



North Carolinian
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Saturday, January 3, 1857.

C. C. McCORMACK is our daily authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

The Christmas Holidays having carried home a great many members, little or no business has been done during the past ten days.

Up to the time of going to press, nothing of any interest had transpired at the seat of Government. The Legislature is now in session, but we have received no intelligence as to business matters.

Gen. Campbell, the present able and efficient chief of the Post Office Department, has been tendered a complimentary dinner by the Democrats of New York.

England has declared war against Persia. The Persians have recaptured Herat. France is intriguing between the three powers, England, Russia and Persia—and it is presumed by some diplomats in high circles, that Napoleon will outwit the high.

The contemplated duel between Gen. Dargan of Anson, and Mr. Hargrove of Granville, has been amicably adjusted. By the way, this is the fourteenth or fifteenth bloodless duel we have read of lately. Pity they were not all such.

As a last remedy, it is proposed to the town Commissioners to give that ditch a dose of salt, so as to cause a swarming off in that way.

It is rumored that the Hon. John E. Ward, of Savannah, has been tendered a high appointment, either at home or abroad; by the incoming administration. Mr. W. belongs to the Union wing of the Southern Democracy, and the Savannah Republican thinks it likely there is some ground for the report.

ECLIPSES IN 1857.—There will be two eclipses this year, both of the sun. The first will occur on the 25th of March. It will be invisible in all that part of the United States east of the meridian of Washington, and partial and visible west of Washington. The second is an annual eclipse of the sun, which will commence on the 17th of September, at midnight in the United States, and therefore invisible in this country. It will be visible in a large portion of Asia, a part of Africa, and the whole of Australia.

We are gratified to find that J. H. Haughton, Esq., is a friend to the Western Rail Road—and however we may differ from him in his opinions as to the practicable character of the River Improvement, we must give him credit for able and cogent reasoning in favor of the railroad, the necessity for it, and the demands of popular interests upon the state for the development of those immense treasures of coal and iron which lie in the Deep River valley.

As Mr. Haughton pertinently intimates he cannot be an opponent of so important a work, and we are assured that his future course in reference to the bill will prove his words. We take the liberty of quoting from Mr. H.'s late letter to the Observer, the following unequivocal expression: "I opposed to your railroad!! The idea (when all the surrounding circumstances are known) is absolutely preposterous."

Jacob Johnson who was executed at Clinton a short time since, for the murder of Mr. Jacob Stewart, seems to have been a hardened wretch. He made several applications for pardon to the Governor—the last of which, written on the eve of his execution, he dated in "The infernal regions," and we learn that on his way to the gallows he remarked that he would "just be hung in time to spend Christmas in hell." He was the bravo of the last.

We learn that the Hotel belonging to B. Caldwell, Lumberton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night,—covered by insurance.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

For Mayor. THOS. J. CURTIS, Commissioner. Ward No. 1 JAS. SUNDY, " 2 A. M. CAMPBELL, " 3 F. N. ROBERTS, " 4 W. G. McLEWIS, " 5 W. McL. MCKAY, " 6 GEN. JNO. WINSLOW, " 7 WALTER DRAUGHON.

W. Editor:—I beg leave to withdraw from the candidacy for town commissioner. A. M. CAMPBELL, January 1, 1857. W. Editor:—I beg leave to decline being a candidate for town commissioner. J. WINSLOW, Jan. 1, 1857.

SENATE

- Caaden and Currituck—J B Jones, Dem. Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, Amer. Gates and Chowan—Dr R Dillard, Dem. Hertford—R G Cowper Amer. Bertie—Jos B Cherry Amer. Washington and Martin—A Chesson Dem. Tyrrell and Hyde—Francis M Burgess, Amer. Beaufort—Allen Grant Amer. Halifax—M L Wiggins Amer. Northampton—T J Person Dem. Nash—L N B Battle Dem. Warren—Wm Eaton Jr Dem. Franklin—P G Hawkins Dem. Pitt—M L Carr Dem. Onslow—E W Fowle Dem. Wayne—W J Houston Dem. Graham—J B Ramsey Amer. Cabarrus & Stanley—E R Gibson Amer. Anson and Union—Dr Myers, Amer. Mecklenburg—W R Myers Dem. Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—Abraham Bryant, Amer. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J H White Dem. Rutherford and Cleveland—Dr C Mills D. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—W W Avery Dem. Bladen, Yancey &—D Coleman Dem. New Hanover—J P Galloway Dem. Edgecombe—H T Clarke Dem. Wayne—C H Brocken Dem. Craven—J Miller Dem. Carteret and Jones—W P Ward Dem. Johnston—L B Sanders Dem. Wake—G H Wilder Dem. Granville—C H K Taylor Dem. Orange—P C Cameron Dem. Chatham—R E Rivers Dem. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—A J Jones Amer. Cumberland and Harnett—D McDiarmid D. Sampson—T H Holmes Dem. Richmond and Robeson—A Dockery Amer. Moore and Montgomery—S H Christian, Amer. Randolph and Alamance—M W Holt Amer. Caswell—S P Hill Dem. Person—J W Cunningham Dem. Rockingham—Geo D Boyd Dem. Stokes and Forsyth—J J Martin Dem. Guilford—Ralph Gorrill Amer. Davidson—J W Thomas Amer. Cherokee, Jackson &—W H Thomas Dem. Wilkes, Iredell &—B Parks Amer. Thirty-three Democrats and seventeen Americans.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- Alamance—D A Montgomery and George Patterson Dem. Alexander—A C McIntosh Amer. Anson—A J Dargan W M Pickett Amer. Ashe—Allen Gentry Dem. Burke—F P Glass Dem. Bladen—G M White Dem. Bertie—D Outlaw Joo Wilson Amer. Beaufort—J R Stubbs J Eborn Amer. Brunswick—T D Mears Amer. Cabarrus—C N White Amer. Catawba—P B Cowe Dem. Craven—O Kelly H C Jones Dem. Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd J Stewart L Betha Dem. Chowan—J P Galloway Dem. Columbus—D T Williamson Dem. Camden—D D Ferebee Amer. Carteret—W Rumley Amer. Cherokee—C M Stiles Amer. Caswell—Wm Long E R Withers Dem. Chatham—R C Cotton D Hackney T Bynum Dem. Caldwell—C W Clark Dem. Currituck—S R Jarvis Dem. Cleveland—W M Blanton F S Ransour Dem. Davidson—J M Leach J P Mabry Amer. Davie—W B March Amer. Duplin—B Southernland W R Ward Dem. Edgecombe—R R Bridgers S D Satey Dem. Forsyth—J Masteu J A Waugh Dem. Franklin—Dr L A Jeffers, Dem. Gaston—Richard Rankin Dem. Granville—T L Hargrove J M Bullock T B Lyon Dem. Guilford—D F Caldwell L M Scott, E W Ogburn Amer. Greene—A D Spelght Dem. Gates—H Parker Dem. Haywood—Dr S L Love Dem. Halifax—Wm Hill J W Johnson Dem. Hertford—J B Slaughter Amer. Hyle—John C Bennett Amer. Henderson—John Baxter Amer. Iredell—L Q Sharpe A B F Gaitner Amer. Jackson—Jno R Dills Dem. Jones—W A Cox Dem. Johnston—B H Tomlinson Asa Barnes D's Lenoir—S W Bright Dem. Lincoln—A P Gansler Dem. Madison Dr Jno Yancy Dem. Martin—S W Outerbridge Dem. McDowell—J C Whitson Dem. Moore—W B Richardson Amer. Montgomery—J W Crump Amer. Macon—D W Siler Amer. Mecklenburg—W M Matthews W F Davidson Dem. Nash—G N Lewis Dem. New Hanover—R H Tate S A Holmes Ds Northampton—M W Sualwood J Mason Dem. Onslow—L W Humphrey Dem. Orange—W F Strayhorn J F Lyons Dem. Pasquotank—W E Mann Amer. Perquimans—J M Cox Amer. Pitt—Dr W J Blow Ed Moore Dem. Person—R H Hester Dem. Robeson—Giles Leitch Amer. Morrison Dem. Rockingham—A M Scales Thomas Settle Jr Dem. Rowan—N F Hall Dem. W A Honek Amer. Rutherford—Ed Tomer Anson Harnell Dem. Randolph—H B Elliott A G Foster Amer. Richmond—Amer. Sampson—O P White J M Mosely Dem. Surry—R E Reeves Dem. Stokes—J F Hill Dem. Stanley—M P Waddell Amer. Tyrrell—Jno A Benbury Amer. Union—D Rushing Dem. Wake—N G Rand A M Lewis M A Bledsoe Dem. Washington—H A Gilliam Amer. Watauga—G N Folk Amer. Wayne—E Salls E A Thompson Dem. Wilkes—A W Martin P Eiler Amer. Yadkin—Col. Speer Amer. Yancey—Isaac A Pearson Dem. Democrats, 80; Americans, 40. Dem. majority on joint ballot, 56.

Gen. Scott.—The House of Representatives has passed the bill to pay Gen. Scott about \$20,000, in addition to \$10,000 already allowed by the Secretary of War, as the back pay of his office of Lieut. General.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The possibility of a sub-marine telegraph between this country and England seems to have almost reached the certainty of fact. Minute observations and careful experiments have made it evident that beneath the stormy surface of the Atlantic, and between the rocky ledges that skirt our shores and extend far seaward, there are immense stretches of plain, along which the metal conductor can be extended with perfect safety. As this seems ever to have been the great impediment of consummating this scheme, and as there is now no doubt on the practicability of a continuous extension, we may consider the undertaking in the light of an institution.

If then, the two great nations of the world, commercially speaking, are to be as intimately united by intercommunication as by relationship, what are we to expect as to their future conduct? Will there be any greater harmony of feeling and interests than now exists? Will England cease her meddling and criminations, and be content with the quiet enjoyment of her self-sufficiency? Will the United States cast away the distrust which has ever marked her conduct toward her great rival? Will the wire which connects the commercial centers of the two peoples penetrate deeper, until it reach the popular heart?

These subjects we will leave till we find ourselves in a more speculative mood. There must, of course, be great changes wrought in the commercial aspects of the two peoples, which will influence heavily the general attitude of affairs. We see that England has already taken measures to secure for herself extensive privileges of communication, and if our Government joins in the movement, Washington and St. James will be the great telegraph offices of the line. There must, of course, be a Telegraphic Bureau established. Operations will be required, and thus a new outlet is made for the mechanical genius of the land. Private office will be secured at, and during the inauguration of a new administration the people will have to be observed in respect to dispatches, and as there will be no occasion for conversation, it is probable a dumb man will be appointed as Chief Operator, with a score of dumb assistants—although the quality of deafness may be considered more desirable. At any rate this new sphere of usefulness will be filled with those most deserving of such good fortune.

What will be the use of diplomatic agents when the new era is inaugurated. Aside from the duties of a Consulship, there can be no necessity for a foreign agent. Our Minister, as it is, does little or nothing. The great requisite for the appointment is wealth, and the poor man, however brilliant or deserving he may be, is shut out from it. It is only, as now conducted, the nursery of aristocracy, and is at any rate but an unmeaning farce—a relic of the past.

Let the foreign minister be abolished and deaf and dumb operators take their place. The submarine telegraph will then be the means of doing some positive good, even though it does not completely harmonize the long-existing and seemingly inherent animosities of the two countries.

Punch on Hoops and Flour.

FRAGMENT OF AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.—"How could he tell? Two long, weary years had passed away; years of suffering, adventure, hardship and trial, since he had left her and his native land to do battle against the hostile legions of the Muscovite, and how did he know but that he would have to shave them off.

"In an agony of conflicting hopes and fears, Algernon Fitzpylicio turned into Langham place. Why does he stop so suddenly, as by a spell? and why does the life blood rush crimson red to his manly brow? "A form of feminine elegance, lovely and fair to look upon, and arrayed all the gorgeous amplitude of the prevailing mode—a fairy vessel with her sails all set—appears in the distance. Can it be?—yes—no—yes—'tis she, indeed—there can be no doubt about it—but will she recognize him. A cold chill, like damp dinner napkins, struck to his very heart—his brain grew dizzy, and with all the premonitory symptoms of a violent bilious attack, he clung to the nearest lamp post for support.

"It was Leticia, fresh and crisp, and sparkling as that which had formed the salad of his noontide nourishment. With the sunset of smiles she glidingly approached, and gracefully extending her exquisitely gloved hand towards him, and in accent as the droppings of ethereal springs, she made inquiry as to how he did. But who shall describe the feelings of Algernon at that critical moment? feelings in comparison with which the tortures of Tantalus were as cheerful and enlivening pastime; there was the hand, but now to reach it! Gladly would he have given up name and fame, lands, titles, trinkets, all to have pressed again that little hand; to have touched once more that little finger. As well might he attempt to scale Parnassus as trench upon the limits of that enchanted circle of which she formed the centre, and which hung like a cloud bank between him and the object of his soul's idolatry. "It was a terrible moment.

"Suddenly, and with electric brilliancy the flash of triumph gleams in his downcast eye—he has hit upon an expedient. Raising his staid war arm—that arm which erewhile amid the blare of trumpets and the crash of war and led battalions on to victory, and made the Russian tremble, dexterously encircling the lamppost before alluded to with the curved handle of his phraplus; cleverly balancing his noble form at an angle of forty-five degrees; and in as graceful an attitude as the circumstances would admit, of, he—&c., &c. [Here the leaf turns

Meiger, a German, collected and described 600 species of flies; which he has collected in a district of ten miles circumference.

The rumored Duel in Georgia.

The rumor that the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, had challenged B. H. Hill, Esq., one of the Fillmore electors of that State, has been confirmed by a card from that gentleman, which appears in the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of Wednesday last, dated Washington, the 12th inst. From this card it seems that the difficulty arose upon a question of veracity in regard to an engagement to discuss the issues of the recent election contest. In addition to the ill-feeling thus generated, Mr Stephens alleges that Mr Hill made certain false statements of speeches delivered during the campaign, wherein himself and Mr Toombs are represented as having "covered" under a charge of treason to the Whig party. These matters Mr Stephens notices and says:

"I am now compelled by a sense of duty to myself and the public to make known that by the correspondence referred to and just terminated, in relation to it, Mr Hill has proved himself to be not only an impudent braggart and an unscrupulous liar, but a despicable poltroon besides. All these I proclaim him to be, holding myself, notwithstanding what has passed, and this denunciation, still responsible to him, for what I say, if he be not utterly insensible to shame and degradation, however he may be as to 'fear.'"

The card of Mr Stephens concludes in this unequivocal manner: "I will also, I trust, be excused, even by the most fastidious, for the language now used towards him, which in my own self-respect on ordinary occasions would forbid. But when a mendacious gasconade sets up wantonly to asperse private character and malign individual reputation, and then refuses that redress which a gentleman knows how to ask as well as how to grant, no course is left for the most courteous and decorous, the most upright and honorable, but to put the brand of infamy upon him."

Mr Toombs' Proposition.

The Washington City Star of 19th inst, thus refers to this matter. "The letter of Senator Toombs, addressed to the southern Convention, has for some days past been a theme of very general conversation among the public men in this city. Its recommendations are well received, indeed by those from the South, with very few exceptions. So general favor for them do they manifest as that those from sections of the North, whose business enterprises are likely to be affected by the action of the southern States governments proposed by Mr T., if essayed to be carried out, are much much excited on the subject showing thus, we think, that Mr T. has hit the right nail on the head.

"They argue vehemently against the feasibility and constitutionality of the recommendations of Mr Toombs. With so much earnestness, indeed, as that their efforts carry with them conviction contrary to their wishes."

THE LEOPARD'S ATTACK.—The power of a leopard is wonderful in proportion to his weight. I have seen a full grown bullock with his neck broken by the leopard that attacked it. It is the popular belief that the effect is produced by a blow of the paw. This is not the case. Few leopards rush boldly to the attack, like a dog. They stalk their game, advance cautiously, making use of every object that will afford them cover, until they are within a few bounds of their prey. Then the immense power of muscle is displayed in the concentrated energy of the spring. He flies through the air and settles on the throat, usually throwing his own body over the animal, while his teeth and claws are fixed on the neck; this is the manner in which the spine of the animal is broken, by a sudden twist and not by a blow. The blow from the paw is, nevertheless, immensely powerful, and one stroke will rip open a bullock like a knife; but the effects of the wound are still more to be dreaded than the force of the blow. There is a peculiar poison in the claw, which is highly dangerous. This is caused by the putrid flesh which they are constantly tearing and which is apt to cause gangrene by inoculation.

Baker's Wanderings in Ceylon.

LAND WARRANTS.—In consequence of the President's offering nearly two millions of acres of public lands in Northern Iowa (the best lands in the State) for sale, a sudden rise has taken place in Land Warrants. At the last session of Congress some sixteen millions of acres were donated to various railroad companies, and in consequence the benefits contemplated to old soldiers by the bounty land acts were greatly depreciated. Warrants have been as high as \$1 16 per acre. We advise individual holders not to be in haste to sell, as undoubtedly in a few days Warrants will reach somewhere in the neighborhood of the above figure.

INCOME AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE.—A statement submitted by Mr Treasurer Courts in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, make the following:

The receipts into public fund from ordinary sources for fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1857, are estimated at \$387,675 45; and for the year ending Nov. 1 1858 at \$402,413 31. The estimated disbursements are, for '56-7 \$450,919 92. Estimated deficit for '56-7 \$63,237 47; for '57-8 \$74,679 61.

U. S. COMMERCE.—The value of exports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, was \$310,586,330; for 1855, \$246,708,553; for 1854, \$252,047,806.

Of products of the sea the exports were \$8,356,797. Of products of the forest \$10,694,134. Of agriculture \$218,280,649. Manufactures \$78,000,000.

Of cotton and tobacco, exclusive products of the South, the exports were \$140,500,000. Of gold and silver the exports were \$41,000,000 and deducting this it will be seen that cotton and tobacco contribute more than half the value of all our exports.

By the way, suppose the Maryland electors had failed to reach the capitol in time, to vote for Fillmore, what would have been the footing up of his vote?—W. Herald.

Ma Editor:—Feeling, under the circumstances, no inclination to interfere with "the ticket," proposed for mayor and aldermen, I desire the withdrawal of my name from the candidacy. F. N. ROBERTS, January 1, 1857.

Secretary Dobbin and the Old Ironsides.

The following compliment to Secretary Dobbin, as well merited as it is gracefully expressed, appears in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North American, a leading opposition journal:

"A graceful and becoming act of official discretion was voluntarily performed by the Secretary of the Navy recently which deserves to be related to his credit, as well as an honorable example for the emulation others who may succeed to the post which he now fills with admitted advantage to the country, or in any other department of the government. The tour of service at a station is, by an accepted usage, about three years. Commodore Stewart, who has been in command of the yard at Philadelphia, finding that his time was about to expire notified the Secretary of the Navy that, in accordance with the usage, he asked the appointment of his successor. Mr Dobbin at once replied with generous acknowledgment of the great services of the gallant veteran, that no ordinary rule should be applied to him, and it was not only the pleasure but the wish of the department, that he should retain the position, so long as it was acceptable, and that he would not be disturbed until its duty became an incubus to him.

"It is easy to suppose what was the character of the answer which this high consideration spontaneously invoked from Ironsides. Suffice it to say, it was worthy the man and the occasion. He now retains his place as senior captain in the navy on duty, and with the highest pay allowed by law—four thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Such acts are their own most eloquent advocates. They address themselves to the hearts of men, and like the beautiful quality of mercy, are twice blessed. If Mr Dobbin had no better honor to dignify his retirement, this would be sufficient to give him a place in the gratitude of his country. It is through our corporeal diversities, and spectral slugs, with goblin pups, danced before us in boxes of unearthy metal, during the live long night, and our great grandfather sat straddle of as six hours, and with a ramrod to a neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throats and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the free soil baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe cake. We like neatness, we do.

CONSPIRATORS IN EVERY CABIN.—The Albany Journal, speaking with reference to the threatened insurrection in the South, says:

Once let it be known in the slave's hovel that "Massa" can get no help from the Northern half of the Union, and insurrections will be breaking out every day. Hardly a household will lay their heads on their pillows at night without dread of a knife at their throats before morning. They will find plots on every plantation. They will hear of conspirators in every cabin.

The Chicago Times naturally remarks, with reference to this infamous complacency and treasonable assurance, that the Albany Evening Journal would rejoice to see every slaveholder fall by the knife of the negro, or burned to a crisp in the fire kindled by slave insurrection.

The suppositions case which the Journal makes, would already have become an obstinate and damnable fact, if that paper and its political friends could have had their way at the recent election.

"Conspirators in every cabin? Not that only but conspirators in every office; conspirators in every church; black assassins in every street and at every hearthstone; the North ruled by the iron rod of tyrant demagogues, and the South laid waste by the torch of ferocious savages; disgrace and contempt from abroad and political suicide at home; the wrangling of one race with the other, and consequent ruin of both; and finally, everything of human progress everything of nationality, everything of hope and sympathy for oppressed millions of our own race, sent waiting into the shades of a futurity without hope or consolation. Such is an outline of the career upon which The Albany Journal and the rest of the Northern political Abolitionists still seek to enter. Such is the course upon which the South desires not yet to set out. Should the time ever come when, in this devotion to the vital principle of the Republic, "massa" needs help from the North, he will find, if need be, strong arms enough among his northern brethren to sweep not only the sons of Ham from the face of the earth, but with them the murderous traitors who would induce them to rebellion.—N. Y. Daybook.

The electoral vote of Wisconsin was lost in consequence of the failure of the electors to reach the capitol on the day appointed by law for throwing the vote of the State. Snow fell in such quantities as to impede the passage of the trains, on which were the electors, until after the time designated.

A somewhat similar circumstance took place with regard to the vote of California. The steamer which left San Francisco, having all the electors on board, got aground, and it was at one time feared that they would not reach Sacramento in time to cast their vote, the hour being fixed by law at two o'clock, P. M. The boat got off, however, and the vote of California was duly thrown for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

It would have been a singular circumstance and coincidence, if California, like Wisconsin, had lost her electoral vote, especially after the exertions made by Mr Buchanan himself to secure it, by writing a letter designed to tickle the latitudinarian ideas of his Californian friends at the expense of his strict construction of the Constitution Southern supporters.

By the way, suppose the Maryland electors had failed to reach the capitol in time, to vote for Fillmore, what would have been the footing up of his vote?—W. Herald.

Ma Editor:—I noticed in the Observer of Monday last, that I was recommended to the citizens of our Town, as a suitable person for Commissioner in the Ward in which I reside. Having no aspiration for the office, I decline a nomination therefore. J. WINSLOW, January 1, 1857.

NEATNESS IN NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska Newsays:

The editor has gone up the river for a few days. All good articles, facetious remarks, puns and typographical errors, may be attributed to his absence or the devil.

In order to give variety and vigor to the News he will frequently leave for a week or so. It is to be hoped that the readers of this journal will appreciate his endeavors.

Absence, or the devil, whoever has control of the columns, has had some experience in domestic neatness in the Territory, and thus gives the world the benefit of his observation: "We always did like neat people. We always did cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we were never fully 'struck' by one until last week, and the way of it was this: We were out West a few miles and got belated. I looked for a place to stay all night, found a cabin, asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman with freckled face, red hair, buffalo skin moccasins, buckskin dress and a free soil baby, said she "reckon we mount."

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn crib, and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled punkin and corn dodger. We ate heartily.

After meal was past the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Duddy Jane, you have just got to keep that old staid and them er pups from sleepin in this er meal box any longer. In making this er stranger's corn bread, I was pestered nearly to death pickin the small hairs and dead fleas out of it, that come out of them pesky dogs. And if they sleep in it a week longer it won't be fit to eat."

We were in love with that woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly fleas were hopping about in our corporeal diversities, and spectral slugs, with goblin pups, danced before us in boxes of unearthy metal, during the live long night, and our great grandfather sat straddle of as six hours, and with a ramrod to a neatly prepared corn dodger down our unwilling throats and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the free soil baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe cake. We like neatness, we do.

CAPTURE OF RUNAWAY NEGROES.—On Thursday last, 27th instant, Joseph F. Powell, aged about twenty years, and son of Geo. W. Powell, of this county, was hunting in the woods between Bovina and Big Black river, in company with two school boys, sons of Madison Stephens, when they found a camp of runaway negroes, well stocked with provisions, &c., but no one at it. Mr. Powell had no gun, but one of the boys had a double-barrelled shot-gun. Powell took the gun from the boy, and sent him for some of the neighbors for help. A few minutes after the boy started, a negro made his appearance, when he was bid to stand. He proposed to give himself up, and offered to be tied, and approached the boys for that purpose, but as soon as he was near enough he seized the gun and wrested it from the hands of Powell, and then knocked him down with it. He then fired the gun at the youngest Stephens, the load passing through the crown of his hat, just grazing the top of his head. Stephen then ran and the negro drew a horse-pistol and knocked Powell down the second time. The elder Stephens hearing the gun, ran back, and he and Powell succeeded in conquering and securing the negro. Soon after other large negro men came to the assistance of their comrade, and one of them attempted to shoot Powell with a horse-pistol, but it only snapped, and the boys succeeded in securing them both and marched them in. At night they captured a woman at the same camp. They are now in jail in our city and say they belong to persons living in Adams and Wilkinson counties.

IS A HALF BARREL A BARREL?—An incident occurred in the Municipal Court, which shows how easily a person indicted for an offence against the laws can escape, through a most trifling error in the indictment. John A. Frazier was on trial for larceny of mackerel from Long Wharf. The evidence was put in to sustain this charge, and the case given to the jury. That body was in deliberation about five minutes, when they returned to the court room for the purpose of getting instructions on a certain point from Judge Nash. The foreman remarked that the indictment alleged the stolen mackerel to have been contained in barrels, whereas all the testimony went to show that half-barrels were used. District Attorney Brewster argued that a half-barrel was still a barrel and that the term "barrel," used in the indictment, was proper. The Court did not coincide with the views of the District Attorney—deeming a half barrel a distinct piece of wormanship—and decided that the indictment was defective. The jury then, by order of the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal.—Boston Herald.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr Winslow, of North Carolina, asked consent to submit a resolution requesting the Secretary of War "to furnish the House of Representatives with an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the extension of the North Carolina arsenal of construction, together with the amount heretofore expended in the completion of the public buildings there."

Objection was made.

Ma Editor:—I noticed in the Observer of Monday last, that I was recommended to the citizens of our Town, as a suitable person for Commissioner in the Ward in which I reside. Having no aspiration for the office, I decline a nomination therefore. J. WINSLOW, January 1, 1857.

FOR MAJOR.

THOS. J. CURTIS, Commissioner. Ward No. 1 JAS. SUNDY, " 2 A. M. CAMPBELL, " 3 F. N. ROBERTS, " 4 W. G. McLEWIS, " 5 W. McL. MCKAY, " 6 GEN. JNO. WINSLOW, " 7 WALTER DRAUGHON.

W. Editor:—I beg leave to withdraw from the candidacy for town commissioner. A. M. CAMPBELL, January 1, 1857. W. Editor:—I beg leave to decline being a candidate for town commissioner. J. WINSLOW, Jan. 1, 1857.

CAPE FEAR.

It is often the decree or dictate of journalistic persecutions when fact-juncts, and there handled with care break the delicate occasions when policy are lost in involved—and the ist feels that his great the person's performance. We are about to quarters a spirit possibly be held, men, cunning pre-viduals who prefer action, for my and other commu- the noncompliance that be" with the ties.

So let it be. burden if there is to be told though it evil intent, nor that we take up silt and explore it some of its defor- fair minded men tion that what we ought to have been

The leading off in the hands of the Navigation Compt loggerheads; and to fasten on the incompetency—st work is as far fro eight years ago, I thing more or less neglect or utter practicality of conclusion or the try cannot evade back, white facts three, and perhaps

Now what are propose briefly a review the histor- ternal improvements self to plain mode not be gained of been in progress without intermis- which aim the a- private individual is now indebted to contractors for a have been obtain body seems to really retrograd At this very tin- curinary netwll birch canoe could Fayetteville; and contradiction, the ception of the wa- there been fifteen laden with a sing all the locks and except at such r- rivers was so gr- fave over the de- revenue to the Cape Fear a merly ton-timber, the product and of dollars were Legislature, eight stroy this source more effectual co- could not have b- by this Naviga- state authority. ting on the bank purchaser unable cause of these "o of the stream. evil.

But to the thou- engineer is thou- grand an enterpr- furnishes a chief is provided with up and down the very favorable re- the work; gives 000) which is on- man," and the without hesita-

"Pat contracts "scientific explor- as chief engineer annum and exp- such as six we- things go on sw- the steamer is a of the coal field fortunes are a- sundry log-dams engineer reports to contract," the report, pocket enjoy it. A fre- occurrence on t- particular fresh precedent"—that "without in- become sudden- seeing that they But the money gone; every con- contract." The friends of the w- money; they re- some other Nor- a good job, and ir," another app- certainly comple- amination is ma-