GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

The Letter of Acceptance—Cordial Endorsement of the Democratic Platform—The Radical Policy Reviewed and Denounced.

UTICA, N. Y., August 4, 1868.

General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York, on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United State, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part—from which I am now excluded—in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good Government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the canvass upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the more formal act of committing to you in writing what I then publicly said, for purpose of seeing what light the action Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men will see that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess to meet again, if its partisan interests should demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage.

It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there are, with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power—that there is a dread of some exposure, which drives them on to acts desperate and impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deprecated the violence of Congressional action, and its endeavor to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living; made excessive by the direct and indirect exactions of Government.—Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer.

Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift up the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot, without military protection, live in the States they claim to represent. These men are to make laws for the North, as well as the South. These men who, a few days since, were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering there with minds filled with prejudice, and hearts with passion, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in a condition of civil war: that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South. Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in position where they can not only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have interests to conciliate, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the other members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the convention, have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back peace, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans who have, heretofore, clung to their party have regretted the extreme violence to which it has gone. They have cherished a faith, that while the actions of their political party friends have been mistaken, their motives have been good. These must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motive may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgment of its ablest leaders does not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization, who has within the past three years warned it against the excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who have just given them their positions, begin their legislative course with calls for arms—with demands that their States be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with the declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward forward new articles of impeachment. The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes; but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relations which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demand. It is not merely to float with the popular current, without a policy or a purpose; on the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the popular will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power: it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages; it declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." It secures "the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak the fact, that never in the political history of our country has the action of a like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this sprit would have been perhaps more marked.

The zeal and energy of Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change in the political policy, and from confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war.

Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to officers in that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand Union, for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To General G. W. Morgan and others, committee, &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues instructions that persons entitled to interest on bonds, and failing to collect the interest within [illegible] days after maturity, [illegible] Assistant Treasurers, they [illegible] to Washington for settlement.

New York, August 8—P. M.—The city officials and an immense concourse of citizens followed Halpine's remains to their last resting place.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. MOORE.

RALEIGH, Aug. 4, 1868.

Col. James Sinclair,
Representative of Robeson County:

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours, of yesterday, in which you are pleased to compliment my "judgment in relation to those fundamental principles that underlie our civil and political liberties," and ask what that judgment is in reference to certain important measures now pending before the Legislature"—and especially my "opinion on the constitutionality of the bill called the 'Police Bill' now pending." You ask me, as a personal favor, both to you and your constituents, to furnish the public with that opinion.

Though almost wholly abstracted from current politics, I am yet, as during my whole life I have been, sensitively alive to the duty of defending, so far as I may be able, civil liberty, against all attacks from whatever source they may come. And, as my late venerable and deceased friend, Judge Gaston, always did for me, in my difficulties of early life while I was a member of the Legislature, I cannot refuse to give you my opinion.

I have anxiously considered the bill, which seeks to raise and organize a 'State Police;' and I deem it to be a dangerous innovation, not only upon the Constitution of the State, but upon that of the United States. I regard it as conferring on the Executive an authority to raise, organize, equip and uniform 6,600 men of his own choice, without reference to age, morals or character, to be kept ever under arms, to move over the State at his will, and to obey *all* his orders. These troops are to be *his* troops, so long as the Legislature may choose to permit it. This is just the character of the National standing army, which the Constitution places under the command of the Federal Executive, with the exception that the President is not specially and openly invested with the power to select its soldiers; but even this exception ceases to exist, when we consider that the power in the Executive of regulating enlistments, may be so used as to secure such, alone, as favor his views. Neither Government, Federal or State, recognizes but two species of military force; one the *militia*—the other the *standing army*.

Both are distinctly and emphatically noticed in the Federal and State Constitutions. To some extent, it may be said, that the Federal government has no *militia* proper. Its force, being for general purposes of National defence, wherever and whenever that may be needed, must be ever ready to move to the place where their presence may be demanded. This ubiquitous duty in the National soldier, of course, forbids to him all system or regularity in any other, and in all other, vocations. If the soldier be a mechanic, he cannot contract to build; if a farmer, he cannot sow or plant, with any certainty of gathering or reaping; so that the engagement of the soldier, being to be ever ready to obey the command of his superior, he must abandon all other pursuits in order to be prompt to the discharge of the duties of his command.—Hence, his pay for services, in order to be just and fair, must ever be a full compensation for loss of time; and, substantially, he is in actual service from the moment he ceases to command his own time and is withdrawn from his ordinary avocations.

The National Government has the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

It may control the militia of the respective States in order "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And when called out for such purposes, the President shall be their Commander-in-Chief. Such are the powers of the Federal Government

The framers of the Federal Constitution had a clear conception of the kind of force called *militia;* and while it allowed each State to use the militia to preserve peace and order, it expressly forbade any State "to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace,"—"or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In this emphatic prohibition will be seen the just apprehension, which the Federal Government felt, and ought ever to feel, against rebellion by the States.—At this day, nothing could be more alarming to the peace of the nation, than to behold each State of the Union creating a "State police" force, just such as is proposed to be raised by this bill, the number to be in proportion to the population, as compared to that of North Carolina.—The aggregate force thus raised would, in New York and Pennsylvania alone, far exceed the now proposed number of the National standing army, and in all the States, would number about (240,000,) two hundred and forty thousand men, with arms in hand, every ready to move at the command of the Governors. And if North Carolina now set the example, who or what shall forbid the example from being followed by the other States? And how contemptible would the National standing army appear, surrounded by the State forces raised by such laws as this!

But independently of these considerations, the object of the bill is forbidden by the present Constitution of the State, as it was by that of 1776.

With slight but not essential alterations, both Constitutions speak the same language, and manifest the same jealousy against all military organizations which tend to separate the citizen from the bearer of arms in time of peace.

The State is now, without question, a member of the Federal Union; and its Constitution, so far as it is consistent with that of the United States, is the supreme law of the State. The first Article, Section 24, emphatically declares, "that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power."

This clause directly forbids the raising of any species of force, by whatever name it may be called, which has the characteristics of a standing army.

In my opinion, the force, proposed to be raised by this bill, has all the characteristics of a standing army, and as the Executive is subject to no control as to the time or place when or where, within the limits of the State, it is to be used, he is clothed with the power, as its commander, to keep it ever in arms, and quartered wheresoever he may think fit to place it. He is the sole judge of the occasion or occasions, which are to call it forth, and he may use it for an unlawful, as well as for a lawful, purpose. He may march it or camp it, in one body, or by detachments, just in the same manner as the President may the standing army of the United States.

In my opinion, the State can keep no such body of troops in time of peace, without the consent of Congress directly given.

The only form of military-force, which, the State, under its present Constitution, can pretend to create, is a militia; and the State Constitution, while it expressly denounces a standing body of troops, fully provides for a militia, under article 12.

In this article it is expressly declared, that "all able bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty one and forty years who are citizens of the United States shall be liable to militia duty," unless exempted for scruples against bearing arms. And that "the General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia and for paying the same, when called into active service."—That "the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief and have power power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and repel invasion."

Now supposing the provisions in the present State Constitution to be lawful, it is manifest, that this is the only military organization, which can have any constitutional existence in the State, in time of peace, and the only military arm, which the Executive can wield to suppress internal disorders and preserve the peace; and it is the only one which the President of the United States can appeal to for similar purposes.

If it be lawful to raise the force proposed by this bill, it is equally so to organize many bodies of armed men, called by different names, and spread them over the land, till the entire mass of men, constituting the material, of which the Legislature is commanded to form the militia, shall be consumed in separate standing armies.

The Constitutions, both Federal and State, recognize standing troops and militia as the only bodies of armed men intended to be allowed; and, indeed, however artful may be the devices of a law proposing to embody any other kind of force, the organization, after all, will be either a standing army, or a body of militia men.

The force proposed by this bill cannot be militia, because, even if we divest it of its standing army features, still it cannot be militia, for the men are to be *selected and appointed by the Executive* and not constituted of the masses of the citizens. It is, in my opinion, unconstitutional to constitute the militia of one parcel of men, while others, of like ages, and equally able bodied, are excluded from service. And it is equally at variance with the Constitution of the State to require any qualifications for the militia man, other than those expressly declared in that instrument. It is therefore unconstitutional to require of a militia man, that he should have the qualification of an elector, or take the oath prescribed for an elector. One qualification of an elector is a residence in the State of twelve months under the State Constitution. A days residence of any citizen of the United States qualifies a man for militia duty.

I have predicated my remarks upon the assumption, that the provisions of the State Constitution are valid and consistent with the Constitution of the United States. But I should do injustice to the question I am investigating if I should fail to call your attention to what follows.

The framers of the recently made Constitution seem to have been ignorant of the power of the Federal Government over the militia; and to have assumed that the State might at all times "provide for organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia;" whereas this very power is given in the identical words, (omitting the word equipping) by the Constitution of the United States—Art. 1, Sec. 8

It is true, that this power belongs to that class, which are called *concurrent*—concerning the exercise of which by a State, the question was, "whether a State Legislature had any concurrent power remaining after Congress had provided, in its discretion, for the case, and the conclusion was, that when once the Legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on a given subject, the State power over that same subject, which had before been concurrent, was, by that exercise, prohibited." Kent Com. part 2, Sec. 8, p390.

Early after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the act of Congress of May 8, 1972, was passed, which prescribed that every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, between the ages of 18 and 45, should "be enrolled in the militia;"—and that act proceeded to organize, arm and equip the militia, and to prescribe its discipline. This act of Congress was adopted by this State in December; and all subsequent legislation upon the subject of the militia by the State was, and has been merely to enforce the act of Congress and "in subordination thereto."

The Federal Government has always maintained its authority to exercise the power of "organizing, arming and disciplining the militia."

The Constitution of the State, therefore, is as powerless to abrogate or modify any constitutional act of Congress in relation to the militia, as is an act of the Legislature of the State. It may be justly conceded, however, that all legal provisions by the Constitution respecting the militia are capable of being suspended only by Federal legislation, and bind the State legislation until they are suspended by the legislation of Congress. Then State legislation, as heretofore it has done, may aid the Federal Government in carrying out its "organization," &c. The Federal legislation, which prescribes the age of militia men, cannot be controlled by any State Constitution. Every man, therefore, between the ages of 18 and 45, who resides in the State, yea, even a foreigner becoming a resident, belongs to the militia, unless he be exempted by Congress. Congress has prescribed its exemptions, and they cannot be increased or diminished without the consent of Congress. None are excluded by reason of being ineligible to vote, or by refusing to take any required oath, and none can be where Congress is silent.

All attempts of a State to evade the provisions of Congress, by raising a "State Police" force, or a select militia, other than than raised and organized by Congress, are gross and palpable attempts to set aside and override the just powers of the Federal Government.

I have forborne in my argument to go a step beyond the question of the constitutionality of the measure proposed, because you have not requested it; but I cannot omit to declare it as my most solemn opinion, that, if passed into a law, it will spread terror over the State and produce much more bloodshed than it will ever prevent, and open and aggravate wounds now nearly closed.

I am, truly yours,
B. F. MOORE.

SNARED BY THEMSELVES.

Fearing that their nefarious scheme for carrying the Southern States in the Presidential election may fail if the negroes are allowed to vote en mass, it is now proposed by the Radicals that the mongrel Legislatures of the reconstructed States shall elect the Presidential electors. To give this suffrage to the members of the Legislatures is to take it from the masses and to run right into the teeth of the so-called constitutional amendment. A watchful Northern contemporary calls attention to this, and we do not see how the difficulty can be escaped. The fourteenth amendment provides in its second section in regard to each State that—"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, 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 such State."

When the right of voting for Presidential electors is denied to all the voters of a State, then the basis of representation in such State must be reduced by the number of all the voters, which is to say that it is to have no basis of representation at all.—*Richmond Whig.*

Latest News.

The Southern Legislatures—Alabama—Veto of the Electoral Bill.

Montgomery, August 11.—Governor Smith sent in to the Senate this morning a veto of the bill giving the Legislature the power to choose Presidential electors. It caused quite a flutter. Gov. Smith says:

After most mature reflection, I am forced to the conclusion that the bill is wrong in principle and that it would be a dangerous precedent in a Republican government. As my judgment does not approve the bill, it becomes my constitutional duty to return it to the Senate with my objections. It cannot but be regarded as remarkable that the first Republican Legislature convened in Alabama should, in the face of the principles of its organization, which every Republican professes to hold dear, deny, not only to the colored, but the white man the right, by his vote, to indicate his choice for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and to take the matter into its own hands.

What excuse can there be for it? Left mere party expediency? If so, then it is an abandonment of principles or an acknowledgment that the material out of which the Republican party is composed cannot be trusted. In other words it is to say that the colored men will not do to be trusted. This action of the General Assembly will be regarded as still more remarkable when it is considered in connection with what seems to have been the almost unanimous opinion of the leading members of the Republican party of Alabama. It was declared by most of them, and so represented at Washington, that a large majority of the voting population of the State were in favor of the new constitution. This was as much as to say that the Republican party was in a large majority in the State, for it is well known that none but Republicans favored the constitution, and even some of them opposed it. If the party is as strong as it has been supposed to be, then the necessity of party expediency does not exist. But even if it does exist, would we be justifiable in doing it. As much as I desire the election of Grant and Colfax, I am unwilling to become a party (in behalf of that desirable result) to a scheme which practically denies the very principles to which these standard bearers are pledged."

The message created a warm debate tinged with much bitterness. Mr. Sibley, Coons, and other extreme Radicals were violent in their expressions about the Governor. Coons urged the defeat of the vote, and said the object of the men who were sustaining the Governor in this matter, was to get up a war. If the war must come, let it come, and the 90,000 freemen of Alabama would give the opposition a belly full of war before it was over with. He would stand by the Republican party of Alabama in such a war and victory would perch upon its banners.

Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Coons, telling him that his remarks were revolutionary, but that if he wanted war he could have it and it would last until none of his sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. He said he was a Republican, but when war was talked about and Alabamians were to be slaughtered he would be found on the side of his own people—those in this oppressed land to whom this country and the government of it justly belonged. He could raise a squadron of town boys and whip out anything the gentleman from Iowa (Coons) could bring against him. He could marshal twenty thousand colored men to follow his banner in defence of Alabama and Alabamians. The colored men of Alabama knew that carpet-baggers were not their friends, and that the squatters would desert them in their first hour of peril and need.

The debate was conducted altogether by Republicans, there being but one democrat, in the Senate, and he said nothing.

It is not likely that the bill can be passed over the Governor's veto.

The Legislature will probably adjourn to morrow.

From Washington.

Washington, August 11.—Montana Territory voted on the 30th ultimo, giving 1,700 Democratic majority.

COMING OVER.

The Schenevus (N. Y) Monitor, heretofore an influential independent paper, has come out strong for Seymour and Blair, and the restoration of the Union. It well says that the people are tired of disorder and chaos in the Government; that standing armies to keep an already subdued people in subjection, with a paper currency, a monstrous debt, negro supremacy, and continued violation of Constitution and law—all these sicken the people, and a change is demanded.

The Dayton Ledger says: "Charles Morris, of Troy, Ohio, one of the leading lawyers of Miami county, and hitherto an active Republican, has publicly announced his intention to support Seymour and Blair.—Quite a number of other prominent Republicans in Miami county have renounced their former faith, and the Democracy there are even confident of being able to carry the county this fall."

The Albany Argus says that a gentleman in Washington, writing to a friend in that city, says: "I have always opposed Governor Seymour, but I see no way to save the Constitution and the liberties of the people except in the election of the Democratic candidates. I shall do all in my power to aid the cause."

A letter from a prominent politician of Indiana, who has been several times in Congress, assures us that Seymour and Blair, upon the platform of equal taxation, will sweep the States of Indiana and Illinois by commanding majorities; and he stakes his reputation for political sagacity upon the result.

Colonel O. C. Gardinea, of Elmira, N. Y., a gallant officer of the war and heretofore a Republican, comes out squarely for the Democratic ticket.

ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.

The Ecumenical council, summoned by the Pope to meet at Rome, has directed attention to the nature of these assemblages, of which only twenty have ever been held. They are never summoned except in cases of great emergency, when important questions require settlement. They are such serious affairs that no Pope since the Council of Trent, in the fifteenth century, has been fond of meddling with them; for, when once summoned, they are beyond his control and their decrees or authority are superior to his own. Though he convokes them, they are not necessarily held in Rome, nor is he necessarily present. A Legate or Nuncio is generally substituted for him, and whatever decision is arrived at is binding upon and the party he represents. The court of Rome, however, has usually contrived to have the direction of them. Whether Pius IX has the ability to manage such a body remains to be seen.

From Washington.

Washington, Aug 6—Noon.—General Grant's recent recommendation for a general jail delivery throughout the Southern States, heretofore telegraphed, was formally presented to the Cabinet yesterday, but produced no action.

The Habeas Corpus being now restored and the courts again open, relief from unjust or illegal punishment was within easy and speedy reach of every citizen; whereas the sweeping action proposed by Gen. Grant would, doubtless, throw many bad men on these communities.

Col. Dunn had an interview this morning with Gen. Schofield, and will have a definite answer regarding his mission on Monday.

It is understood that while the Government considers the situation as one of delicacy, and requiring great discretion, it will use its powers under the Constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor.

SALISBURY MARKETS
AUGUST 13, 1868.

REPORTED BY BINGHAM & CO., GROCERS.

Bacon, per pound,	18 to	20
Coffee, per pound,	30 to	35
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.,	1.[illegible] to	1.[illegible]
" Meal, bush. 46 "	1.[illegible] to	1.[illegible]
Copperas, per pound,	10 to	[illegible]
Candles, Tallow, "	20 to	[illegible]
" Adamantine,	35 to	[illegible]
Cotton, per pound,	16 to	18
" Yarn, per bunch,	2.00 to	2.00
Eggs, per dozen,	12 to	15
Feathers, per pound,	40 to	60
Flour, per sack,	5.00 to	6.00
Fish, Mackeral, No. 1,		25.00
" " 2,	20 to	[illegible]
" " 3,	to	
Fruit, dried, apples pealed,	to	4
" " " unp'ld,	[illegible] to	[illegible]
" " Peaches, pealed,	10 to	12
" " " unpealed,	3 to	6
Leather, upper, per pound,	60 to	75
" sole, "	[illegible] to	[illegible]
Iron, bar, "	6 to	10
" castings, "	6 to	10
Nails, cut, "	6 to	7
Molasses, sorghum, per gal		50
" West India, "	60 to	[illegible]
" Syrup, "	1.00 to	1.50
Onions, per bushel,	50 to	75
Pork, per pound,	10 to	12
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to	100
" Sweet, "	60 to	60
Sugar, Brown, per pound,	15 to	20
" Clarified, "	18 to	20
" Crushed Pulverized	22 to	25
Salt, coast, per sack,	0.00 to	0.00
" Liverpool, "	[illegible] to	[illegible]
" Table,	5.50 to	6.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,	00 to	00
" Manufactured,	50 to	1.00
" Smoking,	40 to	1.00

Terms for Publishing Legal Advertisements.

The Editors of the *Watchman and North State* and AMERICAN, to save themselves from loss, and to induce *cash payments* for publishing Legal advertisements, have adopted the following scale for publishing the same, hereafter, and invite the attention of Clerks of the Courts, and other interested parties to the terms proposed.

For publishing usual Legal Notices or Court orders, when the *cash* accompanies the order, the price will be $7. When the same are sent and published, without prepayment, the charge will be $10.

Clerks of Courts who, themselves, advance the money, will have the benefit of the difference.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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

FALL GOODS,

offers his present Stock consisting of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Hats,
Boots, Shoes,
Grocecies, &c.

By wholesale or retail at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

All who want Bargains would do well to call soon.

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

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

V. WALLACE,
N. 2 Granite Row.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1868. 6mtw

Kane Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale three Cast Iron Kane Mills—as good as new, left in his hands for sale. RANSOM JACOBS.
Aug 14, 1868. w3t-384

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors from June 1st to December 1st.

The medical properties of the waters, both Sulphur and Calybeate, unrivalled. Accommodations unsurpassed, and a healthier and more delightful place not to be found.

The Proprietor has gone to great expense to improve and beautify the Springs, with an eye to the comfort of his guests, and promises every thing will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may honor him with a visit.

Take the Western N. C. Railroad at Salisbury, either on Monday, Wednesday or Friday morning, to Hickory Station, where you will find Hacks for the Springs, a distance of six miles, over a beautiful, well-shaded road.

A good band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season.—Board $50 per month; $18 per week or $3 per day. Children under ten years of age, and servants, half price. Both houses complete for pool, plunge, shower or tub baths, and sulphur baths, cold or hot.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,
Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
Catawba county, N. C.
June 1. wstw3m

Omnibus for Sale.

A GOOD second hand Omnibus for sale—Cheap for cash. Apply at the BOYDEN HOUSE
Aug. 11, 1868. 3t-[illegible]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature now in session, to amend the Charter of the Town of Salisbury.
July 7, 1868. [illegible]