

The Daily Int. Shell.

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English's Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Hon. Wm. H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of the nomination for Vice President to the Committee of notification today.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention, Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman, and others, 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 responsibilities, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I candidly approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman 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 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 commander, wise statesman and pure patriot but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust and in the full meridian of a ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest position and trust—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 our republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long terms 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 four last years of power held by

that party were procured by discreditable means, and held in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and to our system of self-government which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole brood of Federal officeholders loose to influence elections.

The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to contest 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 no 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 officeholders 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 same 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 harvest that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these federal officeholders. 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 belong to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand officeholders 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 officeholders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than for fairness in elections. In fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and 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, but for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions.

The wise men who formed our constitution knew the evils of a strong government and a long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and the consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized 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 party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

But in the resisting 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 exercise by the general government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general government, or interference with the proper exercise of the powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war.

It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native, or adopted, in every section of the Republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution and its amendments.

A sound currency of honest money, of value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained; labor, and the manufacturing, commercial and business interest of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way; the toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted; the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interest of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and, therefore, do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection, sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually 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 the development of the material prosperity, the elevation of labor enlargement of human rights, promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty order and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

I am, with great respect,
Very truly yours,
WM. H. ENGLISH.

Sale of Valuable Land.

Willis & Gates will sell on the 17th day of August, 1880, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Newbern, for cash, the following described property: A lot in the city of Newbern known and designated as follows: Beginning at the corner of Queen and Oak streets, on Rountree street, and running east forty-two feet, thence north forty-nine feet, thence east forty-seven feet, thence north seventeen feet, to Robert Mosley's line, thence west along said Mosley's line to Oak on Rountree streets, thence south to the beginning, being the same piece of land sold to James Boyle by E. M. Forbes.

Said sale being by virtue of power conferred upon J. K. Willis & Thomas Gates merchants trading as Willis & Gates, in a mortgage from James Boyle to said Willis & Gates, dated the 18th day of April, 1879, and registered in the Records of Craven county book 81, folios 93, 94, 95. WILLIS & GATES.



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