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ENTREED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N.C., AS SECOND GLASS MATTER.] SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1883.

NOT WORRYING OVER IT. The Southern Democracy is not tearing its linen much now over Presidential candidates. It has its preference of course, among the numerous names mentioned, and a desire that a good and a true man be nominated, whom it can and will support. But it has no can lidate named and its delegates will go to the convention free and untramelled to support that candidate whom they think it best to support. We don't card whether the candidate be from the East, Centre or West, all we ask is, that he be a representative Democrat, and one who will carry out the reforms demanded by the people, and that man, whoever he may be, will have the warm and solid support of the Southern Democracy.

It must not be understood from this that the Southern Democracy takes no interest in national politics, because it voluntarily takes a back seat in national conventions. If it took less interest perhaps it would be more conspicuous and be as active as other sections are in bringing its particular man or men to the front. But desiring success more than sectional triumph it leaves others to do theychoosing while it does the voting.

We realize this fact and we realize it fully, that sectionalism will not be obliterated, that thorough reform will not be accomplished, that a broad, wide and unselfish patriotism will not prevail until the Republican party is crushed and new men take control of the affairs of State.

The Republican party must go. The plotters and plunderers must be

turned out. The dens of corruption must be

washed and purified. Bosses and rings must go to the rear and the people again come to the front.

whether Hayes could succeed in filling the place; Judge Clifford's death was in the near future, and liable to occur any time, while Ward Hunt, paralyzed, any time, while ward Hunt, paralyzed, was sure to be retired by special act. Garfield's and the interested monopo-list's bright eyes or foresight are evi-denced by the fact that all three of these vacancies occurred as anticipated, Garfield filling one, and Arthur the other two." other two," There is nothing ambiguous about

this. That bargain was made and the money paid or Dorsey lies straight out. If he does, as he says, there men living who can prove it. But as yet they have not attempted it, and it is not likely if untrue, that they would remain silent under such a grave charge as this. As it is, Dorsey has the floor.

DAVIS ANSWERS BLACK.

Early Secession Issues--Pungent Crittcism on the Ex-Secretary of State.

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and many to perform such acts as naturally would and finally did hand to civil war. Where does he find authority for the assertion that the application for possession of Fort Sumter was made avoid the intervention of the second such or possession of Fort Sumter was made avoid the intervention of the second such of the power of that fort, and by ascribing to both Ourolins are hostile feelings as he manifests when, in the memorandum he claims to have presented to the President, he exultingly refers to Major Anderson having occupied Fort Sumter, with the assertion. 'He still commands the harbor.' We may still execute the awa if we try.' The old friends of Mr Buchanan, prepared such an answer to the commissioners of South Carolina as was consistent with his avoid policy of peace and respect for State sovereignty, and in memory of all which followed the needless rejection of quait negotiation the course his wisdom and part for the was not master in his own house, but according to the statement of Judge Black, was constitutional advisor to the field by him on most important, occasions. What shall be statement of Judge Black, was constitutional advisor to a President, should claim after he was not master in his own house, but according to the statement of Judge Black, was constitutional advisor to a President, should claim after he was not master in his own house, but according to the statement of Judge Black, was constitutional advisor to a President, should claim after he was not master in his own house, but according to the statement of Judge Black, was constitutional advisor to a President, should claim after he was not master in his own house, but accompanying landation, his criticism on the statement of Judge Black, was controlled by him on most important, occasions. What shall be shall be the relation of a constitutional advisor to the violent antagonism of the was not master in his own house, but accompanying landation, his criticism on the sourchast in from a suspicion of having yielded his own better judg

which could breed such paltry treach-ery! "Judge Black also in this self lauda-tory revelation informs us that General Scott had discovered him to be a soldier by native endowment, albeit like Job's war borse, he souffed the battle from afar; hut there the likeness ends, for it was from afar only, though with a broader view than Artemus Ward, who merely contributed his wife's relations to the war, this valiant judge was ready to involve all bis countrymen in strife; as it will be remembered that the Gev-ernor of South Carolina had communi-cated to the President that the State would regard an attempt to send rein-forcements to Fort Sumter as a deels-ration of war, adding, 'If the President intends it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Gevernor

hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it.' Yet this was the act which Judge Black takes credit to himself for having urged upon the President and criticises him for the tardy execution of it." Mr. Davis then quotes the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, Gen. Winfield Scott and Major Robert As-derson, commanding at Fort Sumter, as urging the pacific policy of compli-ance with the application of South Car-olina for the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. Continuing, Mr. from Fort Sumter. Continuing, Mr. "Avoiding the evil example of Judge Black, I will not impute motives for his slanderous attack upon me, which would have been more offensive if it had been less demonstrably false; not ask why, when rewards are so lavishly poured upon those who are accredited with efficiency in the war upon the Southern States, hc presents himself before the public as the instigator of the measures which he, like others, should have anticipated would result in a conflict of arms, and offers in evi-dence of his zeal the argument pressed upon the President for the employment of the army and navy under the poor pretext that it was to aid the officers of the United States in the execution of the laws, knowing that no case existed or could arise under existing circum-stances, there being no United States officers in South Carolina by whom civil process could be issued. Thus in-sidiously and treacherously did he offend against the letter and the spirit of the United States constitution he the measures which he, like others of the United States constitution he had sworn to support. Not only did that instrument, as President Bucha-nan admitted, give no power to the general government to coerce a State, but this negation of a power to coerce is further enforced by the limitation on the power to protect a State against domestic violence, i. e., that the power should be exercised on application of should be exercised on application of the Legislature, or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be con-vened. Nor is this all; power was delegated to Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrec-tions and repel invasions. "To draw frem these or other grants of the constitution, or the debates of the conventions, general and State, by which it was adopted, power in the executive department to employ the army and navy forcibly to enter a State not on application, but against the pro-test of its authorities, or to perform a luty for which the constitution emluty for which the constitution em When I learned that Major Anderson powered the Congress to employ the militia, seems inconsistent with the workings of any honest mind. Not had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded only was the Congress the depository of the power, but the militia was the force to be called forth to aid in the execution of the laws. Thus did the founders of the Union manifest their founders of the Union manifest their distrust of standing armies as instru-ments dangerous to free government. Now, let it be remembered that the Congress had not called forth the mili-tis; that the Governor of South Caro-lina had not invoked the aid of the Federal Government; that no civil process had been resisted; there was no insurrection against the State and up procept of an invasion, except by such usurpation as Judge Black advo-cated. cated. "President Buchanan had, in hi message and in his correspondence with South Carolina officials, distinctly dis-claimed the power of the United States to coerce a State, and I am glad at this late day to learn that it required much



A broad, non-sectional, national spirit, which recognizes the equality of all sections must take the place of the one-sided policy that has obtained unl der Republicanism.

There must be civil service reform in fact as well as in name.

The servants of the people must be subordinate to the people and not ride, over them. dem as Environmento

It must be a government of the peo-

ple, for the people, by the people, and not of bosses and rings. One flag, one people, one destiny; no sectionalism, no centralism, no despot-ism. What the Southern Democracy wants is a man who represents these sentiments, and such a man it wil-support heartily wherever he may hail from or however his name may be spelled.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' APPOINT-MENT.

When the New York Sun sometime ago charged that the appointment of Stanley Matthews upon the Supreme Stanley Matthews upon the Supreme court bench was in pursuance of a bar-gain with Jay Gould, certain Republi-can papers denied it, and charged that it was a sheer fabrication, either con-cocted by Star Route Dorsey or by the Sun. The Sun while an aggressive pa-per rarely jumps at its conclusions or makes charges that it cannot substan-tiate. When the truth of this statement ment was called into question and its authenticity denied the Sun sent a re-porter to New Mexico to interview Mr Dorsey in person and get his statement direct. It prints nearly five columns of this interview, sustaining substantially nearly every statement made in the nearly every statement made in the original Dorsey exposures as published in the Sun. He thus clinches the Stanley Matthews charge. The reporter asked:

"Now. Senator, is it true that a trade was made with Garfield by Jay Gould and C P Huntington to secure the ap-pointment of Stanley Matthews for As-tant justice of the Supreme Court, and that the consideration was the payment

of a very large sum into the treasury of the National Committee?" "Well, as to that I will say that Gar-field being dead and the men he left be-hind him being many of them liars, I bedie as to the sum of the liars, I hadly care to trench upon the grass plot of a grave, or upon the eager ear of falsehood. Still I think it just to be just. I think it wise to be truthful. Men are living who can defend the dead if they care or dare to. I will say then, positively, emphatically, that the trade intimated by the Sun is true in all its substantial features. I say categorically that Garfield promised the two greatest Monopolists in New York, Jay Gould and C P Huntington, that Stan-ley Matthews should go at the earliest opportunity upon the Supreme bench, and he agreed, if the vacancy occurred before he was inaugurated, that he would see to it that Hayes made the ap-

houses of Congress, or by an appeal to any other source purer than his own imagination."

any other source purer than his own imagination." Mr Bavis then quotes from his pub-lished speech of Jan 9, 1861, in the Sen-ate, in which he declared that, "had the garrison at Charleston, represen-ling the claim of the govern-ment to hold the property in a fort there been called away thirty days, nay, ten days ago, peace would have spread its pinions over this land and caim negoti-ation would have been the order of the day." Mr Bavis passes by Judge Black's denunctation of "South Carolina as not a fit party to be trusted with the pro-tection of either real or personal prop-erty in the United States," declaring that "South Carolina needs no defense against the loose and vulgar assertions which characterize this revelation of so-called secession secrets," merely no-ticing Judge Black's "cunning excuse for the denunciation, i.e., that South Carolina had seized 'everything in and around Charleston except one fort."" Mr Davis then calls attention to the fact that all the unoccupied forts were left untouched until the garrison at Fort Moultrie dismantled it and occu-pied Fort Sumpter, which was regarded as a hostile demonstration, and from he wrote to the commissioners of South Carolins on the 30th of December, 1860

to Fort Sumpter my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions

In answer to Judge Black's assertion that the "fort belonged to the United States, was bought and paid for by them, they had a full and undisputed proprie-tary right to it, which was not impaired in the slightest degree by South Caroli-na's act of secession," Mr Davis says: "If this was intended as an answer to the claim of South Carolina to the everthe claim of South Carolina to the exerthe claim of South Carolina to the exer-cise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, a right under which questions of property were to be considered. I am led to inquire into the verity of this assertion. The first question which arises is, From whom did the States buy this right? It will hardly be denied that the sites of all the forts in and about the barbor of Charleston were about the harbor of Charleston were within the territory of South Carolina, within the territory of South Carolina, and the ex-Attorney General must be supposed to have known that by the act to provide for the defense of certain perts and harbors in the United States, March 20, 1794, it was enacted 'That no purchase shall be made when such lands would see to it that Hayes made the appointment. These interested parties, who seemed anxious to control the Supreme bench, promised the Garfield campaign fund \$100,000. They paid their money and got their man." "Do you speak of your own knowl-edge?" "Why of course, and I hardly think the parties to that arrangement will make any denial. It is absolutely true." "How do you know this money was paid?" "One of the most eminent men in New York brought it to me in Indianapoiis."

pressure to bring him to consent to those acts from which I then thought and now believe sprang the woes of civil war." Mr Davis cites three cases of insur-Mr Davis cites three cases of insur-rection "which marred the peaceful his-tory of State governments, two of which occurred in Judge Black's State." In each of these "the first two Presidents of the United States, alike conspleyous

for devotion to the cause of the colonies. and influential in the formation of the. constitutional union of the States, looked to the militia as the military force to be employed to suppress insur-rection and overcome armed resistance to the execution of the laws, and with 171064w

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