

The Right Sentiment.

We copy the annexed special remarks from the Editorial column of the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, and take great pleasure in complimenting its talented Editor for the bold and enviable position he occupies.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—This gentleman has sent us his reply to Judge Black, over his frank. We have not the honor of his acquaintance, and as we are neither partial to "squatters" nor "squatter sovereignty," we are at a loss to account for the favor.—Possibly when we have nothing else to do, we may read it, but when that will be, we cannot tell. If he should ever be made President, (which we hope the good Lord and the Democrats may prevent) and we should turn to be an office seeker; (from which we pray Heaven to deliver us) we may read it, but certainly it is not likely until then.

Sympathizer Arrested.—A member of the public Guard in Richmond, Va., named Simons, was examined before a Court Martial, yesterday, on the charge of uttering treasonable and seditious sentiments within the garrison, and expressing sympathy for the cause in which Brown and his confederates were engaged. He was transferred to the custody of the civil authorities. Simons is said to be a native of Albemarle county, in this State, but resided for several years in Ohio, where he became imbued with abolition nonsense and villainy. If convicted, he can be imprisoned one year, and fined one thousand dollars.

Political Intolerance.—A New York contemporary of recent date contains some just reflections on the intolerance and despotism of party spirit in the United States. It truly observes that we have indeed no law against the exercise of independence thought upon political questions, but that the machinery of party is straightway put into operation for the purpose of "crushing out" by methods of its own the exercise of that intellectual freedom which is the nominal heritage of every American citizen. Acute French critics of our institutions and manners have not failed to remark that, while we have the advantage of France in the theoretical breadth of our political liberty, the social habits of our country do, in effect, greatly restrict and obstruct its enjoyment, inasmuch that the personality of the individual man is often more sensibly acknowledged and felt under the institution of imperial monarchy than under our system of republican administration.

We fear that there is too much foundation for this reproach, as summed up by the N. Y. Journalist in the following words, having special reference to the personal animosity frequently engendered by difference of political opinion: "The great evil of our public life is the intolerance and despotism of our party discipline, especially in the ranks of the Democracy. It is all very well to say that this is a free country; that every man is free to form his own opinions, and to make them the basis of his political action; but the claim is true only so far as legal restraints are concerned. There is no law against a man's thinking, or acting for himself, and without regard to any body else, in politics, religion, or any other department of social activity. He will not be hung or imprisoned, nor even arrested by the police for so doing; but he will be punished in other ways, not a whit less efficacious and scarcely less galling to a sensitive and honorable mind. He will be watched, criticised, censured, expelled, and persecuted, sometimes even socially, by that compact and allied organization whose dictation he may disregard and with whose plans and purposes he may interfere. He will be reproached for his inconsistency, accused of treachery, and galled by all the stings and taunts which disappointed malice can suggest; and he must either resent them or droop under them."

The reader will be able to find abundant illustrations of the pictures thus sketched in its general outlines, for, unfortunately, the evil deplored is not peculiar to any single portion of the country.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The Dan River Coal Field Rail Road.—The stockholders in the above Rail Road, had a most enthusiastic meeting at Wentworth on last Saturday, the 5th instant. We learn that there was a large delegation from the city of Richmond, and that the counties of Stokes and Forsyth, were ably represented. The greatest unanimity and harmony prevailed, and it is now considered a fixed fact, that Richmond will be connected with the North Carolina Rail Road, at High Point, by the way of Danville, Leaksville, German and Salem.

The company was organized by the election of a competent board of directors. John W. Brodnax, Esq., was elected President; Jones W. Burton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, and Col. B. M. Jones, of Danville, Chief Engineer. We understand that it is the intention of the company, so soon as it is determined where the Danville road will intersect the North Carolina line, to commence operations, and to press the work on with vigor to its completion.—Greensboro Pat.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Our Terms.—THE IREDELL EXPRESS is published upon the following Terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. 1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00; If paid within 3 months, \$2 50; If paid within 6 months, \$3 00; If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3 00.

Rev. Mr. Erwin will preach at Concord Church, the 3d Sabbath in this month.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. George B. Wernom, will preach in the Court-House in Statesville, on Sabbath, 20th November, at 11 o'clock.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments. Statesville, Monday, Nov. 21st, night; St. James', Iredell co., Tuesday, Nov. 22; Christ's Church, Rowan co., Saturday, 19 November.

An accommodation train will leave Salisbury for Statesville, on Wednesday evening, 24th instant, and return early next morning, for the benefit of those who may wish to attend the closing Exercises of the present Session of Concord Female College, which will be on the night of the 29th.

An Appraisal.—We beg, once more, to urge upon the attention of the citizens of Iredell, the importance there is for subscribing without longer delay for Stock in the Railroad which is to connect Statesville with Charlotte, and thence with other Southern cities and seaports. Iredell, and the Counties that lie adjoining, are deeply interested in this enterprise, and time is rapidly passing away, when, now, not a day should be lost in beginning the work.—Much is to be done before the Charter is secured, by subscriptions, organizing the Company, making a survey, &c.—all of which must be accomplished by the 15th day of February next. That this Road, can be built cheaper than any Road which has ever been constructed in the State—that it will pay better dividends than any Road now existing in North Carolina—and that it is required to fully develop the prosperity of a large section of country, in magnitude amounting to nearly one-eighth part of the State,—admits of no doubt. Upon Iredell, especially, Wilkes and several other counties, the Road, when built, will confer benefits which, now, few can estimate. It will double and treble, the value of all real estate, for many miles on either side of its course; while the advantages for trading to the best markets,—which generally are to be found in the South for the chief products of this region—will be of more value, perhaps, than the certain appreciation in the value of property—agricultural, mechanical and commercial—then why should not the road be built?

While the town of Charlotte and county of Mecklenburg, are exerting their energies—and have subscribed liberally (over \$100,000) to this enterprise—will not the people of Iredell to a man, subscribe for as much stock as will bring the Road to Statesville, in the shortest period possible? It is the earnest desire of the friends of the enterprise, that the route be surveyed, and the contracts let out between Charlotte and Statesville, on or before the 1st of January; and this can be done easily if Iredell will only consent to do what will be for the advancement of her highest and greatest interest, and make her name glorious in the annals of history. We view it as a work, in which, every citizen of the County should embark heartily—an enterprise that must and will repay them a hundred fold for the outlay. It cannot be otherwise. If the time should pass by, and the Charter not be secured, no other Legislature, in all probability, would grant another. This, then, should be the strongest inducement to improve the present and secure the boon, now within our reach, but ere long, if neglected, will pass from us forever!

Mecklenburg, desires that this Road should be built, but Iredell, being farther from market, would be much more benefited by it—for it would afford her citizens the opportunity for trading directly with the South, as well as with the East, and by direct lines, either way, make a choice of markets.

Opposition Meeting in Iredell.—We are requested to give notice that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Opposition State Committee, a meeting of the Opposition of Iredell will be held in the Court-House, in Statesville, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, (County Court week,) at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Opposition State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 22d of February, 1860; and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Cumberland County Fair.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that the late Fair held in that place, was a decided success. A larger number of articles were on exhibition than at any previous Fair, and the cash received at the gate amounted to \$684.57. The address which was delivered by Mr. Holden, is spoken of in high terms, for its thorough devotion to the Agricultural and Mechanical interests, upon all of which, says the Observer, he has evidently thought much and informed himself thoroughly.—Among those who received premiums, we mention with pleasure the following: Miss Lydia Salmon, of Statesville, for Masonic Emblems, Leafand Feama. The same for Box of Wax-Beans, very natural. The same for box of Wax-Flowers. Miss Josephine Lange, 1 embroidered Handkerchief, prem. Dick, a servant of H. W. Ayer, 1 pr. very handsome Boots, made by himself, a premium of \$2.

The Catawba Crossed.—We are informed, that the cars upon the W. N. C. Rail Road crossed the Catawba river for the first time, on Saturday last. As much of the grading is finished and the crosses fixed west of the river towards Morganton, the iron will be laid as rapidly as possible.—We congratulate our Catawba friends, that the Railroad has penetrated their borders at last, and wish them great prosperity to be derived from its usefulness. If they will send in their names and subscribe liberally for the Express, we make no doubt but that great blessings will wait upon them. We can send it to them by the Railroad, without the least delay.

Trip to Charlotte.

Last week, we spent a couple of days in Charlotte, and took some pains to notice generally, the enterprise and thrift which seems everywhere conspicuous in that pleasant town—we might say city. The stores and business-houses are numerous and well stocked with merchandise, and, to us it appeared, there was no lack of customers. Within the past few years, the increase of the place has been wonderful, which is owing, altogether, to Railroads. Palatial residences meet the eye in every direction, and numerous cottages of cozy taste, that denote the highest degree of comfort and local prosperity. The places of public worship, are four or five in number, and several of them have been reared in exquisite architectural beauty, while all have quite large congregations. The Military Institute is a magnificent pile, located in a beautiful grove, about a mile from town; we did not enter it, but could tell by the number of Juvenile heads visible through the windows, that the class-rooms are well filled. Four or five field pieces were stationed in front so as to command the Campus, which is an area of several acres and well protected with shade-trees. In the northern portion of the town, in a sequestered and beautiful spot, is located the Fgmae College, which, we were told, is a flourishing school, second to none in the State; where the daughters of Mecklenburg and any others, can receive a most finished education.

But second to nothing of interest in Charlotte, are the three well-conducted newspapers, of which it can boast, namely: Bulletin, Democrat and Whig, the latter, one of the oldest papers in the State. We made calls at all the establishments, and were pleased to find the Editors in the enjoyment of excellent health (Mr. Holton was absent,) and learned with much satisfaction, that their business is flourishing; which, indeed, could not be otherwise, in a town and county so public spirited as Charlotte and Mecklenburg.

The Daily Bulletin Office, through which we were shown by its gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITTON, in an especial manner commended our admiration; for its fine presses, extensive arrangements, and the thorough system and neatness that pervades each department. It is a credit to the State, and merits an extensive patronage commensurate with the liberality and enterprise of the proprietors, which we were pleased to be informed is being accorded. Receive several invitations we had only an opportunity to partake of the munificent hospitality of Col. BURTON, and joined his interesting family at Tea, on Wednesday evening, where the best of Portsmouth Oysters and fine saucages, with other bounties, received, drew attention from an ardent admirer of the bivalves.

Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, our time having expired, we took the Express train, in the mellow-light of a full moon, and balm atmosphere, for Salisbury; thence, next morning, at 8 o'clock, for our own pleasant Statesville, where we arrived, in due season, to find our friends well and looking cheerful.

Gov. Brown's Message.—The Legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgeville, on the 7th instant. We have received Governor Brown's Message, in an Extra issued from the office of the Atlanta American; it is a lengthy document, an treatise of a number of subjects pertaining to the general welfare of the Commonwealth, some of which it might be well enough for our own Executive to incorporate into his annual message next winter. We have only space for a few extracts this week. Referring to the State Road, the message says: "For information in reference to the condition, management and incomes of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, for the year ending 30th September last, you are referred to the Report of W. Lewis, Esq., a diligent, efficient and worthy Superintendent. I feel that I do but an act of justice when I say, that in my opinion the State has at no time had connected with the Road in any capacity, a more competent, trustworthy and valuable public servant. It will be seen by reference to the Report, that the sum of \$300,000 in cash has been paid into the State Treasury from the net earnings of the Road during the fiscal year ending 30th September last; and it will be seen by the report of the State Treasurer and Comptroller General, that four hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been paid into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending 20th October, 1859. The old iron on about 25 miles of the track, has, since last January, 1858, been taken up and its place supplied with heavy new rail.—The Road bed and all the superstructure and machinery are kept in excellent order. No new debts are contracted which are not promptly paid monthly, if demanded; and no agent appointed or retained in office during my administration, is known to be a defaulter to the amount of a single dollar."

On the subject of developing the resources of the State, by the construction of Railroads, the message recommends a special act for authorizing State aid whenever Companies are organized and a certain portion of the work is completed, and enters upon a detailed argument why it should be done. Upon the subject of building other roads than those now in use, the message says: "It is sometimes said that in justice to the railroad companies already in existence, the State should not aid or encourage the building of other roads which may come in competition with those now in operation. Some of these companies are now making very large profits, and while I desire to see them prosper, and would not wish to see their dividends reduced below a point where the stock would be reasonably profitable, no matter how much other interests might be thereby promoted, I am unwilling that such sections of the State as are without railroads should be denied their benefits on the ground that the large incomes of some of the wealthy companies now in existence, might be reduced by giving these sections an opportunity to participate in the advantages which would result to them from the construction of other roads. Indeed, I entertain no doubt that the interest of the people requires that the number of roads be increased till no one shall have a monopoly of the business of any very large portion of the State, provided that each shall be left with sufficient business as to make it remunerative. The greater the competition between the roads, the lower will be the freight and fare, and the better for the interest of those who travel and ship freight over them. When there is no competition, for the purpose of accumulating larger incomes, the freights are usually placed by the Company at a very high figure, and the shipper must bear the loss."

We learn from the message that the State is in a most prosperous condition, out of debt, and her citizens not burthened with taxes; and all this has been brought about by the multiplication of Railroads, and their judicious management. A worthy example for North Carolina to follow.

We have received the "Minutes of the 10th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina," held at Statesville, N. C., May 1859.

The Weekly (N. C.) Independent.—We have received the first issue of the above named paper, which has just been started at Goldsboro', by A. B. Chapin, Esq. It is a neat sheet, about the size of the Express, neutral in politics, and will be mailed to subscribers for \$2 a year, payable in advance.

Practical Machinist.—We have received several Nos. of this Journal, which is published weekly by T. H. Leavitt, & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and mailed to subscribers at \$1 a year, in advance. It is "dedicated to the encouragement of Inventive Genius and Mechanical Skill," and is undoubtedly a reliable and cheap paper. All classes might be profited by perusing its pages.

"The Printer."—This is the name of a valuable work for printers, which is issued monthly, by John Henry, No. 1, Spruce street, New York, at \$1 a year, in advance.

"Fine Iredell Tobacco."—We are informed that a little girl, whose name we did not learn, had her hand badly crushed while supplying cane to a crusher, at the residence of John Grant, Esq., of this county. Her attention had been drawn off by some object, when the accident happened. Children are hardly competent for such a business, and older persons, who attend to cane crushers and threshing machines should exercise a watchful care, or the most serious accidents will happen.

Loss of the Royal Charter & 400 lives.—The following is taken from the Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th October: "The public will learn this morning with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the Royal Charter, was totally lost yesterday in Muffin Reef Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached here last night, was brief, but we fear it is only too true, that of upwards of four hundred persons who were on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration; but under any circumstances the loss of life, it is to be feared has been immense. The Royal Charter had about a half million of gold on board when the disaster took place. It is not ascertained, for the telegraph had ceased to work, and so destructive had been the storm along the coast yesterday, that the Chester and Burkhed Railway was destroyed in two places. At Penmanan, twenty of the lost had been washed ashore. The Bay in which the catastrophe occurred is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the northwest of Beaumaris. It is a sandy, shallow beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the Bay. The country around is wild and few houses are about."

Mississippi and Douglas.—Judge C. S. Tarpely writes a letter to the Vicksburg Sun, explaining his position in regard to Douglas. He thinks that Douglas will be certain to get the Charleston nomination, and that if so nominated the States which go into the convention will be bound to support him. Judge T. thinks, however, that the southern delegates ought to withdraw from the convention in the event that body's refusing to pass a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. He would then have a southern ticket, and endeavor to throw the election in the House, and take a chance there, in preference to seeing either Seward or Douglas chosen by the people. He says: Douglas will carry in the convention upon the first ballot, the vote of every free State except Oregon and California, and after a few balloting, Tennessee, and Mississippi will support him, and thus support his nomination. At least this was the reason I gave for the opinions expressed by "Syphax," and he might have further added, that I also said, that many men at the south who were now denouncing Douglas, would swear that he is the very safest and best politician living, did they but perceive that he had a reasonable prospect of being elected.

Audacious Threat.

The Clerk of the Court at Charlestown, Va., has addressed to him the following anonymous letter, from New York City, under date Oct. 23d, 1859: "Sir.—You had better caution your authorities to be careful about what you (do) with Ossawatimie Brown; so sure as you hartone hair of his head, mark my word—the following day, you will see every city, town and village, south of Mason and Dixon's line in flames! We are determined to put down slavery at all odds. Forcibly if we must, peacefully if it can. Believe me when I tell you the end is not yet—by a long odds. All of us at the North sympathize with the martyrs of Harper's Ferry."

Now, we hope and believe that old Brown and his accomplices will be hung, though the heavens fall—and we mean by accomplices all who in any manner aided or encouraged him by word or deed. If there is power in the U. S. Government to bring the miscreants to trial, let it be exerted to the uttermost, and the guilty ones brought to trial. Why does not Mr. Buchanan move in this matter, and the officers under him?

University Magazine.—This very able and interesting work for the current month has been received, and we pronounce it a good No., the best that we have yet read. The opening article is a "Memoir of LEONARD HENDERSON, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina," by Hon. Wm. H. Battle. The sketch is ably written, and embodies much interesting information of the life and family of the distinguished Jurist. The portrait of Mr. Henderson, which embellishes the first page, is a fine specimen of art, and we suppose a correct likeness. A number of other interesting papers compose the contents, in prose and poetry, one of which we shall transfer to our columns next week. Price \$2; address Editors University Magazine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

We are in receipt, also, of the EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL for November. This is a valuable publication for families and teachers, and is deserving the patronage of the public generally. Price \$1 a year; address J. D. Campbell, Greensboro', N. C.

The NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER, is one of the best farm Journals issued in the country, and should be patronized by every farmer in the State. Price \$1 a year; address A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C.

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Portrait of the "Little Giant."—We should judge that the writer of the following, which we clip from the Cincinnati Commercial, was not much of a Douglas man. Hearing that Douglas belongs, by temperament and constitution, to the race of bullocks. His proper, legitimate sphere is the barn-yard, or the prize ring. He is just the kind of a man to be the favorite of black-legs and the idol of bottle-holders. His endowments of limb and muscle, his compact and burly solidity of form, and enormous fist, strength would have made him facile princeps among the Sullivans, the Morrisseys, and the Heenans. But the prosopope of his fortunes was differently cast, and having settled early in life, in a backwoods country, he was fated to become a politician.

In a community of little intellectual or moral culture, his rise was rapid, for his powers were just of the compass which fitted him to shuffle where a man of finer nature would have failed. He possessed moderate intellectual talents, an iron will, ungrudging energy, and unbounded ambition. He rose at length, through various gradations, to be a Senator of the United States, and with greedy eyes, devouring the Presidency from afar, he has shaped every scheme, and strained every nerve to win it.

The powers of Douglas as a public orator, are limited to a plain and monotonous repetition of one idea, and a bovine power of bellowing it to the largest audience. He is destitute alike of variety, compass, humor, pathos and eloquence. He exhibits not a solitary gleam of genius, for a ray of wit, nor a spark of imagination. The only element of eloquence he possesses, is the vox et preterea nihil (the voice and nothing more) of Virgil.

The Population of the World according to Credits.—The Director of the Statistical Department at Berlin, C. W. M. Partsch, classifies the population of the world according to credits, as follows: The whole population of the earth is estimated at one billion and two hundred millions, of whom Christians constitute 25.77 per cent; Jews 0.38 per cent; Asiatic religion 46.15 per cent; Mohammedan 12.31 per cent; Pagan

Substitute for Strychnine Whiskey.

The liquor sold in the porters houses in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards has lately been celebrated for its quantity to kill within a few moments after drinking. A man whose stomach would not stand aquafortis cannot safely risk his life with the whiskey of the Ninth and Thirteenth Wards. Heard drinks will be pleased to learn that there is a good reliable substitute offered: "Minnie-fine brandy," killing two hundred yards off-hand, most yield in potency to "tangle-foot" whiskey, a drink now in general use. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, bootlegs, and tobacco, and will upset an individual at a distance of four hundred yards from the demijon containing it.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Just the same sort of Whiskey, is being daily over all the country; also here in the town of Statesville! Be ware of it!

Reward for the Head of J. R. Giddings.—The following advertisement appears in the Richmond Whig: "\$10,000 Reward.—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a Traitor, in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to give \$10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or \$5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The law of God and the Constitution of this country both condemn him to death. For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the Editor of the Richmond Whig. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising the \$10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the head of Giddings to this city. RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1859.

Pen and Scissors.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, announces the death of Judge Thomas Halliburton, formerly of North Carolina. Maj. Joshua Huie died near Bayou Rigolette, La., on the 19th ult., in the 59th year of his age. He removed from Alabama to Louisiana in 1843, and was a native of Cabarrus county, N. C. So says the Alexandria (La.) American.

A letter, says the Fayetteville Observer, from Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C., to the Newbern Progress, states that on the night of the 20th ult., J. B. Bowden, Esq., was robbed, and shockingly beaten, until he was supposed to be dead, and his body thrown into a pond of water. His recovery is doubtful. A man named Capps has been committed to jail on suspicion. The same letter mentions that an interesting little girl of 12 years narrowly escaped being burnt to death in Goldsboro', from her clothes taking fire, owing to wearing hoops.

The Fayetteville Observer says Gerrit Smith, Giddings, and Greeley, and the New England Emigrant Aid Society, all deny that they were identified with or privy to Brown's scheme. Even Dr. Howe of Boston, though admitting a correspondence with Col. Forbes, and not denying the accuracy of the villainous disclosures made to him by the Colonel, pretends that he had "no connection with the conspiracy of Brown, or responsibility for his acts." We expect next to see Brown himself repudiating all responsibility for the acts of "John Smith," under which name he passed at Harper's Ferry until his war broke out.—But no; old Brown, with all his villainies, has too much pluck for that. It is only the cravens who have set him on that are ready to shun responsibility, as they kept out of harm's way in the fight.

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Portrait of the "Little Giant."—We should judge that the writer of the following, which we clip from the Cincinnati Commercial, was not much of a Douglas man. Hearing that Douglas belongs, by temperament and constitution, to the race of bullocks. His proper, legitimate sphere is the barn-yard, or the prize ring. He is just the kind of a man to be the favorite of black-legs and the idol of bottle-holders. His endowments of limb and muscle, his compact and burly solidity of form, and enormous fist, strength would have made him facile princeps among the Sullivans, the Morrisseys, and the Heenans. But the prosopope of his fortunes was differently cast, and having settled early in life, in a backwoods country, he was fated to become a politician.

In a community of little intellectual or moral culture, his rise was rapid, for his powers were just of the compass which fitted him to shuffle where a man of finer nature would have failed. He possessed moderate intellectual talents, an iron will, ungrudging energy, and unbounded ambition. He rose at length, through various gradations, to be a Senator of the United States, and with greedy eyes, devouring the Presidency from afar, he has shaped every scheme, and strained every nerve to win it.

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Substitute for Strychnine Whiskey.

The liquor sold in the porters houses in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards has lately been celebrated for its quantity to kill within a few moments after drinking. A man whose stomach would not stand aquafortis cannot safely risk his life with the whiskey of the Ninth and Thirteenth Wards. Heard drinks will be pleased to learn that there is a good reliable substitute offered: "Minnie-fine brandy," killing two hundred yards off-hand, most yield in potency to "tangle-foot" whiskey, a drink now in general use. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, bootlegs, and tobacco, and will upset an individual at a distance of four hundred yards from the demijon containing it.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Just the same sort of Whiskey, is being daily over all the country; also here in the town of Statesville! Be ware of it!

Reward for the Head of J. R. Giddings.—The following advertisement appears in the Richmond Whig: "\$10,000 Reward.—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a Traitor, in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to give \$10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or \$5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The law of God and the Constitution of this country both condemn him to death. For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the Editor of the Richmond Whig. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising the \$10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the head of Giddings to this city. RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1859.

Pen and Scissors.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, announces the death of Judge Thomas Halliburton, formerly of North Carolina. Maj. Joshua Huie died near Bayou Rigolette, La., on the 19th ult., in the 59th year of his age. He removed from Alabama to Louisiana in 1843, and was a native of Cabarrus county, N. C. So says the Alexandria (La.) American.

A letter, says the Fayetteville Observer, from Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C., to the Newbern Progress, states that on the night of the 20th ult., J. B. Bowden, Esq., was robbed, and shockingly beaten, until he was supposed to be dead, and his body thrown into a pond of water. His recovery is doubtful. A man named Capps has been committed to jail on suspicion. The same letter mentions that an interesting little girl of 12 years narrowly escaped being burnt to death in Goldsboro', from her clothes taking fire, owing to wearing hoops.

The Fayetteville Observer says Gerrit Smith, Giddings, and Greeley, and the New England Emigrant Aid Society, all deny that they were identified with or privy to Brown's scheme. Even Dr. Howe of Boston, though admitting a correspondence with Col. Forbes, and not denying the accuracy of the villainous disclosures made to him by the Colonel, pretends that he had "no connection with the conspiracy of Brown, or responsibility for his acts." We expect next to see Brown himself repudiating all responsibility for the acts of "John Smith," under which name he passed at Harper's Ferry until his war broke out.—But no; old Brown, with all his villainies, has too much pluck for that. It is only the cravens who have set him on that are ready to shun responsibility, as they kept out of harm's way in the fight.

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