

power by the court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Indeed, there is more reason for striking this power of the court from the constitution than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decision of the court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both houses of Congress and the President should be unanimous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the constitution, each of the co-ordinate branches of the government—the executive, legislative and judicial—must be left in the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the executive or the judicial branch be deprived of powers conferred upon either as checks on the legislative, the preponderance of the latter will become disproportionate and absorbing, and the others impotent for the accomplishment of the great objects for which they were established. Organized as they are by the constitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good. If the executive and the judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers invested in them, and of their due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most pernicious results, must ensue—a consolidation of unchecked, despotic power exercised by majorities of the legislative branch.

The executive, legislative, and judicial, each constitutes a separate co-ordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, in its legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; and by the doctrines now maintained be correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become practically subordinate to both the legislative and the executive; and thus the whole power of the government would be merged in a single department. Whenever, if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well-regulated self-government will crumble into ruins—to be succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism. I am far from believing that this doctrine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period which remains in which it will be my duty to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties, without infringing upon the powers or duties of either of the other departments of the government.

The power of the executive veto was exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in the administration of the government, and it is believed, in no instance prejudicially to the public interests. It has never been, and there is but little danger that it ever can be abused.—No President will ever desire, unnecessarily, to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress. He must always exercise the power reluctantly and only in cases where his convictions make it a matter of stern duty which he cannot escape. Indeed, there is more danger that the President, from the repugnance he must always feel to come in collision with Congress, may fail to exercise it in cases where the preservation of the constitution may demand it, than that he will ever exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upon eventful times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolved upon me.—With no other object than the public good, the enduring fame, and permanent prosperity of my country, I have pursued the convictions of my own best judgment. The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion, present and future, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommended, may have tended to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character abroad.

Involving the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my ardent hope is, that in a spirit of harmony and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the honor, and the glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 5, 1848.

SYMPATHY.

It is a mistaken idea that maudlin and stoicism are inseparable—that a tender regard for the feelings and interests of others, is weak and unmanly. A heart insensible to sympathy claims greater affinity with the brute than the man. Show me the man, who is regardless of the feelings of his friends or his enemies; who has no tear to drop with his brother, in misfortune or in grief; a stranger to sympathy with the heart he has wounded; reckless alike of personal character and personal and family peace; who lives for self and confines his sympathies within the boundaries of his own successes, and I will show you such a man as is calculated to crimson the cheek of humanity, and cause his fellows almost to forget the divinity of their original, in the enormity and deformity of its inglorious prostitution.—Graham's Magazine.

THE FIRST POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Very few people remember, if they ever know, that Dr. Franklin was the first Postmaster General in the public service. His salary was only \$1000, beginning June 10, 1795. The accounts of the department, Mr. Cist states, were all kept in the Doctor's handwriting, in a book of three or four quires.

Religion is the best armor, but the worst cloak.



Victorious foot that standard sheet,
Where dwells the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Charlotte:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1849.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts. J. P. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and to grant receipts.

Editorial Correspondence.

Raleigh, Dec. 24, 1848.

Hon. Thos. L. Clingman.

We intend saying something in this paragraph, about the gentleman whose name heads it, and we do not intend to be either mealy or oily mouthed about it, but to speak our sentiments. We would not "extenuate" any thing regarding any politician of the Whig school, to save the reputation of that party, nor would we "set down aught in malice" against any man of any party, to save our own reputation; for we do regard fairness, truth and justice, above any considerations which can affect either party or self; and those who think that we are governed by any other principles, may (not go where Crockett said the people of Tennessee might) but to Texas. Like the character in "Jacob Faithful," we intend in this instance, particularly to be "right up, straight down, and no mistake."

On Monday last, the Hon. T. L. Clingman arrived in this place, direct from Washington. A great many surmises and conjectures were indulged in, as to the object of his visit: some said he had been telegraphed by the Democrats, and that they intended to defeat Badger with him, their sole object being to defeat him, by any means—by the way, we thought if Clingman be as true, as he has been, this will be taking the pill sugar coated, for the effect on your stomachs Democrats, will be the same in the end—some said, his peculiar Western friends had telegraphed him, hoping that by a kind of secret coalition with the Democrats, they might effect his election; others said so many various things that we will not take time to enumerate them; but Clingman did come, and the object of his visit was in some way connected with the Senatorial election, "that's certain," and he said until the election was over, Mr. Farmer of Henderson, a gentleman chivalrous and independent, has come out over his proper signature and made an explanation of his connection with the matter and exculpated Mr. Clingman from the serious malconnections in which some of the surmises and suspicions implicated him. To Mr. Farmer's honor as a sterling Whig and a gentleman, we trust too much, to dispute his statement or contest its principles; but we proceed now, to give our own statement of how things in connection herewith have appeared to us.

When we first came here, we thought Mr. Clingman who was here also, might, more fortunate to his own aspirations, desires or wishes, electioneer less, and do himself more credit: we thought the Senatorship too dignified a one, even to be sought, but that it should always seek the man most worthy of it. We had previously held a high opinion of Mr. Clingman, taking every occasion to defend him from the defamation and vituperative slanders, eye even lies, of his political foes, especially when he was denounced by the Democrats, and placarded by some one else, as an Abolitionist. And we were mortified to see him, as we thought, stooping to obtain what he might one day be offered by acclamation, as the spontaneous gift of a grateful party, to one who by his talents, services and constancy, had won the high distinction, of descending without seeking the exalted position. Our mortification was painful, when it began to be insinuated, that Mr. Clingman was conniving at a conspiracy among the Democrats to defeat Mr. Badger; and if under the momentary excitement of our feelings, we said some things reflecting very seriously upon Mr. C., we say here, that we felt justified, by the aspect circumstances seemed to wear. Mr. Clingman's coming back to this place, did not by any means, remove our previous impressions, but rather strengthened them; and when Mr. Badger was announced as elected, we felt that we could have flung our hat to the zenith and huzzed until it touched the earth again, and have wished Mr. Clingman the bearer of the news to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

Now it may be, that appearances were against Mr. Clingman, and that he has not been as much in fault, as those appearances have seemed to indicate; we trust it is so; we must acknowledge that Mr. Farmer's card has palliated, in some degree at least, the amount of the crimination attached to his apparent conduct; and when the whole amount of that is removed from our suspicion, we stand ready to declare our friendship to him as constant, our devotion to him as honest and strong, and our advocacy of his promotion as determined, as any friend he can name. We understand he is coming out with a card to his Whig brethren, we hope for the sake of the friendship we have hitherto borne towards him, he may completely vindicate himself. We would much rather, that the mistiness which seems to hang over his position,

and which not only affects his present reputation, but his future prospects.

As we have been the first to speak so openly on this rather delicate and unpleasant subject, our columns shall be the first, to afford an opportunity to those who may consider themselves aggrieved, to redress their grievance.

The Standard & Mr. Badger.

So badly hurt is the Standard at the election of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger; that he has actually put himself into a fever, that kind of fever which makes a man talk at random. In a long article which appears in the Standard of Wednesday, Dec. 27th, the Editor fires away, now here, now there, until either Mr. Badger is ruined, or he himself is mortally wounded by the blows recoiling upon his own person. Says the Standard, speaking of the election of Mr. Badger.

"Federalism of the worst stamp has thus achieved a triumph." Now why does the Standard say that? Is it because he hears any truth in the echo of his own words? Not at all. It is the old humbug. "Give even a dog a bad name and you kill him." Aim your slimy shafts at a high and shining mark, and it will be thought by some that the object of your aim should be reached and wounded by its filth. Proceeding upon this knowledge of human nature the Standard begins with the old, the hackneyed, and to the Democrats, ever ready and convenient charge of Federalism. If the Standard is ever at a loss for something to bring against a Whig in the commencement of his stammering attacks upon the distinguished men of the Whig party, there stands upon the first page of his vocabulary, "Federalist" and "Federalism." "They are always at hand, and like the man who carries a sixpence all the time, so that he can say he is never out of money; so the Standard has those words constantly in reach, that he can say, he is never out of argument. It has become then such a habit with him, to use an argument of that kind against the Whigs, an editorial in the Standard without it, would be credited to some "locum tenens," some temporary occupant of his editorial chair. What then are his charges of that kind worth, so little that we have only noticed them now, to show, as certain tables do in the newspapers, their "market value."

But says the Standard again, Mr. Badger once called Mr. Clay a "travelling speech-maker," considering the high eulogium the Standard once passed on Mr. Clay, we are not surprised, he should be offended with Mr. B., for calling Mr. Clay by so opprobrious an epithet as a "travelling speech-maker."

All that the Standard has to say about Mr. Badger's course on the slavery question is to be weighed in the same scale, with that paper's advocacy and continued support of an administration, that in the passage of the Oregon bill, said in plain words, "Wilmot Provisoism" is constitutional. After the Standard has proclaimed that he can support the present administration, and then have at heart, really and sincerely, any concern about Mr. Badger's views on that subject, which concern he pretends to have (in Wednesday's paper) then we will think it time to attempt a reply to that part of his random editorial.—He takes up the cudgel in defence of Mr. Clingman. The sincerity of the friendship he professes for Mr. Clingman is worth this much. If Mr. Clingman will assist the Standard to weaken the strength of the Whig party in North Carolina, then he is as much to him as any ten of his own or Democratic party; if Mr. Clingman will not do that, but "fling away ambition," raise himself above the high prices of bribery, shew himself too proud to be tampered with, and still a Whig to the core, then he is too pure for the Standard and he will say "I will none of you;" and the Standard's sincerity in this will be found to be worth exactly its weight in some actual gain. He has found out that Mr. Clingman is to be "secretly hunted;" we never heard of his being "secretly hunted," except by "drivers" from some secret Democratic Caucus; and we have yet to learn, that they tread him, in other words, that he gave into Democracy. If Mr. Clingman is to be won over to any participation in the schemes of the Democrats by the hollow professions of friendship made by the Standard, he may go, go, go. It was our pleasure some years ago, to defend Mr. Clingman against the vile assaults and slanderous libels of the Democrats; and if their interested adulation and their fawning compliments are treated with any consideration by him now, we say with all our heart, go! We are not wedded to individuals but to principles, and if an individual deserts the common principles of the Whig party for the paltry inducements which personal aggrandizement holds out, we are willing for him to leave the camp.

"For we are a patriot band,
That want true hearts, or none."

The Standard winds up as he commenced, with the charge of "Federalism" against Mr. Badger. If by some magic influence, he could be made to forget that word and its synonyms, he would cease to be an Editor, his articles would then be, like a fishing line without a hook, a kite without a tail, or as he would in such an event really be, an Editor without an argument.

Senator Douglas and California.

The above gentleman who came to N. Carolina to teach the Democracy of this State good manners and policy in war, has introduced a set of resolutions in Congress which shows his affection for the South.—We never placed any more confidence in him on the question of slavery, than we did in Cass or Van Buren or Hale or Dodge; but the Democratic press of this State lauded him so much, that we are more ob-

servant of his acts than we otherwise would be.

His resolutions, to be brief, ask for the erection of a State out of all of that territory known as California and New Mexico. This would forever exclude slavery from that country, and the Wilmot Proviso might as well have been passed at first.—There is not now one slave recognized as such, in the whole of that country, and it cannot with any plausibility be supposed that the mixed population of Mexico, foreigners of all kinds and Spaniards by descent now there, will establish slavery in their State. Mr. Douglas tho' is only carrying out the idea suggested in Mr. Cass's Nicholson letter. Mr. Cass said slavery from the nature of the country never could exist there, and Mr. Douglas says well then, let the people at once have a State. It is a position very naturally following Mr. Cass's ground, and surely Democrats should not complain; we are not a Democrat however, and demur to the whole proceeding.

Hospital for the Insane.

On Thursday last, 21st of December, the bill making an appropriation for a Hospital for the Insane was before the House of Commons. Mr. Rayner made a long and finished speech in its favor. He was listened to by the members, and many ladies and gentlemen who thronged the lobby and galleries, with a great deal of attention. On Friday, Mr. Dubbin spoke in its favor, and with the Standard, "we only give expression to the voice of all who heard him when we say, that his remarks were exceedingly beautiful, eloquent and effective. So ingenious and yet so clear were his arguments, and so earnest and so touching were the appeals he made to the House, that all opposition to the project appeared to vanish into thin air, and the bill passed by an almost unanimous vote."

To-day, December 30th, it came up for its third and last reading before the Senate: able and eloquent speeches were delivered in its favor by Messrs. Washington, Gilmer, Woodfin and Ashe, and was passed.

The Senator from Stokes.

The Standard has censured Mr. Reich, the Senator from Stokes, for not voting against Mr. Badger. Mr. Reich has looked upon himself as instructed not to take an active part in politics, being elected as a division delegate from his county. He has had the independence not to be governed by what the party here has chosen to dictate to him, and for this, he is denounced as "thwarting the wishes and objects of his party." He did not come here to be the tool of the Democratic party, but as the selection of his county men on a local question; and to expect from him such abject servility to the behests of Democratic wire workers and scene shifters, is expecting more than the party is entitled to. Mr. Reich has refused to vote on several questions by leaving his seat, and in so doing, it is to be presumed he is better acquainted with both his duty to himself and constituents, than the Standard can be.

The Dignified and Fire Works.

A private letter informs us, that the Jeffersonian said something a few weeks back, about "that boy's (referring to us) not getting that place." We have been so unfortunate as not to have seen the paper lately. When we used to be acquainted with it, it pretended to be too dignified to notice "cotemporaries" in its neighbourhood. We are sorry it has descended from its lofty position and in advanced shot "christmas poppers" at the "boys."

A Query.

What does the Standard say to Mr. Douglas for his step on and in behalf of California?

WILMINGTON, Dec. 25th, 1848.

I have only time to say I am in the flourishing and enterprising town of Wilmington: Particulars next week.

J. L. B.

Owing to the indisposition of one of our hands we have had no time even to look over our exchanges.

The Weather.

For the last few days we have had winter upon us, and on Wednesday we had snow. The weather was so favorable for killing hogs that every body got at it, and the way that they were butchered was the right one.

Post Master.

Mr. Abram Steele has been appointed Post Master of this place. Mr. Steele we understand had no petition, and although several petitions were sent on by others, signed by the citizens of Charlotte, they

were all disregarded and the appointment given as above, on the bare recommendation of a private letter from one individual. What will the people say to this? When such conduct is adopted by an existing administration, if all its friends are not turned out it will not be because they do not deserve it.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1848.

Important Meeting of the Southern Members of Congress in reference to Southern Rights and Southern Interests, as connected with the Question of Slavery, &c.

Agreeably to notices served during yesterday, a meeting of Southern members, of the two Houses, I learn took place last evening, in the Senate Chamber, in reference to Southern rights and Southern interests, as connected with the question of slavery. It was intended to be confined entirely to members from slave holding States, and reporters and the public were excluded, though a resolution, I understand, was adopted to publish the proceedings officially hereafter.

Ex-Gov. Metcalfe, Senator from Kentucky, presided, assisted by Senator Atchison and Ex-Gov. Gayle, a representative from Alabama, as Vice Presidents, and Mr. Venable, representative from N. Carolina, as Secretary. Between 60 and 70 members of the two Houses, I am informed, were present.

Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, offered a series of resolutions, I am informed, embracing essentially, in regard to the rights of the States and powers of the general government, the principles of the resolutions of 1793. They do not recommend resistance, but insist upon a firm maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South, and assert the right of the people of the States to resist, in such manner as they may deem proper, any unconstitutional act of the general government in regard to the institution of slavery. The resolutions further propose the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the people of the slaveholding States, merely shewing, as I am informed, the progress of abolitionism, and not suggesting any mode of remedy, leaving that to be devised by the people of the State and of the State Legislatures.

These resolutions, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, after some remarks, moved to refer to a committee of one member from each of the slave holding States, to report upon the whole subject involved, at an adjourned meeting to be held 15th January ensuing.

An animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bayley, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Pendleton, Woodward, Butler, Tompkins, Chapman, Morse, Holmes, Rusk, Calhoun and Wescott, and one or two others, whose names I have not ascertained, participated. Mr. Calhoun, I understand, approved of Mr. Bayley's resolutions, but coincided generally in the propriety of the reference proposed by Mr. Stephens. He made, I am assured, one of his ablest and most eloquent speeches, moderate for him in its tone, containing nothing intended to excite the South, but little perhaps calculated to produce such a result, and much no doubt intended to unite them in a firm and unwavering maintenance of their constitutional rights.

The meeting, I am informed, was conducted with great order and decorum throughout, very little excitement being manifested, even the ultras being very moderate in the expression of their sentiments. Gen. Rusk, one of the Senators from Texas, I presume, from the information which I have received from various sources, must have expressed the sentiments of the majority of the meeting. Like those of Mr. Calhoun, his remarks were listened to with the most profound attention.

He said that some seemed to think that the object for which they had assembled was to inform the people of the unwarrantable steps taken within the last few days in derogation of the rights of the southern portion of the confederacy, and of the rights of the people in the District of Columbia.

If this were so, the resolutions fell far short of the object intended, for they did not pretend to set out the action of the House of Representatives on these subjects. A true account of that action was now travelling through the press to all parts of the Union.

He deemed the object of the meeting to be, however, to devise some means by which to check a blind and prejudiced majority in Congress from trampling upon the constitution, and violating the constitutional rights of one half the States of this Union.

How, he inquired, was this to be effected? Was it to be the act of one, or two, or any select number of men? Was it to be the act of one or a few States? Was it to be effected by passion, violent language and precipitate action? All these, if resorted to, would fail.

It must be effected, he insisted, by cautious, prudent, and firm action, upon the part of all interested. To be of any service there, must be unanimity of feeling and action, under the guidance of patriotism and not of passion.

They had just come out of a heated political contest, in which they had been divided into two parties—mutual crimination and recrimination had taken place—no time had elapsed in which to pour oil on the troubled waters.

He did not wish to be understood as condemning the resolutions of Mr. Bayley, but he thought it premature to act upon them now. The call, even, to meet, was not twelve hours old, not more than two-thirds of the members from the southern States were present, and action then would not only be precipitate, but would be more likely to produce division than harmony.

He was therefore obliged to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) for his motion to refer these resolutions and adjourn until the 15th January. There was to his mind a manifest impropriety in passing them now. The subject should be thoroughly investigated, and the resolutions and address (if such an one as spoken of ought to be adopted) should correspond

with each other, and both be calm, firm and dignified, as well as firm. He hoped, therefore, the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wescott, I learn, advocated the adoption of Mr. Bayley's resolutions, and of his proposed address—confined to an historical detail of the aggressions upon the South—as all that should be done by members of Congress, beyond the exercise of their constitutional duty in the two Houses. He denounced, as presumption on their part, any attempt to dictate the mode or form of resistance. This, he contended, was the exclusive province of the sovereign States which are aggrieved, and of the people. The mode thus devised, more cogent, efficacious, and direct measures, should be taken by the representatives of the States here. The object of others was further time for consultation.

Others advocated the reference of the resolutions, as proposed, on the ground, that if the action of Congress, at this session, consummated what was proposed, more cogent, efficacious, and direct measures, should be taken by the representatives of the States here. The object of others was further time for consultation.

The proposition of Mr. Stephens was finally agreed to with great unanimity.—Moderate men, and prudent counsels, I believe, will prevail at the South; though all will firmly unite in resisting to the utmost extent the encroachments of the federal government upon the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States, and in asserting the justice of their claim to an equal participation in the benefits resulting from the territory acquired. In this there will be no difference of opinion between Southern Whigs and Southern Democrats. H.

North Carolina Legislature.

Saturday, December 16.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business—being the amendment of Mr. Rogers to the resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer yesterday to go into an election of United States Senator.

Mr. Gilmer moved an amendment, that the Senator to be voted for and elected, in his political opinions, should reflect the political opinions of a majority of the people of the State. The whole subject was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to amend the acts now in force on the subject of Common schools. Mr. Rogers a bill to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Guardian and Ward; which bills passed first reading.

The following engrossed bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: To incorporate Snow Creek Male Academy; to incorporate the trustees of Dallas Academy.

The Senate voted as follows for United States Senator: Badger 24, James B. Shepard 7; Wm. B. Shepard, Messrs. Graves, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Marchison, and Wooten, 6. Clingman, Messrs. Ashe, Reich, Speight, Thomas of Haywood and Ward, 5. W. F. Beale, 3.—McKay 2, Edwards, 2, Rayner 1. No election.

Senate voted for Superior Court Judge as follows: Battle 24, Ellis 25; John W. Ellis was elected.

The bill to suppress vice, passed its second reading, 40 to 7.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Davidson the committee on Education was instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the existing law which gives escheated property to the University of N. Carolina, that hereafter all such property shall pass to the common school fund; and that they report by bill or otherwise. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution proposing to go into an election of United States Senator to day at 12 o'clock; which was amended and carried. The Senate having agreed, the House voted as follows: For Badger 58, For Wm. B. Shepard, Ballard, Bown, Courts, Dickson, Keen, Kelly, Nixon, Procter, Sherrard, Stevenson, T. Williams. For Clingman, Atkin, Coleman, Ellis, Farmer, Sheek, Shouford, L. H. White, C. Williams, Love. For J. B. Shepard, 10. For McKay 8. For Leath 6. For Edwards 4. For Fisher 4. For Swain 3. For Dobbin 2, Reid 1, Venable 1, Steele 1, Daniel 1. No election.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to provide for taking depositions of witnesses in other States, to be read in courts in this State; Mr. Biggs, a bill to incorporate the Martin and Bertie Turnpike Company; which bills passed first reading.

Mr. A. J. Leach presented a resolution proposing to hold evening sessions next Monday next. Laid on the table.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Finance, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of the State and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; which passed first reading.

Mr. Dobbin presented a bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville; which passed first reading and was ordered to be printed.

In execution of the joint agreement, the House voted for a Judge of the Superior Court; and the vote of this House stood as follows: For J. W. Ellis 53, For Wm. H. Battle 58. Mr. Ellis was elected.

Monday, December 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Gilmer, from the joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to day of Thanksgiving, reported a resolution for that purpose, and in accordance with the recommendation in said message. Ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to authorize the County Court of Mecklenburg to pay out certain funds to the County Court of Union, read the third time, amended and passed and sent to the other House for their concurrence in the amendments.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled to wit: A bill to incorporate Blount Creek Manufacturing Company in