THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1856.

☞ The President of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, in his annual report to the Stockholders of that Company, calls attention to the policy and expediency of running a branch of their road from some point on the line to Fayetteville, to meet with or connect with a railroad to the coal-fields of Chatham County, expressing the confident expectation that the Legislature at its next Session will extend a helping hand to the citizens of Fayetteville, in the completion of her rail road to the coal-fields in Chatham County. This portion of the report was referred to a Committee composed of O. G. Parsley, K. H. Lewis and J. L. Hathaway, Esqrs., who reported warmly in favour of the construction of such branch, recommending that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to take such action as may be necessary at the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of our State to enable this Company to accomplish this object, and to cause to be made a preliminary survey of a route and estimate of the cost of building a road from some point of connection with the present one, and report to the next annual meeting, or to a called meeting, if they deem the latter course expedient.

We agree fully with the President and Directors in their hopes and expectations in regard to the Fayetteville and Western Road. We go for fair play to all, and we believe that, from some cause, the citizens of Fayetteville and that section of which she is the centre, have realized much less than their fair proportion of the advantages derived from the expenditure of State money in works of internal improvement. As matters stand, we should resolutely oppose any great increase of the present and inevitably prospective debt of the State requiring a resort to more onerous taxation than that which is bound to come, and which will no doubt be found to be as high as our people will be able to bear—for of course we all repudiate the possibility of any state of things under which the slightest failure to meet her obligations should ever threaten the good old commonwealth.

But this Fayetteville and Western Road is a work standing on a different basis, as it were, and deserving a different consideration. It should not be regarded as a new scheme, but rather included among the unfinished business of the last session—a something contemplated by the action of the last Legislature, yet defeated by causes of a character not necessary now to allude to. It would now be unjust, on the part of those sections which have secured advantages for themselves by the expenditure of State funds, or the extension of State credit, to say to their brethren of the Fayetteville section, that the time for such expenditure or extension is over—that, having secured their own objects they are struck with a realizing sense of the danger and extravagance of others doing the same. Were we in the next Legislature, we are very doubtful whether we should vote a single cent for any new project, until the effect of those already under way shall have been known; but, as we have already said, this Coal Mine Road is not a new project, but one which has received the sanction and endorsement of former Legislatures, and would have received something more substantial had it been presented free from complications with other projects of a more speculative character.

But there is another thing that keeps pressing itself on our attention in connection with this matter. The proposed project of a branch from the Wilmington and Weldon Road, is a scheme which has been discussed in our columns, both editorially and by our correspondents, and is one which we heartily endorse. We have not the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Road now before us, but feel pretty certain of its containing a branching privilege to the extent of one million of dollars, and that, therefore, so far as the legal power is concerned, no impediment need exist to the construction of this line from some point on our road to Fayetteville. So far so good:—But look at how projects are multiplying on our hands—lines are increasing which must mutually defeat each other's construction, or, should they fail to do so, must cut each other's throats after they are constructed.—We understand that the route for the Charlotte Road, as agreed upon, will be hardly out of hearing of the whistle of the Manchester Road for some forty miles of its route, while here, again, this proposed branch from the Wilmington and Weldon Road will traverse a country not distant, and competing with it for Western trade. The course to be pursued we do not pretend to indicate at this present writing, but we do say this, that the matter ought to be looked to immediately and carefully. Here is a line to Fayetteville from, say Marlsville, or some other convenient point, with the choice of routes to the centre, North-west or South-west; but a few miles further to Charlotte than the direct route from this place—by means of the Fayetteville and Western Road, placed within striking distance of High Point or Salisbury, and thence West, either by the Western extension of the Central or the Valley of the Yadkin, being in fact the desiderated central road perpendicular to the seaboard.

But what we want to direct attention to, is the absolute necessity of combining, by some means or other, these three routes, or preventing their cutting each other's throats. This lower section is neither rich enough nor populous enough to be traversed by three lines so nearly parallel, nor is capital sufficiently abundant to admit of their speedy construction. The Legislature will meet on Monday. No irretrievable step has yet been taken by the Charlotte or any other company. There is time enough to look into this matter, and none to spare. We say this, that if the Charlotte Road is to run along side of the Manchester Road for a great number of miles, and the Wilmington branch is to start West, competing in some measure with both—certainly with one—difficulty and loss will be the consequence, and the want of plan and concert of action will be long felt.

☞ The Baltimore Know-Nothing papers will not tell the truth. We noticed in the Baltimore *Clipper*, of Saturday, an extract from the *Patriot*, another Know-Nothing sheet of that city, in which a list of Southern commercial cities and towns is given, which, the *Patriot* says, went for Fillmore. In that list it gravely puts down Petersburg, Virginia, and Wilmington, North Carolina. This will be news to the inhabitants of these places, since we ourselves have seen the returns of the poll-holders in Wilmington, returning a majority of seventy-three for Buchanan, and the papers of all parties in Petersburg gave Buchanan 164 majority in that city.

The object of these Baltimore papers is to make a false issue. The denunciations of the Democratic press, in regard to Baltimore, have not been founded upon its going for Fillmore, but upon the lawlessness and corruption which have distinguished its elections for some years past, and the notorious imbecility, if not open connivance, of its public authorities which, instead of taking measures to secure the peace of the city, persistently rejected those means which were pressed upon them by Gen. Stuart and by Gov. Ligon.

☞ All doubts in regard to Louisiana are set at rest. It has unquestionably gone for Buchanan by something like two thousand majority.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of the State having issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday next, the 20th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, it will be seen that His Honor, the Mayor, requests a suspension of business here on that day.

We presume that these requests will be generally complied with, and the occasion observed in a proper spirit. It is meet and proper that it should be so.—In the battle of life—in the tormoil of politics—we are too apt to place our reliance upon merely human agencies, and to forget our dependence upon that higher power from which flow all blessings, alike to individuals and to nations. Apart from the duty we owe to Him who has, so far, preserved us a free and happy people, we owe it also to ourselves—to our own happiness and well-being—to purify our hearts by turning them from the temporary excitements and ambitions of the hour, and humbling them before the presence of that Power which does all things according to the counsel of His own will in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth—who alone disposes what man in his feebleness proposes.

As a matter of course, no paper will be issued from this office on Thursday, as few have more cause for repentance, and none more need for relaxation, than those connected with a daily paper.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Wm. Montague, a young man of eighteen or nineteen years of age, son of Mr. Patrick Montague, of Long Creek, in this county, met with a most distressing accident, which it is feared must eventuate in his death, if it has not already done so. It would appear that about two o'clock on the afternoon in question, Mr. Montague started off in a boat from a landing some five or six miles below the bridge, with the intention of shooting some birds. He shot a robin, which fell in a sort of lagoon, some fifty or sixty yards off from the Creek. After he had reloaded his gun with duck-shot, he took off his shoes and stockings, and, with his gun in hand, proceeded to go after the bird he had shot. While wading in the lagoon or swamp, his foot slipped, and in endeavoring to steady himself with the gun, it slipped until the cock struck against the log against which he had placed the breech to steady himself. The gun was discharged, and the contents of one of the barrels lodged in his left side, in the neighborhood of the heart. As the muzzle of the gun was almost touching his side, the flesh as well as his clothes was much burned, and a terrible hole torn. On receiving the shot he fell in the water, but how long he remained there he is unable to say. About sun-down he had got back to the boat, but how he did so he does not know, although, from the tracks, it appears that he must have walked there, where he was found at a later hour in a state of insensibility, and carried to a house at some distance, where every attention was paid to him. Restoratives having been administered, he became sensible next morning and communicated the different circumstances of the accident up to the time of his being shot, recollecting where his gun, shoes and stockings, etc., were.

As late as Monday morning Mr. M. was still alive, but with little or no hope of his recovery. Indeed, the nature of his injuries was of such a character as to render the case hopeless from the first.—It is a most melancholy circumstance. Mr. M. has always been regarded as a young man of highly estimable character, and deservedly so.

☞ While we were occupied Monday morning, transacting some business with two gentlemen, a third entered our sanctum holding something in his hand. After enquiring for us by name, he remarked that as soon as we got through, he would "take the shape of our head." We glanced at the speaker and finding him to be about as small a pattern as ourselves, and not at all cross-looking, we got quietly through with the business on hand, whereupon our visitor placed on our head something that looked like a low-crowned hat, with keys like a piano and an arrangement on top of a peculiar character, which stamped upon a piece of paper placed therein, a figure resembling either a short coffin or a stumpy shoe, which the gentleman informed us was the shape of our head. Not long after, a pasteboard box arrived directed to the editor of the *Journal*, and bearing the inscription of Messrs. Giles & Hawes, Market Street. Upon opening it, we found that it contained a hat—a nice hat—a hat that fits like a book—that was made to fit like a book, being arranged after the model of the small coffin taken by the gentleman who half-way scared us yesterday morning. The senders have our very best respects for their courtesy.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN NEWBERNE.—We are requested to announce that there will be a torch-light procession in Newberne on the night of the 9th December, being Tuesday of Court week. All persons friendly to the cause of true Americanism are respectfully invited to be present. There will no doubt, be a good turn-out—a fine display and all sorts of things to rejoice the hearts of good Democrats. We should much like to be there to see; but what's the use of talking; we belong to the can't get away club.

☞ The *Herald* alludes to our article of Monday, giving our views of the course to have been pursued, supposing Fremont had been elected. The *Herald* thinks the article long, and the points enveloped in a multiplicity of words. If the *Herald* will look at its own article, which contains this complaint, it will find that it occupies about as much space as ours does. But that is neither here nor there, and we refer to the subject simply for the purpose of setting ourselves right on one or two points, where the *Herald* appears to have misconceived our meaning.

In the first instance, we gave our own views with little or no reference to Mr. Clingman's letter, except so far as agreeing in his general proposition that Fremont's election ought not to have been quietly submitted to by the South. Again, we gave our reasons for so agreeing with this proposition, such reasons being founded in the belief that such election, if quietly submitted to, would be the first step in our progress to final and inevitable subjugation and ruin, and that to avert such ruin and subjugation would be a duty imposed upon the States of the South, demanding from them action, which to be efficient, must be immediate. It would be for the wisdom of the States to say what that action should be. If disunion should be judged to be the only remedy adequate to the occasion, then the circumstances would justify a resort to that remedy. We should feel bound by the course which the State of North Carolina might indicate.

We sincerely trust that the danger has passed, and that these remarks are only speculations. They are such for the present. What would, in the immediate presence of the threatened danger, have been only proper firmness, might, under modified, if not totally changed circumstances, bear the appearance of useless vaporing, and we therefore desire to express our views with as much moderation as is at all consistent with a definite understanding of them.

The fruits of the Earth continue to pour in from our generous country friends. We are indebted to David Rivenbark, Esq., of South Washington District, New Hanover County, for a Sweet Potatoe, of the "red skin" species, which weighs 6 pounds 2 ounces. It measures in circumference lenghtwise 2 feet 6½ inches, in circumference, round, 15½ inches.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.—Had Fremont been Elected.

The *Herald* of the 11th inst., republishes from the Journal, the letter addressed by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman to Messrs. Wm. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks and others, of Charlotte, N. C., and calls our attention to its contents, addressing to us certain queries in connection therewith.

We have not before answered these queries, for the simple reason that nothing in the present aspect of affairs renders them, or their subject matter, of immediate or pressing importance, and for the further reason that we had not carefully read the letter referred to, and are always unwilling to commit ourselves blindly to the endorsement of any man's views, no matter what may be his standing or influence, or what the force or eloquence of the language in which such views are expressed.

The burden of Mr. Clingman's letter, already referred to, is the course to be pursued by the South in the event of Fremont's election, that being one of the existing contingencies at the time when the letter was written, (Oct. 10th, 1856.) With Mr. Clingman's general views we agree. We have always thought that the example of Fremont's election, as a strictly sectional candidate, and the quiet submission of the South thereto, would eventuate in a total subversion of the spirit of the Constitution, although its forms might remain—that from the day of such an occurrence, a new era would commence—we would be under a system of government totally different in fact, though identical in name and form. The South would have lost the power of self government, sinking gradually into the position of the subject to a government, from all real participation in which, she would be excluded by the fiat of a dominant majority, representing a section inimical to her institutions, which institutions would hereafter be felt to exist rather by sufferance than of right.

These, and more than these consequences, would, we feel confident, have resulted from the election of Fremont—the triumph of Fremontism and the quiet submission of the South thereto. Not in a day nor a year, nor a single term, would these things have been brought about. But the vortex would been entered, and its revolutions, slow at first, would have gone on with gradually increasing rapidity, until the occurence of the final and inevitable catastrophe.

Believing such to be the case, we could not have counselled quiet submission. We should have felt called upon to arouse the people, so far as we could, with a view to prompt and efficient State action; and, had the duly constituted authorities of the State of North Carolina—the depositories of her threatened sovereignty—determined upon prompt and vigorous measures to defend that sovereignty, and with it the rights of her people, we should have felt bound by the properly expressed will of the State, and believed that those resisting such will, and leagueing with those whom the State had declared her enemies, would deserve the fate and incur the condemnation of traitors.

We cannot think that this can properly be treated as a new question, or that the spirit and intention of the Fremont movement, or that movement in the front of which Fremont was placed, admit of any doubt, or would require the commission of any additional and future overt act, to show the South what it had to expect, and against what it would have to guard, nor would the obligation and necessity so to guard be dependent upon such additional and future overt act.

But far be it from us, or, so far as we can be supposed to give expression to the views and feelings of the Democratic party of the State, far be it from that party, to counsel or resort to mob violence, or illegal constraint, or even unwarranted denunciation against any citizen. It was alone through the action of the State as a sovereignty, that her citizens became also citizens of the confederacy. It rests alone with the State to take such action as shall bind her citizens in any emergency, in which she shall judge that the necessity of self-defence and the guardianship of her own rights and honor, and the rights and honor of her citizens may demand a modification of her relations to that confederacy, or a change of her course in or out of the Union.

Anything more unwise, suicidal or dangerous to the interests of this section than the course of the organs of the opposition in this State, upon one point, especially, it would be difficult to conceive.—We allude to the tone of ridicule indulged in towards those whose circumstances do not admit of their owning large interests in slave property, but who, as Southern citizens, as organs of Southern opinion, feel themselves constrained by every sentiment of duty and patriotism to combat every aggression against—to expose every infidelity to, an institution so intimately connected with the daily life,—so essential to the vital interests of the South. Its tendency must be to produce divisions among the people of the South—to introduce the idea that their interests are dissimilar—that it is presumption in any one to stand forward as the defender of the sacredly guaranteed rights of property, unless he should happen to be sufficiently wealthy to hold a large interest in the particular species of property assailed. This is the very thing that the New York Herald and Tribune have been harping on for months past. This is what the abolitionist of the North have most earnestly desired, and it is certainly painful to find a Southern paper like the Fayetteville *Observer*, alluding with sneering superciliousness to the Democratic editors of the State of North Carolina, as men not wealthy enough to own a large amount of slave property, and whose zeal on behalf of a vital interest of their State and section is little less than contemptible or misplaced. Of the same character is the sneer of the Wilmington *Herald* at Mr. Clingman. We cannot, of course believe that these papers have the most distant desire to play into the hands of the enemies of their own section, and therefore their own enemies, yet such must inevitably be the result of the course they are pursuing.

The man who is not directly interested in slave property would be as much affected as the man who is. The stockholder in a Southern railroad knows that the dividends on his stock are earned by the carriage of the products of slave labor. The banker knows that the security for the notes upon which his capital is lent out, depends upon the safety of this species of property. The Democratic editors of North Carolina, and we say this from our own knowledge, feel that their interest—their business—is bound up with that of their subscribers and customers, and the interests of these are bound up with the institution of slavery. Of those who actually hold slaves, the proportion may not be very large, but such are the ramifications of this interest, that any serious danger to it, would produce a shock from which no man or interest at the South could possibly escape.

By the way, we notice that the last Fayetteville *Observer* pays some of its delicate attentions to the *Journal*, in a tone in which it is difficult to determine whether chagrin or ill-nature predominates. The main charge is that the *Journal* promised to hit the little Baltimore affair another lick, but finding the thing already used up and defunct, and other more living issues pressing upon it, it forgot to renew its respects to that mutual admiration affair. If the *Observer* can derive any consolation from our failure to devote the time necessary to carry on a more protracted warfare against an affair already dead of its own weakness, it is welcome to it, and we would not deprive it of one element of that consolation which it so much needs

But to return, finally and in conclusion to the main topic of this somewhat too lengthy article; we would refer the presses that supported Mr. Fillmore, to his speeches made at Albany and other places, on his way from New York City to his home in Buffalo, in which they will find the same opinions expressed as to the danger to the Union from the election of Fremont, that we have expressed. And we think, too, that on calm examination, even our opponents will see that there are other questions than that of slavery involved in the issues under discussion—that there are involved the independence, the sovereignty, and the equality of the States, and with them the fabric of the government itself, as it was designed to be and to be perpetuated, and as it could not be perpetuated after the election of Fremont and the submission of the South thereto.

The Meeting of the Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature of North Carolina meet to-day in the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, and will, no doubt, be able to get promptly to business, there being no reason to anticipate any delay in the organization.

The regular communication by the Governor will exhibit the position of affairs—the financial necessities of the State, and other matters of actual requirement, which will no doubt be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature.

We must take for granted that the long-agitated question of equal suffrage will be finally disposed of at this session, for we feel assured that, when submitted to the people, it will be promptly ratified at the polls.

The revenue laws of the State will require careful revision, more especially that feature imposing such a heavy and constantly reduplicating tax upon the sale of liquors, a feature which operates directly against our own merchants and in favor of those of neighboring States. As for instance: Mr. A., of Wilmington, has to pay a tax of five per cent. upon all liquors he sells to Mr. B, of Salisbury, or other interior town, while, on the other hand, Mr. C., of Norfolk, Petersburg or Charleston, is not subject to such tax, and can therefore undersell Mr. A. to that extent, being such a discrimination as no low-priced liquors will bear. This trade is directly forced off from our own towns to those of other States, and not only this particular trade, but other trade also, for those who have to go out of our State for one staple article, will be apt to make their other purchases where they have to make that. The less of tinkering or of empirical discriminations between branches of business recognised as legal, the better. Let every species of property and business bear a fair share of the burdens of the State for the protection it receives, without any vindictive or prohibitory damages in the shape of taxation.—*Daily Journal of Monday.*

North Carolina Legislature.

We learn that the Senate organized on Monday by the election of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, as Speaker, Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Chief Clerk, the other officers same as last session.

The House organized by choosing J. G. Shepard, Esq., of Cumberland, Speaker, E. Cantwell, Esq, of Raleigh Chief Clerk; Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson Assistant Clerk; ——— Webster, of Chatham, principal Door-Keeper; and Mr. Wright Assistant Door-Keeper.

The attendance on Monday was very fair for an opening day. We presume that little or nothing will be done until after Thanksgiving. It is quite probable that the Governor's Message was sent in on Tuesday, but no copy has reached us.

The Northern Democracy.

Overwhelmed as the Democrats of New England have been, by all the united and concentrated isms of the day, their attitude is such as to command the highest respect of their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such men, so firm, so uncompromising, so constantly reliable, cannot always be kept under. They will yet win that victory which they have already so eminently deserved, and once more be enabled to take their places by the side of the conservative men of the 19 States that went for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The thirty-two thousand Democrats of New Hampshire, in their defeat, stand up as nobly as the fifty-two thousand of North Carolina in their triumph. They fought the same battle—they labored to defeat the same foes—they gave to James Buchanan three to four thousand more votes than they polled for their own fellow New-Hampshire man, Frank. Pierce. Is there any disgrace attaching to their defeat? None, certainly, so far as they are concerned. If there be a disgrace, it attaches to their foes It attaches to those "Third Degree Americans" who claimed to be "national," and yet went bodily for Fremont, the sectional Abolition candidate.

New England is not all gone. Neither is Ohio, nor Michigan, nor any other of the Northern States.—Overgrown as their soil may now be by the noxious weeds of Abolitionism, and all the other isms of the day, there is still a glorious remnant left of the seed of true Democracy, deep-rooted and hardy, which will eventually outgrow and dispossess all the noxious trash that now interferes with its full development. These things are effemeral in their growth and duration, but Democracy, being truth, is eternal.

☞ Whom the Gods mean to destroy they first make mad. Surely, this axiom of the ancients were never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of the opposition to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It is not enough for men once enjoying prominence and prestige in their ranks to adopt courses of action totally irreconcileable with all ideas of fidelity to the interests of their own State, but it would seem as though the party wire-workers were determined that the acts and avowals of these individuals should be adopted as the acts and opinions of their party, which is thus placed in positions untenable before the people, and which can only result in driving off thousands from their ranks, as thousands have already been driven, leaving what, in 1846, was a triumphant and apparently immovable majority, a defeated and hopeless minority in 1856. And this thing is not over yet. While the Fillmore papers at the South were strenuously denying and repudiating all idea of "fusion" or "union" with the Black Republicans in Pennsylvania, Mr. Rayner goes on to Philadelphia to lend all his aid to this "union" or "fusion," so repugnant to the South. This fact is brought home beyond a shadow of a doubt, and yet we find every evidence of a determination, on the part of the wire-workers, to bolster up, defend, and finally foist upon the opposition in this State an endorsement of Mr. Rayner's course. Artful glosses will be prepared and spread out, and North Carolinians will be asked to support what thousands, even of their own party, in the Northern city of Philadelphia rejected with contempt. Surely, an examination of these strange movements for years past will divest the otherwise surprising revolution in North Carolina of all mystery. No party could act as the opposition has done in North Carolina and hope to sustain itself.

☞ No President since the election of Madison, in 1813, has received so small a majority of the electoral votes as Jas, Buchanan.

We cut the above from an opposition paper. We find that it is going the rounds of the opposition press. It is not true. General Taylor received a smaller majority of electoral votes—considerably smaller, although he had but one competitor.

Southern Commercial Convention.

We return our acknowledgments to the "Committee of Correspondence and Invitation," for their courtesy in forwarding us an invitation to attend as a member, the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in the City of Savannah on Monday, the 8th of December next. Accompanying this invitation is an address to the people of the Slaveholding States, issued by the Committee appointed by the Convention which assembled at Richmond, Va., in February last.

If the movement results in bringing together the really thinking and working minds of the South—in the comparison of notes between such men,—in the diffusion of knowledge flowing from such comparison, and in the power of intelligent and concerted action which such knowledge and mutual understanding will secure hereafter, then much good will have been done. From mere talking and declamation we expect but little of anything—nothing of good. From mere paper resolves at such times, we expect as little as from mere flights of sonorous oratory. But from the quiet communing together of intelligent, practical, patriotic men, we expect much good to spring in the future

We shall try and publish the address very soon.—Thanksgiving day comes to-morrow. It is too late to do anything to-day.

One thing is pretty certain, Savannah is a handsome city—a number of agreeable gentlemen will meet there, and the occasion will be one fertile in pleasant remembrances, so that none can possibly be deterred from the fear of having any cause for regret in the future.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The meeting of stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co., convened this morning at the Court House. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Wilmington, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Company, and General Chandler, of S. C., appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed a Committee to receive and verify proxies.

From the report of the Superintendent we make the following extracts exhibiting the business and operations of the Road for a period of ten months, ending Oct. 1st 1856:—

The receipts have been—		
From Through Passengers	$155,499 92	
" Way "	52,983 17	
" Mail	35,603 01	
" Freights	100,636 60	
Making a total of		$344,636 60
And the expenditures for operating the Road	$168,557 35	
To which should be added Negro Bonds for the present year, not entered, about	27,620 00	
Making a total of		$196,177 35
And a nett revenue of		$148,459 25

In addition to the above, there has been expended for permanent improvements and objects not legitimately chargeable to the business of the year, the following amounts:

For Covering wooden Bridges	$ 2,922 37
Filling in trestle work	4,377 09
Machinery for repair-shops	6,661 58
Damages to Dr. Zemp and Lawyers' fees	12,662 72
Balance of joint occupancy account of Camden Branch	7,193 20
Negro Bonds paid this year, but chargeable to the previous year	31,188 00
	$65,004 96

The annual abstract of expenditures, usually marked A, does not exhibit the cost of operating the Road, but only includes accounts entered in the Treasurer's Books, and all payments whether for debts previously contracted, or for the current expenses of the year, and it is, therefore, difficult to separate the items and institute an accurate comparison with the cost of operations for previous years. To avoid this in future, I recommend that a separate set of Books be kept under the direction of the Superintendent, in which the legitimate expenditures of the year shall be separated from those of previous years.

A comparison of the receipts of the present, with the corresponding period of the previous year will show:

An increase from Through Travel of	$21,282 70
" " " Way " "	1,044 79
A decrease in the Freight	12,030 71
" " in the Mail	5,421 69
Or an aggregate increase from all sources of	4,875 09

In the receipts from Freight during the previous year was entered the sum of $18,411 80, received from the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Company, *in the stock of that Company*, for the transportation of Iron and other materials, and if this amount be deducted, the comparison will exhibit an absolute increase of $6,481 09 over the previous year.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co.

The Committee on proxies, &c., appointed yesterday forenoon report 1701 shares represented in person, 5760 by proxy. In the afternoon the report of the President and Directors, with the accompaning documents were received, read and referred to a committee of five, consisting of Dr. R. Harlee, of Marion, J. E. Witherspoon, of Sumter, B. F. Williamson, of Darlington, and Wm. A. Wright, and R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington.

A series of by-laws was submitted to the meeting by Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington. After some debate, they were adopted.

The meeting organized this morning, and the committee to which had been referred the President's report and accompaning documents, reported through its chairman, Dr. Harlee, congratulating the stockholders upon the cheering prospects of the work, and the probability of an early realization of fair profits upon their investments. The committee concurred with the several recommendations made by the President, the Auditing Committee, and the Superintendent,—and especially pressed upon the stockholders the question in regard to the early construction of the workshops, recommending that these be located by the stockholders themselves, so as to relieve the Board of Directors from an embarrassing and distracting question.

The report closes with a high and deserved tribute to Mr. Fleming, the retiring superintendent.

The Stockholders are now, between 12 and 1 o'clock, engaged in discussing the report of the Committee, the chief point being made upon that portion referring to the shops, the location being brought in incidentally.—*Daily Journal of Wednesday.*

RAPID WORK.—On last Thursday night, John Brougham the actor, and his Company, after performing at the Bowery Theatre, New York, crossed to Jersey City in their theatrical dresses, and got into a special train provided for them, at 10 minutes past eight o'clock. In 117½ minutes they arrived at the Kensington depot, 98 miles from their place of starting—proceeded in Omnibusses to the National Theatre in Chestnut Street, and at a quarter before eleven the curtain rose upon the travestie of Pochahontas to be performed by the New York Company, all in about three hours from the time of their leaving the Stage of the Bowery, New York. The Company consisted of about sixty persons.

A DARK CONSPIRACY AGAINST FREMONT.—There is afloat a scheme to kill Fremont off finally as a Presidential Candidate. The plan is to send him to the United States Senate from New York, in place of Hamilton Fish. Long before the time for the next election, he will have put himself out of the way by exposing his own unfitness and incompetency.

☞ The New York *Herald*, after lying to defeat Mr. Buchanan before the people, keeps lying on, even after its nefarious schemes have proved abortive, starting all manner of baseless, improbable and impossible rumors. Its lies will now go for less than nothing.

The Vote of North Carolina.

We give below all the returns received up to the hour of going to press. There are eighty-two counties in the State;—twelve remain to be heard from:

COUNTIES.	August, 1856. Governor. Bragg	Gilmer	Nov., 1856. President. Buchanan	Fillmore
New Hanover	1522	570	1472	577
Sampson	990	497	927	359
Mecklenburg	1024	623	1031	573
Cumberland	923	701	755	632
Brunswick	404	468	364	384
Columbus	589	306	530	207
Halifax	584	551	683	509
Davidson	823	1199	634	964
Guilford	571	2059	413	1515
Richmond	246	556	176	500
Onslow	771	108	683	145
Washington	261	377	226	364
Wake	1693	1124	1472	789
Lenoir	447	263	424	264
Johnston	1036	817	958	619
Edgecombe	1563	189	1581	151
Nash	1107	93	1068	61
Warren	819	101	841	77
Alamance	916	645	717	452
Cabarrus	426	665	365	594
Catawba	968	158	645	167
Caswell	1120	211	917	212
Chatham	1166	1062	760	788
Cleaveland	1109	138	796	71
Forsythe	1080	926	1043	772
Franklin	744	834	793	255
Granville	1225	994	1061	756
Greene	432	289	367	218
Jones	261	180	211	157
Orange	1119	1045	1909	744
Rockingham	1168	439	1001	359
Rowan	785	905	777	863
Rutherford	1070	781	560	407
Wayne	1332	274	1172	208
Duplin	1131	125	1173	117
Robeson	773	669	673	566
Harnett	652	229	502	135
Buncombe	969	786	778	731
Yadkin	633	888	483	694
Anson	334	772	311	723
Davie	353	586	279	477
Lincoln	614	222	514	226
Moore	733	677	440	489
Pitt	775	716	737	577
Surry	877	579	706	362
Union	835	273	655	236
Wilkes	609	1264	384	692
Gates	459	392	388	305
Alexander	466	411	314	322
Burke	523	459	378	311
Bertie	470	545	453	511
Beaufort	539	833	526	796
Craven	784	535	595	475
Chowan	291	230	255	212
Carteret	493	502	463	389
Gaston	759	133	597	53
Hertford	335	393	301	375
Iredell	351	1349	302	1241
Martin	706	340	725	311
Northampton	695	428	621	466
Pasquotank	330	502	299	532
Person	678	384	543	279
Stokes	769	498	658	331
Yancey	810	320	616	208
Camden	107	474	89	474
Randolph	561	1281	337	1085
Bladen	608	481	maj. 90	
Cherokee	622	574	443	522
Henderson	665	647	434	404
Macon	267	338	367	396
Total	51962	39513	43879	31739
	39513		31739	
Majorities	12449		12140	

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Term closed on Saturday. The three prisoners from Bladen were refused bail, and were remanded to prison.

Andrew Jackson Evans was tried for the murder of Joseph Williams, (both free colored,) in this town on the 30th ult. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to receive 39 lashes and pay a fine of $100. For the State, B. R. Huske, Esq. (the Solicitor being indisposed.) For the prisoner, Gen. John Winslow and Messrs. C. G. Wright and Neill McKay.

A Special Term was ordered, for the trial of Civil Causes, (which were necessarily almost entirely neglected at this Term,) to be held on the 2d Monday in February.—*Fay. Observer 17th inst.*

Loss of the French Steamer Lyonnaise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The barque Elise, Captain Neilson, of and from Hamburg, arrived here this evening, and reports speaking on the 10th a Bremen barque having on board sixteen passengers and the crew of the steamer Lyonnaise, hence for Havre on the 1st instant, which was run into by a large ship on the 2d and abandoned next day. These sixteen persons were picked up in a boat on the 9th, with two others who had died. Fourteen of the rescued were taken on board the Elise, but Mr. Schaler and his wife remained on board the Bremen vessel.

Among the saved is the second mate of the Lyonnaise, who furnishes the above. The second mate, and those with him, left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d, consequently they were six days in the boat. The mate says to his knowledge the captain and all others on board left the next morning. There were forty passengers on board the Lyonnaise, The fate of the rest is uncertain.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Lyonnaise had a small freight, valued only at $50 000, which was partially insured here. The ship cost on the Clyde about £100 000. She was insured in Europe. The captain of the Vigo (her consort) says the Lyonnaise was built in seven water-tight compartments, and if only two bulkheads remained she would still float. She had on board 39 passengers in the cabin, making, with the crew, officers, and steerage passengers, about, 150. She had also on freight $45 000 in specie.

The collision occurred in a dense fog. The stern of the ship was cut clean off, and she is supposed to have sunk immediately, as she was not seen afterwards.

The steamer was abandoned the next day—crew and passengers taking to her six boats and a raft. The latter had forty on board; but it is not supposed it could have lived through the rough weather that followed. The boat picked up was the only life-boat on board.

Nothing is known of the raft and the five other boats, and it is feared that they and those on board—about 130—have perished.

The Lyonnaise was built at Southampton, and temporarily placed on the New York and Havre line. She was still afloat when abandoned. The passengers saved suffered terribly from cold—some having their limbs frozen.

The Loss of the Lyonnaise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The vessel that came in contact with the Lyonnaise and caused the disaster to that steamer was the bark Adriatic, from Belfast, Maine, for Savannah, which arrived at Gloucester yesterday for repairs. She sustained but slight damage, and the Captain reports that he did not suppose the steamer was seriously damaged. He says, that the steamer's lights were seen about twenty minutes before the collision. He was on deck at the time, and supposed that the steamer stood on her course, not being aware that any serious injury was done by her.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The bark Adriatic arrived at Gloucester on the 4th of November, and the captain went immediately to Belfast, where he reported to the Belfast Journal, that he had been run into by an unknown steamer, which passed on without stopping to render any assistance.

The collision happened on the night of the 2d inst., off South Shoal, and there is no doubt, but that it was the Lyonnaise. The captain hailed her and requested her to lay by, but her lights disappeared in twenty minutes.

The California Mails—News from the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The U. S. M. Steam ship Texas, has arrived from San Juan Del Nord, bringing through the San Francisco Mails of the 20th Oct. and accounts from Granada to the 1st instant.

Gen. Walker's army mustered 2,000, and all were in fine health and spirits, expecting reinforcements. It was supposed that he would attack the hostile allies about the 10th Nov.

Among the passengers by the Texas, are Fermin Ferrer, newly accredited Minister to the U. S. from Nicaragua, and Hon. John H. Wheeler, of N. C., U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, who comes home on a short visit of relaxation.

Funeral of John M. Clayton.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

Messrs. James Buchanan and Lewis Cass passed through this city this morning for Delaware, to attend Senator John M. Clayton's funeral this afternoon.

From Kansas.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 17—Advices from Lawrence to the 10th inst. have been received. On Saturday last 20 prisoners were taken to Hickory point and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.