11 1. Palleson

are the blessings of liberty, to ourselves and or posterily, do ordain and establish this er positiution for the United States of Ameri-" and in this constitution they extended a anthority of the government to the perof the citizens. I hold that the governand of the United States is a government of the people, as much so as the government North Carolina, and each is independent of North other within its constitutional sphere

of action. Mr. Madistrict in speaking of the attachment the people to the federal and State govmments, says, "notwithstanding the d fferat modes in which they were appointed. ent modes in der, both of them as substanally dependant on the great body of citians of the United S ates. I assume this milion, here, as its respects the first, reservthe proofs for another place. The federal and State Governments are

a fact but different agents and trustees of people, instituted with different powers designated for different purposes. The design of the constitution seem to have at signt of the people anogether, in their these different establishments not only as ndual riva's and enemies, but as uncontrolby any common superior in their efforts wurp the authority of each other. These entlemen must be remanded of their error. geither, or which of them, will be able to

are of the o her."

Again, sir, in support of this doctrine, J quote e opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered whis case, was the Cashier of a Branch Bank the United States, located in Baltimore, and firing powers of the government of the Union and its members. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, and among other things, of for the State of Maryland, have deemed it of ome importance, in the construction of the Con gation, to consider that instrument not as emapling from the people, but as the act of sovereign nd independent States. The powers of the Genof Government, it has been said, are delegated is the States, who alone are truly sovereign, and must be exercised in subordination to the States. sho alone possess supreme dominion. It would difficult to sustain this proposition. The Conregion which framed the Constitution, was, in-"he submitted to a Convention of delegates, dosen in each State by the people thereof, under percommendation of its Legislature, for their m was adopted; and by the Convention, by Congress, and by the State Legislatures, the ingrument was submitted to the people. They and upon it in the only manner in which they at act safely, effectively, and wisely, on such a abject, by assembling in Convention. It is true ber assembled in their several States-and where he should they have assembled? No political immer was ever wild enough to think of break. ng down the lines which seperate the States, and compounding the American people into one mmon mass. Of consequence when they act. bey act in their States. But the measures they slopt, do not, on that account, cease to be the Inventions, the Constitution derives its whole mhority. The government proceeds directly fun the people; is "ordained and established" the name of the people; and is declared to be mained to form a more perfect Union, &c. The isent of the States in their sovereign capacity, is ming that instrument to the people. But the people were at perfect liberty to accept or reject it; nd their act was final. It required not the affirmance, and could not be negatived by the State

s, was of complete obligation, and bound the hat sovereignties. It has been said that the peohe had already surrendered all their powers to the hie sovereignties, and had nothing more to give. But surely the question, whether they may resume ad modify the powers granted to government, be not remain to be settled in this country. Much more might the legitimacy of the General Government be doubted, had it been created by be States. The powers delegated to the State overeignties were to be exercised by themselves. but by a distinct and independent sovereignty, cre bed by themselves. To the formation of a league, fign powers, and acting directly on the people, the necessity of referring it to the people, and dekinowledged by all The government of the Union, then, (whatever, may be the influence . I this fact on the case,) is

imphatically and truly a government of the people In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit This government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle, that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, People, found it necessary to urge."
Mr. Chairman, did our fathers who accepted

and adopted the federal constitution maist that a State had a right to secede or withdraw at pleature? No sir, in the convention of this State onstitution must be the Supreme law of the land, therwise it will be in the power of any one State b counteract the other States, and withdraw itself from the Union.

angle to secode or withdraw from the Union .halding this opinion, I am not advocating one is the duty of the President to enforce it; to this he has of command the Army and Navy resident has declared that he will enforce the ex rulion of the law at all hazards. If the doctrine inedy and seek others which may be delusive like doctrine be correct, then one or all of the our posterity. log-slaveholding States have a right to withdraw from the Union, carry with them our property

ad set us at defiance. hasach a state of things, what remedy would te have! We might shoulder our muskets and property in despite of us. In advocating this My objection to this is fourfold.

Raleigh Register, Weekly AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII.

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 29, 1851.

doctrine, gentlemen weem to forget that other, First, I doubt the constitutionality of such a Siares may avail themselves of it if adopted .- law. Think it repugnant to the second clause New York may secrede and carry with her Pres:- of the tenth section of the first article of the conident Fillmore and claim his undivided allegiance stitution of the United States, which declares according to the doctrine set form in the minor that " no State shall, without the consent of Conity report. Who then would enforce the laws gress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exof the Union, and what would President Fill- ports, except what may be absolutely necessary more do with his oath of office to execute the for executing its inspection laws." laws. The gentleman from Burke (Mr. Avery.) trine was fully discussed by the Supreme Court says a State has a right to absolve a citizen from of the United States, in the case of Brown and his oath, but who is prepared to sanction a doc- others, against the State of Maryland, to which resaries of the people altogether, in their trine so monetrous, except perhaps those wild fan- I refer gentlemen who have doubts on this subaties who say there is a " higher law" and who ject. make a men'al reservation when they take an

No, sir, an oath is an appeal to a higher tribunal than an earthly one, and no human power true, that the consumer pays the tariff or duty, can absolve us from its obligations. Mr. Chair- when there is no competition, and hence it will man, I hesitate not to declare that in my opin- weaken slavery in the South, by exciting hostili-They must be told, that the ul imate author- ion, while the Constitution is observed by Conwherever the derivative may be found, gress and the laws are faithfully executed by the executive, the safest position for the South is in the Union. Then we have the whole power of the governments, when and sid of all good and the countenance and sid of all good and sid of all good and the countenance and sid of all good an power of the government and the countenance | Fourthly. The Resolution proposes to leave and aid of all good and law abiding men, in it optionary with the Governor and Council to all sections, to protect us from enemies at home suspend the operation of this law, thereby enand enemies abroad. The institution of slavery trusting the power of legislation to the Executive, has other enemies than those to be found in our own Country. We have something to fear wive, Legislative and Judicial, to be separate and from abroad. When these blows are aimed at March, 1819, in the case of McCullock against us, I hold that our Northern brethren are bound March, 1819, Maryland, and others. The plaintiff by the solemn compact entered into, to aid us in warding them off. In peace they must respect and upon them, I am prepared to stand.

Our rights, in war they are bound to aid us in Northern fanaticism has encroached far en gisted the payment of a tax imposed by the Ledefending them. Is it wise in us then, to ason our rights. We must now meet them with a firm relating powers of the government of the Union sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold them to the bond—they dare not in the sir, let us hold the sir, repudiate it.

> Mr. Chairman, the doctrine of secession is erroneous, and if not, it will avail us nothing to assert it at this time There exists at this day a class of poliricians like those who opposed the adoption of the Pederal Constitution. They feared usurpation They reasoned until they got into an unfathomable abyes The imagination may range at pleasure till it gets bewildered amidst the labyrinths of an enchanted from the apparitions which itself has raised."

The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Dobbin. has quoted f om the report of Mr Madison, on the Virginia Reselutions of 98 and 99, with the view of bed elected by the State Legislatures. But the showing that he approved of the doctrine of secesissument, when it came from their hands, was sion. Now, sir, either the gentleman or myself is imere proposal, without obligation or pretensions mistaken in the meaning of that report. I will read bit. It was reported to the then existing Con- a portion of it in order that Mr. Madison may be pes of the United States, with a request that it heard to speak for himself and explain what he means by a State.

times used in a vauge sense and sometimes in difgent and ratification." This mode of proceed ferent sensus according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each ; sometimes the particular governments. established by those societies; sometimes those societies as organizes into those particular governments and lastly, it means the people composing those poitical societies, in their highest severeign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of anguage admitted less diversity in the signification of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications. In the present instance, whatever different construction of the term "States," in the resolution may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last measures of the people themselves, or become the Leutioned; because in that sense, the Constitution wasures of the State governments. From these was submitted to the "States," in that sense the "States" ratified it, and in that sense of the term "States" that they are consequently parties to the compact from which the powers of the Federal Gov-

Again, sir, I will quote from the speech of Mr. Madison in reply to Patrick Henry in the Virginia inglied in calling a Convention, and thus sub- Convention, to show that the gentleman from Cumberland has mistaken his views.

"This Government is not completely consolidated. nor is it entirely federal. Who are the parties to it? The people-but not the people as composing one prenaments. The Constitution, when thus adop- great body-but the people as composing thirteen sovereignies." It is of a complicated nature, and this complication, I trust, will be found to exclude the evils of absolute consolidation, as well as of a mere confederacy. A government that relied on thirteen independent sovereignties, for the means of its existence, is a solecism in theory, and a mere nullity in practice. Is it consistent with reason that such a government can promote the happiness of any The gentleman from Cumberland, I bone, is now

convinced, that he has misconceived the opinions of

Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to state what I consider the true theory of our government on this ach as was the confederation, the State sover- subject. I regard the constitution and laws of the times were certainly competent. But when United States passed in pursuance thereof as the norder to form a more perfect union," it was supreme law of the land, and as such it is the duty bened necessary to change this alliance into an of every citizen and every State implicitly to obey elective government, possessing great and sover- them If however, the government of the United States steps beyond the limits prescribed by the constitution, then its laws thus pamed are neither bindming its powers directly from them, was felt and ing on a State or citizen' I refer to the opinion of Alexander Hamilton. "If individuals enter into a state of society, the laws of that society must be the supreme regulator of their conduct. If a number of political societies enter into a larger political society, the laws which the latter may enact, pursuant to the powers entrusted to it by the constitution, must necessarily be supreme over those societies and the individuals of whom they are composed, It would otherwise be a mere treaty, dependent on the good faith of the parties, and not a government which is only another word for political power and supremacy. would seem too app rent to have required to be But it will not follow from this doctrine that acts o morred by all those arguments which is ealight- the larger society, which are not pursuant to its conened friends, while it was depending before the stitutional powers, but which are invasions of the residuary authorities of the smaller societies, will be come the supreme law of the land. These will be merely acts of usurpation and will deserve to be treated as such" Chief Justice Marshall says, "the Government of

the United States, then, though limited in its powers alled to deliberate upon the question of acception is supreme; and its laws when made in pursuance in supreme is supreme; and its laws when made in pursuance in the constitution, Governor Johnson said, the of the constitution form the supreme law of the land, "unything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding,"

The people of the United States have a govermieut peculiar in its character. It was formed be opinion of these men is of any value, that a after no model. They have, so to speak, two goale as an organized political community, has vernments, one national in its character, of enumeraled powers, exercising a supervision over the interest of all; the other, local in its characwhich puts in jeopardy the rights of the South, but on the contrary, one upon which its rights and its preservation may depend. Many of our lates worth millions of the lates worth millions of the lates within its sphere, is independent of the other—yet mutually dependent for harmonates. worth millions of dollars have escaped in- nious action. It may be asked what protection northern States. Under a law of Congress we have from usurpation. We have that inhepassed in pursuance of the constitution, we have a rent right, which every people and every comight to go the re and re capture them. If this law is munity has to throw off an oppressive government, and this right belongs to us as individuals. I's therefore, Congress shall pass an unconstitutionof the U.S. We have a right under the constitution al law, or withhold from us our constitutional ideniand this protection to our rights, and the rights, it is our duty to use all constitutional means to obtain those rights, and when these fail. then to assert that inherent and inalienable right, Recession is admitted then, we relinquish this to establish a government, which will the better secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

The second remedy proposed to prevent Northern aggression, is by the majority of the Committee, which is in these words: "Resolved, that it is expedient to impose an ad valorem tax upon all articles of merchandise, of the growth, manharen over upon them. But what for ! surely ufacture or product of non-slaveholding States. by her secenting, for according to the doctrine which shall be brought into, and be offered for the live in the state of by lave that right, and if right, it is no just sale within, this State, from and alter the first day August max right, and if right, it is no just sale within, this scart, bowever, the Governor of August next, provided, however, the Governor there so war. Now, Mr. Chairman, I put it to of August next, provided by and with the state man to say which he prefers in shall be authorized and required by and with the Present state of thing, — wite ther to avail him advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law, until the meeting of the dulit advice of the Council of State, to suspend the execution of such law, until the meeting of the don't a doctrine which may enable the non-slave-liding States to go out of the Union and carry fugitive slave act hath been faithfully executed."

Secondly. The people of the South are an agricultura; and not a manufacturing people, and this tax will fell upon them, for the doctrine is

which requires the different departments, Execdistinct from each other.

Mr. Chairman, to the Resolutions of the major ity, (except the latter) | give my cordial assent,

Northern fanaticism has encroached far enough of the Minority of the Committee, and I shall do so in a spirit of kindness, for I have a high regard for those gentlemen, and regret that my judgment should differ from theirs upon any question, and particularly one in which we feel a common interest. This report asserts, that since the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, there has existed two parties is the country, "one contending that the government created by that instrument, is a consolidated government with no limit to its powers but its sovereign will and pleasure." New, sir, I should be pleased to know what party or respectable statesman ever held such a doctrine. I suppose they mean the old fede ral party. If so, I deny the correctness of the state ment, if Alexar der Hamilton is a true exponent of the doctrines of that party. I very respectfully refer these gentlemen to the federalist, in order that they may learn what the federal doctrines were. The doc trines stated by the Committee have never been held by any party, at any period of our history, since the formation of the Constitution. It is true, sir, that being a consolidated govornment, and this fact, I sup pose, led the draftsman of this report into so great an

Again, sir, this report asserts the dectrine, that a bare majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, have the right to secode er withdraw from the Union, and in such an event, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens. Are we prepared to avow this doctrine ! It will do no good ut will be a just cause of alarm to a large numbe of our citizens, who honestly entertain a different e

Again. Mr. Chairman, these gentlemen propose remedy the amendment of the Constitution, and ask, "if we cannot trust the justice and fairness of our countrymen with the task of amending it." What a visionary proposition? If the fairness and justice of our countrymen will not induce them to yield to us acknowledged constitutional rights, how can we expect them to enlarge those rights by Constitutional amendments! Such a hope is vain and delusive.—
We must stand by the Constitution as it is—there is danger in proposing amendments. They say the "Constitution is the greatest triumph of human intellect and virtue," and yet they propose to amend it, as if that would give it more vigor, or inspire northern fanatics with greater respect for it. Our rights are carried out. If however, fanaticism becomes too strong and overrides the constitution, then it will cease to give protection, and will no longer be entitled to our egiance. In such an hour we will present an un dived front, and bravely meet the foe.

Mr. Chairman, I entertain the pleasing hope that our northern brethren will retrace their steps, and cease to agi ate this alarming subject. If my voice could reach them, I would appeal to them in the name of our common origin and common history, by the memories of the sainted dead, and in view of the calamities which may await us—to pause—to heaitate.
My vision is too short to see beyond the curtain that encircles the Union, but rather than be dishouered, I am prepared to raise that curtain and trust to the

Mr. Chairman, I should prove false to the prompt ings of my heart, were I to conclude without uttering my attachment to the Union of these States. From my boyhood I have been taught "to cherish a cordial and habitual attachment to it," and to "distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bonds." It is enshriped within the inmost recesses of my heart. What glorious results have followed from its establishment? More than twenty millions of freemen now enjoy its bleasings. It is the beacon light which has lighted up the path way of freemen in every clime. Is this light soon to be extinguished—can it be that Thou America whose ever golden fields

loughed by the sun-beams solely, would suffice For the world's granary; thou who sky heaven gilds With brighter stars, and robes with deeper blue; Thou in whose pleasant places summer builds Her palace in whose gradle Empire grew"hat thou art soon to stand "A noble wreck in ruinous perfection."

orbid it heaven, forbid it my countrymen. Mr. Chairman, hope springs up buoyant in the Reason and patriotism will triumph over fan-"The genius of my country shall arise

A cedar towering over the wilderness, Lovely in all its branches to all eyes, Fragrant as fair, and recognised afar, Wafting its native incense through the skies."

COAL FORMATION OF NORTH CAROLINA-MR. WILLIAMS' LECTURE.

We publish, to-day, the Correspondence between number of gentlemen of the Senate and Mr. Wilnams, asking a copy of his Speech delivered in this City, on the 14th inst, together with the Speech of that gentleman, on the Coal Formation of North

LEMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq.: Dear Sir-We respect fully solicit a copy of your very interesting, able, and instructive Address, delivered in the Senate Chamber last evening, for publication.

LEWIS BOND. W. H. WASHINGTON, N. W. WOODFIN. JOHN A. LILLINGTON, A. JOYNER. A. R. KELLY, WM. B. SHEPARD,

J. H. HAUGHTON. SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 15th, 1851.

RALEIGH, Guion's Hotel, Jan. 15th, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive you request of a copy, for publication, of the remarks made by me in the Senate Chamber, on the evening of the 14th inst., on the subject of the Coal Fields, in the valley of Deep River. I feel greatly gratified that my observations should have met your approval,— My address was extemporaneous, without even the My address was extemporaneous, without eyen the usual preparation of written notes. But, as I spoke from a full conviction of the immense value of your Coal regions—a conviction which was the result of much previous study, and recent laborious investigation. But, if we take the length to be but inn t will cost me but little labor to state my views before the public, and particularly before so respecta-ble and enlightened an audience as I had the honor to and five square miles.

address, in the character of a Lecturer; but I felt I should poorly have requited the kindness and hospitality, with which I have been every where received, by the people of North Carolma, in refusing a compliance with their wishes. The same sentiment forbids my refusing a compliance with yours. I will prepare my written statements at my earliest leisure. I am, gentlemen, with very great respect,

Your ob't. servant, LEMUEL WILLIAMS. To Lawis Bonn, and others. LECTURE.

GENTLEMEN: If I had the talents to amuse and entertain a public audience; talents, to which I make no pretensions: I could not expect to afford amusement and entertainment on a subject of dry statistics; but on a subject so deeply interesting to the people

of North Carolina as the development of their resources. I hope to be able to command the attention of an audience ro patriotic as that which I have the bonor to address, while I discourse, for a short period, on the value of the Coal Feilds of Deep River. a subject to which I have given my undivided attention and laborious investigation for the last few months.

The value of coal, as a Mineral fuel. but little known, - xcept to those whose interests have made it a subject of study. Professor Taylor, in his invaluable work, on the Statistics of Coal, very justly remarks, that would be no difficult task to show, in figures, how vastly more profitable is the application of labor in the mining and working and transportation of coal, than that of the precious metals. "The annual production of all the gold and silver mines of North and South America was estimated by Baron Humboldt at nine millions of pounds a erling and at present (excepting the recent discoveries in California) is less than five millions of pounds, or twenty five millions of dollars. Now, the value of the coal produced annualv. in Great Britain alone, is computed at fifty millions of dollars at the pit's mouth, and from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars at the places of consumption."

Great Britain is indebted to her coal for her supremacy as a manufacturing, commercial, and maritime nation. Take from her he coal mines and she would sink into fourth rate commercial and maritime power. Her manufactures would cease-her Sheffields. Birminghams and Manchesters would be no more and her people would be compelled to emigrate or starve. The use of coal, in the United States, to

any considerable extent, has been very recent. The immense coal fields West of the Alleghanies were considered of little value. twenty-five years ago, and the anthracites of Pennsylvania were scarcely known thirty vears since. The whole amount of that kind of fuel mined in Pennsylvania in eigh een hundred and twenty was only 365 tons. The mining of that species of coal increased very slowly, as it had to make its way against public prejudice, arising from its difficulty of ignition.

In 1823, the amount of authracitemined and sent to market was only seventy-seven thousand tons. From that period the quantity rapidly increased, and in 1849 amounted to nearly three millions and a half of tons .-In 1850, it is estimated, the amount did not fall short of four millions of tons. The beneficial effects resulting to the State of Pennsylvania from the development of her coal fields was felt and acknowledged throughout of River and Ocean Steamers. the length and breadth of her land. The growth of her commerce increased with the growth and development of her mineral resources. In 1820, the coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia amounted to only of anthracite coal were brought to market that year, whose value then was twelve millions of dollars, and eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine vessels cleared from the single port of Philadelphia that se-son loaded with a million and a quarter tons of

During the agitation of the tariff in 1846 at Washington, it was stated by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that thirty years ago coal was entirely unknown in this cou-try; yet in 1846 it gave employment to four millions of days work annually. It kept in movement a thousand ships of one hundred and fifty tons each, and afforded a nursery for the training of six thousand seamen, who earned three millions of dollars yearly. It of dollars. It kept in activity fifteen thou-

To Pennsylvania (says Professor Taylor) mable price, which places her in a position of enviable superiority, and baffles speculation as to the point to which it may ultimately elevate her. If such then have been the magnificent results, from the development of the nia and such the anticipations as to the fuof the coal fields of North Carolina.

Their value depends upon their extent evening the sta ement of Professor Johnson. than whom no one stands higher in his provalley of Deep River. He stated that his own observations satisfied him that the coal measures of Deep River -xtended fifteen miles and that he had reliable authority for their extension fifteen miles farther. He did not state the width of the measures as he lina will pursue regarding her great interests.—
had not time to examine, except in one place That you may have an adequate impression of the where he had traced the beds on both sides of the river and where they were from three

30 miles and the mean width at three and

learned Professor stated. None that he ex. its priority of lien, for the payment of its advances, amined were less than six feet. Some were of greater thickness, and, in some localities, their aid that great work was completed, and with the sole object to open a path to the ocean for the to establish annually three Superior Course, in two or three veins were found underlying coal of the Cumberland mountains. In Pennsyleach county, came up on its second reading, and each other. Now, if we estimate the area vania, since the year 1821, more than 600 miles of to be underlaid with only one vein, and that canal and 450 miles of railroad have been conwould give for the solid cubic quantity in the ground six millions of tons to the square expense of more than thirty-eight millions of dol mile. Making allowance of one fifth for lars. The results have shown the wisdom of waste and faults, the whole available amount sults will follow from the development of the coal would be five millions of tons to the square mines of Deep River, no well regulated mind can mile, or 525 millions of tons for the entire doubt. It is a law of philosophy, that similar causes coal area of Deep River. The coal is of will produce similar effects, and I am yet to be inthree kinds, the highly bituminous, the semi- formed that this law does not hold good to the bitumirous and the pure anthracite, and each south as well as to the north of Mason & Dixon's kind has been shown by analysis to be among line. If, in Pennsylvania, cities have sprung up, under the influence of the coal trade, with a sudthe best coals of its class. In quality of coals the fields of Deep River are unsurpas- bian Night's Entertainments, where palaces were other. To mine the coal of Deep River at the rate of two millions of tons a year would occupy 262 years, and at the rate of three millions of tons a year 175 years. The remaining question is what are the means and maining question is, what are the means and ment of the mineral riches of Deep River, is as cost of transportation to market? The means of transportation are through the slack- will follow more rapidly than they have done in water improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Pennsylvania is equally certain.* Pennsylvania, Rivers The enterprise of a few individu- at the commencement of her mineral operations, als, aided by the liberality and wisdom of had to contend with prejudices as to the use of your Legislature, has opened a pathway to the ocean, which for extent, and capacity combined, surpasses any canal in this or any other country, and at an expense not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars .-Compare the canal, as it may without impropriety be called, with the great canals which have been constructed with a view to to market in any one year a million of tons. Deep sed its 2nd reading. Mr. Washington advocated benefit the coal trade of Mary and and Penn- If capital and enterprize will do for North Carolisylvania. The cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was upwards of seventeen mil. will the future progress of North Carolina, ne lions of dollars. It is about the extent of more rapid than has been the past progress of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers-is sixty Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania the soil and chfeet wide, and six feet deep, with locks of mate are against her, in North Carolina they are 15 feet in width and 100 feet long Your in her favor. teen feet in depth. The Locks are 18 feet year. During that period, the bituminous coals wide and 115 feet in length. It requires 14 of Deep River can go North or seek the more

a difference of ten days in one trip. The expenses of transportation are greater ryland Canal, animal power is used to draw the coal barges. On the Cape Fear and Deep River The Iron ore of Deep River forms an important Alexandria As far then, as regards bituminous

877; in 1847 to 18.069. Three millions of tons | River to compete with the anthracites of Pennsylvania, (which are all the anthracites of any amount | Carolina. in the United States) they must be able to place their coal at New York at as low a price as the land, when a person sends his goods to a market, which produces an abundance of goods of a simicastle," which, as you know, is the chief mart of the great mining District of England. Pennsylvania is the great mining region of the Atlantic States, the Newcastle of America, and New York is contiguous to her. Their territories join. Their coal can be transported from the former to the latrecurs, can we send the coals of Deep River to the accurate calculation, made by intelligent and practical men. I am assured that the ANTHRACITE COAL gave circulation to a capital of fifty millions | Of Deep River may be placed along side of the Pennsylvania anthracites in New York market, and sold on as favorable terms, provided the former are sand miners and sustained a mining popula-tion of seventy thousand souls, who annually they are new liable. The coals which go from Pennand a half millions of dollars worth of merchandize.

To Pennsylvania (1992) The coals which pass down the population, also exempt from any charge of pilotocape.

To Pennsylvania (1992) The coals which pass down the population, and strength of your native State. also exempt from any charge of pilotage. Ves sels coming into the Delaware River to load with

which is a tax of 40 cents upon each ton of coal she may carry. If this tax is laid upon the coals of Deep River, they will arive at New York taxed with a duty that will disenable them to compete with the coals of Pennsylvania. A tax of forty cents a ton upon a million of tons would amount coal fields of Great Britain and Pennsylva-nia and such the anticipations as to the fur. ture, the question occurs what are the value profit than any mining Company has eve made. or can hope to make. The boast that the Slack Water improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers affords a cheaper transit to the ocean than any other upon the thickness of the beds, the quality of improvement, in this country, of the same length the soal, and the facilities and cheapness of burthen of pilotage on coal, as forty cents added the coal, and the facilities and cheapness of transportation to tide water, and thence to a market. As to their extent, you heard last the tolls greater than on the Chesapeake and Or canals, or on any one of the Pennsylvania canals Whether the vast mineral treasures of the valley. fession. He had recently returned from a of Deep River shall be developed, depends upon tour of several weeks examination in the the view which the people of North Carolina shall take of this momentous subject. When I consider what Maryland and Pennsylvania have done to foster and cherish their great mineral interests and the magnificent result which have followed the exercise of that parental care, I cannot for a moment doubt as to the course which North Caro-

> their advancement. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was construc-

value in which the mining interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania are held in these Common-

wealths, I will briefly state what each has done for

The thickness of several of the veins, the proving insufficient, the State of Maryland waived and foreign capitalists came to the rescue, and by their aid that great work was completed, and with certain as the law of cause and effect. That they her anthracite-prejudices which experience has

conquered, and you will not have to overcome. In eight years from the opening of the Pennsylvania mines, she had sent to market less than two hundred and fifty thousand tons. A greater amount can be sent from Deep River in two years

ges. A steamboat with her tow of barges agricultural products. Deep River and the adjacan go from the mines on Deep River to cent country, with the aid of the fertilizing mawill become, in a few years, the NILE OF THE

the relative cost of the two improvements, and the in as great abundance, as in any country, is found Mr. Washington's object was, we, of course have no means of transportation to be used on them, there in North Carolina. On Deep River it is in imamount of toll, or the expenses of transportation.

When at tide water, at Wilmington, the coal can

stratum of iron cre, three feet in thickness, which be sent to New York, at as little expense as from | yields fifty per cent of iron. The coal which uncoals, the owners of mines on Deep River, need adapted for the manufacture of iron. The iron. not fear any rivalry from the Maryland mines, or when manufactured, can be transported to New from any other quarter. Nor need the owners of York, at a less cost than it can be sent to the same the Maryland mines fear any rivalry from North | market, from the celebrated works at Danville or Carolina. The supply from both, and from all Northumberland, on the Susquehana. It can be sources within our own borders, will not exceed also manufactured at less expense, as those estabthe demand for that species of fuel, when we take lishments pay a higher price for their coal, than to defeat the vote of the People was masterly and triinto consideration the rapidly increasing number it can be procured at on Deep River. At Danville and Northumberland, the coal costs \$2,50 a ton. The case stands somewhat different as it regards | On Deep River it can be had for the price of min-THE ANTHRACITE COALS. This species of coal is supposed to constitute the great bulk of the coals. But the iron need not be sent abroad for a market. on Deep River. The market for this coal is not There is a better market at home. The time will to the South, but to New York, and the New Eng- undoubtedly come, when the manufacturers of land States. To enable the mine owners on Deep iron on Deep River will supply the wants of a large extent of country beyond the limits of North

The water power on Deep River is scarcely equalled in any part of our country. In cheapanthracites of Pennsylvania. It is a saying, in Eng- ness, it is unrivalled. Dams which, on most situations, are expensive structures, are here already built without charge to the owners of the adjalar character, that he has "sent his coals to New- cent lands. Eighteen of these are already constructed or in progress of construction by the Navigation Company of Deep River. Such ARE THE PROSPECTS OF THE VALLEY OF DEEP RIVER .-And, in view of them, can the most skeptical doubt of the MAGNIFICENT FUTURE of that favored recapitals are less than one hundred miles apart, and gion? Or that the progress of popu ation and improvement will advance WITH A MORE RAPID tercity at sixty cents per ton. The question then PACE, than it has ever done in Pennsylvania?-Should foreign capitalists hereafter be induced to vicinity of Newcastle? to New York? Upon an associate with your people, in developing the treasures of Deep River, in coal, iron, and other minerals, the present holders of the land will part with their interests, upon a full knowledge of their value; and the capital that may find its way hither, from other regions, will form part of that fund which is to contribute to the support of your State Government, and the laborers, mechanics, and tradesmen who may accompany or follow it, will

* The wonderful rapidity with which villages and the almost exclusive possession of this species of combustible (anthracite) within reasonable distance of the sea-board, is a boon of inestione hundred tons burthen, to about forty dollars, dreds of others. In 1828, there was but one building all this prosperity arose from the mining of less than, three and a half millions of tons of coal. The same amount mined on Deep River would produce, neces-earily, the same results. In 1825 commenced he first mining operations in Schuylkill county. In 1841 the central town of Pottsville, originating at a later date than we have quoted, contained the following estabing 472 pupils; eight Sunday schools, numbering 1,137 pupils; teachers, 166; total, 2,254, with a library of 1,659 volumes.—Taylor on Statistics of Coal, page 14 of introduction. Pottsville now contains a population of nearly fifteen thousand.

> Florida U. S. Senator Elected .- The Washington Southern Press of yesterday has Paper. despatch from Tallahasse dated the 19th inst, which says:

Mr. Mallory, democrat, of Key West, was elected on Wednesday last United States Senator, over Mr. Yules, by a consolidation of the whigs with the disaffected democata.

New Orleans, Jan. 18, P. M .- A fire broke ted at an expense of seventeen millions of dollars. Individual exertions proving unavailable, the States of Maryland and Virginia lent their aid by subscribing money and guaranteeing the bonds of Canal Directors. All these combined exertions and he will be the bear to be the control of the co

for a enterest the bouter of Contribute age more weight active its of the best and off and age are not call appointed in a For members whither bungledeal Cons. most wealthy is give yours and provide to all parties; but her

RALEICH RECISTER

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace. Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothe

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, Jan. 25, 1851

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, the bill introduced by Mr. Kelly, te abolish Jury trials in the County Courts, and was advocated by Messrs. Kelly, Barringer and others. Mr. Bynum offered an amendment to require the Judges of the Supreme Courts to side the circuits, which was advagated by himself and Mr. Woodsh, and opposed by Mesers. Haughton and Joyney. The amendment was adopted, but, the bill, as amended, was then lost.

On Tuesday, the bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee lands came up, when aumerous amendments were offered by Mr. Bynum The bill and amendments were debated by Messrs. Bynum, Barringer, Caldwell, of Burke, Hoke, Thomas and Woodfin. In the course of the desed; in variety unequalled by any location in built in a single night, by the magic influence of the United States; in quantity, as far as regards all practical purposes, equal to any see the borders of Deep River, within a very few and the Western Turnpike; when that Senters took occasion to refer to his postion in the late election for Covernor, and before concluding, administered to David S. Reid one of the neverest castigations it has ever been out lot to lister to. He remarked that whatever expectations he may have at one time entertained, in regard to the newly elected Governor, he had now lost every hope and confidence in his political honesty and integrity. He condemned, in most eloquent and indignant terms, the Governor's recent attempt to interfere with and dictate to the Legislature. He spoke of this conduct as undignified and unprecedented in the history of North Carolina.

During the Afternoon Session, the Bill for the extension of the Central Road to Newbern par-River can send that amount within five years - the bill in one of his ablest and most effective Speeches. It was also advecated by Messes. na, what they have done for Pennsylvania, then Gilmer, Haughton, Joyner and Woodfin-each in a few appropriate remarks.

FREE SUFFRAGE REDIVIVES:

The Senate took up and carried on Wednesday Mr. canal averages 450 feet in width. The wais never interrupted with ice. The canals of the Free Suffrage Bill was defeated, on Saturday last.

Pennsylvania are frozen up four months in the We have only room and time to say, before proceed-The navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers Washington's motion to reconsider the vote by which days to go from Cumberland, at the head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Alex- as, Mexico, and the West India Islands. Another Messrs. Washington, Shepard. Malloy and Pender. andria and return, not including the time natural fertility of her soil, while the coal regions of Pennsylvania are sterile and unproductive, in reversing his position to be—to prevent the parage of a Bill submitting the question of Convention or no Wilmington, and return in 4 days, making sures, lime, plaster and guano, which will form Convention to the People; as he believed that such the return cargoes of coal vessels from the North, a movement would be thereby staved off. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Shepard on this same subit regards these two improvements. On the Ma- find a HOME MARKET on the spot which produces ject, two years since, and even on Saturday last, in connection with the sentiments expressed by him on yesterday, make his present position not a bitle reimprovements, sleam power will be used. From item in this estimate. Iron of as good quality and markable, and certainly most unexpected. What means of knowing; and in the absence of any knowledge on the subject, we can but express our regret, that a gentleman of his Republican views should have been so mainly instrumental in giving precedent to se derlies it, is six feet thick, and of that kind best unsafe and anti-republican a mothe of amending the Constitution

After the Bill was taken up, Mr. Woodfin address ed the Senate in a strong effort in favor of submitting all questions of Constitutional Reform to the People, His reply to Mr. Shepard's avowal that his object was umphant. He was followed by Messys, Haughton and Caldwell, of Burke, who took similar ground, and defended their positions with signal ability. We may well say in this connection, on reviewing the progress of this Bill in the Senate, that not one of those who have resisted it. (with the exception of Col. Joyner, and Mr Shepard, at first, who are (in Mr. S.'s case were.) well known to be in favor of adhering rigidly to the old Constitution;) have expressed any sentiments of hostility to the change contemplated by the Bill, but, simply and solely, to the manner of effecting it. That is our position and by that position we intend to stand

Mr. Caldwell's amendment, multioned under the Legislative head, having been rejected, (Messre, Arendell, Barringer, Caldwell, of Burke, Bynum, Gilmer, Grist, Baughton, Kelly, Lillington, Lane, Richardson, Washing on, and Woodfin, voting in favor of it.) Messrs. Gilmer and Kelly each addisessed the Senate at some length-and with considerable force -after hearing whom, we were at a less to concerve how there could be any difference of opinion as to the safest and most politic mode of amending our organic law.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Eborn, inserting the word white between free and men, where the latter occurs, was ununimoutly adopted; and the question recurring on the passage of the Bill its nocond reading, it was passed by the following rote:

Aves-Mesers Barn ard, Barrow, Berry, Bower; Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron Cacada, Clark, Cellins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogere, Sherred, Shepard, Speight, Thomas, Thomp-sen, Washington, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, Watt-32

Noer-Messra, Barringer, Bynom, Caldwell, of Burke, Bond, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Seasons, Willey and Woodfin.—16.

From the Daily Register of Friday. THE SENATE

On yesterday afternoon, had the Cherokee Relief Bill under consideration and discussion. It was amentied, and laid on the table.

The Free Suffrage Bill was taken up on its 3rd reading, but no vote had been taken at the time of

The action of the Senate shall be fully noticed in our next. The final vote will probably be taken to might, (Thursday;) but, as our paper has necessarily to go to press before the adjournment of the Senate. we shall not be able to announce the result in this

lowing to the very great press on our columns, we are compelled to defer Legislative proceedings until our next. They shalf then appear, hy connection with the closing scenes in that Body.]

Both Houses, it will be seen, have rescinded the joint order proposing to adjourn on Friday, and resolved to adjourn on blonday next.