



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, January 10, 1857.

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

CAPE FEAR IMPROVEMENT AGAIN. Our strictures upon the Deep River Navigation scheme, and condemnation of the imposition meet with some little censure from the Wilmington Journal.

We are surprised to find ourselves at issue with our brother, on this subject. We took the "cue" from him, and expected to find the Journal a great auxiliary in exposing the reasonable scheme. Nor do we discover ourselves at variance with the Journal, except so far as concerns the practicability of the measure.

We copy his testimony in regard to the inefficiency of its present managers. "We do not pretend to say that something has not been wrong about that work. That it has been the victim of mis-calculation, mismanagement, misapplying your piece, we suppose must be admitted; any rate it is not denied." The Journal also thinks that a million dollars should have been named, instead of 180,000, as a requisite sum to finish the work.

So we think, and consequently have no faith in the forthcoming report of Maj Gwynn, who, after careful examination of Major Thompson's figures, declared \$180,000 amply sufficient to accomplish the enterprise.

The people in the vicinity of the work, in and near Fayetteville, have never been so dully ignorant, and always regarded the project as objectionable and injurious to their interest; and our delay in exposing the fallacy of the undertaking is explained in the fact that we always considered it a humbug and thought every body else did, and took alarm only when the scheme has become an incumbrance upon the people, and a stupendous fraud upon the State; and we claim to be influenced less by "policy" than by duty in calling the attention of the Legislature to the fact. We make a plain statement of facts, and if any "immaculate" can be pointed out to us, we will cheerfully make the correction.

The first report upon this "improvement" submitted an estimate of \$180,000 as amply sufficient to complete the work, and render it practicable. "This was scarcely enough to bring it decently before the public." The next denuded, made by a committee of stockholders, was a petition to the Legislature to increase the capital of the company to \$300,000, which the memorialists asserted the Legislature was enough to ensure the completion of the work.

It is said by the friends of the work, that it is practicable with "adequate means." Very possible; and for money enough, the lofty banks of Deep River may be raised to rice fields, and the surf of the Atlantic brought to the feet of the Blue Ridge—but we deny that utility will be consequent upon its practicability.

But upon this question of "practicability," we would refer to the report of Hamilton Fulton, State engineer of North Carolina, who had the work of improving Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation 40 years since, and who declared, with General Bernard, a noted man of science, that tacking and unjamming Cape Fear and Deep River, was impracticable, and entirely impossible, and for better evidence than that, let the condition of the river furnish the testimony.

It is a remarkable fact that this grand enterprise which is to affect so vitally the interests of N. Carolina; this scheme which is consuming all the revenues of the State, and having so many claims upon State credit and public approbation, should be cloaked from public scrutiny. Why have not the people who are to pay for this gigantic humbug seen its proportions? Where is any general exhibit of the Company to be found? What is its capital? Where is any account of its disbursements? What are its assets; its liabilities? How much individual stock has been paid in? Why are these things concealed? Why are they hid from the people?

To be sure, a report now and then meagerly represents the progress of the work, but we represent, with the Wilmington Journal, that the published reports of the Company, so far from enlightening the community, have only served to deepen the gloom which obscures their transactions from public scrutiny.

Another item of business delinquency, was a mortgage to the State, by which the property of the Company was bound, but which was rendered informal by granting to favorite creditors, judgments upon this same property, before executing the mortgage to the State. Now what does this transaction show? Who will answer?

But the State "is in for it" says the Company, and we suppose will take no notice of such innocent experiments upon her bounty.

Something more than \$600,000 is declared to be the expenditure of the Company so far. Is any account taken of the large amounts due to individuals, who are waiting for another appropriation to get their money? Are these amounts due private parties, embraced in the calculation? Include these "trifling" debts, and the cost of this colossal scheme approximates to the sum of \$1,000,000 invested in rotten logs, mud, and useless steamboats.

It was expected that the State should her bonds at 40 cents for the State, and 40 feet water 0.000 of bonds, at a discount.

How can it position for a mad, visionary further tax appropriation? Will they find: allow until all the and flow into? Will they find: allow until all the and flow into? Will they find: allow until all the and flow into?

The explorations and report upon dams in Cape Fear, the nesles of through at the the precaution workmen ahead patch up the creep through miles in short little time to route. But as good last dam present and not even man to dire lapidated gate passage through ness they dis the woods to.

Would it not a stockholder, spoken of also hinges, and a which follow waters of the?

In the report is stated, that lar and grow venture to say affairs of the a stockholder, identified as a Nathan can the repository come an aren 2000 potatoes dis-continuance upon the vital.

Yes, in Ch most familiar popular sentiment the town of Fayetteville. Appended to the provisions company, and he, not one of learn, have been cautious execute pledges. If a parts from the issue is no long as a corporate little liberty of not said enough importance of upon this work duty in this man the State tax; against this dr Carolina; against the bond of or ell there is no, it road or nance as a tow of the State, hostility to the 1848-49.

Whereas, the and Deep River up the same a portion public willing to subscribe, &c., &c.

The first section Books and amount not each, for the tion by steam Waddill's ferry etterville, and nary and convey portation.

The fourth section be paid at the of two dollars the residue the may be required. Section ninth holder shall be by the President and &c., the share of

RECEPTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE RESOLUTE.

The Arctic discovery ship Resolute, recovered by an American whaling ship, and presented to the British nation by the U. S. States Congress, arrived at Portsmouth (as heretofore stated, on the 12th ult.) under the command of Capt. Hartstein, of the U. S. Navy.

On the morning of the 13th, Capt. Hartstein landed at Portsmouth, and was met by the Hon. Chivalier Pappalardo, the British Consul, and the military and civil authorities. An invitation to a public banquet, by the Corporation and inhabitants of Portsmouth, has been accepted by the captain and officers, but the day is not yet fixed; and every mark of respect has been paid to the American officers.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by some of their children, paid their visit about noon on Tuesday morning, the 13th, English and American flags flying at the peak of the Resolute, and the royal standard was hoisted at the main as soon as her majesty stepped on board. Capt. Hartstein received the royal party, the officers grouped on either side in full uniform.

The following gentlemen assisted in the reception of her majesty: Mr. J. R. Crook, U. S. Consul; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice Consul; Mr. Harling, Viceconsul for the United States at Cotes; Captain H. Ellis, of the United States steamship H. Moran, and Mr. Cornelius Granell, son of the professor of the American Arctic Expedition.

Her majesty having received a cordial welcome, inspected the vessel, and then amidst enthusiastic cheering, a grand "fete" was afterward served in the world, when Capt. Hartstein proposed "The Queen and Royal Family," and next "The Possession of the United States, which trusts very drunk with much satisfaction." "The British and American Navies and Armies" were toasted, and Capt. Hartstein's health was drunk with loud cheers.

The American Consul, Mr. Crook, and his excellent Vice Consul, was responded to by Mr. Crook in a felicitous speech, and he concluded by proposing "The Union Jack and Star Spangled Banner," with an appropriate sentiment.

Subsequently Mr. Crook proposed the health of Mr. Cornelius Granell, which that gentleman acknowledged in eloquent speech. "The future success of the Resolute, and may she again employ in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades," was proposed by Captain Harling, and seconded by Mr. Granell, and evoked hearty applause.

The authorities of Southampton, brushed a special steamer for the occasion. Captain Hartstein was invited to dine and sleep at Osborne Hall. The officers were invited to visit the Royal grounds—a privilege of which they all availed themselves. The Resolute returned to Portsmouth on the following day.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Mr. C. W. Cotton, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has announced the publication of the Democratic Almanac and Political Register for 1857. It will contain sixty-four pages, and will embrace the official vote of all the States for President in 1852 and 1856. Also, the official vote for Congressmen and State officers, in the several States for 1856. The astronomical tables will be calculated with great care for the principal cities in the U. S. The work will, it is said, contain other valuable political information—the design of its author being to make it a permanent and reliable reference book. It will be free from partisan matter. Single copies 15 cents; 100 copies \$10.00; 1,000 \$80.00.

In reply to the question, "What is a kiss?" somebody replied: "A kiss is, as it were, a seal, expressing our sincere attachment—a pledge of future union—a present which at the same time it is given is taking from us the impression of an ivory cord, or press—our own balsam for a love-wounded heart—a sweet bite of the lip—an affectionate pinch of the heart—a delicious dish which is eaten with sweet spoons—a sweetmeat which does not satisfy our hunger—a fruit which we plant and gather at the same time—the quickest exchange of questions and answers between two lovers—the fourth degree of love."

THE MEANING OF THE KANSAS BILL, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, the other day, contended that there was no substantial difference amongst democrats North and South as to the meaning of the Kansas Bill. They were all willing to abide the decision of the courts. He could see no difference in regard to squatter sovereignty between the Utah and New Mexico bill— which Mr. Fillmore approved, and for which many whigs voted, and the Kansas Nebraska bill.—He declared that he was for Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas—for Kansas being free to frame her own institutions in her own way; and this would give the true definition of the Kansas act. Did that act embrace "squatter sovereignty" in the full sense claimed by some gentlemen, he would rather trust it than Congressional sovereignty. He wished to keep the question out of Congress altogether, and this, he held, was the verdict of the people in the late election of President.

This was exactly the ground for the democracy of the South to occupy; for, not only was the democracy of the North stand upon it, but it is the true ground. Most Northern Democrats think squatter sovereignty is the doctrine of the Kansas act, in fact, and Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and Mr. Smith of Tennessee, two prominent democratic representatives, concede that it is the doctrine of the act in effect. It is enough if the act contain the doctrine in effect, for the effect is all any one cares about.

We have hitherto given the substance of Mr. Orr's and Mr. Smith's views of the question, and their standing is such as to assure us that they represent very much more than their individual opinions; they represent, as does Mr. Branch, the predominant southern democratic sentiment.

Mr. Branch has struck the proper definition of "Free Kansas." The Free Kansas of the Democratic party is a Territory of free white men—a Territory where white American citizens shall enjoy the same political rights they have exercised in the States whence they came. The democratic party does not hold bigger freedom to be paramount to white freedom. It does hold that white men have certain inalienable rights everywhere on this continent, among which is the right of self-government, without regard to negroes. Government of the Territories by Congress is not popular self-government; the exercise of the privilege by a people of forming their own institutions in their own way is popular self-government, in its fullest sense under our constitution. It is the guarantee of the exercise of this privilege to the people of Kansas that constitutes her Free Kansas. In no other way can she be free.

It is extraordinary that there should be thousands of white people not only willing, but seemingly determined, to surrender the most precious heritage of the revolutionary struggle for no other result in prospective than the establishment of the largest license to a brutal race in our midst, whose natural condition is barbarism, and which has reaped into barbarism wherever license has been thrust upon it. We say license, for the race knows not the use nor the meaning of liberty—the liberty we mean, of participation in government—the liberty of equality. That it is equality the black republican party is driving at—the equality of the negro with the white—we have but to turn to the late speech of Mr. Seward at Jackson, in this State, to ascertain.—N. Y. Times.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Rochester Union gives an account of George Shale falling one hundred feet over the Great Genesee Falls in Rochester, without killing himself. "It appeared the boys went down the slope, towards the mill, perhaps to see how far they might venture; one of them named George Shale, ventured too far, slipped upon the crust and in an instant went over the great precipice falling over one hundred feet, to the verge of the water, landing upon the edge of the water. One of his legs was badly shattered, and some of his ribs were broken.

"The precise extent of his injuries could not be at once ascertained. He fell feet foremost and was terribly jarred, though striking in the soft snow may have, in some measure, lessened the shock."

Average Duration of Human Life. In a recent lecture before the Mechanical Institute at Cincinnati, Prof. Buchanan said that in the latter part of sixteenth century one-half those who were born, died under five years of age; the average longevity of the whole population was but 18 years. In the seventeenth century, one-half of the population died under twelve years. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century, one-half of the population lived over 27 years. In the latter forty years, one-half exceeded 32 years of age. At the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded 40 years, and from 1838 to 1845, one-half exceeded 43. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the sixteenth century up to 37 by the last reports.

The agents of the New York and Aspinwall line of steamships, it is said, have instructed one of their vessels to call in at San Juan and tender a free passage to those Americans in Nicaragua that are desirous to return to the United States.

Touching Advertisement.—A jeweler advertises that he has a number of precious stones to dispose of; adding that they sparkle like the eyes of a young widow.

Mr. Secretary Dobbin.

From a long article in the Richmond Enquirer, written in defence of a reform in the Navy Department of the Government recommended by the excellent head of that department, we extract the following high and well deserved eulogium upon the character of the able and accomplished Secretary of the Navy:

"Mr. Dobbin was appointed to a seat in the Cabinet by the sportsmanlike preference of the President, independent of all outside pulling and pleasure, and, indeed, in direct defiance of an electoral recommendation of another individual from the same State. As the Cabinet is in some sort the privy council of the President, and its most essential function is to assist by discretion with its collective wisdom, as he alone is responsible for the policy of the Administration, and as it is of the greatest importance that there should be perfect concert between the chief members of the Executive Government, one would naturally conclude that there would be selected by the unbiased discernment of the President, with reference only to individual fitness and ability, and in utter disregard of the claims of relatives, sections and competing candidates. In the case of Mr. Dobbin at any rate, this principle of selection has been indicated by the most incontestable success. If he had no very great notoriety at the time of his appointment, he will at least retire from office with a reputation which is commensurate with the limits of the country, and which will endure as long as there is a Navy to require the wrongs and to maintain the honor of the republic. Too often experiment proves that the noisy and notorious politician may be no better than a clever charlatan, and that his capacity for the public services inverse proportion to his personal pretensions. Rarely, indeed, do any of our 'distinguished' men retire from office with unimpaired reputation. Instead of being a difficulty and reproach to Mr. Dobbin, responsible position has only given him an opportunity for the display of his modest but sterling abilities; and he returns to private life with a name all the more brilliant for the test which extinguishes so many of our splendid statesmen. His reputation will live, not only in the tradition of his incorruptible integrity and his diligence in the discharge of duty, but in the historic record of those reforms which distinguish his administration, and which have contributed so much to the character and efficiency of the American navy."

FATHER MATHEW. Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork on the 9th of December. Incidentally Mathew was born at Thomastown, Ireland, October 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, adopted by an aunt, and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin. Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings and soon awakened the enthusiasm of the Irish nation to his assistance.

He traveled from town to town through the island. His progress was one triumphal march. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time; at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day; at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Londonderry to nearly two hundred thousand. From Ireland he went to England, where the people were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, from which he returned in the Autumn of 1851. His labors and triumphs here will long be remembered. Through all this Herculean labor he was constantly in a state of personal poverty. When he began his work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald, his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. He met the wants of the public benefactor, the British government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum was just sufficient to pay the premium upon an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims. Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and the exertions of long labor have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life.

A Coal Black "Republlcan." The telegraph announced, a few days ago, the arrest on an Ohio river steamer, of a colored preacher named WILLIAM ANDERSON, upon whose person was found positive evidence implicating him as connected with schemes for running off negroes from Kentucky and exciting slaves to insurrection. According to the New Albany Ledger, this "Reverend" individual is the identical negro whom the friends of Judge Monroe, in Indiana, set up to make speeches in reply to Governor WILLARD at Winchester, Randolph county, and Muncie, Delaware county.—At these and numerous other places in the northern part of the State, his speeches were received with rapturous applause by the black republicans, and, as he poured forth his filthy abuse of Governor Willard and the democratic party, the Mortonists went wild with delight and shouted till their throats were ready to split. The Rev. Mr. Anderson's occupation as a black republican stump-orator being at an end, he has taken himself to the kindred and equally congenial one of stealing slaves and running them off to Canada.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of that State! By this decision, the Universalists of North Carolina are virtually outlawed, as no member of that religious denomination can collect his debts; swear to an assault, or testify before the courts in any case, even if his wife or child should be insulted.

California Gold. It is estimated that if the present season proves a favorable one, over a million dollars' worth of gold will be washed out within four miles of San Andres, Calaveras county.

BLACK OR DOUBLE SPACE, (Aber Nigra.) This tree closes its growth here, and in its natural situation north, before the 19th of July. It rarely makes a second growth, but if it does, we have not detected it. Young trees from the forest should be removed the last two days of July. Care must be taken in selecting the best trees of those found growing in natural layers; and not more than one in five of these is worth taking away, from deficiency of growth. If they are removed early they lose their foliage in the spring months; and when so removed it is all lost at one time, in consequence of the check given to the flowing sap, and is not often renewed. The same difficulty is experienced in removing in the fall, and heeling in for the winter, the foliage all shells off in the spring in handling, and cannot, except rarely, be coaxed into a renewal.

The smallest plants are best for removal; though we have planted those averaging eighteen inches, the 10th of July, which were not carefully selected—being nearly all layers—of which the loss was fifty per cent; another lot the last week in July, and a better selection lost forty per cent. Seeds do not often germinate the first year. Time of gathering them, September. BALSAM—BALSAM, SPRUCE, (Aber Balsamea.) Reproduces itself mostly from seed. Very small plants of these may be obtained far north in this State and in Michigan. And these small plants are best for removal, as well as safest. Are best, because when transplanted they produce branches from the ground; and the same is true of all varieties taken from the forest, or from any shaded situation. Growth commences about the same time as deciduous trees, and continues about six weeks; from the 20th of May to the last of June. It may be successfully removed at the time of the commencement though safer after growth is closed—from the first of July to the middle of August—later, they do not get sufficiently established before winter, unless very deeply and thoroughly watered. During this period scarcely any losses occur, except a portion of those deficient in roots. We do not shade the balsam here; but water thoroughly. Shading may however be well south. Seeds are apt to be blasted. If it is not, it germinates the first year. Time of gathering, August, later, the opened cones will have parted with all of it; when it is not easily gathered up.

CHARCOAL AND SALT FOR HOGS.—One of the best articles that can be given to swine, while confined, is charcoal, pulverized, and common salt. Salt and sulphur are very good articles, and should be constantly supplied. We would not, however, be understood as urging the necessity of keeping these articles continually by them, or introducing them daily into their food. The first is necessary to obviate the bad tendency of certain kinds of aliment, and should be supplied in quantities varying from one pint to two quarts, as often as once or twice a week. Salt should always be introduced as a seasoning in food. When it is not so used, it should be given twice a week, or it may be placed in a box in the sty to which the animals can have access whenever they wish to partake.



THE SHIP JOHN GARROW.

The ship John Garrow, of Liverpool, was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, on the 15th inst. Her crew and passengers were brought here to day.

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