



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; A 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.

CORRECTION.—We were mistaken in saying in our Tuesday's issue that the bill to distribute arms among the several States had passed, but would be defeated by the adjournment. The bill was defeated in the House notwithstanding the fact that it was coupled with other important measures. To our Representative, Mr. Boyden, is due the credit of having defeated this measure fraught with so much evil to the people of the Southern States.

We were also mistaken in saying that the time in which debtors could avail themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt law without paying fifty per cent. of their indebtedness had been extended to the 1st day of June next. It has only been extended to the first day of January next. Persons contemplating bankruptcy would do well to remember this.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A short time before the meeting of the New York Convention Gen. F. P. Blair wrote a letter on political affairs to a Mr. Broadhead which was very generally copied by the Southern Democratic press, and with which most reading men are familiar. We did not publish the letter for the reason that we could not approve of the propositions which it contained, and because we regarded it as mischievous in its tendency. The proposition that it would be the duty of the President elect to declare the Reconstruction Acts of Congress null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South and disperse the existing State governments there, was, to our mind, revolutionary. The consequences of such an action would certainly be worse than the evils we are now suffering and we could not think of giving it our sanction. We are as anxious to be relieved of the existing State governments at the South as any man can be, but we are opposed to any but Constitutional means of redress. If the course recommended in that letter should be adopted it would certainly result in the Mexicanization of the Southern States, if not in something worse. It would be a precedent which would be resorted to by the Republican party when it again acquired power, and between the two parties permanent restoration would never be effected. Anarchy, bloodshed and civil war would be the order of the day until constitutional liberty would disappear forever from this continent. Those propositions seem to be too clear for argument, and we do not hesitate to say that if the New York platform had endorsed that letter it would have split the Conservative party in twain and ensured the triumphant election of Gen. Grant.

But fortunately for the country that body was too wise and too patriotic to endorse any thing of the kind. So far from endorsing the doctrine therein set forth the Convention, by its action, did in fact, repudiate it. The doctrine of the Conservatives is that the Supreme Court alone can determine the Constitutional validity of acts of Congress, and that until that tribunal decides that such acts are unconstitutional the Executive is bound to execute them. This was the view taken by President Johnson of those same Reconstruction Acts; consequently, notwithstanding his firm conviction of their unconstitutionality, he executed them. This is just the opposite of the doctrine ad-

vanced by Gen. Blair, in his letter to Mr. Broadhead, that the President elect must declare these acts null and void and compel the army to disperse the existing State governments. And the Convention sustained Andrew Johnson by passing a vote of thanks to him, and having sustained an opposite policy it of course, in effect, repudiated that proposed by Gen. Blair. Nor does the platform even remotely look to any such action. Gov. Seymour holds no such doctrine, as we know from his Cooper Institute speech. It is true that the Convention nominated Gen. Blair for the Vice Presidency, but it nominated him upon its own platform, and upon that platform we support him. We observe that some of our State exchanges continue to publish extracts from the letter of which we have been speaking, and they could not do any thing better calculated to defeat our ticket in North Carolina. If the letter to Broadhead was understood to be a part and parcel of the New York platform there are many thousands of white men in North Carolina who voted the Conservative ticket at the late election who would not support Seymour and Blair, but who will support them on the platform upon which they now stand.

Such being our views of Gen. Blair's letter to Mr. Broadhead we have been waiting anxiously to see his letter of acceptance. That letter we publish to-day, and after reading it we cannot but believe that the first one was written hastily and without due reflection. In the letter which we publish to-day he accepts of the nomination with the platform, which he cordially endorses. He opposes every thing like revolution. He recognizes the high functions of the Supreme Court in the premises, and says that it is not revolutionary to execute the judgment of that Court. He proposes to remedy the evils under which the country is suffering by peaceful means, and says: "The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution." Upon the whole the tone of the letter is widely different from the first one, and will, we hope, remove the apprehensions of many. For we know that many able men in North Carolina who are constitutionally conservatives, and who have heretofore acted with the Conservative party, would prefer the election of Gen. Grant to any attempt to carry out the proposition contained in Gen. Blair's letter to Mr. Broadhead.

THE PROSPECT.

It is too early in the campaign to form any very definite idea of the result of the pending contest, but the enthusiasm with which the nomination of the great statesman of New York has been received by the Conservative masses of all shades of opinion warrants the belief that we shall achieve a splendid triumph. And this opinion is greatly strengthened, if not confirmed, by the desperation of the Republicans. The bill to distribute arms among the several States is a measure prompted by fear of defeat alone, and the country is under lasting obligations to our able representative, Hon. Nat. Boyden, for his powerful opposition which he made to it, and which resulted in the defeat of the measure. The bill to deprive certain Southern States of their voice in the Electoral College was prompted by the same motives. The police bill now pending in our State Legislature is another measure of the same class.

And when we take into consideration the magnitude of the issues, involving nothing less than the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, we cannot doubt that the enthusiasm now manifested in behalf of our candidates will rapidly increase. It will continue to swell in volume until it will exceed anything of the kind ever before heard of in the political contests of this country, culminating in a complete overthrow of radicalism and radical rule. And in the event of such a victory as we anticipate we may reasonably hope to be relieved of the revolutionary governments which now curse the Southern States, and for the restoration of the constitutions and governments of 1865-'66. If the next House of Representatives should be largely Democratic, as we believe it will, it will commence the work by rejecting all the members from the South who claim their seats under the reconstructed governments. In this action it will be sustained by the Executive Department of the Government, which will refuse to recognize said governments, as it now refuses to recognize them. If, then, any decision by the Supreme Court can be obtained that the reconstruction acts of the last and present Congress are unconstitutional, the House of Representatives and the Executive will be sustained by the people of the nation with so much unanimity and zeal that the Senate will be compelled to give way before the storm of popular indignation. In this way only do we see a perfectly constitutional mode of redress, and we are not without the strongest hopes that it will be accomplished in this way.

It is true that it has been found difficult to obtain such decision from the Supreme Court heretofore, and the Chief Justice has been severely censured for the failure. But it must be remembered that the Court probably stood in awe of Congress, which,

in the event of the necessity to enable it to carry out its revolutionary designs, was prepared to subvert even that high tribunal. But with such a decision demanded by the voice of the nation, supported by the popular branch of Congress and the Executive, there can be no doubt that the opinion, which it is well understood is held by a majority of the judges, will be promptly rendered.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN.

We direct attention to the extracts from the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States which we publish to-day. Every true North Carolinian will be gratified at reading the noble and manly remarks of our representative, the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden. He has stated the case fairly, and has given utterance to what every one knows to be the truth. He has raised his warning voice against a measure fraught with incalculable evil—a measure which means war and bloodshed. Every patriotic son of the South must rejoice that there was one representative from their section, eminently fitted for the task by reason of his venerable years, his great ability and his past political record, to plead their cause.

The bill, the merits of which was under discussion, has passed both Houses of Congress, but will fail in consequence of the adjournment of the two Houses, which took place on yesterday. The bill to exclude certain Southern States from the Electoral College will also fail from the same cause. Congress will meet again in September, however, and they may then be revived and passed.

COL. JOHN T. DEWESE.

The people of North Carolina are under obligations to Col. Dewese for his recent speech in Congress on the bill to distribute arms among the several States. Nothing which has yet occurred will do as much to make reconstruction ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking men at the North as this very ridiculous speech. They can now see into what sort of hands the government of the Southern States have fallen, and what kind of representatives they will send to Congress. And Dewese is but a fair representative of his class. We cannot wonder that the Democrats and Conservatives received his speech with manifestations of delight, while more decent republicans were compelled to hang their heads in shame. We hope Dewese will lose no opportunity of addressing the House, and that his speeches will be reported and published in all the Northern papers of both parties; since he is there we are desirous of seeing him do some good.

"Give Them Rope Enough and They Will Hang Themselves."

The extremely proscriptive course of Gov. Holden is doing more for the Conservative cause than all the efforts of the friends of Seymour and Blair. The appointment of so many incompetent persons to office, without distinction of color, is disgusting many Republicans, and the appointment of Mayors and Commissioners for the various towns in the State instead of giving the citizens an opportunity of electing them, as provided for in the charters, is but adding to it. We sincerely hope that the State-police bill not pass because it would disturb the peace and harmony of the State, yet, if it does pass, we feel sure that it will greatly damage the radical party. Verily, the party seems to be bent on its own destruction and the sooner the better for the best interests of the country.

COLORED DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES.

We are not among those who are so fatigued to make an effort to secure a portion of the colored vote. The interests of the two races are not antagonistic, but identical. To carry the State at the November election we must secure the vote of many who voted against us at the late State election. We must bring to our standard many who have heretofore been radicals of one race or the other. We are for getting all we can from both races. In this we are happy to know that we are not singular. The Charlotte Times, a paper that none will charge with radical proclivities, entertains the same views with ourselves. A short time since there was published in its columns a call for a meeting of the Charlotte Conservative Club in which the colored Conservatives were invited to come forward and stand themselves as members. We learn from the same paper that at a ratification meeting at Monroe

on Saturday, a number of colored persons were present, all of whom joined the Seymour and Blair Club but two. We are glad to know this. We learn that it is in contemplation by many colored persons

in Salisbury to organize a colored Seymour and Blair Club. Every encouragement should be extended to the movement by our citizens. We bid them God speed.

THE MASS MEETING.

Don't forget the mass meeting of the friends of Seymour and Blair at the Town Hall in Salisbury on Saturday. It is important that all parts of the county should be represented. In addition to the ratification of the New York nominations there will be important business to be attended to. A State Convention of the Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina has been called to meet in Raleigh on the 14th of August, and delegates must be appointed on Saturday to represent Rowan in that body. It will also be necessary to appoint delegates to represent Rowan county in a District Convention to nominate a candidate for the 11st Congress, as an election for Congress will most probably be held at the same time with the presidential election.

We hope that it is necessary for us to make an appeal to the Democrats and Conservatives of Salisbury and Rowan county to attend the meeting on Saturday. We hope that all are alive to the importance of the occasion and that we shall have an old fashioned gathering on that day—one that will convince our opponents that we are dreadfully in earnest. Speeches may be expected from F. E. Shober, J. M. McCorkle and others. There will be no meeting of the Club on Saturday night, as heretofore announced. The regular meeting of the Clubs will heretofore take place on every Monday night.

HON. JOHN POOL.

To this gentleman belongs the unenviable distinction of having defeated the passage of a bill removing the political disabilities of all persons who had been elected to office in this State at the late election, and many others. And that which renders the act the more detestable is that he at first pretended to be the author of the bill, Mr. Boyden, that he favored it. Immediately after this, he went to Raleigh and, as a matter of course, had a conference with Gov. Holden and the other representatives of the Radical party in the legislature. He then telegraphed and wrote back to his colleagues that it had been agreed that the disabilities of no man should be removed unless he secured the recommendation of the State Executive Republican Committee. But for this conduct of Mr. Pool there is little doubt that the bill would have passed. At least with his assistance the bill could have been gotten through.

Pool, and others who sustain him, are but "heaping up wrath against a day of wrath." The present condition cannot last, and when the change comes they will meet with the scorn and indignation at the hands of the people which their conduct merits. They will yet live to curse the day which gave them an odious and precarious ascendancy.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We learn from a private letter, received from Hon. Nat. Boyden by one of his friends in this place, that the time in which debtors may avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt law, without paying fifty per cent. of their indebtedness, has been extended to the 1st day of June, 1869. The credit of this is due to the exertions of Mr. Boyden.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—We announced some time since that a special term of the U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear District would be held at this place on the first Monday in August next, which will sit also as a Court of Bankruptcy.

We are authorized to say that gentlemen of the Bar who desire cases in Bankruptcy tried at this term should write to the clerks of the courts where they are pending and direct them to be forwarded here. The clerk at Wilmington is Wm. Larkins, Esq.

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN.—We were glad to meet our distinguished fellow citizen, whose name heads this article, on our streets on yesterday. He returned from Washington on Tuesday night in the enjoyment of excellent health after his arduous labors in Congress, and we think we can safely say that his services to the State have worth more than that of all his colleagues combined.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—We observe from our State exchanges that Ratification meetings are being held and Seymour and Blair Clubs are being formed all over the State. Push on the column

PERIODICALS.

Blackwoods Magazine for July has been received. The table of contents, as usual, is very inviting. We have not had time to read it through, but we were highly entertained in reading the articles on Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Motley's History of the Netherlands. The other articles are, The Odes of Horace, Grace Owen's Engagement—concluded, Peter Pin-dar, Cornelius O'Dowd, Marcus Antonius, Orestes and Shall We Follow This Man. Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Company, 140. Fulton street New York.

THE LAND WE LOVE.

CONTENTS:—THE LAND WE LOVE for August contains fifteen original articles. Comparative Generalship exposes the emptiness of Grant's claim to be a great commander. The Decay of Religion in the South is a thoughtful article by Mr. Manigault. The System of English Gang Labor shows that the English Abolitionist has a more cruel system of slavery at home, than that which he so much deplored at the South. The Dickens Dinner is a brightly burlesque of the toadyism of the American Press. Sheep Husbandry calls attention to an important subject for the farmer. The poetry is from Mrs. Clarke, Henry R. Jackson and Edward A. Jenks.

There are two tales of fiction and several essays. The frontispiece is a beautiful steel plate engraving of General Ashby.

THE ECLECTIC is also upon our table, and is a most interesting number. We have read with especial pleasure the article on Don Quixote, and the article on Westminster Abby—concluded in this number.

The Eclectic for August contains: Embellishment, Hiram Powers. I.—Don Quixote.—Westminster Review.

II.—Geneva, its Memories and its Martyrs.—London Eclectic.

III.—Plurality of Worlds.—Dublin University.

IV.—Westminster Abby (concluded)—London Quarterly.

V.—Studious Women.—London Eclectic.

VI.—Terrific Earthquakes.—Cornhill Magazine.

VII.—The Night-Wanderer of an Afghan Fort (concluded) Blackwoods Magazine.

IX.—Luck in Families.—London Society.

X.—Imposture and Credulity (concluded).—Dublin University.

XI.—The Science of War (concluded).—Dublin University.

XII.—Under the Sea.—Cornhill Magazine.

XIII.—The Heroes of Indian Service.—London Eclectic.

XIV.—Hiram Powers.—The Editor.

XV.—Notes on Books.

XVII.—Science.

XVIII.—Varieties.

Terms.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5.00; two copies, one year, \$9.00; five copies, one year, \$20.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 105 Fulton St., New York.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

As it is claimed that this "contrivance of Radicalism has been ratified by the requisite number of States, and is now a part of the Federal Constitution, our readers may desire to have their recollection of its provisions refreshed. It reads as follows: ARTICLE IV, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE RADICAL CIVIL WAR AMONG THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

We extract the following from the debate in the House on Thursday last, on the bill providing arms for the "101st militia: Mr. Washburne. I do not know whether that is so in Tennessee. I do not allude to that State, but to the other States; and I tell gentlemen beware, before they pass this measure, lest it is not an incitation to civil war and insurrection in those States. [Great excitement in the House.] I now yield to the venerable gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Boyden], who wishes to say a few words, and ask the attention of the House to what he shall say.

Mr. Boyden rose to speak from his seat on the Democratic side.

Mr. Washburne suggested that the gentleman from North Carolina should come nearer to the centre of the House, where he could be heard.

Mr. Higby insisted that he should keep his place, and the house should be brought to order.

Mr. Ward suggested that it would be novel to have some little talking on that side of the House.

Mr. Boyden said: Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed now to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! We cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms; do nothing to irritate our people, but do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement there.

We want no arms. I warn the House that if arms are sent there they will be used against the people of the United States; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.

Mr. Dewese, of North Carolina, who commenced speaking far back on the Republican side of the house. The excitement which had prevailed throughout the discussion seemed to be on the increase, and it was suggested that Mr. Dewese, having complied with that suggestion, addressed the House on the adjournment. Some provision was made for the new governments of the Southern States, and for the protection of the loyal people; otherwise the rebellion would be re-established. The letter of Mr. Blair would be carried out. If Congress adjourned now, before six months have elapsed, the last traces of republican government

in the South would have ceased to exist, and the Ku Klux, the rebels, the slave-holding, copperhead, Democratic party would be ruling there as they ruled in 1865.

Mr. Brooks clapped his hands in admiration of his speech, which was much enjoyed on the Democratic side of the house.

Mr. Woodard inquired of Mr. Dewese whether the reconstructed governments in the South could be maintained in any other way than by the bayonet.

Mr. Dewese. We can if you will give us arms to keep down the rebels, [triumphant laughter on the Democratic side,] and by no other means.

Mr. Woodard. Then, as I understand the gentleman, the governments which this Congress has been at such great pains to reconstruct can only exist by the bayonet.

Mr. Dewese. The gentleman's party in 1861 stole the arms which belonged to the Government of the United States to shoot your loyal neighbors' sons; and the guns are still in the hands of the slave-holding Democratic party.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, asked whether or the militia and all the arms in North Carolina were not under the control of Governor and Legislature of that State, as now constituted.

Mr. Dewese. No, sir; we have no militia.

Mr. Jones. It is your own fault.

Mr. Dewese. Under the rule of the Democratic party, from 1861 to 1865, every musket, shot-gun, and horse-shod was taken out of the hands of loyal men and put in the hands of the Southern sympathizers. The support given to this question of adjournment on the side of the House carries a sent to the loyal State governments, and dispersing as carpet-baggers. [Laughter.] I say to them: "Come on, whenever you feel disposed. Come on. Stretch out, then your traitorous hands to touch again the fold of the old flag, and the representatives of four millions of men who, though black in skin, are white and loyal in heart, will throw themselves as a bulwark between you and those loyal garments, and you will only live in sad memories of bad events. Come on, come on." [Unrestrained laughter among the Democrats.] If you want to sustain those governments you have got to give us some assistance.

Mr. Ross: Is there not some danger of the Republicans losing the elections there unless they get arms?

Mr. Kelley. Is there not more danger of Republicans, white and black, losing their lives.

Mr. Dewese, [replying to Mr. Kelley's question.] There certainly is, if you allow the Democrats any show at all.

Mr. Randall. They would be able to get under a bench, as my colleague did in Mobile.

COMMODORE MAURY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing July 22d, says:

The family of Mathew F. Maury, formerly connected with the Coast Survey, [Chief of the National Observatory,] late of the Confederate service, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Lexington, Va., the seat of Washington College and the Virginia Military Institute, in the former of which institutions, under the Presidency of General Lee, Mr. Maury is at present in New York superintending the publication of some educational works, and will soon proceed to Lexington.

Washington College, which was founded and endowed by General Washington from the proceeds of lands given him by the United States, appears to be in a more flourishing condition than at any former period of its history, accounted for to a good degree, perhaps, by the destruction of many Southern institutions by the rebellion, and to some extent by the admirable qualifications of its President.

Commodore Maury, as we have had occasion before to state, has accepted a "professorship" in the Virginia Military Institute, not in Washington College.

The Fredericksburg News, mentioning the arrival there of Commodore M.'s family, says: "We hear that just on the eve of his departure from England, this distinguished gentleman received a very tempting offer from Napoleon, in regard to taking charge of an establishment suited to his tastes in France."

Terrible Tragedy at Altoona—A Young Lady Shot by her Lover—Suicide of the Young Man.

Thomas Merklein, of Mechanicsburg, was employed in the Railroad shops at Altoona, where he labored for a considerable time. He there made the acquaintance of a young lady named Scholtz, to whom he became attached, and finally the two were betrothed; but from some cause Miss S. recently saw proper to break the engagement. Merklein made repeated efforts since to obtain her consent to a union, but without avail. On Friday evening last he quit work as usual, but did not return next morning. During the forenoon (Saturday) he visited the residence of the Scholtz family and obtained a private interview with Miss S. He again endeavored to gain her consent to marry him. She refused, at the same time stating her cause for so doing; whereupon Merklein drew a pistol, and pointing it to her heart, fired, at the same time declaring that she should not be the wife of any one else. Immediately after firing he turned the pistol towards his own head and shot himself, producing instant death. Fortunately, Miss Scholtz was not fatally wounded; the bullet entered her arm near the shoulder. The tragedy produced great excitement among the people of Altoona, where the parties were well known.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

A Londoner was to be \$10,000 that omnibuses will run with balloons within a year.