

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS H. JARVIS,
Of Pitt.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
JAMES L. ROBINSON,
Of Macon.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
Of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

FOR TREASURER:
JOHN M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

FOR AUDITOR:
W. P. ROBERTS,
Of Gates.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JAMES MADISON LEACH,
Of Davidson.

FABUS H. BUSBEE,
Of Wake.

OUR CANDIDATES.—We believe there is not a true Democrat in the United States who is not proud of our Presidential ticket, Hancock and English.

THEIR LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE
in this paper, it will be seen, are straight forward, simple, and true to the great principles upon which rest the freedom of the citizen and the peace and prosperity of the country.

BOGUS DOCTORS.—The northern city papers report the names of thousands of men scattered all over the country, many of them in the South, who are now practicing medicine on bogus certificates. One doctor manufacturer named Buchanan, is reported to have sold 11,000 certificates. Buchanan himself is a doctor of acknowledged ability, and it is supposed some of the men to whom he granted certificates were previously men of acquired knowledge in the profession, but it does not appear that any lack of knowledge stopped the obtaining of a sheep skin if the applicant was ready to pay \$25 or \$30 for it. A more iniquitous business has not been brought to light, than this turning loose on the community unqualified men to sport with the lives of the people.

No 1, 2 AND 3.—There are now three United States of Americas—two in South America—one of recent formation—with our own of North America, make the number. One of the South American Unions was formed in 1861, and comprised nine States, known as New Grenada. The other of more recent date is the United States of Peru and Bolivia.

It is said if you take away the colored vote in Pennsylvania the State is Democratic, and that it is so with all the close northern States. It is apparent, therefore, that the negroes may turn the scale in the Presidential election. In the last Presidential election Tilden's majority of white men's votes is put down at 1,000,000. It was the negro vote which reduced it to 250,000.

Judge Schenck has exhibited at the office of the Charlotte *Observer* an old spindle from a cotton factory erected in Lincoln county in 1815, the first factory of the kind probably ever built in the Southern States. It was about that time the cotton business in the South began to develop.

The voting strength of Indiana has, it is believed, been increased about 3,000 by the negro exodus.

ACCEPTED.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

The Constitution in Every Article, Section and Amendment, Must be Enforced and Maintained.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is General Hancock's letter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29.—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 government of the United States. Powers granted by it to 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 general and State governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the others, constitute the union. This union, comprising the general government with general powers for purposes local to States, is a policy, 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 beneficial at home. Tried 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 administration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of the government which constitutes us as 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."

Many are hard to please, and perhaps fault-finding shows more penetration, but, if they have a better man, let them by all means present him and if they can speak well of him, let them do so also but let not their zeal lead them into unfair criticism.

Every officer should be accommodating, and one would have supposed that our sheriff would have escaped criticism for his indulgence towards citizens, but even this generosity is objected to, and the accumulation of uncollected taxes becomes a matter of complaint, because it is said that it is an element of power in the hands of the sheriff. They seem to argue that he must lose his good nature, rise in his wrath and collect these taxes, disorganize trade, and cause ruin to stare many in the face.

Now, our Sheriff is among the first to settle with the State and pay the treasurer the county assessment; and how does any one know that there is a large amount of uncollected taxes? and if he is generous enough to keep his fees in such accounts, thereby losing the interest, is he not rather entitled to gratitude than to censure?

The impression that these writers make is, that they want the sheriff to collect closely and the treasurer pay loosely, whether vouchers are properly signed or not.

Every change of officers has its dangers and as one of the late writers has suggested that it "would be very bad example to the youth of our land to see an official picked up in a gutter;" I am happy to affirm that such has never occurred in Mecklenburg; and perhaps it would be the best not to change around too promiscuously, lest our youth may some day see some official unable to maintain his new honors, but quietly resting on terra firma, with a face upturned to heaven, indulging in meditation which was undoubtedly spiritual.

NO OFFICIAL.

The earthy matter of the great trees we look upon sometimes constitute no greater bulk than its ashes when reduced by fire. All the rest derived from the air goes off as smoke and steam.

the people in filling elective offices. If they fix a high standard of the qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with the appointing power.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the union; 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 animosity against our fellow citizens.

Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united vigilance. 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 reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage that harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign countries, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers, to develop 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, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to set the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, president; Hon. John P. Stockton, chairman, and others of the National Democratic Committee.

Vice-President English.

SHOWS HIMSELF TO BE WORTHY OF THE PLACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Hon. William H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of the nomination as candidate for Vice-President to the committee of notification to-day:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—To Hon. John W. Stevenson, president of the convention; Hon. John P. Stockton, chairman, and other members of the committee of notification: Gentlemen—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the late Democratic national convention, which assembled at Cincinnati.

As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust, with a realizing sense of its responsibility and I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesmen and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country, his fidelity to the constitution, Union and laws, his clear perception of correct principles of the government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and the rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great patriot, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, pain-taking, practical man of unquestioned honesty; trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest position on earth—the presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the general government for the last twenty years, should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. The laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family, or set of men, has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed one republican government and its traditions, wisely limited the tenure of office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions, which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that the last four years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means, and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of the corrupt partisan service in thus de-

fating fairly and legally the expressed will of the majority, and hypocrisy of professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole board of federal office-holders loose to influence elections. The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for the services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used to vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control elections, and even members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington, discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will not doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the discerning public will no doubt fully understand as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous not because of anything done by these federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is in fact between the people endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand federal office-holders and their backers, pampered with place, and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence, the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party. The effort to build up what they call a strong government, the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States, the interference with elections through the medium of paid partisan. Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than for fairness in elections; in fact, the constant encroachment which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and of the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil and the overthrow of Republican institutions. The wise men who framed our constitution knew the evils of strong government and of long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments and a consequent danger to Republican institutions from that cause and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a republic, or is such only in name, and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways, besides a willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President for an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy all thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired. But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and the States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercises by the general government of the powers righteously belonging to it and under the constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general government or interference with the proper exercise of its powers must be carefully avoided.

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 government of the United States. Powers granted by it to 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 general and State governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the others, constitute the union. This union, comprising the general government with general powers for purposes local to States, is a policy, 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 beneficial at home. Tried 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 administration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of the government which constitutes us as 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."

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feating fairly and legally the expressed will of the majority, and hypocrisy of professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole board of federal office-holders loose to influence elections. The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for the services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used to vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control elections, and even members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington, discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will not doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the discerning public will no doubt fully understand as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous not because of anything done by these federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is in fact between the people endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand federal office-holders and their backers, pampered with place, and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence, the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party. The effort to build up what they call a strong government, the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States, the interference with elections through the medium of paid partisan. Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than for fairness in elections; in fact, the constant encroachment which have so long been the chief stock in trade of the pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be effectively accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all sections and make us—in fact as well as in name one people. The only rivalry then would be in a race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights and the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation on the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am with great respect, very truly yours,

W. M. H. ENGLISH.

STATE

EXPENDITURES FROM 1868 TO 1880.

PURPOSE WHAT EXPENDED.

General Assembly.....

Contingency.....

National Defense.....

Nation's State Officers and Employees.....

Post Office, Comptroller of the Treasury, Public Printing and Printing.....

Internal Revenue Debt.....

Military, Post and Quartermaster, War Department, and the like.....

State Const. Paid.....

Interest on Special Tax Bonds.....

Western North Carolina Railroad, Western & Atlantic, and the like.....

Gauge Rail and Yards, Valley Railroad.....

Totals.....

\$7,843,904

191,092

10,447

10,047

81,846

29,296

81,846

10,047

81,846