

Watchman & 80 North St.

BY HANES & BRUNER.

SALISBURY, JULY 24, 1868.



FOR PRESIDENT:

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

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.

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

In the 14th Amendment a Part of the Constitution.

It is made the duty of the Executive Department of the Government, by the Act of Congress of 1818, to announce by proclamation when any proposed amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by the requisite number of States, and declare it to be a part of the fundamental law. A similar duty is likewise imposed upon it in relation to the 14th amendment by the Reconstruction Acts. In pursuance of these acts, the President and Secretary of State have issued their proclamations in relation to the latter amendment. The President, it will be remembered, simply stated the facts in the case, treating the legislatures in the Southern States which had ratified it as "alleged legislatures," studiously avoiding their recognition as legal and constitutional bodies. Secretary Seward has pursued the same course, with the addition that he reports that the States of Ohio and New Jersey have passed resolutions purporting to rescind their acts of ratifications. Neither of them proclaim the amendment ratified, and a part of the constitution. The questions upon which that fact turns they have left to be decided by some other authority.

Are the legislatures of the Southern States which ratified that amendment legal and constitutional legislatures? If they are not then the amendment must fail. But who is to decide this question? We think it is a question that belongs to the political power, and it has already been decided by that power.

But had the States of Ohio and New Jersey the right to rescind their acts of ratification after they had notified the Executive Department of such act. Upon the answer to be given to this question depends the fact whether the 14th amendment is really a part of the Constitution or not. What tribunal is to decide this question? It seems to be a judicial and not a political question, and if so it must be decided by the Courts. And no matter which way the Courts may decide it, it will be equally fatal to amendment. If they decide that those States had the right to rescind their acts of ratification then the amendment will want two States of the requisite number to make it a part of the Constitution. If, on the other hand, they decide that they had no such right—that the action of the States once certified to the Secretary of the State is final, it establishes the validity of the acts of the Southern State legislatures of 1866, '67 rejecting it. This would seem to be perfectly clear. It will, of course, be said that the governments of the Southern States which rejected the amendment had never been recognized by Congress, and, consequently, that they can not be recognized by the Courts. But this is a mistake. Congress recognized them in the very act of submitting the amendment to them, as it did in submitting to them the amendment abolishing slavery, and the Courts will be bound to notice the decision and to follow it.

How will Congress get over this difficulty, which would seem to be insurmountable? Of course it will repeal the law of 1818, and then deciding all the questions itself, proclaim the amendment a part of the Constitution. But may not a subsequent Congress repeal its acts and restore the act of 1818? It would seem so as the act would have relation only to the State Constitutions. And if so, there seems to be a constitutional way of annulling that amendment without having to wait to procure the sanction of three-fourths of the States.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Every where throughout the country the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are received with joy and are creating an enthusiasm unequalled by that of any political contest since the days of 1840. The people are tired of Radical rule and alarmed at the dangers which threaten the overthrow of the Constitution, and are determined to change their rulers at the next election. The platform has the endorsement of all Democrats and Conservatives, as well as of many who have heretofore acted with the Republican party. The issues there made are clear and distinct, and they will be fully discussed between this and the day of election. The people are going to pass judgment upon the impeachers and the enemies of the Constitution. They are going to pass sentence of condemnation upon the taxation and extravagance of the Republican party, amounting to an annual expenditure of four hundred millions of dollars when it should not exceed three hundred millions. All of these things will be investigated during the canvass, and the people will demand to know why they have been taxed one hundred millions of dollars extra to support the Freedman's Bureau and a large standing army in time of peace. Congress has committed gross outrages upon the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government for which it is now on trial before the great tribunal of the American people, and they will administer a proper rebuke to it. The Republicans will find every inch of ground contested. They need not think that the military reputation of their candidate will divert the people's attention from the great wrongs which have been perpetrated in high places. This cannot be done by the merits or demerits of the candidates on either side. None will be deceived by the flippant cry of "copperheads" and "rebels" save those who indulge in such cant. Measures are everything and men are nothing so far as the elements of success are concerned at a time like the present.

Yet all are satisfied that no better man and no able statesman could have been selected as a standard bearer than HORATIO SEYMOUR. All feel that in his hands the government will be safe and that it will be administered strictly within the limits of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. Every thing, then, presages a grand and glorious victory in November next. The importance of that victory cannot be over estimated. It will bring with it a restoration of the Union under the Constitution of our fathers, and settle the government upon a true republican basis which, it is hoped, will be as enduring as the everlasting hills. But the victory cannot be won without an effort, and we hope the Democrats and Conservatives, deeply impressed with the importance of the crisis, will use every honorable means to secure so desirable a result. We feel sure that they will and we are disturbed by no apprehension as to the result.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The most important event in this body on Friday was the reception of a message from Gov. Holden urging the passage of a bill to authorize him to organize the militia or a police force and the introduction of a bill by the Rev. Mr. Welker, Senator from Guilford, in accordance with its recommendations. If it is only meant to organize the militia as they were organized in this State previous to the war there can be no objection to it. But if it is intended to organize a standing force of picked men to be kept on duty constantly, as we believe it is, there is no justification for it, and it should meet with the opposition of every member of the legislature, of whatever party, who values the peace and quiet of the State. We believe that the people of North Carolina will submit to and obey all laws enacted by the Legislature as faithfully as in former years, and that when they doubt their Constitutionalality they will accept the decision of the Supreme court as a final interpretation of them. We trust that the bill will be defeated.

In the House the bill providing for the installation of officers passed its third and last reading, but its provisions are not given. We will publish it as soon as it becomes a law, together with all laws of general interest.

Mr. Bowman, from the Committee on adjournment, reported that the Committee had consulted with the Governor and Heads of Departments, and had ascertained that the following bills only were absolutely necessary for the organization of the new government, viz:

A law providing for the organization of the militia; a law authorizing the Public Treasury to borrow money, to carry on the State government; a registration law; a law providing for Presidential Electors; a law providing for the election of members of

Congress; a law providing for municipal elections; a law providing for the holding of terms of the Superior Courts; a law defining duties of the heads of departments, with a provision for them to draw a sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars per month, until their salaries and fees are regulated; a resolution requiring the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next; a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of free schools contemplated by the Constitution. Therefore, the Committee recommended, as the above work could be accomplished within the next 15 or 20 days, that this General Assembly should adjourn on the 10th of August next, if practicable.

After some little discussion the whole report was adopted. In the Senate, on Saturday no important business was done. Judge Osborne, whose disabilities had been removed through the influence of Mr. Boyden, was admitted to his seat, and the bill appointing Judges of the Superior Courts, Clerks of Superior Courts and Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners to take the privy examination of *femes covert* in the conveyance of real estate was amended and passed. In the House the Committee, to which was referred the bill to continue in office the municipal authorities of Salisbury, reported, recommending its passage.

THE SENTINEL.

The Sentinel expresses great surprise that we should not have fully approved of its course in the matter which led to the expulsion of its reporter from the House of Representatives, and says it cannot compromise a principle to gain any advantage, and that it is not disposed to gratify the caprice of negroes nor succumb to the unreasonable demands of those whom it describes by the use of a slang epithet which never finds a place in the editorial columns of the Old North State.

The Sentinel may, and doubtless does, mean all that it says, but if there is any "principle" involved we confess that our faculties are too obtuse to enable us to discern it. Nor are we prepared to admit that our views as to color are at fault, but whether they are or not the use of the word "colored" would have been universally understood in the sense in which we used it, and would have conveyed to the readers of the Sentinel the "desired information as to the personnel of those who were legislators" quite as distinctly as the use of the word "negro." The term "negro" may be "more respectable than the word "colored," as the Sentinel says, but whether it is less "offensive" or not must be decided by those to whom it is applied. The use of the word "colored" may be suggestive of something not so pleasant, but not necessarily so, as the term colored is constantly being applied to negroes as a class. And even if it is suggestive of a fact can the fact be denied? Can we conceal the truth from ourselves and others by refusing to use a term which may possibly be suggestive of it? And can the statement of truth be considered as unjust to any one?

We scarcely take up a paper that we do not find the term colored applied to the negro race generally. Since we commenced writing this article we have been prompted by curiosity to look over our exchanges and we find it so applied by many of them. Among others of high character we find the Raleigh Sentinel itself so applying it in its issue of the 18th. In that number, after complimenting Wm. Cawthorn of Warren, and Leary of Cumberland for their comparative liberality it says: "Our surprise is that really respectable men of color, who are intelligent and have the confidence of the community, will affiliate with" &c. But we suppose that if the use of the word "colored" be regarded as "offensive" by Messrs. Cawthorn and Leary the Sentinel will apologize by saying that in another part of its article it referred to them as "negroes."

We suspect, however, that the key to the Sentinel's course is to be found, in what may have been an inadvertent admission, in the following words: "We were, moreover, willing to gratify the desire, on the part of the youth who prosed over the concern, to have an opportunity to show his unauthorized power and thus vent his spleen at us." So the Sentinel, having the spirit of a martyr, courted martyrdom, did it? We suspected as

much from the first, but not wishing to do the Sentinel any injustice we kept our suspicions to ourselves. William III. of England, once said of an obstinate Jacobite, "he has set his heart on being a martyr, and I have set mine on disappointing him," and Joseph William I. of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, would have acted wisely if he had followed the example. He ought not to have expelled the Sentinel's reporter, if for no other reason, because the Sentinel was "willing," if not anxious, that its reporter should be expelled.

What the Sentinel's object was in courting a political martyrdom we cannot tell. It is probable that it has read somewhere in church history—though if we had nothing else to judge from but its general tone we might be led to doubt whether it ever indulges in such literature or not—that "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church," and hopes to reap advantages to itself or its party from such a course. But this does not seem to us to be such a martyrdom as is there referred to. Martyrdoms, to produce that effect, must be such as are suffered for some important principle, and which have neither been sought nor declined.

We do not mean to justify Speaker Holden in the slightest degree. We repeat, what we said in our first article, that it was a very small business of which he will live to be ashamed.

A CONFESSION.

During the discussion of the bill, introduced by Senator Edmunds, for manipulating the electoral votes of the Southern States, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, made some admissions which were scarcely to have been expected from so radical a source, and which shows that even the reflecting men of the Republican party are beginning to stand aghast at the recklessness of their own proceedings, and to be in great fear of the consequences. This confession is worthy of notice, and we commend it to the candid consideration of such as have been deluded by radical teaching:

"If there is any objection that has been urged with force against the present Congress, it is the assumption of power over the States of the Union, the disregard of the rights of the States. I do not, of course, fully sympathize with that objection; but, at the same time, this proposition assumes that whenever a party majority in Congress chooses not to recognize a State government, at that moment that State ceases to have any right of representation in the electoral college. It will be said, as it seems to me by those who are opposed to the policy of the present Congress, that the majority here has assumed the power to say that any State in the Union shall not be entitled to have representation in the electoral college. Is that a power which can safely at this time be exercised by this Congress? I ask if we have not burdens enough to carry at this time, derived from the legacy of the policy of the present Congress, that the majority here has assumed the power to say that any State in the Union shall not be entitled to have representation in the electoral college. Is that a power which can safely at this time be exercised by this Congress? I ask if we have not burdens enough to carry at this time, derived from the legacy of the policy of the present Congress, that the majority here has assumed the power to say that any State in the Union shall not be entitled to have representation in the electoral college. Is that a power which can safely at this time be exercised by this Congress?"

MEETING OF THE SALISBURY CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—Owing to the vagueness of the notice, which did not specify the hour of meeting, the meeting of the Club on Saturday night was not as largely attended as could have been desired. But what was wanting in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. Most heartily were the nominations of Seymour and Blair ratified by those who were present. The bare mention of their names "brought down the house" in thunders of applause, which was sometimes long continued. "This enthusiasm, we feel confident, will continue to increase and spread throughout the county, and we predict a large increase in November upon the Conservative majority in Rowan at the last election, which was nearly five hundred. We assure our friends at a distance—that old Rowan will do her duty in the approaching campaign in such way as to challenge the admiration of her sister counties.

The Club resolved itself into the SALISBURY SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB and the old officers were retained, except that Rev. Wm. Lambeth was appointed one of its Vice Presidents to fill an original vacancy. Able, stirring, and patriotic speeches were made by Luke Blackmer, T. W. Keene and F. E. Shober, Esqrs.

The Club will hold its next meeting at the Town Hall on next Saturday night. A full attendance of all the members is requested, as well as of the citizens generally, and the LADIES especially. Come one, come all, and let us have an old-fashioned political revival. A number of speeches may be expected on the occasion from able and eloquent gentlemen.

It was also resolved to have a county Mass Meeting in Salisbury, on Saturday, August 1st, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Raleigh on the 14th of August to appoint Presidential electors for the State at large, and to transact other important business.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Sheriff Walton received a dispatch from the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, on Thursday, announcing that he had succeeded in having the disabilities removed from all persons who were elected to any office in this county at the late election. We see from the Charlotte Times that a similar dispatch was sent to Judge Osborne in relation to the officers elected in Mecklenburg County, and we suppose the bill included all the officers elect in Mr. Boyden's District.

This intelligence is most gratifying to the people of Salisbury and Rowan county, as we doubt not it is to the people of the various other counties in the District. The gentlemen elected to the various offices in this county are all most unexceptionable men—are all truly Conservative men, and should be satisfactory to all parties. The promptitude with which Mr. Boyden has acted in this matter is deserving of all praise, and his success affords evidence that he exercises considerable influence in the body of which he is a member. We are glad to see that our contemporaries in the State are giving to Mr. B. his just meed of praise, for no people ever had a more faithful Representative.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Stockholders, the old Board of Directors were re-elected, viz: Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Geo. W. Morehead, S. S. Royter, J. B. Batchelor, Mr. Little, C. H. K. Taylor and Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.

The old committee of finance and inspection, viz: T. B. Venable, Esq., A. M. McPheters, Esq., and Hon. D. M. Barringer, were re-appointed. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. W. J. Hawkins was unanimously re-elected President, Capt. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent, and W. W. Vass, Esq., Treasurer.

Hon. I. G. Lash.—A late telegram from Washington is calculated to render the friends of this gentleman uneasy. We hope they have information of his whereabouts, and that nothing serious has befallen him. Mr. Lash is a gentleman who has all commanded our highest respect, notwithstanding some differences of opinion, and we were much gratified when the Republicans of the fifth District nominated him as their candidate for Congress.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY.—This popular parlor Magazine has won for itself an enviable place in the esteem of American ladies. Its usefulness, the amount furnished for the money, is only equalled by its variety, its high tone, and general literary excellence. In all these respects it is far in advance of its contemporaries, and thoroughly deserves the high favor it has won. It is marvelous that premiums of real and great value can be added to a magazine of such cost and character, for three dollars per year. It only proves what is so often said, that books and newspapers are the cheapest and best education in the world. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 478 Broadway, N. Y.

KILLED.—Harrison Staley, freedman, convicted in Rowan County Court of larceny in February last, and who spent some time in our jail as punishment for said crime, was killed in Wilkesboro a few days since by a man named Gilreath. Gov. Holden has offered a reward of \$400 for the apprehension of the murderer.

THE GRIFFITH LANDS.—Persons wishing to invest in the very valuable real estate would do well to remember that the lands of the late R. W. Griffith will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Salisbury on Tuesday the 4th day of August. See advertisement in another column.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Daniel Leonard, formerly of Davidson County, was suddenly killed at Mr. Waggoner's, near Ford's Mills, in this county, on the 14th inst., by the bursting of the cylinder of a threshing machine by the centrifugal force caused by its great speed. Owing to the high speed required in a threshing cylinder it has often occurred to us that there was great danger of such accidents. Too much care, therefore, could not be taken in their manufacture to render them perfectly secure by means of strong iron bands.

We also learn that a day or two before Jacob Shuping, of this county, had his leg broken by an accident in taking a threshing machine off of a wagon.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. John Lindsay, only son of Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro, had his body severed in twain by a circular saw-mill in Tennessee a few days ago.

NEWS PAPER FOR SALE.—The proprietors of the Fayetteville News offer that paper, together with their job office and material, for sale. Persons wishing to invest in such an enterprise will not soon find a better opportunity in North Carolina.

STABBING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred between two freedmen, at the Colored Baptist Church in this City, on last night, in which Alexander Neely was stabbed and very seriously wounded by George Holt. Holt was arrested this morning.

THE MERCANTILE JOURNAL.—We have received and placed upon our exchange list The New York Mercantile Journal, a weekly publication of great value to Merchants and business men generally. Merchants and others desiring a good price current from New York City, can have all they desire by subscribing for the Journal. Price \$3.00 a year.

LAGER BEER.—We are indebted to our friend, Martin Richwine Esq., for a pitcher of excellent lager beer of his own brewing. Mr. Richwine has established a Brewery in Salisbury and in a short time all can be supplied who desire to avail themselves of this cheap and healthful beverage.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. Abel Morgan, of this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and with it his entire crop of wheat. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mr. L. B. Whicker, of Forsyth County was nearly killed by lightning a few days since. His horse was killed by his side.

LEXINGTON ALL RIGHT!

A ratification meeting was held in Lexington on the night of the 13th inst. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

On motion of M. H. Pinnix, C. F. Lowe, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman and John M. Wolfe, Secretary.

Win. M. Robbins, Esq., being present, loud calls from the audience were made for him. Mr. R. arose and entertained them about one hour, in an able, earnest and forcible manner. He spoke in the highest terms of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, amid great applause, and then took up Radicalism in North Carolina. He went down into the dark recesses of its corrupt heart, and exposed its secret imaginations. He urged upon the people the necessity of organizing Clubs over the County, during the campaign.

After Mr. R. had concluded, the Hon. J. M. Leach addressed the audience at some length with his usual ability.

On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to furnish proceedings to the Old North State and Raleigh Sentinel for publication, after which the meeting adjourned. C. F. LOWE, Sec'y.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Immense meetings, ratifying the nomination of Seymour and Blair, are being held in all the principal cities of the Union.

The meeting in St. Louis was large and enthusiastic, and prominent gentlemen, heretofore hostile to the Democratic party, announced their determination to support Seymour and Blair. Missouri will give a rousing Democratic majority. A spontaneous meeting was held in Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday night immediately after the reception of the news of the nomination. Speeches were made by Governor Bramlette, George D. Prentiss, and other prominent gentlemen. Geo. D. Prentiss closed his speech as follows:

"It is fitting that we rejoice. It is proper that we thank God and our own indomitable Democratic souls for our prospective deliverance. That we are to be delivered I know and feel as well as if the spirit of prophecy were upon me. I see victory upon us as plainly as I ever saw a star in heaven. But victory presupposes battle. To win it we must fight. And are we not prepared for the struggle? Our country has long been filled with gloom and desolation and war. A Government as horrid as a nightmare or an earth devil or a hell-devil sits upon her throne. The most beautiful portion of our broad land is swept by a sea of tyranny worse than a lake of fire and brimstone. Let us, then, all of us, go forth to our work. If by our own fault we fail in the mighty cause in which we are now engaged, God's curses and mankind's and our own will rest upon us."

In Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, Milwaukee, and, in fact, in nearly all the leading cities, impromptu demonstrations have been held, or arrangements are in progress for suitable demonstrations in honor of the ticket.

The Radical nominees have failed to inspire enthusiasm. Their names have disappeared. No one appears to think of them. The revolution in public sentiment which commenced last summer is going forward, and it will not stop until there is a change effected in the administration of the Government.—Lynchburg News.

The Funding Bill, so long debated, passed the Senate, Wednesday. It provides for the issue of bonds, payable, principle and interest, in coin and redeemable in twenty, thirty and forty years respectively, the first bearing 5 per cent interest, the second 4 and the third 4 per cent. They are exempt from all State taxation, and may be exchanged for 5.20 bonds, at the option of the holder. It also provides for the annual appropriation of \$185,000,000 of receipts from customs, to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, and makes gold contracts valid with the restrictions given above.—Exchange.

The Tariff Bill was re-committed to the Ways and Means Committee, and kills it for this session.

TREATMENT OF SUN-STROKE.—This is the season when many deaths are occurring from excessive heat. What ought to be done at such seasons, and on such occasions, is given by the most intelligent and experienced of the Medical Faculty in Philadelphia, and as they ought to be remembered and a copy of them kept at hand for ready use in such emergencies, we think it of importance to publish them.

There is something to be remembered, too, by those most liable to what is called "sun-stroke." Sobriety is a great preventive. The man who abstains from all spirituous drinks during excessively hot weather is vastly less liable to "sun-stroke" than one who drinks habitually. Regular hours for sleep and meals, and the avoidance of all irregularities and excesses, are among the other preventatives. Bathing, washing or sponging the skin all over in the morning is a wholesome precaution. Every one employed out of doors, that can possibly do it, should wear a light, airy-fitting, broad-brimmed hat. Brick-layers, carpenters, laborers, mortar-makers, hod carriers, and all others working in the sun, should have some kind of shed or shade handy, where they can rest for a few minutes at short intervals of half an hour or so.

In every instance where a person is found fainting in the street on a hot day, the first thing is to remove the person to an cool and shady place as can be found, and, if possible to where a draught of air is blowing at the time. By-standers and mere curious idlers should be kept from crowding around. The next is to send in all directions for a doctor or a skilled apothecary. But as it frequently happens that neither a doctor nor an apothecary can be had in time, those who take charge of the sufferer should know how to act, for they may save his life. For their information the following is suggested: They should understand that are two morbid conditions resulting from excessive heat. These differ somewhat in their symptoms, and require a somewhat different treatment. The first of these occurs during hot weather, after undue exertion on the part of the person thus affected. The man is faint, perhaps unable to move, though he can generally be roused; he has a feeble pulse and a cool moist skin. Here there is simply a loss of nervous power, and relief is promptly afforded by removing him to a cool, shady place, applying cold water or ice to the head, and administering food and water; food and water are of the highest value in this affection, and a different form of this affection a different set of symptoms show themselves. Here the patient suddenly falls to the ground, completely unconscious, his skin is pungently hot and dry, his breathing hurried, convulsions are not uncommon, and, if proper treatment be not promptly resorted to, death soon takes place. In this case, also the patient should be promptly removed to a shady and cool spot, perfectly private so that the crowd may be kept off without fail. His clothing should be stripped off, and his whole body should be rubbed with ice from head to foot, and pieces of ice should be kept under the armpits. This should be steadily persevered with until the patient is restored, or until a doctor arrives, or until it is plain that the case is beyond recovery.

Lynchburg News.

Electors in Come Off.—Prior to the Presidential election, State elections will be held in eleven States, as follows: in Kentucky on the 3d of August; in Tennessee on the 6th; in Vermont on the 1st of September; in California on the 2d; in Maine on the 14th; in Nebraska on the 6th of October; in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, on the 13th, and in West Virginia on the 23d.

The third of November, the day of the Presidential elections, is also the day for holding State elections in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada.

Some of the Radical presses, with the most prudent forethought, are suggesting legislation by Congress in case of the "insanity of the President." The intimation is, that some of Gov. Seymour's family have been insane, and that he may therefore be insane so! This shows, first, that they are thinking it is quite probable he may be President, after all! The Baltimore Sun remarks, "that if Gov. Seymour were insane, we can conceive nothing more appropriate than, with such legislation as Congress is giving the country, to have a lunatic in the presidential chair to sign the bills." It is scarcely necessary to say, however, that the intimation of imputations in relation to Governor Seymour, are without foundation, and weak must be the cause, and wicked the politicians, who can make them.

Lynchburg News.

MAXIMS FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Don't scream unless you are frightened.

A narrowness of waist shows a narrowness of mind. It is a fine silk that knows no tiring.

The true test of a man's temper is to keep him waiting ten minutes for his dinner.

Never select when you are alone. Always select some good opportunity— or young man.

The more persons there are about the more successful will be your life. A woman should not only faint but be above suspicion.

Dreams are the novels that we read when we are fast asleep.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart, that will send a message any distance in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.—Exchange.

The Tariff Bill was re-committed to the Ways and Means Committee, and kills it for this session.