

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 place 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, unseemly 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 disreputable.

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 prohibited 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 hitherto

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 on 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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July 8, 1868.

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ISABELLA AND VICTORIA.

While Victoria is securely seated upon a permanent throne, and well established in the hearts of her own loving people, the Queen of Spain is shut out from her palace by bandits in the Pyrenees. The late summer resort of Isabel pleasant and gratifying to her vanity. The appliances of modern art were brought forward to her personal comfort, but the feelings of a loyal people did not enter into this arrangement. The heart of the Spaniard has been weaned from his sovereign Queen. Isabel has been too much fascinated with the pleasures of a harlot—she recklessly defied national opinion—and placed her personal enjoyments far above the natural interests and wants of her own people. The mother was forced to fly from the country, and now, the daughter unmindful of past lessons persists in a course which must eventually end in the same disastrous result. Madrid, the national capital, complains of the Queen; the provinces owe her no thanks; and when her conduct appears before the public, we cannot wonder that a general insurrection arises to the condemnation of her private and public policy.—Spain is Catholic, the Queen is a bigoted enemy to Protestantism. Whence arises the difficulty? English capitalists are securing new advantages to those emigrants of British birth who may seek a home in Spain. The Queen approves of this; and yet, by her private character, she totally ignores such claims, and heaps upon her own head the righteous indignation of an offended people. Isabel is thoroughly dependent—to say nothing of her wants in statesmanship—and her greatest friends are the English. Why does the Queen linger at St. Sebastian? Does she possess the courage of Theresa or the queenliness of Victoria? We fear not. A prolonged life of dissipation, a Catalonian haughtiness, and a mental imbecility have conjointly unfitted the Queen of the Spains to the post assigned her by casual nature. How different the state of things in England! The people of Spain despise a sovereign, and are anxiously awaiting the first opportunity which may protect them in open and avowed rebellion. Victoria returns to Windsor from her summer visit to Switzerland. The christian widow is received with heartfelt applause; her lonely condition attracts the sympathy of a loyal race, and her personal sufferings are somewhat hushed by the consoling voice of national yearnings. The sting of bereavement is abated, and a real, goodly woman on the English throne is made by kindness to feel that she is one of her own people. The national love for Victoria is a gratifying fact to the English, and her merits are well recorded in the hearts of her subjects. Poor Spain! How much she suffers from a harlot queen! No country is there which can do her reverence.—Even the unprincipled Napoleon refuses an audience with Isabel. What will be the result? The sovereign of a volatile people has ignominiously relinquished his claim to self-respect, and is now a wanderer on the coasts of Biscay. Loose morals and a want of nationality have induced this awful punishment. Let this practical con-

trust serve as a solemn warning to the potentates of earth! Virtue, in the person of Victoria, while the immorality of Isabel must inevitably meet with a lawful punishment at the hands of the Almighty.

THE PURITY OF HORATIO SEYMOUR'S PRIVATE LIFE.—A lady furnishes *The Revolution* (Mrs. Cady Stanton) the following in relation to the private worth and character of Horatio Seymour:

"In private conversation Governor Seymour is instructive and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance of manner and graceful courtesy in the drawing room than for his matchless eloquence and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although thus most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are placed at their ease, and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man. Democratic in all his instincts, principles, and purposes; simple and unpretentious; strictly temperate—he uses neither strong nor spirituous liquors, nor tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals. It is said of him by those who have known him from his early youth that he was never under the influence of strong drink—never known to tell an untruth or utter a profane oath—to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote, or an obscene jest; nor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at a gambler's table, or cross the threshold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal Church, he has ever remained faithful to its communion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity; yet free from sectarianism, he has contributed liberally to the erection and maintenance of every other church and place of public worship in the city of Utica and its vicinity. An active trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian institution), he has been made by it a LL. D., as well as by a Methodist University in another State. The children of the orphan asylum in Utica have been guests at his house, (which is a house of prayer,) and it was noticeable that when the news of his nomination for the Presidency reached Utica, these children spontaneously turned out in procession, and manifested their joy in many pleasant ways peculiar to the innocence of childhood."

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.—Blatchford, judge of the southern district of New York, has lately rendered a most important decision in the case of Secor vs. Black & Secor. It is that a person being insolvent, or about to become insolvent, cannot suffer judgment to be taken against him, and execution to be levied upon his property. If this should be done it will be regarded as a fraud upon the bankrupt law, and will, upon application to the bankrupt court, be set aside. Such judgment creditor will be excluded from participation in the assets of the bankrupt. He defines insolvency to be the inability of a debtor to meet his obligations as they fall due.

This decision has been adopted by the bankrupt court in this district, and will be observed in all cases.

JUST TOO FAST.—The Register in Bankruptcy tells us of a singular circumstance that fell under his observation. Some time ago a man came to Danville and filed his petition in bankruptcy, and on his way back home met a messenger who had been sent after him to inform him of the unexpected death of his father, who had left him a considerable estate, and to stop him therefore from filing his petition. It was two late however. The result is that the man's estate will pay all his debts and leave him a snug property besides. Danville Register

A letter from an able and careful citizen of Indiana to the World says: "I have the cheering news to communicate that our State will give Hendricks a large majority in October. Great changes are constantly taking place, and hundreds are deserting the standard of Grant and joining the hosts of Democracy all through the West. I can count forty-four changes alone in this (Pulaski) County.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York World thus refers to the campaign in Pennsylvania:

To this State the eyes of the country are now turned. Each party claims it for itself, and both are struggling desperately to make good its claim. Pennsylvania, once a Democratic State, for many years has been carried by the Republicans by large majorities. Last year the Democrats made a vigorous fight under the guidance of a most efficient Executive Committee, the result was the election of the able, efficient Democratic candidate for the Justices of the Supreme Court by 927 majority, the total vote of the State being 62,795 less than that of the previous year. Now comes the question, which party will secure next month a majority of these nearly seventy thousand votes! But there are other questions to be decided by the canvass which are of more importance than the choice of State officers; they are the election of representatives in Congress and a State Legislature, which latter is to choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. In the present House of Representatives the Pennsylvania delegation is politically divided thus: Democrats, 6; Radicals, 18. At the election last year the Democrats carried all the districts which they carried in 1866 and four more, besides pressing the Radicals so closely in another district (the tenth) that the result was a tie vote. They have, therefore reasonable grounds for expecting to elect ten and perhaps eleven of their candidates for Congressmen, and thus secure a more honest representation on the floor of the House of Representatives than it has had in several years.

All the information that has reached us concerning the progress of the campaign in this State is full of encouragement. The Democrats have been and are working with commendable vigor and discretion. Their forces are well officered and thoroughly drilled; and unless some unexpected event occurs during the next three and a half weeks, they will march over the field on the 13th of October, and at night-fall rejoice with their comrades in other States over the redemption of the Keystone State and the consequent triumph of the entire Democratic party in November.

GRAND MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE IN SALISBURY.—The various Seymour and Blair Clubs of Rowan County have determined to have a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue in Salisbury, on the 8th day of October, to which they most cordially invite the citizens of the surrounding counties. There will also be a Grand Torch-Light Procession at night. Speeches will be delivered on the occasion by many of the most distinguished orators of this and other States, whose names will be announced before the day of meeting.

Come one and all, and let us have such an outpouring of the people as has never before been witnessed in Salisbury.

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MRS. MARTHA SPEARS would inform her friends that she has engaged a room at the Pendleton House, where she continues her business of Dress Making. Thankful for past favors, she trusts to be able to merit a continuance of them. Orders from a distance promptly executed, if dress patterns or measures accompany them. Trimmings of the latest styles and best quality furnished here, if desired. Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1868. tw11-w3.

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