

Whisper of Old Party Staff.
BY HANES & BRONER.
SALISBURY, AUG. 14, 1868.



FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

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

IT IS NOT A MASS PARTY TRIUMPH WE SEEK. WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE DANBERS WHICH OVERLAP 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 TEND TO CHECK THOSE EXTREME MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN DEPOSED BY THE NEW MEN OF BOTH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE ONLY WOULD NOT CERTAINLY LEAD TO THAT PACIFIC RESTORATION OF THE UNION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRATERNAL RELATIONS WHICH THE COURSE DEMANDS. Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

THE POLICE BILL.

This mischievous and unconstitutional bill evidently received its genesis in the Senate on Saturday last. A special Militia bill was offered as a substitute by Mr. Rees, a Republican Senator, and adopted by a majority of five votes. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, but no definite action has been had upon it up to this writing that we have heard of. And whenever any such action is had we feel confident that the first vote will be sustained. We will not conceal the fact that we rejoice greatly at this action of the Senate. That branch of the legislature has proved to be on this occasion what it was intended to be by the founders of the government—a check upon the reckless legislation of the larger and more popular branch. It is a matter for congratulation that many of the leading Republican members of the Senate rose on the occasion above all partisan considerations and proved themselves to be the earnest advocates of the Constitution, of peace, of law and of order. A number of them opposed the bill with quite as much zeal as did the conservative members. We say this is a matter for congratulation as it proves that the violent passions that have lately swayed the politics of the State are beginning to give way to reason and common sense. The thanks of the people of North Carolina are due to that incorruptible patriot and able jurist, Hon. B. F. Moore, for the inestimable service which he has rendered them on this occasion. There can be but little doubt that his able opinion, in the shape of a letter to Col. Sinclair, in which he completely exposes the unconstitutionality of the bill, contributed powerfully to its defeat. That letter, which was read by Col. Sinclair during the debate on the bill in the House of Representatives, we publish in full today. We sorely need apologies to our readers for the great space which we devote to it, for it cannot be denied that it is a matter of great importance that our people should be accurately informed upon the constitutional questions of the day. We hope none will fail to give it an attentive perusal.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.—Don't fail to read Gov. Seymour's letter of acceptance in the Old North State today. The writer is a representative of the true conservative sentiment of the country, and from the moment we read his letter all fear of the defeat of our ticket was dispelled from our mind. It is the letter of a wise and thoughtful statesman, and not the letter of a mere politician.

CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

This distinguished gentleman has published a letter in the Raleigh Standard, addressed to the Conservatives of North Carolina, in which he claims to be a conservative, and a member of the conservative party, and urges the conservatives to vote for Gen. Grant in order to effect a final settlement of our difficulties and prevent another civil war. We will not assail the writer for interfering in politics because he was a Judge, for it must be admitted that there may be emergencies in which a Judge may be justified in giving his views to the public, and of that emergency he must himself be the judge. The opinions of such a man are not to be despised or treated with contempt, and we shall accord to the letter the respect which it merits. We dissent from some of the constitutional views of the learned Judge—disagree with him in his premises, and cannot concur with him in his conclusions. We are disturbed by no such apprehensions, as seem to haunt the mind of the distinguished Chief Justice, as to the consequences which will result from the election of the Democratic and Conservative ticket, and we think a perusal of Gov. Seymour's letter of acceptance will satisfy even him that his fears are groundless. On the contrary our apprehensions are as to what will be the consequences of the election of Gen. Grant. It is in his election that we see danger to the peace and liberties of the country. But we have not commenced writing with a view of replying to the Judge's letter to-day. We propose next week, from a quiet retreat in the shades and cottages of "The Sparkling Catawba Springs," whether we expect to repair on to-morrow to spend a few days in the pursuit of health and pleasure, to review the letter in a manner and in a spirit becoming the great subject of which it treats, and of all proper respect for the distinguished writer of it.

THE FLAG.

The Standard seems to be somewhat exercised about the fact that some of the Democratic and Conservative papers of the State have hoisted the National Flag at their mast heads. It refers first to the Old North State which it truly says is edited by an old Whig. Well what of that? It is not with eminent propriety that an old Whig, whose loyalty has been so often endorsed by the Standard, ranges himself under the flag of his country to fight the battles of his country? And is it not with eminent propriety that such a man endorses the New York platform which embraces the old Whig doctrines to such an extent as almost to alarm some Conservatives, lest the extreme Democrats should repudiate it? And is it not with eminent propriety that an old Union Whig supports an upright able and Conservative Union Democrat upon such a platform, who is a wise and patriotic statesman, in opposition to another Democrat who is utterly devoid of statesmanship, and who stands upon a platform which ignores most of the principles of the old Whig party? What sort of consistency is it which the Standard admires, that which adheres to party regardless of principle, or that which adheres to principle regardless of party? For our part we do not hesitate to say the latter is the only kind of consistency which we regard as worthy of any praise.

THE MILITIA BILL.

We are glad to learn from the proceedings of the legislature, which we see in the Standard, that all the Republican members are not so blinded by partisanship as to be unable to see the evils that must inevitably result from the passage of this bill. Mr. Smith, of Martin, had the honesty to say that the passage of the bill "would engender the object it was intended to prevent," and predicted that it would ruin the Republican party. Mr. Barnett, of Person, said that "the passage of the bill would open afresh the wounds of the war now fast healing," and that "the cry of oppression would ring from the sea shores to the mountains." These words were wisely and fitly spoken, and it is to be regretted that the effect of them was not to defeat the bill in the House of Representatives. But we are not without hope that the bill will be defeated in the Senate. The Standard is evidently alarmed at the prospect of its failure in that House, hence its pathetic appeal in its issue of the 6th in favor of its passage. Such articles in the Radical organ we cannot but regard as a good sign.

THE COLORED VOTER—THEIR TRUE INTERESTS.

The freedom of the colored race is now an established fact. Whatever demagogues may say there is now no party in the country which would re-enslave them. And if there was such a party would not have the power, and could not re-enslave them if it would. Those who assert the contrary are either knaves or fools. The institution of slavery has been abolished and its re-establishment forever prohibited by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that amendment cannot be changed or repealed except by the consent of three fourths of all the States, North and South. It is plain, then, that if every man, woman and child in the South, white and colored, desired the restoration of slavery it could not be done except by the concurrence of a dozen of the Northern States. Not a single Northern State would ever consent to any such thing, nor will any Southern State ever propose it. The freedom of the colored race being a fixed fact, the white and colored races can have no separate and distinct political interests. It is the interest of the colored race that we should have a sound constitutional government, the laws of which shall afford equal and impartial protection to the rights of all without distinction of race or color. It is also their interest that such laws should be wisely and impartially administered by virtuous and intelligent men. And this is as much the interest of the white as it is of the colored race. Why, then, should one be arrayed against the other? There is no reason at all why they should not act together in the most perfect harmony. We long ago took ground in favor of an intelligent qualified suffrage for the colored man, and declared our readiness to defend it upon principle. That position we have never abandoned, and we republish the article on our first page to-day. We were never reduced to the necessity of defending the positions which we then took, as no one ever attempted to controvert them. We were opposed to universal suffrage for that race for reasons which we gave at the time, and which have all the force now that they had then. But since that time a Constitution has been adopted in North Carolina which confers the privilege of voting upon the whole of the colored race. The issue of suffrage, therefore, may or may not be a settled question—we incline to the opinion that it is. The bare election of Gov. Seymour to the Presidency will certainly not result in the overthrow of the present State governments in the Southern States, and the taking of the elective franchise from any portion of the colored people. But if Gov. Seymour should be elected by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, and his friends should succeed in electing a large majority of the members of the House of Representatives, as now seems very probable, the overthrow of these governments will follow as a matter of course. They are even now tottering under their own weight, and they cannot survive an overwhelming popular verdict against them. There would then be no power to sustain them but the Senate, and the Senate would be compelled to yield to such a verdict as may reasonably be expected from the present signs of the times. In the event of the overthrow of these revolutionary State governments will the privilege of voting be taken away from the entire colored population? That depends altogether upon how they exercise that privilege in the approaching election. If they vote in very large numbers, with the intelligent and respectable white people of the country, for the election of Gov. Seymour, one of the wisest, best and most impartial statesmen in the land, and thus show that they are friends of the white people, and wish to live with them on terms of peace and friendship, they will secure to themselves a large measure of the elective franchise in any event. Such services rendered in such a crisis, cannot and will not be overlooked. In any re-organization of these governments an intelligent suffrage will be awarded them as a matter of right and justice as well as a reward for the services rendered the Conservative cause. Such is now the sentiment of the Democratic and Conservative party as expressed by its wisest, most thoughtful and

most intelligent members. We have recently conferred with quite a number of them of both the old political parties and all of them concur with us in these views. For ourselves, at least, we say that we will use our best exertions to secure a qualified suffrage to the colored race whatever may happen.

We would, then, appeal to the colored people in our midst, many of whom read our paper, to consider carefully what we have said above. We would also appeal to them to reflect upon what has already happened in their brief experience since political privileges have been conferred upon them. Have any of the lavish promises of lands and mules been complied with? Are they not satisfied that the only use which the radicals have for them is the use of their votes to elevate themselves to office? Are they not convinced of this by the fact that in the North, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and Michigan, for instance, where they do not need the votes of the colored men to give them the control they have refused by heavy majorities to allow the colored men to vote? And have not the intelligent and virtuous among them a just contempt for that class of adventures, usually called "carpet baggers," who come among them and endeavor to obtain their votes for themselves and their party by sowing dissensions between them and their former masters with whom they have heretofore lived, and among whom they must continue to live? And are they not satisfied by this time that their old masters, and the intelligent white men of the country generally, are the only friends upon whom they can rely for sympathy, employment and support. And finally we would ask the intelligent of them whether they are not possessed of some of the feelings and pride of manhood—whether, knowing as they do that they can never be the lawgiving and governing race, as a race, they would not rather unite with all that is high-toned, generous and just among the white race in the settlement and improvement of the government of the country, than with a set of men, such as most of the radical leaders are, of low breeding and of low instincts, the yankee portion of which have "left their country for their country's good" and who are unworthy of the political association of respectable colored men. But we would have the colored people remember that the Democrats and Conservatives promise them no offices, no lands, no mules, nothing but a good government well administered, the laws of which dispense justice impartially between the races, and make no distinction between them in regard to their civil rights on account of race or color. They promise them only what they intend to give them, because they would not deceive them, as the Radicals have. Then again, we would say to our colored friends, if you wish to have all these blessings secured, and be sure of some measure of suffrage in any event, you can only secure it by uniting with the Democrats and Conservatives in the election of Gov. Seymour to the Presidency. You have already made a good beginning in the formation of a colored Seymour and Blair Club in Salisbury, and at other places, and we hope before long to see the great body of the colored population members of them. In this course you will be sustained by the best men in the country who will never forget the service you will thereby render them.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination of the New York Convention, which we find in our exchanges this morning. It is just such a letter as was to have been expected from a statesman of enlarged and liberal views. It is able, wise, thoughtful and considerate. From it we learn that if Gov. Seymour should be elected to the Chief Executive office of the nation he will not be the President of a party, but of the whole people. He proclaims himself to be a constitutionalist, and wisely declares his intention to protect the rights of the minority. In short every word of the letter breathes a spirit of peace and harmony. We arose from its perusal with an admiration for the writer, and with a feeling of delight such as we have not experienced for many months. His enemies will be unable effectually to assail any part of it.

The Wilmington Star.—What has become of this sprightly and enterprising Daily? We have not seen it for more than a week past.

THE WASHINGTON REVIEW.—

We have received the July number of this very able Periodical. Its contents are, The Character of British Rule in India, Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament, Co-operation applied to the Dwellings of the People, Nitro-Glycerine; the New Explosive, The Marriage Laws of the United Kingdom, The Inca, Ochar and State, The Spanish Gipsy, and Notes on Contemporary Literature. This publication is inferior to none in point of learning and ability, but it is quite radical and progressive both in politics and religion, so much so that we could not recommend it for promiscuous reading in orthodox families. But still it may be read with profit, if not with pleasure by every person who possesses a well balanced and well trained mind. Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton St., New York.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—

We learn from M. A. Smith, deputy sheriff, of the recovery, by the Misses Gilmer, of Concord, of sundry valuable articles of bed clothing, stolen from their residence about a year ago, and brought to this county by the thieves. There was among the articles one notable quilt of very fine needle work, wrought in 1836, and bearing the name (and date) of the owner, which led to the discovery of the property.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—

Three prisoners, (negroes), broke out of Concord jail on Sunday night last. They made their way by breaking a hole in the overhead ceiling and the roof, and letting themselves down by ropes made of their bed clothing.

BRUTAL MURDER.—

We learn from our Charlotte exchanges that W. W. Rea, of Mecklenburg county, brutally murdered a woman who had formerly been his wife, but who had obtained a divorce from him, a few days ago. Rea has been arrested and lodged in jail to await his trial for the crime.

Grand Tournament and Coronation Ball at the Sparkling Catawba Springs.

We are requested by the proprietor to state that there will be a grand Tournament and Coronation Ball at the Sparkling Catawba Springs on Thursday, the 20th inst. We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from the accomplished and gentlemanly proprietor, Col. Wyatt, to be present on the occasion. We intend to avail ourselves of this invitation, and we hope to see a splendid delegation from Salisbury on the occasion.

THE HILL GOLD MINE.—

We were shown this morning, by our enterprising townsman, Samuel R. Harrison, Esq., several bars of fine gold from this mine, which is now being profitably worked by Mr. Harrison. We record this fact with pleasure. Success to all such enterprises.

LARGE WATER MELON.—

A water melon weighing fifty one pounds was sold in this place on yesterday by Mr. Wiley. It was bought by C. J. B. R. Moore of Wilmington, to convince the people of the Cape Fear region that the Yadkin country excels in the production of that fruit. Mr. Wiley, we learn sold a water melon in this market a few days ago which weighed sixty four pounds. Who can beat this? Can it be beaten in the State?

County Officers.—

The Legislature has passed the following amendment to the Act providing for the qualification of County Officers: Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That section second of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provision of the Constitution of North Carolina," be amended by adding thereto, Provided, That the Treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the Board of Commissioners may think sufficient to cover all monies which may be paid to him for the use of the County as heretofore required of the County Treasurer, and the Register of Deeds shall likewise give such bond as has heretofore been required by law of Registers for [of] Counties, and all bonds heretofore so taken are by this act authorized and declared in all respects valid; Provided further, That Justices of the Peace may also qualify before any Judge of the Superior Court or the Clerk of the Superior Court for their County; And, provided further, That Notaries Public shall qualify before the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Enacted 29th day of July, 1868.

Washington, Aug. 8—P. M.—There will be no action in the Revenue Commission, it is probable, until after Tuesday's Cabinet.

Gen. Rosecrans had a prolonged interview with the President regarding Mexican affairs.

It is currently believed that the Cabinet has decided not to interfere in the Southern States only in case of palpable insurrection. The details will transpire on Monday.

For the Watchman & Old North State. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a stated meeting of the Fellow Lodge, No. 99, A. Y. M., held on the night of the 7th inst, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel that in this sad dispensation our Lodge has lost one of its most esteemed and worthy members, a worthy one of its brightest ornaments and most virtuous citizens, and his family a devoted son and an affectionate brother.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of our deceased brother our sincerest sympathies, hoping the remembrance of his useful life and many virtues may prove a comforting consolation.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our sorrow we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions under the seal of the Lodge be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Watchman & Old North State with a request for publication.

LEWIS HANES, }
J. W. HALL, }
WM. LAMBERT. }
OK

For the Watchman & Old North State. SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Pursuant to previous notice a large meeting of the colored people held at Barker's Hall—which he furnished gratuitously for the occasion—in Salisbury on Saturday night for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club.

On motion of Thos. F. Henderson, Burton McNeely was called to the chair, and on motion of John Overton, Thos. F. Henderson was requested to act as Secretary.

Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., being present, was called on by the Chairman to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a neat and appropriate speech great satisfaction and was loudly applauded. At the close of his remarks he presented the following as the basis of the organization which was unanimously accepted, and signed by a number of the colored people present.

"We, the undersigned, colored citizens, having received our rights of suffrage and citizenship, and believing that the interests of the white and colored races of the South are intimately connected and would be best subserved by a common purpose, and also perceiving that the great body of our white fellow-citizens—those who are able to afford us employment and to aid and protect us, are opposed to the Radical party and its aims and its purposes, and seeing also that the promises held out to us by the Radicals have proved but the false lights on the shore, do agree to form a Seymour and Blair Club,—inviting the co-operation and assistance of our colored friends in the city of Salisbury and vicinity."

Col. Thos. D. Meares, of Wilmington, being present was then loudly called for by the colored people. He said, upon rising, that he had not made a political speech for years, but that he felt it to be his duty to say something on the occasion. He addressed them for some time in a speech which was received with much applause.

Thos. F. Henderson then moved the appointment of an Executive Committee to consist of five members of the club.

The motion was adopted, and the club proceeded to an election of the following members to compose the committee, viz: Thos. F. Henderson, Thos. Southernland, John Overton, P. H. Wood and Burton McNeely.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday night next, the 14th inst, when the permanent officers of the club will be elected. Good order was maintained throughout by all present, and the auspicious beginning augurs well for the success of the organization. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the next meeting. Speeches may be expected by several intelligent gentlemen of both races.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the Watchman & Old North State with a request for publication.

BURTON McNEELY, Pass. Thos. F. Henderson, Secy.

NEW INVENTION.

Prof. H. J. Harris, of Sharpsport, La., whose recent pyrotechnic displays, balloon ascensions, etc., have brought him into notice, leaves in a few days for the North, in order to obtain patents for a new and exceedingly ingenious hand grenade, and also for a trail match for signaling purposes.

The hand grenade consists of a hollow ball of thick manilla paper, in the centre of which is placed the charge of powder, in the intervening space between the charge and the minor surface of the ball being filled with shot of any desired size. The whole is covered with a strong but work of twine or copper wire, and ignited by means of a fuse or percussion cap. The superiority over the old hand grenade consists in the lightness of the projectile, and in the fact of the charge being placed in the centre instead of mixed with the shot.

The trail match consists of a long trail of fuse, to which is attached at certain intervals small leaded balls. The professor has arranged a code of signals by which messages may be sent on the darkest night, and in this manner.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—News.—Hon. Jefferson Davis appeared on "Change" yesterday, and was loudly cheered.

UNFAIRNESS—THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Two weeks ago we published an article in reply to the Standard's assertion that Northern men and all "Union" men had been badly treated in this State. We showed that the charges were untrue, and pointed out how, instead of Northern men, being persecuted, they had imposed upon and proscribed the native citizens of the State.

We were respectful and fair in our language and argument, but the Standard, instead of treating us fairly in return or attempting to show that we were wrong, does as the injustice to copy isolated paragraphs from an article which we copied from the Salisbury North State, and then proclaims that we had repudiated Gen. Blair. The Standard knows that the article which it garbles expressly stated that we would support Mr. Blair on the principles announced in his letter of acceptance and on the platform of the party which nominated him.

The following are two or three sentences from the article which the Standard garbles: "In the letter which we publish to-day (Gen. Blair) accepts of the nomination with the plainness, 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 extend 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, it is revolution.'"

The Standard took good care not to copy the above, for that would not suit its purpose to represent us in regard to the Democratic candidate for Vice President. If that is the game that paper intends to play we will know how to understand it hereafter.

We call attention to the fact that the Standard day after day misrepresents Gen. Blair by printing the names attached to words that he never uttered. The following line may be found in several places in the columns of the Standard: "Let us have War!—Gen. Blair." Gen. Blair has not uttered those words, and the Standard knows it, yet it persists in misleading its readers by pretending to give Mr. Blair's language. Does the Standard consider such conduct fair?

We support Seymour and Blair because we believe they are for preserving the Constitution of our country and maintaining the inalienable rights of the people by peaceful means. The Standard and its party are pursuing a course calculated to have the country in another war. If the Standard is for peace why does it advocate arming its party friends in the State? That's a poor way to preserve peace.—Charlotte Democrat.

TO MAKE GOOD CIDER.

More than 40 years ago I worked in my father's elder mill in Vt., and made what old cider-toppers called "the very best cider," and those who need it as a constant drink in lieu of tea and coffee at the table, were never ailing with liver and bilious complaints—checks red and sooty from toys to old age. Of course, good, ripe and apples are the best, free from leaves; those sweet and less sour apples the better. Mill and casks are sweet, free from must.

Have seen and tasted good cider from old casks but run casks the best—strong, well hopped oak staves, and, if made from oak staves cut in June, the best.

After the apples are ground, let the pomace stand 24 hours; this gives it high color and body. The first cider that runs is best, the last poorest to keep. As it runs, after it is well and thoroughly strained, put it immediately into and fill so large a cask as possible. Into the bung hole fit in tight a large soaked bottle with the bottom out, and keep the cask and bottle constantly full of pure sweet cider to the very top all the time, in the process the cider should be kept as much as possible from air, and in a cool, dark place. That is, air, light and heat should be excluded for all time as much as possible.

When the cider is tolerably well worked, and before it is over, may be obscured by the rising of the gas, rack it off, leaving all the lees and sediment in the bottom of the old cask, by inserting the fastest a little above the bottom; as fast as it runs put it into strong oak casks of 30 to 40 gallons, and bung tight; admit no air. This preserves the sparkling gaseous qualities as well as the aroma and body, and fine qualities and color of the cider for years. I have seen nothing additional that even improves it. One Gallon of pure spirit or thirty of cider added at the time of racking, will give it more body, but it is not so good for family use.—S. W. Jewett, in Boston Cultivator.

The Raleigh Standard says that Gen. Blair burned the Cotton Factory at Fayetteville. The "Union" men in Fayetteville know that the Factory was burnt by an express order of Gen. Sherman.—One of the Factory belonged to a man who opposed secession from the Union—he was a consistent Union man, and he and his friends appealed to Gen. Sherman to spare the factories on account of the large number of women and children employed in them and dependent on them for bread. But Gen. Sherman said they should be burned, and was by Gen. Blair's order, and was by Gen. Blair's order, and was by Gen. Blair's order.

Even after the close of the war, a gentleman living on the line of Sherman's march in the Eastern part of the South told us that Gen. Blair showed much more to the people than any other Federal officer.—Charlotte Democrat.