

# ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO POLITICS, RELIGION, EDUCATION, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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**JAMES M. SIDNEY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Messenger will be published (50 times a year) on Wednesdays, at \$2 in advance, \$3 after six months, or \$5 at the end of the year.  
To Widows and Ministers at \$1.50 in 6 months, and \$2.00 after 6 months.  
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for 16 lines, and 15 cents for each continuation.  
To Clubs of 5, the Messenger will be furnished for \$5.75 for \$10, 10 for \$10.25, or 16 for \$21.40 paid in six months.  
Job Work of every kind neatly executed at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.  
No subscription received for less than 6 months. Clubs that do not pay at the time agreed on must pay the regular price.  
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**AGENTS.**  
T. W. TAYLOR, is our Agent for the County of Henderson.  
John W. Stoy, is our agent for Charlotte.  
William Thompson, for Baltimore.  
A. R. Scott, for N. Y. Phila. and Boston.  
W. B. Palmer, for N. Y. Phila. and Boston.  
J. B. Woodin, for New York.  
Rev. J. F. McALEER, for New York, Tenn.  
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DR. J. A. BALLEW, for N. C.

We have blanks for sale by—  
E. H. Morris, for Haywood.  
S. C. Smith, for Cherokee.  
J. C. Whitson, for McDowell.  
E. J. & P. C. for Henderson.  
John C. Cryan, for Macon.  
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H. P. Perkins, for Yancy.

We have the following and other Blanks on hand.

Blank warrants.	Blank Land Claims.
Marriage Licenses.	Administrators' Bonds.
Deeds and Mortgages.	Const. Delivery "
Cases.	Probation "
Witness Tickets.	County Election "
Letters Testamentary.	Quit to take Deposition.
Sheriff's Deeds.	Levy of Administration.
Depositions.	Orders of Sale.
Guardian Bonds.	Blank Notes.
Inventory "	Vendor's Exponas.
Commitment "	Witness Tickets.
Cases.	Jury's Tickets.
Appraisals.	Quarantine "
Indict. for unlawful Franchise.	Quarantine Deeds.
" for Overcrowding.	Seller's Rec. &c.
" for Allotment.	Receipts.
" for Retainers.	Entry Taker's warrants.
" for selling to slaves.	Receipts.
" for slaves living."	Receipts.
Other various kinds of C. C. writs.	Justice's Attachments.
	C. C. Executions.

From the *Lady's Repository*,  
**My Ocean Home.**  
BY MARY.

There's a land of bright dream, far away to the West,  
Where the sun ends his journey and sinks to his rest—  
Where the soft ocean zephyr and wild ocean wave  
In harmony mingle Oh, how make my heart glad!  
Twas the music of Ocean I loved when a child—  
Great type of eternity, so beautiful and wild—  
And the summer suns that my days ever were  
Was kindled to life by the sound of his roar.  
All fearless of storm, I've repaid on his breast,  
While the dash of his breakers has lashed me to rest—  
And the loveless dream that ever visited me,  
Were when, O, Atlantic, I lay sleeping with thee.  
My slender form music I may never more hear,  
Except as it vibrates on memory's ear;  
But thy spirit Pacific is calling me now,  
With the promise to find a gold wealth on my brow.

From the *Boston Courier*  
**The respectable mob of Boston.**

ROW AT FANEUIL HALL.  
In answer to a call, signed by Wm. L. Garrison and others, a very crowded meeting, was held in Faneuil Hall last evening. The purpose of the meeting, expressed in the call, was to convene to congratulate Mr. George Thompson, M. P. of England, on his arrival in this country; and to sympathize "with him in the various reformatory movements in which he has been so honorably distinguished since his last visit to the United States." It was advertised that addresses would be delivered by Messrs. Thompson, Phillips, Garrison, and Frederick Douglass.  
During the close of Mr. Garrison's readings, there was some excitement, but the first sign of a determination to interrupt appeared when Mr. Wendell Phillips rose to speak. Those in the body of the hall became restive, and a general jostling began, but Mr. Phillips kept on, and in answer to his exclamation that the "scene was disgraceful to Boston," loud cheers were given for "Boston," for "the Union," for "Daniel Webster," for "our own country." He said there never was an assemblage in Faneuil Hall like the present, and he was answered by somebody in a distant part of the Hall, who prayed that there might never be "another such." The speaker continued, but his voice was drowned in the cheers which were given for "Millard Fillmore," "Marshall Tyler," and "Daniel Webster." The President now solicited a hearing for Mr. Phillips, on the ground that "turnabout is fair play," but the audience positively refused, and he withdrew amid cheers and hisses.

The President attempted to speak again, but without success; he then introduced Mr. Thompson, who, with a written reply to the address submitted by Mr. Garrison, took the platform. This was the wildest experiment of the evening on the part of the gettlers up of this unpopular demonstration. Mr. Thompson was cheered and hissed alternately as he stood with folded arms. Though there was a general determination on the part of those present not to hear him, there appeared no disposition to do him bodily injury.

He remained standing upon the platform for about ten minutes, and then a chair was handed to him and he sat down. He again rose, bowed, and proceeded to speak—"Gentlemen, I have no desire to press myself upon your attention; I only, and here his accents were drowned by the cheers that went forth for Winthrop, for Webster, and for the country." Mr. Thompson finally withdrew from the platform.

A Conference was now held among the presiding officers, as to what was best to be done, and it was resolved to introduce William H. Channing, but immediately upon his mounting the rostrum "three cheers for Jenny Lind" were called for and heartily given by the crowd. Mr. Channing foolishly persisting in his desire to be heard, Jenny Lind was again cheered, as were also Webster, Cass, Winthrop, Bunker Hill, the ladies in the gallery, &c.

But Mr. Channing continuing to harangue and gesticulate, about fifty whistlers struck up a melody of tunes, consisting of "Yankee Doodle," "Dandy Jim," and one fellow, more shrill than his companions, gave an excellent imitation of Jenny Lind's "echo." Rings were also formed in various parts of the hall, and the Camp-meeting hymns were sung by some half-dozen couples. After the dancing, the whistlers were given for the "Hen Convention," and groans for "John Bull."

The renowned Abigail Fulson, now made her appearance in the northern gallery, and was received with hearty cheers. She claimed a hearing, and the company present was so good natured to refuse her. Her first sentences were lost in the generous greetings of the crowd; but quiet having been restored, she proceeded to speak in defense of the right of speech. "It is glorious," she said, "to be here to-night." She then went on to say that brutes would conduct themselves better than the auditors present, and that a lion in his native desert is a better beloved animal than some folks. She concluded by exclaiming that "all rights—civil, religious, and domestic—depend upon the right of free speech."

Here the whistlers again struck up, and there was another bout at dancing, in the midst of which Theodore Parker appeared upon the rostrum, and claimed a hearing; but the multitude seemed too much amused with their own sports to attend to his request, and after pointing to the portraits of Washington and Hancock, Mr. Parker withdrew like those who had preceded him.

Another conference was here held, and it was resolved by the "government" to adjourn. The decision was announced by Mr. Quincy, and the meeting was declared to be dissolved.

Subsequently, Eliza Wright appeared upon the platform, holding in his hand Mr. Thompson's unspoken speech, and said, "if we have not a free hall to speak in, thank God, we have a free press to print with. This address shall be printed."

Mr. Wright was followed by Fred Douglass, who failed to excite any warmth in the multitude. The gas light was reduced, and Mr. Thompson's speech was conducted from the hall.—The determination of the persons in the body of the hall seemed to be to prevent the abolitionists from being heard, and show them that there must be an end to their folly. This was all, and this was accomplished in a forbearing and good natured manner, though effectually.

**Political.**  
**Nashville Convention.**  
The following are the resolutions adopted by the convention, together with the vote of the States represented in that body:

**Resolved**, That we have ever cherished, and do now cherish a cordial attachment to the constitutional Union of the States, and that to preserve and perpetuate that Union unimpaired, this convention originated and has now re-assembled.

**Resolved**, That the Union of the States is a Union of equal and independent sovereignties, and that the powers delegated to the Federal Government, can be resumed by the several States whenever it may seem to them proper and necessary.

**Resolved**, That we earnestly recommend to all parties in the slaveholding States to refuse to go into or countenance any National Convention whose object may be to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, under any party denomination, whatever, until our Constitutional rights are secured.

**Resolved**, That in view of these aggressions, and of those threatened and impending, we earnestly recommend to the slaveholding States, to meet in a Congress or convention, to be held at such time and place as the States desiring to be represented, may designate, to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate and act with the view and intention of arresting further aggression, and if possible, of restoring the Constitutional rights of the South, and if not to provide for their future safety and independence.

**Resolved**, That the President of this convention be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governors of each of the slaveholding States of the United States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures at their earliest assembling.

Mr. Gordon of Virginia moved the previous question, and on a call of the States, the following was the result: Affirmative—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia—5.

Negative—Tennessee 1.  
The question then recurring on the adoption of report of the committee, it was adopted, the above six States voting in the affirmative, Tennessee in the negative.

The convention then adjourned.

**Union Meeting at Nashville.**  
The committee having returned, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

**Resolved**, That we are Union-loving law-abiding people, and we recognize attachment to the Union, and unhesitating submission to constitutional laws as the primary duty of all good citizens.

**Resolved**, That as members of a political community, we recognize no "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States, and that we regard with mingled indignation and abhorrence the attempt of certain fanatics and designing politicians to establish in our system of government any law of conscience the obligations arising under our Constitution—civil, religious, and domestic—depend upon the right of free speech."

**Resolved**, That no State has the constitutional right to secede from the Union, or dissolve the federal compact; the Constitution having been adopted by the people of each State in convention, acting in its highest sovereign capacity, any attempt to withdraw from or abrogate its authority must be regarded as contradictory to the expressed objects of its formation, the solemn act of its adoption and ratification, hostile to the union and harmony secured and intended by it, revolutionary in its character, and tending directly to anarchy, confusion and endless civil strife and bloodshed.

**Resolved**, That the constitution of the United States as the fundamental law of the land and the acts of Congress under it, and the decisions of the Supreme Court thereon, are paramount to the acts, laws and decisions of State authorities and impose prior and superior obligations upon the people.

**Resolved**, That the anti-slavery mobs and riots in certain Northern and Eastern Cities, for the purpose of preventing the arrest and recovery of fugitive slaves, their abolition conventions and continued agitation of the slavery issues, are destructive of the best interests of our country; and if long continued will paralyze all our energies, and lead to a total alienation of one section of the Union from the other.

**Resolved**, That we maintain the right of the people of the States whenever they shall be palpably, intolerably and unconstitutionally oppressed, to throw off the chains that oppress them and resist the action of the Government, but this right is revolutionary in its character, and there is no present cause for the exercise of such a right, justifiable only in such extreme. We do not, therefore, perceive the necessity or expediency of a Congress or Convention of Southern States.

**Resolved**, That we will rally around the constituted authorities of the country in the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws everywhere, and that in the spirit of hope and kindness we respectfully warn our Northern brethren that their repeal or failure to enforce the provisions of the fugitive slave law, will unite all the South and most probably extend in a total separation of the Union and the States.

**Mr. Erwin's Southern Rights' Bill.**

*A Bill to insure the more faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States—to assert the right of the Southern States to a fair share in all the benefits of the Government—to encourage Domestic Industry, and Direct trade with Foreign Nations.*

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina,—That in addition to the provisions of the existing Revenue laws, and every merchant, pedlar, factor, and trader of whatsoever description, shall be subject to the following regulations: Every such person shall on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1852, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, state upon oath, and in writing before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the county in which he is engaged in trade, the value of all the goods, wares and merchandise, of every kind, which he may have on hand for sale; and upon the sum so set forth by him there shall be imposed a tax of ten per cent ad valorem, which said tax shall be collected and paid to the State in the same manner as all other taxes are collected and paid. Provided, nevertheless, that if he shall state upon affidavit that the whole or any part of said goods is the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the following States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Florida, or of any foreign country, then the aforesaid tax of ten per cent due upon such part shall not be collected; and said merchant or trader shall be exempt from paying the same, leaving subject only to the tax on such articles as may have been produced or manufactured in any of the States of this Union not named in this Act.*

*And be it further enacted* That on the first day of January in each and every year succeeding the time specified in the above section, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, every such merchant, trader, &c., shall in like manner state upon oath before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as aforesaid, the value in cash of all the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise made by him in the preceding twelve months of each year, upon which a similar tax of ten per cent ad valorem shall be imposed and collected in like manner as heretofore provided, and subject to the exceptions aforesaid.

*Be it further enacted*, That if after three months from the first day of January in each year after the year 1852, any such merchant or trader shall have failed to comply with the above provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county wherein such failure shall have occurred, to collect double the said tax from such person failing as aforesaid. Provided, nevertheless, that the Courts may release him as in other cases of double tax.

*Be it further enacted*, That if any merchant, trader, &c., shall make a false statement under the provisions of this Act with an intent to defraud the State, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be proceeded against as in other cases of like nature, or if any such person by any shift, device or evasion, shall attempt to avoid the payment of the tax herebefore imposed, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon his conviction before any Court of Record in the State, it shall be the duty of the Court in behalf of the State to render judgment against him in double the sum of the tax which he has so fraudulently endeavored to avoid the payment of; and in addition to said judgment he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment as in other cases of misdemeanor.

*Be it further enacted*, That every such merchant or trader as above described, shall in answer to any enquiry made by any purchaser or customer state truly according to the best of his knowledge or belief the place where any article which he may offer for sale was produced, grown, or manufactured; and if he shall intentionally make a false statement in this respect, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars in each instance, to be recovered by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace, one half of which said penalty shall go to any person who may sue for the same, the other to the State.

*Be it further enacted*, That every such merchant, trader, &c., as aforesaid, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1853, shall be liable to an annual tax of one hundred dollars. Provided, nevertheless, that if such person shall make it appear by his own oath or otherwise before the Clerk of the Court aforesaid, that his purchases for said year have been wholly made in any of the above named slaveholding States, he shall then be exempt from the payment of said tax.

*Be it further enacted*, That if within three years from the passage of this Act, all the above slaveholding States shall not have passed a law or laws similar to this, then the exemptions herein contained shall be held to extend only to the productions of such States as have adopted similar laws.

*Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this law shall remain in force until the Territories of the United States shall be opened to the citizens of North Carolina in the possession and enjoyment of every species of property which they may now lawfully hold within the limits of said State, and until the constitutional provision relative to the delivery of fugitive slaves shall be faithfully carried out in practice throughout the United States.

*Be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor of this State, be and he is hereby respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this Act to the Governor of each of the States above named, with a request that it be laid before the Legislatures of the same, in the hope that they will pass a similar law or laws.

**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 these 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.

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*Resolved*, That although we love the Union of the States, and view its dissolution 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, and due regard to their own safety and welfare; and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they earnestly remain in the Union, it is not only their right, but it is their duty to secede, and punish such 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 in an extreme remedy, and one that should not be resorted to unless it means to preserve the Union, and to protect the property, and insure the welfare of the people, have manifested.

*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 slavery 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 migration of slave property to any territory of the United States, or an assault upon such property, tending ultimately to destroy it, by slow but sure process of circumventing it, and preventing its removal to territories better adapted to its profitable occupation than where 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, may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States, or should 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 the Resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

**MR. WALTON'S RESOLUTIONS.**

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

**2. Resolved**, That while she acquiesces, she at the same time does not solemnly declare that in the event the law for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves be unheeded 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 maddened, 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.

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

**4. 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.

**Great Union Meeting in Cincinnati.**  
There was a large gathering of the citizens of Cincinnati on the evening of the 14th inst, convened in pursuance of a call numerously signed by the most distinguished and influential residents of that city, without distinction of party. The meeting, as described by the Commercial, "was an outpouring of all classes—a spontaneous burst of patriotism and love for our glorious Union and Constitution—of reverence for the laws and a spirit and determination to uphold and enforce them and maintain the integrity of the Union and the Constitution, and the execution of the laws, in the face of all opposition and at every hazard."

John Carter, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. N. C. Read, J. W. Platt, and J. A. Bingham. The sentiments of the meeting are embodied in the following noble resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote:

*Resolved*, That love and devotion to the Union rises above all party consideration, and that the rivalry of parties should be to outvie each other in love for the Union, and in efforts to advance the common good of all, the glory and prosperity of all.

*Resolved*, That we approve and will support the measures of peace and compromise relative to the admission of California as a State; the establishment of the territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah; the admission of Texas as a State; the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and the provision the more effectually to secure the observance of the constitutional duty to deliver up fugitives owing service or labor.

*Resolved*, That we utterly condemn and will oppose all forcible resistance to the execution of the law of the General Government for the recapture of fugitives owing service or labor; that we regard such law as constitutional—in accordance with the compromise which formed the Union, and that we will sustain and enforce it by all proper and legal means, as a matter of constitutional compromise and obligation.

*Resolved*, That we condemn all sectional parties arraying one section of the country against another, as wicked, mischievous, and dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Union.

*Resolved*, That we regard any further agitation of the slave question in Congress, or among the people of the States where slavery does not exist, as unwise, productive of mischief, and awakening sectional animosities, and that no man who continues the agitation of such questions, to the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the country, is entitled to public confidence, or should be elevated to any office of honor or trust, either in the State or General Government.

*Resolved*, That any effort to reopen the delicate and distracting questions settled and compromised by the compromise and peace measures passed during the late session of Congress are factions, and should be disapproved and opposed.

*Resolved*, That the Union should be stronger in love than power—that our Union is a union of the people—a union of hearts—a union of love as well as of States—a unity of feeling—a unity of people—a unity of States based upon one people, "one origin, one union; and let no man dare to put asunder that which God has joined together. Let us be one and eternal.

**WASHINGTON HUNT.**—The following card appears as an advertisement in several of the New York papers of Tuesday, signed by Caleb S. Woodhull, John A. Stevens, Hiram Ketchum, and other prominent Whigs:

bor, and that he is adverse to all assistance to the laws of the country enacted by the representatives of the people, whether in Congress or the State Legislature."

## President's Message.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerable Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitration of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of the establishing that form of government which it may deem more conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; and changing that form, as circumstances may require, and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others.—Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; with the unfortunate or oppressed, everywhere, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking part in any such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent succession to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We investigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the constitution will be my guide, and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which has signed all its provisions as equally binding in all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which has been granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow, and I deem it my first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinion will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if what I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should ap-

proceed to the execution of the laws made in accordance with the same.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he 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.

*Resolved*, That we approve and will support the measures of peace and compromise relative to the admission of California as a State; the establishment of the territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah; the admission of Texas as a State; the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and the provision the more effectually to secure the observance of the constitutional duty to deliver up fugitives owing service or labor.

*Resolved*, That we utterly condemn and will oppose all forcible resistance to the execution of the law of the General Government for the recapture of fugitives owing service or labor; that we regard such law as constitutional—in accordance with the compromise which formed the Union, and that we will sustain and enforce it by all proper and legal means, as a matter of constitutional compromise and obligation.