

Iredell Express.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

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Third Volume.

The present issue commences the third volume of the Iredell Express. What the Express has been its readers know—what it will be the future will reveal. But this we promise; we shall always be found battling for the welfare of our common country, and the South in particular, where we drew our first breath and where we expect to end our days.

Much as we would regret a dissolution of the Union, for any cause, yet we would prefer it rather than the South should be defrauded or coerced out of her constitutional rights, or when the Constitution becomes too feeble to secure the enjoyment of those rights. But we implore Heaven to avert such a catastrophe, if it be possible. Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it, is forced upon the understanding of every Southern man, whose heart beats in the right place. If the North and the South cannot dwell together in harmony, let them separate—peaceably if they can, forcibly if necessary; and each pursue its own welfare, in its own way. The times truly are pregnant with portentous events, that cast their dark shadows before. Whether our Union, which was formed with the patriotic blood of our forefathers, is doomed to be butchered and destroyed by ruthless hands, will be revealed, perhaps, in another twelve months; perchance, it may stand a thousand years.

The Duty of the South.

In this time of danger to the South, and when a dissolution of the Union of States seems more than possible, it behoves every man who has the welfare of the section in which his lot is cast at heart, to suggest the best policy to be pursued, in any event that may happen. As slavery is the rock which will sever the Confederation of States, in all probability, sooner or later, no delay should be allowed to intervene in preparing for personal security as well as for the protection of property. Compared with this, all other subjects sink into insignificance, for the first duty of the Southern people should be, to protect themselves from being overwhelmed by the threatening army of abolitionists, whose black flag will show no mercy to aged parents nor blooming maidenhood, nor helpless infancy! The subject, therefore, being momentous—delay is dangerous to the peace of every Southern fireside and the lives of the inhabitants. But, in this cypolepian dilemma the South can protect herself, if her citizens will act wisely, timely, and with a resolution worthy of their cause and the soil, which they may expect to be required to defend, or surrender their rights to cut-throats and mid-night assassins, who would not hesitate to lay waste the fairest country the sun ever shown upon to accomplish their insane and hellish designs. [Vide Harper's Ferry.]

1st. Let the government of each Southern State, provide magazines of arms and ammunition, without delay, for their citizens to defend themselves and their property with, in case of emergency—and enroll all the able bodied men capable of bearing arms into Companies, under qualified drill officers; who should be required to assemble in the divisions under their commands for drill, two or three days in every three months.

2nd. Coal, iron, salt-petre, and other materials being abundant in several Southern States, let there be established arsenals for the construction of arms, mills to manufacture gun-powder, &c.

3rd. All intercourse with the section whence the agitators and invaders hail should cease; with the admonition that it would not be renewed until the insane crusade against the South found no sympathizers in their midst.

4th. Southern slaveholders should, encourage and patronize the white mechanics of the South for all articles of comfort, luxury or use which they can manufacture; which would save millions to the South annually—to build up and establish her prosperity and Independence.

5th. Slavery should maintain its present boundaries, if it be possible, without weakening the institution in any of the slave States; by the passing of suitable laws, and a well defined committee to be established between Slave States, for the protection of the institution intact throughout the South. If possible every family in the region where it is proposed to perpetuate slavery should own slaves, which, more than any thing else, would consolidate and strengthen the institution.

A concentration of large numbers of slaves in the hands of comparatively few according to population, tends prodigiously to weaken the institution, and strengthens abolitionism. This must appear apparent to all who will give to the subject reflection for a moment. If all were owners, then there would be little room to doubt that, all would not feel a deeper interest in the institution, than otherwise they might cherish, though loyal.

In view of this we consider that, it would be a manifestation of both prudence and wisdom if the Legislatures of the slave States were to enact laws, exempting one slave at least to a family of whites from forced sale, under any circumstances, after a specified period; so as not to interfere with prior contracts. This would afford to every man, a chance, at all times, to maintain an interest in slave property, as well as aid to his family. In this simple and just manner, it occurs to us, might the institution be strengthened amazingly by enlisting all to become its defenders from interest, and who would undoubtedly prove its best defenders in any contest that fanaticism might precipitate upon the South.

It is to be regretted that the high-prices, which slaves sell for in the cotton and sugar producing States of the South is virtually changing several of the older members of the confederacy, into free States—and in the course of twenty-five years, at the rate the work has been progressing—slavery will be nominal in them merely—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and East Tennessee, will in all probability have succumbed, by the slow but certain march of removals and the operations of traders. Without a change, what we have here stated will, undoubtedly come to pass, and thus the aforesaid States will be dispossessed of their blacks. By this process will slave owners injure the institution to a degree of no small magnitude, and in a manner which they do not intend, but nevertheless vital in its consequences. Every slave which is removed to the South from our midst, circumscribes the area and weakens the institution. Nothing, perhaps, would gratify the enemies to the South more than, to know that all the slaves were collected into a few States—fewer, the better for their designs. All the slaves thus concentrated, and owned by few masters, where would be the defenders? They would fall an easy prey into the hands of the enemy, as flocks of fowls are taken in a pen.

No such loyalty on the part of the blacks as was manifested for their masters at Harper's Ferry, could be hoped for or expected among large bodies of slaves at the South. In Virginia the negroes have been raised with their masters' children, and share the kindness of the household, and have family pride and attachments; at the South, although they may be well treated, in most cases they are strangers to any white man's face except that of the overseer's; and having been bought up promiscuously, reliability is quite uncertain.

If these things be true, and we believe they are correct deductions—the planters of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, &c., are doing for the Abolitionists just what they desire should be done, to wit—draining the old States of the slaves—virtually making free States of them—(themselves) narrowing the institution into a small compass in the extreme South, where it can be assaulted and carried with small effort.

To arrest this danger to the South, and to preserve the metes and bounds of slavery in the fifteen States where it now exists, and to protect the South from violence and robbery of property which, her citizens hold under the federal compact, there appears to us to be but one method; which, were it adopted by the cotton and sugar producing States, might prove an antidote in protecting the South against the wiles of her insane and persistent foes. It is, briefly, this: Let Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, &c. pass laws, inhibiting the sale of slaves entirely, brought from another State—in other words stop their importation. Admit none but negroes who are accompanied by their owners intending to settle in the commonwealth—who should not be allowed to expose them to sale for a period, say, ten years, unless to close an estate.

This would put down the price of slaves—but it would, also, maintain the boundaries of slavery, and prolong its existence in the old States, where, owing to the causes we have enumerated slavery is passing rapidly away. We have given our views for whatever they are worth—if they are worth nothing, the motive which has prompted our remarks, at least, was pure. Nothing is clearer, than that the South must resort to intelligent and unwavering action, without delay, or it may be forever too late.

North Carolina Publications.
We have received the "University Magazine," "Educational Journal" and "Planter" for December. All of them are well filled with interesting articles. We have marked several papers in each to be transferred to our columns hereafter.

Since the date of our last issue, the weather has been showery day and night, and rather bleak.

United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville, North Carolina.
Public attention is directed to the advertisement of the above institution of learning, located in a most healthful part of the State, near a village free from immorality and vice than any town we know, and where all the advantages for obtaining a complete education are enjoyed under well qualified and faithful instructors.

Hoarding Slaves and Land.

A great injury to the institution of slavery, which is practiced in the South, and to Southern interests generally, is the greed of too many, who monopolize slaves in large numbers, and land in vast bodies, because they either have or can command, money, instead of investing in manufactures or other operations of public, as well as private, utility. Besides, this effectually destroys the opportunity for the equal distribution of property, which should be the reward of industry; but for which, the man of small means will toil in vain, in the midst of his more powerful and fortunate neighbors.—The insatiable desire for large possessions of worldly store, paradoxical though it be, appears common among all Christian nations, more than Barbarian tribes. This is to be deplored; inasmuch as hoarding, is detrimental to the welfare of the largest number, and to the patriotism of a country, depending upon its citizens for defence.

It so happens, now-a-days, that interest stimulates patriotism, and is, in a practical way, the best method for securing it. To secure the hearts of men in any business, give them an interest in it, if they be not absolutely worthless they will attend diligently to the duties assigned them.

Would it not be much better for the South if her wealthy men, instead of hoarding negroes and land, would embark in manufactures, and relieve the country which they profess to love, of its dependence? and give employment to their own mechanics, which would ensure a thrifty and contented population in their midst, and who, would be ever ready to join in defending the soil.

If it must happen—Let it happen.

We do not desire to indulge in unnecessary anticipations, nor predict evil, but the signs of the times forces the conviction upon our mind that the days of the Union are numbered, and that it is only a point of time when the separation will take place. Whenever this episode shall occur, we presume there will be a consideration composed of the Southern States, and that North Carolina as a matter of course, will become a member thereof. Let her plans, therefore, be made beforehand, and the wisdom of the State be brought to bear in shaping her destiny and action under the new regulation. In the days of the Revolution she bore a glorious record—and in an adjoining County, was first put in motion the ball which rolled on to Independence of the British Crown. Though the Union perish, MACKLENCBERG will ever have a glorious remembrance in the recollection of Patriots for the deeds of daring and wisdom of her sons; and the Old North State will be long remembered by other generations, for her love of Freedom, and the blood of her gallant sons that flowed on many a battle field, in defending her soil.

When the day for separation arrives, we do not know if it will be calm or boisterous—whether it will be peaceably or forcibly accomplished; but in any dilemma, we have an abiding confidence in the integrity and heroic wisdom and virtue of the people of the State, which will lead them to imitate the virtues of their ancestors and re-enact the glory of the Commonwealth, as it was done in the past century.

Anticipating a little in advance, we are led to inquire where would stand North Carolina in the Southern Union? The answer is, just where Massachusetts now stands in the federal Union. She would become the chief manufacturing State in the South, because of her climate, water power, internal improvements, and the peculiar adaptedness of her citizens for that kind of employment. She would become a nursery of learning for her numerous schools and colleges, for both sexes. Her mineral waters and mountain scenery, would invite the invalids and pleasure seekers, in summer, from her less favored sisters of the sunny clime. Her cities and ports upon the sea-shore, would grow into flourishing centres of trade, and the ships of many nations cast anchor in her harbors, freighted with rich cargoes, to exchange for the valuable products of the soil of the southwest, which her railroads will carry to the ocean. Is this an overdrawn picture? We think not. If the Union should not survive, North Carolina, at least, can take care of herself.

Colton's Atlas and Johnson's Map.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Fairchild, agent for the sale of these valuable works, is meeting with merited success. They require only to be seen to be appreciated, and bought.

Congress.

This body met on Monday the 5th. We expect to be able to give the President's Message, and other proceedings, in our next.

Our subscribers at Falls Town, Mt. Mourne, Tullin, Davidson College and Granite Hill, who failed to receive their papers in due time last week, are informed that the fault was not with us. The packages were made up and deposited in the Post Office at this place Wednesday afternoon, two hours before night, but by some mishap they got left. We believe the mail by this route should depart Thursday morning; but to accommodate the contractor, the P. M. at Statesville, has been in the habit of closing it Wednesday afternoon, after the arrival of the western train.

Old Brown Hung.

Old John Brown, the perpetrator of many murders, was hung at Charlestown, Va., on the 21st instant, according to the sentence of the Court that tried him, and his body was handed over to his wife to be conveyed to her home in New York for interment. There was no disorder or attempt to rescue.

Everything was conducted with the strictest military discipline. Brown was conducted to the gallows at 11 o'clock, A. M. No Minister of Religion attended him; Brown scorned religious ceremonies. He made some remarks to those around him, and ascended the scaffold with firm steps. His body suspended for half an hour.

Relper's Circular.

We publish in another column from the Washington States & Union the circular issued by the notorious Hinton Rowan Helper, (a native of North Carolina,) and the names of the members of Congress who endorsed, not only the circular, but the infamous compend which he has issued.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the perusal of a copy of Helper's Compend, which we regard a dangerous pamphlet if permitted to pass into the hands of the prejudiced or ignorant.—Charlotte Bulletin.

Execution of John Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2. The military assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid down in general order. Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline as if the town was in a state of siege. Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares, within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines the citizens were admitted—no one being allowed outside of the lines except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock Brown was brought out of the jail accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and assistants, and Captain Avis, the jailor.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up on which Brown took his seat. Six companies of infantry, one mounted Rifle Company, the General and Staff, numbering 25 officers, headed the procession, and marched towards the place of execution. No minister of the gospel accompanied Brown, he desiring no religious ceremonies either in jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly around on the people, fully self-possessed. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff and his farewell to Captain Avis and Sheriff Campbell.

At half past 11 o'clock the traps on the scaffold were pulled away, and, with a few slight struggles, Brown yielded up his spirit.

His body was placed in the coffin, and subsequently carried to Harper's Ferry, under strong military escort, to be delivered up to his wife.

THE REMAINS OF BROWN.

HARPER'S FERRY, 10, P. M.—The remains of Brown arrived here in a special train at 9 o'clock, and will be taken by Mrs. Brown and her friends by express direct to Albany, New York. It is their desire to avoid all public demonstrations, and it is determined that the body shall not be visible anywhere on the route to North Elba, New York, where it will be interred in the family burying ground.

Mrs. Brown acknowledges very warmly the courtesy and kind treatment extended to her by the citizens and authorities of Virginia.—She is, of course, in great distress, but has favorably impressed those who have come in contact with her as a woman of fine feelings, and having great affection for her husband.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is understood that a portion of each of the military companies now assembled here are to have leave of absence, but that they are to return and be present at the execution of the other prisoners on the 16th.

Call of the Legislature.

MR. HOLDEN: It is believed to be highly important, in the present lowering aspect of the political skies, that a meeting of the Legislature be called; and as no allusion to such a measure has been seen by the writer in the public prints, he would respectfully suggest it to the consideration of the proper authorities. It was long ago seen by some that the true interest of the South, and especially of North Carolina, was by commercial and manufacturing arrangements, to make herself independent of the North, and place herself in a position in which she would be fully prepared to repel by force, if necessary, any attacks which might be made upon her by the fanatics. This time has now arrived when all must see and feel it.

As suggested by your neighbor of the Register, establishments for the manufacture of powder and arms can easily, and should immediately, be put in operation within our borders; and a more thorough and efficient organization of the militia effected. Measures should also be adopted to detect, drive out, and prevent from hereafter coming into the State, all the specious piddling, peddling, meddling stragglers by whom it is infested; and adequate encouragement given by the government to lead our people to direct their trade to some more friendly quarter. All this can be done, and done, too, in such a manner as to advance the interest and welfare of the people, and augment the power and opulence of the State. But it requires the aid of the Legislature; and that should be promptly and liberally given. It is believed by many that the ordinary interests of the State would be better advanced by annual, than by biennial sessions; and if this be so, how much more do the startling matters now bursting upon us, involving all that we hold sacred and dear, call for that fostering care and vigilance? And in this case, the old proverb, "delays breed dangers," and "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," apply with peculiar force. Respectfully yours, T. J. L.

A Thing to be Considered.

Of all the religious denominations, of great numbers and influence in the United States, there are but three, who sustain their relations to the Federal Constitution, in regard to the institution of slavery, in all the purity combined in the words: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and unto God, the things that are God's." These are the Roman Catholics, the Protestant Episcopal and the Old School Presbyterians. There is a denomination of less note because few in number and consequently weak in influence, viz: The Primitive Baptist. We are confident we are not mistaken in this, and without further comment we would "render honor to whom honor is due."

The multitudes of denominations that are, in part, faithless in this respect, and some wholly so, we need not enumerate. There is also a variety for guerrilla warfare. Such as "Womans Rights," "Free Love," and others, who in squads show their independence of moral restraint, but not in organizations like others, who profess christianity, and set at defiance all law, human and Divine. Goldenrod Tribune.

Abolition Humanity.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a political abolition preacher in northern Ohio, who entertains his pious talk every Sunday morning with a pious account of crimes inflicted by Southern masters on their slaves, was lately fined five dollars for inhumanly whipping a little orphan boy he had taken from New York to raise. The boy, says the Enquirer, had loaned a neighbor a whip—a single leather string tied to a stick—on the discovery of which, the kind hearted generous soul, who weeps at the fables of Southern atrocities, took the lad to a barn and whipped him with a cowhide till his back and legs were completely raw. The noise of the whip and the shrieks of the little sufferer brought the neighbors to his assistance, and delivered the lamb, for the time, from the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Touch Them on the Pocket.

The disposition on the part of Southern merchants says the Charlotte Bulletin, to rely upon the resources afforded by their own peculiar half of the United States, is becoming every day more apparent, and with the people who patronize them, has long been a settled wish. We have been forced to use articles of Northern manufacture almost of every description, because the merchants would continue to get their supplies from the north, and they were somewhat forced to that from the fact that Southern manufactures were too limited and therefore unable to afford sufficient inducements for a general Southern trade. Now let all work together—manufacturers multiply both in numbers and in the extent of their operations; merchants contribute their patronage liberally; and the people at large give to the merchants their individual support. This will doubtless make us a little better respected by our northern friends, and by equalizing the resources of each section, cement more firmly the bonds of union between them.

Slaves Liberated.

By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christmas, of Warren County, N. C., ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among them when they were leave the State. The residue of the property consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D. Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren County.—War. News.

The House Organization—Anti-Leocompton Democrats Refuse to go into Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, P. M. Though it has been held in democratic circles that most of the anti-Leocompton members from the middle States would go into the democratic House caucus, I am able to state upon what is excellent authority, that the reverse is true. The Republicans generally, including Mr. Sherman, favor an arrangement with the New York anti-Leocompton democrats to the effect that Col. Forney shall be elected Clerk after the election of a republican Speaker. But Pennsylvania influence, under the lead of Simon Cameron, is antagonistic. How the thing will end after the informal caucus of the opposition, as suggested by the Philadelphia Conclave, remains to be seen. It is said by one of our reliable sources that nearly one hundred opposition members assent to the Philadelphia programme, which is, in substance, to oppose all speech-making, and proceed to organize the House upon the principle of a just division of patronage among the varied elements of opposition to the administration.

Arrival of Mrs. John Brown at Charlestown—Interview with Her Husband, &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 1-8-45 P. M. By permission of the State authorities, the wife of John Brown arrived here this afternoon in a carriage from Harper's Ferry, escorted by mounted troops. Every attention was accorded her consistent with the respect of Virginia for the character of a woman, however unfortunate. The troops formed in a hollow square in front of the jail when she alighted. The interview of the husband and wife took place in presence of the sheriff. An embrace, a kiss, but no tear was shed. She returned under escort to Harper's Ferry this evening, at 8 o'clock, where she will await the reception of the body of her husband tomorrow.

The Popular Treatment.

The popular treatment of tar and feathers is, in our opinion, a political error. It does not abate the evil for which it is administered, but does place us upon the same platform with wrong doers. Emissaries do wrong by coming amongst us to promote evil, and we meet that wrong by another—by breaking over the restraints of law and morals upon them a treatment which, if it touches the springs of thought at all, touches them for evil. The process it seems to us, weakens the moral power of the one party, and arouses the most fiendish passions of the other, who leave us in haste, for the time, it is true, but while it lasts, have it in their power to seek revenge.

We ought to have, and must have, at the proper time, should the dire necessity arise, a process which will make a finality of every case, and that according to some forms of law. Until then we are not to do ourselves a treatment which, if it touches the springs of thought at all, touches them for evil. The process it seems to us, weakens the moral power of the one party, and arouses the most fiendish passions of the other, who leave us in haste, for the time, it is true, but while it lasts, have it in their power to seek revenge.

Suspiciers.

On Wednesday night last, the engine, tender and baggage car of the express train south were thrown off the track immediately after leaving the Salisbury station. The low rate of speed at which the train was going saved it from injury. It is suspected that a hellish spirit led some fiend to do this with a view to murder or robbery—as the switches had been changed since the passage over them of a gravel train but a few hours previously.—Mr. Fisher, the President of the road, had just arrived on the train and was on the spot. With the force at his disposal, and the darkness of the night, he found it impracticable to get the engine, &c., back upon the rails; so he at once set to work to connect the rails of the turnout with the main track at both ends, to allow of the passage of the express train. A portion of the road was quickly torn up and some fifty feet of new road made and laid with iron in the course of four hours, and the train passed on north with little delay. The passengers south were forwarded to Salisbury. We witnessed the whole of these operations, and take pleasure in testifying to the energy and promptitude of Mr. Fisher.—Salisbury Banner.

Meeting of the Merchants of Richmond.

The merchants of Richmond, Va., held a meeting on Wednesday, and appointed a committee to report upon the propriety of establishing a line of packets between that port and Liverpool. They also adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so, we will import our own goods of foreign growth or manufacture, direct to this port.

Resolved, That those of us, who now have orders in the hands of agents or manufacturers, awaiting execution for the spring trade, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to have the goods shipped to James river, when an advance rate of freight, and the same on and after the 1st day of January next, we bind ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James river when practicable; and, furthermore, in order to facilitate the object we have in view, we hereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some one or more responsible shipping agents at Liverpool.

The Attitude of Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of the present attitude of Virginia, makes the following remarks: "The State of Virginia, now in arms, will not lay aside her warlike preparations so long as the Northern people permit their fanatics to hold the helm of public opinion—to print, publish and circulate with the sanction of sixty members of Congress, and the Governor of the State of New York, a work which is calculated to stir up civil war and the shrieks of the little sufferer brought the neighbors to his assistance, and delivered the lamb, for the time, from the wolf in sheep's clothing."

prepare for an event that now seems inevitable, by a thorough organization of their military power."

The "Opposition" Convention in Virginia Postponed.

The "Opposition" Convention called in Virginia, to be held on the 14th of December, has been postponed until the 22d of February. The reason given by the committee is the prevailing excitement in that State, and the difficulties and embarrassments that now disturb the harmony of the country.—The Richmond Whip, the organ of the "Opposition" in Virginia, while acquiescing in the action of the Committee, at the same time declares that "it is extremely difficult for any man, under existing circumstances, to determine what course it is best to pursue in this matter." The best course would be to postpone the whole business indefinitely. Let the Southern States present a united front to their assailants.—Raleigh Standard.

The Cincinnati Hog Market.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday has the following remarks concerning the price of hogs: "Some eight or nine thousand hogs have been brought in, but owing to the very mild weather little has been done. In the fore part of the week 1,000 head sold at 60 on the spot, averaging 220 lbs., 1,000 head to be delivered from the 20th to the 25th of this month, at \$5.75; but as the week passed the feeling became heavy, and at the close buyers were not offered over \$5.50, and set very anxious at this rate, whilst some were on the market at \$5.75 without finding buyers. The fact is the market continues extremely quiet, and those who deal in pork are in commercial grammar, 'pears,' with few exceptions the present than any previous season since 1854; and as no contracts have been this season worth notice, the interest of the whole trade is to keep prices as low as possible. Hence there is a powerful influence to force prices down, and none of consequence to force them up. The prices of hogs from the country continue to favor a good supply of pork, fully ten if not fifteen per cent greater in pounds than that of last season, but the packing season will run into January, as hogs will be fed late.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 2, 1859.

Statesville is a place of growing importance, and is destined to an early period to be one of the most enterprising and thrifty towns in Western Carolina. The proposed Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road will pass directly through the town, intersecting at that point the Western North Carolina Rail Road, which will make Statesville the depot of a large extent of country, adapted by nature equally well to Agriculture and Manufacture. The portion of the proposed road which extends from Statesville to Jonesboro', Tennessee, passes through a section of country remarkable for its magnificent scenery, and considering its elevated position and great salubrity of climate, seems to have been intended as a Summer resort for the inhabitants of the region which skirts the coasts of North and South Carolina. There is to be found also on or near this route a large number of Springs, the waters of which possess remarkable medicinal properties, and which are not frequented on account of the great difficulty and inconvenience which invalids and seekers of pleasure must encounter before reaching them. A large number of commodious and elegant buildings are either erected or being constructed in the town. Mr. R. F. SIMONSON has erected a large Hotel, the first story of which contains roomy and airy stores. Immediately adjacent, Mr. J. W. STROCKNER is erecting a capacious building which will contain large salerooms, ware rooms, and in the highest story a spacious Town Hall. The Female College is in successful operation, and the numerous private residences and cottages which are springing up in the suburbs attest the growing prosperity of the place. The people ardently desire a connection with Charlotte by a direct line of railway, and it can be seen at a glance that their best interests require its immediate construction. No device of an Eastern Legislature can ever give the trade of Iredell, Wilkes and other Western counties, over an ungrateful route to Beaufort or any other conventional seaport, particularly if it is situated in the immediate vicinity of a Cape which is the dread of all mariners who navigate the Atlantic. The trade of the Catawba and Yadkin must and will go to its natural outlet, Charlestown and Wilmington, by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, when it is finished. I cannot, however, refrain from remarking that the Western North Carolina Rail Road is one of the smoothest, best managed roads in the United States. The Engineers, Agents, Conductors and other officers of the Road are skillful in their business, and above all, gentlemen in the fullest sense of the word. The laying of the track and completion of the superstructure is progressing rapidly under the able superintendence of Mr. ELIASON, one of the assistant Engineers, a gentleman no less remarkable for his scientific acquirements than for practical ability. The passenger cars on this Road are models of neatness and elegance, being as a fastidious lady, and long may they remain so. The interests of Statesville and Iredell generally are identical with those of David, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Alexander, Caldwell, and in fact all the North-western counties of North Carolina. There is a singular deficiency in the financial organization of Statesville which deserves particular notice, and which should be supplied at an early day. I refer to the entire absence of any and all banking institutions. Without something of the sort the business of the place will always be slow and trammelled.

Cannot a Branch of the New State Bank, or a Branch of any other Bank which is wise enough to profit by this suggestion, be established in Statesville at an early day?

Another word with reference to the ladies of Statesville and I have done. Statesville may be inferior to many other towns and cities in point of proficiency in the industrial arts, in commerce and in trade, but we assert with an approving conscience, and without fear of contradiction, that if any city

or town in the United States can boast of ladies which will compare favorably with those of Statesville in refinement, intellect, accomplishment, beauty or elegance, it may be justly proud. We believe that none can surpass them, and suggest to the unbelieving that a very short residence at Statesville will be found a certain and speedy cure for their scepticism. X.

From the Washington States & Union.

Abolition Revolutionary Scheme.

Incitement to Treason and Civil War.

THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us no course of argument so successfully countervailing the practice of slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South. How to meet it," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of N. Carolina.

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce, in the minds of its readers, a decided persistent repugnance to slavery, and a willingness to co-operate in the efforts to restrain the shameless advances and hurtful influences of that pernicious institution.

The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question, among the intelligent, liberty-loving voters of the country, irrespective of party or locality, would, we believe, be productive of most beneficial results; and to this end, we trust, you will assist us in carrying out a plan we have devised for the gratuitous distribution of one hundred thousand copies of such a compend, which, if contracted for and published, will contain about two hundred pages, and be bound in pamphlet form.

One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated compend, which, on about two hundred pages, would contain very nearly all the matter now embraced in the regular volume, (which sells for one dollar per copy), can be had, well printed on good paper, for sixteen cents each—\$16,000 in the aggregate. The amount we propose to raise in such sums as you, and other good friends of a good cause, feel disposed to subscribe.

In all cases, when convenient, contributors to the cause will please make their subscriptions in the form of drafts, or certificates of deposit, payable to the order of Hon. Wm. Anthon, 16 Exchange Place, New York city, our treasurer and disburser, who will regularly, through the columns of the Tribune, acknowledge receipts of the same.

Every person who subscribes ten dollars or more, will, if timely application be made, be entitled to as many copies of the compend for distribution as he may desire, not exceeding the number that the amount of his subscription would pay for at net cost.

Subscribers' names, with the sums severally subscribed by them, in all cases where the amount is ten dollars or more, will appear, alphabetically arranged, in the latter part of the compend.

Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this enterprise may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will be pleased to receive subscription in aid of its speedy consummation.

An early response from you is respectfully solicited.

Wm. H. Anthon, Treasurer, 16 Exchange Place, New York; S. E. Sewall, Boston, Mass.; S. Padleford, Providence; W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; W. McCaul, Wilmington; William Gunnison, Baltimore; L. Clepane, Washington; Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall; F. B. Blair, Jr., St. Louis. The undersigned having been appointed a committee in New York, to aid in the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, on the plan proposed above, beg leave to recommend the object to the public, and ask their co-operation.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange Place, New York, directly, or through either of the undersigned committee:

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| Chas W Elliott, | Wm C Noves, |
| D D Field, | Edgar Ketchum, |
| C A Peabody, | Abraham Wakeman, |
| Jas A Briggs, | James Kelly, |
| B H Curdy, | B P Manierre. |
- We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, do cordially endorse the opinions and approve the enterprise set forth in the foregoing circular:
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