LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 13.

Mr. STEELE's Resolutions being before the House Mr. MEBANE offered the following amendment :

" Resolved, That the just and rightful method of settling the question of extending Slavery over the Territories of the United States, acquired by the recent treaty with Mexico, would be by the continuation of the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean."

MR. STEELE then took the floor, and spoke as follows :

proper to introduce the resolutions, which have ern people that " we know our rights and dare just been read, I did not intend to say one word in their behalf. My object, in rising now, is chiefly, to make some explanation of the reasons which influenced me to bring them forward, and to disclaim the object, which has been, by some persons, attributed to me.

In giving the reason, sir, which caused the introduction of these resolutions. I shall be obliged to state briefly why I think they should be favorably acted upon by the General Assembly. I shall not touch, at present, upon the constitutional question involved, but, if at any other period of the session, I shall feel called upon, in justice to myself to make any other remarks, I shall then give in extenso, the " reasons of the faith which is in me.'

It was supposed at first, by some members of this House and by others, I understand, that one of the objects, which I had in view, was to condenin, by a solemn Legislative resolve, the conduct and opinions of one of the distinguished gentlemen, who represent North Carolina in the having had such intention. Nothing was farther from my mind. I trust too, Mr. Speaker, that I would be one of the last men on this floor, who would attempt to inflict a blow upon a talented son of my own State, by a means so indirect. I have too high a respect for the intellectual great- a question as this, or any or all occas ons. ness of the individual in question--too much rerebuke of the course of that honorable Senator, I trust I have friends enough here and elsewhere, who believe that I am above such a step-who think that I have honesty and independence enough to attack him openly. This I hope, will be sufficient to satisfy any man that a covert assault was not intended, upon one of the able men who represent this State in the Senate.

Sir, we are in a critical situation. The true issue presented, is between political independence and political degradation. Suppose these Reso. lutions are not sanctioned, what will be the result ? Will not that fact be known by the people | whose kindness and confidence, I am d-legated here of the North? Will it not be said, that a set of to represent their interests, far better than any man Resolutions, declaring that the Congress of the here, and I can permit no man to determine for me United States has no power, under the Constitu- what I shall do. They have confided in my judgtion, to interdict slavery in the acquired Territo- ment, poor and weak though it be, to do for them as ries, was introduced into the Legislature of a 1 may deem fit and that confidence shall never be Southern State, and such was the opposition of a betrayed, so long as "reason holds a seat" within to the transaction of the people's business. majority of the members, that they were rejected ! me. Consult with the leaders of my party ! I ac-Will not the people of the Northern States re- but my conscience, and never will! I am willing gard this as evincing a carelessness on our part, to go with my party upon all questions of a party as to what course they may pursue ! There can character. I am willing, nay even desirous to hear be no doubt of it. Repel them, and you add an the suggestions of my political friends then-but postponement. He thought that, as the Resoluendorsement to their fanatical course. You will upon a subject like this-above party, I must be tions had been partially acted on, the House ought make them believe that you care not if they bind permitted to do as I please. you-that you yield your assent to a law which | makes you "hewers of wood and drawers of wa- have been in my course, guilty of imprulence, but ter." Mr Speaker, can any man suppose that a I trust, by all right-minded men, it will be attribuconcession on our part of the Constitutional authority of Congress to pass an act which the course of the Northern Representatives hereicfore demonstrate that they are desirous to pass, will have any tendency to deter them ! On the contrary, it is evident that it will be the very means which will expedite the infliction of their tyranny.' They will regard us as too tame-too It is not because they think slavery a moral and poweak and servile to resist, by all just means in litical evil-corrupting the owner-degrading his our power, any encroachment upon our rights; and yielding submission, they will place the yoke upon our necks, and bear upon us forever. It was admitted in Congress at the last session, that the contest was for power. This is not denied. Yes, the contest is for power. Concede their right to keep a Southern slaveholder from all participation in the Territory of the United States and you grant Northern fanaticism all it demands. Can it be doubted that they will use this power ? Will it not be used to our injury ? If you acknowledge the right of any man to do what he desires to do, you have the best reason to believe he will avail himself of your concession. Acknowledge their right to restrict slavery, and it will be done; and when done, we shall not even have the poor and unsatisfactory consolation ---"thou cans't not say I did it." When men get and pointed as they are. The design of these resointo the habit of doing certain things, they know | lutions is to shadow forth in unequivocal terms, not when to stop, and although now, it is argued the decided voice of the people of North Carolina, on all sides, that the Congress of the United for moral effect upon the action of Congress .-States has no right to interfere with questions of | The custom of discussing national politics in State slavery in the States, it will not be long before Legislatures, had its origin at an early day. A voice some shrewd enemy will be blessed with a lucid interval; and by some new discovery, or a revelation from Heaven, pronounce the judgment of the past an error. Men's views upon the powers of Congress undergo great changes sometimes, and the opinion of to day will not be the binding law for the future. Sir, if we concede now the right of a majority to do us an injury in great question, yet as these resolutions have been one respect, and we all certainly agree that what they are disposed to do, would be a grievous one, the fact might be construed as a virtual abandon- hand of Esau against Jacob-and party feeling we have no guaranty as to what may be their for- ment of the constitutional question, as they did in would be aroused and the bitterness of party would bearance towards us hereafter in any other. On the case of Mr. Polk's signing the Oregon bill with the contrary, we know that one of the objects for which our Northern brethren desire so ardently political power, is to enact such restriction laws, as to bring about a forced abolition of slavery in the States. Sir, let us beware, before it is too late. Let us remember that if we yield once-if we tamely submit to the imposition of the yoke-if we bear the lash without a struggle, our slavishness will be quoted for a precedent, and many an error, by the same example, will rush into the State I have stated, Mr, Speaker, that one of the objects, in truth, sir, the chief, if not the only one Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed which the agitators of the Free Soil movement to deny or disparage others retained by the people have in view, is the attainment of an overwhelming power, in the Congress of the United States. Now, sir, I would ask for what can they design this power ? To pass laws "necessary for the public good"-to carry out schemes of Internal Improvement, by the Government, or in general to do all things, which may be advantageous Now to avoid this conclusion, some have denied that House to quit this business-and take up the conto the whole Country. I cannot believe it. I learned from an intelligent and highly estimable McDowell remarked, that, without going into the to transact. gentleman, a resident of one of the Roanoke abstract question of what constitutes property, inasman, say during the last summer, that the main object the Free Suilers had in their movements, was to produce, after a while, a forced abolition of slavery in the States. The word of the wily statesman, to whom I refer, " might once in this latitude" have stood against the world. "New none so poor as do him reverence." To produce a forced abolition of slavery in the States ! And how is this mighty result to be cffected ? By confining it to its present limits-lettheir labor would be profitless-themselves a er to throw the arm of the civil law, over the citibe glad to rid themselves of the incubus. Per. against violence, it by no means follows, they cannot haps, sir, the exuberant fancy of this quandant withhold this protection at pleasure or exercise it Prince, had pictured too, the reeking blade, of the partially, as respects persons; for certainly, this infuriated negro--red with the blood of the white. Aye sir, to force the abolition of slavery in the States 1. The object then sir, if not the means of possession, but partiality or discrimination can not not both parties of the South, on this question.

that the means is also prohibited. But I promised not to touch the constitutional question.

Mr. Speaker, I hold it to be the duty, the bonden duty of the Legislature of this state, to declare the solemn protest of the people against the enactment of this most loathsome measure .--Many of the Southern States have already done so, aud shall we, still preserve our sleeping name ! Shall we be Rip Van Winkle still !--But, sir, it is objected that the entertainment of these resolutions will produce an extensive discussion and their adoption will lead to no practical good. But they may do good. They will

show to our Representatives in Congress that erty. their constituents fully endorse their opposition

MR. SPEAKER :- When, some days ago, I saw to the Wilmot Proviso-will show to the Northmaintain" them. I do not know that they will tous agitations, of the country-restore it to that ing that their discussion should absorb our annual revenue. Even then, we should gain and serve our constituents well.

I solemnly belive that the conduct of the northern people has been designed as an insult. Else why did they legislate upon the question before Territories were acquired ! You know, Mr. Speaker, that a very large portion of the North-

ern Representatives believe that slavery cannot exist in the acquired Territories, having been abolished by an act of the Mexican Congress, unit, or permitting its establishment. If they are honest in this view, they must certainly design to insult us. One thing is certain, they are eith-Senate of the United States. Sir, I, disclaim er dishonest or disdauful, and I believe they are both. Shall we dishonorably submit to be trainpled upon ? Shall we make no resistance. I should teel unworthy of the trust confided in me by my constituents, were I to fail to struggle for the recognition of their rights, on so important

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few worls upon anstab in the dark. No sir. If I had designed a me. I have understood that my conduct in introducing these Resolutions, has been objected to, by some member of this body, and by others, because I did not consult with the leaders of my party ! Sir, I feel under no obligation to consult with any one in the discharge of my duty. I will do as I please; and I can assure any man, who supposes that I am to shape my course, at the instigation of any oneto do as I may be bidden-that he mistakes the man. My first object is to see whether I am right, and if was right-he would vote ave. I believe so, I shall carry out the convictions of my judgment, "uncaring consequences." I am an independent representative of an independent constituency. I know the feelings and wishes of those by knowledge no leader but my judgment-no dictator

against the deductions, would overthrow the premi-

But it may be asked what avail these resolutions, when the Territory in dispute, by local law, forbids Calhoun's-Ecoloco Resolutions. Well admit the introduction of Slaves. This can be answered, that they were originated by a Locofoco, they were by asking another questson : Shall all the laws of a foreign Territory' remain in force after its acquisition? If not, what shall be repealed ? Evidently such as Congress has no authority to enact, under the Constitution, if any such exist. If it be asked, under what article Congress is bound to protect the slave owner? Certainly by the same that requires protection to any other property, as they must act division they caused in the Whig ranks. For impartially in all cases, be it slaves or other prop- any disunion that might prevail among the friends | ved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

But why assume a position on this subject which House was not responsible. And as to any cenin the event our rights are trampled under foot, sure implied in the Resolutions against Mr. Badger, for it was to him that allusion had been made we may not be able or willing to maintain. If such an event should occur, what would be pro- --- that if his object was to reach that Honorable result in good. If I did-if I was certain that per and expedient must be determined at anothgentleman he would do it by no indirect means. the passage of these and similar resolutions, would | er time, but the North should now know our He would favor no such thing. He thought the quiet the present alarming, and I fear porten- views, our feeling and our position, that they may position of Mr. B. a wrong one : and if the Rebe induced to pause long, before their acts should solutions contained right principles, ought he to tranquility, which our common destiny, and com- keep us longer in the troubled water of political desist from advocating them, because Mr. B. difmon weal imperatively demand, I would be will- strife, beyond which verges a dreary desert, fered in his notions from him in regard to this where anarchy and civil war hold a terrific sway, subject ? " Fiat fustilia ruat calum." He would with all their attendant train of horors. Yes, vote for the passage of the Resolutions because they are a calculating people, greatly influenced they contained principles in the truth of which

by the considerations of dollars and cents. They he sincerely believed, and not because they im- a resolution on the subject. can readily perceive a change of our political re- plied a censure against Mr. Badger. His fame, ations would cut off our commercial intercourse. he did not suppose, would perish because these Diverting our channel of trade to England, would Resolutions implied consure. He hoped they ruin their Cotton Mills, throw out of employ- would pass and that the House would proceed ment hundreds of operatives, and blight the pre- | with the public business.

sent fair prospects of their farmers. Yes, all that is wanted is a firm and united stand on the qual participation of the Territories. Yes, her party question; he had only to refer to the propo- Improvements. interest will force her to yield.

and stated his reasons for this request. The scene witnessed here to-day (said Mr. R.) had He thought the introduction of these Resolutions il advised, and their consideration would be to the second proposition that was presented. And promote party ends and party purposes. These Resolutions (said Mr. R) involve a grace quesspect, I hope, for myself, to attempt to inflict a other matter-certainly not a very pleasant one to the ability of the Statesman and Patriot (here Mr. R. was called to order.) Mr. R. then said he was unwilling to appear to be against the sec-. tion of country in which he lived, in which his destinies were cast and which held his all; but as he was forced to vote, he would, notwithstanding Mr. Polk's own friends had deserted him, vote to approve his official conduct touching this question--vote as his considuce and his heart told

> Mr. Stanly said he desired to state that his refusing to vote proceeded from no feeling of discourtesy towards the House But he took his original position not to blow the blaze kindled by he introduction of these Resolutions. He hought that the interests of his constituents required him to oppose all agitation of this subject, and he still occupied his first ground that this Legislature ought to leave this question and proceed The amendment did not prevail.

Mr. Miller here moved to postpone the whole

would be done, unless by the introduction of a- | Chapter No. 17 in the County of Duplin. Passed | appointed to superintend the election of United nendments to make party traps. But the gentle. 2d reading.

States Senator; reported the whole number of votes Also, favorably to the bill to empower the Justigiven 165. Mr. Badger had 82 ; Mr. Clingman 48 man from Beaufort says these Resolutions are ces of the Peace to sell the Poor House in said Coun-W. R. Leake 13; Edwards 7; Fisher 5; McKay 3 and Messrs. Rayner, Baskerville, Dobbin, Swain, ty. Passed 2d reading.

Also favorably to the bill to alter the time of hold- 1 each. No election, 83 being a majority. introduced here by a Whig-and it would seem ing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the from this that they had not assumed a party charsage be sent to the House, proposing to vote again County of Lincola. acter. The gentleman from Beaufort had spoken

Mr. Reinhardt moved to extend the provisions of for Senator ; which was carried, Ayes 25, Nays 22 of the chuckling produced by the introduction the bill to Catawba County. Carried. The bill, of the Resolutions, and said that (Mr. D.'s) side as amended, passed 2d reading.

of the House was pleased with the discord and Also, favorably to the bill to amend an act in re-Clingman 16; Scattering 10. lation to fishing in Roanoke &c. Mr. Hackney mo-

Mr. Hicks, from the Select Committee to whom Negative, Yeas 18, Nays 31. was referred the resolution in favor of the growers superintend the election, reported as follows: whole of Irish Potatoes, reported back to the House the renumber 166, of which Mr. Badger had 75; Clingsolution, and recommended that it do not pass. man 55; Leake 10; Swain 9; Edwards 7; Fisher On motion of Mr. Brogden the resolution was laid on the table.

4; McKay 4; Shepard 1. No election, 84 being a Mr. McMullen from the committee to whom was majority. • A message was received from the House, proposreferred the bill to incorporate the Milton Savings ing to vote again for Senator. Concurred in. Bank, reported the same back to the House and recommended its passage.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. Rayner, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the expediency of enclosing the Public lots and repairing the Governor's House, reported

Mr. Ballard introduced a memorial in relation to fshing in Albermarle Sound. Referred to Committee on Lay-days.

Mr. Williamson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Swamp Lands, to inquire into | Bills.

the propriety of grading certain lands. Adopted. Mr. MEBANE said he approved of some of the Mr. Ferebee introduced a bill authorizing Wilremarks of the gentlemen from Cumberland, and iam R. Adams to cut a Canal and make a road in less by a special act of our Congress establishing part of the South, the North will vield us an e- that he was opposed to this matter's becoming a Pasouotank. Referred to Committee on Internal sition introduced by him. He handed out the Ol-

Mr. Newsom introduced a bill to incorporate a Mr. Rayner begged to be excused from voting, ive-branch-he had offered a proposition on which Volunteer Company in the County of Wake. Reall could stand-he had presented a compromise | ferred to Committee on Military affairs. Mr. Coffield moved to take up the bill, just laid

He as much as any member in the House was opbeen any other than one of pleasure to him - posed to party excitement-he was no man to on the table, in relation to fishing in Roanoke -Carried. stand fire. But (said Mr. M.) when the compro-

Mr. Biggs then moved for its indefinite postponemise was rejected, I thought it right to introduce ment. On this question there sprung up a debate, between Messrs. T. J. Person, Biggs, Satterthwaite, this has been styled a party trap ! What, have McCleese, Hayman, and Paine.

Mr. Biggs withdrew his motion for postponement. and moved to lay on the table. Carried.

sense of this House on the past action of the Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend an act to General Government ? The Ollive branch had lay off a road from Ashville in the County of Buncombe, to Burnsville in the County of Yancy. been sourned-the compromise was rejected by the friends of Mr. Polk, and he would never have | ferred to the Committee on Private bills. introduced the last proposition if this had not been Mr Stanly offered a resolution instructing the the case. And then the gentlemen from Cum-Speaker of the House of Commons to inform Mr. J. W. Ellis of his election as Judge of the Superior Ellis, the late Member from Rowan, to retain his berland, gets up here and makes a compromise

appointment. Mr. Jones of Orange said that it was the first Mr. Courts opposed the resolution in a very anitime that he had ever heard that the Missouri mated speech. Mr. Stanly replied in equally as an-Compromise was just ; and when he voted imated a style, and in a very forcible manuer. Beagainst striking out, he voted against justice of fore Mr. Stanly had concluded, the Speaker announhe Compromise. He was willing to abide by ced the arrival of the hour for taking up the orders the compromise, but not to admit that it was of the day-the bill to increase the Revenue of the right. It was, continued Mr. J. brought for-State, and the bill providing for an Insane Asylem. ward, by the distinguished man of Kentucky, as On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, the Revan Olive-branch, but no one from the South, at enue bill was laid on the table.

that time, thought that it was just. This was the Mr. Mebane moved to lay the Bill for Insane Asfirst time he had heard that it was just. He had ylum on the table. Lost. Mr. Steele offered an amendment to 5th Sect. of

intended saying nothing about the Resolutions, but when he heard these taunts about rejection | the bill, which was rejected. Mr. Stanly offered an amendment to the 1st Sect.

The Senate then voted as follows : Badger 24 Clingman 20; Scattering 9. One absent, Mr. Reich The Senate soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Gambill, of Wilkes, introduced Act to mend an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the Town of Wilkesboro. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, then moved that a mes.

The House concurred, and informed the Senate

The Senate then voted as follows: Badger 24

Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, moved an adjournment

Mr. Lillington, from the Committee appointed to

that the Hon. D. L. Swain was in nomination.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a bill concering Phylanx Lodge. Referred to the Committee on Private

Mr. Biggs moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, to take into consideration the propriety of altering the time for holding the Gubernatorial Election. Carried.

Mr. Hicks introduced an amendment to the 1st section, 64th Chap. Rev. Stat. Referred to Judi. ciary Committee.

A messge was received from the Senate, propos. ing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 2nd January. Laid on the table.

Mr. Newsom introduced a Resolution in favor of Hall and Kincey. Referred to Committee on claims Mr. Williamson presented a bill, appropriating \$1500, for the purpose of clearing out certain Swamps in Columbus County. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Green, of Granville, presented a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of so amending the Law, as to prevent House-breaking in the day time. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stanly moved that the Resolution introduce by him, on yesterday, relative to the right of Mr Court, and inquire of him whether he accepts of the seat, be now taken up. Carried.

Mr. Stanly being entitled to the floor, remarked that he had no desire to procrastinate the discussion and that unless other remarks were made of a nature calculated to call him out, he should forbear from further paticipation therein.

Mr. Courts said that in all his experience, he had never before met with such a movement as the one now made by the gentleman from Beaufort. He (Mr. S.) had ransacked musty tomes without num. ber, in order to find what he deemed a parallell; he had adverted to the resignations, in former times, of sundry gentlemen, and cited them as precedents .-But, sir, I join issue with him there. These resignations were made by the mere prompting of gentle men themselves, and if he would establish his pro-

matter indefinitely.

ted to an honest, if inefficient zeal, to see the rights He could see no reason for introducing this quesof my constituents preserved-the sifety of the South maintained-the compromises of our national compact fully carried out, and the great ends of justice and equality subserved. I have believed that the conduct of the North, was not instigated by a love for the slave-by a holy and christian desire to see his bonds fall off and himself "just and free" moral character-sapping his wealth and enervating merits of the Resolutions before the House. He the growing energies and prosperity of the country. And, I believe sir, that it is quite time for us of the South to show them that we are freemen, jealous of

our rights. This amendment having been rejected, Mr. ME-BANE introduced the following

" Resolved, That his Excellency, the President of the United States, did not violate the constitution in giving his official sanction to the Oregon bill, notwithstanding the clause in said bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territory of Oregou."

When Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, addressed the House-

Mr. McDowell would express his views before the vote on this amendment offered by the gentleman from Orange, was taken. He was opposed to having any such a clog attached to these resolutions, plain from the old Dominion, where weeks are still consumed in debating national affairs, once told with power, not only upon the action of Congress, but upon most States, though at this day the voice of any one State is but little regarded, and the resolutions may fail in their design. Though opposed to their introduction, having the utmost confidence in the patriotism of our representatives, touching this introduced, he was unwilling to reject them, lest the proviso attached. These resolutions in plain and pointed language, declare that Congress has no right to make any law or donny act, that shall directly or by its effects make any discrimination beteween the States of this Union. The Constitution declares, that Congress shall have power to make all needful laws and regulations concerning the Territory of the United States, but the North says, to throw the arm of protection over the slave holder, is not a needful regulation, while the South declares it is. So the dispute turns upon the point of utility. The Con-

the amendments, which declares the reservation in the Now, sir, if a citizen of the North and one of the South, should emigrate to a territory under the jurisdiction of Congress, with their respective properties, and Congress should throw the arm of civil law over the one, and withhold it from the other, there would be an exercise of power disparaging the rights which the southern citizen has always enjoyed .- these Resolutions, and would again appeal to the slaves are property except by Statute law. Mr. sideration of matters which they were sent here

Counties in this State, that he heard the distin- much as the Constitution under which Congress House, afraid of the influence and action of the guished son of a distingushed and wily states acts has not defined that question, they cannot de- Northern people. He knew/them-he had been cide it, nor protect the citizen of the North in his property acknowledged as such by the Constitution of the State and refuse the same to the Southern man in his property declared as such by the Constitution of his State without disparaging or denying our rights; for it is expressly declared elsewhere that the citizens of one State shall enjoy all the privileges of citizens of the other States. And certainly, sir, it will not be asserted, that these rights and pushed from the North by Jno. Van Buren and privileges are removed by a removal to a Territory, his coadjutors. which can in no sense alter our responsibilities to ting the slaves increase so greatly in number, that the General Government. If Congress has the pow- words. The gentleman from Beaufort had said burden to their masters, until the owners would izens of a Territory and protect their property acter-and that the Wilmot Proviso would come power of legislating must be controlled by the principles of equity, the spirit and letter of the Consti-

Mr. Rayner said he was opposed to indefinite to consider and express some opinion in regard Sir, I have said more than I intended. I may to the question. He did not believe that both sides of the House would agree on the Resolutions, but that they might on some omendment. tion so as to bring about a discussion that would arouse all the feelings of party. Both parties he thought, might agree on the first proposition of

the gentleman from Orange, (This proposition was the Missouri compromise.) and he was, therefore, in favor of considering the Resolutions, and would vote against postponemen'.

Mr. Dobbin said he did not rise to discuss the approved some of the remarks of the gentleman from Hertford, that the matter ought to be discussed without party feelings. But why, (said Mr. D) should Mr. Polk's conduct be attached to the Resolutions? They contained principles dear to every Southern heart; and why encumber them with such a proposition as that of the gentleman from Orange ? Some of us on this side of the House (continued Mr. D) voted at first for the position because it approved of the conduct of the President, but on reflection we thought it best to disencumber the Repolutions of any other matter. He, for one, was opposed to stirring up party feelings. He did not desire the demon of party to enter these halls-he would be an unwelcome visiter. But as the Resolutions had been introduced, he was opposed to postponement, and to do so, he thought, would be virtually to vote against the principles of the Resolutions. He was willing to put a stop to debate, and thus meet the

wishes of the gentleman from Beaufort. MR. STANLY said the gentleman from Cumberand was for laying aside party-but seemed to forget that the Resolutions brought up party feelings and considerations. Where, asked Mr. S. had they their origin ? They sprung from South Carolina-they were a copy of Mr. Calhoun's the State. Adopted. Resolutions--they were Locofoco Resolutions-(not meaning by this, to call my friends over the way by hard names) The very source of the Resolutions excited party feelings. "I'was the show itself.

When these Resolutions were introduced, the chuckling of the Members on the other side of the House was very apparent-they were pleased to see the Whigs set at logger-heads-and smiled to see a trap, as they thought, placed to catch the foot of one of our Senators in. And even the gentleman from Cumberland chuckled, and smiled and showed signs of pleasure at the state of red to, read, &c. things in which the Whigs would be placed .--What, asked Mr. S is to, or can, come from the stitution settles this question, in the 9th article of consideration of the Resolutions ? Nothing but mischief--waste of time--and neglect of public business. And does not the gentleman from Cumberland see that these things will be ? Already have we had the conduct of Mr. Polk, the Constitution -- the past action of the Government and the Wilmot Proviso brought before the House. Can these things be and party feelings remain unexcited ? He had foreborne to discuss

He was not like some of the members of the

of Olive-branch and compromise, he thought proper to explain his vote.

we no right to pass upon the official conduct of

Jas. K. Polk !- have we no right to obtain the

speech, after voting against the compromise.

of the gentleman from Beaufort, his side of the

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, and the House refused to postpone



TUESDAY, Dec. 19. SENATE. Mr. Shepard presented the memorial of William

Glover and others, in reference to the navigation of the waters of the Albermarle where Fisheries are ed.

situated. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred a resolution proposing a surrender of the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek canal, reported adversely theron, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of Referred to the Committee on Propositions and

the subject. Concurred in. Grievances. Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions Mr. Shepard, from the select Committee to whom and Grievances to whom was referred the bill to was referred the Message of the Governor relative amend the existing laws relative to the inspection of to the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Charlotte, reported a bill to incorporate the | Turpentine, reported the same, with amendment, North Carolina Railroad company, and for other | Lies over.

Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, from the committee appurposes. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. pointed to wait upon the Governor elect, reported

Mr. Patterson, from the Joint Select Committee that Governor Manly would be ready to appear beon Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred several fore both Houses of the Legislature, and take the petitions from Rutherford and Burke, and so much | oaths of office, on the 1st of January next. of the Governors Message as relates to those Lands, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill for the relation to Deeds of Trust, &c. which passed its relief of the purchasers of Cherokee Lands; which | first reaping.

passed its 1st reading, and was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying re-Depot and Hickory Grove, in Edgecombe, into a

Mr. Thompson of Wake, presented a resolution in favor of R. W. Haywood, which was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Speight presented a Preamble and resolution cation. instructing the committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of providing for a New Map of No. 14. I. O. O. F. in Elizabeth City; passed first

reading. Mr. Rogers presented a Preamble and resolutions, Mr. Spicer, a bill to revive an act passed in 1842, entitled an act to incorporate a town at the County requesting information of the Governor in relation to the interest of the State in, and its liabilities for, seat of Onslow, by the name of Jacksonville. Pas-Railroad Companies, &c. sed its first reading. The Chair announced a message from the House

Some discussion ensued upon this proposition, between Messrs, Gilmer, Conner, Shepard, and Thomof Davidson. We did not understand any of the

Gantlemen as objecting to the intention of the mover to obtain information-but some were of opinion that most of the information sought by the resolu- and passed. tions had already been communicated in the Govern-

ors Message, Tresurers Report, &c. and did not wish to impose upon the Governor the burden of compiling over again, that which a Committee, or Clerk might do. Some of the information was refer-

procuring and preserving Colonial Documents in The question on their adoption was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the affirmativereferred to a Select Committee. The following bills passed their 3d reading : Yeas 25; Noes 19.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to authorise the erecion of a Male and Female Academy, in or near Shelby, in Cleveland County; passed its first reading. Mr. Smith, a bill to confer upon Courts certain powers over imprisoned Lunatics ; referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Perquimans Academy; referred to Committee on in relation to a day of Thanksgiving. Education. Also a bill to extend the duration of a establish a Turupike road from Salisbury West, charter to build a bridge over Pasquotank river, ;referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. was made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Bower moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to clear out and improve Lumber

river, was rejected ; which obtained, and, on motion | Messrs. Shepard, Ashe, Halsey, Graham, and Beth- lative action on the premises-the other of that of Mr. Rowland, the bill was recommitted to the el. Committee on Internal Improvements.

by inserting the names of the Commissioners. Adop-

strike out Raleigh and insert after "and situated" "at such place as shall hereafter be designated by a Constitution of the State says that the terms of offisupplimental act." Adopted.

Mr Stanly introduced an amendment to 2d Sect. to strike ont "or unhewn stone." Adopted. Mr. Kelly moved to strike out 5th Sect. Mr.

exceed \$30,000. Rejected. The question was then taken on Mr. Kelly's mo-

upon this floor-but the Speakership of this body for nearly or quite a fortnight after his election ?-Why did he not resign directly? If he has the

right to retain his seat two days, he has the same right to do so for two months. When the proper

Mr. Speight presented a resolution of enquiry in

Mr. Moye presented a bill to incorporate Tossnot

Mr. Drake, a bill to increase the compensation of

Common Schools. Referred to Committee on Edu-

Mr. Shepard, a bill to incorporate Accora Lodge

agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to vote for

The engrossed bill to incorporate a Female Col-

The engrossed resolutions in favor of M. O. Dick-

erson, of Rutherford; and for the relief of Peuder

The Chair announced a message from the Gov-

lege in the County of Anson, was read the first time

United States Senator to-day at 12 o'clock.

Griffin, passed their first reading.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20. SENATE.

The gentleman has likewise seen proper to lecture Mr. Thompson, of Wake. presented a petition in this side of the House for the defeat of Judge Bateference to forbidding the retailing of Ardent Spirtle. We did it not; he should have lectured his own its within three miles of Wake Forest College .friends. I, although I entertain no less admiration than the gentleman himself, for Judge Battle's sterling integrity and intellectual worth, voted for Judge Strange, a victim of the ruthlessly proscriptive Legislature of 1846-a victim for no other crime than the sin of Democracy. I am convinced, however, sir, that my constituents will receive with pleasure

his seat.

time arrives, Mr. Ellis, like Mr. Stanly, will vacate

the elevation to the Supreme Court bench of Judge Pearson.

I have been advised, sir, to amend the resolution under consideration, so as to include within lits reach other gentlemen who are in situations similar to that of Mr. Ellis. But, desiring to see this. as it stauds, defeated, I shall forbear doing so.

Mr. Stanly. I sigll doubtless be excused for again troubling the House, atter the very muty remarks of the gentleman from Rockingham. One thing sir, Town by the name of Wilson-passed 1st reading | however, despite the fluent humor of the Gentleman. is very manifest; this load is much too great for him to bear, and though he speaks so earnestly, as a parthe Chairman of the Board of superintendants of tisan, for his late fellow-member upon this floor, it plainly hurts his sensibilities as a man. If as the gentleman says, there be no precedent bearing.directly on this case, it is for the reason that we have no precedent of a Judge's holding a seat in the Legislature of the State. Entertaining the conviction that such a course of conduct is derogatory to my ideas of judicial propriety, I have offered this rest lution; I desire to see the ermine uncontaminated by the wranglings of political warfare. The gentle man further contends that the resignations to which I have alluded were made merely by the promptings of propriety upon the part of those who tendered them. I can only wish that our modern folk entertained the same nice ideas of delicacy. I hope that

this is the first and last case where their suggestion will be needed. I insist, that we have precedent for this course.-In addition to any that I may have cited, I would ernor transmitting a communication in relation to call your attention to one or two others. Hon. R. M. Saunders (perhaps, he is known to the other side

Eugland, which, on motion of Mr. Washington, was of the House) was appointed a Commissioner under Treaty with some foreign Country-France of Spain ; resolutions were passed and he was compell-To incorporate Lumberton Academy; To repeal ed to resign. Let us see, too, what the record says and act concerning the Wardens of the Poor in the about Judge Strange-that individual for whom the County of Lincoln; The following passed their sec- gentleman voted, and whom I esteem equally with himself, as a man of honor and of high moral excelond reading; To incorporate the Trustees of Forestville Female Academy; To authorize the erec- lence. He was elected a Judge on the 9th of January, 1827-considered the matter one night an tion of a Male and Female Academy at or near the Mr. Shepard, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Town of Shelby, in Cleveland County; Resolution | tendered his resignation on the 10th. The body which he was a member, actuated, doubtless, by th On motion of Mr. Woodfin the bill to lay off and desire to retain, as long as possible, so estimable a person among themselves, refused its acceptance :-

but, that vote was subsequently reconsiderel, and on the 11th, his resignation was formally allowed in relation to the Colonial history of the State, are, Are not these cases in point? the one of legissense of propriety which is so much to be commend-

Mr. Woodfin introduced a resolution authorising | ed? Are these musty-have they grown so since The gentleman has thought proper to comment upon the course pursued by myself, when elected to Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, presented a petition of the Office of Attorney General. Now, albeit the citizens of Cherokee County in relation to Cherokee | Member from Rockingham is a most desirable ap Indians; Also, of citizens of Haywood, and Macon pendage to our House-being, as he is, our Yorick. most courteous and affable-the miserable system of zens of Haywood County praying for a burial ground of caucusing, in which he has participated so largeon the public lands; which were referred to the ly, has entirely obliterated from memory his law. reading and perverted his notions of things. A Judge is apt to be called on at any and all timeshe may be required to issue writs, bench-warrants, The Attorney General has, of course, no such duties to perform. When, therefore, I had the honor On motion of Mr. Shepard the Senate, took up the to be thus chosen, feeling some delicacy about this matter, I consulted many of my friends. Upon their of the Revised Code, in relation to the collection advice, sanctioned by my own sense of what was right I resigned at the time when my services were need ed-the opening of the session of the Supreme Court. ceeded to the order of the day, and voted for U.S. I not only did that, but so arranged the matter preal, and I cannot think it difficult to demonstrate drawn would be so monstrous, that reasoning back make this a party matter, nor did he believe it reported favorably to the bill to incorporate Union Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, from the Committee my constituency should not go for any length of time

cedent, he must point to some Legislative action upon the subject. This he has not done-in my judg-Mr. Wadsworth introduced an amendment to ment, he cannot do. Now, sir, if I mistake not, the

cers, who have been previously elected, do not expire until after the adjournment of the next Legislature. Why does it not sny immediately after the election of their successors? Because, it contemplates the

probable contingency, that the person so elected may Hicks moved an amendment to come in after 5th be a member of one of its branches. To bring the Sect. provided the cost of said Building shall not case immediately home, did not the gentleman himself, when elected two years since to the Office of Attorney General, retain-not a mere. common seat

tion to strike out and prevailed. Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to lay the bill on the

table. Carried. Then on motion of Mr. Spivey the House adjourn-

among them-and believed that they were devoted to the Union of the States. And he desired that North Carolina should not take a position by the side of South Carolina on this question. Rather, said Mr. S. let her stand as a barrier to the foolish excitement ever reised by South Carolina in the South, and the waves of fanctacism

up &c. But why should this be ?-- He thought this a question on which all of the South should be united-that it should neither belong to the Whigs or Democrats-that it was not a Whig by which it is to be accomplished, "our enemies be justified under any clause of the Constitution — meet the North, in one solid phalanx—shoulder to should not think it necessary to themselves, being the judges," is unconstitution- If any other principle be admitted, the conclusion to shoulder ? He did not think it necessary to to shoulder ? He did not think it necessary to

he sent to the House, proposing to vote immediately for United States Senator.

Mr. Rogers moved to amend the motion by substituting to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, moved an adjournment, which did not prevail.

The question was then taken on the amendment, by nyes and noes as follows : Yeas 24 ; Nays 23. The motion as amended was then adopted. The Chair announced a message from the House of Commons transmitting the Report of the Attorney General upon the claim of the devisers of Cathcart. with a proposition to print. Concurred in. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Ferebee from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency Chas. Manly, reported that they had discharged their duty, and that it was the pleasure of the Governor elect to meet the two llouses on

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, moved that a message the Doorkeepers to purchase Chairs for the Com- 1827 ? mittee Rooms. Read three times by general consent and passed.

The Select Committee on the Governor's Message

Counties, praying for a new County; Also of citi-Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to authorise a further taxation on suits at law, reported the same certioraris, &c. without amendment, and the bill passed its second reading.

bill to amend the 15th Section of the 102d Chapter and management of the Revenue of the State. The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate pro-