New HANGYER COUNTY .- Senate, N. N. Nixon. Commons, J. D. Powers, Wm. Hill. All dem. No position. Wm. S. Larkins, dem., not a candidate. had 101 votes for the Senate.

For SHERIFF.-Fennell, 609, re-elected; Williams 312; Alderman 271; Armstrong 123; Jones 82; Harrell 29; Moore 23. BRUNSWICK .- Senate, Cromartie, Whig, 210;

Wooten, dem., 141; Commons, Dr. J. H. Hill, Whig, 305; Rutland, dem., 175; Col, Wm. R. Hall, "independent," 83. For Sheriff .- Allen 356; Evans 206.

For removal of Court House, 210; against removal BLABEN .- Senate, Cromartie, Whig, 180, Woot-

en, dem., 331. Commons, McDougald, Whig, 333. McDowell, dem., 487. No change. Jas. Melvin, Whig, elected Sheriff.

COLUMBUS .- We have a report that John Maultsby, Whig, is elected to the Commons. If so, it is a Whig gain. In the Senatorial district composed of Brunswick,

Bladen, and Columbus, Wooten, dem., is doubtless re-elected.

DUPLIE. - Senate, Herring; Commons, Kelly and Mathis. All dem., no change. Sampson.-Senate, Dr. Bunting; Commons, Boy-

kin and Herring. All dem., no change. CUMBERLAND .- Senate, Dr. T. N. Cameron; Commons, Dobbin and Pegram. All dem., no change. Roseson .- Commons, Wm. McNeill, and Neill

McNeill. Both dem., no change. WARE.-Senate, Wesley Jones; Commons, R. M. Saunders, Newsom, and Rollins. All dem., no

Jourson .- Senate, Watson; Commons, Tomlinso and Sanders. All dem., no change. WAYNE .- Senate, John Exum; Commons, Brog

den and Sherard. All dem., no change. HALIFAX .- Senate, Col. Joyner, Whig; Commons Clanton and Pope, dem. Whig loss of two Com

NORTHAMPTON .- Senate, Rogers, dem .; Commons Barnes, Whig, and Person, dem. No change. GREENE .- Commons, Dr. B. F. Williams, Whig,

by 9 maj. over Reaves, dem. A Whig gain. LENGIR .- Commons, Sutton, dem. No change. In Senatorial district of Greene and Lenoir, Edwin

Speight, dem., re-elected. PITT.-Senate, Eborn, Whig; Commons, Dr. Blow, Whig, and Dickinson, dem. Whig loss of

CRAYEN .- Senate, W. H. Washington; Commons, Jerkins, Whig, Stevenson, dem. No change.

Anson .- Senate, Major Purdie Richardson; Commone, Dunlap and Dargan. All Whigs, no change. RICHMOND .- W. L. Steele, Whig. No change. GUILFORD .- Senate, Gilmer; Commons, Caldwell, Wiley, and Adams. All Whigs, no change. Rowan .- Commons, Foard and Caldwell, Whigs. A Whig gain of one.

Senatorial district of Rowan and Davie, Lillington, Whig, re-elected. PARQUOTANK .-- Commons, Pool, Whig. No

change. PERQUIMONS .- Commons, Wilson, dem. A Whig

Senatorial district of Pasquotank and Perquimons, W. B. Shepard, Whig, re-elected.

CHOWAN.-Commons, Bond, dem. A Whig loss CAMBER .- Commons, Dailey, Whig. No change. GATES .- Commons, Eure, Whig. A Whig gain.

DEFEAT OF THE COMPROMISE BILL .- In the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last, the Compromise bill, on which so much labor has been expended by wise and patriotic men, in the hope of giving quiet to a distracted country, was torn limb from limb, and scattered to the winds, with the exception of the small fragment of Utah. An account of the process of destruction may be seen in another

Most sincerely do we regret the result. We believe nine-tenths of the people of the United States will regret it, for we doubt not that at least that pro- subject. portion of them were well enough pleased with the scheme of Compromise to see it adopted. What is now to be done, is a question which it is hard to answer in any satisfactory manner.

Mr. Clay, in the Senate on Thursday, attributed the defeat of the bill to the motion of Mr. Pearce, of Md., (see the proceedings,) deeming it a most injudicious one. He is also censured in other quarters.

Superior Court .- Arrangements of the Judges for the Fall terms (1850) of the Superior Court.

1 Edenton, Judge CALDWELL. " ELLIS. 2 Newbern. BAILEY. 3 Raleigh, 4 Hillsborough, MANLY. 5 Wilmington, BATTLE.

6 Salisbury, SETTLE. " Dick. 7 Morganton, THE CABINET.-Mr. Bates, of Missouri, will no accept the Secretaryship of War tendered him by President Fillmore. That post, and the Secretaryship of the Interior, refused by Mr. Pearce, remain

vacant. Gen. Scott is acting temporarily as Secretary of War. MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR .- Robert C. Winthrop has been appointed to the U. S. Senate by the Governor of Massachusetts, in the place of Mr. Webster,

Secretary of State. Death of on Army Officer .- Gen. R. B. Mason, of the Army, died of Cholera at St. Louis, on the 25th

of July. CORONER's INQUESTS On Thursday last, Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest over the body of a negro man, name unknown. Verdict of the jury: "The deceased came to his death by drown-

On the same day, Coroner Wood held another

Returns of the Vote for Governor. In the following table appear all the reliable re-

Commercia	MANLY, REED		MANLY. REID	
Социтыя.				
Anson	1049	782	1013	502
Ashe Alexander	334	201		7-6
Burke	6.8	244		
Bertin	594	370	526 ·	431
Bladen	. 281	516	311	561
leaufort -	857	512		
Jumombe	928	644	***	
Brunswick	301 578	194	306 602	260
lumberland labarus	743	377	602	1310
atawba*	000	000		
herokee	582	217		
howan "	293	228		m38
raven	742	730		
urrituck	177	583		
Caswell	263	1081	363	1144
Camden	490	83	6.	
Carterel	935	365	1140	one
Chatham Deaveland	421	781 727	1149	896
Columbus	174	440	165	454
Caldwell	589	138	100	100
Duplin	226	921	226	1035
Davidson	1096	669	* 1159.	699
Davie	542	391	577	443
Edgecombe	104	1406	€, 88	1481
Franklin	319	673	311	694
Gates	371	390	m38	***
Greene	907	315	317	342 526
Guilford	1567	000	1772	546
Gaston Granville	1016	946	984	975
Hertford	330	173	901	
Halifax	601	507	485	536
Hyde	469	269		
Haywood	412	430		
Henderson	656	227		
Iredell	1042	257	SAMAN	92.04
Johnston	720	814	638	845
Jones	215	181		100
Lincoln	832	1877	257	m1265
Lenoir Mecklenburg	668	m259 1068	257	41
Macon	m99	000		
Martin	339	557	-	m.30
Montgomery	609	86		
Moore	544	556	670	57
McDowell	683	152		
New Hanover	275	1015	278	118
Nash	106			- CHEY
Northampton	512			m2
Orange	1714			1201
Onslow	176		186	71
Polk	228 471			
Pasquotank Pitt	589	5 97 N T O T I	m173	
Person	360		001	
Perquimons	366		342	29
Rutherford	1037			
Robeson	581		562	
Richmond	545		673	13
Randolph	1199	0 000	1222	200
Rockingham	340		337	
Rowan	827		m240	
Surry	1090		1066	14
Stokes Sampson	100; 530			
Stanly	74			d.
Tyre!l	33			
Uniont	00			
Wilkes	129			
Washington	35	8 182		
Wake	99			
Warren	17:			10
Wayne Yancy	26- 35			10
1 and			2)	
1	42,36	0 41.486	5	

42,360 41.486 Manly's majority 874.

*Vote counted with Lincoln. †Vote counted with Anson.

THE COMPROMISE BILL .- Our readers will perceive, by the proceedings in the preceding columns 2d inst.,) that the Compromise Bill (instead of pas- selves or let Texas do it, or have a territorial government. sing, as we certainly expected it would) has taken a very sudden and unexpected turn. This was no less than dropping all the great features of the bill ernment for Utah, which has passed the Senate in a separate form, to constitute an act by itself.

After having thus disposed of the bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, the debate was resumed on Thursday, and continued during yesterday, upon the already thoroughly sifted question of the admission of California. This debate occurred on a separate bill, reported some time ago from the Committill last evening, without taking a vote upon any material question, the Senate, worn out with long sittings and fruitless debates, adjourned till Monday.

We can readily conceive the necessity for some respite from a labor so wearing-down as the long and continuous sittings of the Senate. We trust moreover, that a recess of two days will on Monday bring the members of that body to the Senate with a determination to sacrifice enough of undue zeal for particular interests, or of unreasonable pride of opinful and practical conclusion. We cannot yield the progress, the Senate will yet ultimately mature the measures necessary to establish order in our newlyacquired possessions, and to restore political quiet to those parts of the United States which-or rather, whose Representatives in both Houses of Congress -have been excited, divided, and distracted on this

THE CROPS .- The effect of the destruction of the wheat crop in North Carolina by the Rust, is already visible in the high price of Flour in this market, \$7 per bbl. having been freely paid for superfine. An order was received here a few days ago for several bbls. of Flour to be sent to Salisbury, and another for a supply for Raleigh. This is reversing the order of business. We fear, that during the next twelve months, a large quantity of Flour will be brought here from the North. The crop in the Northern and Western States is said to be very large.

The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are greatly injured both. In the North Eastern counthought that at least half a crop will be raised if the weather continues favorable."—Fayetteville Observer.

"REST OF MANKIND." --- Some of the papers in Washington published the following in General

Taylor's Message: We are at peace with all the world, and we seek o maintain our cherished relations of amity with the

rest of mankind." "In a paper, "On the proper method of repelling Calumuy," written in the 390 number of the Spectator, by Steele, the following passage oc-

"When people go upon any other foundation than the truth of their own hearts, for the conduct purpose he moved to refer that subject to the tongues to carry the world before them, and make in the gallery close by, irritated at the opposition the rest of mankind fall in with the ill for fear Mr. R. had shown to what was to constitute his of reproach.

Verdict: "Death from a visitation of God,"

We learn from Capt. Warry, son of the deceased, that his father enjoyed perfectly good health up to the moment of his death, and was at the time he was struck down performing his regular duties on board the schooler.—Journal.

Seneca Falls, remarked to a friend who was residing with him: "Look at that young man just passing, he is the best workman in my shop, and I am sorry that he is now going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law."

That young man, Millard Fillmore, is now President of the United States.

A person was boasting that he sprung from a high family in England. Yes, said a bystander, I have seen some of the family so high that their feet could not touch the ground.

Final proceedings in the Senate on the

On Wednesday, the Sist uit., the Compa ceived. It will be seen that Reid has gained aggre- bill was taken up, the motion of Mr. Norris, of New ampshire, to strike out the provision which rericts the territorial governments from passing any aw prohibiting or establishing slavery, being penc-The motion was opposed by Mr. Davis, of

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 21,

Yeas-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene,

ien, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Soule, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb,

Mr. Walker brought forward an amendment striking out except what relates to California. But Mr. Pearce offered an amendment, which took precedence, to wit: to reinstate what had been stricken out relative to New Mexico, and the amendment of Mr. Downs adopted yesterday, and provides that glass—a mere speck upon the surface of the im-the territorial government of New Mexico shall go mense universe—not a second in time compared

into operation on the 4th of March, 1851. Mr. Pearce spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Foote resisted it, and declared that it would

Mr. Rusk opposed the amendment. He had ho ped that Texas would be at rest for one day. He would stand to be shot, but not every day to be He was alraid that some were ready to test the power of this government in a conflict with a state. It would be found a hazardous experiment.

Mr. Dawson opposed the amendment. Mr. Shields had, with reluctance, voted for the

Maryland, (Mr. Pearce.) Mr. Benton spoke at length in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the surrender of New Mexico to Texas. He was in favor of keeping possession of New Mexico until the title was decided by competent authority.

Mr. Houston and Mr. Dawson replied. Mr. Pearce's amendment was finally agreed tostriking out certain sections relative to New Mexico. Mr. Dawson's amendment was agreed to, yeas

33, navs 22, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Douglass, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Win-

throp, Yulee-33. Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sprnance, Sturgeon,

The question was then on Mr. Pearce's amendment, providing that the territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into effect till the 5th of

Mr. Douglass moved a substitute for it. Mr. Hale moved indefinitely to postpone the bill. This

was rejected-yeas 27, nays 32. Yeas-Messrs, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Harftin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, Yulee-27. Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Betrien, Brad-

bury, Bright, Cass. Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood,

Mr. Underwood said the bill could be passed, but it was of our paper, (says the National Intelligencer of the necessary to give New Mexico a government. Do it our-Texas.

The question was taken on Mr. Douglas's amendment excepting that one which provided a Territorial Gov- providing that the Commissioners shall report by the 15th December, and that until Congress adjusts the boundary dispute, the rights of both parties shall remain as they are. This was rejected 24 to 33.

Mr. Turney moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This was lost-yeas 29, nays 30. Yeas-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Brailbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson,

Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whittee on Territories; and the debate having continued Mr. Atchison gave notice of an amendment to strike

out all excepting what related to Utah.

Mr. Underwood's amendment to the amendment striking out the limitation in Mr. Pearce's motion was lost--

Mr. Yulee moved to strike out the board of Commissioners and all that remained in the bill on that subject. This was agreed to-yeas 29, neas 28.

Mr. Chase moved an indefinite postponement of the bill -lost, 25 to 29.

RAHROAD TRAVEL .- Some idea may be formed of the extent of the travel on Railroads at the ion, to enable them to bring their labors to some use- North by the following notice of the daily average of passengers on the Hudson river Railroad. hope that, however difficult and thorny the path of Just think of the travel averaging for seventeen days 3,466 persons daily, all of whom are provi-

ded with comfortable cars and seats: "We made a rough estimate yesterday of the number of passengers passing over the Hudson River Railroad daily-fixing it at about 2800 .-We have since received the following statement of the actual average, daily, during each month

since the road was opened: January, 971 1.410 March, April, May, 1,875 2,074 2.552 July, to 17th inst., 3,466

Total-305,362. In this statement, working days only are included, no trains being run on Sunday. Commutation passengers are not included. Not the least striking feature of the statement is the refutation it gives to the opinion which has been very freely expressed, that few would travel on the The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are not good in this State. Drought and storm have number has steadily increased as the season of navigation has advanced. The average for ties, we learn from the Norfolk Beacon, "it is July is undoubtedly increased by the immense number who passed to and fro on the road on the 4th .- Courier and Enquirer.

> A TIMELY HINT .- Many anecdotes have been told bearing pretty hard upon the late John Randolph, some wholly fictitious, others not. Among

them is the following: On one occasion, when the subject of making appropriations for the public buildings was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Randolph rose, and as usual spoke in opposition to it-appropriations had been frequently asked and grantedand still the buildings went up with a stealthy pace; he wanted to see the end of it, and for his of their actions, it lies in the power of scandalous committee on unfinished business. A workman support, and unable to bear this taunt, cried out in a voice something like Randolph's, "And I SPOILING A GOOD WORKMAN .- A correspon- move, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman be referred dent of the New York Star furnishes the follow- to the same committee." This severe retort uping interesting incident, which shows how liable on the ill-formed and badly made, orator from inquest over the body of Mr. William Warry, of White Haven. England, aged 73 years, seaman tions. Some, thirty years ago a Mr. Mynders, of Sergeant-at-Arms was immediately despatched to arrest the offender, but he disappeared and on board the Schr. Diadem, from the above place. Seneca Falls, remarked to a friend who was re- to arrest the offender, but he disappeared and

Closing part of Mr. Clay's last great | But, if defeated, it will be a trumph of ultra

speech on the Compromise Bill. I believe, from the bottom of my sool, that the measure is the reunion of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace, which, taking its grial flight from the dome of the Capitol, carries the glad tidings of assured peace and restored barmo-

those beneficial effects. And now let us discard all resentments, all passions, all petty jealousies, all personal desires, all love of place, all honing after the gilded crumbs which fall from the table of power. Let us forget popular fears from what-Hamlin, Jones. Mangum, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop—32.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Berof all selfish, sinister, and sordid impurities, and Chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed. of all selfish, sinister, and sordid impurities, and think alone of our God, our country, our consciences, and our glorious Union-that Union without which we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of represented legally to constitute a meeting; who military despotism or foreign domination.

Mr. President, what is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying to immeasurable, never-failing, never-beginning, and never-ending eternity; a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates and is borne off by the winds; a grain of sand which is soon gathered to the dust from which it sprung. Shall a being so small, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itsnapped at. He complained of the want of sympa- self to the onward march of a great nation, to subthy and regard for the rights and feelings of Texas. sist for ages and ages to come-oppose itself to that long life of posterity, which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world! Forbid it, God! Let us look at our country and our cause; elevate ourselves to the amendment of the Senator from Georgia. Upon re- dignity of pure and disinterested patriots, wise flection, he would not defend that provision; and he and enlightened statesmen, and save our country would support the amendment of the Senator from all impending dangers. What if, in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward. What are we, what is any man worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country when it is necessary.

Now, Mr. President, allow me to make a short appeal to some senators-to the whole of the Senate. Here is my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) of whom I have never been without hope. I have thought of the revolutionary blood of George Mason which flows in his veins-of the blood of his own father-of his own accomplished father-my friend-my cherished friend for many years. Can he, knowing, as I think he must know, the wishes of the people of his own State--can he, with the knowledge he possesses of the public sentiment there, and of the high obligation cast upon him by his noble ancestry--can he hazard Virginia's greatest and most glorious work at last which she, perhaps more than any other State, contributed her moral and political power to erect? Can he put at hazard this glorious Union, with all its beneficent effects and consequences; in the pursuit of abstractions and metaphysical theories—objects unattainable or ment, and that they do hereby ratify and adopt impossible in their nature-while that honor of ence and respect with as much devotion as he does, while the honor of that State, and the honor of the South, are preserved unimpaired by this

I appeal, sir, to the senators from Rhode Isand and from Delaware, my little friends, which have stood by me, and by which I have stood in all the vicissitudes of my political life; two glorious, patriotic little States which, if there is to be swallowed up in the common deluge, and left without support. Will they hazard that Union, ! which is their strength, their power, and their !

If such an event as I have alluded to occur, where will be the sovereign power of Delaware and Rhode Islaud? If this Union shall become separated, new unions, new confederacies will arise. And with respect to this-if there be any -I hope there is no one in the Senate before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great southern confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi-I say in my place never! never! NEVER will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent City, nevernever I call upon all the South. Sir, we have had hard words-bitter words

bitter thoughts, unpleasant feeling towards each other in the progress of this great measure. Let us forget them. Let us sacrifice these feelings. Let us go to the altar of country and swear, as the oath was taken of old, that we will stand by her; we will support her; that we will uphold her constitution; that we will preserve her Union, and that we will pass this great comprehensive and healing system of measures which will hush all the jarring elements, and bring peace and tranquility Executive Mansion, did not observe the approach to our homes. Let me, Mr. President, in conclusion, say that the most disastrous consequences would occur, in my opinion, were we to go home, doing nothing to satisfy and tranquilize the country upon these great questions. What will be the judgment of mankind, what the judgment of that portion of mankind who are looking upon the progress of this scheme of self-government, as being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of ameliorating the condition of mankind-what will be the judgment of our constituents when we return to them and they ask us, How have you left your country? Is all quietall happy? Are the seeds of distraction or divis on crushed and dissipated? And sir, when you come into the bosom of your family when you come to converse with the partner of your fortunes, of your happiness, and of your sorrows-and when, in the midst of the common offspring of both of you, she ask you, "Is there any danger of civil war? Is there any danger of the torch being applied to any portion of the country? Have you settled the questions which you have been so long discussing and deliberating upon at Washington

Is all peace and all quiet?" What response, Mr. President, can you make to that wife of your choice and those children with whom you have been blessed by God? Will you go home and leave all disorder and confusion-all unsettledall open? The contentions and agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall stand condemned by all human judgment below, and of those above it is not for me to speak. We shall stand condemned by our own consciences, by our own constituents, by our own country. The measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage for many days was not absolutely certain. From the first to the last, I hoped and believed it would pass; because from the first to the last I believed it was founded on the principles of just and righteous concesson, and mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly to no part of the republic, that it saves their honor, and, as far as it is dependent upon Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But sir, I have known that the decision of its fate depended upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, and upon whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon the one side or the other with absolute certainty. Its fate is now committed to the hands of the Senate, and to those five or six votes to which I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sins or transgressions, the rod of Providence may be still applied to us, may be still suspended over us. I about one minute.

and impracticability—a triumph of a most extra-ordinary conjunction of extremes—a victory won by abolitionism—a victory achieved by free soilism—the victory of discord and agitation over peace and tranquility; and I pray to Almighty God that it may not, in consequence of the inny to all the remotest extremities of this distracted land. I believe that it will be attended with all disastrous consequences to our beloved country.

Meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep

River Navigation Company. Pursuant to previous notice, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep' River Navigation Company, held their Annual Meeting in Pittsbo

On motion, Isaac Clegg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed Secretary. Messrs. F. J. Hill, N. A. Stedman and De-Rosset were appointed a Committee to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock reported that to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, there was required to be pre-

meeting to the amount of 401 votes. Which report was concurred in. On motion of John H. Haughton, it was resolved, that the State be allowed a representation in

sent a representation of stock to the amount of

322 votes, and that there was represented in the

his meeting. On motion it was further resolved, that every Stockholder present, having one share of Stock,

should be allowed one vote in this meeting. Dr. S. McClannahan, President of the Company, Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Engineer, and B. J. Howze, Esq., Treasurer, submitted reports setting forth the progress of the work, and condition of the finances of the company, &c., which

were received. M. Q. Waddell, Esq., submitted a report behalf of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year, which was received.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was resolved, that the several reports submitted to this meeting by the President, Engineer, and Treasurer of the Company, be referred to a Committee, to consist of J. H. Haughton, Isaac Hall and J. J. Jackson, with instructions to have such reports or such parts of the same as they may deem expedient,

sublished at the expense of the Company. On motion of J. H. Haughton, it was resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to examine the work and accounts of the Treasurer, quarterly, and report to the Directors at their next meeting thereafter and also to report to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting. Messrs. N. A. Stedman, Wm. T. Horne, and N. Clegg were ap-

pointed said Committee. Dr. F. J. Hill, the Representative of the State, appointed Col. A. McNeil and Isaac Clegg, Esq., Directors for the State; whereupon, it was unanimously resolved, that the individual Stockholders the appointment of Isaac Clegg and A. McNeill, our own common native State, which I rever- as directors of this Company. John II. Haughton, L. J. Haughton, and Thomas Hill, were elected Directors by the Stockholders for the ensu-

On motion, it was resolved, that the salaries be reduced to \$800 per anuum.

Dr. S. McClannahan was re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Christian night instead of ascending remain at nearly the be a breaking up of the waters of this Union, will Sun, the Raleigh Register, and Standard, and in same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas Wilmington papers, and that other papers in the State, favorable to the cause of Internal Improvement, be requested to give them an insertion.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned. ISAAC CLEGG, Ch'm'n.

J. J. Jackson. See'y.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE PAINTER .- The Washington correspondent of the Philiale'phia Butletin, speaking of General Taylor in a recent letter, says:

Many anecdotes are told of him while he filled the White House; but all these, in due time, will find their way to print. They serve to illustrate of his person. However, while in the act of were formerly subject. passing the portals of the eastern wicket gates, he encountered a plainly dressed gentleman, who, intently gazing upon the garden belonging to the of the painter until he had come rudely in contact | incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm with him. "Where the --- are your eyes!" exclaimed the latter in a passion, "can't you see fired, and cannon discharged for the same object; where you're going?" "Pardon me," responded but it is obvious that these measures, although the unconscious intruder; "but the fact is," he sound in principle, must, necessarily, out of doors wondering whether the garden there was as for- ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible ward as other gardens in the city, and did not effect. Within doors, however, the case is differfine as our common zardens? I rather think the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which not." "I do not see why," continued the stran- comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a ger, "for I work it myself and take the best person sleeping .- Westminister Review. care of it." "Oh, then you are the old fellow's gardener, are you?" inquired the painter. "Now tell me, is he as surly as people say of him? I friend," remarked the interrogated, in the same pleasant vein, "I do not know what people say of his disposition, but if it will gratify you to be made personally acquainted with him, permit me to introduce myself-Gen. Taylor, at your service!" "You-you General Taylor?" ted the painter, with delighted eyes, and grasping his hands more tightly. "Oh L-!" and with that he took to his heels, never stopping till he was far enough from the scene of introduction. The General enjoyed the joke hugely; but ever after contended, that the painter would make a

PROFESSOR WEBSTER AND SUICIDE .- The BOS ton correspondent of the New Tribune says: "Professor Webster is in remarkable good health, is constant in his devotions, and appears like a man who realizes the awful and ignominious fate which awaits him. He is allowed the usual articles in his cell that he had before the thought it a matter of surprise that he should be allowed a knife and fork, glassware, &c., they being impressed with the idea that he would commit suicide. He once said, when spoken to upon that subject: "I am too much of a Christian to commit suicide." We shall see. Bets run high that he will never be hung-that he will take his own life. Others are equally as fierce

in betting that he will be hung. Professor Webster is, according to the jail record, in the 55th year of his age, and is five feet two inches and one-eight in height.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Dalton. (Ga.,) on the night of the 20th ult. Its duration was

From the Georgetown (N. C.) Republican. The vegetable phenomenon spoken of in the following article, as having occurred last year in portions of Tennessee, and again this year in the same State, is now to be seen in some locations on the Pee Dee in this State-particularly on the lower or eastern end of Snow's Island. On this Island the "cane brakes" are extensive, furnishing abundant winter pasturage for cattle. The cane this season, we understand, has run to seed. as the expression is, and is bearing large quantities of grain resembling oats. The hogs devour this fruit very greedily and fatten upon it. What will be the future effect of this seeding upon these same brakes for the purpose of pasturage, we are not prepared to determine. Nothing of the kind has ever before come under our observation.

Vegetable Phenomenon .- About this time last year the cane upon several Islands in the rivers of East Tennessee was discovered to be producing small grains which very much resembled rye, both as to size and shape. It grew in heads, and was covered with chaff like that of wheat. The production was then considered remarkable and so unusual that not even "the oldest inhabis tant" had ever seen anything of the kind. The conjectures respecting the cause of the appearance of this unusual grain were very numerous---many persons (and some of them skilled in botanic learning) supposed that the cane had, by some means. been inoculated with wheat. This year we are told that the cane throughout

East Tennessee is bearing in almost incredible quantities the same grain. At some places it would not be c'ifficult to collect as much as twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre. Some persons owing cane lands have already gathered large quantities of the grain, which they find makes a flour equal in appearance to that of wheat, and equal as palatable when cooked in the form of cakes, &c. Hogs and fowls eat the grain as it falls from the cane with the same greediness that they devour any other small grain. Another remarkable feature about the matter is, that so soon as the grain begins to mature the cane begins to die, and the indications now are that all the cane in East Tennessee will die out this season.

It has been suggested to us that the farmers, collecting this seed, might sow it upon their woodlands, and thus have excellent cane pastures for their stock, as there can be little doubt but that the grain will germinate, especially in moist lands .- Knoxville (Tenn.) Register.

Why Epidemics rage at night .- It was in one right that 4000 perished in the Plague of London of 1665. It was at night that the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large proportion of cases in its several forms, have been observed to have occured between one and two o'clock in the morning. Danger of exposure to the night air" has been theme of physicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never yet alled in the aid of chemistry to account for the

It is at night that the streams of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the of the President and Treasurer of this Company day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night when the rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendeney is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night, in some parts of the city, was sogreat that on some occasions many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open tires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their his character-the same unassuming, simple cit-dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety izen in his high station, that he was while he were thus unconsciously assured. At Sierra was in the refirement of private life-the same as Leone, the natives have a practice, in the sickly President of the United States, and as the subor- season, of keeping fires constantly burning in their dinate serving under another. One anecdote, to huts at night, assigning that the fires keep away which I was cognizant, I will briefly repeat. A the evil spirits, to which in their ignorance they glazier and painter, well-known in the city to the attribute the fever and ague. Latterly, Europeans resident population, was one morning passing have begun to adopt the same practice, and those through the Presidential grounds, and having that have tried it assert that they have entire imnever seen the General, was of course ignorant manity from the tropical fevers to which they

In the epidemics of the middle ages fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and in the plague of London, of 1665, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning of rain. Latterly trains of gunpowder have been continued with a good-humored smile, "I was be on too small a scale, as measured against an notice your proximity until I had encountered ent. It is quite possible to heat a room to produce "Umph!" observed the painter; "do you a rarefaction and consequent dilation of any masuppose the garden of a President would look as liguant gases it may contain, and it is of course

A CHINESE CUSTOM .-- The following curious experiment is adopted by the Chinese physicians should like to see the old codger." "Well, my in order to discover whether a person has been murdered or died through the violence of others: "In order to make the discovery, the body is first taken and washed in vinegar. After this, a large fire is kindled in a pit, dug on purpose, six. feet long, three wide, and the same in depth.----This fire is continually angmented until the surrounding earth becomes as hot as an oven; the remaining fire is then taken out, a large quantity of wine is poured into the pit, and it is covered with a hurdle made of osier twigs, upon which the body is stretched out at full length. A cloth is thrown over both, in the form of an arch, in order that the steam of the wine may act upon it in every direction. At the end of two hours the cloth is taken off, and if any blows have been given they then apppear upon the body, in whatever state it may be.

The Chinese likewise assert that if the blows given have been so severe as to occasion death, this trial makes the marks appear upon the bones, although none of then should be broken or decision. I mention this because some have apparently injured. The wine used in these trials, it is said is a kind of beer, made from rice and honey.

If such is found to be true, it may be of eminent service in cases of doubt when violence is thought to have been committed, and may form a new mode for the detection of crime.

A teacher of one of the public schools in New York invited one of his pupils, a handsome young girl, to elope with him, and promised to provide everything for the journey. The young lady pro-perly told her mother, and the old lady equally as properly saluted his head with the tongs when he called for his expected bride,

He that is good may hope to become better; he that is bad may fear that he will become worse.