

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES.]

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 17, 1868.

[VOL. I. NO. 28]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. —
WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.
Weekly paper. One Year, \$ 2.50
Six Months, 1.50
Three Months, .75
TRI-WEEKLY OLD NORTH STATE.
Published weekly. One Year, \$ 3.00
Six Months, 1.75
Three Months, .85

THE PRESIDENCY.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We give below the letter of President Johnson, addressed to a number of citizens of New York, asking if he would allow his name to be presented to the New York Convention as a candidate for the Presidency:

CITY OF NEW YORK, June 24, 1868.

To Hon. Andrew Johnson:

Sir: The undersigned, citizens of the city of New York, having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest executive office of the nation, and believing that the patriotism, fidelity to the Constitution, and fearlessness which have hitherto marked the performance of your official duties are the highest guarantees, as well as the essential qualifications, for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the Conservative interests of this country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States?

Yours, with high respect,
F. W. Coghill, James Gallatin,
Thomas Morrell, Robert H. Woodfill,
Wm. H. Appleton, J. W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry Grinnell, Francis Skiddy,
N. A. Baldwin, Emil Sauer.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: To your friendly inquiry whether, if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the Conservative interests of the country, I would permit my name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service—I may say, indeed, of further endurance in that elevated and responsible position, inasmuch as a call so general and unequivocal as it would be an endorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the restored rights of the several Commonwealths composing what was once in fact the Federal Union. If such approval, in the present temper of parties, I can, perhaps, have no reasonable expectation.

All history proves that men who, in official position, appear for any reason to be cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined opponents than open and earnest defenders. Hence, in retaining measures which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroachments upon the Constitution, my task has been one of arduous and seemingly ungracious opposition, powerful, well organized, and possessing a controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a minority represented by members of each House of Congress, I have been unable, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxation which now rest so oppressively upon the nation.

In the midst of these embarrassments I am not discouraged. When from public prints, or from some unusually frank and outspoken friend, I have heard that I have no party, the suggestion only served to remind me of a memorable remark uttered when faction ruled in Rome, that "Caesar had a party, of Pompey and Crassus, each a party, but that the Commonwealth had none." It being only as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Commonwealth, may I not pertinently make the application to my own case?

Constrained, in occupying my position as the Federal Executive, to abide in strictness with the Constitution, and to resist all encroachments of the Executive, and to defend the rights of the people, I cannot complain if the people, while witnessing the scene, have not been able to make any cause thoroughly their own—the doctrine of the Constitution and their own battle.

Until, however, the people's representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country, by lightening the burdens of executive and congressional offices, and preventing successive impositions upon the same article, beginning with its several stages of manufacture, and not only the people being made to pay exorbitantly, and rendering these associated taxes unaffordable, but the people's representatives are devoted more to legislative duties, the nation will

never be of practical importance, and, if they should become so, leaving them to be settled by others.—From that day down to 1865, the people of this country were divided into two great parties holding diverse views on this subject, both equally honest and patriotic, and equally convinced that the triumph of their respective theories was essential to the preservation of liberty and good government.

This grand conflict of opinion grew into a conflict of arms. And I beg to remind those who are so ready to apply the terms "rebel" and "traitor" to their opponents, that the gallant sons of the South, who took up arms in vindication of the views of the South, were as conscientious in their motives, and as fervent in their devotion to American liberty, as the heroic champions of the Union. Oh! that those who are rejoicing in victory, could rise to a magnanimity which would enable them to take this enlarged, liberal and just view of the spirit which actuated their foes. Then should we, indeed, shake hands, with tears of reconciliation, over the graves of our common selds, honoring them all as thunderbolts of war and unselfish children of liberty, and only lamenting that the frailty of human judgment would not permit them to think alike. I venture to predict, that while deploring the cruel contest, America will yet be proud of the deeds of both. Truly they were foemen worthy of each others' steel. Their battles were battles of giants. Such foes ought to know how to be friends. Why then cannot mutual revivings forever cease?

Amid oceans of fraternal blood the great question has been practically settled, and the authority of the Union is admitted to be paramount, within the limits of the Constitution, and perpetually binding upon the States. But these States are still equal, and under the Constitution each of them has many reserved rights, which it is incumbent upon Senators, no less than myself, to guard and maintain. The right to secede has now been decided not to be one of the reserved rights of the States; but there can be no question that the right to regulate suffrage within its own borders, is one which belongs to each and every State of the Union.

By the "fundamental condition" of the Omnibus Bill this right is sought to be restricted in a portion of the States. What right has Congress to attempt this? Where is the provision of the Constitution which authorizes it? But I am told, by the Senator from Craven, that whether constitutional or not, this is the supreme law of the land and we are bound by it. I am astonished to hear such a doctrine advanced in this land of set ten Constitutions. If Congress can at pleasure overstep the bounds of the organic law, where is the value of a Constitution? No! Mr. President, such as Congress is worshipped by a party in this country, the Congress itself, and the general government of which it constitutes one department, are but the creatures of the Constitution, and with limited powers; and by the terms of that instrument whatever powers are not therein delegated, are reserved to the States and the people. Sir, the great ground of complaint against the course of the predominant party in this country, is its proneness to transgress the organic law to accomplish special purposes. It is educating the people to disregard the law. I appeal to you, Senators, to aid in arresting this ruinous tendency—Americans, I appeal to you, without respect of party, to assist in piloting the ship of State back again to her old and safe anchorage hard by the Constitution.

This "fundamental condition" also strikes at the very vitals of the Union, by introducing inequality of rights among the States composing it. Does any one suppose that the Union could long be maintained prosperously and harmoniously, with certain States superior to others in dignity? Or does any one wish such a Union? It was not for such a Union the gallant supporters of the old flag fought and fell in the recent contest. They fought for a Union of equal States; and, although myself one of their foemen, I raise my voice, in their name, in vigorous protest against any attempt to rob them of the fruits of their splendid victory, by inaugurating a Union of superiors and inferiors.

I do not propose to discuss now the merits of any special suffrage system. Whether we, as North Carolinians, shall maintain our present system, or change it, nevertheless we shall always be the best judges of the matter. It is presumed so much to suppose that the highest attainable excellence has yet been reached on this great subject anywhere. Why not leave the matter open for further improvement? The Radical party professes to be a party of progress, and yet we have it here ineffectually seeking to render our present experimental, and not over-promising, system of suffrage, absolutely changeless. Massachusetts and New York have their educational and property qualifications of the right of suffrage. I do not put myself forward as an advocate of either idea; but I do hold that to seek, by such an act as this, to prohibit the State from doing, if she

chooses, what those her equals may do, is an outrage not to be borne in silence; and I conjure you, Senators, as guardians of the honor, rights and dignity of the great State of North Carolina, not to allow it to be perpetrated.

But, I am told that such outrages are allowable against our dear old State, because she was in rebellion. To some small, ungenerous souls it seems impossible ever to get over the events of the past; and though we have gone back (as it is termed) into the Union, it appears as if these Southern States were to be forever twitted with what is held to have been their great error. If we are ever to have real peace again, this ought to end.—Love is power. So called rebels need to feel the magic touches of kindness and magnanimity, more than they need to be punished. They are so cringing cowards, that can be reduced to obedience by slavish fear; they are heroes, who might be bound in indissoluble allegiance to the government by the silken cords of generosity.

If there is a man here who thinks they have not yet been punished enough, I wish that he might have stood with me on the 9th of April 1865, and beheld the bronzed veterans of a hundred fights weeping like children around their beloved chief, overpowered and hopelessly beaten. After rushing proudly over so many meritable fields, waging a heroic, zealous and conscientious contest, often snatching victory from a gallant and more numerous enemy—after countless toils and sacrifices for four long, terrible years;—to be compelled at last to lay down our arms! To hear the wild spirits of the air shrieking that night, through the trees of Appomattox, "all for naught!" "Widows' tears, orphans' cries, brothers slain, all for naught!" Ah! that alone was punishment enough for brave men. God pity the paltry soul who could wish for more! Senators, Americans, cease to think of punishing. It is time to forgive!

Let us, therefore, make this our solemn declaration against the so-called "condition" of the recent act of Congress. That "condition" is only an appendage of the great system of penalties. It also assails the Constitution, and degrades North Carolina. Senators, give your voices against it, and vindicate the dignity of the State.

GOOD FOR "COUNTRY."
We were standing in the door of Bell's book store yesterday, when the circus procession passed up Main street, and our attention attracted by two dashing ladies, promenadeing the sidewalk. Just as they got opposite us they met two fresh and rosy checked girls, evidently by their dress and bearing, from the country. The city ladies (1) as the country girls passed them, turned up their nasal appendages to an angle of 90 degrees, and one of them remarked in a low tone to her companion: "There goes a country tackey. I know her by her walk." The country girls overheard the sneer, and one of them, quickly turning, exclaimed: "And there goes a town fool! I know her by her talk." The city belle lowered her smelling apparatus considerably, and kept on her way, without return, satisfied that she had met more than her match, albeit in a despised "country tackey."

TEE SIAMENE TWINS.
The New York Tribune announces that these twins have determined to dissolve their physical partnership by severing the ligament that has bound them together for so long a period—about sixty years. Chang and Eng—these are their names—it is said, will go to Paris to have the operation performed. The ligament which unites them is fixed to the breast of each, is some ten inches in circumference, is endowed with sensation, and to such a degree that the highest medical authorities have differed as to the possibility of severing it without death to the twins. They came to this country in 1827, and were exhibited for some years, after which they retired to a valuable farm in North Carolina, where they married to two sisters, natives of that State, and each has nine children.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.—Mrs. Stowe has said the following about dressing for church in a way that applies particularly to the Episcopal service, but it ought to be equally impressive in reference to any other:—"Very estimable, and, we trust, very religious young woman, sometimes enter the house of God in a costume which makes the act of devotion in the service seem almost a burlesque. When a brick like creature comes into a pew with her frizzled hair all around in a most startling manner, rattling strings of beads and bits of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and piquante; and it is the cause there for a game of conquest as a tribulation party, would be all in good taste, but as she comes to confess that she is a miserable sinner, that she has done the things she ought not to have done, and if she doubts the things she ought to have done, as she takes upon her lips most solemn and tremendous words, whose meaning runs far beyond her life into a sublime eternity—it is a discrepancy which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy."

Richmond, July 9, P. M.—The Conservatives will hold a meeting at the Theatre on Saturday night, to ratify the New York nominations.
Goode, Hancock, Baldwin and others, are to address it.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK, Nominated for the Presidency!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!

On the nineteenth ballot, Pendleton was withdrawn. Ohio voted for Packer, New York for Hancock, and Tennessee for Hendricks, and Tennessee voted for Hancock, Reaid, Hancock 135, Hendricks 107; others scattering—California voting for Field and Missouri for Blair.

On the 20th ballot, Ohio gave Hancock 11. Class lost the half a vote that he had steadily received from California. Result: Hancock 142, Hendricks 121.

Twenty-first.—Missouri voted for Hancock. Tennessee split, giving the President 5. Massachusetts gave Class 4. (Hiscox, drowned by tumultuous applause) Result: Hancock 135, Hendricks 132, English 19, Class 4.

Twenty-second Ballot.—Ohio voted for Seymour. Hendricks gained heavily. Seymour positively declined the nomination. Vallandigham insisted that Gov. Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf.

North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and others changed their votes for Seymour.

Seymour was nominated, when the delegates all over the hall rose to their feet, crying "change our votes." State after State changed their votes. The excitement reached the streets. Cannon belched forth the news.

Seymour was unanimously nominated. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Vice President.

THE NOMINATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR!

Enthusiasm and Harmony!!

New York, July 9, P. M.—Gov. Seymour, of New York, was nominated as the candidate by the unanimous vote of the Convention—McCooke, of Ohio, withdrawing Pendleton and proposing Seymour as the candidate.

This Seymour promptly declined, adding that he might not be considered in that connection, as it was distasteful to him.

Vallandigham seconded McCooke, and said that the public will demand it, and Ohio voted for Seymour.

North Carolina immediately changed her vote, and then there was a general rush to see which State should ratify the nomination first.—There was great uproar and the nomination made unanimous.

Nomination for Vice President.
GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI!!

New York, July 9, M.—General F. P. Blair has been nominated for Vice President, by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Wade Hampton spoke in his favor. There is great good feeling; harmony and enthusiasm all around.

DELIGHTFULLY CANDID.—The Board of Health while inquiring into Westchester county affairs, brought to light the following advertisement prepared by Mr. Bonner, but withheld from publication by the request of his neighbors, who thought it couldn't enhance the value of property in that region. It is one of the curiosities of literature.—N. Y. Exchange.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE WHERE THERE IS FEVER AND AGUE.

I hereby offer for sale my country residence at West Morrisania, near Morris Station, where I have lived for the past three summers, but do not think I could live much longer. I have heard that people looking for a place to purchase, could never find one where they have chills and fever—they always have it about a week and a half, or two miles off, but never right there, at the place that is for sale. Now, I offer for sale a curiosity, something rare, the precise exact spot where the fever and ague is. I will warrant it to be there. Three of my children have it; my gardener has it; my groom has the sure premonitory symptoms, and I have a sufficient tinking of it myself. Any doctor, with a large family, who has a specific for fever and ague, would find this a most eligible situation; the neighborhood is full of the disease, and if he could keep out of his own family it would give him a reputation which would insure his fortune. Besides the fever and ague, the estate consists of a fine double house with all modern conveniences and improvements, such as hot and cold water, furnaces, range, &c., and about two acres of land, with a pretty fair barn, and some good box stalls for good horses. It is really a beautiful place. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and covered with trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. Three trees afford not only a delightful shade, but a nice harbor for mosquitoes. The mosquitoes thus far have not been so much affected by the fever and ague as to prevent their biting. In fact, it is a good place for mosquitoes. I bought it to please my wife, and shall leave it to please my whole family. Terms: cash. I am afraid any security on it would get the fever and ague, and become shaky. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately. I want to get away from it as fast as Dexter can carry me.

ROBERT BONNER.
Lodger Office 90 Beekman st., Sept. 16, 1867.

P. S.—The town authorities have begun to make alterations in the street adjoining, and if they drain the place as well as they do the pockets of the laundresses, it may become healthy.

REV. BARNES SHARS, D. D., agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, in an address in Boston, on Monday evening, gave the result of his observations in the South. He thought that both sections of the country misunderstood and misinterpreted each other; that the work of politicians, both in the North and in the South, is pernicious, and that what the Southern States really need is the hearty co-operation of the business men of the North to afford them capital to vitalize their energies.—The Southern men look with distrust to the military and to those connected with the Bureau, but men from the North with average civility and good sense are cordially received among them. As to the matter of negro suffrage, the white population, as a rule, are opposed to it—at least to universal suffrage. He thought, however, they would willingly agree to some method of impartial suffrage, which would work advantageously for both races.—Richmond W/ig.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO GROWERS.
The following in relation to a new method of destroying the tobacco worm has been handed to us by a gentleman connected with the tobacco trade, with the request that it should be published. Mr. William Moore, an old tobacco raiser of Dyer county, informs me that if you plant a few Jamestown weeds in your tobacco fields and sweeten with good sugar one pint of water, and then put one of Cobalt into the water and then drop four drops of the mixture into the bloom of the Jamestown weed, you can kill every tobacco fly on your place ere they hatch the worms. By destroying this pestiferous fly you can raise your tobacco crop with one-tenth the labor and attention now required.—Lynch News.

During the rebellion, Gen. Van Dorn, of the rebel army, was killed at Nashville by Dr. Peters for an alleged insult to his wife. The affair cast a gloom over the whole family of Dr. Peters, although he was justified by law. Dr. Peters became a strict church member, and received his wife back, but never recovered from the gloom that overshadowed his life. A short time ago his son committed suicide, and a few days ago his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of taking the veil and devoting her life to religious seclusion. She prefers living at a distance from the scenes of her family misfortunes, and in time will take the irreparable vows of a nun.—Forney's Press.

CONGRESS.
A resolution, inquiring how many States had adopted the fourteenth Article and directing Secretary Seward to report additional adoptions, as soon as reported, passed.

The Tax Bill was resumed and passed. Hon. Beverly Johnson delivered his valedictory Address.

Adjourned.

House—Business unimportant. No quorum most of the time.

New York, July 9.—Cotton less active and unchanged. Sales of 1,400 bales at 32.

Gold \$1.40 1/2

Directors of the North Carolina Railroad.—Gov. Holden has appointed the following Directors of the North Carolina Railroad: Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston; Wm. Sloan, of Mecklenburg; W. F. Henderson, of Davidson; John McDonald, of Cabarrus; G. W. Welker, of Galloway; Willie D. Jones, of Wake; Silas Burns, of Chatham; John B. Harrison, of Wake; Byron Laffin, of Pitt, State Proxy.

We take the following proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders on Thursday, from the Raleigh Sentinel:

North Carolina Railroad.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of this Road was held in Tucker Hall, on yesterday.

On motion of John L. Morehead, Esq., Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. F. G. Staggs and K. F. Simonton appointed Secretaries.

A quorum of stock not appearing, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Three O'clock.—A quorum of stock was present, viz: 6,458 shares, in person and by proxy.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Henderson, the temporary officers, appointed in the morning, were made permanent.

Mr. Byron Laffin presented his credentials as State proxy.

The President read his report, and a lengthy and excited discussion ensued upon the question of its reception, the State Proxy objecting to certain alleged offensive (or "disloyal") expressions in it. Mr. Turner replied in a scathing and pungent speech.

Finally, all the reports were referred to a Committee of three, viz: Messrs. K. P. Battle, John I. Shaver and Geo. French, M.

We learn from a private source that D. A. Davis, John L. Morehead, W. A. Caldwell and Thomas Webb were elected Directors by the stockholders; also that at a meeting of the directors, Wm. A. Smith, of Johnson county, was elected President of the Road, — Lee, Treasurer, and Albert Johnson, Superintendent.

From the Wilmington Journal.

CANBY'S LAST ACT OF 1YR ANNY.

General Canby signalled the termination of his career as Military Commander of this District by issuing an order annulling the appointment of directors and proxies by Governor Worth in the State Railroads and Canal. As these appointments were made at the annual time, and the day of meeting of the Stockholders of one of the roads, Atlantic and North Carolina, had passed, they are all legitimate, and as the order was issued upon the day North Carolina ratified the Howard Amendment, even admitting Canby's right to interfere at any time, it is very probable that it no longer existed.

Here is the order:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 125.

The following appointments of directors and proxies for railroads on the part of the State of North Carolina, made by his Excellency Jonathan Worth, late Provisional Governor of North Carolina, on the 30th June, ultimo, are hereby disapproved and annulled, as in violation of the spirit and intent of General Order No. 84, of May 16th, 1868, from those Headquarters: Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.—Directors, Lewis C. Diamond, John D. Whitford, James M. Parrott, John D. Fluener, Alonzo T. Jenkins, William Murdock, John L. Morehead, Isaac Ramsey, Proxy, George W. Dill.

Wilmington and Faldon Railroad.—Directors, Thomas D. Hogg, John Nordost, Edward Kidder; Proxy, A. A. McKay.

North Carolina Railroad.—Directors, O. G. Pender, Josiah Turner, B. B. Harwood, Peter Adams, A. M. Collins; Proxy, John Berry.

Western North Carolina Railroad.—Directors, A. S. Merrimon, Andrew J. Cowles, G. F. Davidson, F. E. Shober, A. N. Erwin, S. M. Dale, R. L. Patterson, A. M. Powell; Proxy, O. G. Ford.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—Directors, Peyton T. Henry, D. D. Farabee, Thomas J. Jarvis; Proxy, Charles Latham. By Command of Bvt. Major-General B. E. S. Canby: LOUIS V. CANTAMO.

Richmond, July 9, M.—Jesse Phillips, who has been on trial for the murder of his wife, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

The nomination of Gov. Seymour was very unexpected here. There has been a general expectation among the people that Canby would come in at last hour.

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