quest, to be ready in case his judgment should finally decide against the bill for incorporating a national bank, the bill being then before him."

Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President are the following:

"I object to the bill because it is an essential principle of the government that powers not delegated by the constitution cannot be rightfully exercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation."

The weight of the precedent of the bank of 1791, and the sanction of the great name of Washington which has been so often invoked in its support, are greatly weakened by the development of these facts. The experiment of that bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of twenty years Congress refused to re-charter it. It would have been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, had our public men of 1846 resisted the temporary pressure of the times upon our financial and pecuniary interests, and refused to charter the second bank. Of this the country became abundantly satisfied, and at the close of its twenty years' duration, as in the case of the first bank, it also ceased to exist. Under the repeated blows of President Jackson, it reeled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tyler.

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter of 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to his precedents; and, as he subsequently declared, "the Bank of the United States, though, on the original question, held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature."

It is probable that neither the bank of 1791, nor that of 1816, would have been chartered but for the embarrassments of the government in its finances, the derangement of the currency and the pecuniary pressure which existed,—the first the consequence of the war of the revolution, and the second the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to in the delusive hope that they would restore public credit, and afford relief to the government, and to the business of the country.

Those of our public men who opposed the whole "American system" at its commencement, and through its progress, foresaw and predicted that it was fraught with incalculable mischiefs, and must result in serious injury to the best interests of the country. For a series of years their wise counsels were unheeded, and the system was established. It was soon apparent that its practical operation was unequal and unjust upon different portions of the country, and upon the people engaged in different pursuits. All were equally entitled to the favor and protection of the government. It fostered and elevated the money power, and enriched the favored few by taxing labor, and at the expense of the many. Its effect was to "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." Its tendency was to create distinctions in society based on wealth, and to give to the favored classes undue control and sway in our government.—It was an organized money power, which resisted the popular will, and sought to shape and control the public policy.

Under the pernicious workings of this combined system of measures, the country witnessed alternate seasons of temporary apparent prosperity; of sudden and disastrous commercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctuation of prices, and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation, and commerce; of general pecuniary suffering, and of final bankruptcy of thousands. After a severe struggle of more than a quarter of a century, the system was overthrown.

The bank has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by the government. The constitutional currency has been restored; the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of foreign war; and the whole country has been satisfied that banks, national or State, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government.—Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of the money derived from the sale of the public lands has been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is not doubted, that if this whole train of measures designed to take wealth from the many, and bestow it upon the few, were to prevail the effect would be to change the entire character of the government. One only danger remains. It is the seductions of that branch of the system, which consists in internal improvements, holding out, as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities to embark the government in them without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so intimately combined and linked with the others, that as surely as an effect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it requires no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it, the re-establishment of a national bank, the revival of a protective tariff, the distribution of the land money, and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its annual increase.

I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the internal improvement branch of the "American system" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it will be speedily re-established, and the country be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity, which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depression of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, through which we have passed during the last twenty-five years.

To guard against consequences so ruinous, is an object of high national importance, involving in my judgment the continued prosperity of the country.

I have felt it to be an imperative obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two houses of Congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "American system," and conflicting in their provisions with the views here expressed.

This power conferred upon the President by the constitution, I have on three occasions, during my administration of the executive department of the government, deemed it my duty to exercise; and on this last occasion of making to Congress an annual communication "of the state of the Union," it is not deemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly sixty years since the adoption of the constitution, the propriety of the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power by the President has for the first time been drawn seriously in question by a portion of my fellow-citizens.

The constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he *shall* sign it, but if not, he *shall* return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it."

(*To be concluded next week.*)

THIRTIETH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1848.

SENATE.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Johnson of Louisiana, Bright, Foote, Atchison, Dix, and Johnson of Maryland.

Mr. Downs introduced a joint resolution, providing for the transportation, twice a month, in government steam vessels, of the United States mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, &c. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the bills of last session for organizing territorial governments in Nebraska and Minesota, were recommitted to the Territorial Committee, Mr. Douglass stating that some alterations might be deemed necessary.

A resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Niles, in relation to the bounty on certain imports and exports, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Breese, the bill of the last session to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands, was taken up, and made the special order for the second Monday in January.

The joint resolutions of last session tendering the thanks of Congress to Generals Doniphan and Price, and the officers under their respective commands, together with gold swords of the value of $500 each, to Generals Price and Doniphan, were severally taken up and finally referred to the Military committee.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the bill of last session, to admit certain articles, the growth and production of Canada, into United States free of duty, upon the condition that the like articles of the growth or production of the United States are admitted into Canada free of duty, was taken up and made the special order for the 4th of January.

Mr. Jefferson Davis gave notice of a bill granting the right of way and a donation of land for the construction of a railrail from Brandon, Miss., to the Alabama line.

The Senate then took up the special order—the Panama bill—when, on motion of Mr. Westcott, it was informally passed over, for the reason that Mr. Benton was not present.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Senate took up the bill of last session, to authorize the draining of the Everglades in Florida, and to grant the same to that State for the purpose, on certain conditions. After considerable debate the bill was informally passed over.

Mr. Dix, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting a register to the ship Anna Tift, of New York, which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the bill which passed the House, at last session, extending the pension of Eliza A. Wellen, the widow of an officer in the Florida war, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The States were called for petitions, and the standing committees for reports, but the following include all of importance.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico. [It appropriates, for the payment of the instalment, with interest, which falls due to Mexico on the 30th of May next, $3,000,000—for the instalment, with interest, which falls due on the 30th May 1850, $3,510,000.] The bill was read, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, from the committee on Territories, reported, in conformity with the instructions of the House, a bill of twenty sections, organizing the territorial government of California, embracing, also, the principles of the ordinance of 1787, in regard to slavery. The bill includes with the boundaries of the new territory, all of Upper California, for the present, but authorizes its future division into two territories—provides for the election of a delegate to Congress, a Territorial Council and House of Representatives—for the appointment, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of Governor, Secretary, Attorney and Judges—and that all the ports on the Pacific, within the boundaries of the territories, shall constitute one collection district, with a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The bill was read, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on foreign affairs to consider and report what alterations are necessary in our consular system in the Chinese and Turkish empires, and whether any of our consuls there, or the houses with which they are connected, are engaged in any trade in violation of the laws of those empires.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cobb, resumed, in committee of the Whole, the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Vinton, referring the various portions of the President's message to appropriate committees.

A Large Load.—The steamboat James Hewett, from the Bigby river, came in last evening with 2608 bales of cotton.

Mobile Advertiser.

THE CIVIL DISSENSION IN OHIO.

Our readers will have learned from the notices which they have from time to time found in our columns, that the persons chosen, or claiming to be chosen, by the people of the several counties and districts in the State of Ohio to compose the Legislature of that State, arriving at the Seat of Government to hold their annual session, have after being many days together, instead of organizing themselves into deliberative bodies according to the requirements of the Constitution, been able to agree on nothing but to disagree most obstinately and pertintaciously. Our latest accounts, by the Telegraph line, left them in a state of confusion worse and worse confounded; and the probability now seems to be, they will disperse to their several homes without affecting an organization of the Legislature.

Into the merits of this dissension it is hardly worth while for us here to enter. It is enough that it exists, to make it a subject of deprecation by all the lovers of law and order. But, happily, it is in no sense what is sometimes termed a Revolution nor even a rebellion. The *People* of the State have no concern in it at present but as spectators of an idle contest between their servants, among whom they will not fail to find out who is to blame, and to rebuke them accordingly. Nor will any serious evil ensue, should the Legislature altogether fail to be organized. The Government of Ohio will not be dissolved, or even shaken, by it. The affairs of the State, under its Executive officers, go on quietly as usual. The consequence, as we understand it, will simply be the intermission of a legislative session for the current year; a circumstance perhaps to be desired rather than regretted, after the ill-temper and excitement into which the representatives of the opposite parties in the State have wrought themselves.

Before the time comes for the Legislature again to assemble, a new election will have been held throughout the State, and the People will have settled the question of who is wright and who is wrong in this controversy much more affectively and satisfactorily than it could have been settled had powder and balls been resorted to, as would probably have been the case in any Government differently constituted from ours, instead of the ballot-box.—*Nat. Int.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

We omitted in our last, in the press of domestic matters upon our attention, to notice the arrival of the Steamer Niagara, with several days later intelligence from Europe. The news of greatest moment is the Revolution at Rome. The Palace of His Holiness, the Pope, was surrounded by the mob and the Civic Guard—and after a slight resistance, his Infalibility reconsidered his first resolution and surrendered to the people. A new Ministry was formed at the dictation of the populace, which was of course ratified by the captive Pontiff. It is remembered that His Holiness was a leader of the political reformation on the Continent of Europe, prior to the dethronement of Louis Phillippe. His liberal views were the admiration of the civilized world; and it is known that he took every means in his power, to call forth a spirit of political and civil freedom. There is reason to think that the people have gone far beyond the license he would have given them in the reformation of ancient abuses. He would now, doubtless, paraphrase the inquiry of Glendower—"I can call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they" *down?* Pius, the Ninth, is universally reputed to be benevolent and liberal in his views of Government, but we doubt if he has made sufficient "progress" in Democracy yet, to swallow the maxim—*Vox populi, Vox Dei.* The Papal maxim is, that the voice of the Church is the voice of God—a principle far more consonant with the preservation of either temporal or spiritual dominion, than the other.

France is said to have sent a force to uphold the authority of the Pope.

The French assembly have almost unanimously passed a vote of confidence in General Cavaignac—he is probably elected President.

In England they had heard of the election of General Taylor, and the fact diffused confidence in the money market. The funds took a rise in consequence. It is thought that Taylor will take greater pains to conserve the public peace, than his opponent, Gen. Cass, would have done. Lord Melbourne is dead—he was a Whig Premier at the accession of Queen Victoria.

Cotton firm. A comparative degree of quietness exists in Austria and Prussia.

Ral. Register.

IMPORTANT CASE.

A very important case is now before the U. S. Supreme Court, involving the question, whether a State may tax the real estate belonging to the United States within its limits. It is an old question. A letter from Washington says, it was argued on the part of the State power, some time ago, by George Evans of Maine, and says the Court was strongly impressed by his argument.

The present case arises in Pennsylvania, and upon the refusal of the United States to pay State and Corporation taxes upon the building and lot of the U. S. Mint, occupied and owned by the United States. Mr. Gillett, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mr. Toucey, Attorney General, were counsel for the U. States, and Benj. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, for the State of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice Taney has taken his seat on the bench, and appears to have recovered from his late indisposition.

VIRGINIA vs. CALIFORNIA.—The Richmond Whig has been shown fourteen bars of gold from the Booker mine, weighing 2.482 dwts.—They are the products of two months work, with twelve hands. The value is $2,408 51, or a little more than $200 to the hand.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

U. S. SENATOR.

We have the gratifying announcement to make, at this time, of the re-election of Hon. George E. Badger, to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th March next. Those Whigs who, for so long a time prevented an election, by voting for their favorites, gave in at last, to the support of Mr. B., and thus the Whigs, (as also should the whole State,) experience pride and pleasure, in the reflection that North Carolina sends to the National Assembly, a man whose talents and acquirements are of the first order. Mr. B. is, perhaps, freer from the power of passion and prejudice, than nine-tenths of his colleagues, and whose stern integrity, love of country, and logical mind, will ever guide him aright.

The Raleigh Register speaking of this election says: "The Whigs have another source of gratification. They should present their thanks to their Democratic friends for the deep interest they exhibited, and the strong efforts they made to elect a Whig Senator. To do them justice, they concentrated their vote, to a great extent, upon an able and thorough Whig—we mean Hon. T. L. Clingman. It was not perhaps, that they hated Clingman less, but Badger more. If Mr. Clingman had been the nominee, then Mr. Badger would doubtless have come in for a share of their affectionate solicitude.—The hollow insincerity of Locofocoism could not be rendered more palpable than their course in this election makes it. All the Summer and Autumn, they have sung lugubrious notes of the Nullifiers, that "the South is in danger!"—Mr. Badger has sacrificed the South";—and lo! what is the issue of all this sound and fury? Why, gentle reader, they have, in a body, and almost unanimously, supported a gentleman for Senator, whom for years they have denounced and vilified, on the identical charge of unfaithfulness to the South. We have never arraigned Mr. Clingman on any such charge, and do not allude to it now with any view of reproaching him. We have given our approbation to the general tenor of his conduct as a Representative of the People, but we refer to what is notorious, that the name of Mr. Clingman has been used by the Locofoco party, as a bug-bear, in this State, in consequence of his not participating in all the fanatical excitements gotten up by politicians of the South Carolina school; but more particularly for his vote against retaining the twenty-first Parliamentary rule of the House of Representatives.—Since the Democracy boasts of being progressive, we presume that this vote for Mr. Clingman is to be regarded as a step Northwardly—they are abandoning the South Carolina platform, and are placing themselves upon that of common sense and the Constitution."

NEW ELECTION--TO THE POLLS!

We suppose there is scarcely a man in the County but has seen the Sheriff's notice of, or otherwise learned the fact that, an election is to take place in Rowan, on to-morrow, the 29th instant, for a member to the Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. W. Ellis. At least we hope every *Whig* has obtained information of the fact, and also, that H. C. JONES, Esq., is the Whig candidate to fill that vacancy. CHARLES F. FISHER is his democratic opponent.—Let the Whigs do their duty on Friday; and Rowan, so long *misrepresented* by a Democrat, will be brought back to her consistency, and will stand, as she ought, with an entire Whig representation in the Legislature. This, we believe, will be the result of this election. We have strong assurance from several neighborhoods, that the Whigs are alive to the importance of the subject, and that they will be at the polls on to-morrow.

☞ We notice that some of the Southern journals and their correspondents, are urging the farmers of the South to change their system of Agriculture, so as not to depend entirely on one crop. This is wise. We do not believe that the South can ever attain to any thing like independence until she raises her own bread and meat, and makes her own clothing and provides within herself a supply of all her actual wants. This is the way in which individual farmers become independent; and communities, in this respect, do not differ from individuals.

MR. SEVIER has been appointed the Commissioner on the part of the United States to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; the work to be commenced at San Diego.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

A number of the members of this very ancient order, of this and several of the surrounding Counties held a celebration in this Town on yesterday, in honor of St. John the Evangelist. The day was unpropitious; and but for this it had doubtless been as gay as the ceremonies of the occasion were (for this Town) novel. We have not seen as much of Masonry for many years before; and the smiling faces of a large number of our citizens of both sexes, who gladly availed themselves of a kind invitation to witness the ceremony of installation of officers of the Salisbury Lodge, and to hear a public address, bespoke a very lively interest in their behalf. The ceremonies were commenced with prayer by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery.—After which A. M. Henderson, Worshipful Master, proceeded to the installation of the following persons as officers of the Salisbury (Fulton) Lodge, for the next twelve months—a ceremony, neat, simple and attractive:

E. Myers, Worshipful Master.
A. H. Caldwell, Senior Warden.
Henry Jacobs, Junior do.
C. S. Brown, Secretary.
Wm. Overman, Treasurer.
J. H. Enniss, Senior Deacon.
L. Blackmer, Jr. do.
Aaron Woolworth, Tyler.

These officers were immediately invested with the "collars and jewels of their offices;" and Worship. Master Henderson, retiring, Mr. E. Myers ascended to the Chair. The members, on intimation from that officer, now went through the "grand" ——— we can't recollect it—it may be a very interesting exercise properly understood, but we can only describe it: each member crossed his arms upon his breast, his right hand resting on his left shoulder, and his left hand upon his right shoulder. This position was suddenly changed, and the hands were brought smartly together above the head. This again was changed, and the hands came down on the sides with a quick motion: And these motions were repeated three—but stop—perhaps we are violating a privilege—we don't mean to let out any secrets, and so you, *Miss* Wonder, need'nt prick your ear, for we have done.

Mr. J. L. CLEMMONS, of Lexington, was now introduced, and proceeded in the delivery of an address of some 30 minutes in length, on the subject of Free Masonry. We thought it very suitable to the occasion; and as an effort it was decidedly creditable to the author. It was *all* well said, but there were passages which were very fine.

The audience was now dismissed; and the Masons, clad in the their beautiful regalia, soon after issued from their Lodge; and to the music of violins, flute and drum, marched through the principal streets of our Town.

The last hours of the celebration were spent at Mr. Jno. I. Shaver's Hotel, around a board laden with the rich dainties of almost all the seasons. And here, with several speeches, a number of toasts, and expressions of general joy, the celebration closed.

Henry Walser.—This man, now occupying a seat in the House of Commons, given him by the true Whigs of Davidson, voted for John W. Ellis (loco,) for Judge. He has proved himself, by that vote, untrue in two respects. In the first place he has shown a want of proper regard for the true interest of the State. Will any person believe him if he should say that he thought Mr. Ellis better qualified for Judge that Mr. Battle? Will any person believe that he gave that vote with reference alone to the fitnes of the two candidates, and to the good of the people interested? If they can they have stronger confidence in Walser that we.

In the second instance, he has proved untrue to his *party friends*, the Whigs; and we doubt not they will hold him to account. If he could offer them a good reason for opposing Judge Battle, then would they listen. Can he do it? Judge B. is a whig, but not a ranting politician. He is a man of eminence, in the profession of Law, and has given almost universal satisfaction as Judge, both in the Superior and Supreme Court. Mr. Walser could not *conscienciously* vote for such a man as this. Some men's consciences are wonderfully convenient, and without much coaxing readily adjust themselves to any measure calculated to gratify a ruling passion. Whether Walser is one of these we do not pretend to say. But we must confess that his desertion of his friends in this case, fills us with apprehension that his democrat opponent in August last, knew him better than his Whig friends.

Of Blackburn, Mast, and Nicholson, we know nothing personally. Suffice it say that they have deceived the rightful expectations of the Whigs, and it will be well if they can render a reason which their constituents will accept.

David Fulton, Editor of the Wilmington Journal died on the 17th inst., in Charleston, S. C., where he had gone with the view of improving his health.

Sons of Temperance.—A Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 15, was established in the Town of Asheville, on Monday evening the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Coffman, D. G. W. P., of Salisbury, subordinate to the Grand Division of North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Reg

THE 4TH WEEK AND

On Friday last, Wm. [illegible] re-elected Comptroller of [illegible] two years, from and after [illegible] next. Major Collins is an [illegible] Officer, and the fact that [illegible] *solitary Democratic vote*, [illegible] tion either to his ability or [illegible]

The election on Saturday [illegible] to supply the vacancy occa[illegible] tion of Judge Pearson to [illegible] Bench, resulted in the choice [illegible] Esq., one of the Members [illegible] mons, from the County of [illegible] will doubtless take every [illegible] but justice to say, that Judge [illegible] by his friends without his [illegible] it certainly speaks but little [illegible] of the Body—not exactly [illegible] —for in this instance we [illegible] influences of a different [illegible] character than the sacrifice [illegible] such, were brought to bear [illegible] to prefer Mr. ELLIS for the [illegible] ble duties of a Judge, [illegible] Judge BATTLE's mature [illegible] erudition. The fact too, [illegible] effected by Whig votes, [illegible] acceptableness to the Whigs [illegible] forbear further comment, [illegible] gested by a friend at our [illegible] election at which the Whigs [illegible] Democrats *ashamed!* [illegible] in another column.

Another unsuccessful [illegible] been had—resulting pretty [illegible] mer. Our regrets are increased [illegible] have failed, a second time, [illegible] imity among ourselves, to [illegible] ted States' Senator. We [illegible] we said in our last number, [illegible] sitive minds may take [illegible] justly and ungenerously [illegible] we hope for and expect a [illegible] So mote it be!!

VOTE FOR SUPERIOR

The names of the Whigs [illegible] ELLIS, are in capitals.

For Mr. J. W. Ellis—**BLACKBURN**—Cannaday, Clement, Coffey, Dancey, Davis, Dickson, [illegible] ble, Griggs, Hamrick, [illegible] Jones, C. Jones, Keen, [illegible] Martin, **MAST**, Mi[illegible] Dowell, McNeil, Newson, **SON**, Nixon, Pegram, Reinhardt, Sanders, Sherrill, Sims, Spivey, Stevenson, [illegible] Taylor, C. Taylor, [illegible] **WALSER**, J. H. [illegible] C. Williams, T. Williams[illegible] ten, T. Person.—60.

For W. H. Battle—Messrs. Atkin, Barringer, Bean, [illegible] well, D. Caldwell, Cam[illegible] Cherry, Doak, Edney, [illegible] Ferebee, Green, Hackney, [illegible] Hayes, Headen, Hicks, [illegible] M. Leach, Logan, Long, [illegible] er, McCleese, McClam[illegible] McIntosh, Nichols, Ogle[illegible] Peebles, Pigott, Procter, [illegible] terthwaite, Scott, Skinner, [illegible] Steele, Trull, Wadsworth, [illegible] J. Gambill—58.

A Raleigh correspondent [illegible] Observer, writing about the [illegible] W. Ellis, to a Judgeship, [illegible] er announced the arrival [illegible] election of Superior Court [illegible] H. Battle and John W. Ellis [illegible] in nomination; when the [illegible] result: Battle 82, Ellis [illegible] ceive to be *the* crying sh[illegible] ture! To elevate to a [illegible] over one who has occupied [illegible] Superior and Supreme Co[illegible] perfectly incomprehensible [illegible] Whig votes!! Mr. Ellis is [illegible] of respectable talents, it is [illegible] pretensions to the legal attr[illegible] of his distinguished compe[illegible] he is a bitter partizan, and [illegible] from a canvass in which his [illegible] party and their candidate [illegible] tel he is elevated to be a [illegible] Whig (though not a partizan [illegible] the purest men in the State [illegible] legal lore surpassed by few [illegible] *Whig* votes! 'Gracious! [illegible] come to this,' that to secure [illegible] only necessary to abuse the [illegible] it would seem so.—*Vide* [illegible] W. Ellis."

Judge Superior Court.—[illegible] a Democratic member of the [illegible] mons from Rowan, was, [illegible] ed a Judge of the Superior [illegible] PEARSON elected the Supreme [illegible] We regret, and so, we doubt [illegible] of the State generally, that [illegible] lent a Judge as BATTLE is [illegible] edged to be, has been, by [illegible] thrown entirely off the Bench [illegible]

The Raleigh Standard [illegible] election of Mr. Ellis, and [illegible] a good Judge. So may it [illegible] of Mr. E's. constituents are [illegible] industrious application to his [illegible] more than equal public exp[illegible]

Ohio Legislature.—At [illegible] members of the Legislature [illegible] been able to effect an organ[illegible] of any adjustment being [illegible] en up. The members are [illegible] much downcast. The Dem[illegible] sion of the Hall and the W[illegible] joining.

Settling Up.—This is a [illegible] every man is anxious for settl[illegible] and taking a fresh start in [illegible] dently wish to do this; and [illegible] nouncement may serve to re[illegible] behind with us, that, until [illegible] our creditors must find that [illegible] "There's no use to be know[illegible]