

Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, August 2, 1859.

Tickets!

We will furnish Craige Tickets, gratis, to any one applying for them. The ELECTION IS ON THURSDAY NEXT.

THE ELECTION.

Next Thursday the voters of the Old North State will again be called upon to designate the men who shall represent them in the next Congress, by appeal to the ballot-box. This is a right dear to every lover of liberty, and should be exercised only after mature deliberation, and with a wise reference to the future prosperity and happiness of our people.

The democratic party is now, and has been for years past, the only national party respecting the rights of all sections, and holding as a fundamental principle, and carrying out in practice as far as possible, economy in the administration of the Government.

The extravagant expenditure feature of the present canvass is one of the merest tricks of political legendein that has ever been resorted to by a party for the purpose of obtaining possession of place and power.

The political opinions of Gen. Walkup are directly antagonistic to democracy. First a whig, then a know-nothing, now an oppositoinist, he has fought against the party and principles which have borne this country to its present position of greatness and prosperity.

On the other hand, Mr Craige has always been a consistent democrat, and has pursued a course in Congress unobjectionable to all, except to those whose business it is to find fault where none exists.

His vote stand recorded in favor of economy, against protective tariffs, in favor of holding the public lands as a source of revenue, against the measures of the opposition for squandering the public money, and in favor of States' Rights.

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MISREPRESENTATIONS.

During the canvass the Wadesboro Argus has made statement upon statement without the least regard to fairness, and the last issue caps the climax in this respect. It says Burton Craige voted against Gen. Jackson! This is not true.

The first vote Mr Craige ever gave was for Jackson. It says Mr Craige gets forty dollars per day as a member of Congress, when the fact is the pay only averages a little over \$8 per day.

It says Mr Craige is in favor of squatter sovereignty, when it is well known that he has repeatedly declared that he was opposed to it. Such misrepresentations as these are too palpable to require notice, more than to show what a desperate concern the Wadesboro Argus is.

It rants, and begs, and prays in behalf of Gen. Walkup, and abuses Craige, abuses the democratic party, and misrepresents both without stint and regardless of all fairness.

It won't effect much for its party in this way, we guess, and it may therefore rave away as long as it pleases.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new cotton were received in New Orleans on the 28th ult., from Central Texas.

A friend at Union Springs, Macon county, Ala., has sent us a specimen of Cotton which opened about the 19th of July. He says: "Crops on an average look well, and without some disaster will compare favorably with those of last year.

The health of the country generally is good."

NEW TRIAL.—Newton Floyd, confined in Jail at this place and under sentence of death for the murder of Dick Martin, in Gaston county, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

Suppose the opposition in this State succeed in electing any of their candidates to Congress, they will have to act with the democratic party or with the black Republicans. There is no other organized party to act with in Congress except the democratic or black republican.

The election in Kentucky took place yesterday. A. B. Magoffin was the democratic candidate for Governor, and J. F. Bell the opposition candidate.

THE NEW BANK.—We learn that the President of the Bank of North Carolina has gone North for the purpose of having the Notes engraved and making other arrangements for putting the Bank into operation.

GEN. LANE.—The name of Gen. Joseph Lane has heretofore been favorably mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination.

At present Gen. Lane represents Oregon in the U. S. Senate, and is a conservative, national man in principle and practice, an able defender of the rights of the South, and disposed to grant all sections equal rights and protection.

The Hillsboro Recorder says it learns from a source upon which it places reliance, that the Rev. Charles Phillips (one of the Professors in the N. C. University) has declined the Professorship recently tendered to him in the Union Theological Seminary, Va.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—A rumor having been circulated that Mr Buchanan would be brought forward again for re-nomination, he has authorized it to be stated that he will not be a candidate for the nomination at Charleston.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—A model of Solomon's Temple has been on exhibition at San Francisco, California. It was gotten up by some Jews at a cost of \$20,000, and was dedicated to the triumph of genius by two Jewish Rabbis with great pomp and ceremony.

An Illinois editor says that his party is on the verge of a precipice, but calls loudly upon it to march dead ahead. He is a bad leader.—Exchange paper.

The party which Gen. Walkup is trying to lead forward in this District is on the verge of, not a precipice simply, but a dark unfathomable depth, where the light is as darkness, and as a shadow of political death, where all things are forgot—all principle, all sound motive—where they know, emphatically, no North, no South, know nothing!

Walk-up the hill, and then—jump off, and go glimmering down to the shades of political retirement. And what a fall will that be "me countrymen!"

From noon to dewy eve—a summer's day—And with the setting sun, drop'd from the zenith like a—rotten tomato!

General Houston, in a published letter, expresses the opinion that the attempt to revive the African slave trade, is an attempt to bring about disunion, and that, if successful in the efforts to re-open the trade, the South would be overrun by African barbarians, and our lives, and, what is worse, our homes and our families, would be subject to their barbarities, and it would in no possible way advance our general or national prosperity.

The Richmond Enquirer says that during the hot weather the ladies of that city do all their shopping in carriages, and require the dry goods clerks and salesmen to exhibit their goods at the carriage doors, thereby saving to themselves the exertion of alighting and entering the stores.

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DISCUSSION IN CHARLOTTE.

On Tuesday last, the candidates for Congress in this District, Hon. Burton Craige, democrat, and Gen. S. H. Walkup, whig, had a public discussion in this place.

Mr Craige opened the debate by expressing the gratification he felt at having an opportunity to give an account of his stewardship and defend his public course. He had been in Congress six years, and not until the present canvass had any objection been raised to his votes, and now only in three instances, viz: his vote against distribution, (especially against the amendment to the Minnesota land bill in 1854), against the Pension Bill, and the vote in favor of the admission of Oregon.

He declared that he had given these votes after mature reflection and from an honest conviction that he was right in so doing. As for distribution, he was opposed to it in every shape and form, and had always voted against the grants of land to Railroad Companies. While the opposition were grumbling about squandering the public lands, it would be well to remember that the system of donations was inaugurated by a whig Administration, and that the democratic Representatives from North Carolina had always voted against it.

The Pension Bill was an unfair and unjust measure, intended as an electioneering scheme, for which he did not and would not vote. It provided for granting a life-pension to all persons engaged in the war of 1812 and the Indian wars of that and former periods, and would have required an appropriation of \$29,000,000 to put the bill in operation, and an average annual expenditure of \$8,000,000 for a period of ten years, making a sum of about \$103,000,000 necessary to settle the claims arising under the provisions of the bill.

This vast amount of money, said Mr Craige, would have to come out of the pockets of the hard-working men of the country. Is it right that laboring men should contribute from their scanty earnings to the support of a class of men who are well able to take care of themselves. There were many persons engaged in the war of 1812 who are now wealthy, probably the most of them in easy circumstances, and would be just to require the poor farmer and mechanic to pay a higher tax that these men might have a life-pension?

The soldiers of the war of 1812 had not only received what the Government promised to pay them, but they had also received, in addition, grants of the public land. The pension bill was unfair, because it granted pensions to the soldiers of 1812 and excluded those persons who were engaged in the Indian wars since that time and the Mexican war. Why were they excluded? They were just as needy and as much entitled to pensions as others.

He had been censured for voting for the admission of Oregon as a State; it was a free State, and therefore his opponent thought he ought not to have gone for admission, as she had not the requisite population. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported that Oregon had the necessary population—the Representative from Oregon said she had—and he felt it his duty to vote as he did. The Constitution did not prescribe any particular number of inhabitants for a State previous to her admission, though it was contended that she ought to have 96,000 to entitle her to one Representative—this number Oregon had. He wished to preserve the Union as long as it could be done consistently, and while he claimed that a State should not be refused admission because slavery was recognized in her constitution, he was willing to grant the same privilege to one prohibiting slavery, other things being right in her constitution.

There was no more expeditious way of dissolving the Union than by refusing rights to the North which we claim for the South. He was opposed to dissolution, and in favor of treating all sections with equal justice. Out of 15 Southern democrats who voted on the question, 57 voted for admission, himself among the number. Oregon was represented in the Senate by conservative men—Gen. Lane (the Marion of the Mexican war) one of the Senators was a national man, a true man, and a friend to the South.

In reply to the charge against the democratic party of extravagance, Mr Craige showed that the increase of Government expenditures commenced during Fillmore's administration. For '51 and '52 the appropriations amounted to something over \$46,000,000; for '52 and '53, \$54,000,000; and over; for '53 and '54, upwards of \$75,000,000. The latter amount, although expended during the first year of Pierce's administration, was appropriated by the last Congress of Fillmore's term, and if too large, Fillmore might have cut it down by his veto.

The expenditures of the first year of Mr Buchanan's administration (amounting, it is charged, to about \$82,000,000) was the result of the action of a Black Republican know-nothing Congress of the year preceding. Banks, the abolitionist, was Speaker of the Congress that appropriated this \$82,000,000, and the know-nothings and black republicans had the ascendancy, passing \$4,000,000 over Pierce's veto! It should be borne in mind, also, that \$9,000,000 of this amount were expended in liquidating the public debt, and thus reducing the actual expenditure to an amount less than that of 1853 and 1854. Moreover, the Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it is to report the appropriation bills, was composed of 3 democrats and 6 oppositoinists; therefore, the opposition was to blame for the large appropriations. Mr Buchanan was compelled to expend it as the law directed—he had no right to withhold any portion of it. Since Mr Buchanan went into office these appropriations had been reduced, and it was shown that during the first year of his administration only \$56,000,000 were appropriated; the next year about \$41,000,000, without the Post Office appropriations, which, if passed, would make probably \$54,000,000. So, it will be seen that the charge of extravagance against the democratic party is unjust and not in accordance with the record. He admitted that there had been unnecessary appropriations made, but the main portion of the democratic party, in the House especially, had always voted against them. For instance, Mr Crittenden, the whig leader (for the Senate, introduced a bill appropriating \$340,000 (for the benefit of Giles & Seaton) to defray the expense of printing a book known as the "Annals of Congress," and distributed among members, in violation of an existing law prohibiting members from receiving books at Government expense. In the Senate, the vote stood against this bill 12 democrats and only 3 oppositoinists. And so in regard to other unnecessary appropriations—the democrats generally voting against, and the oppositoin in a body, nearly, voting for them.

With regard to the increase of the pay of members of Congress, Mr Craige said he voted against it, as did the other democratic members from this State. But Payne and Reade, the oppositoin members from N. C., found it convenient not to vote on the question at all—

if the oppositoin party were really opposed to the increased pay, why did not their Representatives vote against it as did the democratic delegation from this State? And why did Mr Vance, the whig member from the Mountain District, in the late session of Congress, object to the consideration of the bill reducing the salaries of public officers generally? The blame rests with oppositoin members and not with democrats.

The above are the most important points made by Mr Craige. He spoke about one hour, and a more complete vindication of the democratic party we have never heard. Gen. Walkup replied. He said he had not desired to be a candidate, but had been urged to take the field against his own better judgment, after repeatedly declining to do so; but as he had taken the whig standard, he would carry it forward against the corrupt and rotten democracy with all the ability he possessed. He declared that he was a good whig, and also a better democrat than Mr Craige—[This was a jest, of course.]—that Mr Craige did not approve of all the measures of the present Administration, and therefore was only a half-democrat. He (Gen. Walkup) would make a better Representative than Mr Craige, because he would go for giving the people of his State their share of the public lands; he would vote for the old soldiers' pension bill, and had been in the last Congress he would have voted against the admission of Oregon, for it was adding another free State to the Union without the requisite population to entitle her to admission. The democratic party, he said, was to blame for extravagant expenditures, for it had a majority in Congress. He differed with his competitor as to the amounts appropriated, and charged that the Government expenses had run up to nearly \$90,000,000. [The General failed, entirely, to offer satisfactory proof of this charge.] The democratic party was a sectional party and ought not to be trusted longer with the management of the Government; if it was, the country would be ruined and everything burst up!

He called upon the people to elect him and he would assist in putting things right. The General spoke for an hour, but his remarks were so scattering that we were unable to catch the exact run of his arguments. We have no desire to boast, but we presume all parties will admit that the General is not half a match for Craige. He made a great many grave and serious charges against the democratic party, but failed to substantiate them.

Mr Craige replied in a speech of half hour, and the General rejoined, but we believe no new points were made. We took no notes, and what we have written is from memory. The discussion was conducted in a gentlemanly and friendly spirit, more so than debates of this kind are usually managed. The impression created by Mr Craige was very gratifying and entirely satisfactory to his friends; that created by Gen. Walkup was, to use the language of an old farmer who heard the discussion, that he was a pretty good fellow, but on the wrong track, with a rugged road to travel.

WE SAY, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the democratic party here condemns and disapproves of such sentiments as those entertained by Wm. L. Yancey, and is ready to condemn any one who endorses them. The effort to make it appear that Mr Myers, a good and true States Rights Democrat, endorsed Yancey's speech, is a specimen of the misrepresentations made by the correspondent of the Argus. We stated last week that the part Mr M. took was entirely accidental, and that he did not approve of the speech or disunion movements or sentiments of any kind. In confirmation of this we ask attention to the following card:

CHARLOTTE, July 28, 1859. Mr Editor: To appear over one's own proper signature in the newspapers is, to me, at all times exceedingly distasteful, but there are times when individual wishes must give way in order to correct misrepresentation. The recent presentation, by me, of the Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Ala., on the occasion of a serenade to that gentleman in this place, has been used in a manner calculated to affect the election of the democratic candidate in this congressional district. The more act of the introduction at the time and under the circumstances was to my mind of the least possible consequence, (as it was accidental and without pre-arrangement,) and cannot justly be construed into an approval by me, or by the democratic party of Mecklenburg, of the peculiar views entertained by that distinguished gentleman. An article in a late number of the North Carolina Argus in reference to this matter, and endeavoring to make the democratic party responsible for what it calls a "disunion movement," is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, concocted for the purpose of making it appear that the democratic party of this section endorses the resolutions proposed to be passed, and perpetuity of the Union. The author of that article asserts that cannot be established by facts, when he charges that the democratic party of Mecklenburg was in any manner accountable for, approved of, or sanctioned in any way the resolutions proposed to be passed on the 4th of July. I do not believe that such resolutions were ever passed by any meeting here, or that a meeting of that kind was organized. Certain it is, no notice of such a meeting was ever given.

If it will be the least possible advantage to the friends of the article in the Argus and his oppositoin authors, I will take this occasion to say that I am opposed to the African slave trade, opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and will support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

Yours &c. W. R. MYERS.

THE GRAPE IN N. C.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that the culture of the vine is obtaining favor among some enterprising gentlemen of that section. Of a vineyard four miles north of Fayetteville, the Observer says: "The vineyard embraces 30 acres, all cleared and under fence, and nearly all planted with vines, from those set out the past Spring to two and three year old vines. There are 4,000 vines already growing, most of them supported by stakes and frames, and presenting a beautiful and luxuriant appearance."

HOMICIDE.—Near Stevenson, Ala., June 20, Dr. Helton, shot and killed Col. Gibson, his father-in-law. Gibson went to Helton's at night, with a loaded gun in hand, and took some dozen of his negroes with him, declaring his purpose to shoot him. Dr. H. saw him point his gun through a window of his house, and forwarned of his purpose, shot him down.—Dr. H. was on the outside of the house. He was promptly discharged on examination before a Justice.

Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source. The person who "stole a march," has been put in the same cell with "Procrastination, the thief of Time."

State of N. Carolina, Lincoln County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1859. W. A. Thompson vs. C. A. Ford. Original Attachment—Levy on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, C. A. Ford, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a paper published in Charlotte, for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Lincoln at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in August, then and there to show cause if any he has, why the land levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness—W. R. Clark, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lincoln, the 2d Monday in July, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the 84th year. [72-6] per adv &c. W. R. CLARK, Clerk.

What is the difference between a suit of clothing and a suit at law? One protects us from harm, and the other harms us by protection.

"Oh, she was a jewel of a wife," said Pat, mourning over the loss of his better half; "she always struck me with the soft end of the mop."

Troubles are like babies, they grow bigger by nursing. But babies, are not, therefore, always troubles.

MARRIED.

In this vicinity, at the residence of Mrs Elizabeth McLeary, on Monday morning the 1st instant, by Rev. R. Barwell, Dr. Washington Morrison of Asheville, to Miss Sue E. McLeary, daughter of John McLeary, deceased.

In Macon county, on the 14th ult. Mr John H. Flowers to Miss H. A. Orr, daughter of D. L. A. Or, late of Mecklenburg county.

In Richmond county, on the 20th ult. Dr. W. L. Ledbetter of Anson, to Miss Emma J. Porter.

In Iredeil county, on the 14th inst, Mr James S. Denty to Miss Nancy M. Rankins.

In Chester District, on the 19th ult, Mr James A. Pinfold to Miss Ellen Williams, daughter of Jesse Williams.

DIED. In this county, on the 18th of July, Mrs Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Mr Albert Wallace, aged 32 years and 5 months.

In Guilford county, on the 21th ult, Mr P. G. Scott, a native of Rockingham county, who had been a member of the first day of September next, at his residence, all that valuable tract of LAND, containing 210 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, within a few hundred yards of Davidson College.

Terms of sale, cash, or Note payable and negotiable in Bank. ARTIUR ARMOUR. August 2, 1859. 31

100 NEGROES WANTED. The subscriber wants to buy one hundred good Negroes, for which the highest prices IN CASH will be paid. Persons having that kind of property for sale will find it greatly to their interest to apply immediately to JAMES H. DAVIS, Pineville, N. C., or to A. N. M. TAYLOR at Charlotte. August 2, 1859. 3m

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber, being desirous to remove to the South-West, will expose to public sale on Thursday the first day of September next, at his residence, all that valuable tract of LAND, containing 210 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, within a few hundred yards of Davidson College.

Terms of sale, cash, or Note payable and negotiable in Bank. ARTIUR ARMOUR. August 2, 1859. 31

NOTICE. Having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of R. M. SPRILING, dec'd, at July Court, 1859, I will sell on the Public Square in the town of Charlotte, on SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST, A very fine Gold Watch, a Rifle Gun, and other articles. Terms made known at Sale. ALL THOSE INDEBTED to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims properly authenticated, against the estate, will present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. S. NORMEXT, Adm'r August 2, 1859. 2t.

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as Administrator of the late Charles Timmerly, I will sell on Tuesday the 23d of August, a stock of various kinds of Liquors, with Bar fixtures, &c. Those indebted to the deceased must settle with the undersigned forthwith, and those having claims against him must present them within the time prescribed by law. EDWARD TEIGEN, Administrator. August 2, 1859. 72-34

Notice to Carpenters. The undersigned will let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of August, the building of a new Methodist Church in Lincoln county, on the Road leading from Bennett's Ford to Yorkville, near the residence of D. A. Lowe. Those desirous of bidding for the job will please attend at that time. Plans and specifications may be seen at D. A. Lowe's residence, THOS. RUZZELL, ALFRED CHILDERS, D. A. LOWE, Building Committee. August 2, 1859. 4t

W. E. & JEHIAL READ, 50 Warren and 120 Chambers Sts., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c., have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above Goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all first class purchasers, by the case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application. NEW YORK, July 28, 1859. 72-41-pd

CHARLOTTE MARKET. AUGUST 2, 1859. Corrected weekly by H. B. Williams & Co.

Table with columns for various goods like Bacon, Hams, Sides, Hog round, LARD, Flour, Extra superfine, do. in bags, Superfine, Fine, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats, MEAL, Cotton, Green, Domestic Goods, 4-4 sheeting, h'y Osnaburg, COPENHAGEN CLOTH, Linsey, Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10, BAGGINS, Gunny, Rye, Ky-hemp, Common, Rolled, and their respective prices.

REMARKS. We note but few alterations in prices this week. Wheat has a declining tendency, and we quote it at \$1 to \$1 06—we heard of a sale last week at 90 cents. Flour is scarce and in demand at quotations. Corn is also scarce and in demand at 87 to 90 cents per bushel. Very little Cotton offering, not enough to fill orders from manufacturers. Bacon is in demand at quotations—not much in market.

YORKVILLE, July 27.—Cotton 10 1/2 to 11 cents. Flour \$2 50 to \$3 per sack; Corn 90 cents per bushel; RYE 50 cents.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton firm. Flour advanced 10 to 15 cents. Wheat advanced 1 to 2 cents. Corn very dull.