

Mr. Toombs said on another occasion: "That the gravest suspicions existed in reference to the management of the Navy yards and as 'God was his Judge, he feared there was something in it.'"

This is a portion of the Democratic testimony to which we might more largely refer throughout the whole of this article, but space forbids. It is no wonder that there is extravagance in the Navy after the shameful exposure of the President's own endorsement on that famous letter from Col. Patterson of Philadelphia, touching that contract of Merriek & Sons. In that case there was a downright purchase of votes with Navy money by the President and Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of electing a Democratic member from the city of Philadelphia. We refer to the document entitled "What it costs to be governed," for a detail of this matter—as also touching the

LIVE OAK CONTRACTS  
of Mr. W. C. N. Swift, whereby for \$16,000 judiciously given by the said Swift towards the Presidential election in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1856, this gentleman was rewarded with a contract by which he received for worthless timber \$171,200.

We refer also, as further explanatory of how the "money goes," in the Navy, to the

COAL CONTRACTS,  
for which the President appointed a practicing physician (Dr. Hunter of Reading) agent with the distinct understanding that the Doctor, the Editor of the Reading Gazette, and a Mr. Smith, were to divide the profits—\$300,000 apiece—none of whom did any work, except that the Doctor signed formal papers sent to him by Tyler, Stone & Co., of Philadelphia, the real agents, acting as such and at the same time also selling the coal.

St. Clair Flats—\$55,000 Appropriated to Improve them—Scalps Dodged—His Attempt to Suppress the Whole Truth and to Mislead, Exposed.

The Salem Press says: It will be recollected that Scates, in his speech at Winston, and we are informed at other places, read from the Democratic Review a statement, well calculated to deceive, of several extravagant appropriations, among them one \$55,000 dollars to improve the St. Clair Flats between Michigan and Canada. It passed, says 113, says 58. And Mr. Scates says, "a majority of Republicans voted for it, while there were more Democrats voting against it than for it!"

This, at first sight, looks well for the Democrats, and is well calculated to deceive the uninformed. But if we can show that there were enough Democrats who dodged to have defeated this bill, then they are responsible.

How is this? There were in the last Congress 128 Democrats, a majority of the House. Here but 113 voted for this appropriation, and 58 against it, of which number six were Americans, which leaves 52 Democrats—Take these 52 from 128, and it leaves 76 Democrats who dodged or failed to vote, and among them Hon. Alfred M. Scates! But he is careful not to mention this.

Now, if these 76 Democrats had attended to their duty and voted, as Mr. Gilmer did, they would have defeated what Mr. Scates, at Winston, declared was an extravagant and iniquitous appropriation. Here Mr. Scates and his Democratic friends dodged, and let a bill pass which could easily have been defeated! Does not this charge fix upon himself and the Democrats in Congress, the responsibility of this extravagant appropriation for which he is so loud in denouncing others? Where were Mr. Scates and his Democratic friends then? Why does he not come out and tell the whole truth, and say, "we were absent or dodged, and let an iniquitous bill pass, which we could, by attending to our business and voting, have defeated!"

But ere we close, we will show up another of Mr. Scates' cunning tricks, to elude detection.  
In the Press of July 1st, we published a list of Mr. Scates' votes and of his dodgings in Congress last winter. We there showed that this bill appropriating \$55,000 to improve the St. Clair Flats, passed yes 113, says 58, and that Mr. Scates dodged. Since we published the above, we are informed that Mr. Scates, at Brookstown and Bethania, has skipped over this item while reading from the Democratic Review—he don't even mention St. Clair Flats! Why does he do this? Because he and his Democratic friends, by the dodging which we have shown up, are implicated in the passage of the St. Clair Flats appropriation!

O! the cunning and trickery of Democracy to mislead and deceive the people, to cover up their footprints of corruption.

Mobilization.  
The readers of current news of the day frequently hear this term applied to the Prussian army. A French military journal explains the meaning of the word as follows: The army of Prussia is said to be mobilized when the numbers of the landwehr (or militia) of the first levy are called into service in connection with each division of the army, and as each division consists generally of 24,000 or 25,000 men, it is at once doubled by the process of mobilization. The regiments thus mobilized do not leave their districts until orders are given to that effect, in consequence of their dispositions. By the term "mobilization," therefore, nothing more is meant than a simple summons of the landwehr of the first levy, to muster into the ranks at their military posts, where they hold themselves subject to further orders in connection with the regular army.—*Wilmington Herald*

# Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,  
Friday, July 22, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS.  
GEN. J. M. LEACH,  
OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

PERSONS OFFERED TO REMIT BY MONEY.  
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, however, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with white wax in a case. Postage stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., is our duly authorized agent for the Express and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

Candidates' Appointments.  
East Bend, Yadkin, Friday, July 15;  
Rockford, Surry, Saturday, July 16;  
Little River, Alexander, Monday, July 18;  
Gortney's, Alexander, Tuesday, July 19;  
Mt. Mourne, Iredell, Wednesday, July 20;  
Brown's, Iredell, Thursday, July 21;  
Taylor's Springs, Iredell, Friday, July 22;  
Healing Springs, Davidson, Saturday, July 23;  
Brown's Mills, Surry, Monday, July 25.  
Leach alone:  
Alleghany Court, Tuesday, July 26;  
Chesnut Hill, Ashe, Wednesday, July 27;  
North Fork, Ashe, Thursday, July 28;  
Glade Creek, Alleghany, Friday, July 29.

New Advertisements.  
Goods at reduced prices, by J. F. Alexander & Co.  
Orders in Iredell Court of Equity, &c. &c.

Montgomery's Patent Fan Mills.  
We have received from Baltimore, and now to be seen at the depot, several Fan Mills of Montgomery & Brother's celebrated manufacture. They are the best in use. A good Fan Mill is what every farmer ought to have, and after trying Montgomery's they will have no other. See advertisement in another column.

Work while ye May.  
It is only about two weeks till the Election, and we implore every man belonging to the Opposition, to bestir himself in mixing with his neighbors, and impress upon their minds the importance of each one attending at the polls on the 4th of August next and then and there vote for Gen. Leach—the man who is opposed to Scates and corruption.

Read and Circulate.  
We ask of our readers to circulate this issue of the Express among their Democratic neighbors, that they may have an opportunity of beholding the stupendous corruption of Buchanan's administration! and the monstrous expenditures of the public money, which has been thrown away upon brawling politicians to carry elections! Mr. Scates voted for and helped to elect Buchanan—and has sustained the Administration outright in its spendthrift policy. Read and circulate.

The canvass will soon be over, when we will furnish our readers with the customary variety of literary and miscellaneous articles. Meanwhile, the present issue of the Express should be well read and studied by all. Every man, woman, and child is deeply interested in the welfare of the country; and we have endeavored to present for their information, in this and previous issues, the condition of that country, so dear to all, as exhibited by the official statements of its rulers—presenting, alas! a melancholy picture. With a change of legislators, and in no other way, may the condition of the country be benefited.

General Walkup.  
We are informed that Gen. Walkup is fairly walking into the prospects of the doctory 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 Scates, Craige would be both for and against the administration, if he could. The people can dispense 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."

To the Voters of the Sixth District.  
We shall have the pleasure of addressing you through the columns of the Express, but one time more before the election, and we would say a few words now, upon the all-important crisis which hangs upon your choice of a Congressman on the 4th of August next. The battle is nearly ended, and the result depends upon you—whether it shall be in favor of an economical administration of the Government, by pure and honest men, or whether the present party in power, shall be sustained by your votes, and continue to plunder the National Treasury for partisan purposes, and to enrich the office holders at the expense of the labor of the Country. We have told you we have proof to you, that this has been done, by a corrupt party and a corrupt Administration. The figures are their own—the statements are true—or they have falsified the record, a thing barely possible. Why did they do this? Because there were a few honest men in Congress, and out of it, who insisted that an examination should be made, to see how so much money was expended, and the Government left in debt. The statements and tables which we publish this day, give the facts in the case, and prove all the charges which have been brought by the Opposition against Mr. Buchanan and his party.

Now, as Mr. Scates belongs to Mr. Buchanan's party, Mr. Scates is, to use a legal phrase, *particeps criminis* with the President, and to vote for Mr. Scates is to endorse the administration of Buchanan in all its corrupt and odious measures, and to say that no fault is found with the administrations of the President's policy and measures.  
Those who vote for Gen. Leach, will declare their hostility and disapprobation to Buchanan and his measures, and proclaim for economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government. All reform must begin by turning out corrupt Executive officers and law-makers.

Eight District.  
We have the most interesting accounts to record from the Mountain District. Mr. Vance, beyond all doubt, will beat Mr. Colman 2500 votes.

Scates, Douglas, Black Republicanism.  
Says the Daily Bulletin: Explanations of the Douglas letter do not agree. A telegram from New York, concocted from a special Washington telegram, to the effect that Mr. Douglas meant to say that although he would not himself run on a platform which he could not endorse, he will adhere to the Democracy against the opposition, was sent to the Southern Press and Tribune. The Charleston Courier, in publishing it, thinks it both laudable and characteristic of Mr. Douglas to send an apology straightway on the heels of his insult to the South. On the other hand, the Alton (Ill.) Democrat holds that "Douglas intends to spare both platform and nominee, unless they square with his great principle;" and that if he does not the Illinois Democracy will [This Black Republican, Janus-faced individual, is the same Stephen A. Douglas to whom Mr. Scates declares he will give his support for the high office of President of the United States. Can Scates mean comfortably swallow such a pill, while almost the whole Southern Democracy are justly denouncing Douglas as the greatest and most dangerous enemy to the South within the boundaries of the Union? If they take Scates, they must gulp down Stephen too. Come, gentlemen, no wincing; Mr. Scates has put it out of your power to take one without taking the other.]

Summary.  
The North Carolina Journal of Education for July is received. It contains the proceedings of the Educational State Association, together with other interesting matter. Prof. Johnson's essay on Normal Schools, read before the Association in Newbern, is commended in this number. Terms of the Journal \$1 per annum, in advance. Address J. D. Campbell, Greensborough.

A letter from Washington says: "Nearly \$1,300 were paid for the funeral expenses of the late Postmaster-General Brown, upon the order of a Secretary, and without the color of Law. The matter will be investigated. Gov. Brown was rich, and this imposition on the Treasury is a matter of great mortification to his real friends. A poor clerk died recently and was buried through a subscription among his associates. That's the difference between men which obtains here." Economical Democracy! Ever tending to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It is now stated positively that Mr. McLane has failed in the treaty arrangements and negotiations with Mexico, which have been in progress for some time, and he has abandoned all hope of a satisfactory treaty with Juarez, or with Miramon, in the present condition of Mexican affairs. It is believed to be his opinion that nothing can be procured but by force.  
The Bulletin says the next electoral college, chosen in November, 1860, to meet in February, 1861, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary to a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 185 electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 1st, says the New Orleans Picayune, some scoundrel ignited a keg of powder which had previously been placed under the Court House at Port Gibson, and about half the building was blown to atoms. The Sheriff's office adjoining, was also destroyed, and his vault robbed of about \$10,000. The occupants of the building all escaped uninjured. The damage to the building is estimated at \$10,000 to \$12,000. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators of this heinous act.

A breach between the Archbishop of Paris and the Court is talked of. The Archbishop is said to have given the request to officiate at the "Te Deum" for the battle of Magenta some such answer as this: "I cannot join in thanksgiving for the murder of 15,000 human beings, nor raise a hymn of joy founded upon the pain and misery of others; but I will sing a 'De Profundis' and 'Requiem' for the souls of the departed with the greatest pleasure."

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the Union, are making arrangements for an early private meeting at Washington, to consult as to the best means of bringing Gen. Lane, of Oregon, prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency.  
The latest edition (just published) of Webster's quarto dictionary gives the following definition of ZOAVES: "The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress." It is derived from the Arabic word Zouava, a confederacy of the Arab tribes who live on the mountains back of Algiers.

An exchange says, "Private advices from Texas lead us to believe that Sam Houston will, in all probability, beat his opponent, Democratic party's nominee, for the Governorship of Texas."

The Canadians have sent the Speaker of their House to invite Queen Victoria to come over and visit her loyal subjects. They expect, however, to take up with the Prince of Wales. The New York Tribune, of the 12th inst., says Mr. and Mrs. Sickles are now reconciled and that he lives with her, estranging many friends who were devoted to him during the late trial.

The Senate of Connecticut has rejected the constitutional amendment to abolish the distinction in the matter of color, by a vote of 16 yeas to 5 nays.  
A member of one of the largest wine houses in New Orleans, now in France, has despatched orders to his partner to stop shipments of staves, &c., in consequence of the extreme shortness of the coming wine crop.  
A duel was fought this morning, July 15, in North Carolina, a few miles south of Danville, Va., between O. J. Wise, of the Richmond Enquirer, and P. H. Aylett, Esq., of Richmond. Mr. Aylett fired first, deliberately, but without effect. Wise fired in the air. Aylett was then withdrawn from the field by his second. Afterwards Aylett declared his impression that the language of Wise, which caused the challenge, was the result of a misunderstanding on Wise's part. Aylett therefore, through a friend expressed a willingness for a reconciliation. Wise refused. It is further stated that Wise and Aylett, with their friends, returned to Richmond on Saturday.  
The Governor, says the Charlotte Democrat, offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Owen Norman, who shot Ohas. Tittemery in this place week before last.

The Governor has also offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Robt. Reinhardt, charged with the murder of Frederick Thorburn in Newton.

The Salisbury Watchman says: "Speaking of Leather, reminds us of a conversation with a gentleman of Iredell county, on the 4th July. He is a Turner; and told us that he had tanned 'lots' of hides with pine bark, and sold the leather to shoe makers and harness makers in Salisbury; and that they could not tell it from oak tanned leather.—We allude to Mr. Wm. M. Allison, who we understand, is in the possession of some valuable newly discovered processes of his own in this line of business, which he expects, some day, to offer to the public."

The Democratic Press has been furnished by the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad with the following statement of receipts, showing a very handsome increase in his business for the year just closed:  
From Freight Passengers. Total,  
1859—\$118,807 94 \$55,574 93 \$172,382 87  
1858— 94,060 16 47,211 30 141,271 46  
Gain—\$22,747 78 \$8,363 63 \$31,111 41

We learn from the Newbern Progress that a man by the name of William Lee, in the upper part of Craven County, took his gun on last Sunday evening and went out to shoot a turkey, which he did, and killed himself at the same time. It seems that on finding the object of his pursuit, he lay down, took deliberate aim and fired, the load taking effect in the turkey, and the breach of the gun or lock, we could not exactly ascertain which, taking effect in his head. He was found on Monday morning lying in the position described, dead, with one eye closed as if in the act of shooting, with a part of the gun sticking in his brain.

The Rochester Union of July 5th, says:—Yesterday afternoon, M. Blondin again crossed the Niagara on a rope and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from White's Pleasure Grounds and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards. He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. Blondin put it over his head and returned with it to the place of starting. This sack was made of Indian blankets, with pieces cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack, and performed some other feats. The success of M. Blondin in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt. A young man at present residing in this city called upon this morning to show a letter addressed to M. Blondin, accepting his invitation to carry some one across the Niagara on a rope. The name of this person is Henry L. Young, and he informs M. Blondin that he is 24 years old, is five feet five inches high, weighs 120 lb., and is ready to mount the back of the intrepid walker and be borne across the great chasm.

The Washington Constitution, the official paper, recommends to the President's Northern friends to imitate North Carolina delicacy, as follows:—"The announcement of the President's intention to visit Bedford Springs, accompanied by Miss Lane, has caused a great sensation in the political and fashionable circles of the large cities. A strong tide is already flowing towards the Springs, and it is not expected that there will be sufficient accommodation for the crowds that will gather there next week. There is just one little hint that may as well be given to 'the miscellaneous public' on this occasion, suggested by what occurred during the President's visit to the University at Chapel Hill. During his sojourn in North Carolina nobody talked politics with him; and among all the crowds that paid him respect at different places, and the eminent statesmen and rising politicians by whom he was frequently surrounded, no man spoke to him about office either in behalf of himself or others. Let us see whether the same exemplary and gentlemanly reserve and consideration will be practiced at Bedford as were so pleasantly and creditably exhibited in the Old North State."

A young Woman rescued from the Mormons.  
A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, says the Jasper (Iowa) Free Press, having under their protection a young lady whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons who were busily engaged, men, women and children in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud.—While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentally overheard a young girl, of about nineteen, exclaim, "I wish I was drowned in that slough!" Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made the wish. She replied that she was tired of life, that she had started from Iowa City for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon Elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a desire to leave the train, and return to the city, they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the "Peakers" that if she desired to return to Iowa City she should go back with them; to which she replied that she wished very much to return. The Mormons numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., and declared that she should not go back.

The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazard, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time a fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl under their protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The followers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would allow the things to be removed from their wagon.

A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage ceased out at their fingers' ends, while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the Saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they termed it. After obtaining all they sought, the rescuers drove away with the young lady in their possession, leaving the Mormons to console themselves as best they could in their loss.

The Pike's Peakers who were engaged in the rescue numbered only twenty-eight men, and were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa City.

Voters, Read! Read! Read!  
Messrs. Editors:—I beg to call your attention to the Hon. W. W. Boyce, a distinguished Democrat and member of Congress from S. Carolina, has said in a recent letter to his constituents, "I utterly repudiate Judge Douglas' men, that a Territorial Legislature may discriminate against slavery, and nothing could induce me to support for the Presidency any one standing on this platform." Nor does Mr. Boyce stand alone in this position. There are hundreds of leading influential Democrats throughout the South who cannot, and do not intend to, subscribe to Judge Douglas' Sovereignty Notions. In an incidental discussion during the last session of Congress, growing out of an amendment offered by Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, to the Appropriation Bill, Messrs. Brown and Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, gave their Democratic friends distinctly to understand, that the Party would be forced in their next Convention, to be held in the city of Charleston, to define their position on this subject, in terms so plain and unequivocal that there shall be no misunderstanding, either at the North or at the South, as to their true position. Senators Douglas, Pugh and Sturges, on the other hand, declared, that if they did so they could not carry a State North of Mason and Dixon's Line. As the case now stands, it is with the Democratic party a mere question of policy—for every decent man south of the Potomac, is bitterly opposed to this odious doctrine.

The Territories are the common property of all the United States, belonging equally to each and every one of them. The States may be said to hold this common property as Joint Tenants, and are seized "per my et per tunc." This "Unity of possession" gives us the same right to carry our slave into Kansas or any other Territory, that it gives Judge Douglas to convey his horse or his cow there.

Judge Douglas, however, has boldly announced from the floor of the Senate of the United States, the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may, by vote or by unfriendly legislation, rightfully exclude Southern men, with their families, from the occupation and use of their own property.

And yet—almost dumb to record it—the Hon. ALFRED M. SCATES, a Southern Representative, has declared that he will support this man for the Presidency! Can the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District support this position?  
Leakville, N. C., July, 1859.

Gen. Leach and the Legislature.  
In the last Sentinel, under the caption of "Gen. Leach's Bill in the Legislature," the charge is made that Gen. Leach, in the Legislature of 1850-'51, voted for the Tennessee and North Carolina Railroad and says, "which, if it had passed, would have cost the State no less than seven millions of dollars; and, putting on an appearance of fairness and honesty, that paper refers to the House Journal of the 24th of 1851, in which Gen. Leach, Mr. W. W. Boyce, Messrs. Campbell, Bagle, and McKay, of Iredell; and McMillan, of Ashe.

The charge, then, made by the Sentinel against Gen. Leach of an attempt to pack a debt of seven millions on the State, is also made against each of the members above named.

Now, let us ask these gentlemen the question, whether said charge is true or false; and we want each of them to answer for himself. What say you, Allen Plynt? and what reply do you make, Col. Wagh? and what say you, James Sheek, of Surry? Of course you will give me but one answer, the same answer; and that answer will brand the Sentinel with a mean, malicious, and willful falsehood against you and Gen. Leach. There can be no mistake that the Sentinel knew better, for it points out the day and the page when the vote was taken.

That Railroad Bill, did not ask one dollar from the State.  
Now, honest and truth-loving voters, what reliance can you place in a paper uttering such willful falsehoods? How desperate, indeed, must be the cause which requires such prostitution to uphold and sustain it. Judging from this case, then, only, (and there are others,) we ask an honest and intelligent community, what reliance can be placed on any statement contained in the Sentinel? Let us warn you, in tone, fellow-citizens, against these lying artifices, the object of which is to draw off the public mind from the enormous extravagance, fraud, and corruptions of the present Administration.

Gen. Leach, while in the Legislature, was always on very important committees, and this accounts for his necessary absence from the legislative halls occasionally when unimportant votes were taken. The yeas and nays were called scores of times in one day, the result involving nothing of any importance. At times, when Gen. Leach was absent, he was in the committee-room, or attending to other important business.

The Sentinel had better be a little more prudent in its misguided zeal, and bear in mind the revenue bill and the journals of the late session.—*People's Press*.

words in his behalf, from many of the Democrats who heard it, and aroused the best feelings of his political friends.—*Saturday Watchman*.

The Growing Extravagance of the Government.  
Ex-Senator Borland, formerly of Arkansas, now one of the editors of the Memphis Enquirer, supports a Gen. Pierce upon the ground that the expenses of the Government under Fillmore exhibited a rate of increase calculated to alarm every citizen. He made a speech in the Senate to show that Fillmore's Administration cost of the country more than Polk's. Upon the accuracy of his figures, as contained in that speech, we do not propose at present to comment, but as we rely to call attention to his argument, showing conclusively the enormous and wicked extravagance of the present Administration to be far greater than was ever charged upon any of its predecessors. In alluding to his position in support of Gen. Pierce, Mr. Borland, the editor, says:

But were the leaders of the Democracy, with whom we were then united, and co-operating, in denouncing and opposing the 'enormous extravagance' of a Whig administration—were they equally sincere, or have they been at all consistent in their course? Let us examine the record, in order to get a truthful answer to this question.

First, there was Gen. Pierce (mentioned by name, only as the representative head of his party,) who, lifted upon the wave which the "cry" of Whig extravagance and Democratic economy had raised, was swept into power on its crest. It had been the "cry" of him and of his party, that Mr. Fillmore's expenditure of \$40,000,000 per annum was "enormously extravagant," and, unless reduced (as they pledged themselves to reduce it,) would very speedily ruin the country; but, remember having been reached by an increase of 100 per cent. in every year for twelve years—or at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent. per annum. But when Gen. Pierce, at the head of this party, of "rigid economy" came into power, did they redeem their pledges, and reduce their expenditures? Far from it. On the contrary, during the four years of his administration, instead of reducing, he increased the expenditures from \$40,000,000, to \$60,000,000; that is, 50 per cent. in four years, or at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum, at which rate, the expenditures of the Government, instead of increasing, as always before, 100 per cent. in twelve years, would actually increase 400 per cent. (or become double) in eight years. That is Democratic economy! did the same amount of evil in only eight years (or two-thirds of the time) which it had required Whig extravagance 12 years to perpetrate!

Next came Mr. Buchanan, himself, the author of the cry, who (though left out in 1852, was chosen in 1856, and in the language of a contemporary, "has lived not only to be President, but to fulfill his own prophecy," as to the ruinous extent to which extravagant expenditures might be carried, under a corrupt administration of the Government. He not only raised this cry, but he swelled its notes, and lengthened it out, by declaring not only that the expenditure of \$50,000,000 was already too great, but could be considerably reduced with advantage both to the Government and the people." Upon this loudly reiterated and long drawn out, he went into power. Has he reduced expenditures below the \$50,000,000, as he declared, before his election, they ought to be reduced, and could be "considerably," with "advantage to the Government and the people?" Not so! On the contrary, he has gone farther and more rapidly in the career of increased expenditures, than any of his predecessors. For while Mr. Fillmore only went to \$40,000,000 per annum; and Pierce went to \$60,000,000, which is an increase of fifty per cent. during his whole term of four years, Buchanan has already gone up to \$83,000,000 which is more than fifty per cent. increase during the first two years, or only one-half of his term! This increase is at the rate of about thirty per cent. per annum; which would double the expenditures in a little over three years instead of twelve years, as under Fillmore; or in about one-third of the time! This is the same Buchanan who, before he was President, and in an orgasm of anxiety to become so, originated the cry, not only that a Whig administration was ruining the country by expending \$50,000,000 and ought to be turned out for it, but declared that the Government ought to be, and could be, administered with increased advantages to the people, for a "considerably" smaller expenditure. And yet, when he, himself becomes President—as a Democrat, of the "rigid economy" school hushes his own cry, violates his own pledges, and in the short space of two years, instead of reducing, actually adds more than fifty per cent. to the expenditures, even as compared to the extravagance of his immediate predecessor! There's last year (1856,) consumed \$63,172,401; Buchanan's first year consumed \$64,778,828—and his second year (1858,) \$83,856,727.

In his letter, above, Mr. Buchanan, in a most refreshing tone of patriotic solicitude, gives the prophetic warning to his countrymen that, unless arrested by the strong arm of Democracy, the expenditures, at the extravagant rate at which they were then going on, under a Whig administration, would reach one hundred millions in a few years? He was right; for, at this rate, they would have done so in about twelve years. But, under his own "rigid economy" Democratic Administration, they will reach that amount at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum; and a striking fact of \$83,000,000 last year, they will fulfill his own horrid prophecy, at least by the end of the present year.

Trinity College Commencement.  
TRINITY COLLEGE, June 29.  
The exercises of the commencement were continued on Tuesday night by the declamation of the Sophomores. I send you the programme.  
This morning (Wednesday) the sermon before the graduating class was preached by Rev. N. F. Reid. Text—"My son give me thine." It was one of the best efforts we ever heard from this most excellent and original preacher.  
The afternoon was given up to a mass meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C., South.  
Dr. J. E. Williamson of Caswell, was called to the chair. Services opened with reading the Scriptures, by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, prayer by Rev. John N. Andrews. After which the president introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Yates, of the Baptist Shanghai Mission, who gave sketches of missionary life among the Chinese; descriptions of the towns, villages, rivers, manners, customs, language and religion, of this teeming multitude of heathens. He produced much to the amusement of the audience, several of the Chinese gods, and explained their worship. Rev. M. L. Wood, a graduate of this Institution, who has lately offered himself for the mission, was next introduced, and gave an account of his call to the work. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Allen of the Georgia conference, who has also entered the mission. Rev. E. W. Schott, D. D., missionary secretary, then spoke, making one of his telling speeches and showing the harmony of Christian effort in China, depicting in colors the wide-spread field before the Church, and the necessity for immediate action.

even if they had not done so, and reached \$100,000,000, or more, already. What have Democrats to say to this? Have their leaders been sincere and consistent? The facts we have stated are beyond dispute. The inferences which logically flow from these are too irresistible. What have politicians, sound economists, frank, fair-minded, patriotic, honest men, of all parties, to say to these facts and these inferences? We pause for a reply.—*Nashville Banner*.

Messrs. Branch and Scates.  
Whoever votes and acts with Black Republicans, is himself a Black Republican.

The Raleigh Standard says that Stephen A. Douglas "voted and acted with Black Republicans."

Messrs. Branch and Scates will vote for Judge Douglas if he is nominated by the Charleston Convention, and according to the Standard will vote for the man who has "voted and acted with the Black Republicans."

How do you like our logic, Messrs. Branch and Scates? You cannot get around it, unless you repudiate the Standard, and prove that Judge Douglas did not "vote and act with the Black Republicans."—*R. Register*.

Great Balloon Voyage.  
Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, arrived in Albany on Sunday morning. He reports, from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans county, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they had set out.—That they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New York, being too far north, and therefore determined to proceed to Boston or Portland. Before taking that direction it was proposed to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. Gager and Hyde, and then proceed on their journey eastward.—In executing this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a cove of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson township, Jefferson county.

The four passengers, Messrs. Wise and La Mountain, Mr. Gager of Boston, and Mr. Hyde, of the St. Louis Republican, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. Mr. Hyde proposes to write a history of the voyage in detail.  
One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. Wise. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. Wise several times, but receiving no response Mr. Gager went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically from the effects of the escaping gas, which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. Gager, and soon recovered his senses.—The greatest altitude attained was two miles.

Mr. Wise has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses the determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt that a voyage can be made in her to Europe in one fourth the time that it is now made by the steamers.

Wise was the directing chief, La Mountain the aeronaut, Gager the navigator, and Hyde the historian.  
The longest aeronautic excursion on record previous to this, is said to be that of Mr. Clayton, who in 1833 ascended in Cincinnati and landed 350 miles away in Virginia. He was in the air nine and a half hours.

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