INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—THE PRESIDENT.

A bill for the removal of obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river, was recently passed by Congress and sent to the President for approval. The President returned the bill with his objections. On Monday, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, and, after a slight debate, the question was taken, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding," and the result was, yeas 31, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Pearce, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, and Weller—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, Toucey, and Yulee—12.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.* declared that inasmuch as two thirds of the members had voted for the bill, it was passed.

Mr. Mason appealed from the decision of the Chair, contending that two-thirds of all the members of this Senate were required to pass a bill over the President's veto.

A long discussion ensued in reference to this question, in the course of which Messrs. Seward, Benjamin, Thompson, of Ky., Crittenden, Hunter, and others, sustained the decision of the Chair, and Messrs. Butler, Clay, Toombs, and others, opposed it.

The question being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 34, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Brown, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Mallory, Pearce, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, Weller, and Yulee—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Mason, and Toombs—7.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's river, Michigan, and for deepening the St. Clair flats, Michigan, both of which had been vetoed by the President, and passed them both over the vetoes by a vote of 28 to 10, and 28 to 8, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, of N. H., Bell, of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Peace, Pratt, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull and Wade—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Reid, Toombs, and Yulee—10.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, of N. H., Bell, of Tenn., Benjamin, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, James, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Peace, Pratt, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, and Wade—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Reid, Toombs, and Yulee—8.

We hear a great deal said now a days about Democratic principles being a unit, &c. Now we would like to be informed how it is that there is such a wide disagreement among Democrats on this subject of internal improvement by the General Government? President Pierce, Senators Biggs and Reid and others oppose the doctrine on Constitutional grounds; while Messrs. Cass, Douglas and other great Democratic lights warmly favor it.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The House of Representatives also passed the first bill over the President's veto.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.—What will be the vote of the State in the elections of 1956, undoubtedly about 110,000—not much more nor much less. The anti-American party of the State is much exercised about the withdrawals from the American order. We can inform them once for all, that where one withdraws three new members come in, and next year we think it will be ten to one, instead of three to one, as at present. Six months ago we had 47,000 names on record in the Councils. We allow 5,000 for backing out. We have been forming new councils all over the State for some time, which have increased our forces to at least 62,000—and we have every reason to expect at least 10,000 outsiders to vote our ticket. Then if two thirds of the members of the order prove true to their patriotic declarations, we shall certainly carry the State. The anti Benton and Benton party will not poll together over 50,000 votes, and they will be split nearly in the middle. This is no bragadocio. We leave it to our enemies to brag. Bets are made every day by men who do not sustain our party, that we will carry the State in August.—*St. Louis American.*

THE VERY LATEST.

Mr. Gilmer is sweeping everything before him! The sovereign people are declaring for him in multitude numbers! The cry is universal—Gilmer, Fillmore, the Constitution and the Union forever! Rally, boys, rally, we have got the enemy by the heels!

The friends of Mr. Bragg held a caucus in Newbern, and advised him not to attempt to follow Mr. Gilmer in the East! They find that foreignism combined cannot begin to compete with the noble hearted and gallant Gilmer, the true friend of the sovereign people! We told our friends, after we heard the speeches here, that Bragg would not stand up to old Guilford's intrepid son ten days longer,—we saw a change in the countenance of those who had favored foreignism! At Snow Hill, it is decreed by the Newbern foreign caucus, that Mr. Bragg will give up the ghost, and leave John A. Gilmer the undisputed and victorious champion of the field! Hurrah boys, hurrah! a most glorious victory awaits us on the 4th of August next!

☞ Mr. Bragg has not said one word in favor of Internal Improvements, or the development of the resources of the State since he has been in this section of the State! mark it! ☞—*Ex. Paper.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d " E. J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3d " O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.
4th " Jos. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.
5th " A. J. Stedman, of Chatham.
6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.
7th " A. J. Dargan of Anson.
8th " Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorised to announce E. C. GRIER, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August Election.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECHES.

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND A GREAT MORAL EVIL. I THANK GOD MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS."—[See Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2, 180, vol. 2, part 2.]

"In arriving at the conclusion to support this treaty, I had to encounter *but one serious obstacle*, AND THAT WAS THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY. Whilst I ever have maintained, and ever shall maintain, in their full force and vigor, the constitutional rights of the Southern States over their slave property. *I yet feel a strong repugnance by any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over a new slaveholding territory.* After mature reflection, however, I overcame these scruples, and now believe that the acquisition of Texas will be the means of LIMITING not ENLARGING the dominions of SLAVERY."

Mr. Gilmer's Appointments.

From the following list of Appointments it will be seen that Mr. Gilmer will speak in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 26th instant:

Troy, Montgomery	"	"	22d
Albemarle, Stanly	"	"	23d
Wadesborough, Anson	"	"	24th
Monroe, Union	"	"	25th
Charlotte, Mecklenburg	"	"	26th

☞ The account from Monroe, of the discussion there during Court Week is received entirely too late for this week's paper.

Hon. John Kerr.

This gentleman addressed a Buchanan meeting here, on Saturday afternoon. As none was present to reply to him we felt no disposition to hear him; but if a report we have heard of his speeches at other places be true, he is doing us no harm and our opponents no good. He pours out the vials of his wrath on the Know Nothings, instead of exhibiting the beauties of Democracy, so as to woo the weak and wavering Whigs to the Democratic party. In this he has not succeeded so far, and if he expects to gain popularity by such a course he will learn that he has counted "without his host." His new friends finding that he is doing them no good, will tip him the "cold shoulder" and will lay him out "as cold as a wedge," before he is aware of it. We cannot believe that he has affected the American Party. As he says he is still a Whig how can he advocate Democracy? What can he say in favor of Buchanan? Can he say he is a safe man for the South when Mr. Van Buren says he is a freesoiler enough to satisfy him?

Since the above was in type we have seen several gentlemen who heard Mr. Kerr, and we state, that no matter what the Democrats may think of Mr. Kerr's speech here, it has had the effect to confirm every doubtful man to the support of Mr. Gilmer. It is said to be, by gentlemen capable of judging, to be the poorest effort they ever listened to. He endeavored to be very witty and we give a specimen. He said that when in Rutherford "a good old line Whig came and shook him by the hand but not so cordially as formerly, and said Mr. Kerr I am sorry to find you where you are now. Four years ago I rode over these mountains declaring you were the greatest man in the world. Just at this time a Democrat came up and said if you stated so then I swear it now." This was a fair specimen of his wit and every one must admit that it is very poor indeed. Mr. Kerr states in his speech that Mr. Buchanan was the bosom friend of Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson. This we deny. Nothing like warm friendship existed between them after 1825. Mr. Clay charged him with a want of honesty, and Gen. Jackson in 1844 warned Mr. Polk to have nothing to do with him. We say again Mr. Kerr has done us no harm but rather good, and we say give him rope enough and he will hang himself.

If there was any enthusiasm we have not heard of it. Bond Dews so far as we have heard, is the only person that seemed to be affected and we hear that Mr. Kerr said he was glad that he could muster even one *person* here. So Americans cheer up you "aint kilt yet!" Let every one rouse to do his duty on the 7th of August, and the State will go for Gilmer by 5,000 majority.

It all wont do Gentlemen!

We understand that two of the Democratic candidates while speaking in a whig neighborhood a few days ago declared themselves as good Whigs now as ever they were, praised the whig party, liked the Whig Platform, praised Mr. Fillmore, said he would make a good President, but there was no chance for him to be elected, that as the contest was between Buchanan and Fremont the South must support Buchanan. And while in a Democratic neighborhood they abused the Know Nothings in all intents and purposes. If that is your game gentlemen push ahead. I hope the Whigs will not become as gullible as you think they are. Buchanan cannot be elected with all your scheming, [illegible].

Every State.

When Mr. Buchanan was first nominated his friends claimed for him "*every State in the Union.* Now they are as "silent as church mice." They begin to feel that they "halloo'd before they were out of the woods!" Instead of getting every State we doubt whether he will carry any State but his own, and that we consider uncertain. Never has there been in our recollection, such a change in public opinion, and the more the people become acquainted with the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan the less will they be inclined to support him. In the language of Gen. Jackson, he is an "unreliable man." If nothing else, the base manner in which he acted towards Mr. Clay, should damn him in the estimation of all right-minded men. In his own State the fraud he aided in palming off on them, "that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay" will now rise up in judgment against him, and his advocacy of low wages will also operate against him in that State, with the laboring classes. So that, instead of getting *all* the States it is doubtful whether he will even get *one*.

What the Abolitionists say!

The Sag Night Journals are making a desperate attempt to impress upon the mind of the people of the South, that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist. They leave no stone unturned, but torture every thing they can to their service. One of them went so far as to charge that Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, which breathes nothing but the purest patriotism, was proof that he was a free soiler, or words to that effect. If Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist would not the abolition papers take him up? Certainly they would. But do they support him? Our readers can judge from the following extracts from Thurlow Weed's paper printed at Albany, New York. Weed has been one of the rankest and most decided abolitionists at the North. Hear what he says relative to Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany:

"His broad endorsement of Nullification in that speech would, we thought, have been received in silence, if it had not induced an apology, from at least a portion of the press which supports him. But it seems the doctrine of that speech is to be made the doctrine of his party. *Mr. Fillmore is to be recognized as the successor of John C. Calhoun. What that deceased statesman preached Mr. Fillmore is to practice.* If the majority of the People of the United States shall dare to decide contrary to the wishes of the minority, the minority [with Mr. Fillmore at their head] are to "REFUSE TO SUBMIT," and will proceed to carry out PRACTICAL NULLIFICATION!

"The South, with all its boldness, has not, since the death of John C. Calhoun, ventured upon even the enunciation of such black treason. It remained for a Northern Doughface to utter such a sentiment."

Again, it says of the Fillmore party:

"They hold that one part of the Union may separate from the other, if defeated in a Presidential contest. They are the only party that avow such a treasonable doctrine. All other parties adhere to the constitutional principle, that it is the right of the Majority to govern, and the duty of the Minority to submit. But the Fillmore party declare they "won't submit" if left in a minority, they will secede, unless their sectional preferences are consulted. And so from calling such resistance by its right name, Treason, they urge that it is a thing to be conciliated and yielded to. Their candidate himself proclaims the "new dogma" from the portico of the Capitol. His followers do not venture to say him nay. Give them credit, then, for the one doctrine they agree upon. They are the disunion party.

In the same number of Weed's paper we find the following paragraphs one after another:

REMEMBER! That Fillmore, in no one of the score of speeches which he has made since his return from Europe, has uttered one word in rebuke of the Border Ruffians, or in favor of Freedom upon Free Soil!

REMEMBER! Fillmore stands upon a Platform as thoroughly Pro-Slavery as that reared for Buchanan at Cincinnati!

REMEMBER! That Fillmore is as acceptable to the Border Ruffians as Buchanan. They sleep in the same Pro-Slavery bed!

REMEMBER! Every Fillmore member of Congress voted against Free Kansas!

REMEMBER! That Mr. Haven, member of Congress from Buffalo, and Law Partner of Mr. Fillmore, voted in Congress against admitting Kansas a Free State!

If this does not satisfy the South that Mr. Fillmore is sound on the Slavery question they will not be satisfied "though one rose from the dead."

The Presidential Canvass.

"Coming events cast their shadows before" and the probability now is that a decided re-action is taking place in the public sentiment of the Union in favor of the American candidate, Millard Fillmore, the man who has been weighed in the balance and *not* found wanting. He alone is the man for the crises, which every one must see we are rapidly approaching. He has stood fearlessly at the helm before when our political ocean was lashed into fury by the storms of faction, and closed his Administration in the calm prosperity of a quiet and peaceful country.

The contest for the Presidency is now fairly and fully opened, and it is scarcely probable that any new aspirants will be entered for the coming election. Fillmore, Buchanan and Fremont are the names now before the American people, and upon one or the other of which the suffrages of the masses will be cast. We do not think it worth while to name Gerrit Smith, as his nomination has not been responded to by even the ultra abolitionists of the North, and he has been successfully displaced by Fremont.

We regard the nomination of the "Great Pathfinder" as altogether opportune and auspicious, so far as the success of Mr. Fillmore is concerned. In almost every instance, during the last twelve months, where the Americans, the Black Republicans and the Democrats have had regular tickets in the field, the Americans have triumphed. The opposition have only been able to defeat us by coalitions, mostly between the Democrats and Black Republicans. In the Presidential election, we may, therefore, expect to see Fillmore carry every Northern State, unless Fremont or Buchanan is dropped, and another one of those unholy coalitions takes place.

In the South, Fillmore, as is conceded by every candid man, is strong with the masses, and is daily gaining ground. Through all the changes and mutations of parties, the great conservative portion of the body politic have ever regarded him as the chosen representative of those fervid, Union-loving sentiments which lie at the bottom of every patriot's heart, and absorb and override all others in critical times like the present. These sentiments, if allowed to have play, as we believe they will be, will give Mr. Fillmore a larger vote in the South than Mr. Buchanan. Of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, we are almost certain; of Texas, Georgia and Missouri, we have good hopes; and of such States as Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama, we say that if the battle be brought properly by the noble-souled Americans of those States, the victory may be won.

In short we have high hopes of Mr. Fillmore in every State in the Union. He is the only conservative and National candidate in the field. Buchanan represents the old-line Democrats, the office holders, and the odds and ends of the old Democratic party. Fremont is the representative of the fanatics, the negro worshippers and shriekers for freedom, while Millard Fillmore represents the great American Union party, and occupies a middle ground,—the "golden mean" between the other two.

The people will see this before the election they already see it; and it is to them, to the great patriotic popular masses that we look for Mr. Fillmore's strength. The people regard him as the man—the only man, who is able to save the ship of State from the perils which environ it—the only man to rescue it from the breakers upon which it is drifting through the unskillfulness and treachery of the present Democratic helmsman, Franklin Pierce. Mr. Fillmore stands as the defender of the Union. He is destined to be the honored instrument in overturning the schemes of sectionalism, and restoring peace to the distracted Union.

What man that has read with any care, the history of this nation, that does not know the sacrifices and struggles of Americans in behalf of their country? Who that has observed the frequent interposition, at the critical moment, of some power to control human mind, can believe that we, as a people, will be left now, to rush madly on to the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction, by our hands, of the only hope of the world for freedom?

Or who that sees the present aspect of our affairs, can for a moment hesitate to believe that no other man now before the people can restore peace, bring back concord and sympathy between opposing sections, but Mr. Fillmore? Nay more, we ask who, that has an American heart, has not felt its pulses throb with deep emotion as he has read the speeches of the model President, the late one at Albany, for instance? The glory of the Union, the memories which cluster thickly along all the pathways of our progress as a nation are so many silent, but irresistible witnesses in favor of Millard Fillmore the choice of the American people.

Bargain and Corruption—again.

Last week we gave an article from the Louisville Journal, relative to the Bargain and Corruption slander against Mr. Clay put into circulation in 1825 by Mr. Buchanan. We now give an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, in 1845, a short time before his death. This letter has been furnished by Hon. Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville Banner, who says that the original manuscript is in his possession. Read it:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

"Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Clay and Adams—did not do me justice to the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not; but one thing I do know, *that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons*—that was to let my friends say if I was elected I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State—This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation which I thought it deserved."

Now, we put the question to all honest men. Can you vote for a man would Stoop so low? That Mr. Buchanan did endeavor to induce Gen. Jackson to practice such *corruption* is evident from his letter. What say you to this? Can you trust him? We hope all honesty is not departed from the land.

Mr. Van Buren.

This "Northern man with Southern Principles" is out in a letter in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Van Buren, since he left the Presidential Chair, has been considered by Southern politicians as one of the rankest abolitionists. This should satisfy the South that Mr. Buchanan is unsound, for if he can please Martin Van Buren he ought not to please the South. The Columbia *Times*, in commenting upon this letter says: "So it would seem that the 'favorite son of Lancaster,' is a good enough freesoiler for him. Put that in your pipes and smoke it to your heart's content, ye national conventionists of South Carolina. You may boast until the 'crack of doom,' that the Democratic party is now purged of its freesoilism. The above fact *gives the lie direct to the assertion.*"

OHIO.

Judge Headly, who represented Ohio in the Black Republican Convention at Philadelphia pledged that State to give 100,000 majority for Fremont. A day or two ago, the same gentleman admitted "*that Fillmore's Albany speech had already reduced that majority fifty thousand!*" At this rate, by November, the will give Fillmore and Donelson 20,000 majority. Hurra for the Buckeye State!

☞ Messrs. Brooks and Keitt have both resigned their seats in Congress, owing to the vote of censure passed upon them by the House of Representatives, for the part they took in the Sumner scrape. Writs of election have been issued by Gov. Adams, and it is probable that both will be again returned.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. R. R. COMPANY, Salisbury, July 14, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: I find in your paper of the 8th instant, a communication from the President of the C. & S. C. R. Road which, both in its tone and substance caused me some surprise, and requires some notice, as I cannot be silent under a misconstruction. I regret the necessity of my replying as no one less desires such controversies.

How does the matter stand now? Thus—statements are heard on the line of this road by stockholders, touching matters pertaining to the interests of the road. These stockholders address to me officially certain enquiries, as they had a right to do. I replied to them as it was my duty to reply.—The letter therefore was not, as Mr. Johnston says, "to review the official intercourse of the two corporations and the action of the C. & S. C. R. R," and least of all was it intended "to reflect upon their proceedings," for there has been nothing either to "review," or "to reflect upon," except the simple point of whether they choose to run their passenger train down from us in the evening. I trust that my sense of the proper courtesy and respect due to the Board and President of a neighboring road, would forbid its violation by attempt to censure or "reflect" upon them in any manner, either by private representations to others than themselves, or by public statements. My letter was only a plain answer to questions propounded, which the gentlemen thought proper to publish for general information in respect to matters which somehow had come to be misunderstood, to the prejudice of this road. I must be allowed to disavow also, any intention on my part to "discuss the policy of the C. & S. C. R. R Company through the public journals," since the affairs of this corporation are quite as much as I care to be troubled with; and no reason has yet occurred to me why there should be a reversal of the generally received adage, that it is always best for each one "to mind his own business." I positively declare then, that I never have and never shall question the right of our friends and neighbors to regulate their own policy as they please—neither will I be found at any time, at home or on their road, complaining of, or censuring, what they may think proper to do in their own matters. If they choose to run with us, we shall be very glad, for our mutual interest; if they decide to run independently, it is their own road, and there is an opinion prevailing in the world pretty generally, I believe, that people have a right to manage their own things as they please.

I stated very plainly in my letter why the change of schedule was made on this road last April, and I repeat now, what was stated in the letter also, that I made to Mr. Johnston, as plainly as I knew how, proposals to run from us on the arrival of our train in the evening, as we ran from them on their arrival in the evening. I certainly understood him to decline this on the ground that his stockholders no more than his Board would agree to a change which would make their down trip to Columbia a night run.

I heard with surprise the statement of Mr. Johnston that he had never understood me to have so proposed, and I can only express my regret at the misunderstanding on his part. I mentioned at the time to the Board of Directors of this road what I had proposed and what I had understood Mr. Johnston to decline, after his taking some time to deliberate. I understood him to decline changing his schedule of mail train, but to say that he would try to arrange so as to carry a passenger car with his freight train, and to run that down at night on a slow speed. I told him that in my opinion this would not do as part of a through line, and not being according to my proposals, I was not willing to continue our night train for such a connection. This was my recollection of the matter.

Mr. Johnston refers to my statement that there is no detention to passengers going or coming, at Goldsboro' and says it is a mistake—he had previously said, however, that on our old schedule "all adjoining roads had good connections." On this old schedule we delivered passengers at Goldsboro' for the morning Northern Train of the W. & W. R. R.—now, for the evening Northern Train of same road—then, we took them from the early morning train from North, and delivered at Charlotte in the evening—now, we still take them from the very same train, only waiting for early breakfast instead of leaving at 2 o'clock, A. M., and still deliver at Charlotte to supper. So our connection *to* the W. & W. R. Road is very close—*from* it, quite close enough. The whole matter is resolved to this—that Mr. Johnston is very desirous of having close connections with our road, so as to make a through line; we also are certainly desirous of the same. He proposes, as I understand it, *to continue his present schedule of day running both ways*, up and down, and that we run from him in the evening, leaving Charlotte at, say 5 o'clock and reaching Goldsboro' next morning—that is, *passing over our entire line at night*, going *East*; and leaving Goldsboro' at 4 o'clock in the evening, reach Charlotte next morning in time to connect with his train—that is, *passing over our entire line at night* going *West*. I believe we can hardly consent to make our road *a night line both ways*, thus sacrificing the convenience and comfort of our local travel entirely, incurring a heavy additional cost, and a very serious additional running risk, even for this connection, however valuable and desirable.

One other alternative Mr. Johnston has proposed to us—to run a double daily service; but if he is inclined to such an experiment and is prepared to make it, we, I believe, are not, for two reasons mentioned in my first letter. We have not the motive power at present, and should be very doubtful of its good policy if we had.

I hope it will not be considered that I am in this statement either censuring our friends of the C. & S. C. R. R Directory, or complaining of their course—either reflecting upon them, or discussing their policy. I disclaim all this, and repeat that this communication, as my former one, is intended for the sole purpose of vindicating this road from unjust censure and mistaken impressions that had somehow gone abroad.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. FISHER.

From our Correspondents.

CHARLESTON, July 15, 1856.

We are apt to speak of what runs in the head, as Addison said to the lady who compared him to a louse; and as the weather is at present the all-absorbing topic which is discussed with great "warmth" by those who are "unused to the melting-mood," I must be allowed to plead the "soft impeachment" of the proclivity of the age, and write a paragraph on that most obsolete of all subjects—the weather. And, borrowing a few fresh and vigorous thoughts just to the point, from a sprightly cotemporary, I would say that it is just as hot as the thermometer will allow it, and unless we can get a longer quality, the temperature must stand where it is or fall, there are now but two horns to the dilemma, and if we can live now there is no prospect of having to die from excessive heat.

"It's nothing when you get used to it," is said of eels when they are skinned; of sailors when they eat old biscuit "all alive;" and of salamanders that would have enjoyed the roasting with which Shadrach, Meshach and Abednago were favored. So of our present hot weather, or "heated term" as Meriam has it on Brooklyn heights. We do get used to it, unlike the horse that was fed on shavings, and accommodated with the loan of a pair of green spectacles, to make him believe he was feeding on the best timothy. We dont die as the horse did, just before he and his diet came to an understanding. No matter how furiously old Sol blazes away, or how fiercely the dog star rages, with the help of some very simple precautions with ice and straw in them, we can, must and will stand it.

You may think it extravagant nonsense, but the blazing, blistering, seething heat that scorches, burns and withers not only every *green*, thing, but some things that are not so green, (your correspondent, for instance;) has actually dissolved the town Council; the Kansas Association, and two of our most popular and extensive ice houses, and the stones are so hot that those who are paving the streets, have to lift them about and place them with tongs. A number of persons have lately become *warm* friends between whom there had been a previous *coolness*, and the most inert and lazy are now compelled to live by the "sweat of their brow." Some of the more credulous and superstitious are disposed to believe that the excessive heat is caused by the great depth of the Artesian Well, which they suppose has well nigh reached the crater of the internal fires of the centre of the earth.

Influenced doubtless by the numerous and labored puffs in the Courier, a large portion of our citizens, together with a goodly number from the interior of this and other States, are flocking in crowds to the Moultrie House, where they can get sea breezes and salt water baths free, and bed and board at $2.50 a day, usually extended by extras to three and four dollars, and is of course only accessible to Editors and those who have the "rocks." I have not been over there since I saw the Island advertised to rent, as I do not care to pay for the right of way to cross a sand bar, so I can only speak of the fashionable ocean accommodations of this far famed establishment from common reputation. Nearly one half of our business men spend their nights on the Island, which is just now excessively fashionable.

I contemplate writing an epic poem, as soon as the weather becomes a little cooler, entitled "Flirtations at the Moultrie House—*Not by Simms*," and by a little management and some extra puffing, I might be able to make some noise in the world, and add something to my *sinking* fund, and *rising* reputation. I shall send you one of the first copies by the express train, and shall be very much disappointed if you do not give me a hifalutin puff of at least half a column in the Whig I shall probably throw down my pen in disgust, and foreswear authorship forever, So you see you had better have a care how you deal with literary fledglings in their first attempts to write for glory, and catch the patronizing gaze of the gaping world, as you do not know what amount of talent you might drive back to obscurity, nor how much light you might shut out from this dark benighted world.

The elopement which was attempted last week by an accomplished young heiress, and a poor young man of some promise, was frustrated by the interference of interested parties. How true is that beautiful sentiment of nature's canonized Bard, "the course of true love never did run smooth!" The young couple are still in fine spirits, and appear nothing daunted at their first disappointment, and signify a willingness to hold on until they grow gray in the service or accomplish their ends. You might, as well attempt to change the centre of gravity, or break the force of maternal attraction, as to attempt to keep two young and loving hearts from meeting and mingling into one, when they have set their minds upon it—Platonic papas and managing mothers may frustrate the matter for awhile—postpone it and delay it, but nothing but death or the irrevocable decree of fate can finally cut the magic cord, and separate them forever.—And the next time I write you I hope to be able to state that the lovely Miss A— with her princely fortune of love, beauty, modesty and money, has cut her beautiful clipper from its moorings in the cold and stagnant bay of celibacy, and with Mr. B— as mate, has gone on that long, long voyage in which the lives and happiness of so many young couples have been wrecked and blighted. May theirs be a smooth sea, a happier fate and a safer haven where storms may never come.

But the freaks of fancy have not been confined alone to the light winged and rosy footed Venus, with her beautiful train of attendant Cupids, but the rough and rugged Mars with his shaggy mane and gory locks, has also shot madly from his orbit, and is now careering through the mind heavens, marking his lurid track of fire and scattering the lesser planets from his path. Two of our young bloods have dipt their pens in wormwood and gall, and written grievous things of each other, and each having refused to blot, interline or erase the objectionable paragraphs, it is thought that they will settle the matter by an appeal to the code of honor, and "villainous saltpetre," a very precarious and objectionable manner, in my humble opinion, of convincing either themselves or the world, which is in the right. You need have no fear for the safety of your correspondent who prefers gaiters to gunpowder, and pantalettes to pistols. He is ever ready for a tilt in the wars of Venus, in which he yet may fall, but as to seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's or the pistol's mouth, I have just tried enough of it to make it distasteful.

ASHLEY.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The clergymen of Richmond have issued an appeal to the ultras of all sections of the country, in which they urge moderation and forbearance.—Their example is worthy of being imitated by the clergy in every other part of the land. It is in consonance with the teachings of Christianity, to promote peace and good will on earth. The address earnestly urges:

"Let us sedulously avoid every word and deed which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless violence, whether in low or high places. Let us seek by every practicable method to strengthen and brighten the bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And, above all, let Christians fervently pray to the Father of Light for His blessing on our rulers—that they may be wise, firm, conciliating and patriotic, and for our people—that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. We are called individually to self-examination, the confession of our sins, penitence and a reformation of our lives; and by these methods, far more readily than by fierce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now we entreat you, by every consideration of patriotism and piety—by the memory of our fathers—by the blood which purchased our liberties—by the illustrious deeds of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—by the history of the past—by the millions, living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of our Union—and especially by our religious prosperity, so greatly increased under our excellent government, to 'follow the things which make for peace.'"

REEDER FOR BUCHANAN.—A correspondent of the Daily Cincinnati Commercial asserts that, in his presence and that of several others, Gov. Reeder expressed himself strongly in favor of the election of Buchanan.

From this and other indications of late, it would seem that Mr. Buchanan is striving hard to obtain the free-soil vote. We have already chronicled the fact that the "Northern man with Southern principles," Martin Van Buren, has come out in favor of his election. What has the South to say to this? Will they trust a man—whose record on the slavery question is against the South—who is in league with freesoilers? We emphatically answer, No. But they will elect a man who has been tried,—who has proved faithful to the Constitution, and upheld the honor and dignity of the country,—and, in every emergency, not found wanting; one who will administer the Government on broad, National principles—not favoring one section of the country at the expense of the other—but doing equal and exact justice to every portion of this widely-extended Confederacy. That man is Millard Fillmore. People of the South, rally to his support and give him a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and all will be well.

MR. BUCHANAN'S PROPOSAL.—Having observed in the Louisville Journal a statement that a certain passage in Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay, asserting Mr. Buchanan's proposal of a bargain to Mr. Clay in behalf of Gen. Jackson, having for its object the influence and vote of Mr. Clay and his friends, to make Gen. Jackson President in 1825, was from the hand of Mr. Clay himself, we have thought proper to address Mr. Clay's biographer, to ascertain whether this statement of the Louisville Journal be true, and have received the following answer:

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In answer to your inquiry, I would state that the two paragraphs printed in italics, on p. 418, vol. 1, of my "Life and Times of Henry Clay," were furnished me by Mr. Clay himself, and that I still hold the original document, in his own hand-writing. I caused it to be printed in italics to make it of peculiar character and special importance; but did not state that I had it from Mr. Clay's own hand, as he did not signify that to be his wish—he being actuated, as I suppose, by the same generous forbearance towards Mr. Buchanan which had induced him for so many years, at Mr. Buchanan's earnest entreaties, not to publish this conversation, although such a publication would obviously have contributed to his (Mr. Clay's) vindication before the public against the charge of bargain brought by General Jackson, and show that the proposal of bargain came, if not from the General himself, certainly from one of his friends acting in his behalf.

As the editor of the Louisville Journal seems to have been advised of the fact, tho' not through me, that this document was furnished by Mr. Clay, and as I have been appealed to for the truth of the statement, I could do no less than to say the fact is so.

It may also be proper for me to say that Mr. Clay appended a note to the same document, advising me to apply to Gov. Letcher for further information on the same subject. I accordingly addressed Gov. Letcher, and found his lips sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. Buchanan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. COLTON.

New York, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

EXTRAORDINARY CANDOR—MR. FILLMORE.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French organ at New York, in an article on the Presidential candidates, makes the following complimentary remark touching Mr. Fillmore:

We have already expressed our opinion and personal preferences for Mr. Fillmore. Notwithstanding our profound antipathy for the party of which he is the standard bearer, we are more than ever convinced that he is the man, whom the people of the United States should by acclamation, call to the Presidential chair. He is the only one on whom any reliance can be placed for a firm, moderate, and what the country most needs—a *tranquilizing* administration.—He is the only one about whose political creed there can be no doubt, or suspicious ambiguity, as it rests not on vague or illusory formulas, but on a practical past. The fact also that he cannot be re-elected after a full term, is another argument in his favor, over his rivals; he will be exempt from the ambitious temptations and suggestions, which were the cause of General Pierce's policy, and which will sway the minds of his competitors.

☞ The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed. It was notorious at the World's fair, in London, that the Americans fair out stripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We beat the English in vessels, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientific arts of Chemistry and medicine, as we have long beat the rest of Mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the laboratory of our own countryman. Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land and the sea forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power who have found them the most reliable which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—*N. Y. City Times.*

HARTFORD, July 9.

CONNECTICUT FILLMORE CONVENTION.—An American (Fillmore) State Convention assembled here yesterday, Henry Sherman presiding. They appointed a State Central Committee, and instructed them to call a convention to nominate a Fillmore electoral ticket, prepare an address, &c. They voted to request the National American Council to revoke the charter held by N. D. Sperry, (Fremont party,) and transfer it to this body. They also adopted a platform on national principles, decidedly opposing "sectional" issues, and Fremont, and proposed to start a Fillmore paper in Hartford, after which they adjourned.

Gen. Sam. Houston of Texas denies the report that he had withdrawn from the American party.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM THE 14TH TO THE 21ST OF JULY.

Brem & Steele, large lot of salt, A. B. Davidson, J. F. Crawford, Stewart & A. J. Wilkes, jr., W. H. Van Dyke, S. J. Finley, G. Mosteller, Winchester & S., J. Ramsour & Co., J. P. Helterbrand.

SAWS.

CIRCULAR SAWS, from 12 to 60 inches, for sale.

BREM & STEELE.

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TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE American Hotel property (being 54 lots) is hereby offered for sale. The ground would be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to buy real estate in Charlotte, would do well to examine this property. It possesses advantage, in location and otherwise, which will at no distant day, render it very valuable.

For particulars, address me at Concord, N. C.

RUFUS BARRINGER.

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