

The imposing a personal tax, either specific or ad valorem, by the State Legislatures on all persons who sell goods, wares or merchandise, either the manufacture or growth of, or purchased in, a non-slaveholding State.

The granting of bounties by the respective States to manufacturing capital and industry, and the exemption of the same from taxation.

The imposition of a *se ceat* tax of so many per cent, on all monies expended in the non-slaveholding States, whether for purposes of travel or pleasure, the education of youth, all purchase made in the same, whether in person or by order; and such other retentive measures, the details of which shall be regulated by law, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as may be deemed advisable.

11. Resolved, That in case a majority of the slaveholding States shall, through their respective Legislatures, respond favorably to these propositions then, in case of any change by Congress of the territorial laws of the last session, which shall apply the principles of the *Wilnot Proviso*, or of the repeal or modification, so as to render it incompetent for the purposes designed, of the fugitive slave law of the last session, or of such resistance generally to the execution of said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, as shall render it practically inoperative, or of the abolition of slavery by Congress in the District of Columbia, or of the interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature of this State by proclamation, for the purpose of providing by law for the appointment of delegates to represent this State in said proposed Convention of the slaveholding States, and of taking such further steps in the premises as may be thought meet and proper for the occasion.

12. Resolved, That whilst we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion in regard to the policy of a tariff for protection, or of the influence of such a system upon the interests of the Southern States, or as to the course which should be pursued by Southern members of Congress upon this subject, did the causes of our complaint not exist, or should they be hereafter removed, yet as the non-slaveholding States are so much more deeply interested in such protection than the slaveholding States can now be, we therefore think that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the slaveholding States should firmly oppose all increase of duties on foreign importations as long as public opinions in the North shall tolerate fanatics in their resistance or evasion of the fugitive slave law, and the interference by agitators with our domestic affairs.

13. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit duly certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and that they be requested to lay them before their respective bodies, and also a copy to the Governor of each and every State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

Mr. HILL also disagreed with the several Reports and Resolutions, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law by the Representatives and Senators of the non-slaveholding States, or if it be rendered inoperative by the constituted authorities of the Northern States will be conclusive evidence to the people of this State, that the aforesaid States desire and intend a dissolution of the Union; and therefore under such circumstances, the Governor of this State will not hesitate to gratify them.

Resolved, That whenever there is a repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law, so as to weaken and destroy its force and efficiency, by the Senators and Representatives of the non-slaveholding States, or whenever it is rendered inoperative by the constituted authorities of the aforesaid States, the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and required to convene the Legislature of this State at the earliest moment after the happening of either of the aforesaid events, in order to take into consideration the ways and means by which the happiness of the people of North Carolina is to be advanced, their property protected, and their liberties preserved.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be submitted to the Legislatures of said States; and also that a copy be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

Report on Nag's Head.

The Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head, between the Ocean and Albemarle sound, have had the same under consideration, and very cordially concur in the sentiment avowed by the Governor, "that this work is of vast importance to the agricultural interests of a large portion of North Carolina, and important also to general commerce. It is a work justly appertaining to and eminently deserving the attention of the general government, and should be pressed upon the attention of Congress with a pertinacity and zeal that should command success." The committee deemed it unnecessary to make a very labored report on this subject, but they consider it due to the occasion that certain views and facts should be presented, which in their opinion commend the contemplated work to the most favorable consideration of the Legislature. The proposed improvement is not a measure of recent origin. For more than twenty years it has engaged a share of the public attention in that portion of the State more immediately interested, and has often attracted the favorable

of the General Assembly. About the year 1825, Hamilton Fulton, a distinguished engineer from England, then in the service of the State of North Carolina, was instructed to examine the Albemarle Sound, and the neighboring inlets to ascertain the importance, the practicability, and the expense of re-opening the inlet at or near Nag's Head. He made a survey and examination in question and admitted an able report fully demonstrating the practicability of the work, its importance and necessity, and although it was declared to be an expensive work, its great benefits would justify the undertaking. Subsequently the Government of the United States ordered a similar examination and survey, and appointed to perform this service three of the ablest engineers in the United States, one of whom at that time was considered the most scientific engineer in the world. In their reports on this subject they fully concur in the plans and suggestions of Mr. Fulton. The committee therefore leave to insert a short extract from the report of the United States engineers: "If the inlet be re-opened at the spot where one formerly existed, whether we consider the points of commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, the facility of an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our privateers and vessels of war, a harbor would be formed, precisely in that part of the coast where one is most needed."

In a later period two or three other surveys were made by gentlemen distinguished in the science of engineering, those reports in the main sustain and confirm those previously made on the same subject. Major Gwynn, one of the engineers above referred to, a gentleman of eminent ability and distinguished reputation, investigated with great care the burdens and losses sustained by the agricultural interests in the north eastern counties of this State, for the want of the contemplated improvement at Nag's Head. He says, in his report made to the Legislature in 1840, "assuming the tonnage which passes Ocracoke Inlet at one hundred thousand tons annually, the charge on vessels for lighterage and detention at the wharf before they reach the bar, averages one dollar per ton, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars—the additional rate of insurance because of the risk is three fourths of one per cent, and amounting on the exports and imports, taking the same at three millions of dollars, to forty-five thousand, and on vessels to thirty thousand dollars per annum. This annual tax of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars upon the navigation of this section of country, independent of other evils, cannot but enhance the rate of freight, and the cost of conveyance to market; which suggestion is proved by the fact that the price of freight from Norfolk and Wilmington, the latter one hundred and twenty miles south of Ocracoke, is from 20 to 25 per cent, less than from the towns of the Albemarle. Estimating this enhanced freight as a tax upon produce of six per cent, only, we can fairly charge to the defect of this navigation an annual positive loss of three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars." This estimate of loss made by Major Gwynn, who is a gentleman of great caution, and had rather fall under than go over the mark, is evidently too small—the difference of freight paid from Norfolk and Wilmington on the one side, and the towage situated on the Albemarle Sound on the other, he estimates at from twenty to twenty-five per cent, in favor of the former; whereas, the true actual difference is more than fifty per cent; and when this difference is added to the aggregate loss as stated by him, it will swell the total loss to the sum of five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. But this is not the only evil growing out of the present defective navigation. Major Gwynn further remarks, "with in a short period of years, the amount of property and lives lost on the coast immediately adjoining the Inlet proposed, to wit, for a distance of fifteen miles on each side of it, present a frightful list and a strong appeal to the protection and humanity of the government. During that period, as near as could be ascertained, one hundred and twelve vessels were wrecked, two hundred and twenty-four souls found a watery grave." Early historians speak of Roanoke Inlet as a ship channel, and Sir Walter Raleigh's fleet passed thro' it into the Sound. In a chart drawn by James Wimble, and engraved under an act of Parliament in 1738, Roanoke Inlet, which is proposed to be re-opened, is represented as affording four fathoms water, though it, and it becomes a matter of some interest to ascertain how such an inlet, in the progress of time, should have been entirely closed. At the period above mentioned and for years afterwards, the waters emptying into Albemarle Sound from Roanoke, Chowan, Cashie, Perquimans, Pasquotank and other rivers, found an outlet to Ocean in a great degree, through Roanoke Inlet, and so long as this volume of water continued to flow thro' the Ocean, it was sufficient to keep open the Inlet. At this time it must be observed, it was but a narrow passage through the narrow dividing Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and consequently but little water flowed from the one into the other—So long as this state of things existed no injurious effect was produced on Roanoke Inlet. But in process of time the narrow passage between the Sounds gradually widened, and with each successive increase the quantity of water passing through the channel was enlarged, and by constant abrasion finally produced a wide channel. The quantity of water flowing through Roanoke Inlet being thus gradually withdrawn and taking a new direction into Pamlico Sound, the depth of water in the inlet successively diminished, and it is now entirely closed. If timely attention had been bestowed, when the passage was narrow, and the proper barrier erected to prevent the flow of water from the one Sound into the other, which might have been effected at a small comparative expense, Roanoke Inlet would have remained open to this day, affording all the benefits and advantages of a direct, safe and speedy communica-

tion with the Sea, sustaining a large and prosperous commerce and navigation, and spreading its benefits and blessings over a large portion of North Carolina, and many of the other States of this Union. It is now proposed to close the communication or passage between the two Sounds, by suitable works at the proper place and thereby to cause the water of Albemarle Sound to seek a passage to the ocean through the original channel. And why should it not be done by the General Government? Its great necessity and importance have been as fully established as human testimony can prove any thing. It is a work designed for the safety and protection of the coasting and foreign commerce of the country, placed by the constitution of the United States, under the exclusive and peculiar care of Congress, and is clearly within the powers and duties of the General Government. The right to levy and collect duties on imports, which once belonged to North Carolina in common with the other States previous to the formation of the constitution, has been by that instrument surrendered to Congress and with that surrender the power and duty of protecting and fostering that commerce have been cast upon the General Government. North Carolina has quietly and without complaint borne her full share of the burdens of the Government; she has not murmured at benefits conferred by the government on her sister States, but she has a just claim to equality of rights and advantages out of the common treasury of the nation, and should never hesitate to assert them on suitable occasions. Scarcely a Congress has existed for the last thirty or forty years, without making appropriations for works of a character similar to the one now under consideration. In this way ten of thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions of the public money have been expended for the more immediate benefit of other States, while the just claims of this State have been overlooked or neglected. The question very naturally arises, how has this happened? and this question, it seems to the committee, can not be of difficult solution. The members of Congress representing the Edenton district, have from time to time brought this subject to the attention of Congress, and with commendable zeal and ability supported the just claims of the State, but they have not been supported and sustained as they should have been either by the people or the Legislature. The committee, however, take great pleasure in representing to the Senate, that the people in the part of the State more directly interested have been fully aroused to a proper sense of their grievous burdens and disadvantages to which they are subjected, and during the present year, held at Plymouth, one of the most respectable and numerous attended conventions ever witnessed in the State of North Carolina. It was composed of Whigs and Democrats, and politicians of every hue and shade, all heartily vying with each other, without a dissenting voice, in urging the just claims of this work. A memorial to Congress in favor of it was adopted with entire unanimity, and is now before the present Session. The convention resolved that they would never cease to insist upon the accomplishment of this indispensable improvement, and that they would meet twice in each year until their reasonable request was granted by Congress. The committee believe that nothing more is wanting to ensure success, than the expression of a favorable opinion by the General Assembly now in session—and to this end they respectfully submit the accompanying resolutions, and ask that they be adopted.

A. JOYNER, Chairman.

THE BULLETIN.



EDENTON:
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1850.

Christmas.—In accordance with custom, and in order to afford "all hands" an opportunity to enjoy the holidays, no paper will be issued next week. To all of our patrons and friends, and especially those who have a "receipt in full" we extend with hearty good will the time-honored salutation of "a merry Christmas."

Our columns are occupied to a greater extent than we desire by the resolutions and reports of various Committees of the Legislature, but we could not well abridge them, and we did not feel at liberty to omit such important proceedings altogether. The Report and Resolutions on Nag's Head will, we hope, from the basis of such action, as will impress the General Government with a just conception of the importance of the proposed work, and of our claims to their consideration.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL.—The Washington Republic publishes the proclamation of President Fillmore, announcing the acceptance by the State of Texas of the Boundary Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, declaring said act to be in full force, and that the State of Texas is "bound by the terms thereof, according to their true import and meaning."

The Policy of the Abolitionists.

The true end and aim of that rising party which endeavors to cloak its real designs under the assumed name of "Free Soil," and who have adopted all the violence and fanaticism of the "Abolitionists," were rendered apparent to all observers of the proceedings of the last session of Congress. Their exultations at the appropriation of all our Mexican acquisitions to Free Soil, at the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District, the entering wedge, as they term it, of the Abolitionists in our governmental domestic policy, the passage of a series of bills, by Southern votes, which "gave to the North all she wanted, and yielded only an abstract," served to inflame their desires, and to encourage them in a warfare, which although unceasingly conducted, had as yet produced no desirable practical results. "Slavery is doomed" said one of the exultants on that occasion, and their hearts beat high with hope as they anticipated the probable action of their Representatives at the next session of their deliberations. But a cloud suddenly intervened and obscured the glories of that rising sun, whose dawn heralded the triumph of their boasted philanthropy. The South, upon whose patriotism, and reverential attachment for the Union, they had practised with good effect, suddenly turned away, and with an imperiousness, properly indicative of her own sense of her position, declared, "thus far shalt thou go." Let us see what effect this mandate produced, and the weight which would probably be attached to it.

The South, every body knows, were divided in opinion upon the Compromise Bills. We have just said, that difference of sentiment was astutely operated on by the Abolitionists, but when that "final settlement" was effected, with united voice, she demanded her rights under the adjustment. When these were refused, as in Boston, the whole South, her Press, her public Men, her Conventions, her Legislatures, all declares that the immunities and privileges accorded her by the Compromise, should be awarded, or the Union, hallowed as it is by our fathers' blood, must be broken. To brook this spirit, to face the lion just roused from his lair, was a piece of mingled folly and danger from which their stoutest heart would quail. But it was not stout hearts that they needed in this emergency—it was wise heads. Men who though not diverting their gaze from the prize, could combine, in their pursuit, discretion with their zeal, and reserve the outbursts of their fanaticism till they were likely to produce good effect. Any further legislation at such a crisis would defeat their own object, by evoking fears, and passions which to all appearances were dormant. Hence the quiet, the treacherous repose of the present Congress. It is not from abandonment of their principles, it is not a voluntary abstinence from agitation because the good of the country requires it that induces this wonderful calm. Greely, their mouthpiece, says it is inopportune now to press their ultimate measures. Wait till the South has become less vigilant, till she has been rocked to sleep with the lullabies of the "blessed Union," we will bide our time.

Such being our views of the designs and policy of that party, we look with interest for the action of our Legislature, and we do hope that they may, with unanimity, pass such emphatic resolutions as will deter the blind fanatics from the pursuit of their mad schemes, and by defining our own rights, and preparing properly to defend them, place us in an attitude, which shall command the respect of our friends, and the fear of our enemies.

The "Old Curiosity Shop" is full of good things. Santa Claus himself, in the exuberance of his benevolence, never thought of half so many baby-soothers. The most cultivated gastronomist too can find where to gratify his palate, and they who hold their friends in kind remembrance at this merry-making season will find there a varied collection of beautiful presents. We anticipate large sales for the enterprising proprietor, and we are sure the purchasers will get fine bargains.

FREE TRADE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—According to the New York Tribune, there is a secret organization in that city of free trade importers, shippers, agents of foreign manufactures, &c. for the purpose of securing the nomination of the Hon Robert J Walker for the Presidency. This movement, the Tribune says, is backed by a subscription of over two hundred thousand dollars, payable half on demand, and the balance in six months.

The New York Evening Post, which was said to be one of the papers in favor of the movement, says the Tribune must have been hoaxed.

The Legislature of South Carolina has elected Charles M. Furman, formerly Cashier, to the Presidency of the State Bank in place of Mr. Elmore deceased.

Reform Convention.

The Committee on amendments to the Constitution reported adverse to the Bill to elect Judges by the people, and also to all other constitutional changes, save that of abrogating the property qualification in voting for Senators. Mr. Foster of Davidson submitted a minority report, in which he declares his preference for an unrestricted Convention, to which body shall be submitted the various reforms (7) proposed, and deprecates any legislative amendment of the Constitution, because it will "be piece-meal, and will tend to keep the popular mind for a long time unnecessarily agitated by the discussion of constitutional questions."

To us, so far distant from the scene of these unhealthy agitations, and reflecting with much wonderment on the astounding fact, that our people have not grown "lean and Cassius-like," under the weight of the grievous burdens imposed upon by our present Constitution—chafed as they must be by the arrogant assumption of superiority by their "agents and servants" their insolent dictation to "their masters" what amendments to their Constitution shall have, and what not—reflecting on these things, we can appreciate the generous burst of indignation, and the manly disinterestedness which prompted Mr. Foster to step forward as the champion of the people, and the people's rights. But the feeling which predominated above all others in our minds was that of intense joy that the poor, oppressed people maddened to very phrenzy by the burdens heaped upon them, had not risen in the majesty of their strength, and vindicated their own claims to a participation in the pleasures of ruling.

But to be serious—this boasted devotion to the rights of the people, and parade of fundamental truths, such as that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people," is but the trick of a demagogue who seeks to invest himself with the ephemeral popularity which a temporary prominence would give him only to subserve his own selfish ends.—When the people desire any radical change, they will speak in tones sufficiently loud to be heard from our sea coast to the mountain peaks of our western borders. Meanwhile the convulsive agitations which they will suffer will hardly affect their own individual happiness, or the public weal. We hope therefore that our Legislature will adopt the Report of the Committee on Amendments.

BATTLE OF THE WALDENSES by Rev. J. T. Headley, published by John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau St., New York.

This is a very beautiful and graphic account of the struggles of that famous religious people in their conflicts with the power and splendor of Rome. Coupled with this brief history are several short essays on various subjects, which, we think, are greatly superior to the main subject of the Book. "John Howard," and "the Man built in the Wall" are very thrillingly told. This work, with others of Headley, printed in uniform style, will be forwarded to order by mail to any part of the country on receipt of the money for the same which may also be sent by mail to the Publisher.

MORRIS AND WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL.

We take pleasure in editorially calling attention to this beautiful and altogether unique family newspaper. The exquisite, versatile, and inexhaustible genius of Willis, and the perfect taste sound experience, and admirable judgment of George P. Morris are exclusively devoted to enriching the pages of the Home Journal, while they have drawn around them a brilliant group of contributors, both men and women, of the highest literary reputation.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE has reached its sixteenth number, and is one of the most attractive of the Weeklies. The pen of its able Editor is exclusively employed in the production of an admirable series of Nouvelles, which with his racy editorials give zest and piquancy to its pages.

California U. S. Senator.

Mr. Frenar, the California Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writes that Col. Fremont will not be re-elected to the United States Senate. The elections that have just terminated give a Whig majority in both houses, but at the same time there is a decided majority of ultra Southern men, who are determined to elect one who is sound upon the slavery subject, without any regard to the question of Whig and Democrat. The Southern and Western men hung together in the late election, and defeated every man who had avowed himself an Abolitionist. If they continue to do so, Mr. Frenar says that in less than two years, California will be a Slave State, as there is a strong probability that a law will be passed at the next session of the Legislature, calling a Convention to adopt a new Constitution. O consummation devoutly to be wished!