Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce Major JESSE THOMASON as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized to announce CALEB KLUTTS as a candidate for re-election for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce MARTIN JOSEY as a true Republican candidate for the office of High Sheriff, for the County of Rowan.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. FRAZER as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES A. KERR as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Iredell County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ "DOCKERY TICKETS at this Office gratis. Send in your orders from every direction.

Rowan Agricultural Society.—We have been favored with a report of the proceedings of the last quarterly meeting of this Society, and had intended to publish it in this week's paper; but the election being so close at hand, and there being a necessity for devoting more than a common place attention to matters pertaining thereto, it was crowded out.

THE BANNER—AGAIN.

Our neighbor is surely fancying himself to be a most wonderful and powerful quill driver. We are amused at his vanity, and the assumed attitude of defiant valor and superior prowess; and at the scorn with which he affects to treat those who attack his positions, expose his errors, or correct his misrepresentations. But on the other hand, it is surprising that any one who makes any pretension to fore and fair dealing, should so misrepresent and garble facts.

The editor draws upon his poetic fancy when he comes to speak of our position on prohibition. We have a *machine* also, and could easily treat *him* to a sketch, but we shall desist for the present. In the following extract, however, he undertakes to lay down a line of duty for us, which we desire to notice:

"What then was his duty? Why, to go home, hoist the names of Rankin and Lentz at his mast head and battle for them until the election. Would not any *independent* man, have pursued this course? He was a member of the Convention, nominated by it, and was bound to do so."

Has the editor forgotten the reason which we gave a few weeks back for not hoisting the names of the Whig candidates? If he has, it is not our fault. The same reason controlled us in reference to the Temperance candidates. They did not authorise us to hoist their names, and unless they had done so though they had run through the canvass, we should not have announced them. So that charging us with a failure to run up the prohibition flag amounts to nothing, except so far as it excited him for something to talk about. And so far as our course on the question of prohibition is concerned, if there has been any thing in it that looked to the editor or any body else, like a want of *independence*, we have to say once for all, that we consider ourself *fully committed* to its favor, and we mean to stand or fall by it. There is policy in every thing, however, and it may sometimes be necessary to shape one's course in apparent opposition to the very object aimed at. The withdrawal of the prohibitory candidates was a measure of policy which finds its justification in the circumstances which dictated that course.

The *Banner* charges us in another place of faint-heartedness in the cause of prohibition, and of becoming alarmed at the consequences of espousing that cause. It says, "the friends of the old concert, the Whig party, began to rail against him and quit him." "He was in a 'fix' between two fires"—whiggery and prohibition—"and he could not help *counting the cost*."

Now it is a little singular that the editor of the *Banner* should use such language almost in the same breath with the following, where his attack is against the Whig party, and for the purpose of arousing the prejudices of men against that party. Hear him speak of the prohibitionists in another part of the same article:

"Is it not the fact apparent to the blindest eye and to the dullest comprehension, that it was all done to try to benefit the whig party?" He therefore convicts himself of making a grave charge against Temperance men and to the prejudice of the Whig party, *blindly* and without sufficient light to justify it. He is *suspicious*—his *prejudices* are excited, and under *their* force, without *knowledge*, he makes the charge.

A Judge, under similar circumstances in any Court of Justice, would be unceremoniously ordered off the stand.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of this country now, in a political view, is a painful contrast with what it was two years ago. A Whig Administration had then rule the destinies of the country for nearly four years.—It came into power surrounded by all the strife and conflict of sectional feeling in which the preceding Democratic Administration had left the country. The history of that conflict is well known to our readers. During the term of Mr. Fillmore's Administration the storm was allayed, and peace and quiet restored to the country. But in the late Presidential contest the slavery agitation was to be used by our political opponents. It was again made the test question in that election. The candidate of the Whig party was represented throughout the South as the embodiment of Abolition and anti-slavery sentiment, while on the other hand, it was represented that the salvation of the Republic depended upon the election of General Franklin Pierce to the Presidency.

Well, they succeeded, and elected this N. Hampshire patriot to the Presidential chair, and what is the result of the first year now—eighteen months only after he has assumed the reins of Government? Where is that peace and quiet—that fraternal affection between the North and South—that full and lasting restoration of harmonious feeling—that respect for the Constitution and obedience to the laws of the Federal Government, which were all to follow as the inevitable results of his election? We look in vain for them. On the contrary we have a worse state of affairs existing now than were ever known to exist in the whole previous history of the country. We have gone back to all the distracting elements of discord that were brought upon the country by Mr. Polk's Administration, and which are watered with far more dangerous consequences. Truly, the American people imperil their political condition amazingly, when on the 4th of March, 1853, they exchanged the Administration of Millard Fillmore for that of Franklin Pierce.

How sadly have they been disappointed in the hopes they had formed of bettering the condition of the country. Not one single betterment can they cite but in which it appears that they have been worsted. The party for which General Pierce was elected promised the public, at least, if they did not promise themselves, that sectional feeling should be allayed—that fanaticism should be put down—that the Constitution and Laws should reign supreme, and that from the 4th of March, 1853, an era of friendship and brotherly love should be established, existing in peace and respect one for the other. Instead of which the most appalling state of affairs exists, and the most imminent danger threatens the dissolution of the Union. In every section of the country, and in every branch of the Government, the elements of discord are at work, and the most fearful apprehensions are entertained by the wisest and best men of the country, that the Union cannot long exist.

Hear him speak of the prohibitionists in another part of the same article:

"Is it not the fact apparent to the blindest eye and to the dullest comprehension that it was all done to try to benefit the Whig party?" That is the gist of the whole matter, call it

[illegible]

[illegible] Whigs alarmed and Mordecai there, and [illegible] why—let [illegible] the end of advocating it go. We know he has been strenuously

[illegible] prohibition, if our course was intended to benefit the party who, the Banner says, "began to rail against him and to quit him?" How could we be "between two fires" if the prohibition movement was a "Whig trick?" Would we not, rather, be in the good graces of both?

No, the Banner knows better. The Whig party, as a party, we regret to say, did not approve or countenance the prohibition movement more than the Democratic party. Indeed, so far as one of the candidates of the latter could commit the democratic party, it did not go so far. Mr. Walton's letter, looks both ways—for and against prohibition; and it is the richest treat of this sultry season, to hear Dr. Ramsay on Walton's position on this subject. We advise all who have not heard the candidates by all means to do so for the sake of this, if nothing else. And as an additional inducement, we would mention the fact that Mr. Rose also makes a *touching* speech. We hope he continues to make the same one delivered at Richey's. Intelligent men, whether in favor or against the prohibition question, cannot fail to *feel funny* when Mr. Rose, with tears in his eyes and his hand upon his head, warns his fellow citizens by the remembrance of his "bald pate, when it is gone," *that their liberties are in danger!*

But to return to the Banner. What does the editor know of our private affairs that he should undertake to say that any portion of our patrons has "quit" us on account of our prohibition views?—We have equal justification, for saying that the Banner has lost patrons by his course of opposition to the cause; and we have a strong confidence that if the editor should continue his course of opposition, the time is not distant when he will find that the whiskey traffic is a hard road to travel.

But in conclusion, we shall notice only one other of the Banner's remarks, and that is this: "There is something *dark* about the matter—something very suspicious—something we cannot yet understand except as a 'trick,' or a 'coalition,' or a clean back out." The editor is here speaking of the withdrawal of the Temperance candidates. And yet notwithstanding it was all a perfect mystery to him—notwithstanding it was *dark*, and he could not understand the reasons which influenced the candidates and those who advised with them,—in the face of this he says—"Is not the fact apparent to the blindest eye and to the dullest comprehension, that it was all done to try to benefit the whig party?" He therefore convicts himself of making a grave charge against Temperance men and to the prejudice of the Whig party, *blindly* and without sufficient light to justify it. He is *suspicious*—his *prejudices* are excited, and under *their* force, without *knowledge*, he makes the charge.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the N. C. Rail Road, was held on the 13th inst. at Hillsborough. The Hon. Calvin Graves was elected chairman of the meeting, and E. A. Hunter and Thomas Webb, Secretaries.

The amendments to the charter, which excited so much and such warm discussion here, the year before, were again reported, and a resolution passed, "which provided for appointing a Committee of five Stockholders to confer with the next Legislature on the expediency of adopting a certain scale of voting, and also to ask for such other amendments to the charter as may be deemed advisable."

The *Hillsboro' Recorder* says: "After debating the question, on Friday afternoon the stockholders proceeded to ballot for four Directors, which resulted in the election of Messrs. John M. Morehead, Frances Fries, R. M. Saunders, and C. Phifer. The vote was as follows: Fries 4869, Phifer 4352, Saunders 4178, Morehead 4143, Davis 4124, Col. Jones, Sr., 4033, Mr. Holt 3665, E. M. Holt 3341, C. Graves 160, D. Coleman 10."

Next an informal discussion arose in reference to the time and manner of re-organizing the Directors appointed on behalf of the State, which ended in no definite agreement.

The *Recorder* says: "A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Directors of the Company to take such steps as they may deem necessary and proper for the purpose of raising the sum of one million of dollars for the prosecution and completion of the Road and equipping the same, either by opening books for new stock, or by borrowing money on the credit of the company, or on the mortgage of its works; and also authorizing the President and Directors to confer with the Legislature at its next session as to the best means of raising said sum, with full power and authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary."

The Report of the President and Directors, and the Report of the Finance Committee, were read to the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock, Friday evening, after passing a resolution providing for the publication of the proceedings, resolutions of thanks, &c.

From the same source we learn that the Board of Directors held a meeting on Friday evening, and re-elected (or restored) J. M. Morehead President of the Company; and that the other officers hold their places during the pleasure of the Board.

So then, it seems, the democracy had enough to turn out Mr. Morehead, or if they failed could not dispense with his valuable services as President of the Company. Perhaps there is a history to be shuddered, which they design reserving for that. Or perhaps like the procerities of Sampson, having agreed him to cross the propriety of his doing much by the appointment of a large majority of democratic Directors in the Board, they deemed to [illegible] a little spirit out of him.

We do not understand it. We suppose Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] and [illegible] why—let [illegible] the end of advocating it go. We know he has been strenuously abused by this man, and that follow, all along the line. We know he is entitled to great credit for his invaluable services in securing the charter of the Road, and for the personal sacrifices he made for that purpose. We know he is one of North Carolina's noblemen, and that his fellow citizens have delighted to do him honor.—We know all this and more, if we cannot tell why so many abuse him, and yet keep him in their service—and why the democracy set triggers and fail to spring them when they might secure the prey.

The last *Banner* cracks his tow lash over us for some remarks in a former number touching Governor Reid's appointment of Directors, and the indications of democratic policy as given out by the Standard; but it says nothing, we believe, worthy of special notice. We should be pleased, however, to have an explanation of the paragraph which undertakes to apologise for the appointments of the Governor: We should like to know, for instance, what is meant when it says:—"The Governor appointed the eight Democratic Directors, not to "*influence* the Board," "but to give the Democratic administration of the State its due preponderance." We should like to know of what account is that "preponderance" unless it is designed it shall "influence the Board;" or in what other way it can be of service to democratic stockholders or to the people of North Carolina? It strikes us the Banner was trying to *conceal* something when it struck out that *luminous* paragraph—was trying to mystify—or was determined to advocate the appointments of David S. Reid, even at the cost of asserting irreconcilable things.

QUISTIONS ANSWERED.

To the following questions asked by our neighbor of the Banner, we submit the subjoined answers:

QUESTIONS.

Why are the Whig candidates in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to the people?

Answer.—Because it is a Republican mode of ascertaining the will of the people on that question, and it is a Republican measure to give them an opportunity to speak out their sentiments previous to the enactment of a law which would so materially affect their present social system.

Is it because they themselves are in favor of such a law?

No, they declare themselves opposed to such a law.

Is it because they believe the people want such a law?

No, but because the question is agitating the public mind, and submitting it to the decision of the people is an easy way of settling it.

Or is it to avoid the responsibility of committing themselves, and for the purpose of attempting to catch votes on both sides by a go-between policy?

No, the Whig candidates have all committed themselves against a prohibitory law, but are in favor of submitting the question for the reasons already given, and because a large portion of their fellow citizens claim the privilege of giving an untrammelled expression of opinion on the naked question of *liquor traffic* or no liquor traffic.

Did they take this position in order to get off the prohibition candidates and unite upon themselves the vote of the prohibitionists?

No, they took this position out of a due regard to public sentiment on the subject. They took it before the prohibitory candidates were established. They took it on the very day they received their nominations from the Whig party, some two weeks before that meeting of the Temperance Convention which nominated Messrs. Rankin and Lentz.

Having answered the *Banner's* questions fairly and candidly, we would submit the following

Questions to Ask.

Why did Mr. Rose *refuse* to answer a simple question put to him by a portion of his fellow citizens, on a subject upon which they had an undoubted right to know his sentiments?

[He is opposed to submitting prohibition to the people, and is also opposed to any legislation whatever on the subject.]

Is he in favor of compelling the sober and industrious part of the people to pay taxes for the support of paupers and the prosecution of crimes produced by the liquor traffic, as now authorized by law?—Is he willing to see this withering curse fastened upon his country to the end of time, without giving the people the privilege of expressing their wishes on the subject? Did he choose that position for the purpose of gaining the votes of the whiskey drinkers, and the advocates of the liquor traffic? Is he, therefore, worthy the confidence and support of those who desire to fix the ban on this important question? Is he in solid earnest, when, with tears in his eyes, he warns the fellow citizens that the prohibitory movement is endangering the liberties for which our forefathers fought and bled?

Has he, Mr. Walton or Barringer, ever shown the people wherein a prohibitory law is unconstitutional? Have they ever told the people that nine States have passed such a law, and their constitutional right to do so has been most solemnly sustained?

How could Mr. Walton "*conform to the will of the majority*" of his constituents on the subject of a prohibitory law, when, from his views, he is "*led to question the constitutional authority to enact such a law?*" Would he violate his oath to support the constitution, and go for it any how? Or, rather did he not intend, by such an avowal, to split the storm?—to steer clear of dangers on the right and on the left?—to carry water on both shoulders?—"*to shoot with the double wobble?*" Has not Dr. Ramsay *supported* him about right for his "*double wobble*" shooting? And is he not a *used up* candidate, whether elected or defeated?

These questions, (and we could ask many others) we submit to the consideration of voters all over the county.

—Boggs, Barringer, Walton and Rose—remember them all and vote the same ticket, and when they are elected, why then we'll have a "good time" of it.—*Banner.*

Remember, democrats, as many of you as may have seen this, "we'll have a 'good time' of it." The editor of the *Banner* does not mean that *you* will be particularly benefited. How could that be? "*We'll* have a 'good time' of it" applies to *whigs* and probably refers to specific[illegible] of which you have no idea.

BEWARE OF WHIG TRICKS!

We caution the people, and especially those of Wake County, against secret Circulars put out from the Register office on the eve of the election.

Beware of Whiggery and the "Know Nothings!" Democrats of Wake! stand to your places, and all will be well. Waver or fall back, and defeat will overwhelm you. If a Democrat here or there turns traitor, let him go: the true, the unselfish—those who think more of their principles than of their own schemes and plans for advancement, will, if they will only work, be able to save the cause from defeat in this contest.

Democrats of Wake, *your principles are in peril!* Let *every* Democrat do his duty. If necessary, mount and ride through your neighborhood—see the people, converse with them, and induce *all* to go for the ticket. Remember the danger we incurred two years ago, when we were within ten votes of a defeat, and that, too, with a majority of hundreds!—*Raleigh Standard.*

We copy the above for the purpose of showing the Whigs the resorts of the democratic party, and of warning them to be on their guard against secret circulars from their presses. It is almost always the case when you see such announcements as these, that they intend to concoct and circulate a monstrous falsehood just on the eve of the election, so look out for it. We confidently expect something within a few days. Should you meet with it, brand it *black*; for rest assured it is false. Nothing that has even the semblance of truth has escaped the attention of Mr. Bragg and the locofoco press until now, without having been used, and any new matter put out on the eve of the election would be unworthy of respect from the simple fact that it will be too late to correct it by a counter statement.

We hope, also, that Whigs all over the State will take a hint from the counsel which the Standard gives to the democrats of Wake, and will show that they also, can ride through their neighborhoods, and that their principles are also worthy of a noble effort to insure their success. The re-election of Geo. E. Badger, to the U. S. Senate, is of itself an object worthy of a great struggle. But when we add to that the election of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, to a seat in that body, and the immense power and influence such a delegation would give to our State, and the whole Southern Country, the incentive to vigorous action and unyielding effort, is multiplied a hundred fold. What can their united strength not accomplish for their State and the Country! The race of noble bloods has well nigh run out so far as it can to be traced in Congress. There is a Badger yet remaining. Let him be returned, and with him, Wm. A. Graham, and the country will yet have two to lean upon when the dark clouds of fanaticism and madness shall rage about the National Capitol.

But we would particularly warn the people of *our county* against secret Circulars and *letters* from the *Banner* office. A desperate effort will be made to carry this election for Rose, Walton and Barringer. Bragg will not be forgotten. The means used on the eve of an election are generally exceptionable, in point of truth, some times disreputable, and always unworthy. Do not from the simple fact of their late appearance, and the impossibility of their being duly answered.

We choose to call on a fully organized party. It were better every Whig should rally it for himself. Every Whig knows and appreciates the objects and the principles of those who advocate Whig measures and Whig policy. As we value these things, and as we see them opposed, so let our efforts be, and there is nothing to fear. Victory will crown a worthy effort.

☞ We are charged with opposing the [illegible] party for "party purposes." We spurn the charge as mean and contemptible and false. We are a devoted party man, it is true, but we have never yet acknowledged such allegiance to party as would lead us to take a position contrary to conscience for the sake of party. Those who bring the charge against us, do it for "party purposes," and they are welcome to all they can make out of it. Whiggery is so low down that some of its adherents will stoop to almost any thing. We do not get a parade of consciences, like some we could name, but we are profoundly guided by as much [illegible] as they are.—*Banner.*

You had the *conscience* to charge prohibitory men with a design and an attempt to *trick* Temperance democrats and hand them over to the Whig party, and the conscience to *persist* in the charge after those prohibitory men took the earliest possible opportunity to say to Temperance democrats, *return to your party.* You had the conscience to call in question the *motives* and considerations which guided them, and surely you ought not to complain if prohibitory men put such a construction upon your course, and impute to it such motives, as the circumstances justify. You threw the first stone, and if you receive a *rap* on your own head, it is nothing more than might be expected.

And do you suppose you may be permitted to say, with impunity, what you please of the Whig party? "Whiggery is so low down that *some* of its adherents will stoop to almost any thing." That is beautiful! and of course you think it is all right to utter such calumnies; and that it is quite an outrageous thing for any one to say other than that such a sentiment emanates from a heart whose impulses are all of the highest, purest, and most honorable character—from a mind as generous and fair as it is prolific of thought!

No, no, we do not believe the well-balanced mind of the editor can find justification for the words into the use of which his *party zeal* betrays him. We believe, on the contrary, that his own sense of propriety is violated in their utterance, and his calmer moments of reflection, will rob him of all apology or excuse. In other words, if he is not ashamed of it now, he certainly will be hereafter.

Candidates at Asheville.

We have before us a letter from a gentleman now at Asheville, who was there on the 22d, when Gen. Dockery and his opponent, Mr. Bragg, addressed the people. This letter gives a most encouraging account of the prospect in that region for General Dockery. The writer says:

"I never heard a poor fellow get such a complete skinning as Bragg got. He spoke first and Dockery replied. Dockery had just received a letter from Northampton, from a gentleman who run against Bragg some years back, and beat him for the Legislature. He stated in the letter that Bragg was opposed to internal improvements altogether, and referred Dockery to two other gentlemen in that county if Bragg denied the charge. I never did see a man look as mad as he did when Dockery read this letter. It thunder-struck him, and he complained bitterly. Why did he not get certificates long ago, if it was not so, for Dockery has charged him of that all the time. The people up here are all in favor of rail roads, and I can tell you Dockery made *lots* of votes on that ground, for they will not believe Bragg. His letter to the Charlotte Convention, is enough for the people.

"The best thing is yet to tell: that Edney and Clingman business is making votes for Dockery," &c. &c.

"He may *believe* what he pleases about it, but when a man *asserts* what are the motives of another, proves that his rashness has the upper hand of his discretion, to say the least of it."—*Banner.*

This comes with a bad grace from one who has so grossly assailed the motives of others. Instance your attack on Temperance men for withdrawing from the present contest. There you assert the motive was to transfer Temperance Democrats to the Whig party, "bag and baggage." The language comports well with the ideas of those who regard the people of the country only as so many sheep whom it is their privilege to hamper, herd, drive and pelt as it may subserve their purposes.

"We really thought we never read two weaker, more muddled up articles than the two "Bills" favored us with through the columns of the Watchman; and even if we had been disposed to a controversy with him we saw no position of ours attacked.—*Banner.*

Indeed! Did he not shatter your position on moral suasion being the more effectual mode of arresting the evils of the liquor traffic? Did he not show that you were a one-idea man? Has he not shown that you were greatly in error in asserting that the progress of the Reform had been injured by the prohibitory agitation?—What other positions had you taken that were worthy of public notice?

"We have noticed that the feelings of politicians are generally aroused by charges brought against them in proportion to the amount of truth contained in those charges, and the consciousness of guilt expressed; and judging" the editor of the *Banner* "by this rule, we" and our correspondents "evidently struck a *sore spot*" when we took him up for his attacks on prohibitory men, "for he makes quite an exhibition of feeling over the matter. We advise him to keep cool, for in this free and enlighted country, the public acts of public men are fit subjects for the criticisms of the press, and he cannot" escape it.

Our neighbor of the *Banner* is respectfully invited to see how beautifully his rule against Mr. Lillington applies to himself. It fits him like an onion skin.

Arming of Foreigners.—The Irish Catholics, in the large cities of this country, are being organized into companies and secretly armed and equipped. It is believed these movements are in anticipation of any general difficulty with the Know Nothing or Native American party, of which so much has been said of late. The Catholic Priests are aiding in these preparations, and Catholic churches have, in some instances, been used for the deposite or concealment of arms, &c.

Important Discovery.—Mr. J. A. Gamewell, Postmaster at Camden, S. C., has discovered a plan by which telegraph wires can be protected from the electricity of the heavens. It is an important discovery, and he has gone to Washington to secure a patent for the invention.

CONGRESS.

The bill for the payment of the Texas debt, was passed on the 21st.

The bill for the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the Virginia Railroad has passed the House.

The reports of the different Custom Houses for June, 1854, show a falling off that will make a reduction of the revenue for the year of twenty millions.

The River and Harbor Bill was still in the Senate on the 21st instant. The supposition is that it will be curtailed in much of its additions; and it is said the President will veto it any way.

There is some talk of extending the session.

It is reported upon authority, in Washington that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is not a very remote possibility.

☞ THOMAS GRAY, who is now living in Exeter, England, is the inventor of rail roads. He was laughed at and ridiculed for years on account of his railroad notions. He was said to be insane, and notwithstanding he demonstrated the utility and value of his invention, on a small scale, it was a long time before he could cause others to admit it. But he has lived to see a realization of his dreams. The world is indebted to a poor, obscure collier for the advantages of rail roads.

The wholesale clothing business done in Boston is of prodigious amount. There are 30 houses which sell from $100,000 to $1,000,000 a year. The South buys a large portion of this immense amount, and thereby feeds and clothes and educates those who vilify her and steal negroes from her.