ment, not embraced in the estimate. It was,

The great source of revenue to the improvement, will be transportation of the bituminous rules our destiny.

coal, existing, as above stated, in the valley of the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests ed chemists, prayes this coal to be superior in the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests and chemists, prayes this coal to be superior in the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests and chemists, prayes this coal to be superior in the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests and chemists, prayes this coal to be superior in the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins, but all our interests are consistent to the laws of North Carolins are consistent t the production of gas to that of any coal in the bent eternally there. Although for one, and country. Two mines are opened, only one however is in operation. I am informed by the agent, that the iron ore excavated in the process so that when Gabriel plants one foot on land and

I feel confident that the income of the coal trade alone, independent of other sources of revenue, will be sufficient to cover the annual experses of the work and interest on the capital, very soon after, if not from the date of the completion of the work ; and there will be, for a long period, a continually increasing demand for the coal, as well as an increasing revenue from other

I have the honor to be. WALTER GWYNN.

Your Excellency's very ob't, sery't. Civil Engineer SPEECH OF MR. PICKETT. Of Anson, on the Wilmington and Charlotte MR. SPEAKER: I do not rise for the purpos of making any great or lengthy speech on this occasion. Nor will I trouble the House with any long array of figures, facts or statistics. Those matters I have left to my friend Mr. Meares from Brunswick, who has devoted more time to the subject, and who has more taste and talent in that line than I claim to possess. But, sir, I ently, or even at all to co-operate with you in am unwilling silently to keep my seat when the fate of a Railroad measure so directly important as this is, not only to my constituents, not only this bill and make us one people, we shall then to the people on our Southern border, but to the people of North Carolina and other States beis soon to be decided. This work even of East and West with bickerings and dissenterminating at Rutherfords a is admitted by all sions! Yet here on this bill for the first time in to be a great State work; but pass this bill, ex-tend it to the Tennessee line, and it at once be-comes a work of national importance, and will ject for their mutual benefit. Here is the first a natural consequence the rich produc-East Tenocasce, Kentucky, and the great taineer is perfectly enlisted in his own behalf, bring as a natural consequence the rich produc-North-wast, to the side of our own then expand whilst the son of the ocean for his own interest ed commercial marine. We shall then be the strives with him in accomplishing their mutual carriers in a thousand vessels of our own rich productions and the productions of our sister great day for North Carolina, that at last one We shall then be sufficiently able to project has been devised, which stills the jarring others with the many and manifold needry of East and West and brings us all together. aries and luxuries of life. cupy the position towards others which we have public servants to pass this bill-accomplish this so long permitted them to occupy towards us. — work, and henceforth sectional prejudices and At every point on this line it is nearer to Wil-State divisions will be hushed in silence. We town on the seaboard. At Wadesborough the with each other in all that is good, honorable difference is forty miles; at Charlotte it is fifty; and even at Morristown, in East Tennessee, it is one bundred miles nearer to Wilmington than it is to Charleston. The distance in our favor, with one continuous line, without the break of gauge or bulk, gives us an advantage that will defy all competition. The advantages to be derived by my constituents are very great, although our court house at Wadesboro' is but twenty-five miles from Cheraw, South Carolina. We make cotton, and but little else. It costs us one dollar to take a bale from our farms to Cheraw, and from thence it must pay its way to Charleston.

lars. We buy 5000 hogs annually from Tennessee, and a saying at least would be made of one dollar per head by rail road transportation. The construction of this road will serve to build up our villages, churches, colleges and academies, and at the same time develope the yast agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources of the State. Look at Lincoln county, see what she is now, and what may she not be- as an impartial reporter, may be allowed to speak come if stimulated by the aid of facilities. She our sentiments.

This same dollar we pay to the wagoner will take

a bale to the vessel's side at Wilmington, saving

to the county of Auson on this one item the sum

of \$20,000 nonnally. On our iron, our salt, and the other articles used amongst us, the saving

will be as great or even greater than that on est-

ton. By difference of freight we shall save at

the least calculation \$50,000 a year in that coun-

ty. This sum is spent on South Carolina in

conveying to and from us the articles we buy and

sell abroad. It is spent unnecessarily, in fact it

is thrown entirely away as it would be saved were

this road built. Even as to pork which is now

transported by rail road, the saving to my county

would be annually from five to six thousand dol-

and the counties around her are pre-eminently fitted for the industrial erts. Then there are in commanders were stationed to do the honors; that county 20 iron establishments sugged in Thos. Wallace, Esq., as President, Capt. Paonill, the manufacture of this metal in all its various as Vice; Mr. A Kevan and Dr. J. H. Claiberne forms, 10 cotton factories, 3 wool mills, 3 paper mills, and 3 steam tailleries, and a number of flouring mills of high character; a steam engine and machine factory, and a variety of other mechanical establishments, all tending to establish made a most appropriate address, in allusion to the fact that here is the germ of future greatness the subject of its compliment; which was eleif they receive proper encouragement in a proper ounty will first find its way to the genius and water power of the West, and then return to the senboard to be shipped in a more valuable form to were Col. Chambliss, of Greensville, Mr. Guigon, the various markets of the world. Sir, on the of Richmond, Mr. J. Alfred Jones, and the line of this road the people are generous, liberal and intelligent. They are not serfs or playes; nor are they fitted for so humble a position. Look at our colleges, institutes and sendemies of the highest order. Yet what position do they occupy? What material do they send forth? Young men who drink more whisky than knowledge. and who wear more bress on their breast and back than brain and reason in their head. Can we not smeliorate the degenerate state of the Old North State by the construction of Rail Roads? How much longer shall Kip Van Winkle ery " a little more sleep and a little more slumber The counties along the line of this Road and even those above, have always been tributary to South Carolina; and she, to bind us us she hoped in perpetual bondage, has built six roads to our thern border, and is now working night and day to got through our West at Rabus Gup-to m us what ought to be and what must be the trade of East Tennessee and Kentucky. guages th Carolina is stated to export annually cloves

sere added to the works, the locks on sgined when I seert as an undisputable fact, that I the depth of water increased from Anson county alone sends her 20,000 bales of three to fire feet. Unfortunately for the combany, they did not follow up this judicious change in the plan of their improvement, with corresponding estimates; the error committed has been the attempt to carry out a great and important improvement, nor originally contemplated, with improvement, nor originally contemplated, with sufficient means, leading to the adoption of incommensurate or inadequate plans.

Anson county alone sends her 20,000 bales of cotton annually, worth at least \$000,000 at present prices. Still, sir, South Carolina ridicules our citizens, ancers at our State, and calls us nor The cost exceeding the original estimate, is flour to cat and if we go there and out it ournot, therefore, the result of an error in the estimot, therefore, the result of an error in the estimate; but of an extended and cointeed improvemate; but of an extended and cointeed improvefor the breakfast. I am for cutting the tie that
ment not cubraced in the estimate. It was, binds us to this arrogant master. 200,000 North however, somewhat swelled by the increase in the price of labor, in the interim between the date of the estimate and the commencement of the reign power of the good Old North State to throw the mantle of her protection around us, to help us at least to rid ourselves of the tyranny that

mining, will cover the cost of raising the cost; the other on sea to wake up the sinful living and of mining, will cover the cost of raising the coal; it is certainly a rare and superior quality of cre.

The coal can be delivered in Wilmington, including mining, tolls, freight and charges, affording a handsome profit to all parties, at four dollars per ton.

I am informed that extensive operations will be communicated at many me the parties' interested in the coal fields con be assured of the completion of the Cape Pear and Deep river improvement to Fayetteville.

The coal can be delivered in Wilmington, including any not be pained to hear South Carolina say, Gabriel, thou art unsound on the slavery question and refuse to be judged.—

Mr. Speaker, the construction of this road will very effectually build this wall. We are nearer to Wilmington than Charleston, and would gladly have our interests there could we do no. But we strong arm of the Sovereign State can but the reflect. She can't refuse it. Our Western breathers. ren and we the whole 200,000 of us request to be annexed to North Carolina, annexed not by Geographical lines as we now are, but in fact, in interest, in spirit, in body and soul. As some parsimonious demagogue says no, it will take our dollars. What sir, is it a question of dollars !-Whose soul is so narrow that his generous patri-That will do for the Jew whose soul is enwrapped in his dollars, and who for the silver could even sell his Saviour. But I trust the true sons of North Carolina will never count the silver that is necessary to deliver 200,000 brothren from their miserable and bitter thraldom. Shall this bill fail with such claims from so large a portion of our people? With what face can you ask selves heavier burdens to support North Carolina interests and North Carolina works? They are left to the tender merey of South Carolina, and We shall then oc- In conclusion I invoke the aid of trust-worthy shall then be a happy, united people, vie and beneficent.

THE SYME DINNER.

We copy the following account of the complimentary dinner to John W. Syme, Esq., from the Petersburg Express of yesterday :

If ever there was an occasion francht more pleasure, geniality and interest-with more of that thrilling sympathy which excites the sweet and musical chords of friendship to the acme of all harmony to which human feelings can be made accordant-than the ovation to our worthy and respected friend, John W. Syme, we do sincerely over that it could have only accurred among the classic deities of vore. Over their ambrosial cons. still our immediation fails to conceive a festival more brilliant, or more intensely enjoyed. The tutelary deities of the State were there-the gods whose rule sways, or at least carries with it, the acquiescence of the mind of party; those who shine as bright stars in the political hemisphere; and those whose radiance is the light of society and literatureall, were there. And these were assembled to do honor to Syme, and honor worthy indeed to that noble champion of the interests of old Petersburg, driven on foot from Tennessee, if the same were and for that which he deemed right for our whole country.

Among the gentlemen of prominence whom we had the pleasure of greeting, hearing and cheering at the festival last night, were our estecmed contemporaries, John R. Thompson, the Southern Literary Messenger, Ridgeway of the Richmond Whig, and A. B. Guigon, of the Law Journal. The 'sum total' of the Petersburg Editoral Corps were present and did honor to themselves, the company and the occasion, if we,

The tables were "ably manned," and abla having command of the opposite extremities of the two heavily laden and most tastefully and

choicely arranged tables. Mr. Wallace, upon the removal of the cloth, quently and feelingly replied to by Mr. Syme After this, Mr. Ridgeway made a speech, follow-Editorial corps of Petersburg."- Whin.

Good,-We notice that a resolution has been adopted by the Commons, empowering the joint elect committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River Company to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses upon outh. Good! Let there be a scarching investigation into the affairs of the Company; the interests of the State, and of all concerned, demand it. Let the facts come out, so that the responsibility of mismanagement, if any, may rest where it properly belongs.

Wilmington Herald.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA We learn that at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this City, the followog appointments were made: Mr. John Kimberly, Professor of Agricultural

Mr. H. H. Smith, Professor of Modern Lan

Mr. Samuel S. Jackson and Mr. Peter E. of dollars of produce, North Carolina Spruill, Tutors -Ral. Standard.

From the Payetteville Ouserver. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEION, Jan'y 17. The first thing open the House calendar to-day was a resolution introduced by Mr. Reeves to expange from the records the "Mexican Preamble." This absurd and unprecedented proposition was defended by Democrats who lay some claim to talent and good sense. Much wit and bitterness was displayed. The House remained in continuous session until To'clock, when the continuous session until To clock, when the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings.—
The discussion went over a large field, going back to the political questions in 1846 many able speeches were delivered. I was particularly pleased with those of Messra, Outlaw, Ferebee and Cald well. The House did nothing else, having wasted the whole session upon this foolish piece of business.

Yesterday the House was engaged from half past 11 o'clock on the bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road. Mr. Shepherd left the chair, and in-troduced several amendments. One of which allows the road to increase its capital stock hereafter, but for the present makes its terminus at the Coal Fields.—
Another gives the State the privilege to come in as a stockholder before the term of

10 years.
Mr. Shepherd advanted the he road with me ment and Railroad being built, but if of the other was to suffer now he thought it should be the River, as Col. Gwynn's Report said it would take \$1,200,000 to fix it up permanently, while the Railroad only asked a transferment of bonds to the amount of 8600,000. He spoke of the great interests which the State had involved in the development of the coal mines, and said with truth that the whole financial system of the State had an interest in the building of this road and the opening of our vast mineral resources. He spoke of the good effect it would have upon our banks and the general credit of the State. It was my intention to have reported his remarks more fully, but I have not time or space.

Mr. Cotten spoke against the road in his

peculiar way. He said he should vote for the bill but it would be his constituents having received a petition in its favor sign ed by over 800 names. He said the Derno eratic party was the original and real internal improvement party, but that the Whig party was the one which had run the State in debt. [Mem : Action of this Legislature looks like it.]

Mr. Ferebee spoke in reply to some al-

usions of Mr. Cotten, and took occasion to express his opinions upon the Railroad and River improvement. He preferred the lat-

Mr. Humphrey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert his bill to incorporate the Beaufort, Fayetteville & Con Fields Railond.

Mr. Mears delivered a short speech in avor of the bill.

Mr. Shepherd occupied the time until the House took a recess. He drew a comparison between past experience in the transportation of coal upon slack wa'er navigaion and by railroads, which was much in favor of the latter. He was opposed to Mr.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock, noon, and stood: yeas 53, nays 57. So the bill was rejected

The Senate, yesterday, was engaged atmost solely on the Revenue bill, which they finished late in the afternoon. A large number of amendments were made to it.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Compaav. and a resolution in favor of Alexander Johnson, of Cumberland, passed their 2d and 3d readings.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the charter of the W. N. C. Railroad, Mr. Avery addressed the Senate upon its merits. In the afternoon, a discussion sprang up upon what constitutes a private bill, which continued for a short time. The Senate soon adjourned, holding but a short session.

From the Standard we copy the fo lowing report of the Pinance Committee upon reporting the new Keveone Bill. We would lay it before our readers only for its length :

The committee of Finance have had under consider ation the various subjects in relation to the public evenue, and likewise the internal improvement policy the State, so far as the same relates to, and is connested with, the public treasury,

To a full understanding of the financial condition of the State, the committee have thought it most advisaole to present in one view the true state of the public debt, with the amount necessary to meet the accruing interest thereon for the next two years.

To that end we lay before you that portion of the casurer's report bearing upon the subject, with such remarks and suggestions as seem appropriate to the will be mportance of the questions under consideration : The State debt, as shown

by the report referred Estimated disbursements \$450,912.92 for the year 1857, Estimated disbursements for 1858. Estimated receipts for '57, \$387,675.45 Estimated receipts for '58, Showing a deficit for 1867 of 68,237,47

16 1858 of Total deficit for the next two years, The committee cannot well anticipate the happenfing of any event that will materially affect the above stimates; but in order to provide the deficit which will happen in 1867 and 1868, as shown by the catimates aforesaid; and likewise to provide for such other demands as may be made upon the trensury, and save harmless the faith and credit of the State,

do not hesitate to recommend an increase of the public

The question necessarily presents itself, as to the best mode of equalizing the burdens of government, so as to bear fairly and justly upon all its citizens. The committee are fully, apprised that there is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and have adeavored, as far as practicable, to reconcile those diverse opinions in the bill proposed.

In the estimates proposed, it is believed that an in-

sream of revocue will be realized of one hundred used dollars, which additional sum would plo ees, and most prompt the treasury in easy o'reumsta ly any obligation likely to fall upon the treasury within the next two years.

in the next two years.

With this purpose is view we propose to increase the land and poil is x twenty-five per cent., and all the other subjects of taxation now embraced in the revenue law a like increase of twenty-five per cent. and upward. We are not unwindful of the fact that there is some uncertainty in any basis of calculation that can be made, when resting upon contingencies that cannot be foreseen, but the estimates, of that character are small in amount,

The land and polls are the only certain and relial source of raising revenue; nevertheless, it would be manifestly unjust to rely entirely upon that rource Wealth, in every variety of form, should be made to bear its ratio in the general charge and expenditure

The bill which accompanies this report proposes raise the tax on land from twelve to fifteen cents o the bundred dollars value ; likewise to increase the poll tax from forty to fifty cents ; these two subjects alone will raise an additional sum of fifty-one the sand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

A forther increase on money at interest, dividend and profits of four cents, instead of three, as now pro vided, would raise some seventeen thousand dellars, and it is believed that if a proper enlistment could be obtained of dividends and profits a very considerable

additional amount would be obtained in that way.

And a further increase on capital in merchandise to
one-third of one per cent, instead of one-fourth of on

It will be perceived that in the above estimates no mention is made of dividends arising from works of internal improvements, while it is believed our public works are in a healthy and sound condition, and must, n a short time, be in a situation to declare considera ble dividends. Still, from their very nature, they are subject to so many ensualties, and their dividends so fluctuating it would be much safer to transfer their income to a sinking fund, to meet the principal of the public debt as it falls due. The treasury would then ely upon the land and poll tax, money at interest, dividend and profit, merchant's tax, &c., as a sure, steady and reliable fund to meet the State's liabilities.

The books and vouchers in the comptroller's office are in course of examination, and will be reported or

as soon as finished. The committee to ke pleasure in saying, that the du-ties in the office of the public treasury, which of late have become very laborious and responsible, have been discharged by Mr. Courts in a mouner that entitles

him to much credit for the commendable real display-

ed in preserving the fasth and credit of the State. If the bill reported by the committee be adopte there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt of realizing therefrom at least a half million of dollars as a pernanent source of revenue; a sum amply sufficient to meet all demands likely to fall upon the treasury, and leave a large amount by way of dividends from our public works, to be applied as the wisdom of the Leg-

islature may determine. All which is respectfully submitted, GEO. D. BOYD: Chairman.

DEBATE ON MEXICAN PREAMBLE RESOLU-TION.

The last Standard contains a notice of the debat pon Mr. Reeves' resolution to expunge from the regord that famous Mexican Preamble. It was our inention to have published this whole debate and commented on it, but our space would not allow it, and we have to defer it until our next. The Standard's remarks are not a fair representation of the case. Mr. Ferebee, instead of coming off second best, got much the botter of his opponents upon every point which Humphrey's amendment, because he the better of his opponents upon every point which thought it would defeat the bill. the opposite side of the House to meet him and to fairly and openly discuss the merits of the question. No one accepted this challenge! Does this look like ed. The vote was taken late in the after be was vanquished? Throughout the whole discursion, the minority, though small in numbers, proved itself strong in mind. We have witnessed many a discussion, and we have yet to see one in which a more signal victory was obtained than that in which the Americans of the Legislature triumphed on Thursday. The discussion was a triumph of mind over matter, the vote a triumph of matter over mind.

The Standard sitempts to ridicule Mr. Mann for an error of his. With every fair dealing man this misrepresentation will be of no avail. We need only say, that it was an accident on Mr. Mann's part, which he did not notice until the roll was being called, to correct the error. He afterwards introduced a resolution upon which the gentleman from Edgecombe com-

Did time parmit, we should like to point out the ridiculous bembast which prevails throughout the article, but we will close with one idea, which suggests itself to our mind. The expense of the House e Commons, per day, is at least \$450. Just exactly that amount has been thrown away by the lutroduc tion of the resolution. Ample opportunities were afforded to the Democrats to stop-the debate and proceed to the business of the day by laying on the table or indefinitely postponing, but they refused to do it. To amend the O9th Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled | The discussion continued, and State business was peglected. The resolution passed, and what does it amount to? A mere nothing, an abstraction for which the people generally care not a whit. This money waexpended and the session prolonged probably several days, and for what? To gratify the whim of a Democrat or the vanity of the Democratic party. The Democratic party were almost unanimous upon the question,-whether this is to be attributed to their baving cancused upon it, or that they acknowledge & r. Reeves as the Democratic leader in the House, we know not, but suppose the latter, as they stoutly demy the former,-Raleigh Register.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-By reference to seen that several railroad and other Internal Improvement bills have been before that body. The amended charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford road passed by the casting \$5,294,215.40 vote of the Speaker, and the Western railroad was rejected by a large majority. The bill to charter the Treet River and Tuckahee Navigation Company was also rejected by a large ma-jority. The people of this State were told last summer that the Democratic party was the great Internal Improvement party. Does this action look as if it was so? The Fayetteville and Coal ed about last summer, means just no system

Since the above was written, the Payetteville and Coal Fields road has been rejected by year 58, uays 57.—Raleigh Register.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS.—Sterne holds

that there is no such thing as an impartial representation. A looking glass, he says, one might be apt to imagine, is an exception to this rule; and yet we never see our faces justly in one. It gives us nothing, after all, but the translations of them. A mirror, in point of fact, reverses our features, and presents our left hand for our right. This is adduced by our author as a fit emblem of all personal reflections,-There is much true philosophy in the illustration.

SUPREME COURT

The following opinions have been de-livered in the Supreme Court: By Peauson, J. In Freeman v. Brieger,

from Bertie, awarding a venire de novo.— Also, in Falkner v. Streator, in equity from Anson, affirming the order.

Also, in Fairly v. Priest, in equity from

Richmond, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Shaw v. Moore from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Brown in equity from Doe ex dem, Freeman v. Herrin, from Stanly, affirming the judgement. Also, in Underwood v. McLaurin from Cumberthat there is no error.

ing a venire de novo.

By Pearson, J. In Mann v. Taylor, from Stanly, directing a venire de navo.land, affirming the judgment. Also, in expended may be wholly lost to the State.

Miller v. Cherry, in Equity, from Bertie.

By Barris, J. In State v. Bond, from home to force as an engineer in the old State.

Chowan declaring that there is no error.--Also, in State v. Burk, from Chowan, dectaxation would increase the revenue equal to, if not considerably over, one hundred thousand dollars.

It will be perceived that in the above estimates no in Peterson v. Mathis, in Equity, from

> Crry Election,-At the municipal election, held here on Monday last, Wm. Daltas Haywood was re-elected Mayor, and all the members of the old Board, with one exception, were re-elected .- Ral. Standard

PRESIDENT PIERCE GOING TO VISIT THE Sours.-The Richmond Enquirer states that it is probable that President Pierce will, at the close of his administration, make a tour of the Southern States

From the Observer.

We have had some curlosity to compare the lat-Report on the Cape Fear and Deep River improve ments, made by Col. Gwynn, with that made by Col. Thompson in 1848, and we give the result of our examination, leaving it with the friends of that work to reconcile the conflicting statements we find.

Col., Thompson in his report says, " After a careful investigation of all the expenses necessary to accompliah this work upon the plan proposed, the items for which are presented in a separate sheet, I find it amounts to (including ten per cent, for contingencies \$185,000," In the preceding part of the report, Col. Taompson had given the plan of improvement contomplated, the number of the dame, their length, height and location-the number of the locks necessary, their capacity and lift. And remarked, that it the character of this improvement is admirably adapted to these

The number of the locks and dama found by Col. Gwynn in his recent exploration, does not materially differ from the number suggested by Thompson in 1848. Thompson estimated for cighteen locks and twenty dams. Gwynn ascertained there were nineteen dams and twenty-two locks now on the two rivers. Nor has the character of these locks and dams been materially changed as stated by Col. Gwynn ; for the plan to this great and unexpected accessors of tunnage. The plan of aluices through the folls and the adaptation of the natural ponds, which entered largely in the original design, was abandoned. NINE DANS and LOCKS NOT contemplated in the estimates, WERE ADDED to the works, the tooks entarged, and the Cepth of water increased from three to five feet." We wish the Colonel had "mentioned, as a faithful record of the present condition of the work," where any changes were made by the Company for adapting their Improvement to any unexpected accession of tonnage, not contemplated by Thompson in 1848, -and had named the nine new dame and locks, and their location. Cross Creek lock and dum, we know, was a new work not originally designed, for we well remember, that in his celebrated report Thompson said, " from the lock in this last dam at Jones' Falls, the boats will float into a fine navigation to Fayetteville, 15 miles ;" but alan! we have seen that this expectation of Col. Thompson was not realized, -some ten or twelve feet full in the stream between Jones's and the mouth of Cross Creek, interposed a barrier which could only be overcome by the erection of an additional lock and dam at this latter point a new dam and lack of course which cost, as stated by the Treasurer of the Company in his report communicated to the present legislature, \$30,174 79. (See statement C.) But the "unexpected accession of tonage," where

was it to come from? Col. Thompson, in his report, referred to "the highly productive lands of the Cape Pear and Deep Rivers throughout the maole extent of this proposed improvement," and expressly said, "their surplus productions would be difficult to estimate." He referred also to the bituminous coal deposite which extends on both sides of Deep River, and forms one vast soul basin. He mentioned too, the finding of Hematite iron ore, -of soop stone and bluck lead, and or if these astounding developments were not sufficient to arouse the friends of this improvement, the Colonel refers them to the valley of the Yadkin, "rich in every variety of agricultural wealth," which at a trifling cost, might be "launched upon Deep River," and go to swell the tomage, and add to the value of that improvement. The question may be asked, did to be held in Pekin on Saturday the 17th that improvement. The question may be asked, and inst., for the purpose of forming a company Col. Gwynn know of all this? Now the Colonel can inst., for the purpose of forming a company better answer for himself. Annexed to Col. Thomp. to commence operations. son's report in 1848—see logislative documents, on the 16th page of House of Commons document No. 17 is the following significant endorsement of that report by Col Gwynn: "I have carefully examined the notes and calculations upon which the above estimates of the cost of the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was made, and have no doubt that it is full and ample, with good management, under the Fields road is still pending before the House, and will probally meet with its fate to-day. We opine that the "judicious system," so much talk-

> We have shown that the number of locks and dame is about the same as was originally suggested by Col. Thompson. We have shown that Thompson, in his report, contemplated the trunsportation of all the and of the coal, iron, soap stone and black lead on Deep River. And we now desire to know of Col. dame and locks not contemplated in the estimates of server .- Patriot & Flag. Thompson, is to come from?

The original estimate of Col. Thompson, for com-Rivers, was at each a low figure, to wit \$185,000, is set of bed furniture, and her Legislature of 1848, that some engineer, better known | they spin street yarn.

than he, should secure that body that the plans as Hence the endorsement made by his aid friend, Co Gwynn. Thompson, it seems, from the introductory remarks in his import, was enjoyed by Gayan in make the survey. It would have been ambind not to have enderard any statement Thompson would have made in the premises. A great man in North Carolina once said, "It is too common for architects and engineerate act upon the principle that the people out not to be informed at first of all the amount of expense, and all the difficulties of a public undertaking, test they be New Hanover, declaring that the slaves deterred by an apprehension that they are insur-belong to testator's next of kin. Also, in mountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the re-sult than may be requisite, that the people, being once land, affirming the judgement. Also, in State v. McDonaid, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error. supplying the root, that what has been already ex-By Nass, C. J. In Stevenson v. Simpounded may not be wholly lost; and he added, this mons, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brown v. Hodges, from Beaufort, in equity, declaring there is error. in the order appealed from. Also, in the apon some one for the system adopted, in making first State v. Rachael from Cumberland, dirrect- a very low estimate, to induce the State to go into the scheme, and now calling for extraordinary appropriations to carry on the work, and the intim ed in the late report of the President of the Con that unless this aid is given, what has been

capended may be wholly lost to the State.

Col. Thompson, at the time of his report, was so-known to form as an engineer in the old State, and we hatered the opinion, that if it had not been for the very full and esquicit endors. The following is a substantian, by Col. Gayun, in whom the State had confidence, not a dollar would have been g'ven towards such a utopian project.

But Col. Gayun says that the work estimated for in 1848, by Col. Thompson, was to be one of a "most temporary endracter, intended at the time, mainly to encourage the agricultural productions of the country bordering on the line of improvement." Indeed! could Colonel Gywan so understand it? Had he not read

Colonel Gywan so understand it? Had he not read Col. Thompson's report, and noted his remarks about "this character of improvement us being admirably adopted to those rivers?" Did he not note the manner in which he proposed to make his "composite lock," and the plan of his "crib dome." And did it except his observation, what was said about the miscable attempts at lock making made some twenty-fire or thirty years ago, upon these very rivers—the rememe of some of which came to his view, as he passed through the "old cono!" around Buckburn shoal? If he did not read it, let me commend it to him. And here in pureathesis let me say, that the identical language used by Thompson towards those old works and their projectors,-that these " misecable attempte" made in former years, "the details of which were so weelched y carried out as to render worse than unclear ALL the money espended," &c., might with much force be applied to the present work.) But, seriously, where did Col. Gwynn get the notion, that the work was to be of a temporary character, and only intended to encourage the a ricultural productions, &c., bordering on the line? Certainly not from Thompson—for he says, if the friends of the work build it, it is "as plain as the oun at noon-day, that they can compete with the Maryland coal," Of course to compete successfully, the works contemplated and estimated for by him, were to be something more than temporary and only intended to encourage the agreement productions of the country along the line of improvement; but if this was so how is it that a "most temporary work," one so very temporary as to decay even before its completion, would ever encourage the agriculturists along the line?

Perhaps Col. Gwynn can explain. Col. Gwynn says that "the plan of wooden locks, al-Gough stone locks were not at first contemplated, was a necessity in the original construction of the of them, as originally contemplated, was not altered, work, to get access to the good building stone to be until long after the expenditure of more than double found only at linekhorn and Northington's. It seems the sum first estimated to be their cost, &c. We are from this, that the State was to be wheedled into a therefore at a loss to understand Col. Gwynn when he subscription for a temporary work, which was only to that she might be forced afterwards to make anothfat job for some Engineer to reconstruct the work with

stone as now recommended. But Col. Gwynn says in his "faithful record," in substance, that the whole work is not of much value ... that the locks are generally retten and the dams are tottering "on the verge of chasms," &c., and advises a general abandonment and the rebuilding of the locks, butments, and guard walls, of stone, -this, he say, can be accomplished for \$1,200,060. There is an old fable of the Fox and the flies, which it would be well to remember. A hungry swarm has been feasting on this most temporary work for about eight years, and t may be if they are driven off a more hungry set may take their place, and in the next eight , cars draw every dollar out of the treasury of the State, and effect to more for the agriculturists along the line than has already been done.

From the Observer CURIOSITIES.

Messes, Editors :- Some time ago, Mr R. T. Steele of Montgomery, N. C., found on his premises, on Cheek's Creek, some petrified bones appearently of some bure animal.

By the request of Mr. Steele, Mr. C. J Cochran and myself accompanied him to the place of discovery yesterday, and after digging into the sand-stone a little, to our surprise, we found a great quantity of bones of all sorts and sizes, which seemed to have been deposited by some mighty sweep of the Ocean. They were all clos bedded in the red sand-stone. We cut out about 60 pounds of bone. One which measured about 16 inches in length, and of huge size. Samples of the bodes can be seen at Pekin or at Troy. It is supposed by those competent to judge that there is an immense quantity of coal imbedded in the valley of Cheek's Creek, and a meeting is

Jan'v 2d. 1856.

DESCRIPTION OF A COUNTERPEIT .- The counterfeit six dollar bills on the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, referred in our last, are much lighter in appearance than the genuine, and the face in the left hand lower corner is very defective. The large letters SIX across the bottom of the bill over officers' signatures are dark and distinct in the genuine, but very pale and obscure in the counterfeit. Ore of the two story houses, near the centre of the bill, under the tip end of the engle's wing, is plain in the genuine, and each one of the two story houses has a cupola on it, while in the agricultural wealth of the upper Cape Fear and its counterfeit the cupolas are scarcely visible. tributaries, and even of the Yadki: beyond them, and the windows of the front building are

imperfect, Many other minor defects will appe Gwynn where this "great and unexpected accesson on comparing with a genuine, but the of tennage," to accommodate which, the plan of above, especially the face in the left hand sluices through the falls, and the erection of nine new lower corner will strike the most casual ob

SPINETERS. Formerly women were propleeting the entire work on the Cape Fear and Deep hibited from marrying fill they had spun a became necessary, in order to impire confidence in the titled spinsters until married. Now a days