

The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPT. 10, 1868.



FOR PRESIDENT: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS: FRANCIS E. SHOBER, OF ROWAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE, OF MECKLENBURG.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

- DISTRICTS: 1st—THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrel. 2nd—JNO. HUGHES, of Craven, 3rd— 4th— 5th—M. L. ROBBINS, of Randolph, 6th—W. M. ROBBINS, of Rowan, 7th—L. M. McAFEE, of Cleveland.

ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT; THE REDUCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY AND NAVY; THE ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, & ALL POLITICAL INSTRUMENTALITIES DESIGNED TO SECURE NEGRO SUPREMACY. DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

IT IS NOT A MERE PARTY TRIUMPH WE SEEK. WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE DANGERS WHICH OVERHANG IT. GOV. SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

THE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE AND A MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD NOT GIVE TO THAT PARTY ORGANIZATION THE POWER TO MAKE SUDDEN OR VIOLENT CHANGES; BUT IT WOULD SERVE TO CHECK THOSE EXTREME MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN DEPLORED BY THE BEST MEN OF BOTH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE RESULT WOULD MOST CERTAINLY LEAD TO THAT PEACEFUL RESTORATION OF THE UNION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRATERNAL RELATIONSHIP WHICH THE COUNTRY DESIRES. GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. BOYDEN. Our respected contemporary of the Charlotte Times has an article devoted to this gentleman in which he unintentionally does him injustice. While we deeply regret Mr. Boyden's course, and shall do all in our power to effect his defeat, we yet feel that he is entitled to justice at our hands, and it shall be meted out to him.

The Times says: "Long since he [Mr. Boyden] was known to Holden and his friends to belong to their party, and to be a supporter of Grant and Colfax. This he studiously endeavored to conceal from his constituents until he failed to get their nomination again for Congress at the recent Convention at Statesville."

In this the Times is mistaken. We think we know as much of Mr. Boyden's course since the adjournment of the New York Convention as any other person, and he certainly was perfectly willing, if not anxious, that his position should be known to the Statesville Convention. In fact he had prepared a circular announcing himself an independent candidate for Congress, and a supporter of Grant and Colfax which he was very anxious to have published the week before the assembling of the Statesville Convention. This circular would have been published the week before the meeting of that Convention but for the interposition of a mutual friend who persuaded him to wait for our return from the Springs—assuring him that we would return in time to publish it for him in our Weekly edition of that week, and expressing the opinion that we would do so in case he determined to publish it in opposition to the advice of his friends. Said friend immediately wrote us, on Wednesday morning, an urgent letter to return to Salisbury by the train

that evening. This it was impossible for us to do. We returned on Friday evening and had a conference with Mr. Boyden on Saturday. He then told us that as he had failed to publish his circular that week, and as he could not publish it before Wednesday of the next week—the day on which the Statesville Convention met—he would wait until after its adjournment. The fact that this circular had been prepared, and was awaiting our return for its publication, was known to a number of persons before it was known to us, and it was known to us before the Standard claimed—Mr. Boyden as a supporter of Grant and Colfax. We need scarcely say that we endeavored, at this interview, to dissuade Mr. Boyden from the course which he had made up his mind to pursue, but in vain.

On Monday we saw Mr. Boyden again, and told him we should attend the Convention at Statesville on Wednesday. In the course of the conversation he declared, as he had done on Saturday before, that he was an independent candidate and a supporter of Grant and Colfax, and that he would run no matter who the Convention might nominate. He said that he disliked the idea of making a canvass, but that he intended to do so if the Convention nominated a candidate in opposition to him, which he had no doubt it would. From all that he said we feel safe in saying that he did not desire the nomination of the Seymour and Blair Convention, and that he would not have accepted of it. All of this we felt authorized to state to the Convention had it become necessary for us to do so. As it was only stated to the various delegates that he was, and would be, an independent Grant and Colfax candidate, after which no one proposed to nominate him. So our friend of the Times is mistaken in saying that Mr. Boyden studiously endeavored to conceal his real sentiments in order to obtain a nomination at the hands of our Convention.

This much we have said as a matter of simple justice to Mr. Boyden—and if we know ourself we desire to do justice to all men. On principle we oppose his election, and at the proper time we intend to comment upon his course and show how groundless are his reasons, and to what extent we believe he has allowed himself to be swayed by his unreasonable prejudices—how he seems disposed to magnify the errors of one party from mole hills into mountains, and how allows himself, almost unconsciously, to smooth down the errors of the other from mountains to mole hills. We will do this when we receive a copy of his circular, which we have not yet seen. We will show then how he seizes upon everything which seems to him to be objectionable in the New York platform, and how he overlooks what is unquestionable revolutionary in the Chicago platform.

DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION IN 5TH DISTRICT. The Democrats and Conservatives of the 5th District held a Convention at Greensboro on Tuesday the 8th inst., and nominated Livingston Brown, Esq., of Caswell, as their candidate for Congress at the approaching election. This is, in every respect, an excellent selection. Mr. Brown has never been much in public life, but he is well known as a gentleman of ability and great personal worth, and of very extensive acquirements, being without doubt one of the most accomplished and best informed men in North Carolina. He is the son of Hon. Bedford Brown, so well known and so deservedly popular throughout the State. In the counties of Caswell, Person, Rockingham and Alamance especially he will command a larger vote than could be obtained by any other man except his honored father. He was, we believe, a consistent Union man, and we suppose, can take text oath. The 5th District is considered as being overwhelmingly radical by that party, but if the person expected should be their nominee, we are not without strong hopes of Mr. Brown's election.

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DISCUSSION AT MOCKSVILLE.

We learn that Mr. Boyden addressed the people of Davie county, at Mocksville, on Tuesday, in an able and ingenious speech of two hours length, devoted in a large measure, to a defence of his own course and his own consistency. He dealt both parties some pretty hard blows, expressed his disapprobation of nearly all the radical measures, but finally said that this was a contest between Radical Democracy and Radical Republicanism; and that between the two he rather preferred the latter. He said, as we learn, that he had been all his life opposed to "the Democracy" and that he was opposed to it yet. His prejudices against the name of Democrat seem to be so great that he cannot possibly overcome them, and in making these declarations many thought that he exposed the key to his whole course since the adjournment of the New York Convention. We learn that his speech elicited no applause except from now and then a scattering Radical in the crowd, who were pleased with his hits at "the Democracy" while they were very sore at the thrusts which he made at radicalism.

After he had concluded, Mr. Shober simply announced himself as a candidate, being too much indisposed to make a speech. Mr. Robbins then took the stand and replied to Mr. Boyden in an able and effective speech which elicited rounds of applause. From all we learn we feel justified in saying that Mr. Boyden will obtain scarcely any Conservative votes in Davie, while numbers of Radicals will refuse to support him.

PUBLIC MEETING AT McCONAUGHEY'S

A meeting of a portion of the Democrats and Conservatives of Rowan was held at McConaughy's Store on the 4th of Sept., inst., for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the club, viz: Dr. M. A. Locke, President; Dr. Joseph McConaughy, Vice President; and Dr. E. Moimon, Secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Dr. M. A. Locke, Dr. E. Moimon and Maj. N. F. Hall.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present condition of our country is such that we deem it the duty of every good citizen to declare his opinions in an unequivocal manner for the great issues that are at present agitating the country; therefore, we form ourselves into a Seymour and Blair Club.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and we hereby pledge them our most hearty support.

Resolved, That the industrial interest of the white and colored people throughout the South are identical, and that all public measures which tend to effect those of the former, must in like manner, effect those of the latter.

Resolved, That the white people of North Carolina have always acted on the foregoing principles, and have, besides, always been disposed to extend to the colored people all social and political rights compatible with the harmony, safety, and prosperity of both races.

Resolved, That unprincipled adventurers and unscrupulous demagogues, through the aid of secret societies, and by other corrupt means for their own emolument merely, and regardless of the welfare of the colored race, have succeeded to a lamentable extent, in alienating the minds of the latter from their true and tried friends, the old citizens of the State.

Resolved, That there should be no political antagonism between the two races; the white people of North Carolina cheerfully concede to the colored people, the same rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property which they claim for themselves. And that we warn the colored people against being led into armed organizations under the name of a police force or any other name designed by bad men, who moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and fatally bent upon mischief, desire to inaugurate civil strife, whereby they may raise pretext for controlling, by force, the ensuing elections in this State; that whilst we are most anxious to cultivate a spirit of har-

mony and good will, we must and will protect ourselves, that the safety of the colored people lies in peace, and we counsel them against inaugurating a state of things which must have deplorable results.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out, as far as in our power lies, the foregoing resolutions, this meeting recommend the formation of Seymour and Blair Clubs in every Captain's District in the county, and the appointment of committees composed of our best citizens for the special object of enlightening the colored people on the public questions of the day, and the formation of Seymour and Blair Clubs, composed of colored people wherever practicable.

Resolved, That finally, we will use every lawful means in our power to suppress all armed organizations and secret societies among the people; that we pledge ourselves to aid, by every means in our power, such of our colored friends as will sustain us in carrying out the foregoing resolutions, and that we will appoint a committee of five men whose duty it shall be to assist all colored conservatives in obtaining employment.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee under the 7th resolution, viz: Thos. E. Hyde, Julius A. Neely, Wm. A. Houch, John M. Sloan and J. M. Harrison.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Watchman & Old North State.

M. A. LOCKE, PRES.

E. MOIMON, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

LETTERS BETWEEN GENERALS ROSENCRANS AND ROBERT E. LEE.

Washington, September 4.—The correspondence between General Rosecrans and General Robert E. Lee will be published to-morrow.

General Rosecrans commences his letter as follows: "Fall of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States, and especially to obtain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been."

General Rosecrans' letter is quite long. The following is

GENERAL LEE'S REPLY. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, Aug. 26, 1868. General:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestions I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confidence, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer. With this explanation we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that these questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision.

At the close of the war the southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to protect. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been, in a great measure, healed. As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the Government of the United States; but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling towards them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and

West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which will place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositaries of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacles to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution, and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, and truly, R. E. Lee, of Virginia; G. T. Bearreard, Louisiana; Alex. H. Stephens, Georgia; C. M. Conrad, Louisiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A. T. Caperton, West Virginia; John Echols, Virginia; F. S. Stockdale, Texas; F. W. Pickens, South Carolina; Wm. J. Robertson, Virginia; Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia; Wm. T. Turner, West Virginia; C. H. Snee, South Carolina; E. Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; B. C. Adams, Mississippi; W. J. Green, North Carolina; Lewis E. Harvie, Virginia; P. V. Daniel, Jr., Virginia; W. T. Southern, Virginia; A. B. Jones, Louisiana; Tontant Beauregard, Texas; M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana; T. P. Branch, Georgia; H. T. Russell, Georgia; Saml. J. Douglas, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, Virginia; John B. Baldwin, Geo. W. Bolling, Theodore Flournoy, James Lyons, Virginia.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

MARRIED:

In this County, Aug. 26, 1868, by Rev. Saml. Rothrock, Mr. George W. McGinnis and Miss Crissa Yauderburg.

At the Register's Office, in this city, on the 7th inst., by Rev. William Lambeth, Mr. Henry N. Lemly, to Miss Margaret C. Hooks.

At the Register's office, in this city, on the 8th instant, by Rev. Wm. Lambeth, James A. Rarey to Miss Mary A. Keller.

SALISBURY MARKET'S

SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REPORTED BY BINGHAM & CO., GROCERS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Coffee, Corn, Flour, Sugar, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

LEXINGTON, N. C.

By the Day, Week, or Month, AT REASONABLE RATES.

The travelling public will always find my table supplied with the best the market affords. No pains spared to render my guests comfortable.

Two Dollars per Day will be charged transient boarders. A deduction for longer time.

J. P. MARRY.

Sept. 10, 1868. tw1m

8 HIDS. best new crop Cuba Molasses.

10 Bbls. "Golden Syrup."

25 Bbls. Sugar—all grades.

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,—large sacks in fine order.

12 Doren "Spears" Fruit Preserving Solution.

Just received by BINGHAM & CO.

Aug. 12, 1868. 1m

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE subscriber being desirous of making room for a New Stock of

FALL GOODS,

offers his present Stock consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.

By wholesale or retail at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

All who want Bargains would do well to call soon.

I will pay the highest prices for country produce of all kinds.

The subscriber also returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and a continuance of which he hopes to merit.

V. WALLACE, N. 2 Granite Row.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1868. 6m1w

C. A. HENDERSON. W. H. CRAWFORD.

HENDERSON & CRAWFORD,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Family Groceries,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIQUORS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they are receiving at their store, East corner of Main and Innis streets, a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries and Liquors, which they offer for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this or any other market, at wholesale or retail.

Consignments of all marketable articles respectfully solicited. All proper efforts will be made to secure prompt and satisfactory returns.

Orders for Produce or Merchandise will receive prompt attention.

tw 31w 4t [Aug. 25, 1868.

R. H. COWAN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Shipping Merchants

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty Va.) Celebrated Virginia chewing Tobacco. Agents for Lister's Eucalypti Super-phosphate of Lime. Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

R. H. COWAN, JAS. H. CAMERON, JOHN B. HILL, Wholesale Grocers.

Wilmington, N. C. NO 92 NORTH WELLS ST

Country Merchants,

Dairymen, Farmers.

And Others,

CONSIGN YOUR

Ashes, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour and Meal, Hops, Ginseng, Feathers, Hemp, Provisions, Furs and skins, Poultry, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum, Molasses, &c., &c., &c.

T O

JOSIAH CARPENTER,

General Commission Merchant,

442 444 & 446 W hington St.

NEW YORK CITY.

And receive his weekly Price Current of Produce and Groceries the most complete price current published in the United States.

Send for a Price Current. Marking Plates and Cards Furnished Free.

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Established, May 1st, 1860.

First-class references given when required. March 5, 1868. tw1w

Know and Believe

WHAT G. B. POULSON & CO'S DRUG Store is the cheapest place to buy Drugs and Medicines in this section of North Carolina. Try them!—at

WYATT'S OLD STAND May 7. Salisbury, N. C.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. SAML. A. BELI, HAS located on Ennis street, between Main & Lee. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Caldwell, and offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity of Salisbury.

July 25, 1868. [w-4w-3m]

BOSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS MILLER wanted, to take charge of a FIRST CLASS MILL, situated in Davidson county. Address

A. C. WHARTON, Clemmonsville, N. C. Sept. 1, 1868. tw-1w-1m