

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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NUMBER XII

On the 15th of July, 1856, I was directed by John A. Holmes, Esq., to make a reconnaissance of the section of the Yadkin River, between Rockford and Holmes' Mill, and report to what plan in your judgment should be adopted for the improvement of its navigation.

As early as other engagements permitted, I visited North Carolina, and made the desired reconnaissance, and then prepared and, on the 10th of June, laid to you a brief report in which I gave my opinion as to the plan that should be adopted for the improvement of the section of the river I had examined; but as a survey was made of the same, as well as other sections of the Yadkin, in 1850, by Mr. Thompson, it was thought best, upon my suggestion, that I should postpone the delivery to you of my report until the notes of that survey could be obtained, as I might, with their aid and the information I should then possess, be enabled to give a more complete and satisfactory report.

As those notes, however, have not been obtained, I shall postpone, no longer, the sending over to you of my report. Accordingly, I respectfully submit it. It is substantially the same as that read to you on the 10th of June.

This postponement of the delivery of my report has not been the occasion of any delay in the preparation for, and commencement of, the survey which I am authorized to make in June. The survey is at this time actually in progress, and is making in accordance with the instructions proposed by me.

The section of the river that I was requested to examine, extends as above stated, from Rockford to Holmes' Mill; Rockford being about 19 miles above, and Holmes' Mill about 15 miles below the point, at which the North Carolina Railroad crosses the Yadkin.

By the survey of 1850, the distance from Rockford to the foot of Bean shoals is 10 miles, and the fall 85 feet; and the distance from the foot of these shoals to the foot of Holmes' Mill, 77 miles, and the fall 1114 feet. The total distance, therefore, from Rockford to Holmes' Mill is 87 miles, and the fall 1200 feet.

From this it appears that the average fall per mile from Rockford to the foot of Bean shoals is 8.5 feet, but that this average is far exceeded in the two or three miles passing these shoals, while the average fall per mile between Bean shoals and Holmes' Mill is only 1.82 feet.

I will not take up for consideration the section of the river between the foot of Bean shoals and the head of the rapids at Holmes' Mill.

On this section, which extends over about 70 miles, the river is subject to several shoals, and to that mill and particularly above the point at which the North Carolina Railroad crosses the Yadkin, are long stretches of still or nearly still water, separated by rapids, and which are difficult to pass, and in some places are more than four feet deep. These stretches of still water are generally deep, but shoals and shallow places are here and there not without.

I would recommend that at every rapid on this section where the fall does not exceed three feet, and that it can be deepened and opened out by the manner explained and described below, that the mill proprietors should be allowed the river bed or shoals, and be allowed to place in it what different kinds of obstructions they may see fit to place, and that they should be allowed to place in it what they may see fit to place, and that they should be allowed to place in it what they may see fit to place.

Heretofore, the attempt to improve the navigation of rivers by means of locks and dams, has, in most cases, been unsuccessful, and, in many, as I think, for the reason that the effort has generally been to overcome the whole fall, and with all its points, entirely at that point, and the fall has in any case been somewhat lessened, by deepening the channel at the head of the rapids, in places above, where shallows have been made still shallower, by the lowering of the water over them, and without any attempt to remove the new obstruction to the navigation thus created.

Upon rapids improved in this manner, we find, for instance, that if at one point there was a rapid, in which was a fall of say five feet, and at another a mile or two below, one in which the descent was only say one foot, that each was taken in hand, separately and without reference to the other, and that a sluice was made at the former with the fall descent there met with of five feet, and without any attempt to transfer a part of its fall to the smaller rapid below, or to any shoal or shallow intermediate between the two, and if immersed by transferring a portion of it to some point above, that it was as just stated, thus transferred without any attempt to remove the new obstruction to the navigation thus created.

And with regard to wing dams, we find, that little or no attention has heretofore been given to render secure against deepening, the contracted channels left opposite to them. In many cases, it is true, the bed of the river is of a material that is proof against such deepening, but in some it is not, and in that event the increased force of the current occasioned by the wing dams, through the narrow channels opposite, deepens it more than was desired, and thus produces a danger for which they were never constructed, viz. that of maintaining the water at a higher level over obstructions in the river above.

Now upon the plan of improving the river channel here recommended, I would, instead of leaving the whole of the five feet descent, at the upper rapids, transfer a part or parts of it to the lower rapids, and to such shoals or shoals, intermediate between the two, as would afford it, and further, as immediately above each dam, and along all the part of the bank of deep water, I would if such was the case at the head of the larger rapids, and it would be desirable to lessen still more its fall, and it would be desirable without interfering with the improvements proposed at the shoals and rapids above, that (not otherwise) deepen the channel at its head, and thus lower the surface of the deep water above and transfer a part of the fall to the shoal or rapids at the head of that deep water.

The distribution of the fall, at the rapids, and transfer of parts of it to other points, may readily be effected by means of wing dams properly located, that would close up the whole width of the river, below the level at which it is desired the water surface shall stand in its ordinary low water stage of navigation, except the space left for the sluice or channel. (A level, even a little higher than I have named, for these wing dams)

Although the present report upon the survey of 1850 gives no information respecting the fall of the river from point to point, and at different points, it yet gives the aggregate fall, as well as the distance from Rockford to the foot of Bean shoals, and from there to Holmes' Mill.

It might be advisable, with a view to obtaining a more complete estimate of the probable cost of the proposed plan, that a survey be made of the section of the river from one to the other, and that the descent be ascertained, and that the distance be ascertained, and that the distance be ascertained, and that the distance be ascertained.

I have as yet said nothing respecting the width and length of the locks, the width and depth of the sluices or channels in the river, or the probable cost of the proposed plan.

The cost of the proposed plan is designed, chiefly, not so much to lower the water surface at it, and thus to increase the descent in the water surface above.

I would have a sufficient number of these wing dams, to do away with the necessity of constructing an extensive and long parallel wall of banks, along the channel, as would otherwise be necessary. In places these latter would be replaced with altogether.

The descent in the water surface from one wing dam to another, I should aim to reduce to a rate not exceeding three feet per mile, and the entire fall now occurring at any rapids, and other obstructions, should be so distributed, as to distribute, and dispose of, that it should be divided into a number of very small falls, occurring directly at and in the immediate neighborhood of the wing dams.

Some of the rapids on the section of the river of which we are now speaking (between the foot of the Bean shoals and the head of the rapids at Holmes' Mill) have either too great a fall to admit of being improved in the manner above described, or their position is such in reference to the shoals and rapids, that they will not be improved, and they will not be improved, and they will not be improved, and they will not be improved.

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this Democracy with a dissolution of the Union on account of the dangers of the Buffalo platform.

It belongs to the people to say what ought to be the judgment on such inconsistency, and whether we should still place power in the hands of those who have made the Democratic party a compound of the *isms* which have arrayed a section of the Union against another.

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A BENEDICT'S APPEAL TO A BACHELOR. "Doubt's double two" - Shakespeare. Dear Charles, be persuaded to wed, For a sensible fellow like you, It's high time to think of a bed, And muffle and coffee for two!

So have done with your doubt and delaying, With a soul so adapted to mingle, No wonder the neighbors are saying "Tis singular you should be single!"

Don't say you haven't got time, That business demands your attention, There's not the least reason for rhyme In the wisest excuse you can mention. Don't tell me about "other fish," Your duty is done when you say "em, And you never will resist the dash, Unless you've a woman to fry 'em!"

Don't listen to querulous stories, By desperate damozels related, Who swear at conjugal glories, Because they've known couples mated. Such people, if they had their pleasure, Because silly bargains are made, Would deem it a rational measure To lay an embargo on trade!

You may dream of poetical fame, But your wishes give chance to merriment, The best way of sending one's name, To posterity, Charles, is to marry! And here I am willing to own, After soberly thinking upon it, I'd very much rather be known, For a beautiful son, than a sonnet!

To procrastination be deaf, (A homely note from above), The scold's not only "the thief Of time," but of beauty too! O delay not one moment to win A prize that is truly worth winning—Celestine, Charles, is a sin, And sadly proof of sinning!

Then pray bid your doubting good bye, And dismiss all fantastic alarms, I'll be sworn you've a girl in your eye! So trim little maiden of twenty, A beautiful, unsexed beauty, With virtues and graces in plenty, And no falling but loving yourself!

Don't search for "an angel" a minute, For granting you'll see in the sequel, The dove, after all, would be in it, With a snout so very unjail! The angels, it must be confessed, And all who are rather unknown, And all who are dear Charles, to suggest, You'll be better content with a woman!

I could furnish a bushel of reasons For choosing a conjugal mate, I agree with all climates and seasons, And give you a "double estate!" To one's parents "be grateful" due,— Just think what a terrible thing 'T would have been, for me and for you, If I were had forgotten the rug!

Then, Charles, be the economy—clear, By poetical algebra shown, If your wife be a great or a fear, Let's half by the law, is your own! And as to the "pays-by-dimension," (Though I never could see the addition Quite plain in the item of bread.)

Remember, I do not pretend There's anything "perfect" about it, But 'tis the very best I can find, 'Tis not that there's "poetry" in it, As, doubtless, there may be to those Endowed with a genius to wit— But I'll warrant you excellent prose!

Then, Charles, be persuaded to wed, For a sensible fellow like you, It's high time to think of a bed, And muffle and coffee for two! So have done with your doubt and delaying, With a soul so adapted to mingle, No wonder the neighbors are saying "Tis singular you should be single!"

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Barlingame once more. We noticed the Dayton speech of this "dead fish," as one of his Boston editors calls him a few days ago. He feels such malignity towards South Carolina at having been disgraced by Col. Brooks, that he poured out his wrath furiously upon her in his ravings. Spalatro's vision was before his eyes and ever will be.

The following are choice extracts from his speech: "Why, the South couldn't raise any army chest that would supply any respectable number of troops for six weeks—their largest property had legs—it was running property. Suppose they were engaged in a war; how much money could they raise for its support in the markets of the world on this slave stock! And then their soldiers—the million of men that Breckinridge threatened as well—where were they to come from and what kind of men were they? They had Generals and Colonels enough—for every man in the South was one or other—but the sand-buffers and clay-cotters of North Carolina and try to get them in line—for many of them did not know what a straight line was, what would they avail—those stupid men, made stupid by the system of slavery, against the men of the North! Even in physical conflict it was brain that decided the battle.

The South could not manufacture a pistol to shoot, or a knife to stab us. Why even the nullification buttons they wore in South Carolina, they bought in Connecticut. (A voice in the crowd cried out "they can't make anything but canes.") The speaker replied to this that they could not make even canes, for gutta percha was invented by a Yankee in Connecticut, and the canes were manufactured there now. (Laughter and cheers.)

The South could not build a fort or even a house without first selecting some Northern mechanic to go down there and work among their negroes. They could not make a vessel, to walk the waters like a thing of life, and more than all, they couldn't make the Yankee sailors to man them. (Cheers.)

The cannon they had in South Carolina which were to belch forth fire and death on anybody who came within a thousand miles of them, (laughter) were made by the Yankees. These were the men who were threatening to walk up to 30 deg. 30 with their coffins on their backs—a very valuable precaution. (Here the speaker gave a very amusing account of their coffin exercise.)

Fremont had placed the flag of our country nearer Heaven than another man, but not higher than his own face, and not half so high as it was yet destined to go. He was a man you could not buy, nor sell, nor scare. He had a back-bone running all the way down. There was a touch of Old Hickory in him; and when he was President (as he surely would be) let South Carolina nullify if she dare! There would then be use for Southern hemp, for we didn't mean to let any body dissolve this Union, but mean to subjugate all men to Freedom.

Sugar Crop of Cuba.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Matanzas, Cuba, says: "There will be a very large deficiency in the sugar crop now manufactured in this Island. Some say the deficiency will amount to 60,000 tons of sugar, but I should hope such a statement was a greatly exaggerated one, though there doubtless will be a considerable deficiency caused by the unfavorable weather, just at the commencement of crop, and at least in one district—that of Matanzas—by many sugar estates having been destroyed by fire."

Determination.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. Buxton, "the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed upon and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers. Thomas Thompson, of Batavia, New York, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

If a man will sell the timbers of an illustrious father's mansion for canes and snuff-boxes, isn't it likely he would be glad to sell his bones for buttons and knife-blades?—Louisville Journal.

James B. Clay, a degenerate son of a noble sire, is understood to be the person alluded to.

Frenchman in a large dinner party, got into a violent dispute with a gentleman, who, sitting at the foot of the table, was too far away for personal insult; but who said, "Sir, if I were near you, I would give a box on the ears—so you may consider the blow as given." And I, said the other, were I near you, should draw my sword, and run you through the body—so you may consider yourself as dead."

An honest dame, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "As a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they were."

Secretary Marey has prepared his reply to the proposition of the Allies, for the abolition of privateering, and submitted it to the Cabinet. The paper is spoken of as exhibiting much statesman-like ability, and will probably be laid before Congress.

Its conclusions have long since been made known to the readers of this correspondence. While declining to accede to the overture according to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the Administration is prepared to accede to an arrangement by which, if the Powers of Europe shall agree, not to seize or molest private property on the High Seas, or to use their vessels of war in capturing the merchant vessels of an enemy, the United States will relinquish the right of arming privateers.

The accounts from Spain are meagre and unreliable. The Government announces that after the bombardment of Saragossa the insurgents obtained an armistice of 5 days. It was reported that the Queen and O'Donnell had quarrelled, Narvaez may succeed him in the ministry.

Lord Palmerston stated that no steps had been taken to replace the Dismissed British Consuls in the United States. The Montreal Ocean steamship Company's first-class iron screw steamship Anglo-Saxon, has arrived at this port from Liverpool with advices to the 30th ult.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm. The sales during the three days comprised 30,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400 and exporters 3,000, leaving 15,600 bales of all descriptions to the trade. Middling Orleans was worth 64d. and Middling Uplands 61-6d.

The weather continued favorable in England. Flour had declined from 63s. a 1s., and the lower grades from 63s. a 6d. per 70 lbs. Corn was 6d. lower per 480 lbs., but closed firm.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable. Consols for money closed at 96 1/2. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 29th ult. The Queen in her speech stated that she hoped that the Central American difficulty, would be settled and satisfactorily the bombardment of Saragossa.

A Infallible Recipe.—At this season, when dysentery becomes very prevalent, the following means of curing the same which are within the reach of every person at almost any hour, will be useful: "Take one table spoonful of common salt and mix it with two table spoonfuls of water either hot or cold (only let it be taken cool.) A wine glass full of this mixture in the above proportions taken every half hour will be found quite efficacious in curing dysentery. If the stomach be nauseated a wine glass full taken every hour will suffice. For a child the quantity should be a teaspoonful of salt and one of vinegar in a tea cup full of water.

A sweet young lady, of the tender and sympathetic age of ten, on returning from church the other day, threw herself languidly upon a sofa, and in a serious tone exclaimed: "Really, mamma, I must decline attending church with you in future, unless we can obtain a different pew from that we at present occupy."

"Why so?" asked the astonished parent. "Because," replied the incipient coquette, "there is a person in the adjoining pew who stares at me like a pest; and I do assure you, my dearest mamma, that I never gave him the slightest encouragement."

A Smart Girl.—A fellow was wending his way a short time ago, through some narrow passage, when he met a pretty, modest girl. "Pray, my dear," said he, "What do you call this passage?" "Bahama's passage," replied the girl.—"Ah! then," continued the puppy, "I am like Bahama—stopped by an angel." "And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed past him, am like the angel—stopped by an ass!"

A debtor says: "My creditors are singularly unfortunate. They invariably apply the day after I have spent all my money. I always say to them, 'Now, this is very provoking! Why didn't you come yesterday, and I could have paid you in full?' But no! they never will. They seem to take a perverse pleasure in arriving always too late. It's my belief the devils do it on purpose."

Determination.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. Buxton, "the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed upon and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers. Thomas Thompson, of Batavia, New York, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he