

From the National Intelligencer.

### The Duty of Conservatives.

Never in the history of this Government has the public mind been so perplexed as now. Never have so many voters been unable to determine their duty. Old political landmarks have been swept away, and all parties seem threatened with destruction by the storm of sectional strife that is raging around us. The Government itself is endangered, and may be destroyed if the storm continue.

The danger arises from slavery agitation, and that agitation must be stopped if tranquility is to be restored. By whom is this agitation sustained and how can it be stopped? A solution of these questions would remove many doubts and dispel many fears that now oppress the public mind.

By whom is the agitation sustained? If we review the history of the slavery question we will find that it never assumed a serious aspect, after the adoption of the Constitution, until the application of Missouri for admission into the Union. At that time the country was convulsed by an agitation which threatened the overthrow of the Government; and, so far as we can now see, the Union of these States was saved only by the adoption of the Missouri compromise. That compromise, though violently opposed by ultra men for a time, was soon acquiesced in, and cheerfully sustained by all parties as a fair and honorable settlement of the question. Ultraism was crushed, and peace restored to the country. From that time the anti-slavery party maintained but a nominal existence, until it was revived by the memorable struggle for the annexation of Texas.

In 1840 the anti-slavery party polled but 7,000 votes. In four years, under the excitement of the struggle for the annexation of Texas, (which was forced upon the country by the Democratic party,) the anti-slavery vote was increased from 7,000 to 62,000. Mr. Polk then entered upon his administration; and soon, under circumstances now understood by the country, involved us in a war with Mexico. The war policy of Mr. Polk was adopted and sustained by the Democratic party, and resulted in the acquisition of Mexican territory. That acquisition renewed the slavery agitation, and increased the anti-slavery vote from 62,000 to 286,000; and Mr. Polk retired from office in the midst of a sectional storm more violent than any that had ever before swept over this country. During the raging of that storm the Government devolved upon Millard Fillmore. After a fearful conflict the compromise of 1850 was passed, ultraism again was crushed, the anti-slavery party almost annihilated, and peace and harmony once more prevailed. The conservatives of the country hailed the result with delight, and all parties pledged themselves to sustain the compromise at all hazards.

Under such auspicious circumstances took place the celebrated canvass of 1852. In that canvass both parties enthusiastically adopted the compromise of 1850; declared it, in principle and substance, a final settlement of the whole subject, and vowed to resist all further agitation, in Congress or out of it, under whatever color or pretext it might be made. Under these pledges the Democratic party swept the country, and bore their candidate into the Presidential chair with a unanimity unparalleled in our political history.

Mr. Pierce entered upon his administration in March, 1853, with an anti-slavery opposition of only 158,000 and with a majority of eighty-four members of Congress. In his first message he eulogized the measures of 1850, accepted them as a finality, called upon the country to sustain him in their support; and assured it that this repose should suffer no shock during his official term if he had the power to avert it. Notwithstanding such pledges, Mr. Pierce was hardly in office before the Missouri compromise was repealed, the Kansas and Nebraska bills passed, and the people of the country startled by civil war in Kansas. The result of the repeal of the Missouri compromise—of Mr. Pierce's faithful "defense of Southern rights"—was the production of civil war and the formation of the Republican party with 1,841,000 voters. If Mr. Buchanan has defended the "rights of the South" with the same fidelity, Mr. Lincoln will certainly be our next President.

Thus we find that in the short space of sixteen years (from 1840 to 1856) the anti-slavery party has grown from 7,000 to 1,841,000; and this, too, under the auspices of the Democratic party, which has always arrogated the exclusive honor of defending Southern rights.

This constant agitation of the Democratic party for the benefit of the South has always engendered opposition from anti-slavery party of the North. The Democratic and the anti-slavery parties have been arrayed against each other with intense bitterness. For this reason, in all the struggles on the slavery question from 1845 to 1854, the Democratic party has maintained and defended the Missouri compromise while the anti-slavery party has always opposed it.

In 1854 both parties changed front. The Democratic party suddenly found that the Missouri compromise, which had been in practical operation for a third of a century, and had received the sanction of all parties in every section, and had allayed all sectional jealousies, had "harmonized the whole country," and had "become canonized in the hearts of the people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb." I say, it suddenly discovered that such a measure was unconstitutional, was an insult to the South, and it must be repealed. It was repealed, and forth-

with the anti-slavery party, which had voted against it on every previous occasion, became its warmest advocate, and upon its ruins erected the present Republican party.

Thus, in order to gain party ends, have the Democratic and anti-slavery parties waged an incessant warfare on the slavery question. The Republican, appealing to the prejudices of the North, agitates that he may get Northern votes, and thus ride into power. The Democrat appealing to the fears of the South, excites sectional strife, and threatens disunion, that he may frighten timid men, and force them to retain the Democratic party in power.

From what has been said, we see that Territorial acquisition always gives rise to the agitation of the slavery question, and that such agitation engenders sectional strife! We see that the acquisition of Louisiana gave rise to the struggle that was terminated by the Missouri compromise; that the acquisition of Mexican territory aroused a fearful conflict, which was only subdued by the compromise of 1850. We see that the compromise of 1850 crushed ultraism both in the North and in the South, and restored peace and good-will to both sections. We see that this peace was broken, and the flood-gates of sectional fury thrown wide open, by the wanton repeal of the Missouri compromise. We see that the Democratic party effected that repeal in spite of the most solemn pledges to sustain it! On the other hand, we also see that the Republican party opposed the Missouri compromise so long as the Democratic party sustained it, and that it became its zealous advocate so soon as it was repealed!

We thus see that the slavery question can never be settled so long as the Democratic or Republican parties are in power, or so long as they hope to attain power by appealing to the prejudices or fears of either section. We also see that these sectional strifes become more and more fierce. We see that they add strength to the anti-slavery party, having in the space of sixteen years increased it from 7,000 to 1,841,000!

So much for the past. In the present we see the same conflict raging with greater fury than ever before. We see the Democratic party rent in twain, and its sections waging a relentless warfare against each other. We see the Republican party bold and united, confident of getting possession of the Government. In the South we hear muttering the thunders of disunion. Every where are heard notes of alarm. Patriots and conservatives are doubting as to their duty, and the hearts of many are quailing before the storm.

In such a crisis what must be done? How can agitation be stopped and peace once more restored?

Can it be by placing in power the Republican party? Would that not be considered a "standing menace" to the South? Would the South support a Northern and sectional Administration? However moderately such an Administration would be conducted, would it not at least engender doubt and suspicion? Might it not afford restless, revolutionary spirits in the South an excuse for such actions as might involve us in civil war, and may be in utter ruin?

Can peace be restored by retaining in office the Democratic party? That party has, in the past, been the chief instrument in fermenting sectional strife; would it now refrain from an agitation that has hitherto kept it in power? Would such a party be supported cordially at the North? Would it not excite the continual opposition of the Republican party, and thus perpetuate sectional strife? But, leaving out of view all such considerations, the Democratic party is rent in twain, is utterly powerless for good, and neither of its candidates has the remotest prospect of success.

Surely, under such circumstances, no conservative can support either of these parties. Where, then, can he go? Can he do else than support Bell and Everett? They are pledged to maintain the Constitution as it is, to defend the integrity of the Union under all circumstances, to enforce the laws in every section and at all hazards. Upon such a platform men of all parties can stand. No conservative, be he Northern or Southern, can refuse his support to such a platform. No conservative can or will ask more than his constitutional rights. These are all guaranteed by Bell and Everett.

Let me, then, appeal to every conservative in the land to lay aside party trammels and party prejudices and unite with Bell and Everett in opposing all further acquisition of territory; in allaying all sectional jealousies; in stopping slavery agitation, and in crushing Northern ultraism and Southern secessionism. What matters it whether it be a Northern or Southern hand that fires the temple of our liberties? From either comes utter destruction.

Come, then, conservatives of America, join hearts and hands in defence of the Constitution and the Union! In such a cause party names and party conflicts must disappear. What is the triumph of Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Lincoln, in comparison with the overthrow of this Government—the hope of Freedom throughout the world? Can the friends of Breckinridge and of Douglas cease to war upon each other and unite with Bell and Everett in support of the Constitution and the Union? In the same glorious cause cannot the Republicans also unite? Can they not all lay aside their mutual animosities and unite with Bell and Everett upon the only platform that is broad enough to embrace them all, and upon which they can meet in the bonds of brotherly love, and upon which they can sacri-

fice everything for the good of our common country.

P. C. W.

### North Carolina Mines.

Within a very short time, perhaps within the last two years, an extraordinary impetus has been given to mining interests in North Carolina. In the census returns of 1850 the fifth schedule, which was devoted to the classification of industrial products, gave the results of one year's labor in the gold mines, which were confined to two or three counties—Guilford, Davidson, and Cabarrus, perhaps—and the annual yield of the precious metal was a very insignificant item in the State's product. But a comparison of the returns therein given with the reports of the present year would undoubtedly show a wonderful increase of product in this branch of industry.

The increase in yield of gold, however, has been in a great measure an incidental result within the past year or two. Many, if not all of the mines which are now worked for copper exclusively were formerly worked only for gold, and in some districts all these mines were abandoned when auriferous deposits became scarce. It is said by those familiar with the subject that ground becomes unprofitable for gold working as soon as the presence of copper is indicated. There is, however, more or less of the precious metal still found, sometimes in the lower levels, far below the point at which the mines were given up as worthless. California, Australia and Pike's Peak offered so much more that was tempting to the gold-seeker, that the comparatively small returns from the North Carolina and Virginia mines seemed very insignificant; besides, with some few exceptions, the gold deposits that were found have been too trifling to induce the outlay of sufficient capital to make mining profitable.

The want of capital on the part of the original owners, as well as the facility with which stock companies were formed and a large profit secured by the speculator, caused the transfer of the properties now upon our various stock boards. More energy was infused into the mining system, and larger explorations were boldly made, sometimes with extremely satisfactory results. From one of these mines there has been sold in this market during the present year nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of ore, and, as is very clearly demonstrated by the elaborate report of the President—the capacity of this mine is only beginning to be developed. Whether it is mere good fortune that has attended this particular enterprise, or whether the necessary explorations have been conducted with more skill and prudence than is common, does not matter; the facts—if we are to credit the report—are sufficiently encouraging.

It would be very unreasonable to say that similar or equal results might not be obtained from other mines in the same region. The mineral wealth of North Carolina may be over-estimated, and it is quite possible that the flattering prospects claimed for some of the properties may fail of realization. But there has been an undoubted and continuous product of copper, silver and lead during the past year, and it is not impossible that the results already obtained are but the forerunners and earnest of future products. Among the more recent companies that have been formed there has usually been provision made for an adequate working capital, to be retained permanently in the treasury until the mine is productive enough to pay it own way. In addition to this conservative feature, the managers of several of the mines now in process of development have made an important improvement upon the old Cornish system of vertical shafts. The excavations, by the modern plan, follow the trend of the vein, and, instead of sending barren earth or rocks to the surface, the miner is continually working in ore ground, descending upon the vein from the outcropping.—*Balti. American.*


### Density of Population in the United States.

Some of the facts disclosed by the census are that the non-slaveholding States are twice as dense as the slaveholding States. The middle States are the densest; next, the New England; then the North west; then the South, and lastly the Southwest. The States taken together have a density of about sixteen to the square mile. With the density of Sweden and Norway, which are the least populous of any European States, the United States would have forty-five millions of inhabitants; with the density of Russia, over eighty millions; with that of Spain two hundred millions; of France, five hundred millions; of Britain, six hundred and sixty millions; of Belgium, eleven hundred and fifty millions.

In population, the United States is probably exceeded only by four of the European powers, namely, Russia, Austria, France and the British Empire in Europe. It is nearly or quite twice as populous as Prussia, Spain or Turkey, and is equal to the aggregate population of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven States of Europe.

Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, is in New York, receiving much attention. Her accomplishments extend far beyond those winning ways which please so universally. Of her lingual attainments, Prof. Ingraham, in "The Sunny South," speaks in high terms. He mentions a Frenchman who says of Madame,—she can speak five languages well, and I have seen her converse at the same time with a Spanish, German, and French gentleman around her, answering, questioning, and holding lively conversation with each in his own tongue, and with a precision and pronunciation and elegance of phraseology remarkable.

## IREDELL EXPRESS



**EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

### STATESVILLE,

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#### Our Terms.

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#### Nominations 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 Walsler, of Davidson.
- 7 do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
- 8 do Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke.

### The Presidential Election

Will be held on TUESDAY the 6th November, (not on Thursday.)  
Tell your neighbors the day.

#### Hon. J. M. Leach's Appointments.

Bethania, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Oct. 27.  
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29th.  
Wentworth, Rockingham, (court-week) Tuesday, Oct. 30th.  
Walnut Cove, Stokes, Thursday, Nov. 1st.  
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.  
Thomasville, Davidson, Saturday, Nov. 3d.  
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

#### Tickets.

We have printed a large number of Bell & Everett Tickets and will supply orders for them at \$2 per thousand and pay postage.—Counties which are not already supplied with Tickets should send orders for them at once to some Printing Office. It is barely possible to write them without the risk of making a mistake.

The heaviest storm of wind and rain visited this place on Thursday night continuing all day Friday, last week, that has been known here in many years. We look for appalling details of shipwrecks and loss of life and property at sea and the coast, where the storm was no doubt terrific.

#### The late Col. Lumsden.

The remains of the late Col. Lumsden, of New Orleans, a victim of the Lady Elgin disaster, has been found on the beach near Kenosha, Wis., taken to Chicago, and from thence sent to the desolate home of the unfortunate deceased, to be interred with proper marks of respect by his numerous friends.

Poor Lumsden! It's hard to realize that the many form, so full of life and buoyancy, which we so frequently beheld passing to and fro in the streets of New Orleans, has met so sad a fate! Peace to thy ashes!

#### Conviction of Moses Smith.

We learn from the Winston Sentinel that Moses Smith was tried at the late term of Forsythe court, Judge Saunders, presiding, and convicted of the murder of J. R. Voss, near Wauwatown, some weeks ago. The prisoner's counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the Judge candidly stated to the prisoner that he saw no hope for him in this world.

Not so easy.

We publish elsewhere, one or two extracts from Breckinridge papers, flippantly showing how easy it would be for a State to secede from the Union—in the opinions of the editors.

Now, we deny the right of any State to secede from the American Union, short of sufficient cause for revolution—and we deny that any such cause exists at present, also, that the election of Lincoln would afford no just cause for secession so long as he administers the government, not worse than it is being administered by James Buchanan.

Depend upon it!—Fire eating Disunionists—the day the American Union is dissolved, will be memorable for the beginning of evils the South had not before tasted. Mark our prediction.

#### Mass-Meeting at Taylorsville.

We learn that the Mass-Meeting of the Union men held at Taylorsville, last week, was a grand success. Such a throng of patriotic, devoted citizens to the cause of the Union, was never before assembled in Alexander. The throng was addressed by Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. T. N. Crumpler in speeches of great ability. Mr. Crumpler, like Mr. Vance, is a mountain boy, and is destined to rise high in the zenith of distinction and usefulness in the cause of his country. He is a member elect to the next Legislature.

### The Designs of the Breckinridge-Disunion Party.

Each day furnishes new data that it is the intention of the Breckinridge party to dissolve the Union in the event of Lincoln's election, while at the same time, they are doing everything to precipitate the event. The evidences which we receive from South Carolina and some other southern States leave no room to doubt the existence of a combination formed in advance, to accomplish the diabolical deed. The arrangements are quietly consummating for the solution of a separation of the Union, and at the proper time the South will be precipitated into a revolution and slough off from the Union, quietly if she can, forcibly if necessary.

One grand feature in the programme, and which will be highly necessary to successful resistance to the general government, will be to get possession of all the Southern fortifications from Charleston to Galveston by a well executed coup d'état, which, as the garrisons that defend them are small, it is believed will not be difficult to accomplish. Once in possession of the forts, and backed by a Union of most or all of the slave States, formidable resistance could be made to any assailing force from the sea, and the government would have, then, no other alternative but to march against the revolutionists in the rear, where, also, formidable opposition it is likely would be encountered. For it is believed, that the Southern leaguers have already made their arrangements to prevent federal troops crossing any portion of slave-territory but at the point of the bayonet, whenever the South strikes the blow for her conceived rights.—North Carolina and Virginia, in that event, will be made the battle ground, and of course they must suffer severely in the dreadful conflict that would ensue.

To avoid the terrible consequences of disunion, let every man vote for John Bell and Edward Everett the 6th day of November.

#### The Time is Short.

It is less than two weeks till the Election, which will take place Tuesday, 6th November. Fellow-Citizens, are you discharging your duty as you ought to do, in behalf of the Union? Do you not know that if JOHN BELL should fail to be elected, by your indifference, the Union will be dissolved? It certainly will, and the fault will be yours. If John Bell is not elected, Lincoln will, and then follows dissolution with all the horrors of civil war!

We say what we believe—what we know will transpire, if the people fail to elect JOHN BELL. Be diligent and persuade your neighbors, to go to the polls, neglect it not—and vote for BELL and EVERETT, and save the Union.

#### Mr. Hilliard's Speech.

At Concert Hall, on Thursday night, was all that an intelligent assemblage of citizens could reasonably desire, of eloquence, language, and manner. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; and notwithstanding the excessive hot weather, the audience was remarkably patient and attentive. Mr. Hilliard spoke just one hour; and we never witnessed a greater degree of enthusiasm than that with which his remarks were received. The people gave vent to their feelings in repeated shouts and rounds of applause, as the eloquent, soul stirring and patriotic sentences flowed, in one continued and inspiring stream from the speaker's lips. It was just one of those kind of speeches that sensible, considerate and patriotic men love to listen to. There was no abuse, no falsehood, no misrepresentation, no clap-trap; but every thing and every body dealt with fairly, candidly and truthfully. There was no appeal to the prejudices, but exhortations to patriotism—for the Union of all good men for the sake of the Union.

The speech is having, and will continue to have, a most excellent effect. There was just enough said, and said in the right way, and in the right spirit.—We have heard of three Breckinridge men who have confessed, since the speech, to the importance of uniting upon Bell and Everett, as Buchanan was united upon in 1856; and we presume there are many others similarly convinced.

Altogether, the friends of Bell and Everett have abundant reason to be cheerful, and to continue the work of the campaign with renewed and increasing hopes of success. Mr. Hilliard has had ample opportunities for gaining information, and he speaks with much confidence of the success of the Constitutional Union cause. Let the Bell and Everett men cast all doubts behind them, and go to work resolutely, and we must succeed. There are many who have friends yet on the fence; urge them to rally with us upon the Constitution and under our old National flag.—We have not a doubt but there are over ten thousand intelligent men in the State of Georgia, to-day, who are yet undecided how they will vote. These votes cast for Bell and Everett would give them the State; and the vote of Georgia may decide the contest.—Let us hope that every man will do his duty.  
*Macon (Ga.) Citizen.*

#### Southern Union.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article upon political matters in that State, has the following paragraph in relation to the unity of the South at the approaching election:

"A perfect union of all parties at the South might possibly defeat Lincoln in New York, for if the people of the North could be advised of what will be the action of the Southern States, they would never consummate the election of Lincoln, attended as it will be with the wreck of the Union and the ruin of the North as well as the South.—The silly cry of disunion will not avert the calamity—nor could Virginia prevent it, if every man within her limits were opposed to it. Any one of the Gulf States can effect equally as much towards the dissolution of the Union as all of the Southern States together. That Lincoln's election will be submitted to is the hope of very many people in Virginia, but the belief that such an event will be acquiesced in by all of the Southern States is not entertained by any man in Virginia.

### A Remarkable Fact!

It is a remarkable fact, that the leading Breckinridge men of the country maintain that Lincoln will be elected. When pressed to the wall as to Mr. Breckinridge's utter inability to be declared President, they admit it; but declare Lincoln will be. What does this mean? Simply that they know their own candidate has no strength, and they have not enough patriotism to encourage those who stand some chance (to say the least) of defeating the "irrepressible" Abe. We ask our Breckinridge friends no longer to throw cold water on the patriotic efforts of the friends of Bell and Douglas to save the country. Desert the standard of the Disunionists and rally to the standard of Bell, who can and will be elected if the Union men will unite and vote for him. This is no time to get tripping for the ascendancy in the State elections hereafter. First use the means by which our Union can be preserved in peace, and then go to work for the offices, if you are determined to have them, but we submit that the offices will do you but little good if your want of homogeneity in action with the friends of the Union you should precipitate such a state of things as will require your services in the capacity of a soldier against your birthright instead of being the gormandizing recipient of a fat civil office. Save your country first, and then trigger for office.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

#### Disunion.

In a careful and well considered editorial, the Charleston Mercury of Thursday last, holds the following pregnant language:

"Before Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson can be installed in Washington, as President and Vice-President of the United States, the Southern States can dissolve peaceably (we know what we say) their union with the North.—Mr. Lincoln and his abolition cohorts will have no South to reign over. Their game would be blocked. The foundation of their organization could be taken away; and left to the tender mercies of a baffled, furious, and troubled North, they would be cursed and crushed, as the flagitious cause of the disasters around them. But, if we submit, and do not dissolve our union with the North, we make the triumph of our Abolition enemies complete, and enable them to consolidate and wield the power of the North for our destruction.

#### Fire.

The Foundry attached to Raeder & Frecks' Machine Shop took fire last Wednesday night and burned down. It is supposed to have taken fire by some oversight of the workmen in either leaving fire in some of the Jasks used in casting the evening before, or some combustible substance near the hot castings, though the men say the usual care was taken. It must have been burning some time before it was discovered. The loss is estimated at three thousand dollars. The insurance upon the property had expired about three weeks before.—*Saltbury Watchman.*

#### The Time Has Come.

The Charleston Mercury is just out in an article declaring that the time has come for the people of the South to break up and go out of the Union. It says it has labored for this forty-three years—expostulated, expounded, warned. But now the time has come. A South Carolinian told us, a few days ago, that South Carolina had been ready, willing and anxious to go out for years, and the only reason she had not done so was that she did not wish to go alone. She is now counting on Georgia and Alabama to back her, and expects to drag North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri into protecting her in her treason against the Government. Will they do it?—*Saltbury Watchman.*

#### Declines to Answer.

It will be recollected that while Judge Douglas was debating his speech in Norfolk, Va., concerning his speech in regard to what should be done if Lincoln was elected, were put to him by Major William Lamb, the Breckinridge elector for the Norfolk district, Mr. Douglas said he would answer the interrogatories if Mr. Lamb would put the same question to Mr. Breckinridge. This he promised to do, and the questions were answered. In a speech delivered by Mr. Lamb, in Norfolk, on the 28th ult., he said that he had fulfilled his promise, and propounded the questions to Mr. Breckinridge, which he had put to Judge Douglas, but that Mr. Breckinridge had declined answering them. The following are the questions:

"If Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States, will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?"

If they (the Southern States) secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?"

#### The Contest Between Bell and Lincoln.

It must be apparent to every observer that the contest in the present campaign is now between John Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union party, and Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the sectional Republican party. Is there a conservative man in any portion of our Union who desires the election of the latter—is he willing to risk the consequences which may result from the success of the Black Republican party? We do not assert that the election of Mr. Lincoln, by a constitutional majority, would be a cause for the dissolution of the Union; but we do say that nothing would tend so much to increase the prejudices and disunions which now exist between the North and the South, making more formidable a final dissolution. Neither the friends of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge can claim even a probability of success; and therefore if they are sincere in their desire for the defeat of Lincoln, they should at once unite with the National

Union party, both the North and South, and make certain his defeat. What are party claims or distinctions in an emergency like the present? Is not the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of sectionalism paramount to all other considerations? We then appeal to all men, of every party, who love the Union, to unite with us. We present you the only national and safe platform, with candidates who have been tried, and whose record is such as to assure us that in their hands the Government will be safe, and that in their administration sectionalism and disunion will be so rebuked that they will never again raise their deformed heads to disturb our peace. Let every patriot now rise above party, and determine to cast his influence in favor of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—[Wadesboro' Argus.]

#### From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 18.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, were about \$18,000,000. The receipts during the present week amount to \$877,000—amount subject to draft \$4,193,000.

The number of Troops soon to be sent to California and Texas, is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former State go via the Isthmus.

Gen. Lane has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, valuable as a relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

#### Shooting Affair.

We learn that a shooting affair of a very serious nature occurred four miles west of Mocksville, in Davie county, on Tuesday of last week. It seems that a man by the name of Inscore, had rented a house by the month, from a Dr. Jones; at the end of last month Jones declined to rent him the house any longer and desired him to leave. Inscore refused to leave and legal steps were taken to him. On the day mentioned as Jones was returning from a visit to see a patient by the house in which Inscore lived, he heard Inscore exclaim, "you're a dead man," and immediately was pierced by a rifle ball, in the left side of the abdomen, which ranged round the hip and lodged near the spine. He did not fall from his horse, but reached his own house, a short way off, where surgical attendance was soon procured. Contrary to the opinion of the attending physicians, the wounded man seems likely to recover. Inscore has been arrested and lodged in jail to answer. He fired on Jones from an upper window.—[High Point Reporter.]

#### Douglas on the Union.

Judge Douglas closed his speech at Chicago on the 5th inst., as follows:—"I believe the Union is in peril, and that all good men, all true men, all friends of the Union, should rally to put down these sectional parties. There are times when duty is paramount to party. In 1862, when nullification and disunion raised its head in South Carolina, Clay and Webster forgot their partisan feelings and rallied under the banner of 'Old Hickory' to save the country. At a later period when Jackson had been taken to the bosom of his fathers, and Clay was still living, we Democrats rallied under the lead of Clay, in 1850, in support of the compromise measures of that year. We did not hesitate to drop our partisan strife. We knew that Clay was eminently fitted to be our leader as Jackson was in 1832, and I rallied under Clay's banner in defence of that great principle of non-interference which I have defended before you to-day. I now call upon all Union Whigs, all conservative men, all the opponents of sectional parties, to rally under the banner of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws, to put down Abolitionism and disunion.

#### The New Fall Bonnet.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus describes some of the "coming bonnets":

"Among the bonnets are to be some of the finest description of velvet that can be made. The ground work of one that we have seen is composed of white uncut velvet, ornamented by fruit of gold and black color, with rich purple velvet leaves. The front trimmings are composed of velvet, ornamented with gold stem, purple velvet grapes with gold leaves—stars with connecting chains of gold, etc. Another is an evening bonnet of cherry-colored velvet and paint lace, maribout plumes, fringed with gold pins. The front trimmings are composed of maribout plumes blonde. Still another is a chapane de visite, and is made of purple and black velvet, with cascading ostrich plumes, the front trimmings composed of velvet flowers and blonde lace. Another is a very rich article, and is formed of pink tulle velvet and ostrich feathers, the latter being as if they were carelessly thrown upon the bonnet and had been rested. The style has most roses and blonde. We need scarcely tell our lady readers that the "secoy" or "scal scout," has entirely vanished, and the style of the new fashions is a neat, small bonnet, suitable to almost any feature, adding beauty to the countenance, and improving the appearance of all.

#### Serious Affray.

On Tuesday night of last week, a party of men, armed with guns, and excited with liquor, approached the house of Mr. Terrell Brooks, who lives about five miles east of this place, in this beat, and fired upon the inmates, wounding a lad by the name of Chapman, Capt. Dawson, and a son of Mr. Brooks. None of the wounds are dangerous, except those of young Brooks, who is lying in a very critical condition. Two of the offenders, Watkins and Day, are now in jail, awaiting an examination; the others have fled. The attack was occasioned by previous ill feeling between the parties. Mr. Brooks was absent at the time it occurred.

As the matter will undergo judicial investigation next week, we forbear making any comments at present.—*Tuskegee Rep. 4th inst.*