skew previous the petition of the Legislaericell, praying the Legislarefund to bias the amount of 
ment, quata, and interest prid 
as one of the occurities of lithdiat, an auction or of the town 
rieville; and Mr. Collins, the meeric the stockholders of the Plyof the stockholders of the Ply-Turnpike Company, praying the store to authorize on additional store of stock on behalf of the to said Company. Both refer-

Mr. Morris, form the select com the Governor's message as relates to the papers belonging to the Senate, which were saved during the confla-gration of the State House, made a re-port thereon, stating that they had been arranged, &c. and safely deposit-ed in the office of the Secretary of par's mesage as relates to where they recommend them to until suitable buildings can be

i. Concurred in. On motion of Mr. Matthews, it was resolved, that the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether the sum of six hundred dollars, appropried by a resolution of the last General Assembly for house rent, &c. for the use of the Governor of the State, has been expended; if so, for what, and to whon paid.

Mr. Cowper presented a bill to incorporate the Supsbury Academy, in the county of Gates; Mr. Latham, a bill to after the name of and legitimate

to alter the name of and legitimate Sally Holliday, of Martin county; Mr. Hinton, a bill to alter the names of Richard Alderson and William White, of Besufort county; Mr. Cowper, a bill to incorporate the Gatesville Academy; Mr. Moffit, a bill to incorporate the Randolph Blues; als of which bills were read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be en-

Mr. Hussey presented a bill for the better regulation of the County Court of Duplin county; Mr. Seswell, a bill to alter the names of Catharine Dawson and Henry Dawson, of Wake county; and Mr. Brittain a bill to authorize the issuing of a grant for lands to Amos Curtis and others; which bills were read the first time, passed, and

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Whitaker presented a resolution in favor of Joseph Weich; which was read the first time, passed and referred.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, Messers. Pulk and A. W. Wooten were

added to the joint select committee on Mr. Cuthbertson presented a bill for

State of North Carolina. These bills were read the first time and passed, and the last referred.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Barringer in the chair, on the bill fixing a uniform assessment of the real estate, with the improvements thereon. After some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the chairman reported the bill to the House with sundry amendments; which were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, laid on the table.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to authorise Josiah O. Watson, or his associates, to erect a dam across Neuse river in Johnston county; which was read the first time, passed and referred.

> Monday, Dec. 24. SENATE.

Mr. Hawkins, from the joint select mmittee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution directing the Governor to lean to a rifle corps, form ed or forming in the tewn of Washington, rifles and accourrements belonging to the State, sufficient to arm said company, made an unfavorable report thereon; in which report the nate concurred.

Mr. Stedman presented a resolution in favor of Robert Stinson, directing the Secretary of State to issue a grant to him for two hundred acres of land for which he has paid the purchase money. Read the first time, passed

money. Read the first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Lamb presented a bill to incorporate the Blakely Blues, which was read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. A message was received from the A message was received from the couse of Commons, stating their consurerince in the amendments proposed by the Senate to the engrossed bill to point an additional place of public ale in the county of Beautort. Ordered that the said bill be enrolled. The hill to erect out of a portion of counties of Burke and Buncombe

d distinct county, by the of Yancey, was read the first Ayes 27, Noes 33.

Allison, Brittain, CarHogan, Hoke, Houston,
Dowell, Martin, Massey.

shall be to examine the map of the State, published by John McHae, of Fayetteville, and report to this House whether or not, in their opinion, it will be expedient to purchase seals and lient to purchase such numb distribution to each of the States and Territories and District of Columbia. Messes. Moore, Hawkins, Wilder, Bell and Kerr, were appointed to form said committee on the part of the

The following engrossed resolutions passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled, viz. A resolution i.e favor of Frederick and Elias Livermore; a resolution in favor of Mary Edwards and others; a resolution in favor of Joseph Welch; a resolution in favor of Abdell Darnell; a resolution in favor of John Dobbins; and a resolution in favor of the executor of Walter Davenport.

The engrossed bill concerning charities; and the engrossed bill to provide for the more prompt administration of justice in the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Lincoln and Rutherford, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Toomer, from the joint select committee to whom was referred the letter of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, to the Governor of this State, together with the accompanying documents, made a report thereon, accompanied with the following resolu-

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina doth entertain, and doth unequivocally express a warm at tachment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Pederal Union, believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peace, and prosperity of these United States. Resolved, That whatever diversity of opin-

Resolved, That whatever diversity of opin-ion may prevail in this State as to the con-stitutionality of the acts of Congress impos-ing duties on imports; yet it is believed a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the sentiment, that the existing Tarriff is impolitic, unjust and appressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullifica-Resolved. That the doctrine of Nullifica-tion, avored by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an ordinace, is re-volutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress

be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all constitutional means in their power to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a reconciliation between the

contending parties.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully communicated by his Excellency the Governor of this State to his Excellency the Governor of South Caro

Which were read the first time and passed. On motion of Mr. Williams, the better regulation of hands working they were committed to a committee public roads in the county of An-of the whole House, and made the or-der of the day for Thursday next; and, mode of appointing certain General on motion of Mr. Bell, ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Mangum, Daniel, Davidson, Outlaw and Long were appointed, on the part of the House, to compose the committee on the subject of the suits against the securities of the late Public Freasurer.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina was read the first time and passed-Mr. Long having moved that it be rejected, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 32, Nays 85.

Mr. Gutherie presented a bill abolish the office of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in the county of Chatham; Mr Barringer, a bill to establish the State Bank of North Carolina; Mr. Irvine, a bill to incorporate the town of Rutherfordton; Mr. Polk, a bill to establish a Bank, by the name and style of the Planters' Bank of North Carolina; and Mr. Grady, a bill to run and establish the line between the counties of Duplin and Wayne; which were read the first time, passed, and the second and fourth bills ordered to be printed, and the last referred.

Mr. Eccles presented a bill to au thorise the Commissioners of the town of Payetteville to borrow \$200,000 to be invested in stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, &c.; which was read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed-Yeas 84, Nays 32.

Mr. Mangum, from the committee of Internal Improvements, reported a bill to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act entitled an act incorporating the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, &c. passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 8th day of March, 1852

Mr. S. T. Sawyer presented the fol lowing resolutions:

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government; but that by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments shereto, they constitute a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that government sectain de its powers, reserving each State to itself the reasury mass of right to their own self-government, and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its sets are unanthorised, rold and of so force: that this government, created by this compact, was not

thorised, void and of no force: that this go-ment, created by this compact, was not a the exclusive or final judge of the extent of cowers delegated to itself, since that would a made its discretion, and not the Constitution, consume of its powers; but that, as in all its cases of compact among parties having no mon judge, each party has an equal right to go for itself; as well of infractions as of the

momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally affect the best rights of the sitizen, it

That although this State, as a party to the Federal compact, will how to the laws of the Union; yet, it does not at the same time declare not now, or ever herealter, erase to oppose in a constitutional manner every attempt, at what quarter soever offered, to violate the And in order that no pretext or arguments may be drawn from a supposed sequies-cense, on the part of this State, in the constitu-tionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the Federal Compact, this State does now enter

against them its solemn protest.

Resolved further, That this Legislature, en tertaining a deep interest and intense anxiety in the relations at present existing between the State of South Carolina and the General Gofernment, doth most distinctly declare that is all cases of collision, arising between the States and the Federal Government, it does not recognize any authority or right in the latter to appeal to the award as an arbiter to settle such controversy; and that the arms of the United States can be employed to stay any State of the Union from the exercise of those legitimate powers which belong to her sovereign character, but that tregards an appeal to the Co-States, the source of all power in cases of real doubt, amongst the most sacred of all obligations; and that this State will not tamely submit to the exercise of military coercion by the Federal Government against er sister State, South Carolins; but that it be respectfully recommended to both parties to sus-pend every form and manner of resistance until the disputed power can be submitted to all the states, convened in general Convention.

The foregoing resolutions were read and laid on the table.

> Tuesday, Dec. 25. SENATE.

The Senate met according to adjournment; and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. F. A. Sawyer presented a bill to establish the Bank of Elizabeth City.

Mr. Adams moved that the bill be rejected; and pending this question, the House, on motion of Mr. Spruill, adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock-Ayes 74, Noes 52.

Wednesday, Dec. 26, SENATE.

Mr. Leak, from the committee on In ternal Improvements, reported a bill to incorporate the Williamston and indsor Turnpike Company, with an amendment. Mr. Askew moved that the further consideration of the bill and amendment be postponed indefinitely, which was not agreed to. The amend ment was then agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Martin, from the committee on Claims, reported the resolution in favor of Samuel W. W. Vick, without amendment. The resolution then passed its second and third readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Montgomery of Hertford, from the committee on Propositions & Griev ances, reported resolutions in favor of Charity Webb, of Wilkes; Robert Stinson of Chatham; and Benjamin Kilby of Wilkes; which were read three times, passed and ordered to be engros-

Mr. Dobson, from the same committee, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the bill in favor of Amos Curtis; which was read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Montgomery of Hertford, from the same committee, reported unfavor ably on the petition of James Seawell, of Fayetteville. Concurred in.

Mr. Leak presented a resolution to authorise the commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol to sell such part of the rubbish of the former building as may be unnecessary to be used in the new building; which was read the first, second and third times and passed, and ordered to be engrassed.

Mr. Spaight presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas it appears from the President's nessage of the fourth of this month to the message of the fourth or this month to the Congress of the United States, that the public debt will probably be extinguished early in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and that there are now on hand, belonging to the United States, funds sufficient to pay the same, and whereas, in the mid message, he recommends to Congress a reduction of the Tariff to a plain and economical system of revenue; which remendation, we hope, will be complied with by the present Congress: but should our just and reasonable hopes be disappointed, we still have every reason to believe, from the result of the elections for members of the next Congress of the United States, that the Tariff will be reduced to a revenue system, founded upon republican principles: and whereas in the event of the present Congress failing to make the proper reduction of the Tariff, we have every reason to believe the President of the United States will convene the next as soon as practicable after the 4th day of March

Resolved, That our sister State South Ca rolina be respectfully requested to suspend the operation and enforcement of any and every penal enactment made, or to be me carrying into execution the ordinance of her

in the town of Gatesville; Mr. Rhodes, bill to incorporate the Wanyesboro' rademy; which were read the first, and articred demy; which were read the first, and and third times, and ordered

Mr. Lamb presented a bill to amend act, passed in 1821, to amend the veral inspection laws of this State so ar as repects turpentine. Read the rst time and passed.

The bill to provide for the appointent of a Brigade Major, &c. was read se second time, and, on motion of Mr. lontgomery, of Orange, postponed inefinitely.

The engrossed bill to prevent the fell-it of timber in, or otherwise obstruct-in the channel of either branch of the Nrth East branch of New river, in Onlow county; and the engrossed bill suplementary to an act, passed in 18D, to enact, with sundry alterations ancadditions, an act entitled an act to incuporate the Petersburg Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virgnia on the 10th Feb'y, 1830, were seveally read the 2d and 3d times, passed and ordered to be enrolled. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mt Whitaker presented a bill to au thoris, the completion of the Tennessee river load in the county of Macon, and to incorporate a company for that purpose; which was read the first time and passed

On motion of Mr. Clayton, it was re solved hat a message be sent to the Se nate, proposing that the Legislature ad journ, sme die, on the 5th of January next-Ayes 97, Noes 18.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Pitt county in relation to fishing en Tar or Pamlico river, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred

The Senate baving concurred in the amendment of this House to the engrossed bill repeal an act passed in the year 1830, to repeal part of the 2d sec. of an act passed in the year 1806. chapter 708, te revise the militia laws of this State, the said bill was ordered

to be enrolled.

Mr. Courts presented a petition from sundry citizens of Surry county, praying an alteration of the road laws. Re ferred.

A message was received from the Governor, accompanied with a copy of the annual report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Universi ty of the State, and informing of a va-cancy in said Board, occasioned by the death of the late A.D. Murphey. The aforesaid documents were transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern was read the second the blessings and advantages of time, amended and passed-yeas 63, navs 60.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday Dec. 17-The following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, on Thursday, being under consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treaury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the projet of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions

made by him in his annual report. Mr. Tyler said that he had been chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the Committee of Finance to adopt the resolution now before the Senate. It had been adopted without opposition, and seemed to meet the entire approbation of all the members, wave one. Under these circumstances at had come before the Senate. He interded it for good. He thought a speed action on the subject of the tariff was indispensably necessary-that it was due to the country—to the condition of the finan-ces—and demanded by the fearful crisis into which our affairs had been unfortunately plunged. A great crisis had arrived, and definitive action powerful, well sustained, and efficient action was necessary to save the country. The subject could not be blinked -and he, for one, resting upon the principles on which he had all his life acted, was ready for action. He was not for shedding blood in civil strife, but for prompt legislation which would heal the wounds of the country. He found himself, however, differing with some of those with whom he commonly acted, and without whose aid the resolution could not be carried. Some objected for one cause, and some for another. He hoped that those objections would yield to better reflection, and that those who agreed in the would not differ about unessentials. For the present, he declined to the subject, and moved to lay the ress lution on the table. The resoluwas accordingly ordered to lie a pon the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 19-Mr. Bucker asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Coma bill for the continuation Vandalia, the berland Road, from Vandalia, the seat of government, of the State of linois, to Jefferson City, the seat of government of the State of Misson which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the States, vin No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was
elected, be appointed to any civil office of
trust or profit under the authority of the
United States.

Thursday, Dec. 20—Mr. Adams
moved the following resalution, which
was read and laid on the table, vizz
Resolved, That the President of the United States he requested to communicate to

ales be requested to communicate to fouse a copy of his Proclamation dated loth instant, and of the Ordinance of a ention in the State of South Caroline, to

Friday, Dec. 21-The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, calling for the correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Charge des Affaires of the United States, was, after a brief explanation is to by Mr. Adams, adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for on the President for the names of the members of Congress appointed to office since 1826, was debated by Messrs. Poster and Wickliffe until the hour appropriated to morning business had ex-

From the Richmond Whig of Dec. 20.

The following is the Report of the Committee of Twenty-one, which was submitted to the House of Delegates to-day:

Report of the Committee o

Report of the Committee on Federal relations. The select committee, to whom were referred the relations existing between the state of South Carolina and the government of the United States, the consequences likely to result to each, and to the commonwealth of Virginia especially, from an ordinance and other proceedings adopted by a convention recently assembed in South Carolina a proclamation by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, consequent thereon, lately ad-dressed to the citizens of the United States, and the communication of the Governor of this commonwealth on the same subject, have earefully examined these various documents, and devoted to the important subjects involved, their anxious reflection and profound consideration: and they

reflection and protound consideration: and they recommend to the general assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

1 Resolved, That we are painfully impressed with a sense of the difficulties and dangers, as well as the responsibilities and importance of the impending crisis. That we deeply deplore the occurrence of recent events in precipitate succession, which are of alarming import, and threaten alike the preservation of those rights of the states, as political communities, which we can never abandon—the stability of that union, which we cherish with ardent attachment, as essential to the prosperity and tranquillity of alland the peace and happiness of our common country. That while we deplore the existence of this perilous emergency, and the extremities which, on either hand, have been unhappily approached, we feel called upon by every conside ation which can influence patriots or philanthro-pists, or those citizens who love their country and its hitherto prosperous institutions, or regard the wellare of the human race, with its unborn generations, on whom the great experiment w are making of free, representative government, must operate, to make every effort in to avert the impending danger, and lull into re-pose the storm which threatens to sweep from he earth, in its course of desolation, the labric of human liberty which was ever exhibit-ed to an admiring world.

2. Resolved, That next to the blessings of civil liberity, to secure which the union of these states was originally formed, we appreciate so far from desiring to in pair it, we most anxious-ly desire so preserve it, by the only means, which, in our opinion, can ensure its preservation—by keeping, on one hand, the general gov ernment, instituted principally with a reference to our exterior relations and interests, and on the other, the governments of the several states, constituted with a view to their interior and local concerns, and made the residuary depositaries of every power not conceded to the former, strictly confined, in the discharge of their relative duties, within their constitutional limits .- That we regard any aberration from the ptescribed sphere, by which either shall attempt an unauthorised accession of power, as weakening to both, and injurious to all. (And, therefore, that we can not, without anxious solicitude and a larm, witness any attempt, by an individual state, to assume to herself rights unwarranted by the political compact to which she is a party, inconsistent with the rights of the other states, and with the existence of the union;) nor, on the other hand, the assertion of principles, or the usurpation of powers by the general government, subversive of the rights of the states, not guaranteed by the constitution, and which, if silently acquiesced in, might soon be erected into the authority of precedents, and untimately lead to other and more dangerous assumptions. That the former, if persisted in, might end in revolution and bloodshed, while the latter would pave the way to that result, not less disastrous in its consequences, in which all efforts at free government have hitherto unfortunately ended-a powerful consolidated government, and an absolute despotism. That we look on the alternatives with equal apprehension-unarchy on the one hand; unfimited power on the other.

3. Resolved, As a declaration of our principles and opinions as to the relative powers and duties of these govern ments respectively, that we deem it unnecessary to undertake, on the pre sent occasion, any new exposition of the articles of our political creed. That they were originally asserted, after great deliberation, at an interesting and memorable epoch in our political histo ry-that they have subsequently, on various occasions, been substantially reiterated by our general assembly, as the settled doctrines and opinions of Virginia-and that no new assertion of them, departing from the original and consecrated text, could fail to lose in strength, simplicity and dignity, to the extent of such departure. That we have carefully revised these several re-Monday, Dec. 17—On motion of 2 ir. solutious, and the arguments then ad-

brethren of South Carolina in a policy, we must sincerely regrets measures they have recently ado its evils. That we cannot appropriate the state of which that state has resorted to, the precipitate measures she has force it. That we cannot but res

as sovereigns, by asserting them under of the federal constitution, and, as dr-ing, if persisted in, to political co-civil war. That we depresse and principles assumed in the ordinary cent convention, and the measurer gislature seem likely to adopt to a nto execution. And we regretlessed precipitancy manifested in prescribing day for its execution, without having an resorted to and exhausted every means to obtain redress-withe muned with her sister states whose sientified with her own, whose syr cordially excited by common wrongs ings, and who are attached to her by it ings, and who are attached to her by he as ever bound communities together regret that so early a period has been because it practically excludes that an because it practically excludes that sury is stion of the present congress which she is as the necessary time for deliberate action allowed to that body were it disposed to her grievances by a reduction of the unificit excludes the possibility of the interposite other states, by means of a general consortheir tendering that mediation from the happiest results might fairly have be ticipated—and more than all, because it deformed beyond the ticipated—and more than all, because it and deferred heyond the period at which the songress might be assembled, which we many reasons for believing would be better posed than the present to

many reasons for believing would be better da
posed than the present to remove the evils, which
have led to all these difficulties.

8. Resolved, That we have observed, in the
recent proclamation of the President of the United
States, principles avowed, and povers assumed
for the Federal Government, which we feel it to
be our solemn duty to disapprove and protest
against. That we regard them as violating the
true construction and spirit of the Constitution true construction and spirit of the Constitutes and as inconsument with the domines which the State has repeatedly asserted. That we hills State has repeatedly asserted. That we hill the communication of the Besident to Congress at the commencement of its session, with almost the commencement of its session, with almost the commencement of better the commencement of the commencement ration, as the bestin ration, as the meaninger of better times, calling the government to the objects for it was originally constructed, as leading the to a removal of the cause of all our existing culties, and as containing an exposition as it was able, of the true principles on which it was able, of the true principles on which we admirable political system was intended to be founded. That we feel called on to express or disapprobation of the principles of the proclamation, lest our silence should be procumation, text our silence should be mine-terpreted, and the known approbation of Vi-gious of other measures of the present admini-tration, should be regarded as sanctioning op-ions which we sincerely believe to be of departs ions which we sincerely believe to be of ous tendency, and which, if admitted, would de-literate the lines which separate the States, and revolutionize the character of our government as a confederacy. That although the people of thes United States, it is true, assented to the presen-constitution, and are bound by all laws make a conformity thereto, yet we regard it as e true, that it was a confederacy formed States as such, ratified by the States as such, and of which the States, as distinct political commu-tics, are now the members. That we can see consent to deny the right of any individual which voluntarily entered into this political ciation for an indefinite period, to withdraw h self peaceably from it, when causes shall or which in her judgment shall render such se sion necessary. That while, however, we gard a state as having a right to seede from Union, "when the sole alternatives left are That while, however, we re Union, "when the sole alternatives left and dissolution of the Union with them, or snowly to a government without limitation of possible think that prudence dietates that no should ever resort to such an alternative. the last extremity has been approached, every constitutional effort has been tried, every peaceful experiment exhausted, to obvi-

e supposed injury.
That in case of " a deliberate, palpable, a That in case of " a denocrate, passeon, and angerous exercise of other powers not grant by the said compact, the States who are part thereto, have the right, and are in duty bout to interpose for arresting the progress of the enant for maintaining within their respective him. the authorities, rights and liberties, app

That as a consequence from this pris serted in 1798, we can never recognize the clusion assumed in the proclamation, that a clusion assumed in the proclamation, zen of a State which has peacably wi zen of a State which has peacably withdra sell from the confederacy, who in discha-thehallegiance he owes his own State, and a dience to her laws and mandates, violate of the remaining Union, can thereby for life as a traiter. That we view with some of the doctrines held forth in the pu-tion, as to the origin of our government. some of the doctrines held forth in the partion, as to the origin of our government, volving a more latitudinous construction federal compact, than was ever, contemby the ancient federal party in our count we awfully fear that their towleney will less happily acreased, to septerate the tastrophe their promulgation was intended toward.

9. Resolved, That we earnestly d 9. Resolved, That we earnestly dep the intervention of arms on either a settle the present unhappy disturbance calculated inevitably to excite and probabilities the most dissolution of the Union, and a cit hat we therefore affectionately, and all that fraternal sympathy we feel, earnetter our brethren of South Care pause in their career, to suspend the tion of their recent ordinance, and laws as may have been emeted to effect, until the expiration of the first.