From the Raleigh Register.

"WHAT IT COSTS TO BE GOVERNED."

The Standard is "sick almost unto dooms day" of "what it cost to be governed."—Its last issue has a labord article, in which an alleged trifling error or two in that powerful document is correcled with a great flourish of arithmetical trumpets. It is excessively amusing to hear a *Democrat* complain of an overcharge (if it be one) of a *million* or *two* against an administration which, *according to the Standard's own statement*, spent last year $61,301,129 or $22,587,919 more than *John Quincy Adams* spent during his administration of *four years*. But the Standard arrives at its statement of the expenditures by deducting from $81,585,667 76 cents, $9,684,537 99 cents, paid on account of the Public Debt. Now, we wish to call attention to the circumstances under which Mr. Buchanan come into office. Did he come in to find a depleted or bankrupt Treasury, or did he come in to find a Treasury filled to repletion, aye, filled so full that its plethoric condition was an absolute "embarrassment?" Let Mr. Buchanan in his own language answer the question. In his Inaugural Address he says:

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the wise, economical, and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting corporations, individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

"Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been *embarrassed by too large a surplus in its Treasury. This naturally gives birth to extravagant legislation*," &c., &c. The President then goes on to suggest the modes of *relieving* the Treasury of its *plethoric* condition, as the extract shows. Did Mr. Buchanan know the condition of the Treasury, or was he talking at a venture?

The Standard knows that in this instance, *at least*, Old Buck told the truth, and it is fresh in the memory of everybody of tolerable information, that during his predecessor's administration, there were loud & constant complaints throughout the country, of the millions upon millions of dollars that were locked up in the strong boxes of the Sub-Treasury, instead of circulating through the channels of commerce. What has become of all this money, and why, instead of a treasury whose redundance "embarrassed" Mr. Buchanan on the 4th day of March, 1857, have we now a Treasury which can only be so called on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, inasmuch as there is no treasure, no money in it—the government being a borrower from hand to mouth, a borrower to-day to pay money borrowed yesterday? Will the Standard enlighten us on this subject? If it cannot give a reason itself for this condition of things it may find one in Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, for that document tells us that "a large surplus in the Treasury gives birth to extravagant legislation," and heaven knows his own administration has given the country painful reasons for concluding that he was correct in his opinion.

But we do not mean to accept the Standard's correction of our powerful Document, although, after so doing we could still prove enormous profligacy and prodigality on the administration. Our Pamphlet is *right*, and of course the Standard is *wrong*, as we will prove by the following extract from an editorial in a late number of the "Constitution," the *official organ of Mr. Buchanan*. It will be seen that it is passed the first session of the last Congress appropriated eighty-three millions of Dollars, and that too, exclusive of payment on public debt and trust fund. The "Constitution" spoke in round numbers, while our Pamphlet gave the fractional excess over $83,000,000, to wit: $83,[illegible]

What do you think of your case now, [illegible]?

[illegible]

[illegible]	$23,686,181 67
	[illegible]
War,	[illegible]
Navy,	13,112,610 21
	$66,396,[illegible] 21

[illegible] According to the practice of the government, [illegible] of the annual appropriations [illegible] year is never expended until after [illegible], so that the only proper way of determining what are the real expenditures is to take [illegible] appropriations made by Congress, [illegible] spent in the end, whether they are [illegible], often they are insufficient, as [illegible] appropriations, passed at each [illegible] [illegible]. The Congressional [illegible] for the past year were $83,000, [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] re-elected President of the Atlantic and North Carolina [illegible] [illegible] by the board of [illegible] before an election was effected, a better commentary on Mr. Whig[illegible] popularity [illegible].—*Car. City Times.*

From the Iredell Express.

MR. SCALES AND THE UTAH MISSION.

Mr. Scales in all of his speeches upon the stump declares without qualification, that the war which the President has waged upon the Mormons, meets with his unqualified approbation, and of course the manner of conducting it, also; which war it would appear, is to have no ending, and costing to conduct it the sum of untold millions of dollars!! Mr. Scales and Mr. Buchanan could not have devised a more ruinous drain upon the revenues of the country than this same Mormon war, the design of which seems to be to squander upon favorites vast sums of the people's hard earned cash. The following which we copy from the N. York *Express* will not only show the enormous cost of this war, in a few items, but the enormous swindling allowed to be practiced upon the government by men having the control of this business.

How the Administration "Retrenches and Reforms"—A $400,000 Flour Speculation.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writing from Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, under date June 3d, furnishes some startling facts respecting the contract for furnishing the army in Utah with Flour for the ensuing year.

The lucky contractors, it seems, are John Holliday and Col. Martin, who receive $28 60 cents for every 100 pounds of flour they furnish. The average daily consumption by the Camp, is not less than 5,000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds.

Now, when it is remembered that Messrs Wm. Martin and E. P. Stanton offered to furnish the supply of flour at $10 per 100 pounds, and that Mr. J. C. Little agreed to take the same contract for $7 50 per 100 pounds, is it not strange that Messrs. Holliday and Martin have been awarded this contract at $28 60 per 100 pounds? Does it not look like collusion on the part of those in Authority?

And this is by no means the worst feature in the case. For, says the Democrat correspondent, "the quality of flour manufactured in this Territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for 'sweepings' in any market in the States."

It appears that since the arrival of the contractors (Holliday and Martin,) they have been contracting for this sort of flour at from $5 to $8 per 100 pounds. Were they to pay $8 for all they buy, it would only require an outlay of $160,000 to complete their contract with the Government, leaving them the snug little sum of *four hundred and twelve thousand dollars*. Now if, as this correspondent thinks to be correct, there are *four* partners in the arrangement, they will realize *one hundred thousand dollars each* and be at no trouble or risk. The entire wages of the men employed in the Quarter Masters Department for a whole year, would not amount to one-half the sum squandered on this flour contract alone.

To what purpose do we hear this cry about retrenchment in the expenditure of the government, while the heads of departments are permitted thus to lavish up on contractors hundreds of thousands of the people's money? We shall not be surprised to learn, when the expenses of sending out the army to Utah to make peace with Brigham Young are footed up, that the profits of the speculators connected with the expedition exceed by thousands of dollars all the other expenditures.

Now we would like for Mr. Scales to be able to show that *he* is not concerned in this Utah flour speculation. The statement says there are four partners, and the rational inference is that Mr. Scales is one of them, hence his approval of the Mormon war, and no other leading measure of Mr. Buchanan's administration—so he *says*. Will Scales enlighten the public mind on this subject?

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Atlanta (Geo.) "American" says: We take it for granted that the people know that the expenses of the Government for the past year were $80,000,000, and it is estimated they will exceed over $100,000,000 the present year. They also know that Mr. Stephens says $40,000,000 is ample for all the purposes of the Government. Allowing that Mr. Stephens has under estimated the amount, and that $50,000,000 are ample, there is a waste of some $50,000,000 on the fine washstands, sofas, lounges, splendid chairs and magnificent mirrors at enormous prices to partisan favorites.

But the estimate is as above stated.—Now, how much is that to each voter in the last Presidential election? Our readers will hardly credit what the figures will prove, so large is the amount. The average to every voter in the Presidential election in 1856, is nearly TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Just think of that and ask whither we are tending.

The vote cast then was 4,048,024, which divided into the $100,000,000, gives an average of twenty four dollars and seventy two cents to the voter. But Mr. Stephens says $60,000,000 more than there should be, which is more than double.—Suppose it to be double what it should be, and what is the result? The amount spent by the so-called Democratic party, over and above what is needed, is equal to an average of twenty dollars to each man who voted in 1856 for President. Can the people stand that? Will they stand it? Will they permit this corrupt and extravagant administration, misnamed Democratic, to longer hoodwink and deceive them? Will they consent to such extravagant appropriations—see the Treasury bankrupt, and those in authority piling up a public debt of millions of dollars in order to sustain it? We don't believe they will, but will make one united and mighty effort to drive them from the posts they disgrace—the salaries of which are drawn from the toiling millions they attempt to govern.

[illegible] *of Carolina City.*—We are informed that arrangements have been perfected for the [illegible] of a new line of vessels from New York to this place. We understand that a new [illegible] for the use of the new line. Thus it will be seen that Carolina City offers as good inducements for shippers to send their goods this way as any port in North Carolina, as we are assured that goods shall be dispatched promptly and with as low charges as by any [illegible] to the state.—*Car. City Times.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1859.

CROSS MARK.—Please look out for the cross mark. It is given to remind you of the expiration of your year, in order that you may renew your subscription, if you desire to do so.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. S. H. WALKUP.

"ALPHA."—We invite the attention of the reader, and especially the friends of Davidson College, to the communication in this paper signed as above; and we would also request those editors friendly to this Institution to copy the article. It is written by a liberal minded, literary gentleman, whose opportunities and attainments entitle him to urge the subjects upon which he writes.

Fine Tomatoes.—The finest Tomatoes we have seen this year, were from Mr. W. H. Wyatt's garden. He has converted the hard, bare yard, in the rear of his Drug Store, into a most charming garden; and such is the superior skill and management displayed in its cultivation, that it yields him an abundance of vegetables, of the best kind, and even more than he can use. Those who desire hints on gardening, would do well to call and see this miniature garden.

Large Sea Turtle.—We think we are safe in saying, Rowzee, of the Mansion Hotel, butchered, last Thursday, a *large* Sea Turtle. We do not know the maximum size attained by these creatures; but this one weighed 266 pounds, and made a bulky and rather unhandy package. It was a female, and contained 332 large sized eggs, besides perhaps a thousand smaller ones. There was a big dinner at the Mansion, on Friday, and Turtle was served up in various styles.

We are Democrats, and we will *vote with*, and sustain the party when right, &c.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

We are not without reason inclined to the opinion that there are persons about Charlotte, who have disqualified themselves for voting at future elections. The "Whig" believes that the 4th July resolutions, *dissolving the Union*, (oh! cracky!) were meant in all solemnity, and that there is a real disunion sentiment entertained by a portion of the people of Charlotte. Now if these things be so, those of them who solemnly absolved themselves from all allegiance to the union, by the resolutions referred to, have no right to *vote*, and ought not to be allowed to enjoy any of the priviliges belonging exclusively to the loyal citizens of the Country. We infer from the above, that the editors of the Bulletin labor under no such disqualification, although their paper was the first to announce the astonishing news of a dissolution of the Union, and although their recent removal from South Carolina, are circumstances which are suggestive of a probable connection with that movement on their part. We think the poll inspectors, of Mecklenburg, ought to *probe* suspected individuals at the next election, and reject the vote of every man who will swear he has absolved himself from all allegiance to our national Union. We have no idea it will be done, because we are sure if done, it would not damage Gen. Walkup. If those *union dissolvers* vote at all, they will vote for Mr. CRAIGE; and that they will vote no one doubts.

The antipathy of the ultra Southern democracy to Douglas' squatter sovereignty will not be cured by the exhortations of the Douglas democracy. The Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin* declares emphatically that if Douglas should hold the power in the Charleston Convention, "the people of the South will not submit to the enforcement of its rule, and thereby acquiesce in the monstrous opinions entertained and expressed by Mr. Douglas and his party, which, by-the-bye, are subversive of the Constitution, and if enforced in the settlement of the Territories, will be unjust and ruinous to the rights and institutions of the people of the slaveholding States."

The Douglas democracy don't care a whit for these Southern democratic States. They are playing for the North and Northwest, and they intend to *abolitionize the party* as the only chance left to gain Northern support, and to cheat the South once more.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We fear that the opinion expressed by the *Clipper* in the above extract is entirely correct, and hence we regret very much to note the fact that even in the South there are to be found advocates for Mr. Douglas and his party.

But, perhaps, those Journalists in the South who favor his election are Disunionists, *per se*. We come to the conclusion because they must know that the people of the South will not submit to have his Squatter Sovereignty Principles carried out in the Territories, and that the determination has been fixed that if he is nominated by the Convention, to assemble at Charleston, and succeeds Mr. Buchanan, the South will secede—they will dissolve the Union.

The advocates of Douglas Democracy in the South are the Disunionists of the South; as much so as the advocates of Douglas Democracy at the North are favorable to Squatter Sovereignty, and the prevalence of Northern sentiment and opinions.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Mark that, fellow citizens, of all parties! "*The advocates of Douglas democracy in the South, are the disunionists of the South;*" because, "*the determination has been fixed that if he is nominated by the Convention, to assemble at Charleston, and succeeds Mr. Buchanan, the South will secede—they will dissolve the Union.*"

The organ of the democratic party, in this State, the North Carolina *Standard*, has announced its determination to support Douglas; and we believe the leaders of the party, generally, will go with the *Standard* on this question.

Thus, we see, the Country has been brought to the verge of disunion by the Southern democracy, and the masses are all in ignorance of it. We are halting in the crater of a volcano, which, ere long, will burst forth in overwhelming fury, and yet the people confide in the democracy. That party has proved itself the destructive party, in numerous instances; but the finishing stroke will be the destruction of the Union. Sleep on, trusting democrats—sleep on you drowsy people; you will awake when you can't help it—not before.

A Marvellous Thing.—We notice as one of the greatest marvels of the day, the appointment by the Governor, of J. W. Thomas, Esq., as State's proxy in the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Rail Road Company; and next to that, the acceptance, on the part of Mr. Thomas, of that appointment. This, assuming that there is no secret political purpose aimed to be accomplished by it, is the most *startling* example of liberality on the part of a *democratic* Governor, that we have heard of in! these many years. But Governor Ellis, however amiable, is yet too thorough a partizan, and too highly reputed as cunning deviser, to be entitled to such an assumption, and we therefore feel perfectly safe in concluding that he has fairly succeeded in gaining some great advantage over our old political friend, J. W. Thomas; or else, as is possible, Thomas has pulled the wool over the eyes of the Governor in some matter that is going to count something to his advantage.

But we learn from the Greensboro' Patriot that a democratic director, on finding Mr. Thomas held the State's proxy, remarked "that will count at least 100 votes for Scales." What can that mean? Did that director understand the secret, and was he speaking from his knowledge of facts? If so, then our old friend Thomas has fallen!—sadly fallen!—But like the *Patriot*, we are incredulous—we will not believe it. J. W. Thomas is as cunning as Gov. Ellis, and has the advantage of age, though the Gov. has that of *position*.

Blackberries.—The *Alton* (Ill.) *Weekly Courier*, of July 16th—says blackberries were selling in that town, at 25 cents per quart. In another part of the same paper, the editor acknowledges a present from Mr. James Allen, of "a large dish of splendid blackberries," raised by that gentleman "at his place at the head of State street." Our Alton blackberry eaters ought to come to North Carolina in the blackberry season.

This District.—We learn the opposition party in this District are making large calculations of what they will be able to do for Gen. Walkup on election day. We mention this merely for the purpose of putting democrats on their guard, as we really fear Craige will lose votes by the over-confidence and inactivity of his friends. We have been trying for the past 3 months to arouse the party to action, and if anything is lost, it shall not be for want of fair warning on our part. We believe the original democratic majority in the District was only about 700; and it is not well to rely too much on the supposed weakness of an enemy.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The *Democrat* is wondrously well informed about the calculations of the whigs touching the approaching election. Who told it about them? And then again "It has "been trying for 3 months to arouse the party to action," and it calls attention to this fact, so that "if any thing is lost, it shall not be for want of fair warning," &c. So the *Democrat* means to clear its skirts of Mr. Craige's defeat, in advance. Good! we think it very likely the leaders of the party will want to clear themselves of the defeat which awaits them.

The Speaking at Concord.—We invite the attention of our readers to a report of the speaking at Concord, between Gen. Walkup and Mr. Craige, as given by "one of them," in another column. "One of them" is a man of intelligence, and would not write any thing but what is strictly true.

Gen. Walkup is winning the good opinion of the people every where he goes. He spoke at Atwell's and Litaker's, in this county, on Friday and Saturday last, and was handsomely received at both places.

The Gen'l has been exceedingly busy since he became a candidate, and has not ceased to exert his whole strength to rally the Whigs and expose the profligacy of the administration. Let the Whigs themselves arouse, and exert themselves and the good results shall become known to the country the first Thursday in August next.

Rally, Whigs, and come up to the work as one man.

THE UNION SAVERS.—THE ONLY NATIONAL PARTY, &c.

The present democratic party is the most hypocritical organization in the known world. They profess any thing that will gain votes, and deny any thing that threatens to damage their prospects as a party with the people. They claim to be the Union party, the only national party of the county, but are they so? Look at the movement at Charlotte, on the 4th July, dissolving the Union in *jest!* That was conducted by prominent democrats. Look there again, on the night of the 12th, and you see W. L. Yancey, a red hot disunionist, preaching his traitorous doctrines to the people of that town, who *serenade, cheer* and *feast* him. Now speak to one of them on the subject, or even to Hon. B. Craige, and you will be archly answered, and told it is all a *jest*. Look again, at the vote of the Hon. B. Craige on the admission of Oregon as a State, when it was well known she had not more than one half the requisite population; thus unnecessarily anticipating an event, which it was known would strengthen the North and weaken the South. What is sought in that, unless it be an invitation to northern fanatics to exultant and defiant acts, leading to dissolution; or else to establish a precedent without law, which can never benefit the South. Look again at their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and how like a fury they have kept the fires of agitation burning ever since,—the north against the South and the South against the North. Mr. Craige says we lost nothing by the repeal of that measure. We lost peace, if that is nothing. Jas. K. Polk speaking of that Compromise, said, "it allayed the excitement, tranquilized the popular mind, and restored confidence and fraternal feelings," and spoke of its authors as "public benefactors." Its repeal was the signal for contentions re-opened. It may suit those who desire dissolution to provoke contentions as a means for an ultimate end; and they will not hesitate to discard, reject and repudiate the sentiments, of all the dead democratic saints in the Calendar to reach it.—Hear, again, Tom Clingman threatening with *swift attention*, by Vigilance Committees, those who refuse to fall into the ranks of Southern dissolutionists; and mark how the *democratic legislature* of North Carolina subsequently elevated him to the Senate of the United States, thus virtually endorsing that most audacious letter to Mecklenburg disunionists.

These are as straws to show the tendency of the political winds, and as such, they deserve the serious consideration of all men who desire stability in the Government, peace, and the security of property. Let every man prepare his heart to meet the issue of union or disunion, for it is coming. If Douglas should receive the nomination at the Charleston Convention, we are told it must come. Indeed, in any event, there are men, North and South, who will do all they can to bring it about.

Worse Meanness.—The Winston *Sentinel* after making a great to do over the certificate got up at Fraley's Store, to bolster Mr. Scales, now publishes a card from Mr. Fraley, who says: "On Monday the 13th, I wrote the certificate, *and all the signers was on the certificate*, and it was in Mocksville on the 14th, in sufficient time to answer all the purposes for which it was intended."

Mr. Fraley is certainly a minute man in dispatching a job like this—a very quick operator, indeed. How in the world could he do so much in so short a time? First, he had to write the certificate. It took some time to do it; for so important a paper requires time, to be spent in reflecting on and recalling the circumstances of the discussion which had occurred *nearly four weeks* before. And after drafting it, he had to copy it in a fair hand. He had, then, to saddle his horse and ride around to see the men. He had to read it over carefully to each one, and talk over the whole subject some ten or a dozen times, before all could determine whether or not the certificate was written in accordance with the facts. And yet, after all, this certificate was got up and signed and conveyed to Mocksville, "to answer all the purposes for which it was intended," in about 24 hours. Now, it does seem to us, that Mr. Fraley had too much to do, to do it well, in so short a time; and that it is the very essence of *meanness* in the *Sentinel* to attempt to put off, on the public, a certificate got up in this patent right way, nearly four weeks after the speaking, as a document worthy of their belief. "All the signers was on this certificate" in too short a time, according to Mr. Fraley's statement, to make it worth much. They could not have known, very well, what they were signing.

Rally Whigs!

If the Whigs of this District will do their whole duty from now until the election, and on the day of election, there is a strong probability that Mr. WALKUP will win the race, and *Walk-up to the Capitol in Washington*, as the conservative representative of the conservative people of this part of the State. Then rally, Whigs, and do your best. The race is not always won by those most confident of success. Power is a slippery thing, and cannot long be held by dirty hands. A vigorous effort may now draw it out of the polluted paws of the democracy, as it ought to be. The *people* are with us in heart; let us urge them to go with us to the polls!

☞ The MOUNT VERNON HOTEL gave a dinner to invited guests on Wednesday last. The object of it, as we understand, was to give citizens here an idea of the improvements which have been made in what was formerly known as the Veranda Hotel. The new proprietor, Mr. BENJAMIN, seems to be well qualfied for the business, and good judges say the Mount Vernon is a first class House.

The traveler can hardly go amiss here now, as all our Hotels are well conducted.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* condemns the sentiments of Yancey's speech at Charlotte, and says he is an unsafe counsellor. How will that set on the stomachs of those democrats at that place who cheered and serenaded and lionized Mr. Yancey?

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC IN BEHALF OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Having lately attended the commencement at this institution, and seen the want of a good Library and a cabinet of minerals, though unsolicited by the Board or Faculty, we think it can do no harm to call the attention of the public to the necessity of these things, and of the fact that the Board have not the funds to supply them after paying for the new building and meeting current expenses.

And we do this with the hope that some worthy individuals who have more means than they know what to do with may immortalize their names by giving $5 00, $10,000, or $20 000 or so each to enable the Board to put the College in this respect somewhat on the same footing as other important institutions in the country.

It is now a fixed fact that this is to be a College, and the College for a certain district of country; but without Books to fill the alcoves and shelves of the new library room; and without specimens, to show what may be found on the earth, under the earth, in the sea, and in the Heavens, it will lack a most essential thing. These things are more and more important every day. They are among the first things inquired for by a stranger visiting a College; and I was surprised to find here in an institution about 20 years old, and in the midst of so wealthy and refined a community, and where education has been well attended to from the first settlement of the country so few Books, many of them old ones and odd vols. presented; and so few collections of natural history.

Let any one visit Princeton, or Yale, or Harvard, or Amherst, and he will see that this is made a prominent object. He will see collections valued at from $50,000 to $100,000 perhaps. Containing a multitude of things that he had not dreamed of.

We repeat it, if this is to be the Presbyterian College of this whole region of country, these things must be supplied. But they cannot be in the present posture of affairs unless done outside of the Board. And how often do we read of men in other parts of the country, erecting buildings; giving apparatus, Telescopes, Libraries, minerals, &c., to an immense amount to institutions of learning, as the best investment of their funds. Let men imitate the liberality of Maxwell Chambers.

Another consideration we will mention is that there are many both laymen, and ministers of the Gospel within reach that need to consult a large Library sometimes; and so it would benefit many besides the residents at the College.

ALPHA.

THE SPECDLED TEAM—ABLE TO MEET THEM ALL.

A notice having appeared in the Salem Press, that on the 16th inst., Henry Walser, Esq., would speak at Winston; the Sentinel, with a view of prejudicing the people against him, calls him "a big man," "a great man," "a man of might," called in from another county to instruct the citizens of Forsyth how to vote. Well, the "Spelling Clerk" may ridicule Mr. Walser, because he is a plain dutchman, as much as he pleases; it is evident, however, that the announcement has alarmed the democracy, for the Sentinel states that four democratic champions, Waugh, Patterson, Fries and Masten, will take the stump. The Sentinel also says that "others" will help. Who "others" are, we don't know, but if Walser, the old Davidson wagoner, gets hold of Waugh, Patterson and company, it won't be long before "others," will have to be called in. If Masten has any dried "*schnits*" on hand, he had better dispose of them before the 16th instant. Walser has a peculiar way of his own, in dealing with renegade Whigs, so Messrs. Patterson and Fries had better be on the look out.

But, says the Sentinel, this speckled team, two renegades and two old line democrats, will attend at "Sides"—won't they also go to Kitners? But, why not go to Winston? Why run away from the old Davidson Wagoner? It is just such a team as Walser would like to drive.—Waugh under the saddle, and Masten on the off side behind, because they have long pulled in harness; and Fries in the lead, and Patterson on the offside, because, as they are not yet well broke, he could have a fair chance to pick them with the whip. This will hereafter be known as the speckled and ring-streaked team of Forsyth, and should Mr. Scales be elected, will be entitled to be hitched to the car in which he will make his second triumphal entry into Winston.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Walser has taken the field. We hope the Forsyth democracy will turn out to hear him, and especially do we hope that every one of the striped team will have the temerity to meet him.—*Greens. Patriot.*

THAT EXCITEMENT.

We see in several of our exchanges statements credited to the "Progress" of Newbern, giving an account of the excitement that occurred at the meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad. These statements represented Gov. Morehead as being the excited man of the crowd. The true state of the case is Gov. Morehead was the great balance wheel of the assembly; and although there were many little wheels that whirled, and fluttered, and roared, and buzzed, and whizzed, and broke off of the axle, Gov. Morehead was calm and self possessed throughout the storm, and at no time showed any sign of excitement. He poured his charges thick and fast upon the old directory, defended himself and the position he had taken against the squandering of certain monies that had failed to be accounted for. The financial committee had failed to account for $50,000 or more, and Gov. Morehead demanded on the part of stockholders to know what had become of this money, nor could he be driven back from this position. Although the call for information on this subject threw the "unterrified" into a state of excitement that was much to be regretted. We think we may safely say that Gov. Morehead was the least excited man in the whole crowd. His giant form being unmoved and his purpose pressed to the last. Pity but that a Morehead could be found at his post in all such meetings.—*Carolina City Times.*

A Good Beginning.—The new Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, as soon as they were organized, abolished the office of Chief Engineer and thereby save the salary to the Company, which was $2000 a year. It is the opinion of many that this office might have been abolished at an earlier day. As to that we know nothing, but one thing we do know, its abolition has given universal satisfaction.—*Newbern Daily Progress.*

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

CONCORD, July 20th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—

Messrs. Craige and Walkup, the opposing candidates for Congress, addressed the people here to-day. Gen. Walkup opened in a speech of one hour; Mr. Craige replied for one hour: the Gen. rejoined in a speech of half hour, and Mr. C. closed. The friends of each gentleman were much pleased with their performances. We had heard favorable accounts of the speeches of Gen. Walkup in Lincoln and other upper counties; and believe he fully sustained himself here.—He showed conclusively that Democratic Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, while preaching retrenchment and reform, had been grossly extravagant—increasing the ordinary expense of the Government from 54 millions, as left by Mr. Fillmore, to 90 millions under Buchanan. He read extracts from numerous Democratic speeches and papers, to prove this extravagance, and that the more honest portion of the Party, were getting alarmed and disgusted with the leaders. He proved the same inconsistency on the slavery question; and on Internal Improvement. Their party always promised peace to the country, and yet they were ever agitating the subject, and disturbing its compromises for party purposes. So they profess to oppose Internal Improvements by the General Government, and yet they have squandered over two hundred million of acres of Public Land—chiefly in this way; and now propose the Pacific Rail Road. He charged home upon that party, including Mr. Craige, the defeat of the Pension Bill, while the members of Congress voted themselves some $33 per day during the short session. Mr. Craige claimed to have voted against this increase of pay. The General thought, if anxious to defeat it, he might have done something more. Mr. Craige boldly justified (and with more success than usual) his vote against the Pension Bill. He failed to advocate a single measure, or to commend a solitary act of the present Democratic administration, except Mr. Buchanan's course on Lecompton. Yet he loudly calls upon the people of all parties to support him and his Democratic President!

Gen. Walkup manifestly commands the attention and the favorable wishes of the great mass of the people; and should receive (as he will) the cordial support of all opposed to the present double faced, corrupt and extravagant Democratic rule. Let us all vote on the 4th of August next.

ONE OF THEM.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We are indebted to a friend for the following information of the action of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, who assembled in Greensboro' on Thursday last.

Gov. Morehead presided over the meeting of the stockholders, and Messrs. C. P. Mendenhall and E. R. Stauly were Secretaries.

Mr. Sloan, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported that 7,189 shares of stock were represented in person and by proxy.

The reports of the President and Directors and of the Finance Committee, were then read, received, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Dr. Nesbitt, the stockholders proceeded to the election of four Directors. On the first ballot the vote was, Charles F. Fisher 6,648; Giles Mebane 6,322; Alexander McRae 5,344; Ralph Gorrell 3,148; Gen. R. M. Saunders 1,695; F. Fries 1,685; A. Hargrave 967; J. M. Morehead 816; Rufus Barringer 639; H. Phifer 612; D. Coleman 469, and some scattering. Messrs. Fisher, Mebane, and McRae elected. Mr. Fries was not a candidate. The stockholders balloted again but there was no election. On Friday morning they balloted again, when the vote was, Gorrell 2,446; Saunders 2,080; Mendenhall 1,194; Coleman 478. Mr. Gorrell then rose and withdrew his name, but it was again put in nomination by one of his friends. Mr. Dortch withdrew the name of Gen. Saunders, and Mr. Gorrell was then elected.

John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, represented the State in the meeting of the stockholders.

The Directors on the part of the State for the ensuing year are Messrs. Daniel M. Barringer, Philamon B. Hawkins, S. Hargrave, Paul C. Cameron, W. T. Dortch, R. P. Dick, John I. Shaver, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy.

On motion of Dr. Hines, it was resolved that the President and Directors be directed to erect a telegraph line along the entire Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, for the use of the Road.

Mr. Mendenhall moved that the individual stockholders of the Road be permitted to make a trip with their families, free of charge, once a year, during the week the meeting of the stockholders is held. Rejected, after some debate.

GENERAL WALKUP.

We are informed that Gen. Walkup is fairly *walking into* the prospects of the doughty Craige, and hopes are entertained that he will be elected, notwithstanding the lateness of the day at which he entered the field. Craige is being hard pressed and scarcely knows what to say or do concerning Buchanan's spendthrift administration. Like Scales, Craige would be both for and against the administration, if he could. The people can dispose with the services of the precious couple hereafter, and save money by letting them remain at home. We wish them a safe journey up "Salt River."

Iredell Express.

How to Avoid the Danger of Lightning.—During thunder storms, persons in houses should sit or lie as far distant as possible from the chimney and the most exposed parts of the walls. The middle of the room, if it is large, is the safest locality. Sailors on the sea should keep as far from the masts as possible, and farmers in the fields should never seek shelter under trees. Horizontal strokes of lightning sometimes takes place, and several persons have been struck while sitting in an open window during thunder storms. Every window of a room in which persons are sitting in such cases, should be closed; a flash of the fluid, which would pass through an open window into an apartment, will be conducted down through the floor and wall to the earth, if the window is shut.