

REMARKS OF MR. HAUGHTON,

Delivered in the Senate on Secession, &c.

But the Senator says that South Carolina nullification has very properly been pronounced by the whole country...

Now, Mr. Speaker, where is the difference between nullification which the Honorable gentleman very properly pronounces an absurdity, and secession? Is not each theory based upon the idea that a State has a right to decide for herself?

Let me suppose a case. Congress declares War; New York deems the act an oppressive exercise of power; she secedes. Pennsylvania thinks it unconstitutional under the circumstances...

Thus it appears, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina was the first State to resist the oppression of the mother country, ready to unite with her sisters in throwing off the yoke of British thralldom...

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution...

The Senator has also called to his aid, the authority of Edward Livingston, but in this an examination into his argument will show the gentlemen is equally unfortunate...

That the exercise of the powers last mentioned, would introduce a feature in our Government, not expressed in the Constitution, not implied from any right of sovereignty reserved to the States...

That the introduction of this feature in our government would totally change its nature, make it inefficient, invite dissension, and end, at no distant period, in separation...

Now, it will appear from these extracts, that Mr. Livingston is speaking, like Mr. Webster, of this "extreme remedy" of revolution; else, why speak of the States, taking the chances of the penalties that may attach to her act?

a violent collision with the General Government; then them? Does not every State, while in the Union, owe allegiance herself to the Constitution...

Mr. Speaker, reviewing the history of the States of North and South Carolina, I have been forcibly struck with some remarkable contrasts in their course...

Again, when the Constitution was referred to the several States for ratification, North Carolina in her Convention at Hillsboro', after discussing thoroughly and ably the various provisions of the United States Constitution...

So likewise of Gen. Jackson in his Proclamation: "The States (says he), severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty..."

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution...

There is another subject which has been introduced by the Hon. Senator, and by the minority of the Committee, to which I desire to invite the attention of the Senate for a short time...

Let her beware, therefore, how she suffers herself to be hatched on to the car of South Carolina. Sir, it is my deliberate opinion, that if we pass resolutions, we will do more very much, to drive South Carolina out of the Union, and will, by her act, have very far committed our own State to her cause and her destiny...

Now, sir, whenever a State sees proper to resist by resistance and bloodshed, the action of the General Government, and thereby severs the bonds that bind her to the other States of the Union...

But the Senator attacks the position of one of the distinguished Senators from this State, Mr. Badger, in which he speaks of his allegiance to the United States. Now, as I understand that Senator, I am prepared to sustain his position, and that, as I will presently shew, by the Senate-man simply this, that as regards the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, his allegiance was due to the General Government...

citizens while in the Union to resist them? Does not every State, while in the Union, owe allegiance herself to the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof...

Now, sir, if the States, while in the Union, cannot resist or oppose the laws, so neither can they require or authorize one or more of the citizens to resist or oppose them...

So likewise of Gen. Jackson in his Proclamation: "The States (says he), severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty..."

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MR. BARRINGER'S RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, the Southern States of the Union have long acquiesced in a revenue system, on the part of the Federal Government, which it was believed would promote the prosperity and independence of the country at large...

It. Be it therefore Resolved, that it is the true policy of the slave holding States henceforth, to oppose any and all increase in the present rates of duty on foreign imports, beyond what may be absolutely necessary for an economical administration of the General Government...

He commenced by begging the pardon of the Senate for troubling them with these resolutions. It was not his original intention to have said any thing on the slavery question...

This could be done in part by congressional legislation on the tariff, and such is the object of his resolutions; to this policy there would be no serious objection...

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Inaugural Address of Gov. Reid.

Delivered before the two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1851.

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens, I enter upon the duties of the station to which their kind patriotism has called me, with the earnest invocation to Almighty God so to direct my official conduct as to promote the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people of the State...

The misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists at the North threatens the overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. The Slavery question is one of momentous importance to the Southern States of the Confederacy, involving an incalculable amount of property, as well as the domestic peace and security of our people...

We have not been indifferent to the encroachments that have been made on our rights, yet we have patiently suffered them with the hope they would not be again renewed. We now have just cause to fear that this hope was illusive. North Carolina, one of the last States to enter the Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters in ardent attachment to the Union...

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution...

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laws in force for carrying out works of improvement already projected, and such as the Legislature in its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so far as depends upon my action...

In a State like ours, where the popular voice is the voice of God, and where the people are the fountain of power, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide for the improvement of the State...

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution...

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