bayonet. He will send among you that same sterling Whig. Win. field Scott, at the head of our Regulars, who made his appearance in the Harbor of Charles. ton, in 1832, under orders from Gen. Jackson!

> I am gentlemen, With great respect, &c. W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Largest Scythe Manufactory in the World.

The largest scythe manufactory in the world in the State of Maine a few miles from Hallowell. It belongs to Reuben Dunn, Esq., a mercial revulsion, such as often occurred under very enterprising gentleman. The establish. In the year 1847 there was a revulsion in shops, &c., of three principal buildings for manpod, an angel that has lost his lyre. Every
all occasions when the casting vote is examined the sideboard in which was Mr. ed acting in company and piggin have gone the business of Great Britain, of great extent ufacturing, two of which are one hundred and forty-four feet-each in length. In these, and in departments connected with the establishment, first instance when such disastrous bankrupt- are employed about one hundred men, many of cies, occurring in a country with which we whom have families settled at the place. A flourishing village has grown up within a few years, and is rapidly increasing.

manufactured, to produce which are required gold, in exchange for coin, sells for nine and 450,000 lbs. of iron, 75,600 lbs. of steel, 1200 ten dollars the ounce, though it is well known tons of hard coal, 10,000 bushels of charcoal, 100 tons of grind-stones, and a half a ton of een dollars the ounce at least. Such is the war and revolutions, attended by numerous borax. The last article is used in the process of welding.

products must have been somewhat unfavorably the ordeal of two experienced and careful work-

vicinity, which will soon be completed, when tiveness of these mines, but no one will believe he will be enabled to turn out 17,000 dozen what I have said without my name, and perhaps scythes annually .- Scientific American.

MARRIED.-The Point Coupee (La.) Echo, of the 25th ult., contains the following :

Connubial Bliss .- Col. Bliss was united in last, at Baton Rouge.

From the Journal of Commerce of December 9 FURTHER OF THE GOLD MINES.

It may not be improper, under the circumstances, to say that the very interesting letter annexed is from Rev. WALTER COLTON, Alcal de of Monterey. This is a sufficient voucher for the statements contained in it :-

Monterey, California, August 29, 1848. The gold discoveries still continue-every day brings some new deposite to light. It has been found in large quantities on the Sacramento, Feather river, Yerha river, the American Fork-north and south branches-the Cosamer, to which you allude. I have perused both with and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops the attention the grave subjects of discussion of high hills. The extent of country in which demand, and I now hasten to respond, though it is ascertained to exist extends some two hunwith more brevity than I would wish on ac. dred miles north and south and some sixty east count of my many pressing engagements. In and west; and these limits are every day enwhat I may say, I intend nothing disrespectful larging by new discoveries. On the streams, to you, gentlemen, or the " Citizens of Charles. where the gold has been subjected to the acton," whom you have the honor to represent. tion of water and sand, it exists in fine grains; Nor do I intend the slightest reflection upon the on the hills and among the clefts of the rocks it Whigs of South Carolina. I entertain the is found in rough, jagged pieces, of a quarter highest respect for that Spartan band of Whigs, or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two

At present the people are running over the ken, and shown themselves worthy of the prin. country and picking it out of the earth here and ciples which they so gallantly espoused. But there, just as a thousand hogs let loose in a forwith all due deference to them collectively, and est would root up ground-nuts. Some get eight to you individually. I must decline, gentlemen, or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or co operating with South Carolina in anything, two. They make the most who employ the or at any time. And in the absence of infor. wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one mation, touching any new issues which may be man who has sixty Indians in his employ-his made, in our country hereafter, I only desire to profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Inknow which side of the question South Carolina dians know nothing of its value, and wonder advocates; it will be my duty, as it is my pur. what the pale faces want to do with it; they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of In the recent Presidential election, I discov. coined silver, or a thimble full of glass beads, er that your State has voted for General Cass, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves a notorious Abolitionist-known to be such. He often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our was born an Abolitionist-he was raised one mint eighteen dollars or more, for a bottle of and he is still one-having avowed himself to brandy, a box of soda powders, or a plug of to-

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, and a dangerous man, seeking to dissolve this Sundays excepted, on Feather river: they emglorious Union. I regard him as insincere in ployed on an average fifty Indians, and got out all his pretended concern for the South. The in these seven weeks and two days two hunyour State, I regard as a band of Nullifiers and know the men and have seen the gold, and disorganizers, who, with all their cheap profes. know what they state to be a fact-so stick a sions of chivalry, and their affected disdain of pin there. I know ten other men who worked the alleged selfishness of the FREE STATES, ten days in company, employed no Indians, and been verified. With an increased and increase are as time serving and office seeking, as any averaged in these ten days fifteen hundred doling revenue, the finances are in a highly flour- set of politicians within the range of my obser. lars each; so stick another pin there. I know vation. And a belief on the part of Mr. Cal. another man who got out of a basin in a rock, houn, that Cass would be elected, in connection not larger than a wash bowl, two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another him to order his understrappers in your Legis. pin there! Not one of these statements would on the part of the concocter of these Res-And now, gentlemen, look at the position and know them to be plain matter of fact men claim (in rather a covert form, it is true) -men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as

you would a potato hill. The gold is obtained in a variety of ways; some wash it out of the sand with bowls, some with a machine made like a cradle, only longer and open at the foot, while at the other end, instead of a squalling infant, there is grating upon which the earth is thrown, and then water : both pass through the grating; the cradle is rocked, and, being on an inclined plain, the water carries off the earth, and the gold is de-I regard your proposition for a " Convention posited in the bottom of the cradie. So the two things most prized in this world, gold and infant beauty, are both rocked out of their primitive state, one to pamper pride, and the other to pamper the worm. Some forego cradles and bowls as too tame an occupation, and mounted on horses, half wild, dash up the mountain gorges, and over the steep hills, picking the gold from the clefts of the rocks with their bowie knives-a much better use to make of these instruments than picking the life out of men's bodies; for what is a man with that article picked out of him

A larger party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacramento, to discover where this gold, found in its banks, comes from. In conclusion, gentlemen, my advice to you, and imagine that near the river's fount they will find the great yellow mass itself. But they represent, is, to abandon your mad schemes of might as well hunt the fleeting rainbow. The gold was thrown up from the bed of the ocean with the rocks and sands in which it is found, and still bears, where it has escaped the action of the elements, vivid traces of volcanic fire .-It often encases a crystal of quartz, in which the pebble lies as if it had slumbered there from eternity; its beautiful repose sets human artifice at defiance. How strange that this ore should have lain here, scattered about in all directions, peeping every where out of the earth. and sparkling in the sun, and been trod upon for ages by white men and savages, and by the emissaries of every scientific association in the world, and never till now have been discovered! What an ass man is, with all his learning! He stupidly stumbles over hills of gold to reach a rare pepper-pod or rifle a bird's nest.

The whole country is now moving on the would suppose he had arrived among a race of multiplied their images without the presence of from the 4th of March next. the other sex. But not a few of the women have gone too, especially those who had got the Senate, though elected to that office to the mines; every thing, in short, that has a scoop in it that will hold sand and water. All the iron has been worked up into crowbars, pickaxes, and spades. And all these roll back upon us in the shape of gold. We have there. fore plenty of gold, but little to cat, and still less to be worth at the mint in Philadelphia eightscarcity of coin here.

We want a mint. Let Congress send us one The proprietor has been at great pains to man. at once over the Isthmus; else this grain gold usacture a superior article, and no scythe is per- goes to Mazatlan, to Chili, and Peru, where it mitted to go into the market till it has passed is lost to our national currency. Over a million of gold, at the lowest computation, is taken from men, besides the examination of the general these mines every month; and this quantity has given these scythes a celebrity which se, with Islands, and the Southern republics arcures a ready sale for all that can be furnished. rives. Send us a mint! I could give you for-Mr. Dunn is erecting additional works in the ty more illustrations of the extent and producbut few with it.

> DREADFUL CASUALTY .- A Mr. Wake, of Troy Grove, a few days since, administered to his children (five in number) some strychnine for medicine, of which We have not learned the particulars, but suppose that no criminal intent is charged against him ; but his ig norance, presumption, and carelessness are truly criminal .- Junction (Ill) Beacon.

MR. STEELE'S RESOLUTIONS.

We have altherto forborne from saying any thing concerning the Resolutions introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Steele; but as the indications are, judging from the spirit manifested upon Mr. Stanly's motion, on Thursday last, to postpone indefinitely, that they are to be productive of some feeling, and perhaps difficulty, we can hesitate no longer.

As if the elements were not sufficiently disturbed by the questions at issue between the two political parties in the Legislature, to wit: the election of Public Officers, the decision of contested elections, and the manifold questions of State policy which legitimately pertain to our General Assembly, we were surprised that Mr. Steele, without consultation with his friends or any body, should suddenly thrust upon the Legislature this string of South Carolina abstractions, concerning the rights and duties of the General Government in the management of the Territories of the United States. The dogmas contained in these Resolutions are of little practical importance; for whether we are allowed or denied the right of conveying Slaves into these Territories, can never affect the Southern Slave owner ; for we take it for granted that no one ever would think of taking a slave to California or New Mexico, for purposes of profit, though he might be ever so free to do so. Political mountebanks at the North, as well as those of the South, well know that such is the fact. There is no use, therefore; in either quarter, to make declarations about rights. Wise and considerate people will not let such matters dis- Continued Difficulties in the Ohio Legislaturb the peace of the country. But especially the people of North Caralina did not send the members of this Legislature here, to dictate to Congress or the President of the United States. They do not wish to squander the public money for any such tom foolery. They are willing to leave the matters which they have en- shall be drawn from the Treasury except in trusted to Congress, to be taken care of consequence of appropriations made by law, by that body, and they demand of this and that the power conferred by law on the Legislature to go on and do what they Auditor of the State to levy taxes and pay inwere sent here to execute.

the positions contained in these Resolutions, we protest against the phraseology in which these positions are set forth. There appears to us a manifest endeavor I believe, did I not know the men personally, olutions, (said to be Mr. Calhoun,) to proan injury to South Carolina, or to any other particular State. It makes no assault upon their sovereignty, nor in any way interferes with their political existence, as a Nation, whether they reside in a them will be couched in language less covert and mystical, and a little more National in its character.—Ral. Reg.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES'

SENATOR. inst. as the day on which to elect a Uni- a band of robbers and counterfeiters. San Jose, and Santa Cruz are emptied of their olution adopted be carried out, a Whig One of them lodged a night with Mr. male population. A stranger coming here will unquestionably be chosen to repre. Newton R. Bryan, and succeeded in passsent the State of North Carolina in the ing one of the notes to him.

It will be observed that the Speaker of 20 years. been regarged by them as a firm, decided where he put it. Democrat; but he was looked upon as qual has proved to the contrary; and on apprehension. a similar occasion again, the Whigs should be less disinterested in their selection.

Ral. Reg.

A Group for the Capitol.—Greenough the sculptor is at work on a composition designed for the Capitol at Washington: "He has chosen an early settler, whose secure position. Beside is the mother, is a gentleman of high legal attainments. ALL will be found who gazes upon her infant, which she has It is but justice to say that Judge Bat- and in concert to see to civilization."

CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS. If further evidence were required than has been heretofore afforded of the necessity, or at least the expediency, of the es-

tablishment of a tribunal of some sort for the adjudication of claims against the Government of the United States, it is furnished by the brief history of yesterday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives which will be found in a preceding column. What on earth is to become of the mass of Private Bills and Reports lying over on the table of the House from last session, or of that additional mass of claims for the allowance of which Petitions may be expected to be presented at this session? But, still more, what is to become of the crowd of claims of every description, growing out of the war, which are to throng the avenues to the House of Representatives for a quarter of a century to come, unless some other mode can be devised of disposing of them? There are difficulties, we know, in the way of the establishment of a Board for this purpose. But, with all drawbacks and deductions from the recommendations of such a measure, we cannot but think that the experience of the Government on this head would favor the resort by it, even in an economical and practical view of the matter, to any tribunal constituted of from three to five men. in preference to the joint action of bodies so numerous as the two Houses of Congress.—Nat. Int.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12, P. M. ture, &c.

SENATE-The Senate has not yet been able to choose a Sergeant-at-Arms, and is still in a state of disorganization.

Mr. Archibald, Locofoco, offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz: That the Constitution expressly provides that no money terest on the public debt, was intended to be However undeniable we might deem exercised under strict supervision of the General Assembly, and that if the Auditor shall, during the interregnum, attempt the exercise of any power he shall be deemed an enemy to the country; that the imposition of taxes is an exercise of high sovereign power, and that its delegation is unconstitutional, and of necessity becomes null and void; that Senators voting for this, will, by all open means, peaceably or the once dangerous but now only absurd forcibly, oppose the collection of taxes during principles of the Wi doctrine of Nullification. Why talk of the disorganization of the Assembly: and for the Territories being the property of "the the fulfilment of this resolution, they pledge States," and "the several States," and the themselves, their lives, fortunes and sacred injury done to "the States," and the equal- honors, and the County Treasurers are hereby ity of the States in common with this sub. advised and invited by the Senators so voting, ject. The wrong complained of, is not to withhold the State revenue for the present, until the organization of the Assembly, or until ulterior measures are devised by the friends of the country to meet and adjudicate the present difficulties of this legislative body.

Numerous speeches followed the resolutions. as States. But it is a wrong done to the Mr. Whitmon, (Locofoco) stated what he decitizens of the United States owning Slaves, sired of his associates was to wait until sufficient time should be allowed or have elapsed State or out of a State—as in the District for the organization of the Legislature, and if lieved it, but, if pos of Columbia or in one of the Territories. they did not then organize the people in their We hope, therefore, if the public time might would rise up and come to Columbus and must be spent in settling the affairs of the organize after the European fashion, a Provi-Nation, instead of those of the constituen- sional government of their own. The resolucy of the Assembly, that this portion of tions were ordered to be printed. Great ex-

In the House nothing of interest has taken place. The city of Columbus is in great ex-

A GANG OF VILLAINS.

We have received from Messrs. Geo. It will be seen by reference to the Sen- W. Watson, N. R. Bryan, Joseph, Cook, ate Proceedings on Monday last, that the and Winship Bryan, a communication sta-Pream ble and Resolution of Mr. Rog. ting that considerable excitement exists ers, of Northampton, with the amendment in the lower and adjoining ends of Moore of Mr. Gilmer, have passed that body. and Chatham counties, in consequence of been given for him, The Resolution of Mr. R. fixes the 20th the conduct of several men, believed to be

ted States Senator, and the amendment Two of the men staid at Mr. Joseph of Mr. G. delares, that in the election of Cook's house all night, and behaved susthis officer, "the members of this General piciously. In the morning they presented Assembly should represent the political a ten dollar note on the Cape Fear Bank, opinions of a majority of the people of the to pay their fare. Mr. Cook thought it whole State, as clearly ascertained on the was counterfeit, (in which opinion he has 7th of November last." The amendment been since confirmed) and would not rewas adopted by a vote of 25 to 22-and ceive it. They pretended to have no oththe original Preamble and Resolution, as er money, and got off without paying at amended, by a vote of 3i to 17. This, it all. They have tried in various ways and is to be hoped, settles this question; and with different persons to pass like notes, mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, on the 29th day of this month, if the Res. and get good money in return for change.

women, who, by some anomaly of Nature, Senate of the United States for six years They are all three said to be young men. Two of them 25 or 30, and the other about

About two weeks ago, the house of Mr. out of tea; for what is a woman without her by concession on the part of the Whigs. Wicker was entered by two men, who pugn the motives or ment consists, besides warehouses, furnishing tea-pot !—a pythoness without her shaking tricalled in requisition. This, we dare say W's money, about \$200, but were frightwas not expected by the Whigs from Mr. encd off before they got it. They had Graves, when he was elevated to the Spea- previously lodged at Mr. Wicker's one ker ship by their votes. He had hitherto night, and saw him have the money, and

The public are guarded against these course they have ado to wear. Our supplies must come from Ore. possessing liberal and magnanimous views, men; and all good citizens are called on Twelve thousand dozen scythes are annually gon, Chili, and the United States. Our grain and, therefore, to be trusted. But the se- to exercise vigilance with a view to their

> Two of them were tall, thin visaged men, very ordinarily clad; and the third was of middle stature. All of them had a sort of sheepstealer's appearance. They travelled on horseback .- Fay. Carolinian.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE. ...

The Hon. R. M. Pearson was, on Monrevulsion, our money market is comparatively superintendent, whose inspection extends to will be more than doubled when the emigra- hardy borderer has seized the savage with Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by rather than jeopard the the calm dignity of confidence; holds his the death of Judge Daniel, which had right hand, which was uplifted with the been temporarily supplied by the Governfearful tomahawk clinched firmly, in his or and Council, in the the appointment of own, while his other holds the body in its Hon. William H. Battle. Judge Pearson

> snatched from danger, with feelings of the has won for himself, during the short be he who he may; no pleasure and gratitude beaming in her time that he has presided upon the Su- selves from the unp countenance. The whole is attired in a preme Court Bench, no ordinary fame, in which their oppomanner peculiarly national, and the result He will be accompanied in his retirement | them placed. four of them died immediately. The fifth is still alive. of which will illustrate the important point thence, with reputation of being an eruin the history of our country, and in the dite jurist an able expounder of the law. progress of humanity from barbarism to and an accomplished gentleman .- Ral.



THURSDAY EVEN

UNITED STAT The Locofocos at delighted at the re Senator on the I malice seems to be Badger. Any othe party would suit distinguished son of They feel the blows against them during vass severely, and means to defeat his jection mostly urged by these sticklers South, is his vote or Compromise Bill, ledge he surrendere terest of his State t ed territory. This, noise made by them their opposition. It ent, we should see t Locofoco paper filler with denunciations against their Democ K. Polk, for signing as it passed Congre Such is not the cas are led to believe that tions, so far as Mr. to the interests of the is without any just fo Mr. Badger labored

ly after the adjournment spread light and info People, and contribu gree to the election more. He laid bare of the party at Was who had not determ to be convinced of the cessity for a change of could no longer doub mocracy. This, it see have been sufficient ery Whig to vote for first ballot, and tru 20th. As to Mr. Bad the slavery question, All the nonsensical b dard and of the part not started from the in the minds of unv many Whigs we a this sort of Locologo we trust. Let there and let us elevate to those men who have for the success of the hold dear.

The following are Raleigh Register ballot. Mr. Badg so that if the three which were thrown re elected :

UNITED STATE On Tuesday last, gister of the 16th in ken for Senator, when for the Hon. George sent able incumbent. Shepard, of Pasquote kin, of Buncombe, derson-the former ner, and the two latter We deeply regret that among the Whig mer sulted in the prevent a Senator from that 1 lot, which would have it prevailed. We do which we are proud to members-but we d gret that any such e them, in their opinio ourself, we are prom or sectional feeling. the failure of an cies

sion. We care not w Whigs of the Legisla on as their candidate should have felt equ like result. We great, fundamental pr party-choosing to s believe that these v mable Whigs may h considerations, yet w

T Hon. Wm. B. elected Governor of S Mr. Gist, Lt. Governor.