

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857.

The will of the people is the source, and the fountain of the power of the government upon earth.

We join ourselves to a party that does not carry the flag and step to the music of the Union.

C. C. McFarrison, Esq., is the authorized agent for the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of subscription and advertising accounts.

We deem it necessary, by way of apology, for want of late news and variety of matter in this issue, to state that the editor is absent at Richmond County Court. Besides we were without our exchange until this (Friday) morning.

The latest intelligence we have from the Legislature were slowly engaged upon a measure of great interest and importance to the State at large—slight riding and snow-balling.

THE MAILS.—We have not received a northern or southern mail since Sunday last. This state of affairs we suppose is owing to the snow and ice, and unless the weather changes, we will not get the mails by stage before next May or June.

Friday morning.—We have received the Raleigh papers of Wednesday, besides a number of others that should have been here the first part of the week.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday last we were visited by a heavy snow storm. It commenced snowing Saturday night, and continued until late Sunday night—the wind blowing rapidly all the time. It has been extremely cold ever since, with the exception of a few hours, but at night cold wind accompanied with a light fall of snow dispelled the hopes of its speedy disappearance. The thermometer has been ranging from 2 degrees below to ten above zero. That is as cold weather as has ever been witnessed here by that somewhat noted individual—the oldest inhabitant.

AMUSEMENTS.—During the cold term by which we have been visited, skating, sleigh-riding, and snow-balling have occupied the leisure time of those fond of such sports.

The sleighs, which have been quite numerous during the week, were of a variety of patterns—some very good, and from that class. The teams were not extraordinary for speed or caparison. The one that attracted the attention of Young America especially, was a large specimen of the horse species, which exhibited very little in the way of speed, but was remarkable for bottom, with a bells a ringing all the way, &c.

THE ARMY.—We have received the January number of this periodical. Please Our Dollar, address Theo. J. Leamy, Raleigh, N. C.

We learn from the Register, that a motion to reconsider the Fayetteville and Coal Field Railroad bill was made on Saturday last, pending which the House adjourned. The motion was again taken up on Tuesday, but the House adjourned before a vote was taken.

The report of Col. Gwynn, on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements, will be found in to-day's paper. It will be seen that he estimates the cost of completing the works on your present plan, at \$450,000. To build the works (which he recommends as the better plan) of stone and iron, would require an outlay of \$1,200,000, to appropriate \$450,000 to complete the works upon their present plan, would in our opinion, be the worst fully the legislature could count in relation to this work. If the legislature are not willing to make an appropriation of one sufficiently large to build the works of stone and iron, we would suppose that eight years experimenting on the present plan of wooden dams, locks, &c., should satisfy them that to appropriate \$450,000 for completing what can never be but a temporary work, as long as they build them of timber, would be worse than folly.

PUBLIC OPINION.—A correspondent of the Observer says that during the discussion of the Fayetteville and Coal Field Railroad, Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, made a speech, in which he took occasion to state that he would vote for the bill, but it would not be Cotton's, but his constituents' vote; he (Cotton) having received a petition with 800 signatures in favor of it. Stranger than all, he claims that himself and the democratic party are the real and original internal improvement party of North Carolina.

Public opinion, we hope, will save all such peculiar friends of internal improvements the pain of voting contrary to their convictions, and under protest, for measures of a like kind in the future.

THE DEMOCRACY AGAINST FAYETTEVILLE.

The people of Fayetteville, many at least, regard the road to the Coal Fields as a kind of life and death issue. Cumberland, Harsett, Moore, Chatham, and N. Hanover counties, as well as Wilmington, are deeply and directly interested in this work as well as Fayetteville, and we believe the State at large would be materially benefited by this road. The present democratic Legislature in its wisdom have taken a different view of the matter, and acted accordingly. For this action of the Legislature the democratic party are also responsible. Our property is now highly valued, or assessed and highly taxed, and a bill is now before the Legislature to raise them twenty-five per centum. For what purpose have we for years been heavily taxed, and to what purpose will the additional twenty-five per centum be applied? To pay the interest on debts contracted in building roads which never have, and never will benefit us to the amount of a farthing, but on the contrary, have and will continue to divert trade into other channels, and thus injure us and lessen the value of our property.

Truly, the people of Fayetteville and all of those who feel an interest in the welfare of this place and surrounding country owe the Democracy of North Carolina a debt of gratitude.

They will bear it in mind, and when the next biennial election for Governor and members of the Legislature comes along, if they have the spirit that freemen should have, they will rebuke the party of large promises and small performances.

KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK LINES.

It will be recollected that in a certain speech made by Henry Clay upon the celebrated expunging resolutions of Senator Benton, he said that a new order of Knights should be instituted, and all those who voted for the said resolutions should be dubbed the Knights of the Black Lines.

On Tuesday last week Mr. Reeves of Surry, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons to expunge a part of the Preamble to the Resolution of 46 and 47, appropriating \$10,000 to the North Carolina volunteers.

The Standard closes an account of the discussion with the following sentence:

"Justice and truth have slumbered for long long years; but they have at length stirred forth to vindicate the facts of history, the good name of Jas. K. Polk, and the fair fame of the Republic."

As this is a largely democratic legislature, would it not be well to devise some means by which those who have rendered the country such signal service by vindicating the truths of history; the good name of Jas. K. Polk, and the fair fame of the Republic? We think it would. And we respectfully suggest that the order of Knighthood proposed on a similar occasion, in Congress, by Henry Clay, be adopted, and that the honors of the new order be immediately conferred on the democrats who voted for the black lines. This

would be very appropriate, for the democracy have all been great admirers of the sage of Ashland lately, and would doubtless be glad to admit what is enumerated in a case previously stated. As to how far the truth of history, and the good name of Jas. K. Polk, have been vindicated we refer the reader to the writings of a distinguished democrat, namely—Thomas H. Benton.

We give below some very interesting Statistics, of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Trade.

THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON BUSINESS.—The iron business of Pennsylvania for the year 1856 may be summed up thus: 439,186 tons of iron made, of which 278,911 tons were anthracite pig iron; 66,970 tons hot blast charcoal pig iron, and 56,225 tons coal blast charcoal pig iron; 24,550 tons coke do, 12,500 tons raw bituminous coal. Of finished iron there were manufactured; 227,837 tons, comprising 121,550 tons of nails, rods and bars; 82,107 tons rails; 21,565 tons sheets and plate; 2,675 tons hammered bars.

The iron works at which these amounts were manufactured are scattered throughout a large proportion of the counties of the State, (their being in fact but eight counties in which the ore is not sufficiently abundant to justify mixing and making operations,) and comprise 275 furnaces, of which 203 were in blast, the whole of these having a capacity to produce 624,400 tons of the anthracite furnaces alone being capable of furnishing 355,000 tons; 111 forges, with 298 furnaces in and 61 out; 38 plate and sheet mills, all but two of which were busy; 53 merchant mills for bars, rods and nails, having 123 trains of rolling mills, and 671 nail machines, with a capacity to produce 785,000 kegs of nails and 10 rail mills.

The Philadelphia North American gives the following statistics of the anthracite coal trade of that State:

Year	1856	1855	1854	1853
1856	865	1840	965,414	1,198,091
1855	1,073	1841	958,299	1,198,091
1854	2,349	1842	1,198,091	1,198,091
1853	5,823	1843	1,268,509	1,268,509
1852	9,544	1844	1,681,069	1,681,069
1851	34,939	1845	2,028,062	2,028,062
1850	49,446	1846	2,414,960	2,414,960
1849	65,434	1847	2,982,908	2,982,908
1848	77,697	1848	3,089,283	3,089,283
1847	172,983	1849	3,242,866	3,242,866
1846	174,764	1850	3,332,614	3,332,614
1845	176,820	1851	4,118,415	4,118,415
1844	363,871	1852	4,969,471	4,969,471
1843	487,283	1853	5,166,131	5,166,131
1842	876,286	1854	6,847,508	6,847,508
1841	998,776	1855	6,626,283	6,626,283
1840	682,423	1856	7,258,891	7,258,891
1839	841,473			
1838	789,253	Aggregate	62,799,099	62,799,099
1837	806,827			

This, says the American, is one of the most eloquent and instructive pages of history ever written, not red and radiant with martial glory, but bright with the record of honest labor, gigantic enterprise, and their rewards; a narrative of what has been done in our own Commonwealth in a single department of industry, for the comfort, happiness and well-being of multitudes of mankind. Adding 10,000,000 tons as the product of the bituminous coal beds during this period, we have the general aggregate of 72,799,099 tons of coal sent to the markets of different regions from Pennsylvania; which, at the price above specified, would have a value of three hundred and nine millions of dollars. This is one of the striking facts. Another is, that such great results have been reached in so short a time.

But the most speaking of all the facts treasured up in these figures, because it contains such vast and veritable prophecies of the future, is the rapidly augmenting ratio at which these yearly amounts increase. The year 1838, which stands midway between the first and last of the series, shows a production of only one-tenth of the amount which is set down against the year that had just closed, 739,293 to 7,258,891. We must take to 1846, before finding an amount (2,343,990) that reaches even so much as one-third of the annual yield. Nay, the last three years sufficed to produce as much coal as was produced by the first twenty-six years of the series. Dividing the amounts into thirds, the first third was mined in twenty-six years; the next third in seven years; and the last third in three years. If there is any just ground for the prediction that in twenty years the iron production of the United States will equal the present iron production of Great Britain, rising from 1,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons, these figures demonstrate that not so many years can elapse before our 10,000,000 of coal (all kinds included) will swell to 40,000,000, which is the present annual yield of that country. If the same ratio continued the result would be attained in a much shorter time.

We have only to think of the increasing uses to which this combustible mineral is applied in commerce and the arts, and of the growing need for it in many communities of large and rapidly augmenting population, as their only available species of fuel, in order to be fully convinced that the above figures will not mislead us as to the future traffic of our State in this one element of its wealth. There is every reason to believe that the demand will increase at a ratio that shall outrun all the means employed to meet it, especially in reference to the anthracite, which is peculiar to Pennsylvania.

Its increasing use in navigation and the arts brings us to the same conclusion as to the demand for it in the future. In 1847, 483,000 tons of anthracite, and 9,007,000 bushels of bituminous coal, were consumed simply in the iron works of this State. In general, for every ton of anthracite pig iron made 24 tons of coal are used; and for every ton of tar or finished iron (including rails) 24 additional tons of coal are used; so that the 439,186 tons of pig iron, and the 227,837 tons of finished iron made in 1856 in Pennsylvania consumed in their manufacture 1,667,657 tons of coal,—one-quarter of the coal that was mined during that year! This fact shows to what an extent the coal interest of our State depends upon the iron interest; but it only shows it in part. For iron enters largely into our manufactures, and coal supplies the motive power to almost all the machinery with which every species of manufacture is carried on in this State, and thus finds market for another quarter of its annual product.

All this vast amount must be carried from the place of production to the place of consumption; and this furnishes profitable employment to the carrying interest, to our railroads, to the boats on canals, rivers and lakes, and to a fleet of coasting vessels. Thus indirectly, the coal trade gives labor and wages to many thousands of persons, besides those whose employment is in the mining operations. These would number something like 40,000 persons, representing a population of 200,000 souls, who are consumers of agricultural productions to the amount of many millions of dollars, and of merchandise to the amount of many millions more. After these facts and figures, it is not necessary to multiply words for the purpose of showing how important is the coal trade to the prosperity and wealth of Pennsylvania, in the present certainly, but much more in the future. Nor can any one fail to observe that the interests of the various departments of industry are all so closely identified, that one of them cannot be weakened or destroyed without ruin or harm to the rest.

The above presents the general results of opening a communication to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. It would be well for the people of North Carolina, and especially the members of the Legislature, to carefully examine the means by which it has been accomplished. The experience of other States, it seems, has little of instruction to it for our legislators, or they would not hesitate to grant the aid sought for by the Coal-Fields Railroad Company. From this place to the Coal-Fields is but a short distance and a favorable country for the cheap construction of a road. A considerable sum has been subscribed, and work to some extent at least, done on eight or ten miles of the road. That the road, if completed, would find employment to its full capacity in transporting the coal of the Deep River valley to this place, and if so, on there be a doubt that the company could not pay the interest upon the bonds which they asked the State to endorse, as well as provide a sinking fund for their ultimate redemption? We cannot believe that the State would ever be the loser of a cent by granting the aid sought for. Suppose that all the schemes that are agitated for the purpose of getting to the Coal-Fields were completed, would there not be a sufficiency of produce to furnish employment for them? The Cape Fear and Deep River navigation is looked upon by some as being all sufficient for the transportation of the coal and other products. This we believe is altogether improbable, and instead of these being works, one or the other of which should be dispensed with, they are both necessary, and we hope the Legislature will reconsider the Railroad bill and grant the company the aid asked.

MAINE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Portland, Jan. 16.

Hannibal Hamlin was re-elected Senator for the long term, and Amos Nourse for the short term.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The dreadfully inclement weather for the past few days appealed strongly to the charitable feelings of our citizens towards those who might be destitute of fuel, food and clothing. Private charities were common where objects were found; but in addition to them, our new Mayor, R. P. Buxton, Esq., with some other gentlemen, thoughtfully took up a collection, to a very liberal amount, in money, wood, &c., to be applied wherever needed.—Fayetteville Observer.

DIRECTORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Legislature Directors of the Insane Asylum: Dr. Columbus Mills, E. J. Erwin, Dr. W. J. Blow, John A. Taylor, A. M. Lewis, Dr. Ohas. E. Johnson, W. W. Holden, Ed. Cantwell, and Kemp P. Battle.—Rat. Standard.

INTERESTING QUERIES.—An anxious inquirer wishes to know whether the Powder Magazine is published monthly, and is considered a safe magazine for quiet families.

Also, whether mini-jumps will be any cheaper if a branch of the U. S. Mint is located in N. York?

Also, whether dead letters are ever known to revive after they reach the Dead Letter Office, and if not, what is the use of sending them there?

Also, whether navigators have to double their capes in all latitudes, or only in cold regions?

Also, whether a schoolmaster can be said to have no scholars when he has two pupils in his eyes?

"If distance lends enchantment to the view," and said "view" does not return it within a reasonable time, has "distance" a legal cause of action, and is she entitled to recover?

The citizens of Fairfield, Hyde county, recently requested a Mr. Rowland Chapman, an abolitionist, to leave their county; but as Mr. Rowland Chapman owned both to go, a committee waited upon and escorted him into a dense forest, lying somewhere in the county of Tyrrell, and then left him "all his glory," he having pledged his honor (?) not to return to Hyde again.—Wilmington Herald.

THE BILLIONS SEASON.

The settling up time, says an Exchange, has arrived, or as the poet expresses it—

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,"

When notes are due, and lengthy bills
Come in from far and near;

When 'tis here's a small account of yours,"
Is whispered in your ear,

And "won't you please settle now?"
Is all the talk you hear.

We hope that every body will be prepared to pay their dues, and not put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. It is close verging on recalcitancy for any one to defer the payment of his liabilities at maturity when it is in his power to settle. We know—

Col. Gwynn's Report.—We have ourselves refrained from any attack on the Deep River improvement, and generally from any comment on it—what we have said lately being altogether in defence against attacks upon our Rail Road. We have also declined to insert communications on the subject; for we were not willing even to seem to throw an obstacle in the way of that or any other work of real or supposed public utility. But recent events appear to us to place upon a different footing the searching review, in another column, of the Report of Col. Gwynn to the Legislature, which we published on Monday last. The subject is a very important one, and our readers and the Legislature are entitled to all which can throw light upon it, pro or con. We therefore publish the communication, which is written calmly, and with much ability.—Observer.

The communication alluded to will be found in our issue of to day.

LATE NICARAGUAN NEWS.

New Orleans, January 15th.—The steamer Texas, from San Juan, has arrived. The purser reports that the Costa Ricans are protected by the English fleet, which seized every steamboat on the river.

The steamer San Carlos, which left Virgin Bay on the 3d inst, with passengers, was captured by the Costa Ricans after she got into the river.

Col. Lockridge had possession of Punta Arenas, but the Costa Ricans with a force of one thousand men, held every other point on the river.

It is stated and confirmed that Gen. Henning has beaten the allies at Granada, and afterwards joined Walker at Rivas.

Walker's army, contrary to previous reports, is represented to be in good spirits—while, however, they are fighting among themselves.

MARRIED.

At the residence of her father, in this county, on the 30th Dec'r, by Rev. Joseph B. Martin, Jesse B. CARVER, and Miss MARY HALL, daughter of Jas. A. Byrne, Esq.

On the 8th inst, at the residence of Mr. John Wright, by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. OWEN H. DARRIS, son of Wm. Darris, to Miss MARY WEEKS, only daughter of Mr. John W. Weeks.

On the 10th inst, at the residence of Mr. G. S. Jackson, by R. Calbreth, Esq., Mr. NOAH CUMBERLAND, to Miss MARY JANE ANDREWS—all of Cambridge.

At Marion C. H., on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Maj. Jno. N. McCall, to Miss JULIA J., daughter of the late Col. D. S. Harlow.

At Marion C. H., on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Peterson, Mr. R. F. Graham, to Miss H. ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Col. D. S. Harlow.

In Pittsburg, N. C., Jan. 4, 1857, by the Rev. J. W. Tinsley, HARRISON PARRIS, formerly of Williamsburg, Greenville Co., to Miss MARY ANN, second daughter of the late John Guthrie, of Chatham.

In Moore county, on the 12th inst, by C. B. McIVER, Esq., Capt. JOHN B. COLE, to Miss CATHERINE MATTHEWS, daughter of the late Jacob Matthews.

In Randolph county, on the 8th inst, at the residence of Abner Gray Esq., by Jesse Walker Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WHITE to Miss MARTHA GARDNER, all of Randolph.

On the same day and same place, by Jno. White Esq., Mr. DAVEN HODGKIN of Guilford, to Miss MARTHA BLAIR of Randolph.

On the same day at Union, Randolph Co., by Jesse Walker Esq., Dr. ELIAS KEMNER of Kernersville, Forsyth county, to Miss P. DICKS, daughter of James Dicks, Esq.

DIED.

In this county, on the 20th inst, JAMES LEE, infant son of Margaret and James McAllister, aged 5 months 17 days.

Dearest Jimmie! thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He on all our sorrows lea;

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

J. A. McA.
In Wadesborough on the 2nd inst., of Dropsy, Mrs. LOU PARTRICK, aged 70 years.
Spirit of the Age please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

BACON 10 a 11 LEAD 8 a 8 1/2

BEESWAX 34 a 25 MOLASSES— 8 a 9

CANDLES— 20 a 00 Hops 50 a 00

Fay. Fac. 20 a 00 N. Orleans 09 a 00

Adamantine 30 a 52 NAILS— 600 a 00

Spermin 35 a 50 OILS— 100 a 00

COFFEE— 112 a 184 Lined 1.25 a 1.30

Rice 112 a 184 Tanners' 60 a 80

Laguira 15 a 00 SALT—

St. Domingo 90 a 90 Liv'l, sack 1.25 a 1.50

COTTON—

Strictly prime 12 1/2 a 00 SEED—

Prime 12 a 00 Flaxseed 1.25 a 0.00

Prime 12 a 00 Flour, D, 12 1/2 a 0.00

COTTON BAGGING— SHOT—

Gunny 25 a 00 Com. bag 2.12 a 0.0

Dundee 20 a 21 Buck 2.25 a 0

Barlups 15 a 16 SPIRITS—

COTTON YARNS—

No. 5 to 10 a 6 Pich Brandy 90 a 100

DOMESTIC GOODS—

N. C. Wines 45 a 50

Br. Sh's 9 1/2 a 8 N'a 50 a 55

Onsbrugh 9 1/2 a 8 N. E. Rum 35 a 60

FEATHERS— 40 a 43 Jamaica 2.00 a 2.50

FLOUR—

Family 7.10 a 7.20 Amer. Gin 75 a 80

Superfine 6.75 a 6.80 H. 1.75 a 2.00

Best 6.50 a 6.60 SUGAR—

Sterilized 5.75 a 5.80 Leaf 15 a 00

GRAIN—

Corn 1.00 a 0.90 Crushed 144 a 15

Wheat 1.10 a 1.20 Porto Rico 114 a 114

Oats 45 a 50 New Orleans 104 a 11

Peas 75 a 6.00 TALLOW— 10 a 11

Eye 30 a 0.00 TOBACCO—

HIDES—

Dry 15 a 16 1/2 Leaf 20 a 50

Green 6 a 60 Manufactured 15 a 40

IRON—

Sw'd's, co. bar, a 6 8 x 10 2.00 a 0.00

Do, wide 10 a 7 10 x 12 2.25 a 2.25

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