The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 6. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1858. NUMBER 50.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; 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 Editor.

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 advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons sending in their advertisements will mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

DESIRABLE INFORMATION TO EVERYBODY.

For some time past I have been engaged in a business (known only to myself and confidentially to others whom I have instructed for good pay) which has averaged me an income of from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum—and having arrangements to go to the Eastern Cities next Fall, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States, who will send me the sum of TWO DOLLARS. I feel satisfied from the success I have been informed of, that the above happy acknowledgements that have reached me from those whom I have instructed in the art, and who are now clearing from $2 to $10 per day, to give every person a chance to come into possession of this valuable means of making a small fortune. There is no HUMBUG or fortune business herein alluded to. References as to the high character and reputation of the business can be given as regards its character, and I can also refer to persons in Chicago and Detroit, as well as in this place, who have within these months embarked in the business, and who will testify that they are making from $5 to $12 per day at the same. It is a business which either Ladies or Gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very lucrative income. Several persons in various parts of Illinois and Missouri, whom I have instructed in the art, are now clearing from $5 to $12 per day. It is a genteel business and requires but a few shillings to commence it. Upon receipt of $2 I will at once forward to the applicant a circular containing full information in the art, which will be perfectly satisfactory upon being once tried. Address:

EDWIN TEMPLETON,
No. 27, Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 25, 1857. 26-6m

40,000 PAIRS OF Boots, Shoes, BROGANS AND Over Shoes,

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys, Youths and Children's,

BOOTS and SHOES

will now be found in any Wholesale or Retail establishment in the

Southern Country.

Our Goods are manufactured *EXPRESSLY* for us and we are satisfied they will give better satisfaction, and at less prices for the same quality of goods, than any other establishment in the South.

It is only necessary to examine our Stock and Prices to be satisfied that this is the place to

Buy Boots and Shoes.

BOONE & CO.

TRY US.—One price only.
Sept. 29, 1857. 31tf

Field Seeds!

CLOVER, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard, Lawn, Millet, &c. A large quantity just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at

PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
LEWIS'S CORNER.
Sep. 22, 1857. 26tf

Otto of Rose!

A LARGE Assortment of Lubin's, Glen's and J. Hoyle's Splendid Extracts, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Rouges, &c. &c.
Just received at

PRITCHARD'S
Fancy Drug Store,
Lewis's Corner.

Soluble Ess. Camphor!

FOR Diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, prepared and sold at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical Store,
LEWIS'S CORNER.

Blake's Aromatic Bitters!

AN excellent tonic and anti-dyspeptic Medicine, just to hand at

PRITCHARD'S
Depot of Choice Family Medicines,
LEWIS'S CORNER.

Try it! Try it!

HEMBOLD'S *Concentrated* Extract of BUCHU the best medicine in the world for the class of diseases it proposes to treat. Try it.
For sale at

PRITCHARD'S DRUG HOUSE,
Lewis's Corner.

Bowie's History of N. Carolina.

MR. BORNE, the agent for the above book, has left a few copies at *P. J. LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.* Persons desiring copies will please call soon.
May 26, 1857. 43tf

KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c.
NO. 141 MEETING STREET,
OPPOSITE HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
L. E. KERRISON. HERMAN LEIDING.

Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles India Rubber Shields, &c., &c.,

JUST to hand at

PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.

T. H. BREM & CO.,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, HATS & SHOES,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1858. 42tf

TATTERSALL.
Livery and Sale Stables.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he has purchased the large Stables formerly owned by C. W. Hanson, one door east of Kerr's Hotel, near the Jail, and has added to and refitted them in a superior manner, for the purpose of keeping a Charlotte Livery and Sale Stable, in complete order for the accommodation of the public.

His object is to make his establishment what it professes to be a real Livery and Sale Stable, and persons having good Horses to dispose of, will find it to their interest perhaps to call.

He intends to keep Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of citizens generally; and any person desiring any sort of conveyance, can be suited, and in good trim. Competent Drivers furnished when desired.

☞ DROVERS will find at these Stables fine accommodations having prepared for them good yards, stalls and troughs, and an abundant supply of provender ready for their use, as well as a plentiful supply of water.

☞ HORSES kept by the month or otherwise.

His charges will be accommodating, and he hopes by strict attention to the wishes of the community to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

ROBERT RABE, *Proprietor.*
L. J. HAWLEY, *Agent.*
Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1857. 43tf

Variety Store.

Fresh Confectionaries, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

Confectionaries, Fruits,
FANCY GROCERIES, CIGARS
TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS,
Musical Instruments,
FIRE WORKS HOBBY HORSES,
Velocipedes, Willow Wagons,
Chairs, Work Stands, & Bird Cages
of every variety.

J. D. PALMER.
Dec. 15, 1857. 42tf

P.S. Having secured the services of a first rate Baker, I am prepared to furnish superior CAKES at short notice.

Horses! Horses!!

An Infallible Remedy for HORSES!

ON the receipt of One Dollar, I will mail to any person, a receipt of a remedy for Horses while suffering from Bolts or Grubs. This remedy has never been known to fail in the worst cases to give immediate relief. Every man who has a horse should always have this receipt by them. The material, of which the mixture is composed can be procured by any person at all times. If this remedy fails when given as I direct, the money will be refunded. Address me at Greensboro', Guilford co., N. C.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 15, 1857. 29tf

Dye-Stuffs, Dye-Stuffs!

THE very best of this class of articles, consisting in part of Solution of Tin, Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Madder, &c., may be purchased low at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug Store, Irwin's Corner.

Port Monnaies, Port Monnaies.

A NEW and beautiful assortment just received at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical House,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Country Merchants

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine our wholesale prices of *choice* DRUGS and MEDICINES, put up in any style to order, by

PRITCHARD,
Druggist and Apothecary,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Varnishes, Varnishes!

A LARGE stock now on hand consisting of Damar, Copal, Couch Body, Furniture, Japan, &c., which will be sold for CASH lower than any other house in Charlotte. By

H. M. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Condition Powders!

FARMERS and others interested in STOCK, are assured that these preparations are unsurpassed as health-giving remedies to Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at

PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Bathing and Surgeon's Sponge,

OF the first quality, at

PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE.

White Lead! White Lead!!

ANOTHER supply received. Pure Article 9½ cents per lb. *for Cash*, together with every variety of colors, &c., at

PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Paint Store.

Quinine has Declined!

POWER'S & WIGHTMAN'S *pure* QUININE at $2 50 per oz.—Cash interest by—at

PRITCHARD'S

TAKE NOTICE that by my warrant in the North Carolina Whig, a newspaper printed in the town of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April, next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, W. K. Reid, clerk of our said court, at office, the 4th Monday in January, 1858, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

W. K. REID, c. c. c.
Printer's fee $6. Feb. 16, 1857. 16

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Poetry.

Judge Gently.

O, there has many a tear been shed,
And many a heart been broken;
For want of a gentle hand set forth,
Or a word in kindness spoken.

Then, oh! with brotherly regard,
Great every sub of sorrow;
So from each tone of love his heart,
New hope, new strength, shall borrow.

Nor turn—with cold and resentful eye
From him who hath offended;
But let the harshness of reproof
With kindlier tones be blended.

The seeds of good are everywhere,
And, in the gruffest bosom,
Soon'd by the quickening rays of love,
Put forth their tender blossom.

While many a soul hath been
To circle of evil hurtened—
Who felt that bitterest of grief—
The first offence in parthood.

Gentle Words.

Gentle words, how sweet they sound!
Joy they give to all around;
Words of love, what peace they bring!
Happiness to everything.

Gentle words will reach the heart,
Balm to sorrow they imparty;
Loving words are sweet to hear,
Joining hearts in others dear.

Gentle words then freely give,
They will teach you how to live;
They to you are freely given—
Angels whisper them from Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

"Ah, Jacob, now you see how all your hopes are gone. Here we are, worn out with age—all our children removed from us by the hand of death, and ere long we must be the inmates of the poor-house. Where, now, is all the bread you have cast upon the waters?"

The old, white-haired man looked up at his wife. He was indeed, bent down with years, and age sat trembling upon him—Jacob Manfred had been a comparatively wealthy man, and while fortune smiled upon him he had ever been among the first to lend a listening ear and a helping hand to the call of distress; but now misfortune was his. Of his four boys, not one was left. Sickness and failing strength found him with but little, and they left him penniless.—Various misfortunes came in painful succession. Jacob and his wife were alone, and gaunt poverty looked them coldly in the face.

"Don't repine, Susan," said the old man. "True, we are poor, but we are not yet forsaken."

"Not forsaken Jacob! Who is there to help us now?"

Jacob Manfred raised his trembling fingers toward heaven.

"Ah, Jacob! I know God is our friend; but we should have friends here. Look back and see how many you have befriended in days long past. You cast your bread upon the waters with a free hand, but it has not yet returned to you."

"Hush, Susan, you forget what you say. To be sure I may have hoped that some kind hand on earth would keep me from the cold depths of utter want; but I do not expect it as a reward for anything I have done. If I have helped the unfortunate in days gone by, I have had my full reward in knowing that I have done my duty to my fellows. Oh! of all the kind deeds I have done for my suffering fellows, I would not for gold have one of them blotted from my memory. Ah! my loud wife, it is the memory of the good done in life that makes old age happy. Even now I can hear again the warm thanks of those whom I have befriended, and again I see their smiles!"

"Yes—Jacob," returned the wife, in a low tone, "I know you have been good, and in your memory you can be happy; but alas! there is a present upon which we must look—there is a reality upon which we must dwell. We must beg for food, or starve!"

The old man started, and a deep mark of pain was drawn across his features.

"Beg!" he replied, with a quick shudder. "No, Susan—we are"—

He hesitated, and a big tear rolled down his furrowed cheek.

"We are what, Jacob?"

"We are going to the poor-house!"

"Oh, God! I thought so," fell from the poor wife's lips, as she covered her face with her hands. "I have thought so, and I have tried to school myself to the thought; but my poor heart will not bear it."

"Do not give up, Susan," softly urged the old man, laying his hand upon her arm. "It makes but little difference to us now.—We have not long to remain on earth, and let us not wear out our last days in useless repinings. Come, come."

"But when—shall we go?"

"Now—to-day."

"Then God have mercy upon us."

"He will," murmured Jacob.

The old couple sat for a while in silence. When they were aroused from their painful thoughts, it was by the stopping of a light cart in front of the door. A man entered the room where they sat. He was the porter of the poor house.

"Come, Mr. Manfred," he said, "the guardians have managed to crowd you into the poor-house. The cart is at the door, and you can get ready as soon as possible."

Jacob Manfred had not calculated the strength he should need for this ordeal.—There was a coldness in the very tone and manner of the man who had come for him, it went like an ice-bolt to his heart, and with a deep groan he sank back in his seat.

"Come—be in a hurry," impatiently urged the porter.

At that moment a carriage drove up to the door.

"Is this the house of Jacob Manfred?"

This question was asked by a man who entered from the carriage. He was a kind looking man, about forty years of age.

"That is my name," said Jacob.

"Then they told me truly," uttered the new comer. "Are you from the work-house?" he continued, turning to the porter.

"Yes."

"Are you after these people?"

"Yes."

"Then you may return. Jacob Manfred goes to no poor-house while I live."

The porter gazed inquisitively at the features of the man who addressed him, and then left the house.

"Don't you remember me?" exclaimed the stranger, grasping the old man by the hand.

"I cannot call you to my memory now."

"Do you remember Lucius Williams?"

"Williams!" repeated Jacob, starting up from his chair, and gazing earnestly into the face of the man before him.

"Yes, Jacob Manfred—Lucius Williams. That little boy whom, thirty years ago, you saved from the house of correction; that poor boy whom you kindly took from the bonds of the law, and placed on board one of your own vessels."

"And are you"—

"Yes—yes—I am the man you made.—You found me a rough stone from the hands of poverty and bad example. It was you who brushed off the evil, and who first led me to the sweet waters of moral life and happiness. I have profited by the lessons you gave me in my early youth, and the warm spark which your kindness lighted up in my bosom has grown brighter ever since. With an affluence for life, I settled down to enjoy the remainder of my days in peace and quietness, with such good work as my hands may find to do. I heard of your losses and bereavements. I know that the children of your own flesh are all gone; but I am a child of your bounty—a child of your kindness—and now you shall still be my parent. Come, I have a home and a heart, and your presence will make them both warmer, brighter and happier. Come, my more than father—and you, my mother, come. You made my youth all bright, and I will not see your old age doomed to darkness."

Jacob Manfred tottered forward, and sank upon the bosom of his preserver. He could not speak his thanks, for they were too heavy for words. When he looked up again, he sought his wife.

"Susan," said he, in a choking, trembling tone, "my bread has come back to me."

"Forgive me, Jacob."

"No, no, Susan. It is not I who must forgive—God holds us in his hands."

"Ah!" murmured the wife, as she raised her streaming eyes to heaven, "I will never doubt him again."

A HUSBAND CAUGHT.

We published a few days ago the letter of a wife, addressed to a young lady who had offered a correspondence with her husband. A lady in St. Louis thus writes to the St. Louis Republican:

MR. EDITOR: I was reading the "spicy correspondence" in your paper, yesterday, and it reminded me of something that happened to a married man, some three years since. Now, I never wrote anything for the papers in all my life, (we know better,) so I will state the facts as I know them to occur, and you can put them in ship shape.—The gentleman's wife had good reason to suspect him of being partial to ladies in general, and to other men's wives in particular, so she laid a trap to catch him. She wrote him a letter in a disguised hand, telling him that she had long loved him in secret, and she had often been tempted to write to him, but that the fear of her husband and his wife had prevented her domestic relations, that she could no longer resist. She hoped he would not think her a bold, bad woman, for addressing him first and soliciting an interview. If he only knew how long and how ardently she had loved him, he would pity if he could not love her—and a good deal more in the same strain—concluding by requesting him to meet her on a certain bridge, at 8 o'clock at night, where she would be, disguised as a negress. She signed herself Mary.

The evening came, and with it came the gentleman home at an early hour, and in the best of humors. He split wood, which he had never been known to do before, made himself very useful, kissed his wife several times, (something unusual,) but could not wait for supper, as he had urgent business down town.

As soon as he left, his wife disguised herself and went to the place appointed, and behold! there he sat, perched upon the bridge, his umbrella over him, (for it was rainy and dark.) She passed by, and he caught hold of her, and asked if it was Mary. She told him yes, when he clasped her in his arms, gave her a sweet kiss, and then put his hand up to her head to see if it might be a negress—the idea having struck him that possibly he was hoaxed.—Finding the head all right, he insisted on knowing who she was. After due hesitation, she told him the name of a beautiful married lady. "Is it possible that you are Mr ——'s wife?" "It is even so," she replied, and hid her head in his bosom and pretended to cry bitterly, whereupon he comforted her, kissing her a great many times, and telling her she was the sweetest little woman he had ever kissed, and if he had only as sweet a wife he would be perfectly happy. In the meantime, they had "adjourned" to one side of the road, and he had sat down on a very sharp stump, taking Mary in his lap; and you may be sure she did not spare him any. Finally, Mary concluded she must go home, and insisted on his meeting her on Monday, if he knew any good place. Oh, yes, he knew the best kind of a place, and went on to tell her all about it; which was just what she wanted to know. Then he insisted on her going with him to his office. On their arrival, he asked her for her shawl to hang up at the window. She handed it to him, politely bowing and telling him she would certainly meet him on Monday. If you cannot imagine how meanly he looked, I cannot tell you. I only know he complained a good deal about that—lish stump being so sharp.

Be so kind as not to let any one see this. A certain person will know who wrote it, if he sees the hand-writing. FANNY A.

AN INCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, writes the following amusing apple feat:

I cannot help telling you a little incident of Secretary Toucey's reception. One of the guest, a gentleman, having a lady on his arm, took from the table a large, fine apple probably, for the little ones at home, and his coat sleeves being large, he secreted it in the sleeve of his right arm. Unfortunately he forgot the circumstance just at the very moment he should not, for in making his retiring bow he gave a flourish of his arm and pitched the apple almost in the secretary's face! It bounded and rolled away till it lodged under some lady's crinoline, while the poor gentleman looked so much mortified and astonished as if he had accidentally fired a bomb shell in the parlor. This incident was too ludicrous for gravity, and even the grave and dignified secretary was forced into a broad smile, which expanded into a grin all around the parlor. Some wag scrambled to get the apple, and restored it to the discomfited gentleman, who then innocently took himself off.

THE TARIFF CORRUPTION BUSINESS.—Washington despatches say that the Tariff Investigation Committee had a protracted session on Saturday. Mr Stone has now been before them for four days, and they have not got through with him yet. He testified that O. B Matteson, during the pendency of the Tariff bill, stated that it would take at least twenty-five thousand dollars to get the bill through Congress; that Matteson proceeded from Washington to New York for the purpose of making the arrangement; but he does not state whether Matteson received the money. When asked by a member of the Committee whether he had ever loaned any money to members of Congress, he hesitated and quibbled, but finally said that he did not think they had a right to ask such a question. The Committee insisted upon an answer. He then stated that there had been some money loaned—how much he did not know.—Mr Banks borrowed seven thousand dollars; another member had borrowed some which the books of the company showed had never been paid. The Committee applied to the House for power to arrest an unwilling witness.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE CABLE.—A letter from George Seward, Esq., Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated at London, Jan. 15, says:

"Our arrangements here for the completion of the work we have in hand are progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and believe that our next attempt will be crowned with success. The machinery is being overhauled under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English government has again granted us the use of ships and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost in going on satisfactorily. It is at present intended to take out 2,500 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

TO CUT GLASS WITH A PIECE OF IRON.—Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you would have the glass conform; place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plane surface,) then take a common spike or some similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the cinks in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction, according to the motion of the iron.—It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided very fancifully by similar means. The iron must be re-heated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.—*Scientific Mechanic.*

ACCIDENT TO REV. F. A. MOOD.—We regret that this esteemed gentleman met with a serious accident and narrow escape, on Friday evening last. He had attended a meeting in the country on that day, and was returning home, when, on alighting from the buggy to arrange some portion of the harness, the horse became frightened and restive, and kicked him severely on the back part of the head, knocking him senseless to the ground. He revived, after a time, and found his way to the residence of Col. E. S. Ervine, by whom he was kindly sent to town. His pulpit was supplied on Sabbath last by Prof. J. P. Boyce. We hope that he will soon recover, and resume his duties among us.—*Greenville Enterprise.*

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Minnesota, intended to stimulate the immigration into the State, much on the principle that the founders of old Rome are said to have adopted in filling up their colony. The bill exempts actual settlers from all process of law for the recovery of debts that were contracted before coming into the State.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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

Your President and Directors have the honor to submit the Tenth Annual Report of the business of the Road, and the condition of the Company, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1857.

Receipts from freights have been	$159,762 20
Receipts from passengers	80,215 44
Receipts from mail	11,700 00
Receipts from other sources	10,044 31
Making the aggregate sum of	$240,722 03

From which deduct expenses, as follows:

Maintenance of way	$40,464 04
Conducting transportation	37,166 24
Motive power	22,431 15
Maintenance of cars	10,884 76
Machine shops	11,491 23
Loss and damage	5,773 00
Making the total expense	$128,167 42
Which taken from the gross income, leaves	$112,554 61

Which nett income is chargeable with the interest on the bonds of the Company—payable in July, 1857, and January, 1858—the dividends declared and made payable at the same period; and the sum of seventeen thousand and seven dollars and eighty one cents, applied to construction and property account—leaving a balance of about seventeen thousand dollars still in the Treasury.

A comparative statement will exhibit the income of last year to have been

	$126,011 63
Expenses of same	128,105 23
Leaving a net income of	$97,906 40
A falling off in receipts of	15,319 60
A saving of expenses of	30,937 81
Which gives an increase of nett income of	$3,618 21

The falling off in the receipts is not as great as might have been anticipated, when we consider the short crops of last year, and the extreme financial embarrassments to which the entire country has been subjected this fall and winter. The greater portion of the small cotton crop produced this season still remains in the interior. The number of bales transported over the Road being 28,193 less than the last year. The income during the last six months has been derived principally from other freights and travel.

While there has been a loss in the receipts, the Board is gratified to report more than a corresponding diminution in the expenses of operating the Road. The assurances given in this respect to the Stockholders in the last annual report, have been more than redeemed. In the current expenses stated, are included all repairs at stations, new passenger car purchased, a number of box and platform cars rebuilt, and seven miles of T. rails laid in the track. The construction and property account consist in the purchase of spikes, seven negroes, building joint passenger houses at Charlotte and S. C. R. R. Junction, filling trestle at Killian's Pond, &c.

The equipment of the Road has been more than ample for the business. Its capacity has been equal to an increased business, yielding $100,000 in receipts, which could have been done at an expense of less than 20 per cent. on that addition income.

A double daily passenger service has been performed since the 12th day of March last; and the Stockholders are invited to compare the operations of any other road of the same class, length and condition, affording a double daily passenger accommodation, running at the rate of over 144,000 miles per annum—more than double the number of miles run any year before—with the number of miles run by freight trains, amount of freight transported, the improvements made in the various departments of the Road, and see what roads have been operated at a relatively less expense, or with fewer casualties of a serious nature.

In last January and February the Company purchased seven slaves, at a cost of $6,250, one of which cost $725 died shortly thereafter. Including Titus, purchased in December of last year, at $1,000, the Company now own seven negroes. Three of these are kept in the shops, the others are used for train hands.

Since last fall ten miles of new Trails have been laid—making, in all, 30 miles now in the track. This new iron, 840 tons, which cost, including freight $62,704 84, and eight slaves purchased at $7,250 making in all the sum of $59,954 84, have been paid for by the sale of 21 bonds of the Company of $500 each—yielding $10,556 77, and out of the balance in the Treasury, as stated in this and the last annual report. To a great extent these payments were previously made out of the earnings in the Treasury, which has been reimbursed to the amount of the sale of bonds and old iron, as will fully appear by reference to a more detailed statement in the report of your Treasurer.

The entire cost of your Road is now about $1,823,639 02. Of this sum $1,150,000 have been subscribed and paid on stock, including the subscriptions of the State of South Carolina, the city of Columbia and the city of Charleston at par, the proceeds estimated at par of $300,500 of the Company's bonds sold, and the further sum of $289,739 02 of the earnings of the Road applied to the various objects of construction and property. This is not intended as an estimate of the value of your property; of course it is subject to the deductions of discounts, wear and deterioration, but it is intended to approximate the entire cost in order that the Stockholders may judge of, and appreciate its value, and co-operate with their future Directors and officers in making it more valuable to themselves and the country. It will be perceived that the earnings have materially contributed to the construction and equipment of the Road; within the last two years 385,508 76 have been thus applied. While this diminished the dividends paid, it was necessary for its efficient operations, and avoided the necessity of creating a large funded debt. This entire debt is now only $300,500—less than one fourth of the capital paid in. Its current expenses are paid monthly or quarterly, and it owes no floating debt. These facts and this policy of adding to, instead of subtracting from its capital, have given to your Road an enviable credit, and have enabled its bonds to be negotiated at par, without giving any security or mortgage on any portion of its property or income, when but few other securities could realize the same. Twenty-five thousand dollars of its debt fall due on the 1st of January, 1859, and provisions should be made to meet it promptly at maturity. The Stockholders will take such action as they deem best. Should iron, however, materially decline, it would be policy in the Company to make an additional purchase; but in the unsettled monetary condition of the country, with the income and finances of the Road dependent in some degree upon the phase it may assume, it is submitted that it might be expedient to leave both subjects to the discretion of the Directors.

From the general condition of the property of the Company, no other heavy extraordinary expenditure is anticipated during the ensuing year. Two new first-class passenger cars will be necessary to improve the night service. These will cost about $5,000. A prudent regard for safety will also require that the trestle at Killian's Pond should be renewed. These, with the ballasting necessary on the upper portion of the line, are the principal objects of improvement contemplated, in addition to the ordinary objects of current expense.

The past year has been one of unexampled severity on the operations of nearly all railroads. This was caused by the scarcity in the interior of export freights for the first nine months; the extreme prices of provisions, labor and materials; the short cotton crop and the severe monetary crisis which followed, paralyzing the commercial business of the country. Individuals and corporations alike have suffered from these causes; and many of both have fallen victims to their blighting influences. Railroads, the great media of commerce and travel, dependent upon them for their very existence, could not be insensible to such influences. All their stocks and securities have depreciated to some extent. Many of them have suspended payment; others have made assignments, and some will be ultimately forced into liquidation as their liabilities fall due. Observation teaches that the greatest sufferers have been those companies which have relatively the largest debt and the lowest rates of tariff. With an income, in some instances, amounting to millions, the nett receipts of the one will not meet the accruing liabilities of the other, while the capital itself is rapidly wearing out.

The public often expect and require too much from railroads; and when officers yield to unreasonable exactions in the speed of trains, low rates, &c., they not unfrequently do so at the sacrifice of the interest of stockholders. A just public sentiment will not require an individual to sacrifice his private income or property merely for the public good. Nor can any such principle, with fairness or propriety, be applied to corporations of indispensable public utility—whose stockholders, for their munificence and liberality, have not received even half the legal interest of the country from their investments. To enable railroads to fulfill the great purposes of their original corporators, they must be considered and preserved as other property. This is necessary for their proper maintenance and the public good, as well as the interest of stockholders.

A road of necessarily a limited business cannot transport passengers and freights at the same rates as one of a much larger business.

The policy of the Directors in regard to the passenger fare is manifest from the income of the last quarter, as appears in the monthly receipts.

Accompanying this is the Report of your Treasurer, showing a satisfactory condition of the Treasury, with the usual Tabular Statements. The Report of your Superintendent will give more specific information in regard to the running of the trains and the condition of the property of the Company. To his energy and efficiency much credit is due for improvements and economy in his department.

Your Master Machinist has managed your shops with energy and economy, and the other officers and men are generally commended to the considerations of the Stockholders for their industry and fidelity to the interests of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. JOHNSTON, *President.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

NEW YORK, February 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Capt. J. Stone, has arrived at this port, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The week's later advices had been received from India. The news, however, was unimportant.

Lord Elgin has sent his ultimatum to the Chinese. He allows them ten days for consideration.

The French Legislature had opened.—Four Italians, chiefs of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, were to be tried in January. There had been heavy failures at Marseilles, including the firm of Davies & Co. for £300,000.

All qualities of cotton had improved ⅛d. per lb. The sales for the week were 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,500, and exporters 4,000 leaving 47,500 bales of all descriptions to the trade. Orleans fair was quoted at 7d.; Orleans middling at 6 11-16d.; Mobile fair at 6¾d.; Mobile middling at 6½d.; uplands fair at 6 13-16d.; uplands middling at 6½d per lb. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet. On Saturday the market opened firm and active, and at noon the sales had reached 10,000 bales. Manchester advices were favorable. There was a better demand, and holders were demanding an advance. Breadstuffs were dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour and wheat quiet and declining, and red corn dull.—Provisions were firm. Sugar was firm at an advance of 0-4 a ½c. per cwt. Coffee was firm. Rice was heavy, and had declined. Naval stores were dull.

LONDON MARKET.—Money was easier.—Consols were quoted at 96¾ for money, and 96¾ on account. The rates of interest in the Bank of England were unchanged.—Sugar had advanced. Coffee was buoyant, and had advanced.

An increase in the ordinary was noted at Liverpool.