



FOR PRESIDENT:

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

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

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. Gov. SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE Sparkling Catawba Springs, AUGUST 20th, 1868.

The time spent in travelling to this place, and the increased delay in receiving our exchanges here, together with the task which we assumed of reviewing Chief Justice Pearson's letter, have prevented us from advertising to some matters which would otherwise have claimed our attention before this time. We will notice them in this letter, which will present to our readers a confused medley.

Among the important events which have not received our notice is the death of THADDEUS STEVENS. His death had been expected for some time, but, as Charles II said of himself, he has been a long time dying. His vigorous intellect, his iron will, and his indomitable spirit have for some time sustained a frame worn out by age and disease. We do not think it necessary to refer to the circumstances connected with his death—we doubt if our readers would derive any profit from them. Mr. Stevens was certainly a remarkable man, and the announcement of his death will excite very different emotions in different parts of the country, and in the minds of different men. He was not a man to excite love or inspire reverence, but he commanded respect. His influence was due, in a great measure, to the force of his character—the unbending will, his controversial pugnacity and the unalterable scorn with which he intimidated those with whom he came in contact. His political career has been a long one, but with all his acknowledged ability he has never risen to the highest official positions. And it was not until he was far advanced in age and tottering under physical infirmities that he acquired that unlimited control over his party friends in the House of Representatives that we have beheld him exercising for the last three or four years. Since the close of the war he has stood before the country the impersonation of sectional hatred and revenge. But in judging of his character we must imagine ourselves at a different stand point from the one which we naturally occupy. The South may possibly feel that she has been rid of an enemy, but he was a bold and outspoken enemy. He possessed none of the cant and cowardice of Sumner, and was without the despicable traits of character which distinguish Ben Butler and some other members of his party. He may have been an honest man, and his memory will ever command the respect of some portion of mankind. What is to be the effect of the mighty influence which he wielded, upon the destinies of the country, we leave for history to record. While we cannot affect to feel any sorrow at his departure we yet cannot apply the manifestations of joy at the event, which we see and hear. We should recognize the hand of God and be reverentially silent. THADDEUS STEVENS has gone to his last account—he is in the hands of his maker and there we should leave him. Whatever of good

he may have done will live after him, and whatever of evil he may have done, which does not affect the rights and interests of others, should be permitted to die with him.

The legislature has finally passed the militia—or rather the standing army bill. This ill-advised and unconstitutional measure is much to be deplored. It places a vast power in the hands of a man, who, we fear, will not use it discreetly, and the result will probably be the very disturbances, riots and bloodshed which the authors of the bill profess a desire to prevent. But we do not believe its authors are sincere in their protestations as to the objects of the bill. Their real object is to inaugurate a reign of terror in North Carolina which will enable them to carry the State for Grant and Colfax this fall. For without some such management they have but little hope of securing their Electoral vote for their ticket. Should this force be organized and called into service, no one can estimate the troubles that are likely to ensue, and we sincerely hope that our people everywhere will act in such a way as not to afford Gov. Holden and his reckless advisers the slightest pretext for calling it out. Let them act in such a manner as will effectually refute all the slanders that have been heaped upon them. Let them show to the world that they are a law-loving and law-abiding people, by submitting quietly to whatever laws may be passed, and they will defeat the objects had in view by the authors of the bill, and make it recoil upon themselves in its effects. A degree of caution, prudence and circumspection should be used which has never been thought necessary heretofore.

We see that at a radical meeting at Thomasville, a resolution was adopted, "that the first and broadest plank in the democratic platform is war." We need scarcely tell our readers that John W. Thomas is the author of the resolution—they cannot fail to recognize that wily politician in every line of it. No further reply to the resolution itself is necessary. But we see that Mr. Thomas read from the Old North State to prove that we agreed with him that Blair's letter meant war. How much of our article did Mr. Thomas read? About as much, we suppose, as the Standard quoted, after it had been adopted by the Charlotte Democrat. Did he read that part in which we declared that Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance fully explained his letter to Col. Broadhead? Did he read that part of it in which it said that Gen. Blair cordially endorsed the platform, and that the platform meant PEACE? If any part of our opinion upon the crisis is worth anything, one part of it is worth as much as another, and Mr. Thomas ought to have read the whole article. But we feel quite sure that he did not for the reason that it would not have suited his purposes to have done so. We suppose that Mr. Thomas will again and again address the people of Davidson between this and the election, and we beg to refer him to an important document which he will find in the Old North State, and from which we hope he will read largely. The document is Gov. Seymour's letter of acceptance, and we would especially call Mr. Thomas' attention to the part quoted by us in capitals under our mast head. Will Mr. Thomas read that to the people of Davidson and tell them what it means?

From the little that we have heard of it we feel assured that the State Convention of the Democrats and Conservatives, held at Raleigh on the 13th, was a brilliant success. The nominations for Electors for the State at large, Judge Osborne and J. J. Davis, Esq., are such as must be satisfactory to every man. We have not yet seen the resolutions, and, therefore, we cannot speak of them. We take it for granted, however, that they are all right; that they are modeled after and based upon the letter of acceptance of our glorious standard-bearer, Gov. Seymour. We suppose that the proceedings in full have been published in the Old North State before this time.

Since our last the Salisbury delegation here has been increased by the arrival of Samuel R. Harrison and lady, and Archibald H. Boyden, Esq. We now have quite a good representation from our city and we are having a merry time; but still there is room for many more, and we hope to have the number doubled by the next train. In addition to the great and unquestioned benefits to be derived from drinking the waters almost every kind of innocent amusement is provided. The place is enlivened by the daily performances of an excellent band of music, and we have a dance every night. But the exercise most freely indulged in, and the one which is the most promotive of health and vigor, is rolling at ten-pins. In this exercise all parties of all ages and both sexes participate.

We have written so copiously for the two preceding numbers of the Old North State that we hope our readers will pardon us if this letter should seem to be brief, as we know it is dull and incoherent. But that can all be accounted for by them when we tell them that we have cast off our "timidity" and "shyness," and that

for a part of the two days past we have actually been engaged in rolling at ten-pins with —, well, those of them who know us will be at no loss to guess.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to address the "Pendleton Seymour and Blair Club," at Myers' School House, in Davidson County, on the 22nd, and sincerely regret that it will be out of our power to attend. We hope our friends will be able to secure the services of some much more able speaker than ourself on the occasion. We are glad to see old Davidson moving, and hope she may be redeemed in November.

AUGUST 20, 1868.

To-day the Grand Tournament came off according to promise. As the Coronation ball will not take place till to-night we will defer our account of it until our next, only adding here that the honor of crowning the third maid of honor was won by our young, gallant and popular townsman, A. H. Boyden, Esq. Among the arrivals here since our last letter are our countrymen, Thos. J. Sumner and sister, H. C. Jones, Sr., Esq., left on Wednesday morning for Morganton.

We received but few papers by the last mail, but from those we gather that the cause of Seymour and Blair is prospering beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Everything seems to us to indicate certain victory in the election of our Presidential ticket, and we think it more than probable that we will elect a majority of the members of the House of Representatives. The State Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 13th seems to have been a great success. Calm counsels prevailed, and we have read the resolutions adopted on the occasion with great— we cannot say with unalloyed satisfaction. Our satisfaction on reading them was allayed, not by any thing in them we had the slightest objection to, but because we thought that there should have been an additional one having special reference to a particular class of our citizens, some of whose votes will be necessary to enable us to carry the State. But we will not enter any further complaints at this time—we will do no thing that might in any way injure the success of our cause in North Carolina. We believe that the Good Old North State will go for our candidates by a very decided majority; and if the proper policy had been pursued from the start—the policy that time will demonstrate was the wise and the true one, we could have carried it by a majority that would have "astonished the natives."

We observe one or two typographical errors in the first part of our review of Judge Pearson's letter which we will correct, but which can scarcely mislead any one. The types make us ask if peace was not proclaimed by the proper authority in May 1866, when it should have been May 1866. After stating that peace had been restored, and with it the Constitution and laws in existence at the commencement of the war, we are made to ask, "what else is wanting to restore the States of the South, and the people of the South to their ante bellum status?" when we should have asked what else was wanting, &c. This last may have been the error of the writer and not of the printer. We hope our readers will excuse this very brief letter to-day, as we have been engrossed in the pleasures of the occasion to such an extent as to leave us but little time to write.

AUGUST 22, 1868.

THE TOURNAMENT.

In this letter we promised to give our readers some account of the Grand Tournament which came off at this place on the 20th, and as they have been so incessantly regaled with politics for some months past we cannot doubt that it will prove an agreeable diversion. At an early hour the people of the surrounding country began to arrive in large numbers to witness the trial of skill between the various contending Knights, and by the time the riding commenced there had assembled about five hundred persons of all ages sexes and conditions.

The notice which had been given was short, and the consequence was that preparations which had been made were not as complete as could have been wished. The horses which had been provided for the occasion were not thoroughly trained, and the number of Knights was not as large as had been anticipated. Yet nevertheless eight Knights, as gay and gallant as ever shivered a lance or championed a fair lady's cause, entered the lists and contended with equal ardor for the prize. Their names and titles were: Charles Fisher, of High Point, Knight of Guilford; Geo. L. Phifer, of Lincolnton, Knight of Castle Thunder; Thomas Murphy, of Salisbury, Knight of the Lost Cause; A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, Knight of The Stars and Bars; James H. Orr, of Charlotte, Knight of Last Night; Sumner McBoe, of Lincolnton, Knight of Lincoln; M. S.

Deal, of Catawba County, Knight of Newton, and G. W. Haynes of Catawba county, Knight of the Golden Circle.

The riding commenced at one o'clock P. M. to the delight and excitement of all beholders. After riding the appointed number of times, it was found that the ring had been taken by the following Knights: Lincoln, Guilford and Castle Thunder. The Knight of Lincoln having taken the ring the largest number of times was declared entitled to crown the Queen of Love and Beauty; the Knight of Guilford, the first Maid of honor; and the Knight of Castle Thunder the second Maid of Honor. The remaining Knights, who had not taken the ring, then contended for the honor of crowning the third Maid of Honor, when it was won by the Knight of the Stars and Bars. After the award had been made by the judges and proclaimed by the Marshal, Col. Wyatt announced that the crowning of the Queen and her Maids of Honor would take place in the Ball room at 8 1/2 o'clock, when the company dispersed.

The riding was good, and though the ring was not taken as often as it has been on other occasions, the Tournament was a success. Much praise is due to the Marshal of the day, Capt. J. G. Justice, who made a most gallant knightly appearance on horseback, for the admirable management which contributed so much to the success of the affair.

THE BALL.

All the morning dark clouds had been floating over head, and a slight shower did descend, but as the dew upon the blossom passes away, leaving it fresh and more beautiful than before, so this gentle sprinkle passed over Catawba, jeweling every leaf and flower with glittering drops, till they gleamed with a splendor that proved this place to be in reality "The Sparkling."

It must be true that fortune favors the brave, though we feared the saying would for once fail, for just before the time came to enter the Ball Room the clouds which had been so threatening all day, as if with one accord poured forth their contents with a seeming intent to keep every one within doors. Not so however. In a short time the cry went around "it has ceased raining; hurry, or you'll all be caught again."

Such a rustling of dresses, and such a picking up of umbrellas, was scarcely ever seen; everyone did "hurry," and when we reached the Ball Room the company was there awaiting the Royal party. Soon they came, whilst the non-participants looked on with much interest; and the coronation took place "quietly and gracefully." The successful Knight of Lincoln, of Lincolnton, N. C. crowned Miss E. M. Walker, of Richmond, Va., Queen of Love and Beauty. As Miss Walker is a beautiful, lovely and accomplished young lady of our noble and gallant sister State of Virginia, we, and all others, were delighted to see her thus honored.

The next host, The Knight of Guilford, from Guilford County, N. C., placed his wreath upon the stately head of Miss Celia Moore, of Newbern, N. C. Her town may well be proud to claim her, for her elegant bearing, and the noble poise of her head have been generally admired here—she made a charming first Maid of Honor.

The Knight of Castle Thunder, also of Lincolnton, twined his laurels about the head of Miss Tinto Glen, of Yadkin county, N. C. Notwithstanding his title there was very little of thunder in his looks as he decked her fair brow, beneath which a pair of bright dark eyes were ready to flash forth their lightning. This young lady has added much to the gaiety and pleasure of society here this season, and we joyed to hail her second Maid of Honor.

The Knight of the Stars and Bars, of Salisbury, N. C. crowned as third Maid of Honor Miss Jane McBoe, of Lincolnton, N. C. One who has once gazed upon her golden head and dark brown eyes will certainly look again; for a charm therein doth lie that will surely please.

Such was the order of the coronation, and then followed the Royal Set, and the Knight of Lincoln proved himself not only the Knight of the Tournay, but one of the best on the floor also. We observed them all with admiration, and wondered if in the days of old romance Knights were so gallant and maids so fair.

The Ball Continued 'till a late hour and closed with much merriment, all seeming well pleased with self and every body else.

During and since the war Tournaments seem to have been and are now a favorite amusement South. In our opinion nothing can be more agreeable or manly. It elevates in many ways. 'Tis something to be a good rider, though the most elegant riders are not always the most successful Knights; still it improves horsemanship, and the idea of riding that woman may be honored must bring its refining influence. Though Knight-hood, as all know, is not so necessary now as in days gone by, and though we do not attempt to rival the display of those days, yet we like this little spark from the flaming fire of Chivalry, which, beginning in France in the eleventh century, swept over the Old World with resistless might.

We glory in everything that will ennoble our young men, and hope that they, rising above their misfortunes, will endeavor to cultivate every particle of genius, and honorably use their talents, not only for their own, but for their country's good. And 'tis our pleasure to believe that our women will do their duty, yet lovely woman either with beauty beaming in her face, or better still, unwrapping her heart—filling her soul till it overflows with kindness, gentle acts, and those pure high principles which are so essential to soften down those stern traits which are proper peculiarities of true manhood, she, by her own truth and sweetness will strive to stimulate and save her loved ones from the indolence, mercenariness and gloom which the late war has cast like a blight over so many portions of our glorious Southern land.

THE BAND.

We cannot close this letter without a notice of Capt. J. B. Smith's celebrated Richmond Band. Its performances have done as much, if not more than anything else to enliven the place and render it attractive. Capt. Smith was for nineteen years the leader of the State Armory Band of Richmond, Va., and is said to be the best bugleist in America. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Miles are also musicians of rare merit. This company proposes to stop for a few days in Salisbury upon their return from the Springs at the close of the season—say about the 1st of October, and give a Grand Concert and furnish the music for a Promenade Ball, of which due notice will be given through the papers.

We think it but just to say that we had the assistance of a literary lady in the preparation of that portion of this letter which relates to the Coronation Ball.

AUGUST 26, 1868.

THE CONSERVATIVE FREEDMEN.

We notice with delight the action of the Salisbury Seymour and Blair Club in inviting the members of the colored club to attend its meetings, and in appointing a committee to procure employment for them and look after their interest generally. The freedmen should be made to understand that the Democrats and Conservatives are their only true friends, and when once they do understand it they will not hesitate to vote with us. That it is their interest to support our ticket we have not a doubt. They are as much interested in having a sound constitutional government as we are, and this they can never hope to have as long as the present party remains in power. All intelligent colored men are convinced that their race cannot be the governing race, and being convinced of this fact they must see that it is better for them to join with that portion of the white race which is capable of governing, and which will deal honestly and justly by them. The white will be the governing race, and the white people of the South should, and will do everything in their power to promote the interest of such of the colored men as cast their lots with them in opposition to hypocritical North-ern adventurers, and those of our own white population who are willing to betray the interests of their blood and kindred to gratify malignant feelings of revenge or secure temporary hold on some important office. We are much gratified to observe that our views in relation to the colored race are gaining ground in North Carolina, and that resolutions have been adopted in Beaufort, and other counties, in favor of voluntarily conferring a qualified suffrage upon the colored people in the event of the

re-organization of the State, an event which we think is possible but not very probable, and which we have little hope of seeing.

THE PROSPECT.

A failure to receive our exchanges for several days has prevented us from noticing the prospects in the political horizon. Yesterday's mail, however, brought us a large pile, and from them we derive every encouragement. All the indications are that Seymour and Blair will not only be elected by a triumphant majority, but that we shall carry the Lower House of Congress also, notwithstanding the fact that the Southern States are supposed to be packed. The cry that the Democratic platform means "war," notwithstanding the fact that it is echoed by some men of note, such as Judge Pearson, who have not heretofore been regarded as radicals, has scared nobody save a few timid creatures whose influence amounts to nothing. The charge of rebel and copperhead has completely played out, and will damage none but the party that indulges in such silly cant. Rumors are rife that Gen. Grant himself has become disgusted with the position he is made to occupy, and that he seriously contemplates withdrawing from the canvass. How true this is we cannot tell, but nothing is more certain than that he is the merest puppet in the hands of the radical politicians. He certainly did not approve of the measures and principles of the Radical party at one time, and was evidently entrapped into the course which he pursued while acting as Secretary of War *ad interim*. With all his want of capacity for civil employment he is, doubtless, a man of spirit, and it would not be at all strange, under the circumstances, if the rumor should prove true. But whether it does or not the prospects are equally bright. The name of Gen. Grant has excited less enthusiasm than that of any other candidate for the Presidency ever presented by a great political party, and we can beat him quite as easily as we could beat any other man who might have the smallest pretensions to that high office.

POLITICAL JUDGES.

We deeply regretted that Chief Justice Pearson should have felt called upon to write a political letter, but as he claimed that with his views "silence would have been criminal" we were not disposed to denounce him for the act. We have always had the greatest possible abhorrence of that most detestable of all characters—a political Judge, and we did not hesitate to declare, when the new Constitution was under consideration, that of all the objectionable clauses which it contained that giving the election of judges to the people was "the very worst." We gave the reasons for this opinion at the time, and we shall not repeat them *in extenso* now. Among others we contended that our judges would lose their independence, and become mere politicians and demagogues and ultimately partisans on the bench. But we did not expect to witness the beginning of these things at so early a day. We had supposed that the high character which the bench had maintained for more than half a century in North Carolina would have restrained the judges from engaging in political discussions, at least for a time. It is, therefore, with great surprise that we see it announced that Judges Reade, Dick, Rodman and Settle, of the Supreme Court, are to be officers of a Radical meeting to be held at Raleigh next month—the announcement that Judge Tourgee was to be the chief Marshal did not surprise us. From such a position as the gentlemen are now assigned the transition to the partisan judge is both easy and natural, and if the present system is continued for any length of time we shall see the same practices that have brought so much scandal to the Ermine in New York city become prevalent in North Carolina. For the honor and purity of the bench we hope that this announcement is made without the knowledge or consent of the four gentlemen first named. Yet it is hardly probable that such an announcement would have been made through the leading organ of their party without their consent. From Judge Reade we did not expect aught, but we know that the same will be when he took other views—when he would have scorned to be an officer of a political meeting while wearing the judicial ermine. And if we are

not mistaken, he has twice in his life declined to express a preference between gubernatorial candidates for the reason that he was a Judge, and that a Judge should ever keep himself above the contaminating influences of party politics. After that we certainly never expected him to occupy the unenviable position now assigned him by the Standard, and the fact that he has consented to occupy it, if such is the fact, fully confirms all of our previous conceived fears as to the workings of this part of our new Constitution.

MICHELLELANDON.

We were visited by a very severe rain storm in this part of North Carolina on Saturday night and Sunday. The streams were very much swollen—the Catawba river, we learn, being high enough to destroy the crops in the valley. The smaller streams visited their valleys with corresponding frosts, and we fear that great damage has been done to the crops in all the Western part of the State. The famous White Sulphur Springs, now better known as "The Sparkling Catawba," was entirely submerged for the greater part of the day on Sunday by the overflowing of a small creek near by. Verily the Providence of God, "who is too wise to err, and too good to do wrong" seems to bear heavily upon the people of this devoted section of our once happy and prosperous land, and while, as a faithful chronicler of the events of the times, we note the fact, we would not be understood as uttering a murmur.

We learn that a young man was drowned in this county on Saturday night in an attempt to ford one of the branches of the Catawba river, and that his body has not yet been recovered. He was a good swimmer and doubtless hoped to be able to save himself in any event, but he is supposed to have been borne down the stream by the resistless torrent and lost.

The number of visitors at the Springs has been greatly diminished within the last few days, and, at this writing, there are but two young gentlemen here, which is a serious drawback upon the regular routine of amusements. There are, however, a number of charming and entertaining women here, and even some very graceful and very pretty young ladies, whose society one would be very stolid indeed not to enjoy. Indeed, we can say with perfect truth that we never before met with so many fine looking and agreeable ladies among so small a number as we have here. We do not mean, however, to confine these remarks only to those who still remain—several of North Carolina's fairest daughters, who, graced society here with their presence for a while, are among those who have departed. Several elderly gentlemen, besides ourself, still remain, among them our townsman, Hon. Burton Oraige.

On Thursday night there will be a fancy ball, or *masquerade* which, it is believed, will be largely attended. Quite a number of new visitors are expected, and some of those who have left will return, and it is more than probable that the heyday of the season has not yet arrived. In our next we shall take our leave of the place, and bid farewell to the "Springs," and to our delightful companions here, for the season.

GRANTS CREEK IN THE WORLD for long Water Melons.—We have to acknowledge the compliment of one of Mr. Wiley's Melons—not the largest he has raised this season, but of the same family. They are produced on Grants Creek, and excel the other Melons—ranging from 25 to 65 lbs.

\$75 REWARD.—John Allen Ketchey has committed another theft, or, at least is charged with it, by Mr. John L. Ketchey, who offers a reward of \$50 for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff, and \$25 for the recovery of trunk and its contents, which he believes John Allen stole out of his house on the evening of the 19th instant. John Allen is in the woods hiding from the officers of the law.

A letter from Statesville says: "You will please announce in your next issue, that the time fixed upon for holding the District Convention at Statesville to nominate an Elector and a Congress, is Wednesday, 2d of Oct."

The N. Y. Times (Repub.) says: "It is no need of the re-assembling of Congress in September. That so far as curing fair elections is concerned the Governments should see to that."

The Legislature adjourned at 5 o'clock Monday morning. A list of the acts passed will appear in our next.

There are said to have been very large spots on the sun for the last few months, and that one is yet visible.