

THE IREDELL EXPRESS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON, Editors and Proprietors.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, February 11, 1859. No. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills. (SUGAR COATED.) TAKE MADE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Jenkins & Ayer, Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line.

SIMONTON HOUSE. The subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New HOTEL located near the public Square and Court-House.

RATES OF BOARD AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE. REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH. Furnished rooms, fire and light, \$18.00.

LIVERY STABLE. We have obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally.

McLEAN HOUSE. Statesville, N. C. Persons passing through, or coming to, can be accommodated with MEALS at 25 cents each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate.

10 000 Pounds. Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a 2 cent per pound, in Goods.

3,000 bushels Wheat. WANTED. AT THE ROWAN MILLS, 3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which Salisbury cash prices will be paid.

MANSION HOTEL IN SALISBURY. THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS. His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

MAKING. J. W. Woodward. Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Wanted. At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good and responsible Subscribers, for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Professional and Business Cards, &c. JAMES F. BELL, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Statesville, N. C.

DR. Y. S. DEAN, Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Piquing Office.

DR. H. KELLY, Offers his Professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Hayne Davis, Attorney at Law, STATESVILLE, N. C. Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Dr. W. S. TATE, Surgeon and Mechanical DENTIST. Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs Reese & Stewart, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services.

STEVENSON & BOWEN, [LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH.] Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN, Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C., And REMOVED to the large Store, PHILADELPHIA, Where an increased Stock will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.

JA. W. DRAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 13 St. Louis Street, MOBILE, ALA. Jan. 21, 1859.—7-11

PROSPECTUS OF THE IREDELL EXPRESS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., BY EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, At \$2 a year, in advance.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality.

The Express will advocate Whig Principles, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union.

The Express being the only Whig Journal published in this Congressional District, and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

I WILL continue the Tanning Business, with John Hubbard as Foreman, and expect to keep it in the present day, handling the people by defaultness, will be assisted, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

Fifth Year of the Enterprise! NEW LIST OF GIFTS For 1859. CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL. G. G. EVANS, AT HIS ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Schedule of Gifts. Patent English Lever Gold Watches, \$100.00. Ladies' Anchor Lever Gold Watches, 50.00. Ladies' 18K. Case Gold Lever Watches, 25.00.

Books of Dean Swift, Works of Miss Bremer, Belvoir, De Foe, Addison, Tickler, Dr. Johnson, J. F. Cooper, Frank Forester, Capt. Mayne Reid, Charlotte Brontë, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Peter Parley, Rip Van Winkle, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton, Longfellow, Tenney, Whittier, E. W. Ellsworth, Hood, Rogers, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, Shelley, Montgomery, Keats, Edgar A. Poe.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN POETS. Milton, Spenser, Chaucer, Dryden, Pope, Burns, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keble, Browning, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, E. W. Ellsworth, Hood, Rogers, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, Shelley, Montgomery, Keats, Edgar A. Poe.

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Portry. The Voyage of Life. BY ETNA ZELIN. Falling down the stream of time— Looking back to view the shore, Where my early years began, To retrace their nevermore!

Often by the way I've lost Little barks that sailed with me; Some were often tempest-tossed, Others buried in the sea. Eyes that beamed on me so bright, When I started on life's main, Closed, as if by some morning light— Closed, and opened no more again.

Hangs a rainbow overhead, 'Mid the clouds, a golden bar; And on ocean's darksome bed Brightly glows the evening star. Hope an angel, gathering up, Hopes long buried in the sea, When I reach the port of Heaven, Will restore them all to me.

Miscellany. Cuba. If Cuba could be added to the Union, either by fair purchase, or by conquest in a war with Spain, how is the purchase-money or the war expenses to be paid? We know it is next to useless to combat this measure, but it is profitable to watch the inconsistencies of men and parties, that they may be reminded of them.

As we showed on Tuesday, the acquisition of Cuba, so far as the ruling party is concerned, is a foregone conclusion—a matter already determined upon—to accomplish which the leaders are pledged to one another. And not only so, but its acquisition is accounted of "paramount importance."

So weighty are the circumstances and considerations said to be, which give it this overwhelming importance, that "by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power," without stopping to regard the circumstances or to count the odds which Spain might enlist against us.

This is the language of President Buchanan and Messrs. Mason and Soule in 1854. It is very strong language, and advises very extreme, and ultimately, perhaps, expensive and dangerous measures. If Spain would consent to sell Cuba—which is far from being probable—the price would be enormously large, very likely two hundred million dollars or more.

If she refuses to sell, regards the offer as an insult, and declares war, with the assurance of aid from England and France, we cannot escape for a less sum, and stand the chance of coming out of the conflict, not only without the Island, but with a tarnished reputation; and how will the debt be liquidated? The answer involves a political and a financial question, in the answer to both of which the South is deeply interested.

It has been suggested by the brilliant financial luminary now occupying the position of Secretary of the Treasury, or by any member of either House of Congress. As the revenues are falling off at the rate of \$50,000,000 annually, the time for running up a public debt of several hundred millions of dollars seems to be most propitious!

The attention of Congress is demanded now to provide ways and means for meeting the necessary expenditures of the Government, and that will tax its financial capacity to the utmost, without its undertaking so vast an operation as the President is ambitious of engaging in.

The leading politicians of the South have held, and, for aught we know to the contrary, still hold, that the South contributes more than her due proportion of the revenues. We never believed that this was so, ourselves, but others believe it: so it is right for us to use it as we do. Assuming it to be true, how does the case stand?

By reason of her devotion to the self-styled Democratic party, which, of late years, has done all that has been done, and all that it could do, to circumscribe her area and influence, the South seems willing to acquiesce in this purchase; when, according to her belief, she will have to contribute the most towards paying the debt it will create.

Why the people of the South cannot perceive that the acquisition of Cuba will almost inevitably result most largely to the benefit of those charges with being opposed to her interests, we are unable to see. Why, in the face of her past unprofitable experience—deceived most grossly as she ought to know she has been, by the demagogues who enjoy her confidence—she continues blindly to follow them in a course which will lead to her political annihilation, is a mystery we cannot penetrate or solve.

The Southern people suffer themselves to be duped over and over again, and yet refuse to withdraw the confidence so generously reposed—so shamefully abused. Frequently, the so-called Democratic party claim to be the people; that is, they would claim that, because a member of that party occupies the Chief Executive Chair, it indicated that the party comprised a majority of the people.

But such is not the fact; such was not the fact at the time of the election of the unscrupulous demagogue who now occupies that exalted position. The party was a minority, and President Buchanan is a minority President. His vote was 1,834,389, while that of Fillmore and Fremont was 2,214,967, showing that the combined vote of the two exceeded Buchanan's by 380,578, which is 168,000 more than Pierce beat Scott.

Buchanan only received 45 per cent. of the popular vote, while Fremont received thirty and Fillmore twenty-five per cent. The majority of the voters are opposed to the self-styled Democratic party; so that that party does not represent the sentiments of the people. It is a mistake to think so—a grave error to admit it. It is a minority party; but, by concentrating its own members—no matter how variant in opinion and principle—and by adroit management and intrigue, dividing the opposition, it has been able to secure power.

The Dignity of Labor. The dignity of labor may be considered as a complex proposition, embracing mental and physical action. The terms Dignity and Labor are derived immediately from the Latin, and can be translated the excellency of intellectual and manual employments.

The terms Dignity and Labor are also reciprocal, and so connected with each other, as not to admit of a separate and distinct existence. To prove that this definition is true—every honor, every ornament, all the excellency that can dignify and elevate labor, are but the effects of mental and physical exertion.

Now, bringing history to our aid, what a mighty field lies in prospect! how variegated the landscape; how potent; how full of thought; how comprehensive, involving and evolving the Past, Present, and Future! Not a single mark or distinction of our earthly honors; not a single farming of our boasted and piled up treasures; not a single trace of our splendid mansions and glittering homes; not a single beauty of our minds or of our persons, but owe their paternity to mental and physical labor.

All the illusions of earth's pageantry, all its splendors, all its exquisite enjoyments—however transitory and fading—and all the dazzling objects that fascinate the eye; and everything intellectual—all are the legitimate results of mental and physical labor. Our present life was considered, by the ancient philosophers, and it is so considered by the wise and virtuous, as a condition of honorable toil and dignified labor, which every man should fill in his day and generation.

Dignity and labor have ever been found in close and friendly combination. The sweetest Poets that ever sang, and the wisest and best of men, have ever cultivated and pursued with undeviating earnestness the pleasures of retirement; and amidst the solitudes of rural scenes, dignified and honored all the departments of human labor. The Sage of Mantua, in his eighth eclogue, describes the shepherd Damon sitting amidst Arcadian groves bewailing the loss of his Mistress in Mænean verses: "Incepit Mænealis mecum, mea, tibia, verusus."

According to Plutarch, not all the charms of office, nor all the splendors of Rome, could induce the Roman Cato to relinquish the pleasures of retirement, or forego the dignified and enduring rewards of constant and patient labor. Although Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus lived in retirement, his virtues could not remain unknown to his countrymen; and though leaving his plough with regret, to become Dictator of Rome, he yet obeyed the summons of his country; but, like the American Fabius, so soon as he had delivered her from her enemies, and given her peace and stability, he retired to the cultivation of his farm, and to all the endearments of dignified and unremitted toil.

In modern times we see a Putnam leaving his plough to fight in "Freedom's holy cause;" yet, when liberty had established her home in the land of the setting sun, he hastened with delight to enjoy again the pleasures of daily toil. "Twas labor that produced a Washington, made Franklin a philosopher, Hogarth a painter, and Bonaparte a conqueror of Europe. The mightiest minds that ever captivated and received the plaudits of earth, were reared in the vale of honest poverty and patient labor.

The dignity of labor can be seen and is verified in each and all the avocations of life.—If labor were otherwise than noble and ennobling, the mandate of Heaven, "in the sweat of thy face," never would have been pronounced in the Garden of Paradise. The Fiat of Omnipotence never would have compelled man to do that which is base and ignoble. By this wise provision of Providence, all the enjoyments, dignities, and honors of earth, and glory and immortality in the life to come, are to be obtained only by persevering labor. How excellent and dignified, then, is labor; as, on it depends all that is desirable in this state, and all that is bright and enduring after "life's fitful fever is o'er." And, surely, no labor can be accounted ignoble and undignified, which in the end is productive of honor and dignity, glory and immortality.

If the sphere of human labor only could be enlarged, fewer would be found treading the stage of earth's checkered scenes—"Condemned to woe eternal care, And ever drop the silent tear; Unheard of mourn, unknown to sigh, Unfriended live, unpitied die." FRANKLIN. A man's a man; and who is more?