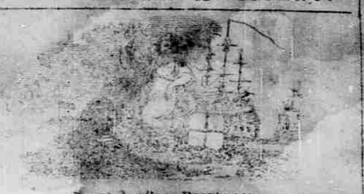
FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.



Transplanting Evergreens.

The following extract, from the recently published volume of Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, from the pen of J. C. Bearton Esq., strikes us as particularly sound and practical in its character, and seasonable at this time for the lovers of evergreens, in Wisconsin as well as Illinois. We commend it to the careful perusal of those who would add this most beautiful of all contrasting ornaments to their landscape scenery. His recommendation of native varieties in the main, in preference to those of foreign growth and doubtful hardihood, is in exact accordance with our own judgment and experience.

Then, again, the peculiar and delicate character of evergreens under removal and domestication should fully admonish all not to throw away their money upon uncertain trees, at uncertain seasons of the year, and in uncertain manner. But we digress. Our own advice to all who can is to cultivate evergreens, by all means, but to do it in the right way, and in no other.

"Dear Doctor.—In acceding for a subject with which to comply with your invitation to write an article for your forthcoming vol. of Transactions, I could think of none more likely to be of use to the cultivators, of the soil of your beautiful prairie State, than that of successfully removing evergreens to it, where I know they appear more in place, and are more attractive than anywhere else perhaps. Our native species have proved not only more hardy, but more attractive than a majority of those introduced from foreign lands. My own experience being principally with these, I shall embody the results of my own experiments, in removing and transplanting them, in the shape of directions for the guidance of others.

Here I feel inclined to add that our native spruce (Abies Nigra) is more ornamental than the Scotch or Norway, and this opinion is shared by other cultivators, who have both in this State.

Black or Double Spruce, (*Abies Nigra.*)

This tree thrives as a growth here, and in its native situation north, before the 10th of July. It may rarely make a second growth, but if it does, we have not detected it. Young trees from the forest should be removed the last twenty days of July. Care must be taken in selecting, as some forms of trees found growing are natural layers; and not more than one in five of these will bear falling away, from deficiency of roots. If they are removed early they lose leaf freely in the spring months; and when so removed it will not at one time, at one operation of the check given to the flowing sap, recover. Rain follows. The same difficulty is encountered in removing in the fall, and waiting for the winter, the foliage all shells off in the course of handling, and exhaust, exposed, be consequently removed.

The best plants are best for removal; though we have planted those averaging eight inches, the 10th of July, which were not naturally balled—losing nearly all layers—of which the loss was forty 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, (*Abies Balsamea.*)

Reproduces itself mostly from seed. Very small plants of these may be obtained far north in this State and in Michigan. And those 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 sealed 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 later and 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 mulched. During this period scarcely any losses occur, except a portion of those deficient in roots. We do not single the balsam here; but mulch thoroughly. Shading may however be well earth.

Seed [illegible] be planted. 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 stye to which the animals can have access whenever they wish to partake.

Hog Trade in the West.—At St. Louis, on the 11th inst., pork was selling at 5 to 5½ for hogs weighing 200 pounds and over, and the same prices are offering for the delivery of hogs up to December 20.

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 spontaneous preference of the President, independent of all outside puffing 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, as its most essential function is to [illegible] his discretion with its collective wisdom, as alone is responsible for 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 department, one would naturally conclude that they 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 cliques, sections and competing [illegible] and the case of Mr Dobbin at any rate, this principle of selection has been indicated by the most irresistible [illegible] If he had no very great notoriety at [illegible] 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 redress 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 pretentions. Rarely, indeed, do any of our "lustre-gushed" 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. Theobald 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 nature to his assistance.

He traveled from town to town through the island. His progress was a 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 Loughrea 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 until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. To meet 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 "Republican."

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 carrying 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 us 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 Mortonites went wild with delight and shouted till their throats were ready to split. The Rev. Mr Anderson's occupation as a black republican stumporator 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 outlaws, 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.

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 [illegible] of the Kansas act. Did that act embrace "squatter sovereignty" in the full sense claimed by some gentlemen, he would rather trust it to 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 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 [illegible] It is enough if the act contains 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 were 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 niggers. 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 privelege 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 [illegible] and which [illegible] rism 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 he under 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 Madison, in this State, to ascertain.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Miraculous Escape.—The Rochester Union gives an account of George Sloat 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 low they might venture; one of them named George Sloat, ventured too far, slipped upon the frost and in an instant went over the great precipice falling over one hundred feet, to the edge of the water, boiling up from the eddy under the Great Fall. All who heard the alarm concluded at once that the lad was dead, but it was so far from being dead that his cries attracted the attention of skaters on the river, some forty rods distant, and they went to his relief. He was found standing partly upright, in the snow, about six feet from 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 on the soft snow may have, in some measure, broken the shock."

Average Duration of Human Life.

In a recent lecture before the Mechanics' 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 16 years. In the seventeenth century, one half of the population died under twelve years. But in the last 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 1834 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.

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. States Congress, arrived at Spithead (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 paid official visits to Chivalier Pappalardo, the United States vice consul, and the military and civil authorities. An invitation to a dublic 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 Resolute was towed up the Cowes, the Queen having intimated her wish to pay a visit to the vessel, and the steam frigate Retribution was also sent up to salute on the occasion, and several gun boats and other ships were stationed in the roads.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by some of their children, paid their visit about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th, 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 [illegible]

The following gentlemen were [illegible] exception of her majesty: Mr J R Crosskey, U. S. consul; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, vice-consul; Mr Harling, vice-consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain Higgins, of the United States mail steamship Hermann, and Mr Cornelius Grinnell, son of the projector of the American Arctic Expedition.

Her majesty having received a cordial welcome, inspected the vessel, and retired amidst enthusiastic cheering. An elegant *dejeuner* was afterwards served in the wardroom, when Captain Hartstein proposed "The Queen and Royal Family," and next "The President of the United States, which toasts were 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 Crosskey, and his excellent Vice Consuls" was responded to by Mr Crosskey in a felicitous speech, and he concluded by proposing "The Union Jack and Star Spangled Banner," with an appropriate sentiment.

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

The authorities of Southampton furnished 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 Union. The work will, besides, contain much other valuable political information—the design of its author being to make it a permanent and reliable reference book. It will be free from partizan matter. It will be free from partizan matter. Single copies 15 cents; 100 copies $10,00; 1,000 $80,00.

☞ In reply to the question, "What is a kiss?" somebody replies: "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 coral press—exquisite balsam for a love-wounded heart—a sweet bite of the lip—an affectionate pushing of the heart—a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet 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."

Fortune and the Dream.—A dream fitted past the cavern where Fortune was sleeping and awoke her from one of [illegible]

Whether [illegible] "From maiden," said her genial visitor, "over whose head I have hovered all night, I whre the shape of a love of rose and woodbine, with horses and equipages, and a team of [illegible] servants. I kissed and kissed her mouth, and just won her consent to be mine, when day broke, and I vanished. But the good child will think of me all day long, and be happy."

"My fate is not so happy a one as thine," replied Fortune. "Twas but lately I visited a merchant and made him prosperous and rich. While I remained with him he was contented, but yesterday I turned my face from him, and he hung himself. Why should those whom thou visitest feel thy disappearance less? Am not I, too, dream?"

Gigantic Trees.

A grove of over one thousand trees, varying in size to thirty-two feet in dimeter, and many of them from 335 to 257 feet high, has been recently discovered one branch of King's River. The trees are of the vitæ species.

A fellow out west, who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was very sweet but unrefined.

A Woman Frozen to Death.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin, of Friday last, makes a strong appeal to the benevolent residents of that city to look after the poor and needy, and relates the following awful fact:

This appeal has been prompted by the fact that a Mrs Sullivan was literally frozen to death last Wednesday morning in Van Buren street, between Huron and Michigan. Her husband was at work on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, beyond Madison. She got out of wood on Tuesday, and went to a city constable, so we learn, and asked him to let her have some wood until her husband returned home. He, in the meanness of his pent-up heart, told her to go to the poor-house. She was expecting her husband home soon, and probably thought she could weather it out; but it was a bitter cold night, and Wednesday morning her released spirit had winged its way from sorrow here to another and we hope, a better world. She was found dead on the floor, with her children crying about her. If there is any conscience left in that constable who ruthlessly drove her to despair and death we hope the picture may thaw his icy heart, and also those of the neighbors who lived near the poor creature."

The Dry Rocket Brand.—A man travelling entered a tavern, and seeing no one present [illegible] and [illegible] seated himself and entered into conversation with the negro. Shortly, he asked Sambo if he was dry? Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did go, and shortly left. Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never, saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I suppose so from your conversing with him and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only experimenting. The fact is, I was dry myself and I thought that if your liquor didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

The Wine Crop of Italy.—The Genoese correspondent of the Newark Advertiser states that the grape harvest the present year has proved much better than for five previous years. The vine, which has almost entirely failed since 1850, has yielded near half an ordinary crop, and the silk and olive harvests are also much more abundant. A large proprietor, who used to produce 40 and 50,000 barrels of wine annually before the appearance of the malady, which is now disappearing, and whose whole produce last year did not exceed a dozen barrels tells me that his vineyards have this season yielded several thousand. Lombardy and Venice, which produced last year only 342,500 hectolitres (a hectolitre is 26½ gallons) is estimated to have yielded this season over four million of that measure. This is encouraging, for the vine is to Italy what corn is to you. The vine is to the poor, who have little to eat [illegible] nothing to drink, the staff of life.

An Important Decision.—Washington, December, 29.—The Supreme Court to-day through Justice Curtis, gave a decision affecting the responsibility of vessels for repairs and supplies. The case before that tribunal on which decision was given, was one growing out of the business transactions of the Captain of the bark Laura, while employed in trading on the Pacific coast. Chief Justice Taney and Justice Wayne dissenting from a majority of their associates, held that the Captain, under the contract to suit the vessel, was merely the agent and not the owner for the time being of the vessel, the owners of which were responsible for said repairs and supplies. Judge Taney occupied an hour in the delivery of his views, regarding the subject as highly important, and containing points for the first time brought before that tribunal.

Hoop petticoats were introduced into England in the regin of Queen Anne. They constituted a part of the female court dress, until abolished by George the Fourth. Aprons were part of the dress of a fashionable lady during the early part of the last century. In 1744 they reached the ground. Muffs and black silk mantuas were also in fashion. Ornaments were worn in profusion. A watch adorned the waist, a jewelled necklace sparkled on the bosom, and bracelets were worn over the long gloves. Powder on the hair was worn so late as 1793, when it was discarded by Queen Charlotte and her daughters. Ladies wore white silk stockings even in mourning, as late as the year 1778. After then, black silk stockings came into fashion. T-shirt collars and the ruff that appeared immediately after the great French Revolution.

☞ It is said by one of our exchanges, that a young blood (a wheelwright by trade) in Steubenville, wishing to get a chance to tell one of the fair ones what he thought of her, donned his best looks and addressed her in this wise: "Miss, can I have the exquisite pleasure of rolling the wheel of conversation around the axletree of your understanding a few minutes this evening?"

New York, Dec. 30.—The ship John Garrow from Savannah for Liverpool, foundered when six days out. Her crew and passengers were brought here to day.

The Rights of the "Wimmen."

At the recent election in California, two women were elected to fill offices in Placer county—one as Justice of the Peace, and the other as Constable. Each received one vote in the precinct, and there was no opposition.

Large Sale of Molasses.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that a bargain was closed in that city on the 18th inst, for 60,000 gallons of molasses in plantation, at 60 cents per gallon, for the Ohio river.

North Carolinian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, January 10. 1857.

☞ C. C. McCrummen is our duly 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 meets 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 abominable 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 miscalculation, mismanagement, misanything you please, we suppose must be admitted, at 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 friendly to it, and always regarded the project as obnoxious and injurious to their interests, 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 incubus 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 "inaccuracies" 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 demand, made by a committee of stockholders, was a petition to the Legislature to increase the capital of the company to $300,000—which the representatives, assured the Legislature was enough to *insure the completion of the work.* Over $700,000 is the cost of the work at the present time, and, no nearer completion than it was eight years ago, when the river was unobstructed by the trash they have thrown in the stream.

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 reduced 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 could 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 locking and damming 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 pride 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? 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 assert, with the Wilmington Journal, that the published report of the Company, so far from enlightening the community, have only served to deepen the shadow which obscure their transactions from public scrutiny.

Another item of business [illegible] was a *mortgage to the State* by which the property of the Company was bound, *but what 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" say 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.