THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1850.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Even up to the moment of going to press yesterday afternoon, we were in confident expectation of being able to lay the Governor's message before our readers. But when the Northern Mail arrived, which it did not do yesterday until rather later than usual, we found that the Raleigh papers contained no message. Although both Houses were, to all intents and purposes, organized on Monday, the message was not sent in on Tuesday. The Governor informed the Joint Committee which waited on him on Tuesday, that he would send in his message on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, too late to arrive here before to-day or to-morrow.

RIVER OPEN.—The copious rains of this week have raised the waters sufficiently to allow steamers of the greatest draught on our river to go up as far as Fayetteville. We hope to receive a considerable amount of produce, although we fear that the rise is not sufficient to allow of rafting out of the smaller streams.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We learn that, "At the meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, held at Marion, much important business was transacted, calculated to push forward that important work.—The necessary steps were taken to pay for the Iron contracted for deliverable in January, March and May next, and to purchase a Locomotive and Cars, to transport the same on the road as laid, &c. A contract was also made with enterprising men in South Carolina, to complete all the unfinished line between Brunswick and Fair Bluff."

DAILY REGISTER.—We have received the first number of the Raleigh Register, daily, and from it we take the report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday last. Our readers will notice that WELDON N. EDWARDS, Esq., of Warren, has been chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland, Speaker of the House; both are most excellent appointments. All the other officers are also Democrats.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—In the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Democrats have made a gain of twenty-six members of Congress. The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will not be less than forty.

DELAWARE.—The Democrats have carried the State of Delaware, electing the member of Congress, the Governor, and a majority of the State Legislature, thus ensuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Mr. WALES, Fed., whose term will expire in March next. This is said to be the first time that the Democrats have carried the State for twenty years.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.—The Whigs of Wilmington, Delaware, gave JOHN M. CLAYTON, late Secretary of State, a public dinner, on Saturday last, 16th inst. Mr. CLAYTON made a speech, defending himself and his colleagues of the Galphin Cabinet, and disparaging HENRY CLAY by indirect reference.

South Carolina Institute.

The Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, opened at Charleston on Tuesday last. Judge LUMPKIN, of Georgia, delivered the annual oration at the Theatre on Monday evening. The Charleston papers speak of it in the highest terms as an effort worthy of the occasion, and calculated to add lustre to Judge L.'s already brilliant reputation. We have been favored with a private letter from a friend now in Charleston, who, we believe, is an exhibitor, giving an account of some of the objects of interest which the Fair will present. We have taken the liberty of transcribing a portion of the letter to our columns, with the remark that the writer, although strongly attached to the Union, is laboring in the most efficient manner to promote the independence of the South, being one of the enterprising proprietors of the Rock Island Factory, in Mecklenburg county, in this State, whose Cassimeres are successfully competing with the productions of Northern establishments. We are rejoiced to notice the progress of Southern manufactures, as stated by our friend's letter:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17, 1850.

MR. FULTON: I came down to Columbia to attend the Convention of Stockholders & Board of Directors for the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, who held their annual meeting there on the 13th and 14th. We travelled along the Road from one terminus to the other; found the grading and heavy work mainly done, and many entire contracts completed and accepted by the Engineers. Five miles below Winsboro' we took the cars and rode down to Columbia. The passenger cars are fitted up in the most modern style, and furnished with all the comforts necessary to produce sound dreams of home upon the weary traveller, as the distance between him and it is shortened or lengthened at the rate of 25 miles per hour.—The income from travelers last month was some $800; and the immense piles of Cotton in the depots on the way, shows that the Road is worth building for the transportation of that article alone. Its approach to Winsboro', which point it will reach this week, has converted that place into a Cotton market, and shortened the wagoner's travel 38 miles, by furnishing him the advantages of the Columbia market at Winsborough. Our Convention was harmonious, and pervaded by an universal spirit of determination to push the work through to its Charlotte terminus with their utmost energy. We calculate upon a steady progressive completion of four miles per month from Winsboro' to Charlotte. Allowing the next two months to pass the gap yet to be graded at that place, and giving four months for good count, we calculate on being able, two years hence, to breakfast in Charlotte, and sup that evening in Charleston.

The Southern Fair, which opens on Monday, and continues through the week, has crowded the City everywhere.—The Hotels are full from the basement to the atic, and it is expected that to-morrow's arrivals will produce an overflow. The arrival of the Hon. Judge LUMPKIN this afternoon, who is to be the orator of the occasion, has elevated the thermometer of excitement full 10 degrees. It is gratifying to witness the interest manifested in this important Southern move; it awakens anticipations for future results. Being somewhat privileged, I have been permitted a pass behind the curtain, and I am gratified to see the amount and variety of articles sent in for exhibition. The competitor who takes a prize here, may feel pride in his success, and need not fear a respectable position in the thirty acre building of London.—There is everything here, from a pin cushion up, and from a cotton gin down. Among the many, one article attracted my especial attention. It was a full length portrait of WASHINGTON, I believe in the dress and atitude in which he is represented when surrendering his military commission to Congress. It is of the richest description of needle work, with a most magnificent background, and an accuracy in features and expression of countenance, which would do credit to the pencil of the most skilful; and it is the boast of Charleston, that it was wrought by the fair hands of one of her own daughters. It is encased in a frame, also of Charleston production, which does no discredit to the portrait. This should certainly have a prominent position at the Word's Fair; and South Carolina, when boasting of its origin, should feel justly proud that it represents her countryman, and might profit by reflecting upon his deeds, his character, and his patriotic tolerance.

BENTON'S SPEECH.—Col. THOMAS H. BENTON made, if not a "great," at least a very long speech at St. Louis on the 9th inst., in which he conclusively proved, to his own satisfaction, that everybody was very wrong, with the single and solitary exception of THOMAS H. BENTON. He praised Gen. TAYLOR, because the General had appointed Col. FREMONT—BENTON'S son-in-law—to an office. He denounced Mr. CLAY, and characterized the course of the anti-BENTON party in Missouri as mean, diabolical, and infernal. Between him and them, there are now and forever, high walls and deep ditches. Mr. BENTON'S speech occupied over three hours, and attracted a vast crowd.

RECEIVED.—The Westminister Review, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., publishers, N. York.

JOHN S. TAYLOR, 143 Nassau Street, New York, has sent us "Letters from the Backwoods, and the Adirondac," by Rev. J. T. HEADLEY, which is quite a readable affair. HEADLEY'S style is rather pompous, or rather, it displays a constant straining after effect, which frequently lead to the employment of figures and expressions anything else than chaste or classical, yet on the whole his language is generally picturesque, and sometimes beautiful. We quote a part of the first chapter as a specimen of the work. We think our readers will concur in our opinion, that it is really fascinating.

Mount Tahawus.

———, *June* 18.

I can scarcely believe, as I stand this evening and look around on the forest that girdles me in, and hear naught but the dash of the waterfall at the base of yonder gloomy mountain, or the rapid song of the whipporwil as it rings like the notes of a fife through the clear air, that I stood a few days ago in Broadway, and heard only the surge of human life as it swept fiercely by. The change could not be greater if I had been transferred to another planet. The paved street changed for the mountain slope—the rattle of omnibuses and carriages for the rush of streams and music of wind amid the tree tops—the voices of the passing multitude for the song of birds and chirp of the squirrel. It seems but a day since I stood where the living current rolls strongest, and felt perfectly at home amid the walled houses and packed city; yet now, as the trees shake their green awning over my head, and the great luminous stars sparkle in the intensely clear sky that seems to rest its bright arch almost on the tops of the tall hemlocks, New York appears like a past dream. Oh, how quiet nature is! In New York, everything is in a hurry. There is not a man there that walks the streets who seem to be at leisure. Even the horses catch the hurrying spirit; and everything goes tearing along as if the minutes were crowded with great events. But look! See how lazily that tree swings its green top in the wind—how quietly the brook goes talking to itself through the forest—and how leisurely the very clouds swing themselves over the evening heavens! Just stand here a moment on the edge of this clearing, and listen to the sounds that rise on the evening air. The drowsy tinkle of the cow-bell sinks like long-forgotten music on the heart, while the scream of the night-hawk far up in the heavens seems like a voice from the spirit world. Its dusky form glances now and then on the eye, and then is lost in the far upper regions, while his cry pierces clear and shrill through the gloom, telling where his pinion still floats him onward. The smoke of the clearing wreaths in slow and spiral columns skyward; while the whistle of the woodman, as he shoulders his axe and wends his weary way to his log hut, is the only human sound that disturbs the tranquility of the scene. And now the twilight deepens over all. The fire of the distant fallow flashes up in the darkness, and the cry of the boding owl comes like a voice of warning on the ear. How, under the influences of such a scene, the heart throws off link after link of its bondage, and the soul loses its sternness and fierce excitement, and become subdued as a child's! The man sinks before the early dreamer, and dear associations come thronging back on the staggering memory like sad angels, and the spirit reaches forth its arms after the good and the true.—At least it is so with me; and the presence of nature changes me so that I scarcely know myself. A new class of feelings and emotions is awakened within me—new hopes and new resolutions spring to birth. I think more of that unseen world towards which I am so rapidly borne, and of the mysteries of the life that surrounds me. In N. York, life is all practical and outward. *Action, action, action* is the constant cry, and action it is till thought gets frightened away.

Ice-cream saloons—crowds on crowds of promenaders—the rattle of wheels—the ringing of the fire bells, and one continuous roar rising like the sea over all, are the contrasts your city now presents to the scenes I have been describing. The night closes over haunts of vice, dens of infamy, the gambling house, and the drunken revel. Behold how peacefully it here shuts down over the forest, where the wild bird has gone to sleep beside its mate, and not a restless unholy spirit is abroad!

And then the morning—how different! The morning in New York is always associated in my mind with markets. Soon as the sun mounts the dusty heavens, New Yorks seems to open its mouth and rush for the markets. But here by the forest, as the unclouded sun wheels with a lordly majestic motion above the mountain, ten thousand birds seem to have awakened at once. I would you could listen a moment. It is a perfect storm of sound. From the soft warble of the robbin to the shrill scream of the woodpecker, there is every variety of note, and yet all in accord. I said nature was quiet, and every moving thing at leisure; but I was mistaken. These birds seem to be in a hurry, as if they had not time to utter all their music; and they pour it forth in such rapid, thrilling strains, that the ear is perfectly confused.

George Thompson.

It will be seen by the detailed account in another column, that this abolition emissary has been hooted down in Boston, a very proper rebuke of his impertinent attempt at interference in the affairs of this country. It would seem that this paid agent of British abolition had intended giving courses of abolition lectures in this country, for the purpose of increasing the excitement growing out of the fugitive slave law; but his career in that way is pretty much stopped. The feeling against him in New York is very strong, and so it seems to be throughout. If he talks at all, it must be in private. Nothing could give more pleasure to the British Government, than the dismemberment of England's greatest rival. If scoundrels, or impertinent intermeddlers like this fellow THOMPSON, choose to come over here for the purpose of promoting this dismemberment, through the agency of fanatical abolitionism, they should receive the treatment due to their deserts. Hanging is altogether too good for them.

Fire in Charleston.

Quite an extensive conflagration broke out in the Foundry and Steam Manufactory of Messrs. CAMERON, MCDERMID & MUSTARD, at the foot of the street leading to PATTON'S wharf, Charleston, on the morning of the 19th. The establishment in which the fire originated was destroyed, and the fire spread to the ware-house and grocery store adjoining, extending southwardly, and soon reached the Foundry of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, and the Blacksmith shops of Messrs. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CORBY, which were all destroyed. The loss of Messrs. CAMERON, MCDERMID & MUSTARD is very heavy, with only a very small amount covered by insurance. They have lost not only several steam engines nearly finished, but their whole stock of materials, books, papers, &c. The whole amount of destruction by the fire will probably reach as high as $80,000.

ECONOMY.—In the valuation of the personal estate of JOHN MCDONOUGH, the millionaire, his whole wardrobe is put down at $30.

☞HUNT'S official majority in the State of New York is 247. It turns out that the New York Congressional delegation in the next Congress will stand 17 Feds. to 17 Democrats. Two avowed Free-Soilers being equally divided between the parties.

Boston Nullification Rebuked.

We are pleased to notice in a late number of the Boston Post, (Democratic,) a long article upon the subject of the attempted nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Post strongly denounces the course of persecution, and the frivolous and malignant abuse of legal process, adopted in the recent case of Messrs. KNIGHT and HEWES, of Georgia. It defends the constitutionality of the law, and points out the evils to flow from a resistance to it, or the evasion of its provisions. The Post tells the manufacturers and merchants what must inevitably be the result of a persistance in such course—that it will estrange the South—provoke retaliatory measures—endanger the Union and ruin the trade of the State. Touch their pockets and you have them safe enough. Let us do our own business.

The Nashville Convention—Dissolution Strongly Recommended.

This body re-assembled on the 11th inst. Judge SHARKEY, the former President, having backed out, the meeting was organized by Ex-Gov. MCDONALD, of Georgia, taking the Chair. Gov. MCDONALD was Vice President at the former meeting. The President made a strong Southern rights speech. Very few delegates had arrived, and no further business was done on the first day.

On Tuesday, the second day, the meeting was permanently organized, by the election of Gov. MCDONALD, of Georgia, as President, and Gov. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, as Vice President. Committees appointed.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, several additional delegates arrived; the Convention numbering in all about sixty members. The following States were represented: Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida—seven States. Resolutions were offered by Gov. CLAY of Alabama, and Mr. DUPONT of Florida. Those of Mr. CLAY very decidedly pointed to dissolution as the only remedy. Of the remaining days, we give the telegraphic reports in full, taken from the Baltimore Sun and other exchanges. It will be seen that the Convention was far from unanimous.

NASHVILLE, Nov'r 14.—The Convention, agreeably to adjournment, assembled this morning at ten o'clock.

The President asked the Secretary to read a letter received from Mr. Roules, an absent member of the Tennessee delegation. The letter is written in strong terms of secession.

The States being called, resolutions were offered by Messrs. Jones and Hunter of Georgia; Davenport of Mississippi; Pillow and Donaldson of Tennessee; and Cheves of South Carolina.

Mr. Cheves's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That secession by the joint action of the slaveholding States, is the only efficient remedy for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous evils which threaten them in the future, from the usurped and now unrestrained power of the Federal Government.

Mr. Cheeves then delivered a written speech, which occupied three hours. The speech fully and ably reviews the subject of secession, and recommends it as the only alternative. It had already occurred—the Rubicon was passed, and the Union was virtually dissolved. What was the Union? It was a bond of fraternity—it had now become one of hostilities. We could not expect to live with a people who, on every occasion, and in the halls of legislation, denounced slavery as a crime, and its participants as criminals. Was not the face of every Southern man suffused with shame at such insults? He said that we could hope for nothing from any change that the North could give. It would only bring an increase of their power and our danger. Our disgrace and shame would follow. We should, as a party, unitedly contend for the interests of our bleeding country.

If Virginia would lead in the matter, no blood would be spilled, and he had no doubt that in a little time every Southern State would follow, except, perhaps, Delaware, whose interest would deter her. And even in the possibility of an invasion from the North, to coerce us, where was their army and money? All their militia put together would find it difficult to take Charleston or Savannah—and if they did, what would they do with it? Perhaps they calculate upon the assistance of our slaves—but in that they would be disappointed. They would serve their masters at home, while they were on terms. We want but union, and the enemy are ours—and the Union, thank God, dissolved.

The South would, perhaps, suffer the usual casualties of war, but they were dangers which a free people, who were not disposed to wear the yoke, would meet manfully.

The right of secession was unequivocal. He appealed to Virginia to take the lead in a united secession, and he would warn the people of the South to beware of alien counsellors, who are not our friends. They did not sympathize with us.

In conclusion, he would pray God to inspire Southern men with the spirit of freemen—then they would act as men who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them. United, we can scatter our enemies like the falling leaves of autumn. California will become a slave State, and we will form the most splendid empire on which the sun ever shone. Submit! The very sound curdles the blood. May God unite with us.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.—On assembling this morning, the States being called, Mr. Sneed, of Georgia, presented resolutions declaring the recent legislation of Congress a direct attack by the North on the rights of the South; that the Convention cherished the hope that Texas would rebuke the abolitionists by spurning the proposition. If Texas should accede, the Convention would protest against the act as a grievance to the South, a repetition of which would be just cause for secession.

The committee on resolutions asked leave to sit during the session of the Convention, and would report to-morrow. Leave granted.

Mr. Wharter, of Georgia, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it should be the policy of this Convention, while it stirs up some to a higher grade of feeling, to restrain others who would rush into fatal action without the necessary preparation.

Mr. Wharter spoke in a fiery strain, at some length, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Claiborne, of Tennessee, followed in a strong secession tone; when the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Convention was occupied to-day in discussing the adoption of committees reports.

Mr. Gordon, of Va., from the select committee, reported a preamble and resolution to she following effect:—The preamble declares that individual States have residuary rights, and that the people of the several States are not as one people, united for certain purposes. They are all equal, each State has a right to judge of an infringement upon it by the other States, and has a right to secede peacebly.—Any attempt to coerce the seceding States into the measures of the majority is a gross assumption of power; and the South is recommended, in case any one State should secede, to support that State.

All the anticipated evils, for the consideration of which this convention has been called, have been fully realized. The South has been degraded by the virtual extension of the Wilmot proviso over California, and the exclusion of slavery from Utah and New Mexico. Not satisfied with California, Utah and New Mexico, Congress has brought, under a threat of bringing down the militia if she refused to sell, territory from the State of Texas, for the purpose of making that also free. Not only this—Congress has likewise interfered with slavery in the District of Columbia.

The resolution recommends the calling of a Congress of the South, to meet in Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of conciling as to what course shall be pursued by the Southern States for the maintenance of their rights and institutions.

The preamble and resolution were ordered to be printed, notwithstanding several members of the convention dissented from the report.

Mr. McWharton, of Ga., moved several amendments, and the recommittal of the report to the committee with instructions to amend.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., opposed the motion, and supported the report at length.

Gen. Pillow, of Tenn., was opposed to the report, and gave his views at length. He thought that Northern aggressions, though great, would not justify such measures as the report contemplated. He would not despair of the hope that Northern patriotism would yet influence the higher law followers to desist.

Col. Polk, of Tenn., was for striking out all of the report, and inserting the resolutions of the Tennessee delegation. He desired a vote upon the motion.—He wanted to know whether we were for union or disunion.

Amidst the discussion, a motion to adjourn to Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, prevailed.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Convention re-assembled this morning, and after much excited debate, the report of the committee was finally re-committed to the general committee, who, after further deliberation, reported the original preamble, striking out all the resolutions and substituting a set of new ones, which, in substance, declare the attachment of the Convention for the Constitution and the Union.—That it was, and always has been the purpose of the Convention to use its best endeavors to preserve the Union unimpaired. That the union of States was a union of independent sovereignties; and as all the evils complained of by the South had already been anticipated and realized, the Convention, therefore, recommend that the South shall refrain, as heretofore contemplated, from going into a National Convention of States with reference to Southern grievances, but that the difficulties and grievances of which the South complain be referred to Congress for its deliberation. Also that Congress be earnestly requested to use its great power and influence in arresting the evils now pressing upon the Southern States, and in restoring to them their just rights.

The previous question being called, the report was adopted without debate. After its adoption the Tennessee delegation expressed a determation to withdraw from the convention—becoming quite indignant. They pronounced the proceedings as unhallowed, and unworthy of Southern men.

At this juncture the most intense excitement and confusion prevailed for a time, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and many of the delegates have already departed for their homes. It may be remarked that good order and decorum characterised the convention throughout, excepting what was produced at the adjournment.

Sentence of Hon. G. W. Caldwell.

At the Fall session of Mecklenburg Superior Court, held in Charlotte last week, the case of Hon. G. W. Caldwell was brought up for final judgment. It will be remembered that during the Congressional canvass last year, certain difficulties arose between Major Caldwell, who was a candidate, and Rufus Barringer, Esq., arising out of publications made by the latter derogatory to the former, which led to an affray. After hearing testimony and counsel, his Honor, Judge Settle pronounced the judgment of the Court to be that Major Caldwell should go to prison for 20 days. After staying in prison 2 days, Major C. was liberated, at the unamous representation of the Grand Jury. The feeling was very strong on behalf of Major Caldwell, whose friends of both parties tendered him a public dineer, which, as will be seen he declined. We give the correspondence:

From the Hornets' Nest and True Southron.

Hon. G. W. Caldwell—Invitation to a Public Dinner.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, to show that the imprisonment of Hon. G. W. Caldwell has not had the effect of lessening him in the estimation of those who, knowing him best, regard him most. We cheerfully agree to the request.

Correspondence.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1850.

HON. G. W. CALDWELL—Dear Sir: The citizens of Mecklenburg, with those of the rest of this Senatorial district, together with others of neighboring Counties, learning you are now confined in the jail of this County, do, irrespective of party, embrace the earliest opportunity to assure you that wherever you may be—whether at home, upon the *tented field* in the service of your Country, or *even in prison*—you have their esteem, their unfeigned friendship, the sincere sympathies of their hearts. They have seen nothing in your recent conduct which they believe in the present instance should consign you to the walls of a prison.

Believing this, and since the reposal of our confidence in you as our choice for Senator, that your reputation is not only dear to you but to ourselves, we, as an evidence of our high regard and continued esteem, which indeed have been increased in your favor tenfold, since your peaceble submission to the law, notwithstanding we believe its penalties to have fallen unjustly upon you, tender you a Public Dinner upon the day of your release from prison and trust you will grant us the pleasure of your presence upon such occasion.

Truly your friends,
JAMES JOHNSTON.
W. W. ELMS,
JOHN WALKER,
JOHN GRIER,
Z. MORRIS,
R. P. WARING,
W. L. DAVIDSON,
Committee.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 13, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—With heartfelt gratitude, and I hope a proper appreciation of your kindness, I acknowledge the receipt of your favor, in behalf of the citizens of this district, inviting me to participate in a public dinner which their and your generosity, more than any merit of my own, has prompted you to tender.

It would give me great pleasure at any time to mingle socially with my fellow-citizens, and especially under the circumstances which have attended the present invitation; but my duty to the State, and the high trust and confidence you have reposed in me, urgently require that I should repair to Raleigh immediately upon my release.

I have probably already been detained from the capital longer than is of advantage to your interest. While therefore, I should be most happy to have the pleasure of meeting you as proposed, I must for the present respectfully decline.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the honor tendered, and the manner in which you have communicated it, with every assurance of my high regard.

Yours truly, G. W. CALDWELL.

To Messrs. Johnston, Elms, Walker, Grier, Morris, Waring, and Davidson.

Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co., held at Masonic Hall, Wilmington, on the 14th day of November, 1850:

Thursday, 10 *o'clock, A. M.*

Col. L. H. B. Whitaker was appointed Chairman, and L. J. Fleming and J. Griswold, Esqs., appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., the Secretaries were appointed a Committee to examine proxies and to ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The Committee to examine proxies and to ascertain the amount of stock represented, reported that there were 3,146 shares of stock represented by individuals, and 6,000 shares by Dr. F. J. Hill, as proxy for the State. There being a majority of Stockholders, the meeting was declared duly organized.

Thursday Evening, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting assembled, according to adjournment.

Gen. Alex. McRae read the annual Report of the President and Directors of the Company.

On motion of Jas. J. Battle,

Resolved, That the President's Report be printed, and that Gen. Alex. McRae, Thos. D. Meares, Esq., and O. G. Parsley, Esq., be appointed a Committee to carry this Resolution into effect at the earliest practical hour.

The Report of the Investigating Committee was read by G. J. McRee, Esq. when, on motion of T. D. Meares, Esq., the said report is to be taken up tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Directors to transport over the line from this place, Lime, Plaster, Marl, Guano, and other fertilizers of the soil, at the lowest cost to the Company.

The meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Friday Morning, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders met according to adjournment.

The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the order of the day, the report of the Committee of Examination was taken up, and discussed. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., remarked on various points in that Report, and gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Friday Evening, 2 o'clock.

Mr. Wright concluded his explanatory remarks. G. J. McRee, Esq., addressed the meeting on the subject of the report of the Committee.

After some remarks by other gentlemen, the report of the Examining Committee was laid on the table.

After attending to some other matters the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock to-night.

Friday Night, 7 o'clock.

The meeting proceeded to the election of officers.

Gen. Alexander McRae was re-elected President.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors:

P. K. DICKINSON,	E. B. DUDLEY,
GILBERT POTTER,	O. G. PARSLEY,
WM. A. WRIGHT,	J. D. BELLAMY.

A resolution was offered to divide 2 per cent. of the surplus balance of cash on hand, among the Stockholders, which is equal to 3 per ct. on the Capital Stock.

This resolution was amended, on motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, as follows:

Resolved, That the available means, $45,000 should be applied to the extinguishment of the debt of the Company, and the President and Directors are instructed to apply it to the payment of the debt as may in their judgment most conduce to the prosperity of the Company.

The Stockholders separated under the influence of the most kind and friendly feelings, and were much cheered by the fine prospects of the Road, its growth in favor with the public, and the faithful and efficient manner in which its concerns had been managed by those having charge of the same.

Trial of Mrs. Simpson.

We fine the following account of the trial of Mrs. SIMPSON in the last Fayetteville Carolinian. It will be seen that she has been acquitted.

On Thursday (thanksgiving day) the case of the State against Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, for the murder (by poison) of her husband, A. C. Simpson, was taken up. She was arraigned on Monday afternoon, and pleaded "not guilty." The bill of indictment in this case occupied five pages of foolscap. Hon. Robt. Strange, Warren Winslow and Duncan K. McRae, Esqs., conducted the defence; and Mr. Solicitor Ashe and Hon. James C. Dobbin for the State.

At the time of putting our paper to press, the examination of witnesses was not closed. The examination of Drs. Mallett and Robinson, and Rev. Simeon Colton, seemed to prove very clearly the existence of poison in the stomach of the deceased; and their opinions, based upon their examinations of the contents of the stomach, and the symptoms of illness of which the deceased died, were, that he came to his death by white arsenic taken into the stomach.—This having been established, other witnesses testified, that a serious disagreement happened between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, but a short time previous to his death. That she read to a young woman, whom she employed in the house to sew, a letter from Mr. Simpson, saying that he once believed she loved him, but he now knew she loved another better. That for the sake of their friends he would continue to live with her, but she must make him a separate bed.

It was further testified that she went to an old fortune teller, who told her a good deal of nonsense; but among other things and at different times, that her husband would not live long, and that she would marry the one she loved; that she turned the cups, and saw his coffin, and predicted his early death. It was further testified that Mrs. Simpson's amours with another man was the cause of disagreement between her and her husband.

It was testified that she brought arsenic a short time before his death, and asked a gentleman what effect it had on animals and men.

Then the testimony of two boarders in the house, detailing her conduct at the table on the day before Mr. S.'s death, throw dark and terrible suspicions upon the motives and designs of the prisoner. Her conversations but a few minutes after the death of the deceased, in regard to what the fortune-teller told her, and of her future course, all help to darken the picture and point to her as the only person who, in all reasonable probability, would have administered the drug; and yet, there is no positive testimony, to satisfy a man beyond all shadow of doubt, that it was she who did it.

The counsel for the defence ably and ingeniously endeavored to convince the jury that it was quite possible, even if not probable, that the man did not die of arsenic; that the physicians may have been mistaken; or that he may have taken his own life; or that being in a feeble state of health, it was not strange that he died. The State insisted that by a chain of circumstances, each link in itself not to be relied upon, but that the whole taken together, formed a chain of events which must convince any man of the guilt of the prisoner at the bar.

The jury consisted of Chas. S. Johnson, Murdoch McKinnon, Jas. W. McCallister, Daniel Clark, Jno. A. Williams, John T. Wright, Daniel Cameron, J. B. Wright, A. McGregor, John Thames, Wm. Butler, and Jas. Price.

They retired for an hour or two, and retured a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Reception of George Thompson in Boston—Tremendous Row—Thompson Hissed Down.

BOSTON, November 16.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall, last night, for the reception of George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was very large, and the galleries contained many ladies. Edmund Quincy presided. When Mr. Thompson entered the Hall, he was greeted with shouts of applause from his friends, mingled with hisses from the other party.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison commenced the proceedings by reading the address of reception, containing a history of Mr. Thompson's movements in the anti-slavery cause in England and this country, and concluded by stating that just fifteen years ago he was obliged to fly clandestinely from this country; "but," said the speaker, "thank God, the Boston of 1835 is not the Boston of 1850. The Massachusetts of 1850 is not the Massachusetts of 1835." Loud cheers.

Towards the close of Mr. Garrison's remarks, the meeting began to be disorderly, and, when he finished, many chedrs were given for Daniel Webster and the Union.

Wendall Phillips next ascended the platform, but was greeted with groans, hisses, and exclamations, which completely drowned his voice.

Loud cheers were again given for "the Union and Daniel Webster, and for Governor Briggs and Jenny Lind."

Mr. Phillips appealed to them to hear Mr. Thompson, and wipe off the stain of 1835, when Boston drove him off a fugitive.

Mr. P. then retired, and Mr. Thompson took the stand, but instantly the Hall became a perfect bedlam of noise and confusion—he tried to speak, but in vain. Cheers were reiterated for "the Union and Webster," intermingled with groans, cat calls, and hisses.

After remaining upon the stand for some time, Mr. T. bowed to the audience and was about to retire, but his friends would not permit him—a chair was handed him, and he sat down fronting the audience.

From this time the anti-abolitionists had it all their own way. Groans were given for John Bull, a ring was formed on the floor, and one or two commenced d cing.

Abbey Kelly was called for and endeavored to speak, but after uttering a few sentences stopped.

The Rev. Wm. Henry Channing next appeared, but his voice was drowned in hisses and outcries.

The Rev. Theodore Parker next ascended the platform. He mutely pointed to the pictures of Washington, Adams, and others, and endeavored to make himself heard—but the cries were redoubled.

The President of the meeting, at this point, came forward and shook hands with Mr. Thompson, when he bowed to the audience, and retired amidst thunders of applause.

During all this time there was no attempt at violence, and the ladies in the galleries remained quiet spectators of the scene.

After a consultation between the getters-up of the meeting, it was deemed proper to adjourn—which was declared by the President; but the noise still continued.

Frederick Douglass then ascended the platform, and appealed to them to hear a fugitive slave speak. The audience would not hear him.

The gas was then partially turned down, and the hall being in a state of semi-darkness, the scene was quite picturesque. Above stood the stalworth frame of Douglass, waving his hands aloft, and occasionally crying out to be heard—and below was the vast audience, swaying about, and uttering cries of every description.

The officers of the meeting then began to retire, Mr. Thompson having previously left. Shouting and cheering still continued, but the audience commenced dispersing.

A police officer here appeared on the platform, and said that he was ordered by the City Marshal to request the audience to retire. By half-past nine, the hall was wholly cleared, but a large crowd waited outside, apparently for Thompson. As a carriage drove up, and a man got in, supposed to be him, three groans were given for John Bull. Some person added, "Let him not interfere in our affairs." No threat was made, or violence offered, and the carriage drove off. It did not, however, contain Thompson. This ended the scene.

The doors of Fanueil Hall were shut, the lights put out, and the crowd dispersed, discussing, as they went, the scenes of the meeting.

The Mayor and Marshal are much blamed by some for not putting a stop to the disorderly scenes in the Hall; but they urge the impossibility of interfering effectually in a hall crowded with such a vast mass of excited people, more especially as no overt act of violence was attempted. The police and watch were, however, ready to protect Thompson, at all hazards, from any personal outrage.

The speech that Mr. Thompson was to have delivered will be published.

DEATH OF MR. MEREDITH.—We regret to learn, that the Rev. Thomas Meredith, Editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, died at his residence, near Raleigh, on Wednesday last, in the afternoon. Mr. M. had been subject to a lingering disease, and, for some time past, no hopes had been entertained of his recovery. He was a very able and vigorous writer, and a zealous and learned minister of the Gospel.

Raleigh Register.

State Legislature.

Yesterday being the day fixed by law, for the biennial meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Capitol, in their respective Halls, at 12 o'clock, M.

In the House of Commons, the usual oaths of qualification were administered by C. B. Root, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wake.

The Senate was called to order by Henry W. Miller, Esq., Principal Clerk, and the Senators were sworn in by Wm Thompson, Esq., also one of the Justices of Wake.

Some few members of both Houses were absent; but the attendance was, upon the whole, very full and punctual. The tedious and almost interminable business of qualifying the members over, the Senate took a recess until two o'clock. In the

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Gen. Saunders, of Wake, nominated for the Speakership of the House, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland; and Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, added to the nomination the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford. Whereupon the House voted as follows:

For Mr. Dobbin.....65
For Mr. Rayner.....49

Mr. Dobbin was, accordingly, declared duly elected, and conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgments for the favor bestowed upon him.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, for the further organization of the House, submitted a proposition that Messrs. Busbee and Dodge, the former Clerks, be retained as Clerks of this Legislature.

Gen. Saunders called for a division of the question but subsequently withdrew his motion, to allow,

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, to submit a motion to amend, by *striking out* the name of Jas. R. Dodge, and inserting that of Thomas B. Bailey, of Hillsboro'.

Mr. Leach called for a division; pending which, a motion, by Mr. Avery, of Burke, to postpone indefinitely was made, and lost. Ayes 40; Nays 62.

The House then, by a vote of 59 to 54, agreed to strike out the name of Mr. Dodge; and the question recurring on the substitution of Mr. Bailey, it was carried in the affirmative.

The Resolutions, as amended, were then adopted (Ayes and Noes demanded by Mr. Rayner,) by a vote of 62 to 50; and

The House adjourned until Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE—2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Bower, of Ashe, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren. Mr. Gilmer added to the nomination the name of Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax. The Senate voted, with the following result:

For Mr. Edwards.....26
For Col. Joyner.....17

Mr. Edwards, on taking the Chair, returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor done him.

For Principal Clerk, Mr. Courts nominated the Hon. Jno. Hill, of Stokes, and Mr. Woodfin put in nomination Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City. The vote was pretty much as above.

For Reading Clerk, Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary, and H. W. Husted, Esq., the former Clerk, were put in nomination. Vote the same, with the exception that Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, voted for Mr. Burton.

For Principal Doorkeeper, Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, nominated Mr. Page. Green Hill was also put in nomination, and defeated by pretty much the vote above.

Patrick McGowan was then elected Assistant Doorkeeper by a nearly unanimous vote; when

The Senate adjourned.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Bryson, of Haywood county, was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. Webster, of Chatham, Assistant.

Messrs. Leach and Sherard were appointed a Joint Committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor and inform him of its organization.

In the Senate, Messrs. Gilmer and Cameron were appointed on this Joint Committee. The Committee reported that the Governor would send in his message Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The two Houses then adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—The steamer Cambria arrived here this morning with 53 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 2d instant.

The political advices are somewhat more interesting than usual, though not very important.

England.

The Church of England, through her ministers and bishops, seconded by the