

# North



# State.

By HANES & BRUNER,

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## THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### THE PLATFORM.

We the Delegates of the Democratic and Conservative people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the nomination by the National Democratic Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice-President of the United States: that, in these men we recognize statesmen of experience and eminent ability, of sound political principles, of unswerving public and private character and unbounded patriotism, and as such we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

2d. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention; it speaks in no doubtful sense, its language is explicit and meaning clear. The issues presented to the country are plainly and unmistakably defined, and with a free and fair election we confidently believe they will be endorsed by a large majority of the people; and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3d. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot box; and all efforts to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partisans of a desperate political faction, bent upon perpetuating its power by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the false cry of revolution and war, threatening them at the same time with military force; while in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of Electors of President and Vice-President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates in disregard and defiance of the just rights of the people of such States and of the whole country.

4th. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of that war; to yield to the Government of the United States a cheerful submission, and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government. And we do proclaim that, in asking recognition on terms of equality in that grand copartnership of States which constitute our Federal Union, we do so with no hostile intent; on the contrary we wish to share its benefits and its duties, to rebuild our waste places under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country, to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men every where who seek to perpetuate discord and division, and to participate in the blessings as well as the burthens of the government.

5th. That we have seen with indignation the complete overthrow of our late excellent system of State government and laws, and the adoption of others in their stead heretofore unknown to our people, unsuited to their condition and utterly adverse to their habits, their wishes and their interests; and with this change has come the election to high places of profit and trust of men in most instances without character or qualification, and not a few of whom are mere adventurers from abroad, having no interest in common with the people of the State, and no fitness whatever for the stations which they have reached by means most unworthy and disgraceful.

6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partisans in and of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot a large standing force of not less than 6,000 men, to be selected and officered and commanded by him, with power to any member of the said force to arrest any citizen without authority or warrant from any civil officer or Magistrate, was a measure clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States as well as that of the State; dangerous to the liberties of the people and well calculated if not intended, to produce bloodshed in our midst; and as such it deserves to be reprobated by all well disposed citizens of the State.

7th. That the measure subsequently introduced and which is now pending, and will in all probability be adopted, however artfully disguised, is but the same measure under another name, with one or two of its objectionable features altered; but which yet clothes the Governor and his creatures and partisans with hiberto

unheard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly a disposition to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and as we believe to attempt the control of the next election by that means. We most earnestly recommend to the people of the State and especially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force; but nevertheless to yield none of their just rights.

8th. That the Governor of this State, having proclaimed it as the policy of the Radical party to suffer no one to hold any office, appointment or place in the State, however humble, who will not lend his aid and promise his support to that party, and which policy he and his political friends are now vigorously enforcing to effect the exercise of the elective franchise, it is the sense of this Convention that the people have the right to counteract such policy by all lawful means, if they think proper so to do. That any citizen of the State, therefore, has a manifest right, of which he cannot be lawfully deprived, to employ, or not to employ, or cease to employ, any person whatever when any existing contract terminates—and that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, by any pretended law to deprive any citizen of such right, or to impose any penalty or penalties for so doing, will be in violation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be made by our friends to perfect their organization, and no legitimate means should be spared to bring every voter, favorable to our cause, to the polls. To that end we most earnestly recommend to our friends to organize at once Seymour and Blair Clubs in every county and every District, with active canvassers, whose duty among other things it shall be to see that all our friends entitled to vote are duly registered and brought to the polls, and that unqualified persons are not allowed to register or vote.

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Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at the session of 1868.

- ACTS. An act for the preservation of the public health by establishing suitable quarantine regulations for the port of Wilmington. An act to protect persons distilling spirituous liquors under written State's license. [Dismisses all suits brought under an ordinance of the Convention entitled "an ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain," and declares no person holding U. S. License liable to indictment under said ordinance.] An act to relieve Durham & Money, of the county of Johnston, from payment of State and county taxes for the year 1868 on a stock of goods that was burnt. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Iron and Steel Railroad Company. An act to authorize the county commissioners to appoint standard keepers. An act to incorporate the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company. An act to authorize certain persons to practice law. [Those who obtained license at June term, 1868, of the Supreme Court.] An act to amend the charter of the Mecklenburg Female College. An act concerning judgments, in and process issuing from, the late Supreme Court. An act concerning refunding bonds. An act to establish a turnpike road from the town of Morganton to the Tennessee line. An act to provide for the election of Presidential electors. An act to incorporate the State Loan and Trust Company. An act in relation to the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Newport. An act to amend sec 5, chap. 85 of the Revised Code in reference to commissioning pilots. An act to facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, and for other purposes. An act to incorporate the Deep River Manufacturing Company. An act to incorporate the Roanoke Bateau Transportation Company. An act to provide for laying off the Homestead and setting apart the personal property exempted in favor of residents of this State by Article X of the State Constitution. An act amending the charter of the city of Wilmington. An act to change the name of the town site in the county of Mitchell. [Changes from 'Davis' to 'Bakersville'.] An act to provide for the representation of stock owned by the State and the counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company. An act to amend 'an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Davidson Copper Mining Company." An act to provide for the qualification of certain officers elected under the constitution of the State of North Carolina. An act to incorporate the town of Brevard in the county of Transylvania. An act in relation to provisional municipal officers. [Declares vacant all municipal officers held by appointment or election since the war, and authorizes the Governor to fill the same with appointees, who shall perform the functions of said offices until an election, to be held on the 1st Monday in January, 1869.] An act entitled "an act concerning Inspectors for the city of Wilmington." An act to extend the time for registering Grants, Mene Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Deeds of Sale, Deeds of

Gift, Deeds of Trust and Marriage settlements. [Extends the time till 27th July 1869, but the provisions of this act do not extend to mortgages and conveyances in trust or marriage settlements.] An act to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Article VII of the Constitution of North Carolina.

An act in relation to marriage license. [The duty of issuing marriage licenses, and the fees for the same appertain to the Register of Deeds.] An act to repeal an act directing the time and place for selling lands in the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin. An act to provide for the relief of Sheriffs of the State and their sureties. [Authorizes the officers of the law to return without sale to the next Superior Court all executions issued against the sureties of deceased sheriffs who failed during life to collect taxes, and to pay over such when collected, provided the lien of the State shall not be impaired.] An act to amend an act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina. [Provides that the county Treasurer shall give bond in such a sum as will cover all monies paid to him, and also that the bonds of the Register of Deeds shall be like to that heretofore required of county Registers.]

An act to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina, to construct and operate its road within the limits of this State. An act to extend the Chatham Railroad. An act to empower the County Commissioners to draw jurors for the Superior Courts.

An act to notify the Governor in certain cases of the disqualification of County Commissioners. [Makes it the duty of the Judge of the Superior Court, in case of the disqualification of all the Commissioners of any county under the Howard amendment, or for any other cause, to notify the Governor of the same, who shall immediately fill such offices by appointment, also makes it the duty of any one Commissioner, who shall be able to qualify, to notify the Governor of the disqualification of any of the other commissioners elect.] An act appointing clerks of Superior Courts to take privy examination of *ferme covert*s in the conveyance of real estate. An act ratifying and confirming the charter of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company. An act to establish special courts in Wilmington and Newbern. An act for the relief of Willis S. Grandy.

An act to require Trustees of the University of North Carolina to reside in the county for which they are chosen. An act to provide for the payment of the burial expenses of the late Hon. Lorenzo D. Hall, and for other purposes. An act to limit the liabilities of Sheriffs. [Provides that sheriffs and constables shall not be held liable for any act heretofore done under any law, statute or ordinance, issued by competent authority, unless the same shall have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.]

An act in relation to jurors. [Empowers the Judge of the Superior Courts to order the drawing of jurors by the sheriffs when, for any cause, the same shall not have been drawn as required by law.] An act to amend sections second, third, and eighth, chapters 120, of the revised code of North Carolina. [Provides, among other things, that the Governor shall appoint when necessary, Commissioners of Wrecks, and declares the present commissioners as provisional, and whose term of office shall expire as soon as their successors are appointed.] An act to incorporate the North Carolina Life Assurance, Annuity and Trust Company.

An act in relation to the bonds of county officers in the county of Cumberland. An act to regulate capital execution. An act to extend the charter of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company. An act to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company. An act to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company. An act in relation to the County Treasurer. [Makes it unlawful for the County Treasurer to cash any order or certificate of indebtedness given by the late county commissioners.] An act to organize a militia of North Carolina.

An act in relation to the powers and duties of the clerks of the superior courts. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company." An act to incorporate the Salisbury cemetery association. An act to incorporate the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. An act to provide for filling of vacancies

that may occur in the General Assembly. An act in relation to sheriffs. [Whenever a sheriff, or other officer, wilfully violates any law or ordinance in relation to the stay of proceedings for the collection of debts, he shall be indicted in the superior court, and be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the same.] An act entitled the concluding portion of the code practice and proceedings in civil action for the courts of this State. An act making an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum. [Appropriates \$8,000 to defray the current expenses of the institution until the 1st of January, 1869.]

An act to authorize the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company to construct its road through the counties of Granville Person and Caswell. An act to provide for funding the matured interest on the public debt. An act to provide for the registration of voters. An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the days of election. [Forbids the sale or gift of spirituous liquors, except for medical purposes, at any time within twelve hours next preceding or succeeding any public election, and fines offenders not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.]

An act to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. An act to legalize and confirm a decree made by the Court of Equity at fall term, A. D., 1867, in the county of Buncombe, in favor of the heirs at law of G. W. Candler, deceased. (To be continued.)

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR IN KANSAS—IMMENSE MEETING. LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 2.—General Frank Blair addressed an immense meeting this evening. His speech was principally devoted to the action of the radical party in the reconstruction of the South, and the record of General Grant. He charged that the Republicans, having lost confidence in the white people of the country, had restored to the support of the blacks; that it was from no love of the negro race; that they enfranchised them, but only as a scheme to maintain themselves in power. He said he had nothing to say against General Grant personally; that his military services would ever be remembered with pride, but that since he had entered the arena of politics, his acts, politically, were proper matters for public criticism; that Grant had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction, inconsistently having at the close of the war urged the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives of the Southern States, chosen by the people of those States. He said the secret of the adherence of General Grant, Sheridan and other regular officers to the Radical party, is the tendency of that party, which has overthrown the prerogatives of the Supreme Court, and the Executive branch of the government, toward military despotism which being necessarily based upon military power would give consequence to prominent officers of the army. He said history shows no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals can live and receive the support of the people. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his letter or New York speech were revolutionary; that the people of the United States, at the last election, had repudiated negro suffrage, upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme; that to overthrow by PROPER CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS the reconstruction acts is but carrying out the will of the people. In reply to a remark from the crowd he said the Radical party have made copperheadism. Hon. G. M. Glick, Democratic nominee for Governor addressed the meeting, followed by Colonel Charles W. Blair, nominee for Congress, and others.

Actions are immortal; and our deeds now and their deserving hereafter must be the twin companions that shall walk or rattle hand in hand. Newbern, Aug. 27, P. M.—Messrs. Whitford, Dill & Co., Agent of Marny's New York steamship line, received, today, from Mr. Wallace Ames, of Mosely Hall, Lenoir County, the first bale of new cotton. Mr. Ames gave us the first blossom, and he now sends the first bale, weighing five hundred pounds. The quality of the cotton is middling. It will be shipped to New York by the first steamer.