

The American

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STATESVILLE:

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

Presidential Electors.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
GEORGE H. EVERITT, of Forsyth.
24 Dist.—WILLIAM S. O'B. JOHNSON, of Robeson.
25 Dist.—SAMUEL W. WATTS, of Rowan.
4th Dist.—TAKWELL L. HARGROVE, of Johnston.
6th Dist.—GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Wayne.
7th Dist.—JAMES G. RAMSAY, of Guilford.
8th Dist.—WILLIAM B. TRULL, of Cabarrus.

State Republican Ticket.
For Governor: ELLIOTT B. BUNTON, of Cumberland.
For Lieut. Governor: RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg.
For Secretary of State: RICHARD M. NORMENT, of Robeson.
For Treasurer: AARON D. JENKINS, of Gaston.
For Auditor: RILEY H. CANNON, of Jackson.
For Attorney General: AUGUS M. MOORE, of Chowan.
For Sup't. of Public Instruction: ARCHIE R. BLACK, of New Hanover.

Judicial Ticket.
For Judge 5th Dist.—JAMES H. HEADEN, of Chatham.

For Congress.
2d Dist.—ORLANDO HUBB, of Craven.
3d Dist.—WILLIAM P. CANADAY, of New Hanover.
4th Dist.—MOSES A. BLISS, of Wake.
6th Dist.—WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Mecklenburg.
7th Dist.—DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

Gen. Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

This well written but, considering the source from which it comes, very remarkable letter, will be found in full in another column. It ignores all questions of practical legislation, such as the currency and the tariff, and deals almost exclusively in general or abstract principles. Had it been written by a Southern Democratic journal as subversive of the true principles of the Government. It is true the word "Nation" is nowhere used to describe the nature and character of the Government, but it is described as a Nation quite as fully with the use of the word as it could have been with it. No trace of the time-honored Democratic doctrine that the Constitution is a mere compact between sovereignties is to be found in the entire letter. It fully and unequivocally asserts that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments are involuntarily parts of the Constitution, and that said amendments embody the results of the war for the Union. The Constitution in every article, section and amendment, is declared to be the supreme law of the land, every attempt to impair or evade the full force of which must be resisted with all the power of the Executive.

When it is considered that one of the amendments makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens of the United States, and, consequently, of the States in which they reside, and declares that no State shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, it may well be asked if the national character of the Government can be stated in stronger or clearer language. And if Gen. Garfield had said in his letter of acceptance that, if called to the Presidency, he should deem it his duty to resist with all his power any attempt to impair or evade the full force of any of the Constitutional amendments, as Gen. Hancock has done, the cry of "threatened bayonet rule" would have resounded through the land.

Our dual form of government, State and National, is very well described. The powers of the State governments are declared to be local to the States, and equal authority is claimed for them with the General Government, but not greater. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people" is a principle very properly adopted from the farewell address of that good old nationalist, George Washington. Jefferson's and Calhoun's idea, that the Union is composed of a number of sovereign and independent peoples, united under a mere compact, is utterly excluded from the letter. In short, while professing to accept the life-long principles of the Democratic party it totally rejects them. The sentiments of the letter are such, that if read, as they may very easily be, in the writings of Alexander Hamilton, by Southern Bourbon Democrats, they would be pronounced as *monarchical* in their tendency. "Consolidation" that fore-

runner of the "Empire," would be found in almost every line. Yet all these things are overlooked by the Southern Democracy, who would vote for Hamilton himself, were he now living, in order to acquire place and power. Other portions of the letter seem to be extremely sarcastic. When Gen. Hancock declares that "it is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule" he must have in view many of the acts of his own party. How will this declaration be received by those Democrats who have practically disfranchised hundreds of thousands of free citizens in the South, by either denying to them the ballot or refusing to count their votes? How will it be received by those Democrats who, under the flimsiest pretences, refused to count the votes cast for O'Hara, and counted Kitchen into a seat in Congress, for which he had been beaten nearly 3,000 votes? And when he talks of fraud is he alluding to the "Cypher Dispatches" by which Tilden attempted to steal the Electoral votes of whole States? Did he have reference to the attempt by the Democrats and Greenbackers to steal the government of the State of Maine? Was he thinking of the countless frauds of which the Democratic party has been guilty in the course of its life, including the fraudulent naturalization of forty thousand Democratic voters in New York in 1868?

In some things we, and all other good Republicans, can join Gen. Hancock most heartily. When he declares that "the unity of government which constitutes us one people" is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve," he touches a responsive chord in the breast of hundreds of thousands of Republicans, but produces no vibration in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Democrats. When he calls for "a full vote, free ballot and fair count" every Republican in the land says "amen." When he gives us to understand that he believes the war for the Union was one of duty and patriotism, and that under like circumstances he would do just as Abraham Lincoln did in 1861, good Republicans are at a loss to know in what his Democracy consists. And when those Democratic papers, which still contend for State sovereignty in the sense of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99, so loudly endorse Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance, we are obliged to distrust either their honesty or their intelligence. Everybody knows that the number of Democrats in the whole North is very small—not a tithe of the whole number. Gen. Hancock may be honest in the principles he has enunciated—his past career would lead us to that conclusion—but they are not the principles of his party. And whatever may be said of him the great mass of his followers cannot be trusted. On the other hand, the followers and supporters of Gen. Garfield fully endorse his national principles, and can be safely trusted.

The more Gen. Hancock's record and avowed principles are considered the more apparent it becomes that in nominating him his party has acted with incoherence and duplicity. As they took Greeley in 1872 on the principle of anybody to beat Grant, so now they are for Hancock only to beat Garfield. They have put a National head on the old State sovereignty body with a secession tail; but no Republican will have any difficulty in detecting the fraud.

JUDGE BUNTON needs no defense at our hands. The attacks that are being made upon him by certain newspapers and small politicians will do him much more good than harm. They will show the people how much reliance is to be placed in the honesty and fairness of the average Democratic politician. The tendency can only be to strengthen Judge Buxton and the Republican party at the expense of their assailants. Such partisan warfare excites no feelings in the breast of upright and intelligent Republicans, but those of pity and sorrow. They can only lament that the depravity of human nature is such that no political opponent, however pure and exalted a character he may be, commands the respect of many of the leaders of a party that claims to represent all the virtue and all the intelligence of the State. Taking no other than a partisan view of the matter we might rejoice at these assaults upon Judge Buxton; for we believe they will strengthen him and his party with the honest masses. But what ought to be thought of a journal claiming to be respectable, so lost to every sentiment of virtue and morality as to rejoice at the wickedness of its political opponents, because such wickedness is likely to result to its and its party's advantage?

THE COPY of the indictment of Hon. George B. Everitt and fifteen others for illegal voting, together with a communication from Mr. Everitt on the subject, AMERICAN was made up, and is crowded out. It shall have a prominent place next week, with some editorial comments. Of the sixteen defendants five were worthy and respected Ministers of the Gospel.

Gen. Garfield the Champion of Civil Liberty.

Gen. Hancock is attempted to be held up in contrast with Gen. Garfield as a great champion of civil liberty. The comparison is most unjust. Considering all that is claimed for Gen. Hancock, and Gen. Garfield still towers high above him. The celebrated Milligan case cannot have been forgotten, but some of the circumstances and facts connected with it may be recalled. Bowles and Milligan, two Indiana conspirators, were arrested, tried for treason before a military court in 1865, and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Garfield, who was fully convinced of their guilt, but who saw that a great principle of constitutional law, involving the dearest principles of civil liberty, was at stake, tendered his services to the condemned men as counsel. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus and carried the case before the Supreme Court. Henry Stanbery, Gen. Butler and Attorney General Speed appeared for the United States. Against this great array of counsel Gen. Garfield argued the case for the prisoners successfully. The Court decided that no civilian could be tried by a military tribunal in time of peace, and that peace had come by the cessation of resistance to the National authority. The prisoners were set at liberty and the supremacy of the civil over the military power was fully established. In the closing sentence of his argument Gen. Garfield said: "Were the question solely whether these men should hang or not, I would say hang them; but hanging according to law, otherwise you commit murder." It required a great and brave man to do such a work at such a time.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic District Convention at Yorkville on the 5th nominated Hon. R. F. Armfield for Congress, and Theo. F. Klutz, of Salisbury, for Presidential Elector. The long struggle is over and Armfield has triumphed, but the disappointment of Major Robbins' friends is very great. Many of them openly declare that the Major was not defeated fairly. They say that if the vote had been taken according to the rule laid by the State Convention for the government of just such bodies Robbins would have been nominated by a very decided majority. Even as it was they say Robbins had a clear majority on the first ballot and ought to have been declared the nominee. The vote on the first ballot stood for Robbins 75, Armfield 67. Even under the rule that less than the fourth of a vote should not be counted they say Robbins was nominated, as he received 1 more vote than Armfield did. The fraud, contend that everything was done legally and fairly. This is a question the respective friends of the two gentlemen must decide for themselves. It is alleged that the masses were for Robbins, but that they were out-manuevered by the politicians. Mr. Klutz is a worthy gentleman and a sprightly talker, but he will find himself considerably over-matched by Dr. Ramsay, the Republican Elector. He will have to vary his speech a good deal if he don't want the Doctor to catch him.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS

have a struggle to keep on the fence this season. Hancock's letter pulls them to the Democratic side, while Garfield's record pushes them still further over.—Charlotte Observer.

But two or three of the great "independent newspapers" are supporting Hancock. Such able and influential independent papers as the New York Nation, the New York Evening Post, the Boston Herald, the Springfield Republican, the Providence Journal, the Cincinnati Commercial, the Rochester Herald and Cincinnati Talker are for Garfield. Of the influential independent papers the Philadelphia Times alone seems to favor the Democratic side. In what town do you live, asked some one of the guests? In Helena, Arkansas, was the reply.—No comment is necessary—the facts speak for themselves.

Gov. VANCE is reported as having said in a speech at Staunton, Va., that \$120,000,000 were stolen from the Treasury during Gen. Grant's Administration. This is very indefinite.—Will Gov. Vance have the kindness to state who were the thieves, and what amount was stolen by each one respectively? Gov. Vance ought to know, if he does not, that the percentage of stealing was much larger under the Democratic than it has been under the Republican administration, and that under those of Jackson and Van Buren it was more than three times as great. Has Gov. Vance forgotten Swartwout, Price, Hoyt, Harris, Boyd and other thieves of that era?

A RIDICULOUSLY ABSURD STORY has been set agoing by Democrats that \$600,000,000 was sent to this State to carry it against Horace Greeley in 1872. Are anything like such sums used by parties to carry pivotal States? One-eighth of that sum will be sufficient to keep up a show of carrying out the contract for the building of the Western N. C. Railroad until after the election. And as to give up North Carolina to surrender all hope of Hancock's election, there is no doubt how well he kept alive by use of the campaign fund, if in no other way.

Republican Nominations.

The Republican Convention at Yorkville on last Saturday nominated Hon. D. M. Furches, of this place, for Congress, and Hon. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan, for District Elector. Better nominations could not possibly have been made. Both of the nominees are gentlemen of fine intelligence, consistent political records, and unblemished private character. Both are men of large experience in public affairs and of varied and extensive information. Both are eminently fitted for the positions for which they have been nominated.

Judge Furches' chances for election are very good. A large number of influential Democrats have given assurance privately of their intention to vote for him, and it is believed a large number of the masses will follow in their wake. And these assurances come from almost every county in the District. And, independent of all this, there have been many accessions to the Republican party lately, and they still continue. Upon the whole the outlook for the Republicans in this District is brighter than ever before, and is brightening daily. With such a canvass as will be made by Furches and Ramsay, and by the various county candidates, we have a well founded hope of success, and this we say honestly and conscientiously.

By setting the charges against Judge Buxton it is quite clear that his greatest crime has been that he dealt out the same justice to the colored that he did to the white man—that he was a strictly impartial judge. The prejudice against the negro is still so strong in many quarters that the true rule of law is reversed, and instead of being held to be innocent until his guilt is shown he is held to be guilty until his innocence is proven. Then, too, when convicted, in many localities with many people, it is still held that no extenuating circumstances should be allowed to plead for him, but that in every instance the full penalty of the law should be visited upon him. None but white men, in the estimation of many, are entitled to leniency or mercy. Not so thought every true and perfect Christian.

A KENTUCKY NEWSPAPER, which fairly represents the Democratic sentiment of the South, recently criticized Gen. Garfield's letter of acceptance. It accused Gen. Garfield of knowing full well "that the United States are, in their collective capacity, a Federal body politic; that the States existed before the Union, and they created it and are its integers, each State being a distinct and independent newspaper say nothing to condemn in Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance, in which it is claimed that the United States is one people, i. e. a Nation. Mr. Madison uses the words, one people, Nation, and sovereignty, as synonymous terms. See his letter to Daniel Webster, under date of March 17, 1833, and in various other places. So, too, do other great writers on the theory of our Government.

A CANDID CONFESSOR.—Some ten days ago a number of persons were dining at the table of a public hotel, in one of the prominent towns of Western North Carolina, when the conversation was directed to the chances of the present political campaign. A young man at the table, connected with some of the best families of this State, said, in substance, that Garfield would not carry any of the Southern States, because the negroes would not be allowed to vote the Republican ticket. In my town, said he, there are thousands of negroes, but we never let them vote the Republican ticket—the vote is always nearly unanimous for the Democratic ticket. In what town do you live, asked some one of the guests? In Helena, Arkansas, was the reply.—No comment is necessary—the facts speak for themselves.

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER and some other Democratic papers are trying to get up a prejudice against Gen. Garfield because he voted for the Civil Rights Bill. Every intelligent and well informed man knows that said bill conferred no rights upon the colored people that they did not have at common law before, and that the courts have so decided. But the Democratic party nominated and supported Horace Greeley in 1872, when Mr. Greeley had proclaimed himself in favor of the inter-marriage and amalgamation of the races. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Mr. Greeley's theories led directly to social equality, while we all know that nothing of the kind has resulted from the Civil Rights Bill, and no sensible man believes ever will.

GEN. HANCOCK says "the bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the ballots of freemen." To which the Chicago Times, independent Democrat, replies with merciless sarcasm. That is so; men may run away from the bayonet; the shot-gun is better, because it has a longer range.

FROM THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER RUMM it appears that the internal revenue collections for the last fiscal year amounted to \$123,000,000. The cost of collecting this large sum was \$4,365,000, or 3 1/2 per cent. Yet Col. Armfield has been reported to be as saying in his speech at Winston lately, that the cost of collecting the internal revenue was 200 per cent, or, to use his own words, that for every dollar paid into the Treasury three dollars went into the pockets of the revenue officers. There is a wide difference between 3 1/2 and 200. The Colonel had better post himself up, as he might at some time have to meet a well informed antagonist.

IN THE PUBLIC DISCUSSION at Kennesawville Dr. Norman is reported to have used language unbecomingly to the audience and the occasion. Whereupon Col. Keenan advised the people not to go to hear the Doctor hereafter. This is the game. The people are not to be allowed to hear the Republican speakers, if possible. But Dr. Norman's language was in reply to words quite as objectionable from a Democrat in the audience. Would it not be better for Col. Keenan and his friends to bridle the mouths of their adherents? Then there will be nobody to provoke unbecomingly language from the Republican speakers.

STATE'S RIGHTS.—The Wilmington Star, speaking of the Republican theory of our Government, says: "In 1850 it is a Nation—a Nation that has so completely absorbed the rights of the States that it is a great political heresy to hold otherwise or to talk of State's rights."

Will the Star be good enough to inform the public what rights ones belonging to the States have been taken from them? One would think from the tone of the Star that the list of the lost rights of the States is so very long that it would be unable to enumerate them all in a single issue, but then it can spare a column daily until the list is complete. The Star is a fair minded paper, and we have no doubt it will comply with our request.

HOW DOES SOCIAL EQUALITY GARFIELD sound? Remember, he voted for Frye's civil rights bill published in The Observer, and stands committed to social equality at hotels, churches, trains and steamboats and common schools.—Raleigh Observer.

IT IS FAIR TO suppose that the editor of the Observer has travelled with some disreputable white persons on trains and steamboats, and been with them in churches and hotels, and yet he would resent as an insult any insinuation that he thereby admitted them to social equality with himself. Something much better was expected from the Observer. We have always wondered why a high-toned journal should so readily be used to clap-trap.

SOME MEN think that the man who can string together a few common-place phrases about Government thereby gives proof of his fitness for the Presidency. A Democratic contemporary quotes the following, and some other like sentences, from Gen. Hancock's letters, to prove his fitness for the office: "The rights of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property, must be observed."

There is not a single idea or word in the sentence that is not centuries old, and that might have found utterance by any bright boy of ten years.

DEMOCRATS throw up their hats and hurrah for Gen. Hancock, who fought for the Union, because he is for accepting and enforcing all the results of the war, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. Yet they denounce Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Baringer, Gen. Wickham and Col. Mosby, who fought for the Confederacy, for doing the very same thing. But then it must be remembered that, in the language of John Randolph, himself a bright light in the party, the Democracy has but seven principles—the five loaves and the two fishes.

THE DEMOCRATS have carried Alabama by 60,000 majority. In the language of Talleyrand, this "is worse than a crime, it is a blunder." If they had carried the State by 5,000 or 10,000 it might have been accepted by election, but the result is enough to satisfy the Northern mind that it should be promptly rejected. The basis of a substantial, practical civil-service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

The war of the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace.—Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our low-citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.—The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of the reconciliation.

As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among

The Raleigh Signal is now published by the State Republican Committee. It is edited with great ability and dignity, and is in honor to the Committee and the party. We hope it will attain the circulation it certainly deserves to have. Its influence in the campaign cannot fail to be very great. It is probable that it will soon be increased to a tri-weekly or daily paper.

WHO CAN TELL what Gen. Hancock's opinions are upon any question of practical stationery? It is anybody's guess what his opinions are on the question of finance, the tariff, the currency, or commercial marine, or any one of the hundred questions of like character that most interest the country during the next Administration? It is to be known to have any opinion on any of these questions?

LAST WEEK we asked Gen. Jarvis, of the Raleigh News, if he had been any organization of the Western N. C. Railroad Company under the best contract, either in law or in fact. The News has made no response, and we are thus forced to the conclusion that no such organization has ever been effected. Will the News, then, be good enough to tell us how the road is going to be built?

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT Gen. Seale has been nominated for re-election, and Capt. F. C. Robbins for Elector by the Democrats.

GEN. HANCOCK'S LETTER.

The Convention's Platform has Unanimous Article, Section and Amendment of the Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination, with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States, respectively, or to the people. The application of the Constitution to the acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a General Government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so benefited at home. Tired by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government—a political system which rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The union of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve." But no form of government, however carefully devised—no principles, however sound—will protect the rights of the people unless administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to violate the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence control, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless.—The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.

It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No important or dishonest person should be intrusted with it; or, if appointed, they should be promptly rejected. The basis of a substantial, practical civil-service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

The war of the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace.—Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our low-citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.—The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of the reconciliation.

As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among

our own industries, which will secure our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, and give us the means of developing our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity to my constituents, and to defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equitably executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully committed to me by the people, and I will discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE AMERICAN.—Mr. Everett, I desire with pleasure and with approval what you say in opposition to the Republican platform, and I am glad to see that you have been so clearly and ably refuted by the editor of the American. The charges of your own nature of when and where to appear, Judge Seale was outwitted at the election. The charges of your own nature of when and where to appear, Judge Seale was outwitted at the election. The charges of your own nature of when and where to appear, Judge Seale was outwitted at the election.

THE PRINCIPLES enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

THE UNION, comprising a General Government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so benefited at home. Tired by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government—a political system which rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world.

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Armfield & Smith,
have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of the late firm of Armfield & Smith, at Statesville, N. C.

H. KELLY, M. D.
Office in the building on the corner of Third and Main streets, Statesville, N. C.

DR. J. F. LONG,
Lewis' Ferry Road,
Statesville, N. C.

DR. A. SIMMONS'
LIVER MEDICINE
Wanted: A few more of the above medicine.

Book-Million
Wanted: A few more of the above medicine.

Seminal
Wanted: A few more of the above medicine.

Best in the World!
CHURCH & CO'S
SODA WATER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

House and Lot for Sale.
A GENTLEMAN HAS A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN STATESVILLE, N. C. All necessary information by applying to W. P. DRAKE.

NOTICE!
A fully equipped hotel at Statesville and other cities, either with cash or produce.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE
STATESVILLE, N. C.
THE FALL TERM OF 1880 OPENS ON TUESDAY, August 24th. Board and English tuition per term of 20 weeks \$25.00. Single term \$12.50. Circular with full particulars sent on application to Mrs. E. N. GRANT, Principal.

R. H. RICKERT
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
AT W. P. DRAKE'S, COLLEGE STREET.
WORK PROMPTLY AND NEATLY done and warranted.
December 6, 1879.