AT OF SECESSION. not to need republication, we desire mu-be informed. If by the right of secessi-only meant, that ultimate and inalies ch every oppressed people have y the sword the evils they suffer of Government, the Convention lishing it, have done a very unnecessary soless thing. The right of revolution is f the primordial rights of man and the law of his foundation. You might as thempt to deprive him of his skin, as it liberty he received as a direct gift leaven. How can you deprive an op-

gs, often the to destroy. You may the tree men of the power of revolution, but that is all. What need then for the Nashville or any other Convention to re affirm this right, so founded in the nature of things and our constitution, that you cannot destroy it? It is idle to talk about "affirming" a right that nobody denies or give a right that tyrants may tremble at, but cannot take away.

The Richmond Enquirer thinks "the Contion will do well to affirm the right of secession—a conservative principle of our con-federacy, which cannot properly be denied, and which can alone save us from consolidated tyranny." When we first cursorly read this sentence, continuing our train of thought, we still understood secession as meaning romore and no less than revolution, and proposed that phrase because of the peculiar texture of our institutions, and the manner in which they are composed. Revolution is their government by a people, generally with violence,—and recession, as we understand it, is where the same result is attained by

he action of States united for the accom-

between the two, then, is only in mode, and not in the conslusion to which they arrive, and the results which they reach.

But the Enquirer speaks of it as a "conservative principle of our Confederacy."—

This again puts us in the dark, and introduces confusion where we thought no confu-sion existed. If it is only meant that it is a principle in the shape of a dernier resort, with which every people, whether living in separate or consolidated communities, are armed by Heaven,—the darkness disappears and the dificulties vanish. But if it is meant that it is a principle lying within our Confederally, and which may be exercised in accordance with the great Charter that holds it together, we must be allowed to express our prehend the proposition. To secede is to withdraw from the Union, the necessary effect of which would be to break up the govprinciple in the shape of a dernier resort, with which every people, whether living in separate or consolidated communities, are mment and create a revolution.

But, then, if this is all that is meant of secession, why is it necessary to affirm it?-We presume then that something more is meant than the broad bold right of revoluion; for as wise would it be to endow the great Mississippi with the right to roll its floods into the Ocean. Is it supposed that the right in any of the States to secede is a right found in the Constitution that binds them together, and that it contains the seeds of its destruction or the period of its own life? If so it stands alone in the history of governments. No government is ever so suicidal as to provide for its own demolition. Upon the face of every Constitution is found the principle of perpetuity, and this is eminently rue of our own. It was framed for centuries. and when it received the signature of Wash-

DISRESPECT TO THE JUDICIAL AU-

ington, men thought it was the seal of im-mortality.—Richmond Whig.

At Mecklenburg Superior Court, on the 13th inst. Capt. Green W. Caldwell was tried for an arrault with a revolver on Rufus Barringer, Esq., during the last Election canvass.

Caldwell was found guilty, and Judge Settle sentenced him to 20 day's imprisonment. Whereupon, as we learn from the Hornet's Nest, "the excitement among Caldwell's friends was intense. Hundreds would have d between the judgment and its exend the feeling to do so was deep and termined, but it soon came to be undertood that it was entirely contrary to Mr. Caldwell's wishes and views that any thing of the kind should be undertaken; he pre-ferring to obey the high behests of the law, ng any resistance to its demands." Subsequently, on the evening of Mr. Caldment to prison, a number of ersons united in an invitation to a public inner, complaining, in their letter to him, hat the penalties of the law had "fallen unustly upon him," and declaring that "they en nothing in his conduct which should consign him to the walls of a prison." The ewspaper says that this feeling was univer-

a case as reems to us to be th the finding of a verdict by d to suspect the follows and fairness of that sount. The finding of the Jury negatives a idea of such a justification as the case presented by his friends would show. And after such a finding, no impartial man can wonder that an upright Judge should sen-tence the defendant to imprisonment. We have heard it declared from the Bench, and we confess with entire approbation, that im-prisonment should invariably follow every conviction for an assault with deadly weapons. We applauded the resolution of that Judge: feeling convinced that it was necesand the consequent frequent commission of murder. And what is there in the character and standing of Major Caldwell, which

Judiciary.
It is the duty and inte we cannot but look with regret upon the con-duct of the people and press of Mecklenburg in this matter. It could perhaps hardly be expected of Maj. Caldwell that he should re-bute their expressions, but considerate men in other parts of this State cannot fail to do so .- Fay. Observer.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT FRANK-FORT The following letter from a member of the Kentucky Legislature, describing the scene and the effect of the speech, will be read with interest. We copy it from the Lexingington, (Ky.) Observer:

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15, 14 P. M. D. C. WICKEIPFE, Esq. : Dear Sir-The Legislature has just adjourn Dear Sir—The Legislature has just adjourned after listening to a speech of an hour and a half in length from Hon, Henry Clay.—You were made aware by the report of the Legislative proceedings of yesterday, that a resolution passed by the House was unanimously concurred in, inviting Mr. Clay to meet the General Assembly in the Hall of the House to-day, at 12 o'clock. In pursuance to that invitation, at the hour appointed, in the presence of an immense crowd, Mr. Clay was introduced by the Joint Committee of both Houses and received by the Speaker of the lower House in one of the most chaste, beautiful and patriotic addresses I ever heard. After the speaker had closed, Mr. Clay arose, evidently laboring under the greatest emotion. There was a silence of Tadmor in the Hall; breathing ceased, and the crowd pre-

sented the appearance of a great tableau of unmoving statues, with expectation depicted upon every countenance. After thanking the Speaker for the flattering address he had ust made, and the Legislature for the high compliment intended to be paid him by their polite invitation to meet them, he proceeded to allude to, and discuss the late subjects of agitation in the country, embracing the mea-sures contained in the Compromise. He took them up consecutively,—The admission of California, Utah, &c., the Texas boundary bill, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave bill. Of all these questions he expressed the

both Whigs and Democrats.

He alluded to the formation of a new party,

Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, an "Independent Treasury," &c., sunk into utter insignificance. The new party he denominated the "Union Party," and when he had mentioned it, with a tone and action I never can foget—elevating his proud old head—erecting his fine form, now somewhat bent, as the snow bends the pine-his eye beaming almost celestial fire, he rushed to wards the Speaker's Chair, exclaiming, " am a member of that Union party!" Words unless they could hterally burn, are no vehicles to paint that scene. Only those who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it, can ever have any idea of its character.

I thought the most pathetic part of his effort was when disclaiming any desire for office, he wrapped his garments about him, and stepping proudly about he said, "I want no office; no place—ah yes," he exclaimed, "I do want a place, a place in your hearts." It was said so movingly so sweetly so pathetically, that his bitterest opponents seated immediately about, strong and cold men, "unused to the melting mood," wept like

I presume you will have a full report of the whole of this interesting proceeding; and as I am in great haste for fear the cars will leave before I find a bearer for this, I must close, assuring you that such an effort as that listened to to day has not fallen from the lips of any other man for years.

I met upon the street a moment after the was incomparably the greatest of all men, and said that involuntarily, whilst he was speak-ing, he had pulled off his hat and shouted with more enthusiasm for him, than he ever had for Old Hickory.

In great haste, your friend, ROB'T. A. ATHEY.

MR. FILLMORE.-A Washington corres pondent speaks of the arrival of members and others, and of the first reception day of We desire to say nothing as to the affray the President, which took place on the 19th. Of Mrs. Fillmore he writes!

Mrs. Fillmore being a citizen of New York, I will give my impressions of her, as Tork, I will give my impressions of her, as presiding lady at the White House. Her manner of receiving visitors is, in my opinion, just what the wife of a republican President should be, courteous and kind, without assuming any airs of superiority. Miss Fillmore sustained her mother admirably.— Fillmore sustained her mother admirably.—
Mrs. Fillmore, after saluting her visitors as
they approached her, presented them to her
daughter by her side, who, with a slight
blush, which was very becoming to her
youthfulness, received their salutations without anything like confusion or embarrass

> Union MEETING AT MANCHESTER N. H -There was a large gathering of the friends of the Union at Manchester (N. H.) on

To Repeal the Act of Incorporation

REMARKS OF MR. AVERY

Mr. Avery said,
He hoped the motion to reject would prevail—
that the bill now before the House was the first
proposition ever made before any Legislature in
North Carolina, to violate the plighted faith of the
State. And he considered it due to the honor and
character of the State, bitherto untarnished, that
the Bill should be promptly rejected, and the seal
of condemnation placed upon this first movement
towards repudiation. He expressed surprise that
this movement should come from the County of
Wayne; that the census rejorns exhibit a greater
increase in population and wealth in that County,
within ten years, than any other within the State,
except the County of New Hanover, and this increase was conceded on all sides, to be attributable to the works of internal improvements in successful operation within her borders. He said
he was the friend of internal improvements, and
favorable to the charter which this bill proposes to
repeal, and would be willing at all times and under all circumstances to maintain and defend the
views he entertained upon the question of internal
improvements, but he considered any discussion improvements, but he considered any discussion or enquiry as to the bill originally incorporating the North Carolina Rail Road, as not pertinent to the issue now before the House—that a more grave and serious question, than the consideration of a mere appropriation of public money for a public improvement, was presented for our determination:

nination: That the original charter was a contract between the State and the stockholders who comprise a large number of its own citizens, and important and valuable rights have already vested under it, and any proposition interfering with the due as-sertion and exercise of those rights is in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. He said. he did not propose to discuss this constitutional question, for, the objection to the passage of the bill upon that ground, seemed to him, so palpable, and self evident, as not to require the aid of argument or illustration to enforce it, but he placed his opposition upon even higher he placed his opposition upon even higher grounds than this. He insisted that the passage of the bill would be a direct and positive repudiation on the part of the State of a solemn contract, and would justly degrate ther in the estimation of her own citizens and of the civilized world. He argued that the contracts of the State made with her own citizens, were of as binding force and obligation, as those made with the people of a foreign government, and that a breach of her plighted engagements, in any case, or for any cause, would brand her with dishonor, and subject her to deserved contempt and degradation. He said that (without intending any personal disrespect

The passage of that bill, in my humble judgment, would be in utter disregard and violation of the Constitution of the United States. That instruwe are not left in the dark as to the true meaning of that clause of the Constitution, for a construction has been placed upon it by the highest Judicial tribunal of our government, in the celebrated case of the Dartmouth College. Now, Sir, take the bill before us-it proposes to repeal the charter of the North Carolina Rail-Road Company, and that too after all the stock has been taken the five per cent. paid in by the Stockholders as required by the Charter and after the Company have been organized. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that the contract, the State on the one part and the Stockholders, on the other part, is now complete, and has become a scaled compact. How then can we pass this bill which proposes to impair the obligation of this contract, without trampling under foot the Federal Constitution, disregarding the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and violating the plighted faith of North Carolina. The gentleman from Wayne (Mr. Brogden) proclaimed it aloud that he is ready to march up and face the music. Sir, I desire to see him march up to al obligation to this bill. Will he do so !

this constitutional tune and meet the constitution-It has been intimated on this floor, that fraud has been committed by the Stockholders and that the terms of the Charter have not been complied with. I would respectfully ask gentlemen, how has any fraud been committed! In what particubrs has the Charter not been complied with Sir, I can say to the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Brogden) in answer to the intimation of fraud on the part of the Stockholders that into their conduct they invite the strictest scrutiny and defy the bitterest malice. It seems to me, Sir, that it comes with a bad grace from the gentlemen from Wayne, to be attempting to destroy the project of a North Carolina Rail-Road: why, Sir, for many years have adjournment a most violent democrat, who the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and what has saluted me with the remark that Mr Clay it done for their county? It has given them a market at their very door-has increased the value of their lands has, within the last ten years, increased their population several thousand, whilst from other parts of the State, where the people have not the facilities of market, the tide of emigration has been sweeping the wealth, enterprize and talent from the State. The region of the on this floor, has a fertile soil, a salubrious climate and the fruits of the earth are abundant, but, alas!

REMARKS OF MR. MIZELL.

As I am called upon to record my vote on the motion to reject this bill, and shall vote for its rejection, I desire to state the reasons why I do so. Sir, I do so, because as the question now stands before us, I deem the bill unconstitutional, and that it would be a gross violation, on the part of the faith of the State, to repeal the Act of the Inst Legislature incorporating the Central Rail Road. But I do not see, if the stockholders of the said

consummated and complete. A judicial tribunal would be the proper place to set aside, or annul the charter; but there are but two general divisions of contract— Executed and Executory—and I look upon this as an Executory contract, and the State has a right to re-cede from performance, and this Legislature at any time, whenever fraud is discovered at any step, during its consummation, and before the contract is com-

REMARKS OF MR. STEELE.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have been endeavoring for some time past, to obtain the floor, not for the purpose of time past, to obtain the floor, not for the purpose of detaining the House, but to respond to a call which has been made upon me. When the Bill, introduced by the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Sherrard,) was read, I had the honor (and I must be permitted to say, I esteem it a great honor,) to make the motion to reject it. I did so, because I thought that to be the most proper mode of treating the proposition, contained in the Bill. I could not regard the Bill as entitled to the proper mode of the state of the parts of the state of the titled to any respect whatever, at the hands of the representatives of the people of our own honest old State; and thinking so, my friend from Craven (Mr. Stevenson) must pardon me for refusing to give my consent in any way, that it shall pass to its second

The only questions properly arising under the Bill which I have moved to reject, are, first, whether this Legislature has the right to repeal the act of 1848-'9; and secondly, assuming the right, whether it would be in consonance with our character as an honest people, to do so. I shall not speak of the first question, as that has already been discussed by the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Eaton) and others who have preceded me; and because there are reasons enough besides that to cause me to vote for the motion now

Now, sir, what does the gentleman from Wayne realpropose to do! He proposes to violate the faith of Yorth Carolina! He has the distinguished honor, so far sa know, of being the first man (and 1 needs he is the last) who has dared to suggest the odious doctrine of repudiation to the people of our State.

We have plighted our faith, and be it for weal or for wo, that faith should be inviolate. Repudiation!—
What! can it be possible, that such a proposition will meet with favor at the hands of any cousiderable portion of those who pride themselves in being North Carolinans! No str! No! Never let it be said that a proposition to blot the fair escutcheon of our beloved State can find any ofher response from her sons, but that of indignant rejection. Sir, when the tone of morals of our people becomes so low that our faith, firmly given, can be broken, for one, God knows, I shall turn my back upon my State and seek a more congenial place of abode.

The gentleman from Martin has, in my opinion, fallen into a fatal error upon this subject. If a more congenial place of abode.

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The gentleman from Martin has, in my opinion, fallen into a fatal error upon this subject. If a more congenial place of abode. so far as know, of being the first man (and I hope

course needs no declaration to prove that. He is welcome to all the honor he is likely to get from the assumption. And I take occasion to say, that he is a saying that when the question of Union was ment declares that no State shall pass "any law brave man indeed who is willing to take responsibility, where he is sure to meet with the bonest indigna-

tion of an outraged people.

Sir, I again say to my friend from Craven, that however much I might, under ordinary circumstances, be willing to see the "engineer houst by his own petar," yet I cannot, by any course of mine, consent to pay respect to a proposition, which, in my judgment, deserves none but that exhibited in an emphatic reection. And I trust that when the Clerk shall have called the roll, a result will be shown worthy the character of honest North Carolina.

REMARKS OF MR. EATON.

poses a repeal of the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. I am very decidedly opposed to any such measure and am very clearly of the opinion that we have no right whatever to adopt it. The public faith of the State has been pledged to the stockholders of this Company, that they shall hold and enjoy the rights and privileges conferred upon them in the Act of the last session. A repeal of the Act of incorporation by the present General Assembly would be in my judgment a clear, plain and palpable violation of the hon-or of North Carolina and her plighted faith. It would also be in direct and manifest conflict with the Constitution of the United States which we have all sworn to support. The 10th Section of the Federal Constitution prohibits the States from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." A charter is a contract between the State and the individuals who may subscribe for stock in the Company and the State has no more constitutional right to annul and set aside such an engagement, than she would have to violate any other contract or agreement whatever. If a Judicial exposition were necessary upon this subject to enlighten our minds as to the true meaning of the 10th Section of the Constitution of the U. States, such an exposition may be easily obtained by any gentleman who may wish for light upon the subject. It has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a State has no power to repeal a charter. I had suppos-State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, ed that in our own State, the sentiment was almost universal that charters and contracts of every kind are sacred and inviolable, and that this As we have no market. Give us a market for our products—build this Central Road—improve our navigable rivers—open a communication between the igable rivers—open a communication between the eastern and the western portion of our State, and before the next census is taken, you will see that every county in the State has increased, as Wayne has now done, in population, wealth and enterprize. I desire to see every part of the State, from the blue wave, to the blue mountain, improved, and the state of the state of its protection, we ought not to desire from moral considerations and a sense of justice and moral considerations. and then her wealth, enterprize and talent will remain in our midst and our people will be a happy and independent people.

Introductions and a sense of juntice and right to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts of any kind. I hold myself bound in honor to fulfil my private contracts, to the best of my ability, and in any opinion my personal honor as well as my representative duty require of me while a member of this House to endeavor with equal fidelity by my votes to secure a faithful and punctifious fulfilment of all State contracts, debts and liabilities. I was not a member of the Legislature when the Act was passed now pro-posed to be repealed. If I had been, I should have voted for it. I am in favor of the North Carolina Rail Road and have been since the Carolina Rail Road and have been since the scheme was first suggested. If, however, my sentiments had been adverse to the measure in the first instance, I should still be very decidedly opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably discussed during the canvass in my County last summer. Some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to it, and very deeply regretted the passary, in order to prevent the carrying of arms, and the consequent frequent commission of murder. And what is there in the character and standing of Major Caldwell, which should exempt him from the penalty of the Shall a poor devil be sent to jail for ahooting his fellow being, and Maj. Caldwell who exer made by some of the ablest orators be exempted from that unpleasant penalty?

But I do not see, if the stockholders of the said have committed a fraud, as has been suggested by some, and the faith of the State would not be violated by a repeal, why gentlemen should express so much surprise at an attempt on the Letters were read from Hon. Levi Woophatoling his fellow being, and Maj. Caldwell express so much surprise at an attempt on the last Session of the Legislation.

But I do not see, if the stockholders of the said have committed a fraud, as has been suggested by some, and the faith of the State would not be violated by a repeal. Who gested by some, and the first instance, I should still be very decided in Post of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested divided and disastrous step in the history. Some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested by some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested by some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested divided and disastrous step in the history. Some of the people of Warren were violently opposed to a repeal. The subject of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested by some, and the first instance, I should still be very decide and the fortunate union of both purions. The constitution of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested by some of the said dividence of the North Carolina Rail Road was considerably descuested by some of the people of Warren were violen

difference in principle between a law directly to tax and a law to create a case, the result of which a taxation. As the matter now stands, and in the absence of evidence to the coursary, it is principle as that no fraud has been committed, and that the standholders have, as far as required by the Act, compiled with the Charter, and, if 30, it would be unconstitutional, and a violation of the faith of the State, to repeal the Charter. I would pure the state of the State would be unconstitutional, and a violation of the faith of the State. It is east easy to entitle itself to the benefit of the State, to repeal the faith of the State. It is east, six that gouldensur are determined to mission, and a violation of the state when the state of the state when the state of the State would be correct, that this Legislature has theiright to repeal.

It seems, six, that gouldensur are determined to mission, and a violation of the State, to repeal the faith of the State, to repeal the contract of charter was fully only the state of silect to complete with the Legislature has not the power to repeal, if the contract of charter was fully only the state of silect to complete. A judicial tribunal would be the proper place to set aside, or animal the charter; and has become so in this House, for ownsummated and complete. A judicial tribunal would be the proper place to set aside, or animal the charter; and has become so in this House, for ownsummated and complete. A judicial tribunal would be the proper place to set aside, or animal the charter; and has become so in this House, for one place the contract of charter was fully only the power to set aside, or animal the charter; and has become so in this House, for one place the contract of charter was fully only the contract of charter was fully only the power to set aside, or an

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that I represent an enlightened people who do not desire me to commit an act of moral turpitude, one which I cannot justify to my own conscience now, and to

my God hereafter.

The Bill under consideration proposes to do an act, which, in my opinion, is unconstitutional. It proposes to repeal a charter, to violate an agreement entered into by the sovereign State of North

Carolina with her own citizens. the Constitution of the United States. The first

doctrine I hold to be erroneous. The State, under or shall hereafter violate their charter, the proper State officers will, by a writ of quo warranto, require the Company to answer and show cause why their charter shall not be forfeited; and upon sufficient evidence the Courts will declare that the franchise has been forfested. Otherwise, the State through its Legislature would be the trier of a fact in a suit to which it was itself a party. I say again, Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to do an act which will do violence to my own conscience and dishonor the home of my affections.

Cranch Reports, page 87. The doctrine is there distinctly held that a party to a contract cannot pronounce its own deed invalid, although that party be a sovereign State; a grant is a contract executed.

REMARKS OF MR. CALDWELL. OF GUILFORD.

Mr. SPEARER : I deeply regretted to hear the gentleman from Wayne say that he had no other motive for introducing the Bill that has just been read in our hearing, than to make a party test and to see if gentlemen, when they were found to speak out, would have the nerve to stand up and ecord their votes as they have heretofore done .-I say I regret, deeply regret that the gentleman should have thought it his duty to pursue the course he has pursued this morning. This is no party question. It is one too big with importance to the people of North Carolina, to be made a party question-aye, sir, it lies too near my heart, to our's and my honorable friend's over the way, to e forced or tortured into a question of party. is one of life or death to the people of North Car-olina, and as such, should, and I trust will, rally to its support the high minded and honorable men of both political parties. This question, I repeat, cannot be made to take the turn that the gentlemen from Wayne wish to give it. Both parties aided in passing the Charter, and have since har-moniously toiled together in obtaining subscriptions and securing this great State work. And now that there is an effort being made to destroy it, and give the question of Internal Improvement in the State a party bearing, I trust in God we will all come up with a fixed determination to unite our voices as one man, in frowning down this unconstitutional attempt to make the subject a party question. It should be done—and now that we have a fair opportunity, I hope that it will be done! Let us but do it, gentlemen, and North Carolina will soon be great and her people united, prosperous and happy, from one extreme of the State to the other. Who can refuse to act in such State to the other. Who can refuse to act in a a way as to encourage these great results for beloved old State? Not one, I trust!

REMARKS OF MR. WINSTON.

Mr. Speaker: As my vote with others is to go in the record on this question, I desire to say a sw words before voting.

When this Ceptral Rail Road Bill passed the ust Legislature, it struck me among others with Nov. 11th, 1850. few words before voting.

When this Central Rail Road Bill passed the last Legislature, it struck me among others with surprise. Had I been a member of that ression, all my feeble energies would have been directed against it. Were the Bill now introduced I would be a large of the structure of the structure. against it. Were the Bill now introduced I would do all I could against it. It was passed as the offspring of neither political party. Neither party would have dared alone to take that responsibility. I look upon it as the offspring produced by the un-

who ever thought of interposing to prevent the former from being carried to juil, or of offering him a public dianer? True Maj. Caldwell is a man of high character, and a Squator in the State Legislature: But these and a squator in the State Legislature: But these and a squator in the State Legislature: But these are the highest helped to make; and not design the same their operation.

For cursell, we respect the Judge with performed his duty, without respect the Judge with performed his duty, without respect to persons. The only drawback to the list that because the state of the last General Assembly had voold for it. A visited fallenged as if a sum of 355,000, made for the Tar and Neurosciance in the State Legislature: Sum the same in increasing proceedings in the State Legislature: Sum the same in a specified in the camera of the consent of the consent of the tenter of the members of the Legislature to the wild know when the state Legislature: But these are processed as the last General Assembly had voold for it. Again the gouldenang form that the demands upon out space to day oblige to the last General Assembly had voold for it. Again the gouldenang form that the consent of the members of the Legislature is a man in my continue to the consent of the consent, when the state Legislature: But these different the laws which he himself helped to make; and not character, and a square country of the members of the legislature is certainly to weeker a consideration of the consent of the members of the Legislature is decided as of the state of

\*The case referred to is that of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton 6 18

\*REMAAKS OF MR. BARNES, or NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. Speaker: It is exceedingly fashionable in question now before the House, but being called upon to vote upon the bill now upon the table, it is a duty that I owe to myself to define my position and give some of the reasons that will govern my vote. The position is a companied with an explanation.

I hold it to be sound doctrine, that the representative should reflect the will of his constituents when that will is known. If, therefore, the proposition was to grantan original charter to this company, I should most unhesistatingly vote against it; however strongly as an individual I might desire it is establishment, and however well I might be convinced of its expediency; in doing so I should be acting as a faithful agent reflecting the wishes of those whose mouth-poice I am upon this Boot. The view of my constituents upon this subject, or the public money as extravagant, as hazarding to much in an experiment of doubtful success.

They are not as some suppose, opposed to all works of improvement, neither have they such representatives here holding these extreme outsions. My colleague upon this floor and myself answed the doctrine, we were honored with a seat in this body.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that I represent
I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that I represent majority of the freemen of North Carolina.

> MR. GILMER'S RESOLUTIONS. Resolved That the people of North Carolina cherish-a deep attachment, and feel a loyal devotion to the Union of the States, and in the opinion of this General Assembly will never give their consent to a dissolution of that Union, except in a case of extreme neces-sity, which has not yet occurred, and which our hopes and wishes for our Country forbid us to think will oc-

The first official act done by each of us in this Hall was to subscribe a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The first the Constitution of the United States. The first clause of the tenth section of the first article of that instrument declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."—

sion for the settlement of the agitation growing out of the institution of slavery, the General Assembly recognise a compromise and adjustment of questions any law impairing the obligation of contracts."—

difficult and alarming in their character and tendency

tion if there has been any fraud on the part of the from patriotic love of the Union and the Constitution, stockholders; that the State, being a mere partner, and a solemn conviction of the inestimable value to has a right to withdraw from the partnership. This doctrine I hold to be erroneous. The State, under tional Union her whole duty in the premises, she consuch circumstances, would have a remedy, but it would be a judicial one. If the stockholders have or shall hereafter violate their charter, the proper like performance of their whole duty in every State and portion of the Union.

Resolved, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, commonly called the fugitive slave law, is in exact accordance with the Constitution, just and fair in each and all its provisions, and entirely consis-tent with the usages of law in other cases of a like kind, and therefore is liable to no objection, which does not lie against the Constitution itself. That to does not lie against the Constitution itself. That to repeal it, or materially alter its provisions, would be an act of injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slave-holding States, to destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust as would render the further maintenance of the Union, very difficult, if not utterly impossible.

\*Resolved\*\*, That the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave\*\* Law in the fees States.

resolved. That the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the free States, is necessary to the preservation of the Union, is a plain duty binding on the Government and the people of the United States, demanded by avery consideration of justice and fair dealing, and cannot be denied or evaded without a manifest violation of a fundamental condition of our Constitutional Union, unworthy the American character, and not to be patiently horne by American freemen. But confiding in the justice and patriotism of the great body of the people of the free States, this General Assembly will not anticipate so sad and unwelcome an event as the repeal, essential modification or non-execution of this law, and therefore decline now to declare what measures should or would be taken in that event by the people of North Carolina, such a declaration being easily interpreted into a premature menace upon a contingency, which may never happen, and likely to aid in producing the very state of things which all good and patriotic men sincerely desire to prevent.

Resolved, That in any event which may have a such a declaration being easily interpreted into a premature to prevent.

Resolved, That in any event which may hap this General Assembly does not doubt that the people of North Carolina will be found prepared to adopt with coolness and wisdom, and maintain with adopt with coolness and wisdom, and maintain with steady firmness and perseverance such measures as the emergency may require; first to mantain their rights and honor in the Union by Constitutional means; and accordly, when such a course shall be demanded by stern necessity and only them, to ensure the preservation of those rights and that honor out of the Union by such means beyond the constitution, as the necessity of the case may require, their wisdom may devise and their strength enable to Resolved, That the Governor be requ

and Representatives, with a request that they be laid before Congress, and the Legislatures of the several

Young Ladies Institute. SALISBURY. N. C. Rev. Professor Morgan Principal.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

O. 2, Vel. 11, S. C. Reports, being the deci-sions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office November 25th, 1870. PRIME SHOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

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Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York.

Raleigh, Aug. 27th, 1850. 79 ly VALUABLE LANDS STATE OF NEGROES FOR SALE. ALL that valuable Estate is Land

J. J. RYALS

known as the Ravenswood Planta tion, late the property of George Pel-lock, deceased, situated in the County of loues and State of North Carolina on Trent River and Mill Creek, about fifteen miles from the town of Newbern, will be sold at public Anction, under the direction of the subscribers, together with on Thursday the 12th day of December, 1850, on the

This plantation contains about ten thousand Acres of Land of which about two thousand acres are cres of Land of which about two thousand acres are cleared, and in a state of cultivation, well drained and fenced; about four hundred acres of rich pocasia, yielding from thirty to sixty bushels per acre. These lands are all easily cultivated, and capable of high improvement, admirably adapted for Grain, Cotton, Hemp, Pens, &c. Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres have been recently and one hundred and fifty acres have been recently and one hundred and fifty acres have been recently limed, which proved highly beneficial. Marland shell-rock abound in inexhaustible quantities in various parts of the plautation, of easy access, and imported lime can be had there at prices varying from six to eight cents. There is also a valuable landing belonging to the estate, immediately on the banks of Treat river, and sea-going vessels carrying first bousand bushels grain, can load there direct for sea.

There are fifteen hundred or two thousand seres of very rich uncleared land, a portion of which is drained and partially cleared, and the whole of the wordlands afford find grazing for stock. A Grist Mill and Saw Mill, with a never failing supply of water are on the plantation, besides a handsome two story Dwelling House, with all necessary outbuil-dings, Overseer's House, Gin and Screw House with Brat rate Gin and Iron Screw, capacions Barns, stables for Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, and Negro Cabins, with brick chimnies, capable of accomoda-ting from one Hundred and Twenty, to Two Hundred Negroes. This property presents a most de-sirable opportunity for investment, and its situation is most eligible, and it can be easily divided into-three or more separate valuable plantations. The

Slaves consisting of Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Masons, Millers, House Servants, and Field Hands, having been well cared for, and raised, are not only exceedingly desirable to persons disposed to pur-chase, but it is believed a more valuable property of

cription, was never before offered for sale At the same stime and place, will be sold the en

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being grown on the pinetation, together with all

Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, Peas, Farming Utensils of all kinds belonging to the same, and also the Household and Kitchen

Those desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the property before the day of sale, and every facility will be given them for so doing, by persone

en the premises.

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HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRAGES, &C.,

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