

THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE, BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
\$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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

Vol. II.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, February 25, 1859.

No. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar a Square for the first week, and
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.
Sixteen lines or less will make a square.
Deductions made in favor of standing ad-
vertisers as follows:
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.
One square, \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00
Two squares, 7.00 10.00 14.00
Three squares, 10.00 15.00 20.00
When directions are not given how often
to insert an Advertisement, it will be published
until ordered out.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, (SUGAR COATED). ARE MADE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Pharmacists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Puff Swelling, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1858. SIR: I have used your Pills in my practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best medicine for the purpose for which they are used. They operate gently and safely, and are entirely free from any deleterious effects. I have sold them for a long time, and they are well known to my patients. Yours very respectfully, ED. W. PIERCE, Physician.

Jenkins & Ayer, THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BECOME LESSEES OF THIS SPACIOUS NEW HOTEL located near the public Square and Court House, in Statesville, especially accommodate traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with comfortable and cheap to any first class Hotel in the Union. RATES OF BOARD AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE. REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH. Furnished rooms, fire, and light, \$18.00 Furnished rooms, without fire, 14.00 Seat at Table, 10.00 TRANSIENT BOARDERS— Per Day, \$2.50 Per Day, in the Meas, 1.50 Horse Feed, 1.00 Mrs. M. A. WREN & SON, July 30, 1858. 314

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. Commenced the New Year with an enlarged Catalogue, a greater variety of titles, increased facilities for buying books and doing business, and is now prepared to offer greater inducements to book buyers than ever before. Time has proved that the Gift System is permanent. EVANS is determined to prove that his Establishment is the most complete and the most extensive in the United States, and that he is prepared to meet the demands of partial patronage than any other. Having laid down almost all opposition, and having the legitimacy of his plans of operation acknowledged, from Maine to California, he can be called to be generous. Try him, and judge for yourself.

Professional and Business Cards, &c. JAMES F. BELL, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Statesville, N. C., Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Super- ior,) of Ireddell and adjoining Counties. January 1, 1859.—5 ly

DR. Y. S. DEAN Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office. Statesville, N. C. 2

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. Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22 1858. [LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH.] Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN, Formerly of LINCOLN, N. C., AND REMOVED TO THE LARGE STORE, 53 North 3d Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA, Where an Increased Stock will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade. Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

J. W. DRAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 13 St. Louis Street, MOBILE, ALA. Jan. 21, 1859.—7-4f

Simonton Tannery. I WILL continue the Tanning Busi- ness, with John Hubbard as Foreman, and expect to keep by my Of- fice, and the Store in Statesville, a large lot of Sole, Harness, and Upper Leath- er, Calf and Sheep skins, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter. I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark. January 1, 1859.—3-ly R. F. SIMONTON.

PROSECTUS OF THE IREDELL EXPRESS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 18 Statesville, Ireddell County, N. C., BY EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, At \$2 a year, in advance. THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 4, 1858. 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 J. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Com- merce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Do- mestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world. The Express will advocate Whig Prin- ciples, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of Ameri- can Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corrup- tion, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation de- manded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, lambasting the people by de- ceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its shackles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves. The Express being the only Whig Journal published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sus- tain an advocate of their cherished principles within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of useful- ness.

Just received, And for sale by T. H. McRORIE, SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SODA, SOLE LEATHER, A large and well-selected assortment of KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON; Also, RED CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY GRASS SEED, ORCHARD GRASS SEED. Jan. 28, 1859. All persons indebted to me, by note or other- wise, are requested to pay up by February Court. T. H. McRORIE. 8-4f

McLEAN HOUSE, Statesville, N. C. Persons passing through, or coming to, STATESVILLE, can be accommodated with Meals at 25 cents each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate. Horses well fed and attended to on rea- sonable terms. Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN.

10 000 Pounds Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is waiting for which I will pay a 2 cent per pound, in Goods. JOS. W. STOCKTON. Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED. Wanted, AT THE ROWAN MILLS, 3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which Salisbury cash prices will be paid. O. G. FOARD. Nov 5, 1858. 491f

MANSION HOTEL IN SALISBURY. THE subscriber takes pleasure in accom- modating his friends, and the public gener- ally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner. Particular attention is paid to his ROOMS. His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention. A comfortable OMBIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars. With these attentions to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE. May 29th, 1858. 11-26

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 in a repairing done on short notice, and in an accurate manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months. Feb. 27. 131f PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms, AT THE IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Poetry. My Blue-Eyed Brother. The pet of all the household, The idol of my mother, Is a gentle, little, pale-faced boy— My darling, blue-eyed brother. Though pale his face, his smile is bright: He looks just like my mother— The pet, the darling of all, Is my little blue-eyed brother. I love to watch him smile, When we are alone together; For he is all the world to me— My gentle, blue-eyed brother. Oh! how he loves to cling beside His sister and his mother— We bless the God that gave to us My angel, blue-eyed brother.

Miscellaneous. Female Influence. Besides the undoubted general in- fluence of a gentle character naturally exerted by the tender over the rough- er sex, there is a special ascendancy gained by some superior minds, which may or may not be beneficial, accord- ing to the genius, principles and char- acter of the individual. From the nat- ural vanity of the sex, great intellect- ual power becomes dangerous, as not being under sufficient training and reg- ulation. Ordinarily, women are not expected to step out of that domestic sphere in which they are most fitted to shine, but sometimes they are torn with another sort of ambition— such as to become authors or reform- ers. As such they are almost sure to adopt a tone of exaggeration and fic- tional representation, because in them the faculty of the imagination is so much more strongly developed than that of the judgment. We know not why that misnomer—"strong minded" women—has become so popular, un- less indeed it be used as ironical; but we regret to see such terms used, even in jest, towards that sex for whose dignity and delicacy we should ever hold them in respectful regard. There have, in reality, been strong-minded women in this age, which threatens to be so weak and fussy, so full of pretensions and so barren of results. Among these we would name Hannah Moore, whose high character and ex- ample are in danger of being forgotten and the ambitious reformers of these times. Of the state of religious knowl- edge, even among the higher classes, in the days of Hannah Moore, some idea may be formed from this fact— When Sir Joshua Reynolds had finish- ed his celebrated painting, "Samuel," numerous visitors flocked to his studio to see it, and among them several pro- posed the question, "Who was Samuel?" The manners and morality of the period were said to be in keeping with such discreditableness. In short, it was the fashion to be irreligious and immoral. Then arose this excellent lady, not so much to denounce as to instruct. She called no public conven- tions to reform the manners of the age, but modestly grasped the weapons of truth, and skillfully used them for her great object. Taken at a young age from the quiet coteries of Bristol, and introduced into the gay whirl of Lon- don society, she was creased by the witty, the great, and the learned, but her keen sense of right and propriety was not blunted, and while the world endeavored to win her to its sides, she became in the process more strongly entrenched in her principles. This was the secret of her unalloyed good influ- ence upon her generation. Though the mending of people's hearts, she sought the augmentation of their hap- piness, and her efforts were crowned with distinguished success. There was no degree of lowliness in the condition of humanity to which she would not patiently stoop for the sake of instruct- ing the ignorant and elevating the degraded. She did not deal in fic- tious pictures of woe, nor inflict on the public any history of private, mental or doctrinal aberrations, but address- ed herself directly to the "business and bosoms of men." What we want am- ong our American women who would aid at the public or really seek to do good, is a more finely balanced character. Not only should the intel- lectual and imaginative be better pro- portioned, but the efforts of the mind should be directed in another channel of real philanthropy. Our revolution- ary women were true heroines, not in- deed, on the bloody battle fields, nor in high council, but amid the sanities and calamities of home, its solitude and frequent destitution. They gir- led their husbands and brothers for the arena, and sent them many a token of encouragement in their long and wear- isome absences from hearthstones they loved. If the women of our country would rise in the meekness and majes- ty of their nature, and resolve that this Union shall be perpetual, the cer- tainty of what we regard as a great probability would at once be sealed and ratified, to the joy of all our friends and the disappointment of our enemies.—Exchange.

Independence of Thought.

We hate an echo-man, a slave to an-
other's say-so. Yet how many there
are! What is a man's reason good
for, if he think not for himself and
be able to give a reason for the faith
that is in him? He that will not
think is a bigot, he that dare not think
a coward, and he that cannot think a
fool. Many a man is an echo, who
has the ability to be otherwise, yet
wants courage to develop himself.—
He may have read the past, and after
holding sweet converse with great
masters of antiquity, be awed in their
presence, by an aggravated sense of
his own weakness, so as to fear to
take a step which has not been taken
before him. Such a man had no Peter's
heart, nor will ever dare to walk
forth with a bold truth upon the sea of
thought, to wade his way to some
great truth, which he thinks he sees
as through a glass, darkly. If he
see men as trees walking, let him con-
tinue his search and his sight shall be
restored. What, if Peter had not
gone to meet his Lord, he would not
sunk in the water, nor would Christ
have put forth his hand and raised
him with the arm of God. Think you,
when he found himself safe, he was
sorry that he started. He was safe
all the while but he did not know it.
So let the seeker of truth press on in
his course, and when his darkest mo-
ments come, he will be upheld by an
invisible arm and he shall soon see
the bright beams of light, that the
morning of his day has dawned, to
light him to the goal of his hopes.—
What, if Columbus had not continued
his course, after his crew had threat-
ened to kill him? These last three
days of that memorable voyage were
big with the fate of a New World,
whose rising splendor seems destined
to out-dazzle the glories of the Old.—
Immortal Columbus, thou standest
forth among the greatest of earth, to
teach man, when his thought is based
on reason, with a firm faith in the tri-
umph of truth, that he should march
right on towards the land of promise.
Many a man is an echo for he want
of independence. He fears to meet
opposition. What cares the truth-
lover if he is opposed. He must deliver
his message. Like Luther, though his
path be thronged with devils, with
the shield of truth and the sword of
the spirit; let him swing his blade and
strike with the energy of a hero, in
the name of the Lord God omnipotent,
and the huge columns arrayed against
him shall melt like dew before the
morningsun. All true thought is from
the eternal "source of light divine,"
and no man can monopolize these and
to draw from that exhaustless foun-
tain, the seeker of truth, as well as the
seeker for grace, must ask before he
can expect to receive; he must knock
before the door will be opened and he
have the blessed privilege of supping
with truth and she with him. Every
man should feel of his thought uttered
or silent as the "old man of the moun-
tain" did of the music of the Hutchin-
son family, that it stopped not at his
ear but went right up to God. The
echo man forgets that to "have foot-
prints on the sand of time" he must
draw out of the deep recesses of his
soul, something that shall tell that he
too has brought an offering to lay at
the feet of science. We hear a great
man and we echo him ever. We em-
bark upon the ocean's way and al-
ways follow in the wake of another
vessel. Take thine own reason as
thy pilot and continually steering to-
wards the polar star of truth, plan
thine own course, or thou art less than
man.—Atlanta Intelligence.

Hard on the Doctors.

Mr. Harris, the U. S. Consul at
Japan, recently had a spell of sick-
ness at Jeddo, concerning which he
writes as follows:
"The Emperor and the Council of
State manifested the greatest anxiety
during my illness, and showed a mark-
ed solicitude for my recovery. His
majesty daily sent me kind messages,
with presents of fruit, arrow root, &c.
He also sent down two of his best
physicians from Jeddo to attend me.
The doctors sent a daily report of my
condition to the Court, and the effect
that I could not recover, the Empe-
ror issued to them an order to cure
me, and they were also informed that
the safety of their heads depended on
my recovery! I cannot sufficiently
thank these doctors for their unwearied
attentions to me. Night and day
one of them was always at my bedside,
and they showed all the gentleness and
tenderness of a woman in their treat-
ment of me."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We have been permitted to make
the following extracts from a letter
just received by Mr. Cyrus W. Field,
from a distinguished English engineer,
who has never been connected with
the Atlantic Telegraph Company:
"I well remember our conversation
when we last saw each other, and I
am much in earnest on the subject
now, as I was then, for like yourself,
I am confident that the Atlantic Tel-
graph enterprise is destined, under
Providence, to be successfully accom-
plished; and I feel in my mind perfect-
ly certain, that all the difficulties may
be easily and certainly overcome.—
I do not regard the task as a light
one, or an easy one, but I know it to
be a practicable one. I congratulate
you most sincerely on even the partial
success which attended your last
attempt, and the great change in public
opinion which has resulted from it.
Nothing can now long delay its ac-
complishment.
The two worlds cannot do without it.

The country must have been very
different when every hill was crowned
with a flourishing town or village, from
what it is, since it ceased to be the seat
not only of civilization, but in many
instances even of the people who fertil-
ized it.
The entire destruction of the woods
which once covered the mountains,
and the utter neglect of the terraces
which supported the soil on steep de-
clivities, have given full scope to the
ruins, which have left many tracts of
barren rock, where formerly were vine-
yards and cornfields. The loss of foli-
age has hindered rain, and so has
exposed the country in a greater deg-
ree than formerly to the evils of drou-
t. The forests of Bethel, of Sharon,
of Hereth, the thicket wood of Ziph and
the forests which gave their name to
Kirjatjearim, the city of forests, have
long since disappeared. Palms,
which now are all but unknown on the
hills of Palestine, formerly
grew with myrtles and pines on the
almost barren slopes of Olivet, and
groves of oak, though never frequent,
must have been far more common than
now. The very labor which was ex-
pended on these barren fields in form-
er times has increased their present
sterility. The natural vegetation has
been swept away, and no human culti-
vation now occupies the terrace which
once took the place of forests and
pastures.
It should also be borne in mind
that Palestine, in contrast with the
waterless desert which skirt on the
south and east, must have appeared
like an oasis of uncommon fertility.
It was emphatically a good land, a
land of brooks of water, of fountains
and depths that spring out of plains
and mountains, not as the land of Eg-
ypt where thou sowest the seed, and
waterest with thy foot as a garden of
herbs, but as a land of mountains and
plains, which drinketh water of the
rain of heaven. This mountainous
character, this abundance of water
both from natural springs and from
the clouds of heaven, this abundance
of milk from its cattle on a thousand
hills, of honey, from its forests and its
thymy shrubs, was absolutely peculiar
to Palestine among the civilized na-
tions of the east. Feeble as its brooks
might be, though doubtless they were
then more frequently filled than now,
yet still it was the only country where
an Oriental could have been familiar
with the image of the Psalmist: "He
sendeth the springs into the valleys,
which run among the hills." These
springs, too, however short-lived, are
remarkable for their copiousness and
beauty. No only in the East, but
hardly in the West, can any fountains
or sources of streams be seen so clear,
so full grown, even at their birth, as
those which fall into the Jordan and
its lakes, through its whole course,
from north to south.