

[Published by Request.]

Morganton, N. C., July 12, 1860.

Dear Sir:—In the Salisbury Banner of the 10th inst., I saw an article purporting to be an editorial headed "Small Business," the assertions contained in which might, possibly be believed by some persons, even though it does appear in the Salisbury Banner; therefore, I choose to notice the misrepresentations under my own name, and ask you to give this communication an early insertion in your paper. Before proceeding, however, to expose the falsehoods contained in the article alluded to, I would simply advise the gentleman or gentlemen who put the Editor of the Banner "in possession of certain facts," &c., that it would look much more manly in him or them to do their own lying, rather than to use the aforesaid Editor as a cat's-paw for their dirty work. There is no mistaking the ear-marks of the article; the author is known; and it is further known that he has willfully and knowingly lied in furnishing what he calls facts to the Editor of the "Salisbury Banner."

Well now, sir, let us examine for a moment, and in a few words dispose of the false insinuations and false statements contained in said article; and

1st. It is charged that I am now and always was a bitter foe of the W. N. C. R. Road. 2d, that I was induced (meaning to insinuate evidently) that I had to be persuaded or coerced to subscribe \$2,500 of stock originally in the work. 3rd, that I secured a seat in the Legislature by my enmity to said Road. 4th, that about two weeks before the transaction of which "Stockholder" complains, he, the Stockholder, was passed over said Road free by the President and that at the same time Democrats had to pay; and 5th that some time last year the "Stockholder" and a member of his family had a special engine placed at their service and were passed over the road from Salisbury to Statesville free of charge.

In reply to the first two charges, and in order to show their falsity, it is only necessary to state that at the very first meeting of the citizens of Burke County, held in the Court House at Morganton, for the purpose of raising stock in said road, the original subscription list will show that I was among the first to come forward and put down my name for \$2,500 worth of stock; and in that very meeting, on account of my zeal for the success of the work, I was appointed as one of a committee to canvass Burke County in order to induce the lukewarm to subscribe to the enterprise; I accepted the appointment, did canvass the County or the portion of it which was assigned to my branch of the committee and had the pleasure of returning one among the largest, if not the very largest subscription list that was obtained in the County. Now I think this shows that I was not a very bitter foe to the road in its inception, and that I did not have to be "induced," persuaded, or coerced to take stock in it. With regard to the third charge, "my securing a seat in the last Legislature, by my enmity," &c. I shall only say that many gentlemen in the County who heard me make a speech during that memorable campaign, know the charge to be false, and no one knows it better than the hidden, sneaking author of this professed editorial article which appears in the Banner; he knows as does every one else that my opposition was not to the road, but to the effort of certain persons in the County to impose an onerous tax upon the citizens of Burke County against their wishes and against their consent; he knows, and if he had been desirous to tell the truth in the matter, he would have stated it in his "communication of facts," to the Editor of the Banner, that in order to relieve the tax-payers of the County from this iniquitous tax, I made the proposition, time and again, to be one of fifty to subscribe \$1,000 each in order to raise the fifty thousand dollars that had been voted upon the hard-working tax-payers of the County, who were already oppressed with having burdens and whom I was anxious to relieve from further oppression—he knows and might have told it, if he had not feared that it would damage his party and benefit me, that after I went to the Legislature I made an effort and succeeded in getting it passed through the House of Commons, of which I was a member to authorize and require the magistrates of Burke County to levy a tax upon the pleasure carriages, pianos, gold watches, lawyers, doctors, merchants, pistols, bowie knives, money at interest &c., &c., in order to help pay this \$50,000 County subscription and relieve the poor man's land and the poor man's head from such a heavy burden; and he further knows, but would not tell it, that after this just measure had passed through the House of Commons, it failed to become a law because it was killed by a Democratic Senate, he also knows, but failed to "communicate the fact," that I felt such an interest in relieving the people of Burke from this tax that at my own costs and expenses I prosecuted the matter through all the Courts and gave it up only when I was obliged to do so—two of the judges deciding against me on the questions raised, whilst the chief justice of the Court was for deciding in my favor.

Now we will go to the fourth charge in this beautiful bill of indictment, and see on what sort of a foundation it rests, viz: "that on a certain occasion I was passed over the road free by the President, and that at the same time Democrats had to pay." Here are the facts: at the time alluded to I was returning home from the Baltimore Convention (the Whig Convention.) When I reached Salisbury I had no money except a \$100 bill on

one of the New-York banks and a three dollar bill also on a New York bank. Just as I was about going up to the ticket office I met with Mr. Pearson, the President of the Road, who resides in the same village where I reside, and I asked him if he could let me have North Carolina money to buy a ticket with and stated to him that I had nothing but N. Y. money which I did not suppose the agent would like to take, he replied that he could not change my money and told me to never mind it, he would manage the matter on board the cars and that when he got home he would take my N. Y. money and give me other money for it. When we went aboard of the cars and had proceeded some distance from Salisbury the conductor was passing through the cars to collect tickets from the passengers and having in front of me, before he came to my seat, I observed Mr. Pearson said something to him, I did not hear, nor do I know what was, but all counts the conductor, did not apply to me for a ticket; but I certainly did not expect that I was riding free, but on the contrary believed that Mr. Pearson was to settle my fair with the conductor and that I would be charged with it by him in his account against me when he got home, and I both having outstanding and unsettled accounts against each other. Now comes the last and gravest charge and biggest lie of all, the 5th and last specification, to wit, that I and a member of my family on a certain occasion last year, had a special engine placed at our disposal and that we rode free from Salisbury to Statesville. Now see how easy a matter it will be to scatter this base perversion of facts to the winds. Some time in the month of October or November 1858 I and my wife were returning home from Hillsboro where we had been on a visit, when we reached Salisbury we stopped at the Veranda house, then kept by Dr. J. M. Happoldt; after tea Dr. H. invited me into a private room and after getting in he told me that he had just returned from Morganton and that he left my youngest child lying very sick with scarlet fever, this news made me very uneasy and unhappy but I determined to conceal it from my wife; I made enquiry the hour the cars would leave Salisbury the next morning for Statesville, and was told, I think by either the engineer or conductor (certainly by some one who was an employee on the road) and also by Dr. Happoldt himself the hour of starting. I then gave particular orders about being waked in good time in the morning; uneasiness prevented me from resting well and I and my wife were up and ready to start next morning at least an hour before the time the cars had been in the habit of leaving and before the time I was told the night previous we would leave. We had our baggage out on the front piazza and were there ourselves about to go to the point where we would enter the cars, the whistle blew and I spoke to the servant and told him to hurry up, that I was afraid of being left, he replied that there was no danger, that it would be more than half an hour before the cars would leave and that they were only taking on water, or getting up the steam, and that the train would move up nearer to the house to take on the passengers before it left; that the conductor knew that passengers were to go he would not leave them. This assurance relieved my fears for a moment only, for I heard the bell attached to the engine ring and the cars move off, my feelings then, as you may well imagine, cannot be easily described. My wife saw my perturbation and enquired why I took it so hard to be left behind; very imprudently I told her the cause and she then insisted that I should go to a livery stable and hire a conveyance to take us to Morganton as speedily as possible. I enquired if Mr. Turner the chief Engineer was in Salisbury and was informed that he was and that he was at Col. Roberts' Hotel; I immediately sought him out, found him in bed, told him my situation and that I was left by no fault or negligence of my own that if possible I wanted him to send me on to Statesville so as to reach there before the Morganton stage left.

Mr. Turner seemed to regret the mishap, and told me that a change had been made just the evening before in the time of the cars leaving Salisbury—told me the reason of this change, which it is not necessary to state, and remarked that he supposed the persons who had told me of the hour of starting were not aware of the alteration; he, however, arose from his bed, and as soon as possible went to the depot to see what arrangements he could make to speed me on the way home, for which I was certainly very thankful, although I considered that he was doing nothing but what he was bound to do under the circumstances, as the negligence was on the part of the road and not on my part. Mr. Turner in a short time told me that there was no passenger car in Salisbury but there was an engine and if I and my wife would ride on that, he would send us on, I replied that we would go any way and in the course of an hour or more the engine was ready and we and some two or three other passengers who had been left behind for the same cause, I suppose, that we were, got off; at about the half point between Salisbury and Statesville we met the cars which left Salisbury in the morning and which we ought to have gone up on, returning to Salisbury and not having any passengers aboard, the passenger car was taken off hitched on to our engine and we removed from the engine to the car—between this point and Statesville I was called upon by the person having charge of the train for my fare and I paid him two dollars, one for

my own seat and one for my wife's seat. This I remember more distinctly than I might otherwise have done for this reason, I expected when called upon that I would be required to pay an extra price for the reason that it was an extra train, run at extra expenses, and I intended to protest against any extra charge on the ground of the fault not lying at my door but at the door of those who were managing the regular train, and when I was called upon for my fare, I confessed to a certain degree of surprise when I learned that I only had to pay the regular charges. I learned to-day that a prominent young Democrat in this place says that he came up on the same train, he having been left in Salisbury, and that he did not pay anything—this may be so, he is a gentleman and I have no right to doubt his word, but if it is so, it only proves that the abuse of which the "Stockholder" complained has been in existence for a longer time than he supposed. Now sir I have gotten through with the charges preferred against me and if I am not much mistaken my communication of facts to "the Banner man" may find in this community some nuts to crack in the shade during the hot weather which is now upon us. But sir, I am not quite through with the concern yet, and I trust Mr. Editor that you will be kind enough to give me room this one time to say all I wish to say. In my communication signed "A Stockholder," I spoke of the Democrat and two little girls passing over the road free only once, and the "communication of facts," to the Banner admits the charge and says that it was the first time said Democrat ever passed over the road free, and that he never passed over the road free but once.

Now, sir, this self-same Democrat, "who is so well known in Burke as a public officer, and who stands far above paltry bribes," told me with his own lips this day, and has admitted it to others, that the time I spoke of in my communication was not the first time he had passed over the road free, but that as he went down just a week before with his two daughters he passed down over the road free—in my opinion that was one time passing over the road; as he returned with the two little girls, I was along with one little girl, (not my child,) he paid nothing, but was passed over free again—in my opinion that was passing over the road a second time, and as one and one make two, it is very clearly demonstrated that he passed free over the road more than once, and the time spoken of by "A Stockholder" was not the first time, but the second. But, oh! says Mr. "Communicator of Facts," "this Democrat received a pass from the President as a compliment (!!) and because he had been a contractor and was a stockholder." Wonderful indeed! What was he complimented for? for being a contractor, of course. But didn't he get pay for his contract? I guess he did, and good pay at that. But let us look a little further into this compliment business, and who it is that receives the compliments on this road. Not a great while ago, two young men, cousins, living in Burke county, left home to go to Charleston to purchase goods. They went together on the same train of cars. One of them, Mr. J. Rufus Kincaid, was a Democrat, the other, Mr. Monroe Kincaid, was a Whig. Well, they encountered this same Western N. C. Railroad at Catawba Station, and passed over it together in the same train of cars to Salisbury; on their return, they passed over it again from Salisbury to Catawba Station. The Democrat, Mr. J. Rufus Kincaid, had a free ticket both ways and paid nothing. The Whig, Mr. Monroe Kincaid, had no free ticket either way, and paid full fare. Neither of them ever subscribed a cent to the road, neither of them ever had a contract on the road, but one of them voted the Democratic ticket and is now the Democratic census taker for Burke county, and is deserving of compliments and free rides on the railroad; but the other being a rascally Whig and daring to vote against the immaculate Democracy, must be made to pay for his rides. Now, sir, it is my opinion that if these Democratic office-holders wish to pay compliments to their Democratic voters, they should do it out of their own pockets, and not make free to appropriate the money of the State and of Whig stockholders to pay compliments with. The people's taxes are high enough now without increasing them to raise money to compliment renegade Whigs and Democrats or any body else with.

Mr. Editor, I have a good deal more to say, but I am trespassing on your valuable space. I may if necessary trouble you again, and now, gentlemen of the jury, take the case and render your verdict and may the Lord have mercy upon Mr. "Communicator" and the Banner-man.

Yours truly,  
TOD R. CALDWELL.

MORGANTON, July 12th, 1860.  
Dr. J. M. HAPPOLDT.—Dear Sir: Will you do me the favor to furnish me your recollection of the facts and circumstances relative to my being left at the Veranda House in Salisbury by the regular train of cars on the W. N. C. Railroad on a certain occasion when my wife was in company with me, and when you informed me that one of my children was lying quite ill with scarlet fever, in Morganton? Your compliance will much oblige  
Yours very respectfully,  
TOD R. CALDWELL.

MORGANTON, July 12th, 1860.  
T. R. CALDWELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of this date is before me. I have a reply, and do so cheerfully as I have a clear and distinct recollection of the facts to which you allude. Some time in the fall of 1858, you and Mrs. Caldwell reached Salisbury in the cars coming from the East and stopped at the Veranda House, of which I was the proprietor. After tea I invited you into my office, and informed you that I had just returned from Morganton, and that when I left there your youngest child was quite ill with

scarlet fever, and that I had been so informed just on the eve of my leaving Morganton by my attending physician. I advised you to say nothing to Mrs. Caldwell about it fearing that it might unnecessarily alarm her. I remember very distinctly that you became very uneasy, and inquired of me what hour the Western train would leave Salisbury next morning. I told you, and you still did not seem to be satisfied but appeared uneasy lest you might be left behind. To remove all doubts, and quiet your mind as far as possible, I took you into an adjoining room to a Mr. Morrison who was a superintendent on the Western N. C. Railroad, or who then conducted the train, and inquired of him your presence at what hour the train would leave. He gave the same hour as I had previously told you. You then gave orders to be waked very early in the morning. I promised that you should be up in abundant time. Next morning you and Mrs. C. were up and ready to leave before the hour when you had been told the cars would leave. I then insisted that you should go to the front porch of the hotel where the whistle blew, you seemed too uneasy lest you should be left. I assured you that there was no danger, as it was not yet the hour for leaving, and that the cars would back down nearer to the hotel to take on passengers and baggage, that such was the usual custom, and while we were talking about the matter, the bell commenced ringing, and the cars moved off to Statesville, and left you and Mrs. C. behind. You then told Mrs. C. upon her expressing surprise at your uneasiness and disappointment then insisted that you should go to a livery stable and get a conveyance. You enquired for Major Turner, and went to his boarding house to see him, after some time you and he came together to my house. He had an engine fired up, and started you and Mrs. C. off for Salisbury as usual. I heard Major Turner tell you that the cars left that morning earlier than the usual hour, and I know myself that such was the fact. The above, sir, are all the facts connected with the matter of which I was cognizant, and I have a clear and distinct recollection of them. You are at liberty to use this letter as you may choose. Very respectfully yours,  
J. M. HAPPOLDT.

A friend published in the Salisbury Banner a pretended report of the speeches of Messrs. Pool and Ellis, at Newton. I have to say, that the report of Mr. Pool's speech and position, is largely false in quite every particular; and the reporter has willfully lied!

Mr. Pool made an able and logical argument in favor of equal taxation, and his speech was well received by the auditors. He took the same position which he had occupied in the East—although the report says he did not, Ellis charged that Mr. Pool was absent a large number of times, while serving in the Legislature; Mr. Pool showed that his absence at any time, when a vote was taken, was in consequence of serving on Committees, or sickness— that he was never absent one time otherwise. But the lying reporter has published his report to the world, without giving Mr. Pool's refutation.

The allusion which the reporter has made to a "crowd of Ireddell Know-Nothing strikers who went up to Newton to shout for Pool" was as uncalculated as the reporter is base and contemptible.

AN "IREDELL KNOW-NOTHING."  
For the "Ireddell Express."  
To the Whig Stockholders in the Western N. C. Rail Road.  
GENTLEMEN: The time is approaching when the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Statesville. At the last two or three annual meetings an effort was made by persons who were not satisfied with the manner in which the concerns of the company had been managed, to have an investigation so as to correct abuses, if any exist, and to make all necessary reforms. Everybody supposed that a proposition, so reasonable and fair in itself, would have met with no opposition from any quarter, but that every one who had participated in the management of the affairs of the Company, would, upon the slightest intimation of dissatisfaction or distrust on the part of any Stockholder, not merely have assented to, but would have challenged, and demanded, an investigation. Experience, however, has proved that there was no such anxiety or open willingness. Whenever resolutions of inquiry have been offered they have as promptly been laid upon the table, and investigation stifled by almost a strict party vote. Now, gentlemen, we know that we are in the hands of the Philistines, and that our voice in these meetings, will be stifled hereafter, as it has been heretofore; let us then, not gratify these gentlemen by being present at the ensuing meeting, let us not afford them an opportunity to laugh at our mortification in defeat, but let us all, to a man, stay away from the meeting and give them loose rein freely and fully to exercise their tyrannical will and pleasure, for the advancement of their party purposes; for, be assured, they will undoubtedly do so whether we be present or absent; the fiat has gone forth, the party must be fed and kept alive even tho' the State be ruined. A WHIG STOCKHOLDER.

Ad Valorem in Tennessee.  
A friend writing to us from Tennessee, who formerly lived in Pitt County, mentions the following facts which may be interesting to some of our readers:  
"I had written out an article for your columns upon the ad valorem system of taxation, but seeing another and more able than myself writing upon that subject, I defer mine. Our State pays taxes on the ad valorem system, and I think it far preferable. Each County formerly elected an assessor, whose duty it was to visit every farm once in two years, take the list, make out the tax books, take the County statistics and report the same to the Comptroller. That office I filled for several years, and hence I had a good chance to understand the working of our revenue laws. A different plan is now adopted in the assessment."—Washington Dispatch.

# Ireddell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
STATESVILLE,  
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

Our Terms.  
THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.  
One copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00.  
If paid within 3 months, 2.25.  
If paid within 6 months, 2.50.  
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3.00.

Nominations of the Union Convention!  
For President:  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
For Vice-President:  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Value in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.  
PEOPLE'S TICKET.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN POOL,**  
OF PASQUOTANK  
FOR THE SENATE,  
**L. Q. SHARPE, Esq.,**  
OF TREDDELL.

The Spoils! The Spoils!!—We Go for the Spoils!!!  
The Raleigh Standard, after standing out pertinaciously for a long time against Breckinridge and Lane, has at length succumbed, and in its issue of the 18th July, A. D., 1860, hoists the names of Breckinridge and Lane to its mast head, and gives up Mr. Douglas. No, the Standard does not quite give up Mr. Douglas, but it might as well. The Standard has prefixed a condition in making its summer-suit, which hardly will be regarded in the final winding up, and thus, Mr. Douglas has been consigned to his late in-so-far as the Standard is concerned. But the Standard declares that, while it will support Breckinridge it will not have Douglas introduced. After announcing its determination, *mal gré*, the Standard says: "But should we do this, we are not unworthy of the patriotism and lofty integrity of Judge Douglas." &c. Really, it is too bad for the Standard to be forced to part with its dear and loving friend, Judge Douglas, by compulsory measures. It says: "The Democratic people, whose voice is above all committees, conventions and caucuses, have commanded us to raise the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and we obey."

Poor Mr. Douglas, we repeat, we feel a grief for you. But false friends there have been, since the days of our Savior. Peter denied his Master, after swearing that though all others forsake him he would not. So that, it will be seen, false friendship had existed long before the time of Mr. Douglas; and the world will hardly be free from false friends.

The following is the Standard's condition for supporting Breckinridge and Lane:  
"We shall support this ticket for President and Vice-President on these conditions: That the Electors will vote for the strongest man, Breckinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. That, if, in the vote of this State, we elect either of them over Lincoln, or will put either of them in the House, it is to be cast accordingly. But if the vote will elect neither, nor put either of them in the House, the Electors to vote as they please."

In further commenting upon the course of the Standard we use the language of the Greensboro Patriot:  
"On last week, the Standard pronounced the Breckinridge and Lane ticket as purely sectional, and as a disunion movement in disguise, threatening to tear the mask from Yancey and others, if the Democracy did not quit 'crowding' him. This week, he says he will go for Breckinridge and Lane with a proviso—that is, if the vote of this State shall cast for Breckinridge or Douglas. If Douglas is the strongest, the vote of the State is to go for him, and if Breckinridge is the strongest, then for him; in other words, the vote of North Carolina is to depend entirely upon the vote of other States. And says the Standard, if the vote of North Carolina will not elect either of them, then the Electors to vote as they please. What does he mean by this? Is he willing for them to vote for Lincoln?"

Now we will not assert it for a fact—but it really does appear truthful to a man up a tree—that certain influences emanating from Washington, may have had a tendency to turn the political compass of our cotemporaries. Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, has declared for Breckinridge, and has taken the stump for him, and he is turning out of office, and with-holding Government patronage from all persons who will dare oppose the will of the President by supporting Douglas. Officers of the Government are losing their posts every day by the mandates of the President, for this very reason, and newspapers, hitherto in the confidence and sharing the benefits of the Executive are losing their patronage. The Standard has, all along, had the Government advertising in this State, which is worth thousands annually. Whether the President would have continued this patronage to our cotemporers, and he supporting Douglas, Mr. Buchanan's avowed enemy, is a question which we will submit to politicians for solution.

A Small Request.  
This is the last paper which we shall be able to print and send to distant subscribers, before the election will come off, and we desire that it shall be circulated and read as extensively as possible. Do, friends, read and pass it round to your neighbors, who may be wanting light upon the all-important subject of EQUAL TAXATION. The time is short and the duty great—work, therefore—suffer us to exhort you, in the name of all that is dear to the best interests of the State, be diligent until the 2nd day of August, and also on that day.  
Judge Badger's Speech.  
Let no reader of the Express fail to peruse the reported speech which was made by Judge Badger at Statesville, a few weeks ago. We heard the speech delivered, and can vouch for the correctness of the report as far as it goes.  
We hope that the paper may be circulated among Democrats and those who oppose ad valorem.

# The Charlotte Bulletin and Mr. Breckinridge.

The Charlotte Bulletin in replying to the Express, has entered into a long and inpenous argument to show that the position of Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas are not the same, upon the subject of slavery, in the Territories. The Bulletin likewise quotes the Territories. The Bulletin likewise quotes the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, at Lexington, Ky., in 1836, in confirmation.

Now we cannot clearly perceive that Mr. Breckinridge, in either case, had direct reference to a Territory at the time of forming a State Constitution for admission into the Union. Mr. Breckinridge, it seems to us, made a latitudinarian speech, one that would admit of two constructions—one construction for the North, another for the South. And, doubtless, that was what he designed. We cannot, therefore, grant that our cotemporaries have succeeded in placing Mr. Breckinridge upon a better platform, so far as the South is concerned, than Mr. Douglas occupies. Mr. Breckinridge wears two faces—one for the North, another for the South. He is a man with Northern and Southern principles—speaking to the Presidency, like Martin Van Buren—who was an abolitionist at heart all the time.

Mr. Breckinridge, too, is receiving the support of James Buchanan—the same President who, with the influence of his high station, supported Lincoln, two years ago. Lincoln, now the candidate of the Black Republicans! Would the President support Breckinridge, if he did not believe him quite as good a freesoiler as Abe Lincoln? Every man, we suppose, will confess that Lincoln is a more dangerous man to the rights of the South than Douglas—and yet Mr. Buchanan did support the rail-splitter. Lincoln is the President's choice then, Breckinridge is his choice now. Will the Bulletin explain this matter?

Mr. Breckinridge said: "The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party." What is not that a declaration astounding to Southern ears? "The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party." In the South, hitherto, the Democrats had professed to be the only pro-slavery party, they have denounced all other parties for abolitionists. But Mr. Breckinridge declared "The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party." Mr. Breckinridge, therefore, is not a pro-slavery party man!

The Bulletin says: "The Democratic party, is not and never has had for its object, the extension of slavery." Now we had long thought that the Democratic party, as a party, was unwilling to admit that slavery should meet with any bounds; until we had read the extract from Mr. Breckinridge's speech and the article in the Bulletin. Surely, those are not the sentiments of W. L. Yancey & Co., the Charleston Mercury, Montgomery Mail, and others. We fear that our neighbor of the Bulletin, has committed himself, unwittingly, to the black republic doctrine that slavery is not a good institution. The black republicans oppose the extension of slavery. "The Democratic party, as a party, is not and never has had for its object (says the Bulletin) the extension of slavery;" and Mr. Breckinridge said, "The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party." Then, of course, such a party, cannot claim to be (except falsely) peculiar friends to the South! By their own declaration do we judge them.

Now we think that slavery is a good institution, and that it is an institution which should be extended whithersoever black labor will be found profitable and the colored race benefited. We believe that the black race was created to serve the white man, whenever both races occupy the same soil. And, if every right in one locality, it is right all over God's earth.

# A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

A correspondent of the Newbern Progress, who signs himself "W.," has suffered his ire to boil over against the Express because we announced upon what we considered good authority, the withdrawal of Gov. Ellis from the canvass, a few weeks ago. As we stated in reply to the Charlotte Democrat, last week, the news of Gov. Ellis' withdrawal reached us through a reliable channel, so far as the report was concerned, and that any blame, growing out of a false report, was chargeable to the author who first started it, supposed to be a Democrat, who knew what he asserted. Our informant is a highly respectable gentleman, whose name we would furnish if it were at all necessary, and his statement to us was that, as he passed from Raleigh to Salisbury, he was told by the employees on the Road, who are Democrats, of course, and heard it from others, that Gov. Ellis had withdrawn from the canvass, and that Hon. Barton Craige would take his place. The thought occurred to our mind, when we heard Gov. Ellis had withdrawn, that he had found his prospects so bad in the West, as to induce him to decline the canvass. The conclusion was perfectly natural. And to this day we do not know that the report is not true. Gov. Ellis, we believe, has given it no contradiction; and if he has not, why do others do it for him without authority?

We would inform "W.," in the Progress, and we trust the information will not render him too discomfited, nor driving him to commit suicide by drowning in the Trent and becoming food for fishes—that Gov. Ellis stands no earthly chance to be re-elected. He will kill himself by opposing Equal Taxation.

# Narrow Escape from Death by Lightning.

Mr. F. M. Sanders, of this county, has informed us that during a thunderstorm in May last, a tree standing in his yard, was struck by lightning, when the fluid passed into a room, where his little daughter lay a corpse, and prostrated his son, a lad of ten years, senseless. The fluid tore the little fellow's cap into bits, singed his hair, and ranged across the right breast down his side and thigh, leaving the marks of a severe scald. By the application of cold water and friction, the child was restored, and is now in good health.

# Davidson College.

Dr. A. WADDELL, of Lagrange, Tennessee, has been elected by the Trustees of Davidson College, to fill the chair made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Lacy, V. C. Barringer, of Concord, was elected to the Troy Professorship, which had not heretofore been filled. Two other vacant chairs will be filled when the Board meets at Charlotte the first of August.

# The Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

We pronounce the charge made in the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, that the report of Gov. Ellis' withdrawal, "had its origin with the Ireddell Express," an infamously lie! "Was the Editor drunk when he wrote his article?"

# Notice.

Hos. J. M. LESH, Representative in Congress, from the sixth District, will address his fellow-citizens of Ireddell, at the Court House in Statesville, FRIDAY, 27th July, at 1 o'clock. Also, Gen. LEXIEU will address the citizens of Alexander county, at Taylorsville, TUESDAY, 28th July.

# Which County, and Person!

Some Post Master has returned us an issue of the "Ireddell Express," which was mis-directed, stating that no such post office is in the county, without naming the person. Of course we are entirely in the dark, and would thank him to be specific in his next communication.

# LIBERTY HILL, July 9, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: There grew on my place, one stalk of Wheat, which was 6 feet 11 inches high. Also eighteen stalks of Oats, from one grain, which measured 5 feet 5 inches. Also one stalk of Flax 4 1/2 feet.  
T. M. HILL.

# Rain.

Sunday afternoon last, after several weeks of intensely hot, parching weather, which had begun to tell fearfully upon corn and other growing crops, rain fell in a copious shower; and again on Monday. We are inclined to think that the needed blessing has been general. It was a timely God-send.

# Carriage Making in Salisbury.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. WM. M. BARKER, Salisbury, who has embarked extensively in the Carriage Manufacturing business, and opened a repository for the sale of Northern work, to those who prefer it. We shall call upon Mr. Barker, when we next visit Salisbury, to see, perhaps purchase, one of his beautiful and cheap vehicles—and we would recommend the public to go and do likewise.

# Destructive Hall Storms.

We have experienced two pretty severe hall storms in this place and vicinity, since our last issue. The first one, on Thursday last, passed over the plantations of Charles Miller, B. Sumner, Philip Owens, and some others, doing very considerable damage to their corn, tobacco, &c. The last one, on Sunday, fell on this place, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and did considerable damage. The large and beautiful Railroad shed, built for the accommodation of both roads, was blown down and is almost a worthless heap of rubbish. The tin roof of nearly one half of Murphy's Granite Row was rolled and conveyed nearly fifty yards south of the building and dropped in the street. One of the chimneys of the same house, was blown down. B. Mitchell had an unfinished house blown down and the timbers destroyed, and another building moved from its foundation. The engine shed on the Western Road, was also damaged in the roof, which is put on in sections.

Altogether, the damage done to property in this place is estimated at ten or twelve thousand dollars.—[Salisbury Watchman.]