

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

REMARKS OF MR. CARMICHAEL.

Open the Bill for the better regulation of Common Schools.

Mr. Speaker:—This is a bill in which the constituency that I represent, as well as most of the constituencies in the Western part of North Carolina, are deeply interested.

The great want of education in the State, as shown by the census of 1820, induced the Legislature of 1825 to pass an act which provided for the establishment of a system of Common Schools.

From the General Government, which has been added to the Common School fund, there has been received the sum of \$300,000.

But, sir, we are told by the gentlemen representing these counties, that they pay into the Public Treasury a large amount of tax for the year 1847.

And I am asked by the gentleman from Wayne, how much tax my County pays annually for the year 1847.

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PROCEEDINGS OF OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23. SENATE.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate Rock Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. O. R., in Wilmington, passed its second and third readings.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the Constitution, the question being on its passage.

The Senate resumed the Contested Election case from Orange, and Mr. McRae resumed his argument in behalf of the sitting member, and concluded.

Mr. Gilmer rose in reply; when the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Bower asked leave to withdraw the resolutions offered by the portion of the Committee on behalf of which he made a report; objection being made, no question came before the Senate.

Mr. Gilmer then proceeded to address the Senate in reply to the counsel for the sitting member.

The further consideration of the question was postponed until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Satterthwaite presented the following Protest:—The undersigned being of the minority do hereby solemnly protest against the vote of the majority of the House of Commons, on the 20th day of January, 1847, which...

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.

Resolved, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of Slavery are fraught with mischief well calculated to disturb the peace of our country and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

Resolved, That the enactment of any Law by Congress, which shall abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizen of any of the States of his property with their due and legal rights, or shall deprive any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and of a nature and character prohibited by the framers thereof.

Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States; yet, for the sake of preserving peace and harmony, and preventing the progress of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented by the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

Resolved, That the name and authority of the State of North Carolina upon our rights which are not enumerated, to prohibit certain politicians of the North, who are not named, and to estimate a forcible resistance to "recent proceedings in Congress," (perhaps the future action of the General Government), which are not defined, be expunged from the records of this General Assembly.

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EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Bill supplemental to an act to establish the Lunatic Asylum, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Ballou; and the House decided in the affirmative: Ayes 51, Noes 41.

The House then took up the Bill to amend the act to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. H. was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

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THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

"Independent" of the North American, whose information seems to be remarkably accurate, states the following facts concerning a meeting of the committee of fifteen on Thursday last:

Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi were not represented. Mr. Clayton refused positively to participate, and Mr. Moore appeared in his stead. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, who had been substituted for Chapman, declined the honor in a formal letter.

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The same authority, in a previous letter, gives the following as the vote in the meeting of Southern members on Monday the 15th, by which the motion to recommit Mr. Calhoun's address to the committee of fifteen was adopted;

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, offered some moderate resolutions, upon which Mr. Calhoun commented as follows:—When the resolutions (says "Independent") had been read and submitted, Mr. C rose under feelings of ill-suppressed excitement. He declared, if a vote was passed, he would offer an amendment asserting that a dissolution of the Union was preferable to emancipation of the Slaves.

The resolutions of Mr. Rusk, and some circumstances concerning them, are given in the following extract from the correspondent in the Philadelphia Ledger:—The point which Mr. Calhoun expected to carry by the adoption of the address, was its signature by all the members present.

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APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, GEN. TAYLOR'S COURSE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who paid a visit to General Taylor recently, says:—General Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for offices, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business, to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 14. The splendid steamer Empress of the North York and Boston line via England, was burned last night by the water's edge in the latter place. So sudden was the fire that it was found impossible to save any thing. The boat was valued at \$150,000—insured for \$100,000.