

HE NORTH-CAROLINA ST

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

THOMAS J. LEMAL, Editor. VOL. XLI.

NORTH CAROLINA "Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sizes and home of our affections."

LEONIDAN B. LEWAY, Associate Editor

NO. 51.

TH NATH CAROLINA STAR

BY THOMAS J. LEMAY & SON. (Office nearly opposite the Post Office.)

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Terms of the Paper. \$2 50 per annum, when paid is ADVANUE-\$3 00 if payment is delayed three months.

Terms of Advertising. Due square. (16 lines.) first insertion. \$1 00

"each subsequent insertion, 25 ourt orders and judicial advertisements, 25 per cent. higher. 2 deduction of 33} percent, for advertisements by

the year. ne year. All letters and communications must be post paid. Remittances may be made at our risk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE. The following Travis of Land, or so much thereof is will usy the respective ain units of taxes doe upon the same, with cost of electrising will be sold in the town of Asheeberrough, on the Soth day of December, USO, at pable sale, to wit: 40 Aeres, belonging to the Estate of John & Alling, decil, on the waters of Deep Ris-Mine, decil, on the waters of Deep Ris-

Artes, are d, et al. Waters of Deep Rhiston, and taxes 1342 waters of 1843.
Astes, belonging to the Estate of Tidenee Lane; decid, on the waters of Reel Creek, astes for 1841, 1842 and 1843.
Annes, John Lane freet, Reed Creek, tax for 1842.
Annes, John Lane freet, Reed Creek, tax 53 Annes, John Lane freet.

1 76

\$ 64

Annes, John Lane fryet, Reed Creek, tax for 1842
Acres, John Mosn trait, Deep River, tax for 1843.
Acres, John Mosn trait, Deep River, tax for 1843.
Acres, Nubert H. Recson, waters of Bush Creek, tax for 1842 and 1843.
Acres, belonging to Fouch Pugh, Saniy Creek, tax for 1842 and 1843.
Acres, belonging to Folwin Cavaneza, Sulo-mon Branch, tax for 1841.
Acres, belonging to Folwin Cavaneza, Sulo-mon Branch, tax for 1841.
Acres, Willacm Wilson, tract, Solomon Branch, tax for 1841.
Acres, belonging to John Allmon' John, on the waters of Deep River, tax for 1840.
Acres, Somer Hendew's tract, on the wa-ters of Deep River, tax for 1840.

and Afree, Similar Herman Virial, on Pie watter of Deep River, isz for 1841, balance das,
99 Asres, belonging in Michael Luther, on the waters of Fick Creek, it vior 1842,
100 Asres, belonging in Michael Luther, on the waters of Fick Creek, it vior 1843,
105 Asres, belonging in Iohn Lock, on the waters of Bion Lock on the waters of Bion Lock on the waters of Bion Lock, on the waters of Bion Lock, on the waters of Bion Lock on the waters of Bion School Bion S

for 1843, 190 Acres, Michael Asheworth, Lattle Hiver, 188 for 1843. 193 Acres, Elizabeth Bray, Fock Corek, 188 1 16 1 98

for 1843, 100 Acres, John Gottin, Meadow Branch, tox

for 1843, 107 Aeres, Hugh Maffitt, Deep River, tax for

107 Aeres, Hugs McIntl, Deep River, tax nor 1843.
148 Aéres William Leiftin, Deep River, Iax for 1828, 1839, 1841; '42, '45,
200 Actes, Moses Smain, Deep River, 162 for

1941, 60 Acres, Kinchen Walkin's Heirs, Drep Riv-

er, 18x for 1838, 1849, 1840, '41, '42, '43, Acres, Abigail Beason, Policial, lax br 100

1838, '09, '31, '43, '237 Arres, Wilson Nelson, Bush Creek, tax for

139 Aeres, Reuben Turner, Poleest, iss for

200 Acres, Nathan York, Bush Greek, tax for

1976, Astran York, Bush Creek, tax for (1839)
190 Acres, Sulomon Limcherry, Sr., McIntire Branch, tax inc 1830,
130 Acres, H. bert Walson, Sandy Greek, tax for 1840,
55 Weres, Larkin B. Bullock, Polecat, tax for 1840.

for 1842, 118 Avres, Stanford Causey, Polecat, ias for 1843. 41, 42, 43, 137 Acres Roben Causet, Pol-ear, tax for 1842, 1841

1 00 ence of Government to admit, that it meant nothing more States. 4 89 than this.

REPORT AND RESO UTIONS OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE NEGRO SLAVERY.

The minority of the committee, to whom was referred sunresolutions, to which they request their assent :

becomes a matter of imperious necessity, both for the sal. injurious purposes.

that instrument was a consolidated Government with no is doubly armed, who believes, that his cause is not only just, limit to its power, but its sovereign will and pleasure. Al- but lawful. though in the career of ambition, and the strife of sectional The right to withdraw from the Union, as a last appeal

gacity to foresee, that if we acquiesce in the doctrine, that the Government at Washington is all powerful, and that the States have no rights, we will very soon erect an imperial ty-ranny under the form and outward show of a Republic. Let us regard for a moment what would be the condition of the declared, that all powers not expressly delegated by the a-foresaid Constitution, are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised." What these reserved powers were, or how they were to be exercised, the minority cannot comprehend, if the ultimate the slaveholding States under a consolidated Government. A consolidated Government must always respond to the The minority will not insult the understandings of the

visible in every part of the political horizon. It is said, Congress will never interfere with slavery within the bounds of a State! Even suppose we should have the most undoubt-beg leave to state, that they propose the following resolu-

right-

"That they should take who have the power,'

would propose to the other States such amendments to the 4 and open to the rommon emigration of the people of all sections Constitution as she might think her safety required, and it would be for the other States to decide, whether such a-

mendments were unjust or could not be assented to. But certainly it is unworthy of American wisdom and experience to say, this constitution cannot be amended, or that we cannot trust the justice and fairness of our countrymen dry resolutions upon the subject of negro slavery and federal relations, in addition to the resolutions agreed on by the committee, ask leave to report to the Legislature additional

vation of the Union, and the correct administration of the General Government, that the States should ascertain dis, ight under any circumstances to withdraw from the Union, General Government, that the States should ascertain dis-tinctly whether they have any rights, or whether the tenth but must rely for her protection upon what has been called as of slave owners, in the States where they may happen to be;

ties in the country, one contending, that said Constitution del-egated only certain enumerated and defined powers, and her batter all the disaffected and discontented, but in doing 14 aimed at slavery in the States; that the passage of either of that all the powers, incident to sovereignty, which were not therein granted, were reserved to the States respectively; the other party contending that the Government created by

interests, these great landmarks of party may have been for. to the justice and forbearance of the other States, the minorgotten for a time, or partially obliterated, still, in the opin. ity believe is not only indispensable for the safety of the ion of the undersigned, they cannot be overlooked, without States, but is in strict conformity with our theory and form great danger to the people, and a final overthrow of our re- of government, and was so understood and meant by its frapublican system of Government. To the neglect or for- mers; else, why was the tenth amendment attached to the publican system of Government. To the neglect or for-getfulness of the limited character of our Government, are solely to be attributed our present difficulties and dangers. When we regard the vast extent of the American Union, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, embracing in its wile domain individuals of every habit and nation, and were more argent than Massachusetts. That State ratified the sole of the provide the pro every variety of interest, it requires very little political sa- the Constitution with this proviso: "That it be explicitly

wishes of a majority of the aggregate mass of the whole peo-ple of the United States. And can we doubt what that wish them, that the right herein contended for, is very dissimilar is now, or shortly will be, upon the subject of slavery? If from nullification, nor can it be confounded with that doewe do, we must shut our eyes to the numerous signs which are trine, except by individuals who are willing to deceive the

ed assurance of this fact, there are means of annovance and tions, with no view of advocating or urging disunion; on the destruction of this institution without venturing without the contrary, they yield to none, in their sincere attachment to bounds of a State, which an all powerful and consolidated the Union of the States. They believe the Constitution of Government can easily put into operation. The individual the United States, honestly and fairly administered, the right of resistance to tyranny, or revolution, was certainly greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue, but that in not all that was meant by our complicated, theory of Gov. order to insure the objects for which it was ordained, it ernment; if it was, a great deal of useless labor was taken to should be administered with the same justice and forbearance, express a right we enjoy in common with the poorest slave, towards the weaker members of the confederacy, with which or the humblest worm which is trod upon-the mere robber's it was established. When, however, it ceases to pursue the glorious objects of its institution, and is seized upon by a dominant majority to insult and oppress a smaller portion of the

With the view, therefore, of asserting the rights of the States,

their rights as equal members of the confederacy. No 2 whether purchased by the common treasure, or conquered by doubt, a State, previous to withdrawing from the Union, 3 the common arms, ought to be free to the common enterprize 5 alike ; that any discrimination by Congress, which shall pro-6 scribe the owners of any species of property peculiar to any 7 section would be subversive of that "justice and domestic tran-8 quility," and those "blessings of liberty, which the constitu-9 tion was designed "to establish, ensure and secure;" and that 10 any amendment of the territorial hills passed at the last ses-11 sion of Congress, which shall make such discrimination, would

esolutions, to which they request their assent: The minority believe that the time has arrived when it to avail themselves of a doubtful or contested power for some 3 the constitution, which declares that "no person shall be de-# prived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" tinctly whether they have any rights, or whether the tenth section of the amendments to the Constitution meant noth-ing, and should be considered as meaning nothing. It cannot be denied, that since the establishment of the contitutions of the United States, there has existed two par-18 States those retaliatory measures hereinafter suggested. IV. Resolved, That the series of acts passed at the last ses-

2 sion of Congress, constituting what is generally termed "the 3 compromise,"viz: the act admitting California as a State-the act establishing a territorial government for Utah-the act for the adjustment of the Texas boundary, and establishing the territorial 6 government of New Mexico-the act providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves-and the act abolishing the slave trade 8 in the District of Columbia-having become the laws of the

V. Resolved, That the people of the slaveholding States yielded much in some of the measures of that "compromise," for the sake of conciliation and peace, with scarcely a remunerating benefit in the passage of the act for the surrender of fugitive slaves ; that the repeal of said fugitive slave law would 6 be a manifest breach of faith on the part of Congress, to which 7 the people of the South cannot, ought not, and will not quietly submit ; and that in case of such repeal, the retaliatory meas-9 ures on the part of the slaveholding States, as hereinafter sug-10 gested, would be authorised and demanded by the occasion.

VI. Resolved, That any system of organized opposition to the execution of the said fugitive slave law, in the non-slaveholding States, either by legislative enactments, by local polica 4 regulations, by lawless violence, or by overawing demonstra-5 tions of physical force, the result of which shall be to render 6 this law practically inoperative, will also justify and require 7 of the slaveholding States those retaliatory measures hereinafter suggested.

VII. Resolved, That North Carolina entertains the most sincere and abiding attachments to the Union of these States; 3 that we will maintain and defend the Union, and sustain the 4 constituted authorities of the government, as long as the same 5 can be done, consistently with the preservation of our liberties. 6 and the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which the Union was designed to secure, and the government to protect ; 8 that it behoaves the Southern States to resort to every mode of 9 redress not incompatible with the Constitution, before they 10 should contemplate the alternative of disunion ; and that if dis 11 sension must come, they should so act, as to throw the respon-And all should keep the one, they should so act, as to throw the response of the several to able to the several oppression will be found under the banner of the several VIII. Resolved. That in case Congress should be contracted as and to VHI. Resolved, That in case Congress should nereather so 2 alter the laws of the last session establishing territorial govern-

3 ments, as to apply to them the principles of the Wilmot Pro-

2 as herein expressing any opinion in regard, to the policy of a 3 Tariff of protection, or of the influence of such a system upon t the interests of the Southern States-or as to the course which 5 should be pursued by Southern members of Congress, upon 6 this subject, did the causes of our complaints not exist, or 7 should they be hereafter removed-yet, as the non-slavehold-8 ing States are so much more deeply interested in such protec-9 tion than the slaveholding States can now bet we, therefore, 10 think that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from 11 the slaveholding States should firmly oppose all increase of 12 duties on foreign importations, as long as public opinion in the 13 North shall telerate fanatics in their resistance or evasivion of 14 the fugitive slave law, and the interference, by agitators, with 15 our domestic affairs. XIII. Resolved. That the Governor of this State be re-

2 quested to transmit duly certifid copies of these resolutions to 3 each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of 4 the United States; and that they be requested to lay them be-5 fore their respective Bodics-and also a copy to the Governor 6 of each and every State in the Union, with a request that they 7 be laid before their respective Legislatures.

REPORT 1 OF THE PRESIDENT OF THR

......

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD. November 29, 1850.

To the General Assembly

years,

of the State of North Carolina. The Commissioners, charged by law with the supervision of the affairs of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, respectfully submit the accompanying Report of the President of the Road.

The Engineer employed to examine the road, and to make report of its condition, has not yet completed his work. As soon as he shall have done so, it shall be communicated,

CHAS. MANLY, Ez. Of. Pres't. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, / December 3rd, 1850-

To the Board of Commissioners, of the Ruleigh und Gaston Rail Road :

The exhibits submitted herewith, marked A, B, C, D, show, in detail, the receipts and disbursements of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, from Nov. 1, 1848-the date of the last report, to Nev. 1, 1850.

As will be seen, the receipts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1849, were, from freight, passengers and math, \$62,150 51 And, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending

Nov. 1, 1850, were, from freight, passengers, and mail. 68,055 58 Total receipts from transportation, for the two

\$130,205 73

The disbursements made during the year ending Nov. 1, 1849, amounted to \$61,176 44; that for the year ending Nov. 1, 1850, amounted to \$59,337 56, all of which is set forth, in detail, in exhibits C and D. Referring to the managing statement (E), in which the sales of old iron, appropriations made in the sales of perceived that there was an unexpended belance on hand, on the first day of November, 1850, of \$22,739 36 Deducting amount of current liabilities due for labor on the road, and in the shops-for railing and sills, oils, fuel, spikes, et cetera, ma-\$13.000 00 king in all, the sum of

150 do Chas, Hardin, P. tran, Jaxes for 1841, do Chas, Hardin, P. tran, Jaxes for 1841, do 1842 k 1843, do do do \$1842 k 1848, Sam'i Linduny's Heure, r'olecut, tox

for 1839 and 1812. William Morgan, do do tex 85 do

lor 1839, Acres, Cyrus Welborn, Deep Diver, tax 65 Acr

K5 Asree, Cyrus Welborn, Deep Diver, tax for 1849,
 G88 & 10 Acres. Hugh Walker's Heirs, Sandy

Greek, tex tor 1841,
J5 Aares, Deep River, 326 Polerst, and 100, neres, Deep River, tax for 1843.
Lots in the Town of Athenorough, John G Hanner, ox 1 r 1843.
78 Aeres, Reoben Lamb, Buck Creek, tax for taking 1 r 184.

1841 & 1843, Ae es. Jonuthan Robbins, Buck Creek, laz 50 Ac rs

for 1842 & '43, Lot in Asteb rough, 1 do. in New Salem,

B. Samin, tax for 1848, 100 Aures, Malinda Wall, Buck Creek, tax

for 1843, Acres. John Elliott, Gabriel's Creck, tax

10r 10-10 275 Acres, John Elliott, timbrers - sec-for 1841, 70 Acres, Robert Hocker, Cacaway, tax for tax for 1 14

133 Acres, Isase Robbins do tax for 18-1 & 1842.

Emsley Rollins, Buck Creek, tex 100 A.

\$ 49

far 1841,
100 Acres, Jesse Wall, Deep River, tax for 1841 & 1842,
100 Acres, Melinda Wood, Hasket's Creek, tax for 1842,
260 Acres, Nation Presnell, Little River, tax for 1842 & 1845,
260 Acres, Curta Presnell, do do tax 20 Acres, Curtis Prescell, do do tax

for 1842. \$0 Aeres. Eli Scarlet, Little River, tas for

1842-43 100 Acres, Jesse Gatlin, Richland Creek, 1ax for 1842-43 250 Acres, William Campbell tract, known as

the Hutson Land owned by Reuben Hen-2 50

drix, iax for 1844, Azers, William Brown, Brush Creek, isx -925

for 1842, 19 Acres, Jesse H. Mifflit, do do tax

tor 1842, 247 Acres, Reed Crerk, 2 Josb Parks, tax 7 25

30 do do do for 1842,
30 do do do for 1842,
300 Aeres, Deep River, 60 seres, Josh Parks and Levi Cox, tax for 1842,
100 Aeres, Collin Scott, Brush Creek tex for

1842.

, Edmund Wilheit, Brosh Creek, tax 175 A 2 05 for 1842.

Elijah Wilson, Cedar Creek, tan 190 Aeres, Elijah Wilson, Cedar Creek, tax for 1842,
150 Aeres, Alston Craven, B II Branch, tax

for 1545. 90 Aures, Moses Shaw, Drep River, tax for

1842, 300 Aures, John D. Brown, Brush Creek, 1ax

for 1842, 81 Asres, Sawney Ingrum, Lanes Creek, tax al Asres, Sawney Ingram, Lanes Urreck, Iak 60 Aeres, Jaemaink Sexton, Second Creek, 70 Aeres, John W. Stafford, Uwharie, 30 Aeres, John Gilann, Sr. Jackson's Creek, 2010 Aeres, Jesse Hosney, Uwhistin, 2021 Aeres, Jesse Hosney, Uwhistin, 2021 Aeres, Jonan C. Kush, Bettie McGee's Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content of Content of Content of Content of Content of Content (Content of Content (Content of Content o

Creek, 177 8.35 Acres, Reuj P. Stred, Second Errek, 177 811 Acres, Gödlrey Beisher, Jackann's Creek, 18 811 Acres, Warden Binghom, do 13 100 Acres, John Henly, Bear Benneh, 17 15AAC WHITE, Care Sher of a AAC WHITE, Price of adv. \$25 00. 47-7w.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH. I HAVE just received a large stock of China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail. To a'l who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States .loffer a fair chance to all who are disposed to

build up Southern Independence. In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, to which I pacticularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the laest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are ous of examing them.

ALEX. McBAE. Nov. 9, 1850.

nities as political powers. The true question then for us to adoption : decide, is this, does the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, possess the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, in case the General Government

wilfully omits or refuses to fulfil her constitutional obligations, or in order to protect her citizens against an unconstitutional or oppressive act of the General Government; and for the purpose of making that protection effectual, can she command the undivided allegiance of all the inhabitants within her territory?

Unless the people of the State possess this right, and have not surrendered it by the Constitution of the United States. it is sheer folly to talk of their reserved rights-they have none, and the sooner it is known, the better it will be for all the parties concerned. This right was undoubtedly intended by the framers of our theory of Government as the great safety value of the Union-the only means by which it could be preserved, and prevented from rushing, upon one hand, into consolidation, to the destruction of our liberty; and upon the other, into insurrections and domestic violence, destructive of all order.

It is said by many, who admit the right to exist, that it imprudent now to assert it. The minority cannot perceive any imprudence in asserting it; but on the contrary, they beneve, that its distinct and unequivocal avowal, will do more to settle our difficulties, and awaken the whole North to the danger she is bringing upon the Union, than all the resolutions of resistance and rebellion we can pass. The majority of the people of a State will never consent to withdraw from

left them to protect their rights from intolerable tyranny and

eminent. This institution forms the substratum of southern titled to the sole and undivided allegiance of society. It is so intimately connected with our social and domestic relations, that its destruction, or material injury.

would not only produce universal poverty, but overthrow States. This vast institution is unknown to a majority of the States of the Union, and is regarded with hostility by a majority of the people of those States; certainly then, if any question can ever arise, of sufficient magnitude to call into action any reserved powers, which may exist, for the preservation of the Union and protection of the people, this

question is one. The minority believe it is a grievous error and a bitter

sarcasm against the honor and justice of the people of the United States, to assert, that the exercise of this power would necessarily destroy our Union. The Constitution of taking that step, she would doubtless inform the rest of the States, and the world, of the reasons which had induced her to take so solemn and important a position." Would it not timually amending State Constitutions; why is it we cannot 18 concert of action, than by local legislation, or irresponsible con- 10 as shall render it practically inoperative-or of the abolition of amend the Constitution of the United States? Is that the 19 ventions : only instrument of the kind which is so perfect, that it cannot be amended? Let the constant agitation and discussion of its powers answer the question. Upon this slavery question alone, why should not the Constitution be so amended, as to calm the fears of the Southern people, and place it beyond a doubt, that Congress never would, in any manner, attempt to interfere with it, nor deny to the southern States

The wise men who framed our Government, were not on- and convincing the world, that the people of North Carolina y lovers of liberty, but they established certain checks and do not deny a primary allegiance to their native State, but balances with a hope of preserving and perpetuating that lib- as an ultimate resort, will rally around her banner in the erty, and among the chief and most efficient of these, were hour of trial and danger, as the ark of their salvation, the the rights reserved to the States, in their organized commu- minority propose the following resolutions, and ask their

Respectfully submitted, HENRY T. CLARK, Ch'n,)
WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,	Senate.
GREEN W. CALDWELL; W. W. AVERY,	
SAML. J. PERSON, SAML. N. STOWE,	Commons.
MARCUS ERWIN,	voumons,
W. J. BLOW.)

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a ompact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively-that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfilment of the obligations im-

posed by the Constitution upon the General Government." Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever 'a majority of the people, in 19 bled to devise and recommend a series of retaliatory measures, convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to 20 not violative of the constitution of the U. States, to the Legisprotect their property or persons from unconstitutional and 21 latures of the slaveholding States, for their adoption. oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her the Union, except upon the most solemn deliberation, and Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem the fullest conviction, that such a step is the only resource such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in each an emer-Among the few subjects which could interest indices a the Constitution of the United States; and in such as emer-State to withdraw from the Union, negro slavery stands pre-through the organized the negroup of the State, would be enall hor citizens.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

Dec. 10, 1850,

[Introduced by Mr. RAYNER. Read first time and passed, and on tion of Mr. Rayner, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WHEREAS, the continued agitation of the various questions connected with the subject of Negro Slavery in the Southern 19 The imposition of a ne execut tax of so much per cent, on all 3 States, is fraught with the most serious and portentous conse- 20 monies expended in the non-slaveholding States, whether for 4 quences ; and, whereas, the people of the slaveholding States, 21 purposes of travel or of pleasure, the education of youth, and 5 feeling duly impressed with a sense of what are their rights, are 22 all purchases made in the same, whether in person or by or-6 determined to maintain and defend those rights by all consutu- 23 der: And such other retaliatory measures, the details of all 7 tional and lawful means; and inhereas, the Union of these 24 of which to be regulated by law, not inconsistent with the con-8 States, which was designed by its founders, and adopted by the 25 stitution of the U. States, as may be deemed advisible. the United States makes provision for its amendment; should any one State determine to withdraw from the Union, before taking that step, she would doubtless inform the rest of the 10 sure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to 2 shall, through their respective Legislatures; respond favora-12 tected, until time and experience have proven it to be utterly 13 incompetent to the answering of these great purposes; and, then be the interest, as well as the duty, of the other States, 14 whereas, in case it should become pecessary for the slaveholdso to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to 15 mg States to resort to a redress of their grievances growing dissinate all such fears, and remove the danger which had 16 out of Northern interference with their domestic institutions, that forced the withdrawing State from the Union ? We are con- 17 object can be much more effectually attained by unanimity and 9 tion of said fugitive slave law, in the non-slaveholding States,

> -2 exists in the Southern States, is a subject with which the peo- 13 the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to ple of the North have neither the constitutional power nor the 14 couvers the Legislature of this State, by proclamation, for the moral right to interfore, either directly or indirectly weither by 15 purpose of providing, by law, for the appointment of delegates 5 legislative enactment or social organization ; and that all such 16 to represent this State in said proposed convention of the slave-6 interference should be resented as an unwarranted assault upon 17 holding States, and of taking such further steps in the prem-7 our rights.

11. Resolved, That the territorial lands of the United States.

4 viso-or should repeal the law providing for the surrender, o 5 fugitive slaves, or so change that law as to render it ineffectual 6 for the accomplishment of the purposes designed by it-or should pass any law for the abolition of the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, or interdicting the removal of 9 slaves from one State to another-it will then be the duty of 10 the slaveholding States to send delegates, to be appointed un-11 der the authority of law, to a convention; the business and 12 authority of which convention shall be, to devise and recom-13 mend to the said slaveholding States respectively, such retalia-14 tory measures not inconsistent with the constitution, as may be 15 demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, and with a view 16 to the attaining that unanimity and concert of action, without 17 which all attempts at redress will be in vain.

IX. Resolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the 2 respective slaveholding States of the Union, to provide by law 3 for the assembling of their Legislatures, for the purpose of reg-4 ulating under the authority of law the appointment of delegates 5 to said convention, in case of such change by Congress of the 6 territorial bills of the last session, or of the repeal or modifica-7 tion of the fugitive slave law as before suggested, or of the abo-8 lition of slavery in the district of Columbia, or the interdic-9 tion of the removal of slaves from one State to another-and in 10 case of the necessity of holding said convention, each State 11 should be entitled to the same number of delegates as it will be 12 entitled to electoral votes for President and Vice President of 13 the U. States under the census just taken-the manner of ap-14 pointing said delegates to be regulated by law in each State, as 15 the Legislature thereof may provide-a majority of the dele-16 gates appointed to said convention to constitute a quorum-17 the maaner of voting to be regulated by the convention itself-18 and that it shall be the duty of the said convention when assem-

X Resolved, That the following propositions, among oth-2 ers, be submitted to the notice of the slaveholding States, as 3 proper for the consideration of the said convention, in case its assemblage should be necessary under either of the contingen-5 cies before suggested-viz:

6 The passage of a law (preceded by an amendment of the state of the state within a certain prescribed
9 in case they do not leave the State within a certain prescribed 10 period-and the further permanent provision of disallowing 11 freedom to any colored person within the fourth degree,

12 The imposing a personal tax either specific or ad-valorem, 18 by the State Legislatures, on all persons who sell goods, wares. 14 or merchandise, either the manufacture or growth of, or pur-15 chased in, a non-slaveholding State.

16 The granting of bounties by the respective States, to manu-17 facturing capital and industry, and the exemption of the same 18 from taxation.

them, and to us their posterity," should be sustained and pro- 3 bly to these propositions-then, in case of any change by 4 Congress of the tarritorial laws of the last session, which shall 5 apply to them the principles of the Wilmot Provision or of the 6 repeal, or modification so as to render it incompetent for the 7 purpose designed, of the fugitive slave law of the last session-or of such resistance generally to the execu-11 slavery, by Congress, in the District of Columbia-or of the I. Therefore resolved, That the institution of slavery, as it 12 interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another-18 ises, as may be thought meet and proper for the occasion.

XII. Repoled. That whilst we are not to be understood

Leaving a net balance Nov. 1, 1850. \$9,739 35

The appropriation made by the last Legislature, of \$21,-148 00, to pay the indebtedness of the road up to that time, was applied under your supervision to that specific purpose, and the vonchers passed over to your board.

In like manner, the appropriation of \$15,000 00, to be expended in the purchase of iron, was applied as directed by the Legislature, the vouchers for the same-togeth r with every item disbursed, during the last two years, having been duly passed upon by your board. Duplicates of the Treasneer's monthly settlements with your board, have been filed in the Comproller's office.

In view of the bad condition of the track, some parts of which, for, several feet together, were entirely uncovered with iron, it was deemed most expedient to lay out the sum appropriated in a very light par, so as to cover the greatest extent of track. The iron w. s purchas d for cash, on favorable terms, in the spring of 1849, and laid upon the track, after being substantially repaired, at a point of the road north of Warrenton Depot, and in continuation of former repairs on that part of the line.

In November last, soon after entering upon the duties o my present office and after having thoroughly inspected the condition of the road, I urged upon your board the necessity of procuring more iron to insure a continuance of operations. Accordingly, a contract on time was made with an Iron Mar plactory, in Richmond, Va., for 150 tons. The terms of this contract, suggested by the unwillinguess of vietnes or the road, and until such discharge, the iron was pledged for the payment. This debt, thus contracted, was promptly paid in few mouths, and entered to the account of extraordinary repairs. The iron was laid down to the best advantage, extending the repairs south of Warrenton Depet.

These small parcels of iron, the best that could be done. however, although materially ing roving the northern division of the road left untouched the larger section of the road upon which the you was so hadly broken or knocked off by the heavy freight engines, as to be almost impassable.

As a measure of absolute necessity, therefore, another nepotiation was effected on time, with the same Manufactory in Richmond, that furnished the last supply, and, on the same terms and conditions, for upwards of 150 tons non. This purchase, amounting to upwards of \$8,000 00, secured as before stated, by pledging the iron, is stipulated to be paid the next Spring, and is not included in the above estimated amount of current liabilities. Although the surplus means on hand, as exhibited, the first of the present month, consequent upon the unusually large receipts for the two previous months, was sufficient of dischage this debt, there seems to be no necessity of anticipating the time for payment. It must be hourne in mind, too, that this balance will be needed during the winter, by reason of diminished receipts, and augmented expenses incident to the season. During the spring season, the receipts are heavy, and this debt can then be raid.

By means of this last lot of iron, which was distributed, where it was most needed, on the line between Warrenton depot and Raleigh, the Read has been kept up. There has een put upon the track, within the last year, more than three hundred tous light iron rails-2 by 1, bysides a large quantity of railing and sil's to supp'y the place of such as had do-