STATE LEGISLATURE. Almost the entire sitting of the House, on ves-

day, was consumed in the prolongation of the Liste on Mr. Bridgers' Resolutions. It will be that Gen. Saunders was still addressing the Muse, at the moment of adjournment, and that he al resume his remarks this morning.

Mr. Clarke, in the Senate, and Mr. Avery, in the some, introduced additional resolutions on the mery question, as from the minority of the Comsitee to whom that subject was referred. These solutions affirm the right (whether Constitutionor Revolutionary, we are not informed,) of a sale to secede from the Union, under certain ciromsiances, the occasion and the circumstances to bjudged of by the people of the State, in Conmion assembled. The report was full and emas, and the duties of the citizens of a State.

se have been unable yet to obtain, much less estigate, the Report and Resolutions submitted the majority of the Committee. We believe the bilowing, however, to be the substance of the replutions recommended: The preamble affirms he unaltered attachment of the people of North Carolina to the Union and the Constitution; and deares their willingness to abide by the compromise measures adopted by the last Congress, though some of them may not be considered by a portion of the people of the South, as meting out equal ustice to the Southern section of our country .-The Resolutions express the determination of North Carolina to adhere to them as a whole, but Congress should repeal, or partially modify the furitive slave bill, so as to make its provisions insecrative, or should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or interdict the slave trade between the States, or refuse to admit into the Union any new State because of its recognition of slaveryon the happening of either event, the Governor is reguired to convene the Legislature to take into consideration the mode and manner of redress. One The above is a mere outline of the action of the Committee. The various Reports, &c., have been

Gen. Saunders continued his remarks in oppomion to the Resolutions of Mr. Bridgers, at much legth, on Thursday, and was listened to with posound attention by a large auditory.

ordered to be printed and made the special order

of the day for Monday next. As soon as we can

procure them, we will endeavor to lay them in ex-

me before our numerous readers.

Gen. S. took decided ground against any attempt to obstruct the progress of the Central Rail Road, and defended this position with his usual bility. He spoke warmly of the advantages which would accrue to the State from the construction of the Road, and, in vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency relative to his course upon the contemplated extension to Newbern, avowed his entire willingness to vote for such a connection, with a liberal subscription on the part of the State.

It will give us pleasure to publish the Speech of Gen. S., if it is to be written out for publication. We have no disposition, in view of the stand which he assumed on vesterday, to retort with much acrimony on the allusions which he is said to have made to this paper, on Wednesday evening. Whatever his past tergiversations and inconsistencies, (and their name is legion,) he seems now to be on the right track, and, while he remains on it, so far as we are concerned, we are willing to my to him "God speed."

It is with unalloyed gratification that we announce the result of the vote on the indefinite postponement of these resolutions. Twice, now, has this opposition to the Central Road-the great miration of North Carolina-been frowned down by the representatives of the People. We sinerely hope, for the credit of the State, that it may not be again revived.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.

We called in at the Telegraph Office, on yesterday, to see a new invention, called the " Hotel Telegraph," originated and natented by Mr. JOSHUA E. LUMSDEN, of this City, well known for his fine mechanical genue We do not know when we have been more strongly impressed with the great importance, usefulless, and uniqueness, too, of any invention that this age of Progress m art and science has produced.

The apparatus works upon the principle of the Magnetic Telegraph—the wires from the Battery, (placed in some out-of-the-way place,) connecting with the plate, in the office of the Hotel, on which the drop numbers are fixed, and radiating to every quarter of the House. The slightest pressure on the knob and of the wire, in each room, communicating, as it does, with a magnet attached to the number of the from on the plate, causes the number to drop, while an additional contrivance strikes the bell. The whole

The apparatus, like the Enunciator, now in common use in the first-class Hotels of the country, requires but one bell in calling a servant from any room in an Establishment, (no matter how many there may be,) by simultaneously exhibiting the number of the room and striking the bell once. Its advantages over all

others seem to be. 1st. In fitting up, it requires no cranks for turnings in the wires, while the wires may pursue the shortest

2nd. When once put up, the wires have no motion

of course, and are therefore free from wear and tear and from getting deranged. OF From the allusion to the "Register." by the member from Wake, our political Quixote, we South as dishonorable to the Nation, and oppressive are glad to see our arrows sticking in his side .-This gentleman, whose excitement we have had

occasion before to deplore, has been astride of his high praucing Roan for the last two days, and if not with the strength of a Sampson with his eyes out, at least with his blindness, has been laying States from it. right and left. With front erect, and eve undaumed, he has been charging the serried ranks of his adversaries, Whigs and Democrats, who were opposed to Internal Improvement, and if it were possible for us to praise one who was at the same some so great a political sinner, and civic saint, We should be strongly tempted, by his late speech on Internal Improvements, to erect to him a monument " ere perinnius." Any how, we have lek constrained to say something in his favor under the proper heading.

Weekln Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 18, 1850.

Number 11.

SECESSION.

Volume LII.

We make room to-day, for the publication of Mr. Shepard's Speech, upon the resolutions introduced by himself, and which have heretofore appeared in

Though there are other points in Mr. S.'s Speech and Resolutions, to which we cannot yield our assent we simply propose, in connection with the publication of his Speech, to examine the doctrine set forth in the second of those Resolutions, viz: the constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union!

If nothing more is meant by Mr. S., and those wh advocate the right of secession, than that the people o State have a natural and unalienable right to resis force laws which are intolerably oppressive and imous "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," then there is no substantial difference between us. But call this revolution

To say that a State has a constitutional right to se cede and break up the Union, because this was a pow er she never surrendered to the general government, is in our stimation, abourd; for, before the formation of the Union, each State was independent, and the right to secede from a confederacy or union, which did no exist, was not an attribute of sovereignty, and therefore could not have been retained or reserved in the meaning of the tenth article of the amendments to the Con

We regard it equally absurd and contradictory t say that a State has reserved the right to secode, but that this is an extreme right which cannot be exercised except in extremis, when no other remedy can be accessfully resorted to. For, if it be a right reserved each State, then each State must, of necessity, be the judge of its exercise and can resort to it at will and pleasure, either as a matter of choice or taste, and not merely as a matter of stern necessity.

Now what are some of the attributes of national sovereignty! 1st. The right to make war; 2nd, to conclude peace; 3rd, to contract alliances; 4th, to regulate commerce and the currency, &c.

By the express words of the Constitution, all these attributes of sovereignty have been surrendered to the General Government for the purpose of forming a more | a blessing and not a curse, as a shield and not a perfect union, establishing justice, ensuring domestic | weapon for the destruction of our lives and properof the resolutions proposes to lay a tax on all ar- ranquility, providing for the common defence, pro- ty. Whenever that Government becomes destructirles brought into this State of the growth, man- moting the general welfare, and securing the blessings tive of those ends for which it was established, in-The above is a mere outline of the action of the ed to the General Government are necessary attributes of sovereignty, and these powers, on account of | we shall be in favor of throwing off such governsuch express grants in the Constitution, are in the General Government and no longer in the States respectively, it follows necessarily, that sovereignty no longer exists in the States, but that it is an idea or doctrine directly at war with what the States themselves (each for itself.) have declared in unequivocal and unlimited ter as, through the Constitution, and has passed from | We shall not seek by calling it secession, and claim them to the General Government.

> Have the States a right under the Constitution to resume at pleasure any of these expressly granted the effects of success, stuitify those who framed powers? We say not. Only the powers not granted and those which are not necessary to carry out granted powers are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Now was the right to secede from the Union one of these reserved powers? If so, then the providing by the Constitution for certain express grants of power to the General Government, was practically absurd and useless, for inasmuch as the right to secode and establish a separate government presupposes the exercise of all the rights of national sovereignty, the secession of a State is ipso facto the resumption of all the powers which have been expressly granted in the Constitution for the benefit of all the States.

Now for what were these powers granted to the General Government! Not for the mere purpose of forming a National Government to be broken up at pleasure, but for the permanent benefit of each and all the States, and for the formation of a more perfect and perpetual union bewteen them; that union having | Constitution, which was adopted in 1787. been regarded at the time the Constitution was framed as absolutely necessary, for the peace, protection and their ratification, there was sent out with it a circular welfare of all. What moreover did the granting of these powers to the General Government and the formation of this constitutional union imply ! Why the surrender in good faith of certain rights and privileges | we find the following sentence: "The friends of our and advantages for the benefit of all concerned. To country have long since seen and desired that the say that a State has the right to resume all these powers when their exercise by the authority to whom they have been granted becomes temporarily iniurious or oppressive, is to declare that this faith which | fully and effectually vested in the General Governhas been thus pledged to each other can be readily ment of the Umon." Again : "It is obviously impracviolated, and that the interest, honor and safety of ticable in the Federal Government of these States, to the whole Union can be jeopardized and destroyed at the will of one State, whether actuated by caprice driven on by ambition, blinded by rash prejudice, or all. In our deliberation on this subject, we kept this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to. seduced by foreign influence.

Would such a condition of things be compatible with the declared purposes and objects for which the Constitution was formed? Would it be securing a more perfect union? Would it be establishing justice? Would it be ensuring domestic tranquility Would it be providing for the common defence ?-Would it be promoting the general welfare? Would it be securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity? No, no. On the contrary, it would be making the Union a rope of sand-it would be the very nurse of domestic discord-it would invite foreign violence and aggression-it would weaken all our resources-it would make the majority of the whole people and the States themselves the prey of instrument presents a beautiful and ornamental ap- an insignificant minority, and it would be the cerrauny and oppression.

Let us look a little farther into this doctrine .-North Carolina and Rhode Island were nearly two years deliberating whether they should adopt the Constitution and come into the Union. Surely if they had regarded it as a Union from which they could depart at pleasure, and a Constitution which either could rescind at will, their deliberation and hesitancy were little more than the extreme of folly or the most undignified and unnecessary coquetry ;

What will be some of the practical effects of the right of secession.

Should the State of New York take it into her head to secede because she considers slavery in the and injurious to her, she would by that act cut off the entire New England States from the great body of the Union. She not only quits the Union herself but through her geographical position severs other

The secession of Louisiana would close the mouth of the Mississippi against the whole North West, and this done too under a claim of right through the his paramount allegiance is to the latter; others on Constitution by a State which was purchased with the contrary, have insisted that that allegiance must the treasure of the old States for the benefit and ad

vantage of the whole Union. The secession of California and the State to be

close effectually to the rest of the Union the com- that as to all those powers which have been express by compact between the States or in any other merce of the Pacific.

States would shut up many of the most valuable ports to the inhabitants of the interior-the use of which would be necessary to their prosperity.

By secession, the most valuable fortifications and places of national defence might be snatched from us by a single State to pass into the hands of a foreign enemy.

By secession, the seceding State or States might become, in all likelihood, would become, the highways through which would be conducted a foreign invasion, ruinous to that government which, when they pledged themselves to the support of the Constitution, they declared was intended to promote the common defence.

By secession, the most valuable regources and efficient means for building and strengthening our Navy, so necessary for the protection of our commerce, for the safety of our citizens abroad, and the defence of our coasts, might be cut off and turned by a foreign enemy against us.

But again, what relation would the seceding State bear to those that remain in the Union? Would all obligations between them be rescinded? Could sh disregard or violate a treaty with a foreign Nation made by the General Government? What would be her interest in the public property? What her claims upon the Navy? What part of the public debt would she pay? What umpire is to settle all these differences, adjust all these conflicting claims? Had the framers of the Constitution intended to secure to each State the right to secode, would they have failed to provide in express terms, some means by which the difficulties and evils of such secession could have been adjudicated and settled?

Whatever view we take of this subject, we can find no warrant in the Constitution for the right of secession. It is a doctrine at war with the Constitution, hostitle to the Union, and worse even than nulification itself. We cannot subscribe to such a doctrine, so suicidal to that Constitution of government which was intended by our fathers who framed it, as

ment, and establishing new safe-guards for our future security and happiness. But this effort-this act to throw off oppression, and vindicate our rights -should a resort to force be necessary-we shall call by its right name-we shall call it Revolution and make up our minds to abide the consequences ing for it the approval of the Constitution, to shrink from or evade the consequences of failure, or by the Constitution, and illustrate our own cowardice and bad faith to our sister States!

SECESSION, AGAIN.

Let us continue the argument on this subject a little further. In our last we attempted briefly to show that secession is not a Constitutional right, that it was not a power reserved to the States respectively under the tenth article of the amendment to the Constitution, that if it is resorted to it will amount to Revolu-

The articles of confederation were adopted on the 15th of November, 1777, but were not fully ratified by all the States before March 1781. It was soon found that the powers conferred by them upon Congress were totally inadequate to the indispensable objects of a National Government. The defects of the articles of confederation gave birth to our present

In submitting this Constitution to the States for letter of Gen. Washington, the President of the Convention which was presumed to have spoken the sentiments of those who framed the Constitution. In it power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levving money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each (State) and yet provide for the interest and safety of justify the risk of withdrawal from the Union; that steadily in our view, that which appears to us, the greatest interest of every true American-the consolidation of our Union-in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our National existence." Nor were such sentiments confined to this letter of Gen. Washington. They were the language of the day, which was borne out and supported by the express provisions of the Constitution.

That a State should be sovereign and independent after it had made an unqualified surrender of these most important powers of sovereignty to the General Government, was an absurdity and contradiction that had no resting place for one moment in the minds of the wise and discreet Fathers of the Constitution.

By the Constitution, Congress is bound, pledged, to guarantee to each State, a republican form of Governtain harbinger of civil war, and consequently of ty- ment. This obligation is binding not only upon that body so far as it represents the whole people of the Union, but upon those of it who are the peculiar representatives of the States themselves. This very pro- thority ! vision of the Constitution shows conclusively, that the States are not respectively sovereign, for sovereignty implies the powers to establish any form of Government. A State connot establish an aristocratic form of Government, nor a monarchical, but is bound by

the repudlican form alone. Well suppose a State secedes from the Union, does this absolve Congress from its obligations to guarantee to the people of that State, a republican form of Gov ernment ! Suppose that act of secession were accomplished by a meagre majority, and that majority were to offer to force upon the minority, a form of Government other than a Republican, would the General Government have no power under the Constitution to protect them! Would it be absolved from its obligation to protect this minority from a monarchy or despotism which the majority might seek to establish allegiance of a citizen as between his State and the liberty. General Government! Some have contended that be given to the State, when her commands and those of the General Government conflict. It may be difficult to reconcile these antagonistic propositions, but

The secession of any of the Atlantic or Gulf amount claim upon every citizen for his obedience and ing expressly parted with so many powers as to support however strong may be the claim of his par- constitute jointly with the other States a single ticular State for his allegiance as to those powers nation, cannot from that period possess any right to which have been reserved. If war is declared by secede because such secession does not break a authors; if not, we shall resort to our own notes.) Congress, and a citizen is required according to the league but destroys the unity of a nation, and any Constitution to assist in repelling the enemy, and refuses, can he plead in justification, that his State thro' its Legislature, had commanded him to desist, and had thereby absolved him from his allegiance to the General Government! Would such a plea be taken without rendering that Government weaker and more contemptible than the old confederation? Would such a plea be a satisfaction of the oath of a public officer sworn to execute the laws ? Would it satisfy the oath of allegiance taken by a naturalized foreigner? If so, to the decree of what State is he responsible! To the one in which he was born, to the half dozen or dozen in which in past times he has lived, or must he submit implicitly to the commands of that State of which he is at present a citizen ! Should New York secede during the present winter, to what sovereignty does President Fillmore owe allegiance ! Is he no longer a citizen of the United States! and can the the laws of the United States, and preserve, protect deed is our Government composed of more elements force is Treason." of self-destruction, than any upon earth. They are bound together by a cord more brittle than the everconflicting, with so many sovereignties to check and nullify its authority, can not be of long duration, must inevitably end an object of contempt to all who

> love permanent and well regulated government. Now it is indeed strange, that intelligent men should be willing to pervert the past political history of the country, in order to give force and efficiency to this CANNOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED." dangerous doctrine of secession. We find Mr. Shepauthority to sustain this doctrine. Now we beg the public to give that speech an attentive perusal, and sions Mr. S. may have come, is a complete and overwhelming refutation of this doctrine.

We beg attention to a few paragraphs of this speech. He says, "This Government is neither such a federative one founded on a compact, as leaves to all the parties their full sovereignty, nor such a consoditated popular Government, as deprives them of the whole of that original power." Again, "As to all these attributes of sovereignty, which by the Federal compact were transferred to the General Government. that Government is sovereign and supreme, the States have aban doned and CAN NEVER RECLAIM THEM."

If the States "can never reclaim" the powers grant ed to the General Government, it would be contradic tory and absurd to say, that any of them can Constitutionally secede; for secession, according to its advocates, implies the exercise of all the attributes of sovereignty. Mr. Livingston had too much discrimina tion of mind, to say in the same breath, that under the Constitution, "a State had abandoned and could never reclaim" the powers granted, but still she could secede and take back all those powers.

He further emphatically declares, that "the States have unequivocally surrendered every Constitutional right of impeding or resisting any law pronounced by the Supreme Court to be Constitutional." He also says, that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting its citizens against their unconstitutional abuse, and this can be legally done :

1. By remonstrance to Congress.

2. By an address to the People.

3. By a similar address to the other States. 4. By proposing amendments to the Constitution.

5. If the act be intolerably oppressive, and the General Government persevere, by a resort to the natural right to resist extreme oppression.

6. If the act can not be submitted to the Suprem Court, and be one that will in the opinion of the State What is meant here by the expression, "this last

extreme remedy !" Not a withdrawal from the Union. Not secession as a Constitutional remedy; for in the very next paragraph he declares in express terms That the right of resistance to the operation of an act of Congress in the extreme cases above alluded to, is not a right derived from the Constitution, but can be justified only on the supposition that the Constitution has been broken, and the State absolved from its obligation, and that whenever resorted to, it must be at the risk of all the penalties attached to an unsuccessful resistance TO ESTABLISHED AUTHORITY."

And still in the face of all this, Mr. Livingston's name and the reasoning of this Speech are resorted to in defence of the doctrine of secession. A Constitutional right reserved to the States, say its advocates -a right says Mr. Livingston, which if exercised, the State must do it, at the risk of all the penaltes attached to an unsuccessful resistance to established au-

Is there then practically any difference between secession and revolution? When unsuccessful are the penalties of the one less than the other? The only difference between them is, that secession claims to be a creature of the Constitution, sanctioned by it, and therefore entitled to act without may be the consequences of its acts. Whereas, revolution claims her origin from nature, acts with boldness, and shrinks from no responsibility, and evades none of the penalties which will follow de. fest. The former shrinks from danger, though it would enjoy those blessings which are the offspring of perils and toils-the latter meets with alacrity every danger, because it has made up its mind, that death is preferable to slavery and that over them? We think not; for what is the relative nothing less than eternal vigilance, is the price of

But we have yet a higher authority (at least with Democrats) to which we appeal. That authority is no less a person than GENERAL JACKSON himself. In his famous Proclamation against nulification (which document is said to have been written by Mr. Livingston) he expressly declares The secession of California and the State to be for our present purpose, it is only necessary to appeal to the territory of Oregon, purchased with to the Constitution itself and to the uniform practice to the Constitution of the United States forms a the blood and treasure of the whole nation, would of the General and State Governments, to be satisfied. Government, not a league, and whether it be formed

ly granted to the General Government, it has a par- | manner, its character is the same. Each State hav. injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact but is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States are not a Nation. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression, but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on

> Here then General Jackson declares SECESSION to be REVOLUTION, and like revolution, has attached to it all the penalties consequent on a failure!

Again, "they (meaning the nullifiers) know that authorities of New York force his obedience in the a forcible opposition could alone prevent the exevery teeth of the oath which he has taken to execute cution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is DISUNION, and defend its Constitution! If this be so, then in- but be not deceived by names; disunion by armed

To understand, however, the opinion of General Jackson more fully on this subject, we must refer changing, ever-disputing States of Ancient Greece, to his Nullification Message transmitted to Conwhich ultimately became the prey of foreign nations gress in January 1833. In it, he says, "the State after the last portion of their strength had been ex- of South Carolina has forced the General Governhausted in contemptible bickerings and bloody con- ment to decide the new and dangerous alternative flicts with each other. Such a government with the of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of allegiance of its citizens so undefined, uncertain and a law within it or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionnullify its authority, can not be of long duration, ary in their character and tendency, and subversive is liable at any moment to become the victim of amof the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity bition, caprice, or foreign influence and power, and of the Union; THE RESULT OF EACH IS THE SAME. Again: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations and hazard the liberties and

happiness of the millions composing this Union,

What is to be deduced from all this? Why. ard in his late speech, quoting that of Mr. Livingston that secession and nullification were in the opinion coneral lackson the same in character and dency. The latter he solemnly pronounced Treason against the Government, and he threatened it with all the penalties of the crime of treason .we do not think that we exaggerate in saying, that Could he have done less with secession? Were its argument as a whole, no matter to what conclu- he now living, would he wink at and approve the latter when he had so strongly condemned and denounced the former? Are those who approve his efforts to strangle and put down nullification to be countenanced in their exertions to revive and earry out a doctrine no less dangerous, no less re-pugnant to the Constitution? We appeal to those the heretofore have reverenced the character of Gen. Jackson, and endorsed his doctrines, as well as to those who have always respected the position which North Carolina assumed with so much boldness and patriotism, during the dark days of South Carolina nullification.

Again: we say in the language of GENERAL JACKSON, secession and nullification are the same it character and tendency, equally revolutionary, equally repugnant to the Constitution, and alike destructive to the Union. Let the present Leg. slature make the most of it. The people will call things by their right names, and hold them to a strict account

STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10. We present the most important items of Tueslay's proceedings.

Mr. Woodfin introduced the following resolu-

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: That it is the true policy of the State to encourage the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, west, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east, from Goldsboro' to Newbern or Beaufort; and as a means of secuing this improvement for the benefit of the State. Charters ought to be granted to Companies to make the respective portions of said road on the terms of the Charter heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road. Read and made speial order of day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Woodfin reported a series of resolutions as substitute for those referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery. On motion of Mr. Clarke, the order making the resolutions on Slavery the special order of the day for Tuesday next, was reconsidered, and

made the special order of the day for Monday On motion of Mr. Bynum, the hill providing for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, was made the special order of the day for

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Love presented a memorial, praying the rection of a new County out of the Counties of Hay wood and Macon. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fleming introduced a series of Resolutions on the Slavery question, which, on motion were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders asked leave to bring in a report rom the Joint Select Committee on Negro Siavery, with a proposition to print. Referred to ministee of the Whole, and made the order of he day for Monday next. Also, to refer the va-

rious reports on the subject of Slavery to Conmittee of the Whole. Mr. Rayner introduced certain resolutions ata ing that when the resolutions from the commitee on Negro Slavery were brought up he would move to strike out all after whereas, and insert his own resolutions. On motion, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Avery gave notice that he would offer a minority report on the subject of Slavery. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, gave notice that h would also offer a report against both majority and minority of same committee and offered a responsibility, and free from all penalties, whatever resolution which was laid on the table and or-

relative to the N. C. Rail Road. Mr. Pope moved to strike out all after the word

the terms of the contract, and proposing that the State should detray all reasonable expenses thus far incurred in the prosecution of the work. Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to lay the Resoutions and amendment on the table.

A motion to lay on the table, it is perhaps well-known, precludes all debate. Mr Jones was several times appealed to to withdraw his motion, but would not consent. The motion to conviction, and if convinced, would leave his lay on the table was finally rejected, when] Mr. Leach proceeded to address the House at some length in opposition to the Resolutions, and

was replied to by Mr. Bridgere, the mover.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Rail Road resolutions, and the debate was farther continued by Mr. Stevenson in opposition, and Mr. Mizell in support, of the same. | These Speeches will probably be written out by the

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

A message was sent to the House, stating the passage of the engrossed bill from the House entitled a bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, with sundry amend-

Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the County of Mecklenburg praying for the passage of a law, sub-jecting to taxation certain articles manufactured out of the State. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Woodfin. from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a memorial relating to the protection of stock, reported a bill to prevent the destruction of live stock in the wild range. Read

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill to authorise the building of a toll bridge on Dan river, in Caswell County, and to incorporate the same, reported the same and recommended its passage. Also, a bill to encourage the investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes. Also, a bill to incorporate Connohe Lodge in the town of Hamlton. Also, a bill to incorporate Theophilus Diision, No. 57, of the Order of Sons of Temperance, in the town of Murfreesboro'. Also, a bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Greensboro' in the County of Guilford. Also, a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Washington. Also bill to amend an act for the incorporation of the town of Washington. Also, a bill to incorporate the Favetteville and Northern Plank Road Company. Also, a bill to incorporate the Ringgold Guards. Also, a bill to incorporate a Female Academy in the town of Hamilton. Also, a bill to incorporate Windsor Female Academy. Also a bill to incorporate Franklinville Academy.

Also, a bill to incorporate Home Guards in Pasquotank Co. Mr. Woodfin, from Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the pay of Witnesses in certain cases, reported a substi-

tute, which was read first time, passed and ordered to be printed. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Cool Spring Teut, No. 263, Independent Order ed and referred to Committee on Corporations.

ville and Warsaw Plank Road Co. Read first time and referred to Committee on Corporations. Mr. Woodfin, a bill to repeal an act of 1848.9 nutled an act to amend the charter of Hickory. nut Turnpike Co. Read first time and referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances. The Speaker presented the report of the Comproller, in answer to a resolution of the Senate. directing him to report the amount of land and poll tax, discriminating between white and black poll. On motion of Mr. Shepard, ordered to be

Mr. Bunting, a bill to incorporate the Fayette-

haid on table. Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution in relation o the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Ordered o be printed and made the order of the day for

Saturday next. Mr. Washington, a resolution in relation to the Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund. Referred to Committee on Education and Litera-

ry Fund. Mr. Areadel, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort and N. C. R. R. Co. Read 1st time and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the engrossed bill

concerning Jury trials in the County of Buncombe, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Kelly, the bill for the more speedy and certain administration of Justice and for other purposes, was made the order of the day

for Wednesday next. On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met according to adjournment. A message was received from the Senate with the following engrossed bills:

A bill to incorporate the Murfreesboro' Joint Stock Building Company. A bill to amend the act of 1830-'31 to incorporate the town of Statesville. A bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge, No. 99, at Salisbury. A bill to authorise Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road to issue bonds.

Mr. Barnes moved to suspend rules, and put the last bill on its second reading. Mr. Taylor said that he came here to legislate for North Carolina and not for Virginia, and hoped that the rules would not be suspended. The rules were sus. pended, and the bill passed its second reading. Mr. Eaton, a memorial, which was referred.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, presented a memorial praying that advertisements of Sales of lands. taxes &c. be published in adjacent towns to where such sales; &c. are to take place. Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to incorporate

Division of Sons of Temperance in Warrenton. Also, a Bill to incorporate Muchuena Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., in Warrenton.

Mr. McMillan, a Bill for a public road through Mr. Bogle, a Bill for a new County by name of Williamson. Mr. Fleming, a Bill to amend an act of 1848

and '9, laying off a road in Cherokee. After some little sparring between Messrs, Haves and Fleming, referred to Joint Select Committee on Chero-Mr. Walton, a Bill to incorporate Piedmont

Plank Road Company. Referred, Mr. Avery introduced sundry resolutions on the subject of Slavery, which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The order of the day-being the various reports

stitution-coming up, Mr. Fleming moved to postpene, until Friday. 12 o'cLOCK.

The unfinished business of yesterday coming up, Mr. Pope withdrew his resolutions and sub stituted others Mr. McLeaucontinued his motion for an indefinite postponement of the whole question.

and Bills relative to the amendments of the Con-

Mr. Cotton called for the reading of the Resolutions separately, and defined his position. He The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker | declared himself an Internal Improvement man of announced the order of the day to be the resolu- the original stamp, and that he wished to see the tions introduced by Mr. Bridgers, of Franklin, resources of the State developed, but was opposed to the Rail Road Bill of 1848-'9. He did not believe the charter was obtained by a proper vote. Resolved, and insert a substitute which he sub- and did not believe that \$3,000,000 would build mitted-recommending a mutual withdrawal, on the Road. He was opposed to the State's stock the part of the State and the Stockholders, from Jobbing for a company or companies, and prefer red that individual enterprise should perfect all these works. In fine, he assured the Legislature. that while he was no repudiator, (for, rather than have the stain of repudiation placed upon Chatham Connty, he would lose one of these " mould boards," meaning one of his ears) still he was forced to believe that the people did not acquiesce in the movement. He was open however, to

platform, as speedily as Lot left Sodom. Mr. Brogden next addressed the House at great length in support of the resolutions, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn un-The House then took arecess until 34 o'clock til half past 3 o'clock.

HALF PAST THREE.

Mr. Brogden continued his remarks, and was followed by Gen. Saunders, who addressed the House for upwards of an hour and a half, in op position to the Resolutions, and in vindication of the Internal Improvement system generally. Without concluding, Gen. Saunders gave way to a motion to adjourn until to morrow ten o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12th. Senate met according to adjournment.

A message was sent to the House, informing that the Senate had passed the following engrosed bill and resolution, in which they asked the concurrence of the House, viz: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Roal Co.: and a resolution in favor of J. H. Wheeler.

and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the act of 1848-'49, entitled an act to amen I he Charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Co. ; reported the same to the Senate and recommended its passage. Ordered to be laid on the table. Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on corpu rations, to whom the same had been referred, re-

Mr. Courts, from the committee on propositions

ported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:
A Bill to incorporate the Ruck Spring Camp Ground.

The Bill to incorporate Cool Spring tent, No. 263 of Rechabites in Favetteville. The bill to incorparate the Fayetteville and Warsaw plank road Co. The bill to appoint Commissioners, for the town of

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsail

Academy and the Bill to amend an act passed at

the last session of the General Assembly entitled an act to incorporate Antioch Academy. Several bills passed their second reading.— When they come up on their third reading their names shall appear.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dex. 12th. Mr. Brogden rose for the purpose of explanation, and asked leave to withdraw certain expressions employed by him in reference to the Speaker of the Senate, who gave the casting vote in favor of the N. C. R. Road. Mr. B. disclaimed any intention or disposition to reflect upon that gentle-

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the enrolled bill, to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville P. R. Co., with certain amendments; which were concurred in.

Messrs. Steele and Jerkins obtained leave of absence for one day, to enable them to attend to their duties as members of the Finance Committee. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill relative to sales of lands by sheriffs. Referred to Committee

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate a Division of the Sons of Temperance in Fayetteville. Mr. Gordon, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin

Navigation Company. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilson, a Resolution that a Joint Committee, of two from each House, be appointed to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election. and ascertain when he will be ready to assume the oaths of Office.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal an Act of 1844-45 to attach that portion of Carteret County, called Ocracock, to Hyde. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances

Mr. Foard gave notice that he would move o to-morrow, a resolution limiting the length of Speeches to 30 minutes.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to grant pre emption rights o actual settlers on Cherokee lands, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hayes moved to amend by referring to Joint

Select Committee on Cherokee Bonds. [A discussion of a bitter nature here ensued between Messrs. Fleming and Haves, as to the matter of reference. Mr. Blow finally, with that humor so peculiarly his own, poured oil over the troubled waters, the motion to amend was rejected by a vote of Ayes 43. Noes 47: and Mr. Flem-

ming's motion prevailed.]
Mr. Steele, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to alter the punishment for trading with slaves.

Mr. Stevenson, a Resolution requesting our Senators and Represntatives in Congress to make efforts to secure a Hydrographic survey of certain

Mr. Hayes, a Bill to suppress gaming with Cards. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wiggins, a Bill to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge of York Masons. Mr. Amis, a Bill to incorporate Oxford Divis-

ion S. of T. Also to incorporate Trustees of Tar River Academy. The special order of the day-being the Bill to

appoint Superintendant of Common Schoolswas postponed until Saturday; and, THE HOUR OF TWELVE having arrived. Gen. Saunders continued at much

length his remarks on the resolutions of Mr.

Brugden relative to the N. C. R. Boatl Co. Mr. Cherry next addressed the House, and stated that, though originally opposed to this particular project, he regarded he present resolutions as endeavoring to effect insidiously, what the House had repudiated, in another form. So regarding them, he telt it his duty to cast his vote

against them. Mr. Winston made some remarks, substanttially assuming the same position with Mr. Cher-

The discussion was farther continued by Messrs Sherard, Wilson, Bond, Martin, &cc. The question recurring on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, it was carried by the following voté:

Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Camphell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Wm. Hill. Johnston, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McMi lan, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders, Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp; Sheek, Sherrill, Shimpoch, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh; Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams, and Winston.—80

Those who voted in the negative were Measrs. Barco, J. Barnes, Bond, Boylein, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cotton, Dickinson, Eure, Hackney, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Martin, Mathis, Mc-Dowell, McCleese, McNeil, Mizell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Sherrill. Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Witliams, Wilson, Winstead, Johnston and Sherard .- 36.

DIED.

In Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 9th instant, Laura Vermeule, infant daughter of Charles and Laura Phil lips. She was a bewitching babs, and left us on the second return of the morning of her birth.

In Warrenton, on Friday evening last, after a short illness, Mrs. Matilda Brandt, consort of Mr. John' F. Brandt, leaving an affectionate husband, two small children and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.



Dec. 11th, 12 o'c. P. M. News by the America has reached us .-Cotton depressed, and declined from 1 to 1. Sales of the week amounted to 20,000 bales.

Havre market dull. Coffee dull-previous prices barely maintained. Sugar six

pence lower.

Fair Orleans J. Mobile 73.