Geo. S. Patterson

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 8. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 14, 1854. NUMBR 1.

HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisement and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a reduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

Payments can be made to either.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

CAROLINA INN.
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
February 16 1853. 3tf

JOHNSTON'S HOTEL,

Lincolnton, N. C., Still Open.

IT having been reported to some extent in the surrounding counties, that the above establishment is closed, (and no doubt by some designing character) the subscriber therefore takes this method of informing the community at large that the origin of said report is false. Thankful therefore for past favours with an experience of some twelve years in the business, he still solicits a share of patronage. Having lately refitted and improved said establishment, he feels assured that his guests shall not leave dissatisfied.

B. S. JOHNSON.
Lincolnton, August 16, 1853. 28 6m

Hagler's Hotel.

THE subscriber adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large Brick Building on Morganton street, in the town of Lenoir, owned by Col. Wm. Davenport, of the Happy Valley. The subscriber hopes by an assiduous attention to his duties to render the condition of all who stop with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling to the mountains, and wishing to spend a few days, weeks, or months, in the pleasant village of Lenoir, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

A. E. HAGLER.
May 4 1853 1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that she has taken a lease of this HOTEL, which she will open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers between the 25th inst and the 1st September. This long established and well known House, has undergone a thorough alteration throughout, and furnished with new and fashionable furniture, and being situated in the centre of business, and in the most fashionable part of the city, she cries a call from her numerous friends and former patrons of the House; and will use in consideration, nothing will be left undone on her part to make them comfortable while in the House.

MRS. A. J. KENNEDY.
August 18 3—m

Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Fox, Orr & Co. have been placed in my hands for collection, and some indebted to said firm MUST not expect longer indulgence, as it CAN NOT be given.

J. P. SMITH.
July 18, 1853 24t

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties and prosecute Bounty Land and Pension claims. Office Johnston's brick building between Kerr's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.

January 13 1—3. 52—1Y

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of Fox & Caldwell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

C. J. FOX.
September 1, 1853. 3tm

Tobacco and Cigars.

CHEWING Tobacco of the most superior brand—best in the State. Cigars unsurpassed. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
Physicians & Druggists.
October 18, 1853. 37tf

Notice.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, Men and Women from 14 to 25 years old, for which I will pay the highest prices, in cash.

S. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
November 15, 1853. 47tf.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

THESE VEGETABLE celebrated for its wonderful effects in the cure of Scrofulous diseases and all impurities of the Blood, just received and for sale by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.
104 18 27tf

Cowan's Vegetable Lithontriptic.

THE greatest medicine of the age for Gravel and other diseases of the urinary organs,—try it, and you will never be without it. For sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.
Oct. 18 37tf

DR. ROGERS' Liverwort, Tar & Cinchonia, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds, &c., &c., for sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL,
Physicians & Druggists.
October 18, 1853. 37tf

ALMANACS

For 1854, for sale by T. J. HOLTON.

1853. **Fall Importations.** 1853.

BANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL.
Charleston, S. C.

WE AGAIN invite the attention of purchasers of DRY GOODS in the South and Southwest to our stock of Goods for the Fall Trade. To merchants who have visited our market the past season, examined our stock and become acquainted with our facilities for doing business, it is unnecessary to say that we offer inducements second to no house in this country.

Our FALL STOCK has been selected with great care, by two of our house, from all the principal markets of Europe. Our styles and fabrics will be found better adapted to Southern taste and sales than any Goods imported into the country.

We wish it distinctly understood by buyers that we *import all our foreign Goods*, and are able and determined to sell them as low as the same qualities are sold in the United States.

We offer, in our LADIES' DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, a full and complete assortment of all the newest styles and fabrics, such as Silks, Satins, Merceilines, DeChines, Cashmeres, Robes, Mous. DeLaines, Barege DeLaines, Brocade and Plain Alpacas, French and German Merinos, Homespuns, Satin DeLaines, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Leises; French, Scotch and English Ginghams and prints.

ALSO.

Long and Square Shawls, Crape Shawls, Mantillas, Mantles, Cloth, Velvet and Silk, Plain and Embroidered Visettes and Cloaks, Swiss and French Embroideries in great variety; White Goods, Ribbons, Dress Trimings, Laces, &c. &c.

A full and complete assortment of GOODS FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

Hosiery.

In this department we offer every possible variety of Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and ½ Hose; Silk, Merino and Cotton Under Garments; Kid Beaver, Buck, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Gloves, &c. &c. We pay particular attention to this department of our business, and embrace all the leading articles wanted.

Linens and Linen Goods.

We offer, in this department a full and complete stock of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Damasks; Table Covers, all styles, Diapers, Towels, Damask Napkins, Damask Doyles; Damasks, Crash, Green Linens; 8, 10 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Pillow Linens; 3 and 4-4 Irish Linens; Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts, &c. &c.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Goods, &c.

In this department we embrace all the best makes of French, German, and English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Black and Colored Silk and Satin Vestings; Velvet do; 3-4 6-4 English and American Tweeds; K. Jeans, Satinets, Linseys, Plain and Plaid Cloak Linings, Canvas, Paddings Silks, Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

Blankets, Kerseys, Flannels, Domestics, &c.

We offer, in this department of our business, a most complete assortment of English and American Blankets, Negro Goods at all quantities; White, Red and Blue Flannels; Bleached and Brown domestics; Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs, and Colored Cottons, all styles.

Capets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Curtain Stuff &c

We pay particular attention to this branch of our business, and can supply every article in the House-furnishing line, such as English, Scotch and American VELVETS, Tapestry, Venetians, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, all qualities; Floor Cloths, from 1 yard to 6 yards in width; Rugs, Mats, Canton Matting, Stair Rods, Rich Silk Damasks, Lace and Muslin, Curtains, Loops Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Cornices, &c. &c.

We are prepared in this department to furnish any Goods wanted for Hotels, Steamboats and Private Houses, and fit them up in the best style and manner.

BANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL,
No 269 & 211 King, cor. Market st.,
October 18 37tf

JAMES MOORHEAD,
NO. 26, ARCHDALE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS always on hand a good assortment of the best GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Manufactures

Morehead's Premium Wine Bitters,

so much recommended by Physicians, and all who have used them, as the best tonic and stomachic now before the public, wholesale and retail.

October 25, 1853. 37-1y

CHAMBLKS, JEFFERS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned beg leave to return thanks to their numerous friends for their past liberal patronage, and intend that they will continue the business as heretofore and hold themselves ready to serve their friends and all who may favor them with consignments or business, to the best of their skill and ability, and that no effort on their part, will be wanting to give satisfaction.

CHAMBERS, JEFFERS & CO.
Charleston, S. C., July 28 1853. 27tf

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic, Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS,
No. 131, Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. D. RANKIN, of Asheville, N. C.
R. W. PULLIAM late of " "
P. M. RAINSFORD, late of Georgia.
A. D. SMITH, late of Asheville, N. C.

Just Received,
AT GILMER'S DRUG STORE,
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER,
DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPRILLA,
HULL'S SARSAPRILLA,
WESTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,
DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire interest in my Drug Store to Dr. H. M. Pritchard, to whom I would recommend my former friends in the purchase of Medicines, and I now give notice to all persons indebted to the old firm of Fox & Orr, and Fox & Caldwell, and myself individually to make immediate settlement either by Note or Cash, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

In my absence the Notes and books of the concern will be left in the hands of Mr. John F. Gillespie who is authorised to settle the same and receipt in my name.

C. J. FOX.
Charlotte Sept. 30, 35tf

Wanted,

500 BUSHELS of new and well cleaned WHEAT, at my Mills 10 miles below Charlotte, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel. The White the May and the White bearded Wheat preferred. For which the CASH will be paid.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
August 30. 30tf

Poetry.

COMMON SENSE

She came among the gathering crowd,
A maiden fair, without pretence,
And when they asked her humble name,
She whispered mildly, "Common Sense."

Her modest garb drew every eye,
Her sandals clock, her shoes and hat;
And when they sneered, she simply said,
"I dress according to the weather."

They argued long, and reasoned loud
In cubious Hindoo phrase mysterious,
While she poor child could not divine
Why girls so young should be so serious.

They knew the length of Plato's beard,
And how the scholars wrote in Saturn;
She studied authors not so deep,
And took the Bible for her pattern.

And so she said, "Excuse me friends,
I find all have their proper places,
And *Common Sense* should stay at home
With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

Miscellaneous.

Doing a Traveler.—A Hotel Scene.

BY H. KOSHOOT.

It was one of the extensive hostelries which are to be "tied up to" in most of the large towns in the interior of New York, that the following scene actually occurred, as can be proved by a cloud of witness who have heard the landlord tell the story!

The hotel referred to was, on the occasion of which we are speaking, rather full, and the nephew of the landlord lay sick in one of the rooms on the third floor. He was to receive medicine during the night from the hands of a person who had been procured to "watch" with him. The landlord had instructed the aforesaid watcher to administer a potion of some little physic to the patient at 12 o'clock; the dose to be repeated at certain hours of the night.

"He is rather techy," said the landlord, "and you had better keep out of his room until you go up to give him the medicine."

"Oh, for that matter," replied the watcher, who was a novice in the vocation, "I prefer to sit here;" and he eyed the sofa which was in the apartment, in a suspicious manner.

"Well," said the landlord, "you won't forget the number of his room?"

"No, sir."

"And tell him he must take his medicine without making such a confounded fuss as he made with the last dose. Tell him that I say he must take it—it's good for him."

"Yes, sir."

"Good night."

"Good night."

Boniface retired, and the watcher deposited himself on the sofa, from which he was roused by his own snoring at a quarter before one. In dismay and confusion he seized the potion and hurried up stairs.

The sick man was lodged in No. 53, but the nurse in his haste mistook No. 53 for it, and entering the latter, he saw a person lying in the bed, face upward, with his mouth wide open, respiring with that peculiar gurgle in the throat which indicates strong lungs and a plethoric habit.

"Ah!" mentally exclaimed the astute watcher, "he makes a fuss about taking his medicine, does he! I'm blowed, though if he don't take one dose quietly—before he wakes up, in fact."

The idea of giving a potion of bitter physic to a somnolent patient was sufficiently ridiculous; but when we consider that the watcher had entered the wrong room and was about to administer it to the wrong man, the affair becomes still more ludicrous.

Our friend, the watcher, acted promptly and having filled the bowl of a large spoon with the nauseating mixture, he forced it down the throat of a sleeping traveler, who happened to be a healthy Hibernian that had never tasted physic before in his life. The Irishman struggled and hit the spoon severely, but the watcher plunged it still deeper in his throat, saying as he did so,

"Oh, but you must take it—the landlord says you must!"

The nasty dose went down, but when Patrick recovered his breath and began to pour forth his imprecations in his own peculiar rhetoric, the watcher discovered that he committed an egregious blunder, and seizing his light, fled from the room.

The astonished and enraged traveler sprang from his bed, and was soon heard rushing about in search of the landlord, swearing vengeance against him and all connected with his house. On he came, tearing through the passages, hanging the doors, and roaring like a grizzly—bull.

"Oo-oo-oh! It's kilt I am, be dad, any how. Au-ugh! I'm chawked with pison! Divil a bit iv a *tarrum* in the wi'thern country will I buy now—for I am a dead man! The pison is sting me up just. Och! it's enough to make a dog throw his father in the fire! Hooly St. Patrick! Landlord! landlord! land-lo-o-o-r-r-rd!"

Pat had, by this time, *descended* to the floor on which the landlord's apartment was situated, and the worthy host, hearing this hillibulloo, opened his door and asked what was the matter?

"Ah! is it there ye are? Come out for a bating—or let me come *till* ye! A d—d poorty house yere kapen, to sind yere man into an honest traveler's room to pison the innocent divil in his slape! Ugh! the bitter, nasty pison! come out here, an' I'll lather ye like blazes!"

"What's the matter, my good friend?" inquired Boniface.

"Ow! the matter is it! when I was waked from my swate slape and a big dirty blaggard stood forninst me, rammin a big la-adle down my trote full ov pison, an' sez he, ye must take it—the landlord sez so; and now, what's the matter, sez you! An' that one of yer tricks on travelers! Come out here and I'll ba-ate ye. Be the blood of the hooly marthers, I'll bra ke ivery bone in yer body! I'll tache ye to pison a dacent thraveler, that's goin' to buy land in the wisthern country!"

The Irishman here became entangled in the meshes of a wooden settee which stood in his way, and, at the same time, the landlord's wife seized her wrathy lord—although a "host" in himself, she was not willing to risk him in a rough and tumble fight in the dark—and having plucked him back into the sleeping apartment, she locked the door and bolted it securely.

The prospective purchaser of "wistern lands," having extricated his legs and arms from those of the settee, still thirsted for the landlord's blood.

"Bring me till the murtherin ould villyun; let me come at him!

At this juncture, however, Mike, the hostler, made his appearance with a lantern, which he held up to the physic smeared face of the enraged traveler with a polite request that he would "hould" his tongue. But Mike was at last compelled to give his fellow-countrymen a good beating, which had the effect to restore him to good humor, and when he found that he was not pisoned after all, he retired once more to his bed to dream of the "farrum" which he was going to buy in the "western country."—*Boston Times.*

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

To the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN: Just fifteen months have elapsed since the completion of our railroad and although the period has been too brief to allow us to speak with any degree of certainty as to its future prospects, yet it has been sufficient to furnish a test of the business capacities of the road, and to permit us to say that the income of the road has exceeded the estimates submitted to you at your last meeting; and even more than might have been expected of a road in its infancy. From the last annual report of your Directors, the income of the road was more at fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per month, or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars (180,000) for the past year. By a reference to the exhibits of your Treasurer, it will appear that the income of the road from the 1st of October, 1852, to the 31st December, 1853, a period of fifteen months, has been two hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars twenty-eight cents, ($248 667.28,) and at a monthly average of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars forty-eight cents, ($16,644,48,) and for one year $199,733.76; and that the expenditures for the same period have been two hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety cents, ($241,694.90,) and at a monthly average of nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars thirty three cents, ($9,564 33,) and for the year $114,771.96. The current expenses of the road being fifty-six (56) per cent upon its gross income. The income of the road has been derived from the following sources:

From freights	$162,639 25
From passengers	77,679 46
From mails	8,975 83
From other sources	738 00
	$250,032 54
For errors and deductions	365 26
	$249,667 28
For current expenses of road,	$143,494 97
For interest on bills payable,	157 29
Coupons due or bonds July, 1, 1854	9,651 00
Coupons due on bonds January 1, 1854	10,850 00
Which deduct	164,123 26
From income leaves a dividend fund of	$85,544 02

for the past fifteen months; out of which two dividends, of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, amounting to fifty-eight thousand dollars (58,000) have been declared, and leaves the balance of the fund, $27,544.12, to be carried to the construction account. Your officers feel assured that but for extraordinary failure of the cotton crop for the past year along the line of the road, the receipts for the last quarter of the year would have been considerably enhanced. But they have such an abiding confidence in the increasing resources of the road, that they do not apprehend any diminution of its income for the ensuing year.

Since their last annual reports, your officers have been engaged in closing up all of the accounts for the construction of the road, and are gratified in being able to state that they have all been settled up with two or three exceptions. By the exhibit of your Treasurer, who has charge of the construction accounts, it will appear that, without the balance on hand 29th September, 1852 the sum $314,334.99 has been received during the past year, and that the sum of $409,215.74 has been expended during the same period, and that the payments made towards the construction of the road, since its commencement, amount to $1,580,637 66. Your officers, at your last meeting furnished you with what they believed to be an approximate estimate of the outstanding debts of the company. But from the short period allowed, after the completion of the road, to make that estimate, it has turned out as might reasonably have been expected, that those estimates were too low. Your Treasurer's account will show an indebtedness of the company to various banks to meet those engagements, and also an indebtedness for additional engines and machinery not embraced in the estimates of the last year, amounting to $71,000,00. Your Directors cannot urge upon you too strongly the propriety of converting this floating debt, which properly belongs to capital, into a funded debt, by the issuing of the bonds of the company to that amount, and to permit the income of the road to remain untrammelled for the legitimate purposes of dividends; and most heartily concur in the views of your committee at the last meeting of stockholders, which recommended "that the future income of the road, after paying the current expenses, providing for interest on moneys borrowed, and deterioration of property, should be distributed among the stockholders semi-annually."

By a reference to the report of our Engineer, it will appear that his estimates for filling up the trestles, for masonry, and the erection of engine houses, and a passenger depot at Charlotte, amount to $60,396,89. Your attention was especially called to the subject of the filling up of the trestles last year, and your committee, to whom the subject was referred, having concurred in the propriety of filling them up at an early date, it is to be hoped that provision will be made to carry out their views, and that these works, which were originally designed to be temporary in their structure, may be made permanent. Your officers would also respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of uniting with other railroad companies in extending aid to individuals who might be disposed to erect machinery for the purpose of re-rolling railroad iron. The practice of sacrificing the old iron, by selling it at a reduced price, or of sending it to the North for the purpose of re-rolling, is one of bad economy; and we feel assured that if the price of the freight alone, for sending the iron to the North, were extended in aid to individual enterprise, it would furnish capital sufficient to erect machinery that would reroll all the Railroad iron now in the State, and would be the means not only of introducing, but of rearing skilful mechanics in our midst, and the profits upon the capital and of their labor would be distributed through our community. In conclusion, we would call your attention to a subject of vital importance to us, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of extending aid to some one of the new Railroad enterprises that are in contemplation. The travel North and South is deemed of such importance as to induce other Railroads to look to the formation of new connections, with a view to obtain their legitimate share of it. If we wish to improve our present position on the line of travel North and South, it becomes us to watch the progress of events, and to encourage that enterprise which will shorten our line most, and place us in a condition to compete successfully with all other roads. Accompanying this are the reports of our Treasurer and Chief Engineer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD G. PALMER, *President.*
January 1, 1854.

Secretary and Treasurer's Report.

SEC. AND TREAS. OFFICE C. & S. C. R. R. CO.
Columbia, S. C., 1st Jan. 1854.

To Ed. G. Palmer, President C. & S. C. R. R. Co.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements in this office, for the period ending 1st Jan. 1854, embracing the last fifteen months:

Balance in the Treasury, 30th September, 1852.	$102,175 39	
Amount of Company note in Branch Bank, Charlotte, erroneously credited in report of 1852.	1,962 75	
Receipts on the capital stock of the Company, from 1st October, 1852 to 1st January, 1854.	76,815 22	
Bonds issued by Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company in 1852.	150,000 00	
Receipts from transportation department,	85,289 93	
Receipts from other sources.	269 00	
Total receipts from 1st October, 1852, to 1st January, 1854.	$416,510 29	
Total disbursements from 1st October, 1852, to 1st January 1854.	409,215 74	
Balance in the treasury, 1st Jan. 1854.	7,294 55	

The several receipts and payments will be found on reference to the statements accompanying this report marked A. and B.

Since the last annual meeting of the stockholders, bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of seven percent, payable semi-annually, have been issued and made redeemable as follows:

Bonds for $30,000 00, dated 1st January, 1853, and redeemable 1st January, 1865.
Bonds for $25,000, 00, dated 1st January, 1853, and redeemable 1st January, 1866.
Bonds for $25,000 00, dated 1st January, 1853, and redeemable 1st January, 1867.
Bonds for $25,000 00, dated 1st January, 1853, and redeemable 1st January, 1868.
Bonds for $45,000 00, dated 1st January, 1853, and redeemable 1st January, 1869.
$150,000 00

The amount of bills payable, for which provision should be made, shows an indebtedness of $41,000, 00, besides some balances due to contractors and for engines, amounting in the aggregate to about, $30, 000 00.

Exhibit C will show the whole amount expended in the construction and equipment of the road, up to the 1st January, 1854, amounting in the aggregate to $1,580,637-73.

Accompanying this report is a statement or list of the various officers and employees in the services of the company, with the salary or pay allowed to each. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BRADLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTE & S. C. R. R.
COLUMBIA, January 1, 1854.

To the President and Board of Directors of the C. & S. C. R. R. Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your information the filowing report of the operations of this department from the date of my last annual report up to the present time.

The income of the road has been from all sources.		$249,667 28
And the expenses paid	$143,464 97	
Amount still due.	2,984 03	
	$146,449 00	
Deducting material on hand,	5,781 84	
Leaving for nett expenses		$140,667 16
Leaving for nett earnings.		$109,000 12

This amount would have been much larger but for the shortness of the cotton crop Statement B, herewith submitted, will exhibit more fully the receipts from the different sources for each month, and C the expenditures under the different heads during the same time. Statement D continues the receipts for up and down frieghts and passengers, also the number of passengers. Statement F gives the number of bales of cotton carried on the road and the stations of shipment.

Statement G gives the names, cost, and number of miles run by the different engines during the year, and the cost of repairs to each.

We have now on the road, and all in good running order: 4 passenger, 3 baggage and mail cars, 80 box cars, 59 platform cars, 7 stock, 16 dirt cars, 17 repairing and hand cars; and it is believed the road is, at this time, as well stock with engines, cars, and machinery, all of the best and newest construction, as any road in the United States.

Owing to the rapid decay of the timber, it was found necessary to renew the track on the first 10 miles of the road; and the repairing force, in addition to their other duties have been engaged at this since July. About 4 miles have been renewed, and the force is still engaged at it. With this exception, and a cut near Fort Mills, the track is in good order. The heavy rains during the last month have caused the slopes to fall in and fill up the ditches at that place, and before the track can be made permanent, the slopes will have to be flattened and the earth removed from the bed of the road, and replaced with sand and gravel.

During the year the grading at the junction with the South Carolina Railroad has been finished, and a freight house and cotton platform erected for the transshipment of goods. Cotton platforms have been built at all the way stations. There have been built 8 station houses for the use of the different parties employed in the repairs of the road.

Under your direction a force was organized early in the year, and the work of filling the trestles commenced. They have been engaged at this and in hauling stone for the culverts at the different fills during the year. A contract has also been made for embanking those near Columbia, and with Mr. L. T. Sharp for those at Lockslear's and Embers Branch.

Owing to the difficulty of getting rock for the culverts, I could not get it done by contract at a reasonable price, and had it done by a force in the employ of the company; and although a good deal of the rock has been hauled 60 and 80 miles, and some from beyond the Catawba, the cost has fallen considerably within the estimate submitted last year.

The amount expended in the construction of the road to the 31st Oct.		$1,580,637 66
There is still due for graduation, &c.	$3,063 28	
There is still due for timber,	1,870 41	
" " buildings,	1,015 60	
" " cars,	4,938 00	
" " engines,	17,261 43	
		28,128 35
		$1,608,766 01
The amount still required to build the engine houses at Columbia and Charlotte, and freight and passenger house at the latter, is		60,396 89
		$1,669,162 90

for cost of wood and equipment up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. M. STOCKTON, Chief Engineer.

CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL POX OR SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.

A merchant and ship owner of this city has had the following recipe sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a "medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure, not only of small pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated, even by the most ardent philautropist."

"On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture a table spoonful should be given an adult, and two tea spoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary to further note, that should the bowels become obstructed in the progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed of two parts cream of tarter with one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

"The methodus medendi of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once, of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

Mr. Larkin adds: "No emigrant nor government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectives; and it is further ardently hoped that as the interests of our common humanity are sovitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement.—*Boston Courier.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL STEAMER ARABIA, AT HALIFAX.

Baltimore, February 4th.

Received at Charleston, per mail from Wilmington, Feb. 5.

The Br. Mail Steam Ship *Arabia* has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st ult., bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday the 21st ult., were estimated at 6000 bales. The market was steady.

The details of the battle of Citale show that the Turks had gained a brilliant victory. The conflict lasted five days, but finally the Russians were entirely routed, with the loss of 4000 killed. Two of their Generals were, also wounded.

On the last day the Turks attacked the Russian reserve, drove it in confusion upon Krajova and captured their artillery. The slaughter on both sides was immense.

The Turks afterwards destroyed the Russian fortification and returned to Kalafat.

Schamyl had organized a Polish regiment in Daghezon.

The Russians have erected fortifications at Sebastopol and along the Crimea, and done away with all the light horses.

The Sultan has essentially modified the note of the Four Powers, which they have agreed to, and have forwarded to St. Petersburg. No answer, however, has been as yet received from the Czar, but it is believed that he will recall his ministers from Paris and London and formally declare war.

In England the defences on the coast are being strengthened.

In the French navy yards the greatest activity prevails. Every vessel has been ordered to be fitted out, and the workmen are engaged even on Sundays.

Messrs. Thompson & Brothers, Calico Printers at Clitheroe, Lancashire, have failed.

The ship *John O'Gaunt*, from Canton, has been wrecked off Holyhead. Several of the crew drowned. She was owned by the Messrs Gladstone, of Liverpool, and had on board a valuable cargo of Silks and Tea.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

There is great scarcity of food in the Roman States.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

New-York, Feb. 4.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The Steam Ship *Golden Age*, for Australia, via Liverpool, put into St. Vincent, from whence she sailed on the 19th of December.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The improved tone in the Cotton market noticed by the Arabia advices had been lost, and all qualities had slightly declined, some an eighth of a penny. The market was unsettled, and closed dull at 6¾d for Fair Orleans, 6¾d, and 6 1-16d for Middling Orleans; 6¾d for Fair Uplands and 5¾d for Middling Upland. The sales of the week ending the 24th ult., comprised 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,500, and exporters 2,000, leaving 41,500 of all descriptions to the trade. The imports during the week amounted to 108,000 bales, and the stock on hand in Liverpool, exclusive of that on ship board, to 670,000 bales.

For Breadstuffs there had been a large speculative demand, and Flour had advanced 1s. per bbl. Western Canal was worth 44s. and Ohio 44s. 6d. per bbl. of 196 lbs. Corn was in good demand at stiffer prices—White commanding 51s., and Yellow 50s. per quarter of 480 lbs. Wheat had considerably advanced, and was quoted at 13s per 70 lbs. Lard was in good demand and prices were stiffer. It was worth 58s. per cwt. The demand for Provisions was good, and prices were, also, stiffer. In Rice there had been but a small business transacted at 21s. 6d. per cwt. In Rosin a large business had been transacted at firm prices, and during the week 4000 bbls. had changed hands at from 6s. 6d a 13s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality. In Crude Turpentine a large business was being transacted to arrive; in Spirits but little was done. Coffee and Sugar were firm.

STATE OF TRADE.—Business in Manchester was unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.—Consols had fluctuated greatly, and closed at 91¼ for money. The Bank of England, however, had not changed the rate of interest. Large transactions had taken place in American securities. There had been a large speculative demand for Rice. Sugar was firm.

THE HAVRE MARKETS.—There had been as we learn by telegraph from Havre, dated the 20th ult, large sales effected at lower prices—2,500 bales having been disposed of on that day, at 95 frs. for Tres Ordinaire Orleans. Flour was quoted at 49½ frs.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing definite has been received from St. Petersburg, up to the hour of the *Arabia's* departure, although the Czar's answer, which is to determine the question of peace or war, was momentarily expected and awaited for with the utmost anxiety by the whole of Europe.

The last advices from Bucharest, dated the 17th, state that Matschak (Matchin?) had been attacked on the 13th ult., by the Russians, and that up to the last accounts the cannonade was increasing.

The Russians were also preparing to attack Patschak (Rustchuk?) Giurgua (Giurgevo?)

The whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea on the 5th ult.

Reinforcements of 15,000 men for the army in Asia had departed under convoy of the Turkish fleet.

The Rusian fleet was cruising near Batoum.

The note as modified by the Porte demands the evacuation of the principalities in thirty days. It has been forwarded to St. Petersburg, and an answer demanded thereto in forty days from the 23 January.