

North Carolina Argus.

VOL. I—NO. 27.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
FENTON & DARLEY,
DEALERS IN
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy.
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Office at Wadesborough.
THOMAS S. ASHE. J. R. HARGRAVE.
19-4f

LITTLE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.
ALEXANDER LITTLE and R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Esqs., having associated themselves in the practice of their profession, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the Counties of Anson, Richmond and Union.
Office opposite the Bank. 17-29

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Dealers in Coach, Cabinet and Upholstery Hardware.
Bar Iron and Steel.
A Complete Assortment of HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c., &c.
12-4f

DENTISTRY.
B. B. HORTON, DENTIST, WADESBOROUGH,
N. C., will operate on TEETH at the following LOW rates, for persons who call at my office to have their work done, or pay cash: Gold Plugs, \$1.50; Teeth on Pivots, \$4; Teeth on Gold Plate, \$5 each up to six—above that \$6 each; Full Upper Set on Station, \$75; Lower Teeth, the same. All other operations equally low. When I have to credit my old charges will be made. I can refer those who wish to some of the most respectable citizens for whom I have plugged teeth during years ago; the same plugs are still in and doing well. For others I have put in teeth on pivots and gold plate, some full sets on station, which they have worn for several years, and are still wearing, all doing well, and many other operations, which have been done for about eighteen years, all doing well. But as I warrant all my operations, and have the advantage of upwards of sixteen years' practice, I have no doubt but I can give satisfaction to all who are disposed to patronize and give me a fair trial, which is all I ask.
N. B.—Having engaged in the Photographic Art, some have been induced to believe I had quit the practice of Dentistry. Now this is a false impression. I have not made enough to justify my retiring from the business. On the contrary, I am better prepared now than ever to operate on teeth, and am still in the field, ready at all times to attend to all calls from this or any of the adjoining counties, and respectfully ask a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. So come along and have your mouth put in laughing order, and then get one of my superb Ambrotypes.
So you who have beauty to HORTON should take it, and you who have none should go let him make it.
10-35

S. S. ARNOLD,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
AT THE OLD STAND.
I HAVE NOW RECEIVED THE MOST OF MY late purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a much larger assortment than usual, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
Black and Fancy Silks, Brown and Red Sugars, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ribbons and Leg. Coffee, Poplins, Paris and Sperm Oils, DeLaines, Castor and Cod Liver Oils, Jaquet Muslins, White Lead and Zinc, Swiss Muslins, Paris Green in Oil, Barrel Muslins, Chrome Green in Oil, Brillantes, Coach Varnish, Stella Shawls, Window Glass, all sizes, Wood Shawls, Putty in Cans, Concentrated Lye, Kid Quillets, Keroseene Lamps, Cashmeres Cassimeres, Goggles and Hosiery, Carpenters' Tools, Cloths and Cassimeres, Smith's Tools, Vestings, Nails, 3d to 40d, Merino Vests and Pants, Well Wheels, Hoops and Hoop Skirts, Well Buckets, &c., &c.
All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Please call and examine before making your purchases.
S. S. ARNOLD.
6-4f

A. E. BENNETT'S
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY FALL AND WINTER Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Embracing CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DELANES, CALICOES, SILKS, &c., &c.
Also, a fresh supply of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
And a large and well-selected stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS.
All of which I will dispose of for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.
JUST RECEIVED BY S. S. ARNOLD,
SALT-MOLASSES,
FRESH COVE OYSTERS,
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE.
11-4f
COTTON YARNS.
ORANGES, LEMONS, CANDIES,
BOSTON BUTTER AND LEMON CRACKERS,
DODD'S PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS,
RAISINS, &c., &c. Just received by
S. S. ARNOLD.
16-4f

BUCKWHEAT,
FLOUR, CHEESE, RICE, CIDER VINEGAR,
Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by
S. S. ARNOLD.
8-4f

SMITH & LINDSEY,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
Paints and Oils,
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
(A general and extensive assortment.)
Glass Ware, &c.,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.
Physicians from the country can rely upon PURE MEDICINES; and all orders CORRECTLY and PUNCTUALLY filled, at a small advance on Northern prices. 1-4f

GARDEN SEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS AND EVERY VARIETY—FOR sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.
SMOKING TOBACCO.
J. D. LONG'S SUPERIOR SMOKING TOBACCO FOR sale at the Drug Store of
SMITH & LINDSEY.

SWEET OIL,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.
ROMADES AND PERFUMES,
AND EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.
FOR sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.

WINDOW GLASS,
A LARGE LOT OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
FOR sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.

LINSEED OIL,
AND COLORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FOR sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.

2,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

35 OZS. QUININE,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

TRAIN AND LAMP OILS,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

150 LBS. BEST GLUE,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

A FINE ARTICLE OF SPERM OIL,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
OF ALL KINDS. FOR SALE BY
SMITH & LINDSEY.

SYRUPS
OF PHOSPHATES OF LIME, IRON, SODA AND POTASSA. For sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.

KEROSENE LAMPS AND OIL.
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF THESE NON-EXPLOSIVE, ECONOMICAL AND UNSMOKING LAMPS. One of these lamps will give a light equal to four candles, and consumes about one cent's worth of oil in three hours. For economy and brilliancy of light they cannot be equalled. For sale by
SMITH & LINDSEY.

Horse-Shoing, Blacksmithing and Iron Work in General.
SMITH & LINDSEY RESPECTFULLY inform the people of Anson in general, and the citizens of Wadesborough in particular, that they are carrying on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the well known STAND now partly occupied by Mr. ELI FREEMAN; and that they are prepared to do and perform all work in this line of business with promptness. They guarantee that all work done at their establishment shall be finished in a workmanlike manner, and that there shall be no unnecessary delay and disappointments—that when a job is promised by a certain time, when that time arrives, the work shall be done, and well done, too. 18-4f

NOTICE.
HAVING SENT ALL MY HANDS TO THE PLANTATION in Anson county, on the waters of Flat Fork and Cedar Creek; and if early application to purchase is made I will sell very cheap. It is, in my opinion, as good as any Cotton Farm within five miles of Wadesborough. It is a high and healthy place, and has a Never-Failing Spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling house. It contains 551 acres, and will be sold all together or divided so as to suit purchasers. The principal improvements are: A fine FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, new and well finished; a KITCHEN and SMOKE HOUSE; a new frame COTTON GIN HOUSE and SCREW; new STABLES, with fourteen stalls; a GEAR ROOM and CUTTING ROOM, with a wide passage in the middle; and a FODDER and HAY LOFT; a WELL OF WATER within three yards of the stable; a BLACKSMITH SHOP, and eleven NEGRO CABINS and CRIBS; POTATO HOUSE, and a number of other Outbuildings; a GARDEN and ORCHARDS, &c. It lies within two miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which is now nearly all under contract, and which will be completed within two or three years.
Terms will be accommodating.
January 15, 1859—19-4f
A. LITTLE.

Will You Please Take Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS PREPARED TO REPAIR BUGGIES AND COACHES at short notice, and in the BEST STYLE, CHEAP and DURABLE, FINE AND TASTY. Call at
E. FREEMAN'S.
P. S. No. 1.—Self-confidence, without arrogance, prompts him to assert, that in regard to BLACKSMITHING he fears no superior, much less an equal, on the sunny side of Mason & Dixon's line. Give it a trial.
P. S. No. 2.—PAINTING, unparalleled SOUTH for BEAUTY, ELEGANCE, TASTE AND DISPATCH. E. F.
All branches of the business promptly attended to. [1-4f] E. FREEMAN.

JOB PRINTING.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT AT THIS Office JOB WORK of all descriptions, such as BLANKS, BILL HEADS, HANDBILLS, HORSE BILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BANK CHECKS, &c., &c., at reasonable rates. We solicit work from all who have it to do, whether residing in Wadesborough or at a distance. To the latter we would say, Send us your work and it shall be done, and well done at that, and forwarded to you in any way you may direct. To the people of Anson and neighboring counties we say, You now have established in your midst a press, which, if encouraged in a liberal spirit, and adequately sustained, will scatter blessings around your hearthstones, and cause you to look with pride and pleasure upon your sons and daughters, whose minds have been stored with knowledge by perusing the columns of the paper which you aided and sustained by your influence and means. Look then with confidence to the future for your reward, and go to work manfully to sustain the "North Carolina Argus."

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

THE TEMPTED.
BY SUREMAN.
"Father above,
Oh! guide the wandering feet and speak
Peace to the weary, troubled heart,
That faint and tempted thus to Thee
For refuge in this darkness hour.
We know, oh! Father, that our strength
Is vain; our frail, weak spirits yield
To Satan, alas! to fading, sinful joys
That chain, and charm, and draw our thoughts
From Thee and holy things! Stretch forth
Thy loving hand, and gently lead
The tempted one that faint would flee
Forbidden, sin-tempting paths.
Save now, in dark temptation's hour,
Oh! Father save the weary one
That trusts in Thee!"
The sad, wild prayer
Went forth from that young pleader's lips
In eager, soul-deep accents breathed;
And on the pale face, heavenward raised,
The star-light looked in wondrous grief,
And the pitying moonbeams stealing in,
Paused where she knelt, and gently touched
The sad, white brow returned to God,
As she bowed in silence there.
The lone night watches through.

The glad,
Bright morning dawned and proudly sang
Its crimson banners o'er the sky,
And then—the temple fled, far, far
From that tried spirit. Then arose
The great, soul-breathing gratitude—
Too deep, too full for utterance;
In silent adoration there
'Twas offered up by that young heart,
To Him who gave the victory.
Ye tempted ones,
When oft ye feel the Dark One's power
Beguiling you from right to stray,
Watch! watch! and 'till the morning breaks,
And swift the evil presences flee,
Cease not to pray; for the Mighty God
Can free the tried, sin-tempted soul,
And guide the erring feet.
Oh! falter not; for see, the light
Bursts forth and brightens all the way,
The Dark Power's crushed—ye're saved! saved—
And the angels shout for joy.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.
SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 21, 1859.
The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—
Mr. GILMER said:
Mr. Chairman: In offering any views in support of the claims of my native State, North Carolina, to a share of the public patronage and disbursements in the establishment of national works, I am at once struck with two important reflections. First, that of the many millions invested in magnificent Government structures, distributing so much capital among the people where they are created, and, at the same time, strengthening the hand of commerce and enterprise in their respective localities, and from which all of the sea board States have derived more or less advantage, the old North State, though one of the most faithful of the thirteen sisters who pledged their jewels, treasure, and honor upon the altar of liberty, and never broke the vow, has yet to be rewarded with the first particle of Government patronage to any respectable degree; and second, and perhaps more astonishing, that mineral wealth of such almost boundless extent, as is proven to exist there, should not long ere this have been called into active use by well directed individual enterprise. Here are two manifest derelictions of duty of some sort, and should claim the immediate attention of every true son of North Carolina.

The first neglect, I fear, has resulted from the want of proper attention and vigilance on the part of her Representatives on this floor, who have spent too much of their time upon abstract propositions, in fostering the mere political issues of the day; which, when advancement or tenure of place is to be the result, are never wanting for ardent, if not fervent advocates, while the real interests of the constituency, and the State they represent, have been too much neglected. Days, weeks, months, and years, have been wasted or labored away, urging in the political forum matters wholly abstract, and often incapable of even a practical test; and in which fact consists, in many instances, the major part of the apparent dignity and effect of such issues, while real, practical, useful questions of the development and improvement of the material resources, agricultural, commercial, and mineral, of their State, have been completely overlooked. Now, I do not propose to arraign any gentleman for a failure in duty, who has heretofore, or now represents my State, for their reasons for their previous course of legislative action have doubtless been to their satisfaction and sufficient. But, I do propose to ask them, and all others, to unite with me in giving some attention to the real material interests of North Carolina. In fact, I might extend my remarks beyond my purpose, and cause them to apply to many of the other Southern States; but, in doing so, I would not only assume the duties of others more competent to do so, but would, at the same time, transcend the courtesy extended to me by the House on this occasion.

Nor can I now do full justice to my State on this important matter, both for the want of time and all the information I could wish, even were I not limited by this particular subject of the establishment of a national foundry, to which I shall advert directly. So immense, and almost boundless, are the mineral and manufacturing resources of North Carolina, that a volume may be filled with their variety, quality, and utility. I speak not now of the gold and silver existing in such large quantities, and which are so much more actively sought, but I mean to allude more particularly to the more solid, abundant, and, I will add, more valuable deposits of coal and iron. These are the articles of universal use, which everybody pays tribute to in some shape, and over which, so long as commerce and agriculture, and their natural offspring, manufacturers, are the leading objects of man's attention. I care not who holds the purse, while I hold the articles of indispensable use, such as coal and iron. The former will loosen its strings and flow to the latter, as naturally as the magnet is attracted by the pole. Every man, who inhabits a house or shelter under a roof, uses, either directly or indirectly, the

fabrics or products of coal and iron, and pays for them, in some shape; therefore, every man is a contributor to the use of these great staple minerals. While Spain and other European Powers held and absorbed, as it were, the so-called precious metals, then known both to the Old and the New World, England, being possessed of the solid coal and iron, the real precious metals, has drawn into her national coffers, where they are yet safely locked up, and are likely to be, while English domestic and commercial policy is observed, and until other nations, equally blessed with like material, shall adopt the same precept and example, of using their best resources, their solid wealth, their coal and iron.

North Carolina is bountifully blessed by Providence with these solid staple minerals of coal and iron, and equally blessed with water power and other natural elements for bringing them into use, and which must come into use, in spite of present or hitherto neglect. Her water power, I can almost say, is the best in the universe. Her Yadin, Ararat, Mitchell's, Fishery, Dan, Smith, North and South Tow, Conecogee, Tennessee, French Broad, Pigeon, Tuckaseega, Tennessee, Northhills, Valley, Hiwassee, Watuga, New, Catawba, Uwharrie, Haw, and Deep rivers furnish streams for manufacturing purposes, which will last inexhaustible, beyond the power of man to consume, so long as the mountains from which these streams flow shall stand to attest the work and glory of a beneficent Creator. In her French Broad alone is more water-power than in all New England put together, only waiting to be called into use by an industrial enterprise similar to that which has made New England what she is, and I hope will ever be in this particular, to render North Carolina in everything her superior. Over four hundred thousand spindles revolve in Lowell alone, and over ten times four hundred thousand can be moved by the regular waters of the French Broad alone, without even making an impression on the abundant supply. Besides the over-abundance of water in the limpid streams of the old North State, they are exempt from the bitter frosts and freezing winters, which congeal at times the best streams in New England, obstructing their greater utility, while in North Carolina they rarely ever freeze, and are at the same time blessed with an elevated locality, and wholesome mountain atmosphere, rendering her valleys not only safe for man's habitation, but equally desirable.

But iron ores, the best and most abundant, as I have stated, abound throughout the whole State. It would astonish one not familiar, to see or learn their quantity and extent. To attempt to describe their precise locality and extent with minuteness, would lead me into too great detail; but before confining myself to the particular subject designed in these remarks, this much I will say: you may cast your eye on the map of North Carolina, and start with me from the county of Stokes, where you have an abundant supply of coal and iron, in immediate proximity; you may go westward, bordering hard on the Virginia and the Tennessee line, till you reach the Roan mountain, and from thence bear southward till you reach King's mountain, which continually calls to mind much of the heroism of the Revolution; and from thence eastward till you run into the Deep river valley, and you will have traveled over deposits of iron so abundant, of such superior quality, that not a similar scope of country on the earth can surpass it. Forging, as it were, a great reserve treasured up in nature's store-house waiting for the trained hand of the enterprising, militant to quietly unlock and use, to the benefit and wealth of mankind. I cannot contemplate the vastness and value of these sinews of wealth and grandeur of my native State without being greatly moved, and longing to see the day when a better directed industry and wiser political economy shall, with fostering policy, call them forth and bid North Carolina be in practical fact what she is by nature designed, one of the best and most extensive iron producing countries in the world. Once developed, the mines will sustain themselves; and the Southern forge and rolling-mill will sustain and meet the Southern demand, and every car-wheel that traverses the State, bearing the products of her soil, will wind their way over iron rails taken from the same soil without the aid of tariffs or protection; and then, indeed, may we talk of and about Southern Independence.

It has long been a growing conviction on the part of the Government, that a national foundry should be established, not only for the certain supply of a better article of certain kinds of fabrics of iron for naval and military use, but also to improve the system of combining, and the effect of combining, the various descriptions of iron, and other kindred metallic ores. This important subject at once attracted the attention of the present able Secretary of War, upon his installation into office, and in his first annual report he spoke and recommended the subject, in the following earnest and emphatic manner:
"The importance to the public service of establishing a national foundry has been so often brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessors, that nothing but conviction of its great consequence to the public and private interests of the whole country encourages me to mention it again."
"A well-named national foundry would very speedily develop and establish facts, which would add immensely to our national wealth. It is scarcely to be credited that, with the infinite variety of iron ore, and their boundless extent in the United States, we should not have yet discovered a mine capable of making the very best gun, or, if such be discovered, that there are no means by which the public service can be benefited by it; but such is the fact."
"A national foundry would serve as a great laboratory at which the quality and value of metals throughout the whole Confederacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its special adaptation to particular uses, would, in a few years, be familiarly known in the country, and individual enterprises would be saved, in experiments, many times the amount which the works would cost; whilst a great national branch of industry might, by this means, receive a legitimate and efficient encouragement."

"There is but little doubt that many American iron ores are equal, at least, to those of Norway, and yet the national armories are driven by necessity to purchase from abroad the Norwegian iron for the manufacture of small arms. Choosing to have the best qualities of arms, we must go abroad for the best quality of iron. A national foundry would soon teach to improve the manufacture of iron, and we would be saved the mortification of bringing iron from abroad, and the money, too, we have to pay for it."
"The cost of heavy guns would presently be diminished, and their quality would be, undoubtedly, very materially improved."
"It therefore appears to me that every con-

sideration of sound policy and economy demands the establishment of a national foundry, which I accordingly respectfully recommend."

So soon as I discovered that this subject was again recommended to the attention of Congress, I at once felt convinced that North Carolina was the State, and the Deep river valley the locality, which offered the best facilities for erecting such a work; and when my colleague, [Mr. Branch,] at the last session, offered a bill to this effect, I was in hopes the effort would move steadily forward, and that the claims of North Carolina, and the facilities she offered on this subject, would be well considered, and, if well sustained, as I believe they can be, conceded and allowed. But, like most of measures which are of a truly practical and commercial character for a Southern State, it has been permitted to linger till it is about forgotten. It is now my purpose to revive the subject, and claim for my State a full and fair hearing in the premises. I premise, then, by saying that the Deep river valley, in the State of North Carolina, is a suitable place for a national foundry, and that the State of North Carolina has peculiar claims for its location within her borders.

What constitutes a suitable place for a national foundry?
1. Minerals and other materials for use in such a work; and of these, principally coal and iron ore.
2. Locality, accessibility to tide water, and inaccessibility to an enemy in time of war.
3. Climate and means for subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen.

On the first I can safely say, without disparagement to other places, that the Deep river valley has no superior. It has coal of the best and most abundant quality. It is bituminous coal, totally free from sulphur, or other noxious element militating against its free use for manufacturing purposes of any description. It is exceeded to be one of the best gas coals in the world, and yields the greatest abundance of the best coke for smelting and forge work, and is well adapted for making what is called hollow-iron, for heavy wrought-iron work. Its iron ores, too, are equally superior, embracing every variety. The specular, brown hematite, magnetic, and blue clay ores, are inexhaustible, and are all bedded together in a narrow compass. And then, over and above any other place known on the continent, the only workable vein of black-band ore interlines the coal-fields themselves; not only so, but are the deepest in thickness and extent ever yet discovered in any country. This is not assumption, but fact, proven and visible to the inspection of any inquirer. A shaft, lately sunk by one of the companies engaged in operating these mines, to the depth of five hundred feet, discloses no less than upwards of seven feet of coal, and over eleven feet of black-band ore, all confined in a stratum of some forty feet. This is only one spot; but others are equally favored. But this important malleable article of ore, for the purpose of making all the descriptions of fabrics for war and naval use, cannot be over-estimated, and should give a controlling influence in the selection of the locality for such a national work. With the use of this deposit, exclusively as yet found in workable quantities in the Deep river valley, combined with the other and harder ores found in such great abundance, will enable the Government to make every description of iron fabrics, from the hardest steel cannon or shaft, down to the softest loop band that can be demanded for any part of the naval or military departments.

Several very able and lucid reports have been made by eminent geologists, who base their statements upon actual explorations, made with the greatest caution and attention to the facts, among whom I may mention prominently Professors Johnson, Jackson, and Emmons—the latter being the authorized State geologist for North Carolina. From their united opinions and statements in their several reports, the following are some of their conclusions:
1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle coal, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New York six or seven dollars per ton.
2. It is very easy to work and free of fault.
3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.
4. Black-band iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.
5. The black-band is in deposits eighteen inches to six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large portion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character that from twelve to sixteen gallons of kerosene oil can be extracted from it while it is being inclined to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the black-band iron ore in Scotland.
6. Hematite iron ore, clay band, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the coal and black-band.
7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits, of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quality, and at prices less than in Scotland, the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages in mining. Says a practical Scotch iron master, speaking of the Deep river valley:
"I am satisfied that pig iron can be made at a cost of nine dollars per ton in Chatham county, on the banks of the Deep river. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars would suffice to buy enough of mineral land to supply two furnaces with material for some generations. It would suffice to sink the pits, and erect two furnaces on the Scottish principle; and, as the minerals are the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make four hundred to five hundred tons a week—say twenty thousand tons per annum—at a cost of about ten dollars per ton, (\$200,000.) Price in New York and Boston varies from twenty-two dollars to twenty-eight dollars per ton."

In addition to these materials, there is fire-clay of best quality, in great abundance, interlining the seams of coal and black-band ore; thus affording, from the same pit or shaft, coal, iron ore, and fire-clay; and the other descriptions of iron ore, to wit, the hematite, specular, and magnetic, being immediately contiguous, leaves nothing to be done but to develop and use them to any extent and in every shape that the Government can wish to require the use of iron.
The second supposed requisite for a suitable site for a national foundry—the "locality, accessibility to tide water, and inaccessibility to an enemy"—I will briefly state, is advantageously presented in these North Carolina coal fields. The Deep river flows through the coal and iron deposits. It is a beautiful stream, highly adapted to slack-water works, which are now being

constructed. The distance from the site of the works to the seaboard, or mouth of the Cape Fear river, into which Deep river flows, is only about one hundred and sixty miles; and tide-water to the depth of some twelve feet, comes to within some seventy miles of the place where a national foundry could be advantageously erected. With the slack-water works completed, as they soon will be, besides a railroad to Fayetteville, now under construction, the fabrics for Government use can safely and conveniently be carried out to the adjacent seaports, or borne by railroad; whilst no enemy's fleet can ascend the stream, or an armed force invade the establishment without marching over land a considerable journey; which is about as high security as can be obtained. The locality I claim to be a good one.

Thirdly, climate, and means of subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen. In this respect the Deep river valley certainly possesses superior advantages. It forms, indeed, the dividing line between what are peculiarly Southern and Northern products. Extending south from the locality of the mines, you traverse the cotton and rice regions where these staples are produced for export to all parts of the world; while moving towards the north and west from these mineral deposits, you are greeted with a fine wheat, corn, and other vegetable producing region, adorned with beautiful scenery. In fact, all the staples, either North or South, for the subsistence of workmen, can be commanded in the Deep river valley at the cheapest and most accommodating rates. By way of description, it may be said that these valuable mineral deposits are in "a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive, oil, and honey." And besides this, the climate itself is excellent, being elevated and healthy, abounding in fresh water springs of the purest quality. No region is more healthy than that of which I am now speaking.

There is also an abundant supply of oak and all other timber suitable for such purposes as will be needed about a national foundry, within convenient reach. There are also limestone and other suitable materials for practical use in a foundry, in abundant supply, in the country round about. Then, may I not ask, what more is needed for supplying all the demands requisite for a national foundry? Can we as I have here attempted to state, be said of any other named locality? It is true, other places may possess some particular articles of material to an equal, and perhaps greater, degree than is to be found in the Deep river valley; but then, can all the materials be found to the same extent, variety, and equality? Will better informed, I assert they cannot; that the same varieties of iron ore, with the same supply and quality of coal, with all the other materials I have enumerated suitable for the making of every description of iron fabric for Government or national use, are yet to be found in such connection in any one place. And I then ask the question, why will not the Government pay proper deference to a place so suitable and favored by nature, in selecting its site for a national foundry? Why shall not North Carolina number within her borders some one of the Government structures, when she offers at least equal if not the best facilities; and derive, in common with her sister States, some of the advantages to the trade and commerce of her citizens, resulting from Government expenditures? This latter consideration would not be proper if North Carolina did not offer equal facilities for the erection of a national foundry to any other State or locality; but when it is so clearly demonstrated that she does, I feel authorized to claim for her the full benefit of an equality in the distribution of the public patronage; and I invoke the voice of every Representative she has in this Capital to unite with me in the demand. A truly regret that the opportunity has not been favorable for my colleague to urge the bill be introduced at the last session, or that better progress could not have been made. But there is yet time and opportunity, and let the future improve it. If it shall be my province to wield a voice in the deliberations which will finally dispose of this question, I shall be found earnest in insisting upon both the advantages and rights of North Carolina in the premises. I shall keep my eye steadily upon the movements of things in their behalf; and shall not fail to urge for my native State all that is so justly due from this Government to her long-neglected resources, so far as the Government has the right and power to act.

In fact, I wish to see new era open up in the South generally. I wish to see less fusion and parade of new-fangled and broken-down politicians, in the shape of so-called Southern Commercial Conventions, and something more practical and available resorted to. There is better, as well as more profitable, work before us than the mere echoing of high-sounding resolutions, without a feasible feature in them, or a possible benefit in their provisions, to the South or anybody else, beyond the fancy of those who pass them. I wish to see our valleys and mountains brought into actual use. I wish to see our streams strewn with mills, whose numberless spindles and looms shall echo back an eternal response to their ever and onward flowing current. I wish to see the blast of the furnace, and hear the strokes of the forge, declaring the fact that commerce and manufactures are in ripe development. I wish to see the mountains of the South, pregnant with their mines of wealth, disgorging their hidden treasures, and furnishing to our prosperity as certain tributes to their afford delightful retreats and abodes to our citizens. In short, I wish to see the South in fact, what nature has eminently designed her to be, a commercial and manufacturing, as well as an agricultural people. We can then boast of our greatness, because we will then be great and prosperous.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—At the dinner table yesterday an Irishman was lying at full length on a bale of cotton, placed in Lamar's Cotton Press ready for compressing, when a companion, wishing to startle him, gave a little steam to the machinery. The jaws rapidly closed and gave the man who was lying on the bale a severe crushing. His body was considerably bruised and damaged, but he was not immediately killed, though he is considered dangerously injured. —Savannah Republican

Large quantities of tea seeds, packed in earth, Yang-mee tree and its seeds, seeds of the Camphor tree, Tang-oil tree, and of the "On-dang" are on their way to the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington. The Yang-mee is much esteemed in China for its fruit; the Tang-oil produces a valuable oil, largely used by carpenters and varnishers; and the On-dang is highly prized for ornament.