

The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPT. 3, 1868



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

people by tax... requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in gold, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth.—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth.—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the bondholder.

Sixth.—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into late revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh.—Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword cease.

Eighth.—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overturned the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary arrests and arrests, and military trial, and secret star chamber inquiries for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post-offices and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a battle; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarch of Europe would dare resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostrate his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet its subjects and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privileges and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled respectively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government, in which

Convention learning from one of their number, who had a personal interview with Mr. Boyden but a few days before, that he was certainly for Grant and Colfax his name was not mentioned in that body. It is understood that Mr. Boyden will be an independent candidate for Congress, and that he will publish a card announcing the fact in a few days. Mr. Shober, we learn, will commence the canvass at once, and will address the people of Catawba, at Newton, on next Monday, and the people of Davis, at Mocksville, on next Tuesday.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 1, M. Quite a number of Southern Post Offices have been discontinued in the South from causes which can easily be remedied.

The Post Office Department desires advice from parties of the several Post Offices discontinued of acceptable persons who can take the same.

Platform—The Radical Policy Reviewed and Denounced.

Uran, 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 States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. I am not in 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 mere formal act of committing to you in writing what I thus 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 citizens 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 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 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-ratifiers.

Without discussion 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 supplicants 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 the disorder, but that every motive, springing from the love of power, of gain, or of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent,

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simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans who have heretofore clung to their party have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith, that while the actions of their political party friends have been mistaken, their motives have been good. These must not be 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 shake 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. They are held by the Republican organization, who has within the past three years warned it against the excesses, which has not been borne down and forced to give up its convictions of what the interests of the country called for, or 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 career 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 a country. 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 reestablishment 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 abortive 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 of 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,

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THE WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE having been consolidated in the hands of the undersigned, and the BANNER having suspended publication, hereafter there will be one paper published in Salisbury, which will be issued Tri-Weekly & Weekly,

under the above names. In consequence of the combination referred to, this paper will have the

Largest Circulation OF ANY PAPER IN Western North Carolina, AND WILL AFFORD THE Best Advertising Medium to be met with in that part of the State.

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In the politics of the paper there will be no change—it will continue to be a firm and decided Conservative Journal, but it will not be devoted exclusively to politics. It will also be devoted to the material interests of the State, and to Literary and Miscellaneous Reading, Domestic Economy, &c.

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HANES & BRUNER, Publishers and Proprietors, Salisbury, N. C., January 16, 1868. wlv & w f.

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