Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, June 24, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., is our duly authorised agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the **Express** and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. J. M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

Exclusive—[mark it, *exclusive*]—of the payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th of June in each year, have been as follows:

1849	$41,178,395	1854	$51,018,250
1850	38,425,052	1855	56,365,304
1851	43,787,892	1856	60,172,502
1852	39,732,081	1857	64,878,828
1853	43,544,262	1858	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792	$3,797,422	1808 to 1812	36,147,857
1792 to 1796	12,083,395	1812 to 1816 war	108,257,086
1796 to 1800	21,338,351	1816 to 1820	58,998,087
1800 to 1804	17,174,433	1821	10,723,470
1804 to 1808	23,977,244	1822	9,827,642
Total aggregate			$302,254,858
Total aggregate for 1854 to 1858			304,426,004

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last *five* years, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of $2,171,135, over the *entire* expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams, were as follows:

1825	$11,490,459	1827	12,234,397
1826	13,062,316	1828	12,506,041
Total aggregate			$49,313,213
Annual average expenditure from 1825 to 1859—four years			$63,320,438

Showing an average expenditure for *each and every year* of the last four years, of $14,017,325—*more* than the *entire* expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

These figures are *facts*. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They fasten upon the Democratic rule, which has cursed the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

New Advertisements.

See summer arrangement of Western N. C. Railroad; Statesville Male Academy; New Store and New Goods of J. F. Moose, Salisbury; Situation as Miller wanted by Joseph Rominger; a Two-Story Brick Building in Statesville for sale, by H. B. Reese.

Another Slander Refuted.

Mr. Scales being driven to the wall in every encounter with Gen. Leach, side issues are raised in order to direct the attention of voters from the main questions in the canvass. This is always the way with politicians like Mr. Scales, and his peculiar friends. The extravagance of the Administration is a sore subject, and to invalidate testimony against Mr. Buchanan's extravagance, is of the utmost importance with Mr. Scales at this particular time, although *he* pretends not *now* to be a *Buchanan* man. We have been led into these remarks by a question which has been raised in regard to Gen. Leach reading from documents, to establish his charges of extravagance and corruption against the politicians, with whom Mr. Scales has acted all his life, and since he was a member of Congress.—The following letter, signed by six highly respectable citizens of Iredell, will, it is believed, be sufficient to refute a slander which has been trumpted up to injure Gen. Leach, but which must recoil upon the heads of the traducers:

"In the discussion at Fraley's, Gen. Leach, in speaking of the expenditures, said that he took from a document,—Secretary Cobb's Report,—and showed Cobb's name, and stated the amount expended; he then went on to show the surplus in the Treasury when Buchanan came in power, and the amount of forty millions more by issue of Treasury notes and loan, and then discussed the pay of Members of Congress, and showed its exorbitance; and then went on the miscellaneous expenses of furnishing Capitol, &c., with looking glasses, chairs, &c.

Mr. Scales, in his reply, asked Gen. Leach for his document; Leach handed him Cobb's Report, and when Scales called for the expenditures, Leach told him they were there, and he could read from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Scales then asked for the pamphlet containing the items about looking glasses, &c. Leach, laughingly, asked if he (Scales) did not have it in his pocket, and went on to say that it was not a document, but a true copy of J. C. Allen's Report, and asked him if he denied its truth? We neither understood nor believed, nor did Leach say or insinuate that the looking glass items were from Cobb's Report.

We have read this over carefully, and certify to its correctness.

A. B. F. GAITHER,
JAS. A. HOLMES,
JOHN ANDREWS,
JAS. M. HOLMES,
W. W. FOOTE,
JOSEPH JAMES.

June 4, 1859.

Further comment would seem unnecessary upon this subject. The above gentlemen are well known in Iredell for their intelligence and unquestionable veracity. Their letter nails a barefaced falsehood to the counter, and brands its authors and promulgators with ignominy.

Crops in Iredell.

To the present time we have refrained from making any statement of the crops in Iredell. Harvesting is now going on to a considerable extent, and the wheat is said to be of fine quality and large in quantity—more than an average crop. Corn, notwithstanding the late frost, looks well; the fields are clean and weather seasonable. Oats is rather small, but may come out. Vegetables are doing well. Apples will be plentiful, but peaches rather scarce. Some orchards of apples and peaches, we hear, will yield abundantly.

Journal of Education.

This valuable publication for June is received, and, in our opinion fully sustains the high character which it has attained for excellence in forwarding the cause of education. Address J. D. Campbell, Greensboro', N. C.

It is estimated that the Americans spend forty millions a year in pleasure travel.

Late and Important from Europe.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 14th, bringing the following interesting intelligence:

The Austrians made two attempts to take Palestria, but were repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The King of Sardinia commanded and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinians say they took one thousand prisoners and eight guns. The latest dispatch from Turin says the Austrians were in full flight across the Ticino. Garibaldi was driven back, but was successful in re-entering Como.

Five American seamen who were in prison at Rome were released on demand, and were on board the Wabash.

Gen. Neill, with thirty thousand men, was supporting Garibaldi, with the intention of marching on Milan.

Still Later.

Highly Important—A Bloody Battle Fought—Thirty Thousand Men Slaughtered—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded!

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., touched at Augusta on the 18th, and brings, we learn from a dispatch to the *Daily Bulletin*, the subjoined highly important news:

A battle had been fought near Milan in which the Austrians were defeated, and sustained a loss of 25,000 in killed and wounded, including captives. The loss of the French is put down at 12,000. The Austrians were forced to evacuate Milan and surrender the place to the Allies.

The battle took place at the town of Magenta, and the dispatches from Napoleon state that the victory was a decisive one.—7,000 prisoners had been taken and 12,000 were found disabled. Two of the standards of the Austrian army and three cannon were captured. The loss of the Allies is estimated at 3,000, but the latest advices put down the number at between ten and twelve thousand.

The force of the contending armies are estimated as follows: Austrians, 180,500; Allies, 130,000. The bulletin from the head-quarters of the Austrian army differs somewhat from the French account, and claim that the practical result was not altogether favorable to the Allies.

The Austrians were commanded by Gen. Hess and the Allies under the immediate command of the Emperor Napoleon. On the receipt of the news at Paris the city was brilliantly illuminated.

Canrobert was mortally wounded and Espenasse was killed. Five Marshals were also wounded during the engagement. Four Generals of the Austrian army, and five of their staff were wounded. Milan has revolted and declared in favor of the Sardinian government. The impression prevails that as soon as the Allies enter Milan, proposals for a cessation of hostilities will be submitted in order to introduce peace measures.

The Paris Bourse had risen and the demand was active. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull and declining.

The News.

The Wadesboro' Argus says the Democratic candidates in this State, with the view of deceiving the people, are resorting to many of the tricks of the Democratic candidates in Virginia. They are repudiating the President and his acts; but if they should chance to be elected to go to Washington they will not, probably, lose any time in spreading their legs under his mahogany.

Jas. G. Cook has been appointed by the President, Postmaster at Fayetteville, vice J. E. Bryan, resigned.

The Albany *Standard*, a Hard organ, says that Daniel S. Dickinson is the only Democrat, "who can secure the requisite number of electoral votes to be elected President in 1860. It affirms that he can carry New York over Seward, and is the only man who can do this."

The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $200,000 of N. C. Bonds, under the act providing for the payment of the State's immediate habilities. These Bonds are issued in sums of $1000, $500, $200, or $100, as purchasers may desire; the larger sums for thirty years, the smaller for ten years. Bids received until July 10, 1859.

The Lexington (S. C.) *Flag* learns that Mr. Edward Sanders, the father of the young man who has been arrested for complicity in the poisoning case at Newberry, died a few days since at Helena, in Newberry District, from grief occasioned by the wicked deed. The shock was so insupportable that he was confined immediately to his bed by an attack of illness, from which he never recovered.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, emphatically declines being a candidate from his district for Congress. He says he is now as he always was, a Jackson Democrat and a Union man "having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell & Co., and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, anti-Democratic, anti-States-Rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, *"the blurest and most blear eyed of Federalists,"* is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic party, revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots everywhere as to the perpetuity of our free institutions."

Only one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in Virginia identified himself with the Administration, and he was defeated—and defeated in a district which for years has given Democratic majorities of from 1,500 to 2,000. So says "An Old Democrat" in a letter to the Washington *States*.

Although Mr. Ashe declines to be a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, on account of other duties and obligations of a paramount nature, the *Argus* assures us there will be opposition to the Democratic nominee. We will know who the Opposition candidate is to be when the next *Argus* is to hand.

Letcher's majority in Virginia, so far as heard from, is 4,889. Goggin's majority in Letcher's own county is 22; and two Whig Delegates and one Whig Senator are elected to the Legislature in place of Democrats.—Goggin's majority in his own county is 600.

Since publishing last week's Express, we have had several fine, refreshing showers in various sections of the county, which have given cheering impetus to vegetation.

The cost of the Utah army up to the end of the second quarter was over $5,000,000, and add to this the estimate for the fiscal year, ending June 1st, and the expense of that army for one year will range between seven and nine millions.

A number of counterfeit quarters have been put in circulation at Norfolk. They are composed of pewter, are washed with quicksilver, have no "ring," and present rather too shiny an appearance for the genuine.

Farmers' Bank of North Carolina notes are taken at par by merchants in the eastern part of the State, and received on deposit at the counter of the Bank of Washington.

The late frost was very destructive in Western and Southwestern Virginia. Between Abingdon and Lebanon, large fields of corn were killed. The grape crop in Kanawha county was killed.

The messenger of the President of the United States, on Thursday, was robbed of a draft for $7,000 between the Presidential mansion and the Banking house of Riggs & Co.

The *Pee Dee Herald*, at Cheraw, issued its last sheet on Saturday, the 11th inst. The editor, in his valedictory, says its publication will probably be resumed at some future day.

Last week an elderly man was brought as a convict to the Kentucky State penitentiary, whose six sons were already in that institution as convicts.

The locusts have made their appearance in "Egypt" or Southern Illinois, and cover woods and orchards in swarms.

H. W. Miller, Esq., to Deliver his Great Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian Church in Statesville, the 4th JULY.

We are requested to give notice that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., will deliver his Address upon the 18th Century, at the Presbyterian church in Statesville, JULY 4TH, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. FIFTY CENTS admission will be charged at the door, which will be appropriated to pay for the HOME and TOMB of WASHINGTON. Mr. Miller ranks with the first orators of the age, and his Address is characterized as one of the most finished and eloquent compositions of modern times. It has elicited the highest commendation in Washington City, Richmond, Raleigh, New Bern, Fayetteville and other cities, where Mr. Miller was invited to repeat it.

An extra train will leave Salisbury for Statesville on the morning of the 4th and return in the afternoon.

The idea of the purchase of the Home and grave of WASHINGTON by the contributions of the Ladies of the United States, originated with Miss Pomelia Cunningham, of South Carolina. She is now Regent of the Association for the United States, and has one vice-Regent in each State. Mrs. Alice H. Dickison is the vice-Regent for North Carolina, and she has appointed presiding Ladies for each County in the State. Mrs. J. F. Chambers has received the appointment for Iredell county, and she has appointed the following Ladies agents to receive funds for the cause in different parts of the county: Miss Lydia Salmon, Statesville; Miss Pomillia Smith, Mt. Mourne; Miss Rebecca Belt, Bethany; Mrs. J. A. Foote, Houstonville.

Hon. Henry W. Miller has nobly aided this cause, by delivering his Address on the 18th Century, in various portions of this and other States; he will deliver this Address in Statesville, on the 4th of July. All funds received from this or any other source, will be placed in the hands of the presiding lady for this County and forwarded to the vice-Regent for this State.

Mr. Scales Weighed and Found Wanting.

The *Sentinel* urges as a reason why the people should support Mr. Scales that he was always at his post, and voting upon the various questions pending in Congress. Pray, where else should Mr. Scales be, if not at his post? But *how* did he vote? He voted, *against* the old soldiers' pension bill! He voted *against* the Agricultural College bill! He voted all the time *against* the best interest of North Carolina! And *never* gave a vote, that we can perceive, that would benefit any measures but *party*. In what manner have the people of the Sixth District been benefitted by Mr. Scales votes? North Carolina?—The South? Can any one tell? So far as we can perceive, the Sixth District had been better off *without* a representative in the last Congress. Mr. Scales was all the while legislating for party, and not for any particular portion of his country. *That* has only a small space in the heart of a *politician* such as Mr. Scales. With Mr. Scales as a man, we have no fault to find—he in all probability is an excellent neighbor; would lend a friend a horse to "go to mill," or divide with him a "measure of meal" in time of scarcity, &c. But Mr. Scales as a *politician* is quite another matter, and it is in that capacity the people ought to object to him, and will object to him, no doubt, in August next. Mr. "Scales," we contend, has been weighed in the *balance* and found wanting.

How the Money Goes.

For the information of the great mass of the people, who are never furnished through the columns of Democratic newspapers with intelligence of the extravagance of Mr. Buchanan and Democratic Congressmen in expending the public money in the most reckless manner, we publish the following statement of wholesale squandering upon officials and party favorites. It shows a degree of corruption without a parallel, except in other excesses of the Administration and the party with which Mr. Scales acts. Be it known and remembered, that this statement was made to Congress by an investigating committee and is an abstract from the books in the paying bureau at Washington city. We shall keep it standing, for public inspection, as one of the items of extravagance of this most reckless Administration:

"At Niagara 10 men are employed at an expense of $12,000 to collect $8,000—at Oswego 20 at $18,000 to collect $8,000—at Buffalo 20 men at $17,000 to collect $10,000—at Plattsburg 26 men at $14,000 to collect $18,000—at Burlington 33 men at $16,000 to collect $8,500—at Wiscasset 8 men at $7,000 to collect $130—at Portsmouth 21 men at $11,000 to collect $6,600—at Newburyport 13 men at $16,200 to collect $9,900—at Marblehead 9 men $2,200 to collect $250—at New Bedford 14 men at $6,500 to collect $1,800—at Perth Amboy 13 men at $4,500 to collect $1,500—at Norfolk 23 men at $18,000 to collect $1,000—at Oswego 7 men at $2,000 to collect $2—at Toledo 7 men at $4,500 to collect $67—at Detroit 10 men at 19,600 dollars to collect 13,000—at San Francisco 134 men at 102,000 dollars to collect 158,000—at Benicia 3 men at 4,400 dollars to collect 2,300—at Stockton 1 man at 3,100 dollars to collect 145—at Sacramento 1 man at 3,500 dollars to collect 50—at Monterey 3 men at 7,050 dollars to collect 45—at San Pedro 6 men at 4,300 dollars to collect 30."

"Another Falsehood Out."

The Salem *Press* says: We take occasion again to warn the public against all manner of *lies* and *secret circulars* with which this District is about to be flooded. Give us all the necessary information in regard to these matters, and we will cheerfully expose them.

Read the following letter from Col. Puryear:

HUNTSVILLE, N. C., 15th June.

Dear Sir:—I have received letters from various parts of the District, stating that reports are in circulation that I am opposed to the election of Gen. Leach, and that I do not intend to vote for him. The report is *basely, maliciously*, and *shamefully false* and *groundless*. I shall vote for Gen. Leach, I shall electioneer for him, and use all honorable means to elect him. He will receive at the Huntsville precinct, the full Whig vote, and some Democrats who never did vote for a Whig. But he will receive *no illegal* votes. *"There will be no youthful indiscretion practiced here, however great may be our desire to elect Leach."* And if any youth of tender age should come from another county, and vote and the next year ask us to send him to the Legislature, we will tell him he is too young; that he must "tarry at Jericho until his beard grows,"—and till he learns some *sense of honor, justice and propriety*.

You will oblige me by publishing this note.

Very truly, your friend,
R. C. PURYEAR

Probable Alliance between Austria and Russia.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independence* states that since the resignation of Count Buol, the Austrian cabinet has drawn closer its relations with the cabinet of St. Petersburg. "I can inform you," adds the correspondent, "from a certain source, that Russia views the occupation of Tuscany by a French army with but little satisfaction. I believe even that observations, if not protests, have been made on the subject to the cabinet of the Tuilleries."

Probable Inadvertent Departures from Truth Hastily Noticed.

The venerable genius who gracefully rests on the tripod of the Salisbury *Banner*, if we may judge from the last number of that paper, has been "powerfully exercised" in mind and worked up to an unhealthy, unnecessary, and fidgety state of excitement. And with it he apparently evinces a diposition to be spiteful and abusive. But for the conviction that the little vagaries of "second childhood" begin to cluster about his mind and play their illusory pranks with it, and show themselves to the world through the literary productions that emanate from it, we might be induced to believe with the Standard editor, that the venerable man is "foolish." Charity, however, forces us to adopt the belief that his visionary impressions are the offshoots of "old age's infancy," and overlook as excusable hallucinations of dotage, what would be, were his mind in a healthy and vigorous condition, the baldest sort of a combination of silliness, misrepresentation, and wickedness.—Therefore, lest unwary persons, into whose hands the Banner may have fallen, be led astray by its truthless assertions and unfounded conclusions, it may be proper that we notice briefly a few tolerably intelligible sentences culled from his almost endless rigmarole of puerility.

1. Let us solemnly assure the Banner editor that he is totally at fault in ascribing to us the belief that he is backed by the Standard. Billy Holden is a little bit too wide awake to back, or follow the lead of, any individual who regularly once a week writes and publishes articles which indicate the melancholy truth that their author is the victim either of mental imbecility or spasmodic insanity, and whom Billy himself avowedly regards as "foolish." The Standard following the lead of the Banner! O, modesty! What but the Banner's *very little bit* of conceitedness could have induced such a thought? What a huge originality Friend Newson has become as many successive years have passed him down the untarrying stream! The Banner twits us with being small-souled because we republished the brotherly slap the Standard gave it a short time since for being "officious and foolish," and intimates that we would not have done so but for the belief that the Standard would not back it in the future. The Banner is mistaken—utterly in error, as usual. We are very staid persons, and are not apt to become *"frisky,"* as he says we have become. We care for neither the Banner or the Standard—nor do we regard it as material whether the big dog take the rear of the fice or the fice follow the big dog. They are, at best, of one "kith and kin."

2. We readily appreciate the impossibility of the Banner's perceiving how we can be on personal good terms with Mr. Scales and at the same time oppose his re-election to Congress. But that paper would have a different notion of both its political and social duties, if it would disabuse its mind of the unjust belief that all who differ with its partisan views are a species of monster, and ought forever to be excluded from all intercourse with society in every relation of life. He would socially proscribe every man who does not coincide with him in political sentiment; and the reason which he assigns for doing so is, that to countenance them as acquaintances or neighbors on terms of intimacy or friendship, would be to throw his party influence in their favor, and thus lead his own partisan friends to worship strange potitical gods, and cast to the Whig swine the precious spoils which properly belong to the favored leaders of the Democracy! But we respectfully submit that this is not only a false, but a base and degrading view of the whole subject. We oppose the re-election of Mr. Scales because we are averse to his political principles. In opposing these principles the Banner deems it to be our duty, if we would succeed in our efforts to defeat the Democratic nominee for Congress, to denounce his moral standing, to depreciate his social character, and to refuse to recognize him as worthy of personal respect. The Banner may continue to pursue such a course towards Gen. Leach; we shall continue a different one towards Mr. Scales. And we are not afraid to hazard the opinion, that the people, knowing that the severe charges which we have preferred and may hereafter prefer against the party doctrines of Mr. Scales are admitted to be true by Mr. Scales himself, will be far from admiring him for entertaining views so justly obnoxious to censure, and once carried into practical operation so manifestly destructive to the best interests of the country. The implied charge of the Banner, that the people are lovers of official dishonesty and corruption to such an extent that they will support men burdened with the numerous and crying political sins with which we have charged Mr. Scales, and which he virtually admits, is truly placing them low down on the moral scale; and will in the sequel, if we do not sadly err, be so forcibly resented by an honest popular indignation as to cause the Banner editor to deplore the temerity which gave it utterance.

3. The Banner, with that apparent disregard of truth which characterizes so many of its assertions, says that though the Opposition are now engaged in exposing the monstrous extravagance of the present Administration, in 1856 charged *"that the policy of the "Democratic party was too economical—that it "was even parsimonious."* All the reply we have to make to this declaration, in the unqualified shape in which it is made, is, that it is *wilfully false*. We defy the Banner to adduce any proof of its truth. Had it asserted that the Opposition complained that the interests of the nation were wofully neglected at that period, while the contents of its Treasury were squandered upon the favorites of party to the tune of the largest part of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR, it had told the truth; and the truth might have been told as easily as an untruth, and with far less violence to its author's character as a Christian.

4. It is not at all surprising that the Banner finds fault with the Opposition for exposing the abuses of Democratic Administrations in way of extravagance, and for going back to the foundation of the Government and instituting comparisons between Whig and Democratic rule. We know that such comparisons show up the character of the leaders of the Democracy through a long series of years in its proper light. And truly unenviable it is. No wonder the Banner does not look complacently on this act of retrospection.—But would it not be better for it to go back to first principles occasionally, and endeavor to glean from the voluminous teachings of the past a few lessons for profitable use in the transactions of the future? It says the figures of the Opposition, showing the waste of the public money under Democratic rule, "are often erroneous," but that it will not "encumber" its "columns with counter statements to correct the errors." Wise determination! and how just to its readers! The "long columns of figures" of which it so bitterly complains may still be found under our editorial heading, and, we think, upon a second survey of their dimensions, the Banner will not find them so "long" as it at first imagined them to be. It was the concluding part of the columns giving the annual expenditures of Mr. Buchanan, (at whose feet, we have heard, Friend Newson sat in days long a-gone and first learned his political ethics,) and not the length of the columns themselves, that frightened our contemporary and induced him to forego all idea of disproving their truth. He very well knows that he cannot disprove them, and he therefore declines to "encumber" his "columns with counter statements," preferring not to make himself so transcendently conspicuous as to *frame a falsehood in figures* for the purpose of disproving a statement which every body knows to be true. The "big dogs" of his party stand aloof from the task of attempting its refutation, and he "bravely" *don't* "yelp in the rear."

But we have already expended too much time and space, both of which are valuable to us, upon these characteristic effusions of the Banner. The game at best is scarcely worth the candle. For the present, therefore, we may leave the editor of that journal to pursue his sage investigations as to the number of Abolition votes Mr. Vance has cast in Congress *this month*—at what time James B. Clay designs to leave the old Whig party *again*—and who is to be the next Abolitionist elevated to place and power in the South by Southern Democrats now that anti-Southern Letcher is ascertained to be certainly elected Governor of the largest slaveholding State in the Confederacy—of all of which we expect to hear from the Banner in due time—"over the left."

Mr. Scales and Judge Douglas.

Last week we chronicled the fact that Mr. Douglas had gone down South avowedly to visit his plantation in Mississippi, and accompanied it with the assurance of the Aberdeen *South* that he was on an electioneering peregrination. That assurance has since been confirmed by the acts of the Judge himself. He has succeeded in convincing the editor of the Mobile *Register* that he is opposed to Squatter Sovereignty! Truly, the Register man must have been a careless spectator of the public course of Douglas to permit him thus to impose upon his credulity. That he out-Casses old Lewis himself as an advocate of this most detestable doctrine, ought to be patent to every man in the nation.

The *South* (a Democratic paper of the old school, as we before stated) is, however, not disposed to let the Judge turn his coat so often and so easily with impunity, and to this end fastens the obnoxious doctrine upon him after the following conclusive fashion:

"The Register goes over to Douglas flaunting the white flag of truce. It avers that the apostate's position has been misrepresented at the South. Nay, more; it reproaches the friends of the South with an indiscreet precipitancy in suspecting Douglas. The affirmation is explicit—are the facts confirmatory?

"Let us observe the platform upon which the Register plants Douglas. The question of slavery, it asserts, was the main feature of the controversy in 1850. The South then adopted the doctrine now sustained by Douglas. How so? By accepting the report of the compromise committee, wherein appears this language: 'The true principle 'which ought to regulate the action of Congress in form-'ing territorial governments for each newly-acquired do-'main, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject of 'slavery in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the 'form of territorial government, leaving it to the people of 'such territory, when they have attained to such a condi-'tion as entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for 'themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of 'domestic slavery.' Douglas here recognizes his political 'faith. What then is his platform? To leave the people of a territory to decide for themselves the question of slavery. But at what time? 'When they have attained to such a condition that entitles them *to admission as a State.*' Is this really Mr. Douglas' platform? If so, he has been egregiously wronged. Much as we respect our venerable cotemporary, we are forced to controvert the protestation. In his Freeport speech, in his speeches at Memphis, at New Orleans, and in the Senate, Douglas averred the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. If, according to the report of the compromise committee, the people of a territory can exercise this right when forming a State constitution *only*, how dare you aver that Douglas accepts the report of the compromise committee, when he demands for the people the right to determine this question *prior* to the formation of a State constitution? We submit that the Register's assertion is incompatible with the argument. If the Register will draw Douglas out in an unequivocal recognition of the doctrine enunciated in the above excerpt, we pledge him the confidence and respect of the Mississippi Democracy.

"Again—The Register affirms that the doctrine now entertained by Douglas is embodied in the Cincinnati platform. True, the platform sanctions non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, and in the District of Columbia. At the same time it contains this resolution: 'That we recognize the right of the people of all 'the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting 'through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majori-'ty of actual residents, and *whenever the number of their 'inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution*, with or with-'out domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon 'terms of perfect equality with the other States.' Douglas slips off the Democratic platform when he goes beyond its provisions and seeks to interpolate a schism by investing the Territorial Legislature with power, guaranteed to the people only when they form their constitution. So long as the territorial inhabitants respect the provisions of this resolution—so long as they refuse to exclude slavery until the formation of a constitution—so long will the Southern Democracy abide the doctrine of non-interference. Maintain the one, and we shall have no cause to forsake the other.

"Grant that the Democratic party has pledged Congress not to interfere with slavery in the territories, and admit that in entertaining the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature can exclude slavery, Douglas is loyal to the platform—the Democratic platform practically excludes slavery from the Territory. The Register is thus forced to occupy the attitude of sacrificing the honor, the integrity, and the property of the South upon the altar of party policy. Away with an equivocal allegiance!"

"But," says Mr. Scales, "I care not for all this; if Mr. Douglas is the nominee of the Charleston Convention I will vote for him for President; and if you, voters of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, give your suffrages for me and re-elect me a member of Congress, I will support the recommendations of Douglas if he be chosen President of the United States."

We again seriously put the question, can any unprejudiced man, any true patriot in this District conscientiously sustain Mr. Scales under these circumstances? It is utterly out of the question—it is absolutely impossible. They surely cannot be content to "occupy the attitude of sacrificing the honor, the integrity, and the prosperity of the South upon the altar of party policy." No, no; we are fully, amply convinced that they will hold fast to these even though they are thereby forced to let Mr. Scales "go by the board."

Mr. Scales a Changeling.

When Mr. Buchanan rose to the surface, and Gen. Pierce went beneath the billows of his party's wrath in the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Scales tossed up his cap and huzzaed for Buchanan, and voted for him to the high office which he now holds, so ruinous to the country. Mr. Buchanan will soon follow in the footsteps of Gen. Pierce to the shades of private life and to be gnawed by conscience, deriving whatever consolation he can for a bad administration of the Government.—Mr. Scales no longer worships the setting sun, but is paying court to a rising luminary which he fancies he has discovered in the North-west, Stephen A. Douglas. The following, which we clip from the Salem *Press*, will show Mr. Scales' consistency! Who, and what Mr. Douglas is, whom Mr. Scales declares he *will* hitch "on to," if not already known to our readers, may be ascertained on referring to the Express of the present and past weeks, where we have posted the opinions of *Democrats*, set forth in declarations not to be misunderstood by any mind:

"Two years ago, Mr. Scales was avowedly for secession or disunion, if Kansas applied with a pro-slavery Constitution, and was refused admission into the Union, by Congress. Well, Kansas did apply for admission as a State with her Lecompton Constitution tolerating slavery, to the last Congress, (to which Mr. Scales was a member,) and was refused. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas headed the forces in the Senate against the admission of Kansas; he opposed it with all his great talents, and succeeded in defeating it. It is barely twelve months since this event happened, which Mr. Scales declared was the time for secession or disunion, and where is the pent up wrath" that two years ago smouldered in his bosom like a burning volcano? Has the love of office and forty dollars a day, cooled down the burning lava? *For he now avows that he will cordially support the same Stephen A. Douglas for President!—the very man that defeated the admission of Kansas with a slavery Constitution!* "O consistency thou art a jewel!" O, Mr. Scales, have forty dollars per day and the love of office smothered the patriotic fire which glowed with such fervor in your bosom only two years ago? Wonder if any of these "fire-eaters" and "country-savers," who voted for Buchanan to save the country, will vote for this Douglasite, Mr. Scales?"

History of Parties.

Our cotemporaries of Helena must have been reading the reports of the discussion between Gov. Harris and Col. Netherland. They are certainly discussing the same points, one of the most prominent being the age of the different political parties of the country. The *Democrat* asks the *Shield* "to what year did the birth of Whiggery date back? To what did Know Nothingism? And to what does the the present Black Republican Opposition, North and South?—We commend the reply of the shield to all our Democratic friends, and especially to the prayerful consideration of Gov. Harris, the *Democratic* candidate for a second term of office.—The *Shield* says:

"As our neighbor of the *Democrat* appears to be slightly at fault in regard to the birth of the various parties named by him, we will use our best endeavors to enlighten him. In the order of their birth we come first to "Whiggery." According to our understanding of history, Bancroft to the contrary nothwithstanding, the Parents of Whiggery celebrated their nuptials with a great "Tea Party" in Boston harbor, on the 19th December, 1773. And their first child (Whig) was born at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, took an airing at Bunker hill, and although young, was started in life on the fourth of July, 1776, and for his principles we refer to the editor of the Declaration of Independence. The "platform" of Whiggery was adopted by a convention held in Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1787, whereof one George Washington was president, and it is broad and strong enough to hold the world.—Since that time he has prospered and grown finely, except when democracy has temporarily, taken power from him. "Whiggery" has been sustained by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, J. Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Webster, J. J. Critteuden, and many others of the same sort.

Next comes "Democracy," or rather the party calling itself "Democratic." It made a spasmodic effort to be "born" during the administration of the elder Adams, in 1797 to 1801; the true date of its "birth" we believe, was about the 22d September, 1833, when Gen. Jackson, with the purse of the Government in one hand and the sword in the other, exclaimed: "*By the Eternal! I take the responsibility!*" From which time it has been taking the "responsibility" to do whatever the President wanted to, without the consent of Congress.

Martin Van Buren was the first President Democracy ever elected.—As to claiming Jefferson, Madison and Monroe as "Democrats," we think the editor of the *Democrat* himself will *smile* at the absurdity of the proposition upon a little reflection.

How are we to determine how a man is, or what he has been, except by his acts, and the principles upon which he conducted the Government during his administration? What similarity is there between the administration of either of the old Presidents and James Buchanan's? The old Presidents carried on the Government with a tariff for "protection," none of your "incidental protection"—the revenue was the "incident." During nearly the whole time we had a national bank.—One charter was signed by George Washington and another by James Madison. Democracy has found out that a United States Bank is unconstitutional. How profound must be their learning! to find out what Washington and Madison never knew, although Washington was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, and James Madison one of its members. As to Thomas Jefferson, it is related of him that when a man applied for office, he asked the question: "Is he honest? Is he capable?" "Democracy" says: "How many votes can he control?" "Will he 'bleed free' to support the party?" The thing is so perfectly absurd that we have made many a "Democrat" smile at its absurdity. The whole policy of our government is directly to the opposite. We have a "revenue tariff" which impoverishes the nation, a "sub-treasury" which costs the nation millions of dollars to take care of the nation's money instead of a bank or fiscal agent, which of itself would yield a revenue and abolish all the "Wild-cat" bank notes from the country—the bills of which a man might put in his pocket and travel from Maine to California without a "shave."

The next in order is Know Nothingism. We do not know at what date it was "born," but can better tell the *cause*. It owes its birth to locofoco demagoguery, by their placing hired foreign bullies to stand at the polls, and keep off all who did not use "checked" tickets. It owes its origin to the same cause as Vigilance Committees, when the honest and intelligent portion of the community has "foreborne until forbearace ceases to be a virtue."

As to the "Black Republican Opposition, North and South," we know of no such party. The Black Republican party was born at Buffalo, in 1848, and nominated Martin Van Buren as its first candidate. It would thus appear that the Democracy and Black Republicans were of near kin, as they both had the same godfather. And for their principles, &c., we refer the *Democrat* to Martin or John Van Buren.

As to the "Opposition" it may be said to be born of the same cause as Know-Nothingism, which is the acts of the Democratic party. The people are becoming sensible of the fact that "white folks" should receive a little attention as well as "niggers," and that tariffs, banks, &c., are of more use in carrying on the Government, and if the Democratic party is unable to stand on that *plank* they will *try* to.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

Our Four Districts.

When we speak of "our four districts," we allude to the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts, which are to be represented in the next House of Representatives of the United States by Messrs. Smith, Gilmer, Leach and Vance.

We have heard from each of these Districts most particularly and minutely within the past few days, and the cry is "all's well" for our friends. Smith will beat Shaw to death—Gilmer will go in by a much larger majority than he received two years ago—Leach will make Scales egregiously "kick the beam," and Vance will overcome Coleman with the rush of one of his own mountain torrents.

Democracy is down, down, down, and soon will be dead, dead, dead.—*Raleigh Register.*

Answer Immediately.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* asks what is "the difference between a Yankee violating the fugitive slave law in the North, and a Southern man violating the neutrality law and the law against the African slave trade in the South?"

All the difference in the world.—When a man violates the fugitive slave law he injures his fellow man of the South, but when a Southern man violates the slave trade law he in no way injures any northern man. The one is a *practical* question, and the other an *abstract* one. The southern man who brings a negro from Africa injures no northern man, but when an "under ground railroad" steals a negro from the South he deprives a southern man of his property as guarantied by the constitution and laws of his country. Cannot anyone see the difference?—*New York Day Book.*

The Washington *States* says of the Virginia election:

"We regard the result of the gubernatorial election of Virginia as having virtually opened the presidential campaign of 1860. We confess we are painfully surprised by that result. We confidently calculated that Mr. Letcher would receive a majority of from ten to twenty thousand."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, too, is convinced, it says, that "the Whig party is not dead." Equally disappointed are the other Democratic editors in the State, while the Whigs and Americans in Virginia are wide awake to pick their flints and try it again.

Wadesboro' Argus.

The Slave Trade.

Well satisfied that there is in the South a large and rapidly increasing party in favor of re-opening the slave trade—and equally, well satisfied that a large portion of the Southern democracy are favoring this movement with the express view of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, we have taken occasion from time to time, to lay before our readers, every item of intelligence bearing on this question, and with this view, we subjoin the following:

SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.—The Savannah *News* of the 3d inst., contains the proceedings of what it represents as a large and enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of the Slave Trade, held in Savannah on Thursday last.

The Chairman, Judge DE LYON, introduced Col. GAULDEN to the assembly, and his speech is highly