

triotism, and the truly christian conduct of their numerous fellow-priests, who, from the highly to-be-praised monks of Laguardia to the noble hearted priests of the Neapolitan continent have, one and all, in the sight and at the head of our soldiers, defied the gravest dangers of battle.

I repeat it—concord is the first want of Italy. So, we will welcome as brothers those who once disagreed with us, but who now sincerely wish to bring their stone to raise up the edifice of our country.

Finally, respecting other people's houses, we are resolved to be masters in our own, whether the powerful of the earth like it or not.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.
SALERNO, Sept. 7, 1860.

Speech of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

The New York Times publishes a report of a speech made by Mr. Crittenden, at Independence, Hinton county, Kentucky, on the 13th inst., on the occasion of a Union barbecue. We extract a few of the most important points of his speech:

Now I wish to say a word upon Territorial slavery. All this fiery animosity and fiery contest between the different branches of the Democratic party grows out of this question: Whether, if we had a Territory where there was slavery, and where there was an opposition to that slavery, whether the Congress should interfere by its laws and settle the question by protecting that property, or whether it should be left to the wishes of the people of the Territory to do as they will with the institution? That is the question.

Look at the condition of our country and see if these gentlemen are not quarreling about a mere abstraction—a thing of air—beating the air, and yet turning the country almost upside down about it. The question as to slavery in Kansas everybody thinks is settled. As to Nebraska, with its frosty, cold regions, nobody wants to go there that can get a living elsewhere. That is conceded. Across the Rocky mountains does any body want to carry slaves? That is conceded free. These are our Territories. Where is there a Territory to which a man would carry his slaves if he were invited to do it? In the great basin just this side of the Rocky Mountains—a vast plain without a tree—uninhabitable almost to extent? Does any one want to go there with his slaves? No. There is not in my judgment, one single spot of any considerable extent in any Territory of the United States where any man would desire to carry his slaves, and yet the whole contest is as to what is to be done when the people carry their slaves where they don't want to carry them. For this Mr. Douglas says, I want to carry out what was proposed—as I understood it, at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that is, to put the question out of Congress, and leave it to the Territory, and then let the people quarrel it out. It is better that a partial evil should take place there than that a general quarrel should exist in the Union. Are we, the people of the United States of America, to be put at the tail of these little people, and to suffer the agitation that their petty contest shall bring up? That seems like reversal.

The whole question between the branches of the Democratic party, is as to slavery in the Territories. Has there any such mischief been done yet—is there any cause requiring interposition? No! Why, the United States Senate, upon the direct question, said no—there is no present evil that requires remedy, but it may come. Another flood may come, [laughter] or if not, then there may come other destruction of the earth by fire. Is it worth our while to provide against it?

Now, to speak seriously, they say there is nothing to require interposition. The Senate says there is not, and voted the idea down—only three voting in its favor; all the rest of the Senate saying there is no occasion yet for laws, but we must reserve the right—the case may arise in respect to some Territory. What Territory? Where is it? Not a soul can tell; and yet, upon this contingency, that we may have a Territory into which some man may possibly want to carry slaves, there arises a great dispute. As remote as that—and we are quarreling about it to-day; a thing that may happen in twenty years—a thing which I don't believe can happen in the present state of the Union.

That is the great subject upon which the Democratic party is broken up, and we are now here trying to save the country by inaugurating a party upon the Constitution and the Union. I have occupied your time longer than I intended to. I told you I came here to denounce no party. I wished to speak with decorum, to offend no one of my audience. They have done me the honor of listening to me, and it was my duty to speak to them in kindness and with care. I appeal to you not as party men—I appeal to you as my countrymen. There is, as you know a party in the South—a powerful and dangerous party—that, since the days of Gen. Jackson, have been seeking to carry into practical effect the doctrine of disunion. In what form did it appear? In General Jackson's time they attempted to nullify an act of Congress; an act which you had all joined to pass, and which one State claimed to be to its injury. How did General Jackson treat it? Was that his sort of Union? No! He said he would hang the traitors as high as Haman: There was disunion attempted. We have since seen Resolutions of Legislatures, and messages of Governors, all proclaiming and recommending it as a necessity. We have seen States engaging

to combine for this purpose; and now will any man say there is no danger of that sort which we ought to watch? I think it is a danger against which we ought to guard. We ought to look to it. We ought to put power into the hands of no party that might be tempted to use it for such a purpose. Gen. Washington said the people of the United States ought to frown upon the first dawning of everything like disunion. That is the substance of what he said.

It frowned out pretty boldly in the time of Gen. Jackson. He was a man of will—a patriot I will say—and he put it down. It has been gathering strength ever since. It has been, as I say, meeting in Conventions; it has been made the subject of messages by Governors, and of co-operation between States. You don't want any such result. You would oppose any such result. I hope so. I am sure you would. Kentucky was not brought up to such treason. I was a man of five and twenty or thirty years of age before I ever heard disunion talked about. It was a scandal in life that nobody uttered—nobody thought of—that nobody ventured to talk of. Gen. Washington the Moses of our land, he thought of it, and he said, frown on the first dawning of it—crush out that sentiment. You will know how to apply all this. You will know how to act upon it better than I can teach you.

Mr. C. then, in a few words, painted a bright picture of universal liberty as the result of our caring for the Union, and urged his hearers to come up to the support of the Bell and Everett ticket. After thanking his hearers for their attention, he withdrew, while cheers greeted him on all sides.

The Cotton Trade.
The New York Shipping List of the 22d ultimo, in commenting upon the recently published record of the cotton crop for the year ending August 31st, 1860, makes the following remarks:

Eight or nine States of the Union are now engaged in cultivating the staple, and notwithstanding that for the twelve months under review the crop was the greatest on record, we have the most satisfactory evidence that the demand and consumption at home, is at least keeping pace with, if not exceeding the capacity for production. A retrospective glance at the trade, back to about the period when it was first deemed to be of sufficient importance to merit an annual statement, shows that the staple has been gradually increasing in almost geometrical progression, and there is certainly nothing in the circumstance of manufacture and consumption to-day, on either side of the Atlantic, to discourage the belief that the increase is to continue in the same proportion for the future. Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, is multiplying her mills and spindles, and annually increasing her already enormous investments in that species of enterprise. Hence, last year, the Manchester and Liverpool people took from us 650,180 bales more than they ever acquired of us before. In France, likewise, increasing care which the leading industrial interests of the country are receiving at the hands of the present Government, has had the effect to give a new spur to the cotton, as well as other manufactures; and, accordingly, our tables show 138,801 bales of the raw material in excess of the previous season. Throughout Germany and the North of Europe, the unsettled aspect of political relations, with the consequent depression of general trade, and the emigration of a class of population best adapted to the successful development of a successful manufacturing system, have operated to some extent advantageously, and we are not surprised to note, therefore, a falling off of about 35,000 bales from the aggregate taken for consumption therein in 1858-59.

Another feature which will arrest attention, is the rapid increase of the home consumption, a circumstance which certainly tells well for the progress and prosperity of American manufactures, in the face of the sharp foreign competition, to which many of the leading branches are still supposed to be subject.

The increase is as noticeable in the Southern as in the Northern States—though, from many causes which it is unnecessary to specify here, the rate of argumentation is much greater in the latter than in the former. The interest of the cotton-growing States, as regards the future, would seem to be promoted by gradually bringing a greater surface of land under cultivation, to demonstrate to the European consumers that the advantages of the Southern States of the Union, whether as regards soil, climate, labor or facilities of transportation, are so far superior to those of Africa or India, that the endeavor to raise up rival sources of supply in the remote semi-barbarous and insular regions, can only be contemplated in the light of a hopeless experiment. The Northern members of the confederacy, at the same time, it seems to us, must recognize their interest in encouraging manufactures, and increasing the value of the home market for the planter. This is a significant cotton trade, with the vast and varied interests, commercial, political and social, which cluster around, and radiate it, has been in times past, and doubtless will be again, the main prop and pillar of our commercial and financial credit as a nation. But for the bountiful crop last year, it is scarcely necessary to say, there would have been a serious balance of trade against us to-day, which the harvests of the West, luxurious as they are, would not have sufficed to adjust. If we take for an estimate the average value of \$50 per bale, that crop must be worth \$233,788,500, of which \$187,208,650 came out of European pockets. Then it is difficult to estimate the extent to which the shipping interests of New England and the North are indebted to the same trade for the comparative prosperity which happily is now falling to their share, while but little account at all can be taken of the facilities it affords, in a variety of ways, for the profitable employment of capital, and of enabling thousands and thousands of the operative class among us, to provide the means of subsistence.

IREDELL EXPRESS



EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published on the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. One copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00; if not, \$2.50. Six months, \$1.25; if not, \$1.50. Three months, \$0.75; if not, \$1.00. If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors for President & Vice-President.

For the State at Large:
Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

Districts:

1. Dist. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.
2. do Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.
3. do O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4. do L. C. Edwards, of Granville.
5. do Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
6. do Henry Walser, of Davidson.
7. do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8. do Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke.

FOURTH VOLUME.

"IREDELL EXPRESS"

Will enter upon the Fourth Volume on the 7th December next. For three years we have toiled to make the "EXPRESS" an interesting vehicle of intelligence and recreation to its many readers, how well we have succeeded remains for its patrons to judge. While many Journals have started into existence in various portions of the country, maintained a feeble existence for a season, and went out, the "EXPRESS" has been regular in its appearance each week and greeted our patrons with its sunny contentment. The Express will ever continue an advocate of our way in a future, and indulge the belief that, by renewed diligence our efforts to publish an entertaining journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The Express will ever continue an advocate of the best interests of the State, and of the Union of the States.

so long as the Rights of all the States are regarded by the General Government, during our course in the columns.

LITERATURE, POLITICS, and MISCELLANEOUS. will appear each week in our pages as hitherto.

Job Office. attached to our establishment has been replenished, recently, with new Materials, and in completeness is second to none in the State for turning out any description of Printing.

The price of the Paper as heretofore will be \$2 a year in advance.

Hon. J. M. Leach's Appointments.
Jefferson, Saturday, Oct. 20th.
Alleghany, C. H., Alleghany, Monday, Oct. 21st.
Hampden, Thursday, Oct. 25th.
East-Red, Yadkin Co., Friday, Oct. 25th.
Bethania, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Oct. 27th.
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29th.
Wentworth, Rockingham, (court-week) Tuesday, Oct. 30th.

Walnut, Wake, Stokes, Thursday, Nov. 1st.
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
Thomasville, Davidson, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in Statesville on October 24th. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. F. K. Nash.

Concert in Prospective.
We are informed that there is to be a Concert at the College in this place, on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday, during the meeting of Synod. The Teachers and young Ladies are preparing it with especial reference to the entertainment of the members, all of whom, together with the Trustees, and the parents of the young ladies are to be invited. The size of the Chapel renders it impossible to extend the invitations without some limit.

Washington Post.
Mr. A. B. Chapin, has removed from Goldsboro' to Washington, N. C., and with the materials upon which the "Independent" was printed has commenced the publication of the "WASHINGTON POST," a Bell and Everett sheet.

The Post will be ably conducted, and we wish Mr. Chapin unlimited success. Washington can now boast of three as able papers as are issued in the State: Post, DISPATCH, and TIMES—all for Bell and Everett.

Success to you all, gentlemen.

The University Magazine.
For October is on our table. The contents are unusually able and interesting. A portrait upon steel of Hon. W. A. Graham, one of North Carolina's gifted sons, is an appropriate ornament to the work, with a sketch of his life.

Price of the Magazine \$2.

Tuesday morning, 14th instant, there was a killing white frost in this place, the first to produce telling effect upon vegetation this fall.

We tender thanks to the Executive Committee, through Mr. J. C. Stocum, Sec., for a free ticket admitting us "to all the privileges of the Eastern Central Fair" at the held at Goldsboro', commencing Oct. 23d.

Grand Mass Meeting in Statesville.

This great outpouring of the people came off on Tuesday last and was every way worthy of the cause of the Union, so dear to every true patriot. The day was ushered in by the discharge of 33 guns at sunrise, one for each State composing the Federal Union, under the direction of Maj. T. J. Pond. The immense concourse assembled at the grove of the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, a large number of ladies gracing the scene with their presence, when Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Asheville, was introduced from the stand and delivered one of the most forcible speeches upon existing parties, the present deplorable condition of the country, and the objects of the Secessionists to dissolve the Union, which it has yet been our privilege to hear. Mr. Vance spoke for three hours and five minutes and was heard with rapt attention, with repeated cheering, by those present. We will attempt to give no report of Mr. Vance's able and comprehensive address, which was delivered with great power and eloquence, such as he is master of, and which must have created conviction to the heart of every listener, persuading all to sustain the Union which has conferred so many blessings by voting for BELL and EVERETT.

As a debater, logician, orator, Mr. Vance, even now will take rank with that brilliant genius whose eloquence from the forum and in the halls of Legislation led captive admiring thousands—who in his lifetime, stood without a peer in oratory—Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

No wonder the Mountain District delights to honor her gifted son.
When Mr. Vance had concluded his speech, the scene was varied by the roar of cannon, and parading the streets with a car representing the Union and drawn by a team, upon the sides of which were inscribed patriotic and suitable mottoes and decorated with flags—keeping time to the music of a large BELL, which was suspended inside.

At early candle lighting several hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in Stockton Hall, to hear an address from Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Rowan upon the political questions of the day and the alarming condition of the country. Dr. Ramsey is a graceful speaker, logical reasoner, fluent and invincible in his argument and with so grand a subject as the American Union for a theme, he made a profound impression upon the minds of his auditory—who manifested their feelings in rounds of approbation.

At the conclusion of Dr. Ramsey's remarks Mr. Vance was vociferously called for and although laboring under severe hoarseness, he addressed the house in a happy vein and great humor, eliciting rapturous applause.

Iredell will do her whole duty on Tuesday, 6th day of November next.

Democratic Electors at Statesville.
Tuesday of last week, R. P. Dick, Esq., Douglas, and Mr. Clements, Breckinridge Electors, made speeches to a large throng, chiefly Bell men, at the Court-House, in this place. Mr. Dick opened the debate and Mr. Clements replied.

We had but a few moments to devote to hearing the gentlemen. Mr. Dick is an eloquent debater, and we learn from his friends that he made a capital speech in defence of Judge Douglas and presented his claims in a strong light for the Presidency. Mr. Clements, it is said by his friends, did the same for Mr. Breckinridge. It is reported that both gentlemen handled each other's party with gloves off—but which got the best of the fight we do not know—rather think, however, that Mr. Dick bore off the laurel.

Mr. Douglas, doubtless, has many sympathizers among the Union-loving men of Iredell, on account of his recently expressed strong Union sentiments, who cannot vote for him in this election, because Mr. Bell, their first choice, is in the field—and him they prefer at this crisis to all others.

State Mass-Meeting at Salisbury.
The Mass Meeting held by the Union party at Salisbury last week was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed—Many thousands were present from all portions of the State to participate in the reunion of Constitutional loving men who met and pledged themselves to the support of BELL and EVERETT, the Constitutional Union candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—Ex-Gov. W. A. Graham, Hon. Z. B. Vance, and other distinguished champions, were present and made speeches to the assembled thousands.

Col. B. S. Gaither in the place of Gen. R. H. Henry.
Gen. R. M. Henry, the Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket for the 8th District, having resigned in consequence of indisposition and inability to conduct the canvass, Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke county has been appointed in his stead.

Bell and Everett Pole.
The Bell and Everett Club of Statesville on Monday night last raised a Union Pole in the centre of the Public Square, reaching an altitude of near one hundred feet, from the apex of which floats the Flag of the Union representing all the States. The pole was obtained and brought to town by J. C. Barkly, Esq., one of the staunchest Bell and Everett men in Iredell.

Why Toombs Oppose Bell.
The National American says: It is reported that in one or more of his speeches in favor of the Disunion candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States, Senator Toombs was particularly bitter against Mr. Bell. We did not at the time understand it, and could not imagine why the Georgia Senator should have been so severe. But the record divulges the secret. In a debate which involved some incidents connected with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it seems that Toombs accused Mr. Bell of being the ally of the Abolitionists, because he voted against that bill. In his reply Mr. Bell used the following scathing language: (See Congressional Globe, vol. 29, 1st Session, 33d Congress, page 944, May 25, 1854.)

"The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper to declare that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North. I have this to say to the Senator in reply—if the honorable Senator means to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill, in company with the Abolitionists, I was their ally—and to that extent only I was their ally; if it was his object, in making that statement, to let it go forth to the country for effect among the people, that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists, then I have to say to him that it was not I, but he, who was the ally of the shallowest and lowest demagogue. If he meant to say that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North, in sympathy,

feeling, or by any concerted arrangement, then I have to pronounce, that he stated what he knew to be false."

Read, Union Men!

At a meeting of the BELL and EVERETT Club of Statesville, held at the Court House, Saturday evening last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That every Union-man in Iredell, consider himself as belonging to some one of the Bell and Everett Clubs of the County, and each one is enjoined, to use his active exertions to promote the cause of the Union candidates from now till the 6th day of November, and on that day, by attending the polls himself and persuading and aiding all Union men to attend and vote for BELL and EVERETT—vote for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

Bear in mind that the Presidential Election will take place TUESDAY, the 6th day of November.

Bell and Everett Club.

On Tuesday evening the 9th October, a meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, the Candidates of the Constitutional Union Party, was held in the Court-House, in Statesville.

On motion of Capt. A. K. Simonton, the meeting was organized by electing Dr. R. P. Dick, Chairman and Wm. H. Sanford and W. Pitt Drake, Secretaries. L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., in a brief manner explained the object of the meeting to be the formation of a BELL and EVERETT CLUB.

The friends of the Union, who had assembled were fortunate in having the pleasure of listening to the opinions of the Hon. James T. Morehead, as expressed in a speech worthy of the cause that elicited it—the Union—and his own well established reputation as an able speaker. The call upon him was unexpected, but notwithstanding he has long held himself aloof from political discussions, he could not refuse the request of his Whig friends in Iredell, a county that ever responds when Guilford calls. Mr. Morehead was listened to with marked attention and excited frequent applause.

A call for Hon. N. Boyden was responded to in his own peculiarly forcible and independent manner. Mr. Boyden, unlike many public speakers, who engage in political discussions, took a bold and independent stand for what he considers right, and leaves no provision behind which to take refuge should the people fail to endorse his positions. He declared himself unequivocally in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws, in the event of Lincoln's election, which he regarded as one of the worst curses that could be visited upon the nation. Mr. Boyden was heartily applauded during and at the close of his speech.

The meeting proceeded to the organization of a BELL and EVERETT CLUB, by the election of W. P. Caldwell, President; Dr. H. Kelly, H. Reynolds, Dr. W. M. Campbell and Col. J. F. McCorkle, Vice-Presidents; and Wm. H. Sanford and W. Pitt Drake, Secretaries. In the absence of the Pres't, the first Vice-President, Dr. H. Kelly, took the chair.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Club and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Col. A. Mitchell, A. K. Simonton, W. P. Caldwell, L. Q. Sharpe, Dr. H. Kelly, R. M. Allison and A. B. F. Gaither be appointed Sub-Electors for this County.

Resolved, That the Club meet on next Saturday night, and that A. K. Simonton, F. D. Stockton and E. B. Drake be appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Club, and report at that time.

On motion of L. Q. Sharpe, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all the members of this Club consider themselves delegates to the State Mass Meeting to be held in Salisbury this week.

On motion, Club adjourned.

Dr. H. KELLY, President.
Wm. H. SANFORD, Secretary.
W. PITT DRAKE.

A Letter from Illinois.

LA PRAIRIE, Ill., Sept. 29, 1860.
Messrs. Editors:—We are beginning to be reminded of the approach of Winter by the cold northerly winds and cool nights, which are now making us frequent visitors, and the husbandmen are fitting up their coal bins and making their wood houses and wood piles more extensive.

Our very extensive crop of corn, are now quite out of danger of the early frost, much to the satisfaction of the farmers, who have labored hard during the summer and now see the fruits of their industry profusely scattered over the broad prairie. Our travelers have nearly or quite brought out the State of Missouri—the Bell and Everett ticket daily, bartered with cattle and hogs, which are being brought into this State to be fattened for market or fed through the winter. This indeed the Egypt of America, at present. Corn is selling for 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and from six to ten dollars per acre, standing in the fields.

The people seem to have quite forgotten everything now, except politics. The Democrats and Republicans are both striving with might and main to carry this State. You have no idea to what extent they carry things here: it is said that they far exceed the times of log-chains and hard riding, in 1840. The men, women and children all turn out, under their respective banners and mottoes—and by this means they swell their gatherings to immense numbers, so that they have to compute them by acres and miles: You of the South have but little idea what enthusiasm prevails here; all are politicians, from the lisping child to the hoary headed veteran.

It is to be hoped that the Southern States will make a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" for Bell and Everett, against the fanatics, Abolitionists and all other isms and claims throughout the whole Union.—With them, we have hope, without them we have none! The Union party are gaining ground here at the very threshold of Douglas and Lincoln.

From information received through the public prints and also from a gentleman just returned from Missouri, there seems to be no doubt that that State goes decidedly for Bell and Everett.

I see the Republicans have about given up the idea of carrying the State of New York. They now say they think they will be safe if they can get Pennsylvania; I suppose they will be like the Blacksmith, who failed to make the axe and finally concluded, that he could make a six and three it in the slag-put, I hope it will all turn out to be a great six—with them.

I hope N. C. will never let it be said that she failed to give her support to the Union ticket, in such perilous times as at present. Patriotism is worth something these days, as in the days of the Revolution. That man may well be deemed a patriot, who can forego party and go for right.

We are not without public rumor, that some thirteen thousand Mormons are preparing to return to Nauvoo, in our adjoining county of Hancock, but they have not permitted to do so—the people of Hancock have held public meetings and resolved to resist them.

Judge Douglas is so in Chicago on the 5th, and W. H. Seward on the 2nd, proximo. On Tuesday next, during the time of our

county fair, the Democrats have a projected meeting, at Quincy, at which some dozens or more of the big guns of Missouri and Illinois, are to be present. No doubt they expect to make quite an accession to the church.

Starting Development.

We are informed that two men named Hitches, rather and son, were apprehended at Olin, Marlboro' District, on Thursday, and were taken to Bennettsville. Their trunks were searched, and disclosed the nefarious purpose of tampering with slaves, and of putting arms in their hands. It is thought they were executed yesterday morning at Bennettsville.

A box filled with pistols, directed to them, has been seized at Florence. Their correspondence showed further that 1,200 arms were to be delivered to them at Wilmington, N. C.

Southern Guardian.

Carrying the Thing a Little too Far.
Observation of the miserable hand played by the Raleigh Standard during the present campaign has been, from the very outset, a source of regret to us, to say the least; and we have recently been still more surprised and pained to see that it has undertaken to involve Free-Masonry and Anti-Free-Masonry in its political fight by referring to Mr. Everett's position, taken in years gone by, wherein he, Mr. Everett, intimated that Morgan's death was accomplished and concealed by Masons. Wonder the Standard has not paraded the fact that Mr. Breckinridge has taken the highest degree in Masonry that can be conferred in this country?

Now we pretend to support Mr. Breckinridge and fight Mr. Everett, politically in a political contest, but we cannot refrain from condemning this late maneuver of the Standard. Does it think that Masons are a set of idiots—to be led this way and that way by outsiders? Does it believe that the Masons of this country are incapable of attending to their own business, or are too ignorant to be acquainted with their own men and history of yesterday? How different and how much better it would be if all men could but feel their duty to form their actions by the square.

Barbora, Mercury.

Drowned.
A sad accident occurred on South river, near J. C. Ford's Mill last Monday evening, between sun-down and dark, resulting in the death of Jesse Watkins, aged about 50 years, and John Watkins, his nephew, aged about 17 years. They came to the Ferry, in company with three others. All wanted to cross. They found at their command a light bateau, and the deceased, with one other, Lewis Watkins, got into it. Jesse was intoxicated, and seated himself on the edge of the little boat, which tilted until it dipped water. They had all been drinking, and Jesse was too far gone to heed a warning. They pushed out into the river, and had gone but a few yards when the boat swamped, and Jesse and John were drowned. Liquor the prime cause. John was raised from his watery grave with a bottle of liquor in his pocket. Lewis swam to the shore.—Salisbury Watchman.

Lincoln's Policy.
A dispatch to the Charleston Mercury of Oct. 11th, from Washington, says:

Wm. H. Seward has declared that Lincoln will, if elected to the Presidential chair, immediately issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth his views of policy, more especially in relation to the South.—In this way Lincoln hopes to quiet the fears of the South, and to prevent the secession of a single State.

The greatest excitement prevails here, owing to the Black Republican triumph in Pennsylvania. The Lincoln men of this city are to have a grand demonstration in honor of their victory in Pennsylvania, which they consider decisive. Should the result be guilty of any breach of decorum, serious difficulties are anticipated.

What is Wanted.
The day of the Presidential election is now near at hand, and every Union man should ask himself whether he has discharged his whole duty to his country, up to this date, and if he cannot answer in the affirmative, let him work earnestly during the next four and a half weeks and thus partially atone for past remissness. There is scarcely a man in the party, who cannot win a vote for the Union ticket, and a little exertion, by individuals, in their daily social intercourse, will secure for Bell and Everett an overwhelming majority. Our speakers are doing good service in their department, but we want workers—men who will reason with their neighbors in the field, in the workshop, and by their firesides. This is the sort of work that tells, and every man who shrinks from it, shrinks from an important duty. Then go to it, every one, resolved not to rest until the close of the ballot box, and a glorious victory will reward their labor. So says the Richmond "Whig," and so we say to our friends everywhere.—National American.

Judge Douglas in 1856. By W. W. Averj, Esq.

Mr. Avery was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and as spokesman of the North Carolina delegation had occasion frequently to say something, which is this day of phonographic reporting, of course became a matter of record. North Carolina had voted for Franklin Pierce, and upon his being withdrawn, Mr. Avery said:

"When the State of New Hampshire, in a spirit of conciliation, abandoned her favorite son, we felt it a duty to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the distinguished son of

Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas, and Gen. Pierce out of the way, we could not have returned to our constituents without having manifested in some way our high appreciation of the eminent services rendered to his country by the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill."

Now Stephen A. Douglas is but little better, if any, than Abraham Lincoln, in the opinion of Mr. Avery, Mr. Edwards, and others. They do not accuse him of inconsistency. His Senatorial career refutes that. They know that he occupies just the same ground that Buchanan, Breckinridge, Cobb, Gen. Lane and every prominent Democrat in the United States, occupied during the canvass of 1856.

They have changed. Judge Douglas has not.—Raleigh National Democrat.

Shooting Affray in Washington.
We learn that an affray took place in Washington, in this State, a few days since, which has most probably resulted in the death of one of the parties. John W. Grist and Charles A. Latham had had a difficulty ending in blows, and soon after G. W. and Chas. A. Latham met Mr. Grist and commenced firing upon him with revolvers. They fired at him some ten or twelve times. He was seriously, and it is thought, mortally wounded. Mr. Grist, it is said, fired back while prostrate on the ground, but the Lathams escaped unharmed. A negro man who was standing near them received a fatal random shot, and another person, while endeavoring to separate them, was wounded. The Lathams have made their escape. The fight was the result of a political quarrel which took place in August last.

Some accounts state that Mr. Grist is dead. His father, Allen Grist, Esq., has offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the two Lathams.—Raleigh Standard.

Burning of the Steamer Connaught.
Safety of her Passengers.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Galway steamer Connaught, of the new Irish line, was burnt Sunday at sea, on her way from St. Johns here.

Capt. Leitch reports that on the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening, 150 miles east of Boston, the ship sprung a leak. He succeeded in keeping the water below the fires until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when it gained rapidly, extinguishing the fires.—At 6 o'clock smoke was issuing from the aft stove-hole. Not