

# THE RALEIGH TIMES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO 3

## TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS the same prices charged by the City papers—by the month or year in reasonable proportion.

## MR. SHEPARD'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was a compromise of conflicting interests ordained and established by the people of the several States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or changed that it fails to secure those objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whims and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed—the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it, as a right of self-defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare; and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right but it is their duty to secede, and punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will, as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That when we claim the right of secession as a right reserved to the people and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to unless all means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people, have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress, is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution; and that its repeal or any alteration tending to impede the owner of a slave from retaking his property, will be regarded as undoubted and sufficient evidence that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, and that a time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited government or resist its encroachments, boldly and effectually.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to defend and protect slave property as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property; and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any territory of the Union is an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it by the slow but sure process of encirclement, and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the slaveholding States by the late admission of California into the Union would never have occurred, had the South been united. We therefore invite the co-operation of the slaveholding States in demanding from the Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States, or should it be more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave and the non-slaveholding States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

## 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 necessity, which has not yet occurred, and which our hopes and wishes for our Country forbid us to think will occur.

Resolved, That in the series of measures adopted by the Congress of the United States at their last session for the settlement of the agitation growing out of the institution of slavery, the General Assembly recognize a compromise and adjustment of questions difficult and alarming in their character and tendency; and as such these measures have, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the approval, and will command the hearty support, of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That while the people of this State approve and will sustain as a whole this series of measures, yielding objections which they may have to any particular of the series, they have a right to expect and do expect, and will insist upon a like support of the whole, and like yielding of objections to any particular measure in those portions of the Union in which that is esteemed objectionable, which by the people of North Carolina is regarded as important and valuable; and while N. C. thus discharges from her part the duty of the Union and the Constitution, and a solemn conviction of the inestimable value to the whole country, and to the world, of our Constitutional Union for which duty and just sentiments, influencing the great body of the American people for a 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 is fully consistent 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 repeal it, or materially alter its provisions, would be an act of injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slaveholding 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 free States, is necessary to the preservation of the Union, a plain duty binding on the Government and the people of the United States, demanded by every 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 borne 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 measure 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 happen 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 steady firmness and perseverance such measures as the emergency may require; first to maintain their rights and honor in the Union by Constitutional means; and secondly, when such a course shall be demanded by stern necessity and only then, 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 render effectual.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to Governors of the other States of the Union and our Senators and Representatives with a request that they be laid before Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States.

## MR. JOYNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina have ever cherished a cordial and sincere attachment to the Constitution and the Union of the United States; that they are deeply sensible of the many blessings and benefits resulting from this Union, and are sensibly alive to the great and overwhelming calamities which its dissolution would bring upon the people of this country. It is, however, nevertheless true, that the long continued wrongs, and increasing aggressions made by the people of the North on the institution of Slavery, established in the Southern States, an institution guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and over which they have not one particle of rightful control, are gradually weakening and undermining this attachment, and if persisted in, must inevitably lead to the severance of the ties which bind together the States of this Union.

Resolved, That the acts of Compromise and Pacification passed at the last Session of Congress, for the admission of California as a State in the Union; for the government of the territories of Utah and New Mexico; for establishing the boundary of Texas; for suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia; for the recovery of fugitive Slaves; though regarded by many good and intelligent citizens, as inadequate to the just rights of the South, yet as a whole, if faithfully observed in all its parts, would meet the approval of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, passed at the last Session of Congress, or any material modification rendering its provisions inoperative for the great purpose designed, would be regarded as a wrong and an outrage on Southern rights and property, justifying the most firm, united and determined resistance. And in either of the events, North Carolina will unite with her Southern Sister States, in a Convention, to provide the proper mode and manner of redress, and determined resistance to further encroachment on their rights.

Resolved, That whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the right of one or more States to secede from the Union, there can be no question as to the natural right of every people who, the wrongs and oppressions of the government become no longer bearable, to resist and overthrow such a government, and to establish other Governments founded on principles better calculated to secure the liberty and just rights of the people. To this dread alternative, the Southern people may unhappily be driven by the wrongs and injustice of their Northern brethren.

## MR. BROGDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Government is one of limited powers, and by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the subject of Slavery in the several States of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the petitions for the abolition of Slavery in said District and in the territories of the United States, and against the removal of Slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations, set on foot to affect the institutions of Slavery in the several States and thus indirectly destroy the institution within their limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress as

a means of excluding it from the common territories of the United States, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the Confederation.

Resolved, That the Constitution of United States rests upon the broad principle of equality among the members of the Confederacy. And that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing one and promoting the other.

Resolved, That all the attempts on the part of Congress to abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of Slaves from one portion of the Confederacy to another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of the States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing pertaining to their own domestic affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an irreparable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Resolved, That the law passed at the last Session of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States and its repeal by Congress will be deemed a just cause for North Carolina to secede from the Confederacy.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators in Congress with a request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States.

## MR. WALTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina, moved by conservative principles and ardent devotion to the Union which has ever characterized her, acquiesced in the adjustment made by Congress, commonly known as the Compromise Act.

Resolved, That while she thus acquiesces, she at the same time does most solemnly declare that in the event the law for the recovery of the Fugitive Slaves be nullified by the non-slaveholding States, or repealed or modified by Congress, North Carolina will adopt the most stringent and violent measures compatible with the Constitution of the Federal Government and her own reserved rights as one of the Sovereign States with a view to coerce the unfeeling, misguided, and fanatical population of the Northern States, into a just appreciation of the rights guaranteed to the Southern States under the federal compact, and to the withdrawal of all opposition either direct or indirect to the execution of the laws made in accordance with the same.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby required to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinion the contingency happens designated in the second Resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request to lay them before their respective Legislatures.

## MR. BLOW'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the series of acts passed at the last session of Congress, and known as the Compromise, although they did not meet our approbation, fully, have become the law of the land, and, as such ought to be obeyed; and whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law was all that was gained by the South, in return for the surrender of important rights; therefore be it resolved, that should said law be repealed, essentially modified by Congress, or not enforced by the National Executive, or nullified, or made inoperative, by the people of the North, we will be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

## MR. CHERRY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the many conflicting opinions with regard to the aggressions of Northern fanatics upon the rights of the South;

Resolved, therefore, That we will have the Fugitive Slave Law, or fight!

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Shepard into the Senate show that there is at least one man in that body who is for repudiating the Compromise, even if the North enforce the Fugitive Law. The late hour at which the resolutions reached us precludes us from making the remarks which we should like should accompany the resolutions to our readers; and we must content ourselves to-day with merely expressing our dissent to Mr. Shepard's platform. We are for abiding by the Compromise, and standing by the Union at all hazards; and to the last extremity, provided the North execute the fugitive law. The bravado about "rebels and traitors" has no terror for freemen.—N. S. Whig.

## FREE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern Press opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from the Southern States. It considers such a measure objectionable both on the score of humanity and expediency. It does not believe that the safety of the Southern people and a proper regard for the welfare and education of the slaves demand the removal of the free blacks. It gives its views at length upon the subject which it says it has long and seriously considered.

## General Assembly.

### SENATE, FRIDAY NOV. 29th, 1850.

Mr. Rogers presented a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to enquire into the expediency of amending the act passed at the Session of 1848-49 entitled an act, more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away spirituous liquors, at or near places of public worship, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled a bill to make real-estate assets &c. which on motion of Mr. Washington, was laid on the table.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of Companies to construct plank roads, and for other purposes; which was read the first time and passed; and on his motion referred to Committee on Corporations, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern plank road Co., was taken up, amended, on motion of Mr. Byrum, passed its third and last reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced resolutions that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repairing or disposing of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. In explanation, he stated that the road could not possibly be run much longer in its present condition, and that some step should be taken to restore it to a good order, or it must be abandoned. Either the State shall do the repairs, or a Company be formed in which the State be principal stockholder, of the Road be sold. The engineer now employed to examine the condition of the Road, would report in a few days that the road could be with T iron for not over \$600,000; probably \$400,000. The resolutions were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Saunders also introduced a Bill to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons in the City of Raleigh. Referred.

Mr. Drake introduced a Bill to regulate the duties of Clerks of the Superior Court. Referred.

Mr. Steele, a Resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the military law by which persons over 35 years of age are exempted from military duty; which was adopted.

Mr. Bruden introduced resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

Mr. Steele from the Committee on Education, to which was referred a Bill to incorporate the Windsor Male Academy, reported favorably with a slight amendment, which was concurred in and the Bill put on its 2nd reading and passed.

Mr. Steele from the same committee, to which was referred a proposition to amend an act of 1848-49, on the subject of common schools, reported a Bill to repeal a portion of the same so as to allow the people of each School District to elect their own committee men.

Mr. Saunders suggested that the subject be re-committed. Information of a startling character was in the hands of his Excellency, the Governor, which he thought would be laid before the Committee at a proper time, and without which they would be acting in the dark. Mr. Leach moved an amendment to the bill, to the effect that if the people of any district shall fail to elect their committee-men, the chairman of the Board of Superintendents shall have the power of appointment.—Adopted.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the subject be re-committed, and Mr. Wiley stated that there was a bill before the Committee in which the whole subject would come up, and hoped that, Mr. Stevenson's motion would prevail; and the question upon re-commitment being taken, it was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Steele, from the same Committee, to which was referred a proposition to make annual, instead of semi-annual dividends of the school fund, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road Co., reported the same with a recommendation to pass, with an amendment, restricting the dividends to be declared to 25 per cent; which was adopted. Also moved as an additional amendment to strike out the term of 99 years as the duration of the charter, and insert 25 years. Agreed to.

Mr. Taylor moved further to amend, by inserting the individual clause, and demanded the Ayes and Nays upon his motion to amend. And the Ayes and Nays were called. Ayes 35; Nays 73. And the bill being put on its second reading was passed.

The House soon after adjourned.

### SENATE, SATURDAY, NOV. 30th.

On motion of Mr. Washington, ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee to consist of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to ascertain and report to the Legislature the present condition of the Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the manner in which the same has been, and is now conducted.

On motion of Mr. Bower, Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to enquire and report what was the cost of the survey of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike, &c., and to cause to be printed for use of the Senate all vouchers for expenses thereof.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill providing for the call of a Convention to amend the constitution of the State of North Carolina was taken up, and made the order of the day for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Byrum introduced a bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes. Read the first time, and passed, and referred to Committee on Corporations and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, the Senate adjourned until Monday A. M. 11 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Journals of Friday having been read, on motion of Mr. Steele, Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, was granted leave of absence for four days.

The Speaker announced the House branch of the Committee to count and compare the votes cast for Governor in the August election, as consisting of Messrs. Thomson, Montgomery and Steele.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to amend the present Militia law, so as to make all males at present subject to Military duty, liable to serve between the age of 21 and 45; which was referred.

Mr. A. G. Emery, a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the ex-

pediency of amending the law, so as to require Clerks of the Superior Court to withhold all certificates from the Judges, until all the cases on docket shall have been tried or disposed of.—Adopted.

Mr. Cherry, a Resolution, that the Committee of Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting the Stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Road to Mortgage the same for the purpose of rebuilding; which was adopted.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Summerville Rail Road. Referred.

The reports from the standing Committees being now in order.

Mr. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the bill to restore Jury trials to the County Courts of Buncombe, with an amendment, being adopted, the bill was put on its second reading and passed.

Also reported in favor of the bill concerning original attachments, with an amendment proposing to strike out the second section, and insert in the first section a clause extending the rights to Clerks to issue attachments, and the amendment being adopted, the bill was put on its second reading and passed.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the bill to lay off and establish a public road over the Blue Ridge, by Inde's gap. On motion of Mr. Sloan, the bill was laid on the table.

Also reported favorably to the bill to give a name to the County seat Forsyth—proposing the name of WISBURN; and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road; with an amendment, limiting the amount of any yearly dividend to 25 per cent. Adopted.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend by adding a section, making individual stockholders liable for the acts of the company to the amount of their subscription and called for the ayes and nays; but was finally induced to withdraw the amendment, and the bill was put on its second reading and passed.

Mr. Pigott, from Committee on private bills, reported favorably to the bill to incorporate Coleman Female Academy, in the County of Bertie; and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to incorporate Greensboro Division, No. 23, Sons of Temperance. Mr. Cherry offered the following Resolution: WHEREAS, There are many conflicting opinions upon the rights of the South;

Resolved, Therefore, that we will have the Fugitive Slave Law, or fight!

Which, on his motion, was made the special order of the day for the 24th of December.

Mr. Bridgers moved to take up the resolution relative to the North Carolina Rail Road, which was agreed to, and on his motion it was made the special order of the day for Tuesday week, 10th of December.

The bills on third reading being now in order, the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gordon, by permission of the Chair, introduced a bill to facilitate and economize the collection of the public Revenue. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the motion to make Mr. Cherry's resolution the order of the day for the 24th of December, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Avery, it was referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Caswell, the bill to incorporate the Milton Saving Bank, was taken up and on his motion made the order of the day for Monday next.

And on motion of Mr. Cherry, the House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

## TO THE EDITOR.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1850.

MR. RABOTEAU—Observing your names placed in your paper in connection with some rather severe remarks, we are induced to see whether or not you will repudiate common fairness so far as to refuse an insertion of the following explanation:

We both were favorable to the postponement of the bill referred to, and afterwards to an adjournment of the House, as means of reflection, of further discussion and investigation. We were opposed to an immediate and peremptory rejection with no reflection, and no means of information beyond such as were afforded during a rambling and desultory debate. We repudiate a hasty, immediate and peremptory conclusion to an important investigation—the repudiation of State obligations formed no part of the object of our negative vote.

Yours, respectfully,

W. E. BOND,  
THO'S. WILSON.

[We cheerfully accord to these gentlemen the benefit of their explanations; and are happy to find that "the repudiation of State obligations formed no part of the object" of their negative vote.—Neither of them made any remarks, to our knowledge, to that effect in the House; there was a motion to adjourn, but we recollect none to postpone; and we must be acquitted of any design to misrepresent them. Our object is accomplished, which was to hold up to the public those who would withdraw the State from the express and implied contract with the stockholders of the central Railroad; and thus repudiate her obligations. If these gentlemen do not wish that, we are glad to say so. We are solicitous for the honor and prosperity of the State; and favor every measure which we deem calculated to preserve the one and promote the other. And assuredly we shall not shrink from the duty of an independent press which is to inform the people of the votes of their public servants, in such terms as we think fitting, which such votes are given in aid of blows aimed at the fair honor or best interests of North Carolina.]

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1850.

MR. EDITOR—Believe me, sir, when I assure you, that I have ever avoided "newspaper notoriety," and nothing but a sense of duty that I owe myself prompts me now to appear before the public. In the perusal of your paper of this morning, I notice that you have placed up among the Representatives of North Carolina, in consequence of my voting against the rejection of the bill introduced by Mr. Shepard, of Wayne. With what degree of correctness this charge may apply to others, is not for me to determine; but I do contend that it

is not applicable to me. I had hoped, sir, that the few remarks I made in the House in relation to this matter would have found some little corner in your paper. In these remarks, I endeavored to define the peculiarity of my position. Believing as I honestly and conscientiously do, that the bill chartering the North Carolina Railroad was unconstitutional, I could not have acted otherwise than I did, without placing myself in a very unenviable position. It would have been, in fact, legalizing now what I contended two years ago was unlawful. I heartily agree with you, sir, that it is "for us to do right, however we may be dealt with by others." I have not the least objection to be held up before the people of North Carolina, if it be fairly done. In the vote I gave, I acted honestly and conscientiously. Where I am known, this declaration will be believed;—what interpretation may be put upon it elsewhere, I know not. Much more might be said, but I deem it unnecessary.

Yours, &c. W. R. MARTIN.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Times.

[We cheerfully accord to Mr. MARTIN, and Franklin, the benefit of his explanation; and it gives us pleasure to find that he repudiates repudiation. He voted against the North Carolina Railroad bill; and was sustained by his constituents; doubtless his views were fully explained to them in the canvass. We confess that our brief space last week prevented us from making any extended comment upon the subject to which he refers—our object being merely to stamp with repudiation the first movement of the kind we had ever noticed in the State. We heard the remarks of Mr. Martin, whose scruples are of a constitutional character; but they were fully answered by those eminent lawyers, Gen. Saunders and Mr. Eaton. Mr. Martin, however, may not think so; and of course is entitled to govern his actions by his own opinions. We will never do him any injustice willingly; and his county, where we are both known, is the last one in North Carolina whose representative we would seek to discredit. But it is not very late in the day—must not a man's mind be immeasurably behind the age, who has scruples about the right of way?—the constitutionality of the State's condemning private rights for public convenience and benefit?—It so strikes us.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity, held at the hotel of Mr. R. K. Clark, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th, 1850, Maj. E. A. Williams was called to the Chair, and John A. Geoghegan appointed Secretary.

After addresses from Messrs. Carrington, Shelton, G. A. Wilson, Wood and A. C. Morrow; Mr. Shelton submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Henry Wood and E. A. Holloway, be appointed delegates to the seat of Government of North Carolina, to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a Law, by her Legislature, granting a right of way to the contemplated Clarksville and Gaston Rail Road.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Virginia Legislature be requested to bring the subject of the Clarksville and Gaston Rail Road, before the Legislature, as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That A. Morton and R. H. Moss, be appointed a committee to correspond with the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, requesting them to appoint committees to cooperate with the committee appointed by this meeting, to procure a right of way from the State of North Carolina, and to aid our delegation in the Virginia Legislature, in procuring a charter.

Resolved, That Henry Wood and David Shelton be appointed delegates to the Virginia Legislature on behalf of the citizens of Clarksville to forward the scheme of a Rail Road from Clarksville to Gaston.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of papers in Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Raleigh, requesting their publication. E. A. WILLIAMS, Ch'm'n.

JOS. A. GEOGHEGAN, Sec'y.

SHAKING AND PITIFUL—It is still a practice with some of the smallest of the "bit-enders," to denounce President Fillmore as an abolitionist, and to pretend to regard his administration as hostile to the South. One of these gentry will shape his sneaking paragraph in this fashion: "Have the plain and honest farmers of the South ever reflected upon the dangers to which they are exposed by being ruled over by an administration composed of abolitionists?" Now, the rank injustice of these contemptible attacks is known to all who have access to the newspapers of the day, and to none better than those very editors who exchange them with the most horrid execrations heaped upon the President and his cabinet by the abolitionists. "Enemies of God and man!"—Wretches, whose very act justly provoked the vengeance of Heaven!—are the terms in which these fanatical speak of President Fillmore and his administration. Take, as a specimen, the following sentiment uttered by one of those hell-hounds in the abolition convention at Syracuse: "He (the speaker) had prayed that the hand of Millard Fillmore might be palsied should he have dared to sign (the fugitive slave bill) and he invoked 'all the infernal caverns of damnation' to echo that he did it; and he prayed God that it might be smit," &c.

And yet southern editors conceal all this, and endeavor to create the impression, that the government is leagued with these diabolical wretches in their crusade against the South! If it be the true policy of the south to isolate herself completely from the friendship and good will of all who dwell beyond her borders, we know of no better plan to be pursued than that adopted by the ultra portion of the press—but if it be otherwise, and ungrateful to repay friendly feelings and kind offices with abuse and defamation, then will these unworthy operations, upon President Fillmore, and other Northern well-wishers of the South, meet with the repudiation of all right-minded men.

Tuvalu's Monitor.

Read the President's Message on our next page—the language of a statesman and patriot.