

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII, RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1850. Number 11.

From the Daily Register of Thursday.
STATE LEGISLATURE.
Almost the entire sitting of the House, on yesterday, was consumed in the prolongation of the debate on Mr. Bridgers' Resolutions. It will be remembered that Gen. Saunders was still addressing the House at the moment of adjournment, and that he resumed his remarks this morning.

Mr. Clark, in the Senate, and Mr. Avery, in the House, introduced additional resolutions on the same question, as from the minority of the Committee to whom that subject was referred. These resolutions affirm the right (whether Constitutional or Revolutionary, we are not informed,) of a State to secede from the Union, under certain circumstances, the occasion and the circumstances to be judged of by the people of the State, in Convention assembled. The report was full and embraced many views as to the theory of our Government, and the Constitutional rights of the respective States, and the duties of the citizens of a State.

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

Gen. S. took decided ground against any attempt to obstruct the progress of the Central Rail Road, and defended this position with his usual ability. 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.

SECESSION.

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 the "Register."

Though there are other points in Mr. 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 who advocate the right of secession, than that the people of a State have a natural and unalienable right to resist by force laws which are intolerably oppressive, and ruinous to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then there is no substantial difference between us. But we call this revolution.

To say that a State has a constitutional right to secede and break up the Union, because this is a power she never surrendered to the general government, is, in our estimation, absurd; for, before the formation of the Union, each State was independent, and the right to secede from a confederacy or union, which did not 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 Constitution.

We regard it equally absurd and contradictory to say that a State has reserved the right to secede, but that this is an extreme right which cannot be exercised except in extremis, when no other remedy can be successfully resorted to. For, if it is a right reserved to 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.

SECESSION.

The secession of any of the Atlantic or Gulf 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, the high ways 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 resources 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 she 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 empire is to settle all these differences, and adjust all these conflicting claims?

SECESSION.

That as to all those powers which have been expressly granted to the general Government, it has a paramount claim upon every citizen for his obedience and support, however strong may be the claim of his particular State for his allegiance to those powers which have been reserved.

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From the allusion to the "Register," by the member from Wake, in his political Quixote, we are glad to see our *arrogant sticking in his side*.—This gentleman, whose excitement we have had occasion before to deplore, has been aside of his high prancing 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 right and left. With *fiat erit*, and eye undimmed, 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 time against a political sin, and civic aim, we should be strongly tempted, by his late saying on Internal Improvements, to erect to him a monument—*ere perennis*. Any how, we have felt constrained to say something in his favor under the proper heading.

M. Broden continued his remarks, and was followed by Gen. Saunders, who addressed the House for upwards of an hour and a half, in opposition 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 engrossed bill and resolution, in which they asked the concurrence of the House, viz: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Co.; and a resolution in favor of J. H. Wheeler.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the act of 1848-49, entitled an act to amend the 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 corporations, to whom the same had been referred, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz: A bill to incorporate the Rock Spring Camp Ground. The bill to incorporate Cool Spring, No. 263 of Recharities in Fayetteville. The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw plank road Co. The bill to appoint Commissioners, for the town of Jamestown.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsail Academy in Currituck 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, Dec. 12th.

Mr. Broden 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 gentleman.

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 Jenkins obtained leave of absence for one day, to enable them to attend to their duties as members of the Finance Committee.

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 to amend a bill relative to sales of lands by sheriffs. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pagram, 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 to amend a bill relative to sales of lands by sheriffs.

Mr. Broden next addressed the House, and stated that, though originally opposed to this particular project, he regarded her present resolutions as endeavoring to effect innocuously, what the House had repudiated, in another form. So regarding them, he left it to their duty to cast their vote against them.

From the allusion to the "Register," by the member from Wake, in his political Quixote, we are glad to see our *arrogant sticking in his side*.—This gentleman, whose excitement we have had occasion before to deplore, has been aside of his high prancing 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 right and left. With *fiat erit*, and eye undimmed, 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 time against a political sin, and civic aim, we should be strongly tempted, by his late saying on Internal Improvements, to erect to him a monument—*ere perennis*. Any how, we have felt constrained to say something in his favor under the proper heading.

The secession of California and the State to be formed out of the territory of Oregon, purchased with the blood and treasure of the whole nation, would close effectually to the rest of the Union the commerce of the Pacific.

The secession of any of the Atlantic or Gulf 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.

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DIED.
In Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 9th instant, Laura Vermeule, infant daughter of Charles and Laura Phillips. She was a beautiful babe, and left us on the second return of the morning of her birth.

NEWSPAPERS.
LATER!
Dec. 11th, 12 o'clock P. M.

News by the America has reached us. Cotton depressed, and declined from 1/2 to 1/4. Sales of the week amounted to 20,000 bales. Fair Orleans at Mobile 73.

Have market dull. Coffee dull—previous prices barely maintained. Sugar six cents lower.