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TION. 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 ence and eminent shility, of sound political principles, of unsullied public and private character and unbounded patriotism, and as each we recommend them to the hearty support of the people of North

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 ational Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-troddent 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 partizans 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-5 Beckman St. New York. 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 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, faith and without disturbance, the logitimate 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 hos-our waste place under the protection of its flag; to re-establish the old era of good its flog; to re-establish the old era of good feeling in our common country, to thwart the designs of unpatriotic men every. War has AT LAST found a historian where who seek to perpetuate discord and division, and to participate in the blessings as well as the burthens of the gov-

> 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 lisreputable.

> 6th. That the attempt by the Governor of this State, aided by his extreme partizans in and of the Legislature, to have himself clothed with authority to appoint, organize, equip and keep on foot 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 partizans, with hitherto

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CON- unheard of powers, which are susceptible of great and dangerous abuse in the hands of men who have shown but too plainly a OLD NORTH STATE. disposition to rule the people of this State by the bayonet, and as we believe to atthat means. We most earnestly recom-mend to the people of the State and es-pecially to our political friends, to give no occasion or excuse for the use of military force; but nevertheless to yield none of

> 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 exercises 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 terminatesand that any attepmt 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 do-ing, will be in viciation of the Constitutional rights of the citizen.

9th. That to obtain success in the approaching Presidential election, every effort should be me de by our friends to perfeet 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 eymour and Blair Clubs in every county ers, whose duty among other things it to vote are duly registered and brought to not allowed to register or vote.

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THE RIOT IN GEORGIA-IN TERESTING STATEMENT OF THE HON. B. H. HILL.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who is now in New York, has ad-Tribnne of that city, and which is desire to prevent military drills, and makes most peaceable efforts possi, published in that journal of yester- organizations not authorized by law, sible, in a lawful way, to avert these day. It deserves a careful perusal by and armed assemblages calculated to dangers, let him hear himself deevery honest and reflecting reader:

To the Editor of the Tribune-Sir: I have read all you have said in the and every District, with active canvass- Tribune on the subject of the collison I beg permission to make a state-ment which will present this whole cession, and after exhibiting the Gov-ernor's proclamation told the leaders prevent secession, and who have shall be to see that all our friends entitled I beg permission to make a statethe pells, and that unqualified persons are affair in its true light to you and the they could hold the meeting peace never seen the day when they would Northern people.

that State (nine tenths of whom are Democrats) received positive infor mation that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themsels es and Its Causes, Character, Conduct and nightly drills in military style. They was was openly proclaimed. White with the alternative, if prevented, of ings advised the negroes to get ready groes and prevent free speech, scatthey could use the torches for dwel lings as well as the guns and axes which, it was believed, would deteragainst people. A painful rumor mine the Presidential election! obtained currency that the acting I know both Pierce and Murphy, Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy the two white men who conducted

attempted, and several conspiracies against them. These measures dis to kill white people were dected, and franchised every intelligent white the negroes, when arrested in differs citizen who had held office in that commission make it the best subscription ent portions of the State, said they country. Pierce settled as a bureau had authority and orders to this ef legt. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to their crimes was two-fold. First-To place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the to vote with the Democrats, or not to vote at all. Second—To provke collisions expressly to influence the phy to get offices by the large negro influences which might induce them Northern people with charges of "re bel outrages." Now the interests sage of the reconstruction measures, and the policy of the white was just these men have sorted with the nethe reverse. In the first place, it was ic families, which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes became demorbilized by these politico-military organizations and frequent assemblages, the crops would not be well gathered, and Democrats owned the crops, and their improverished condition. He has now received the nomination for that positon from a convention of negroes. Murphy was elected Sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the bond. He is now, I believe, on the electoral ticket. We have nare the condition of the negroes conversed by these nare the courts will follow, or are bound by it. In other words, the decision of Congress is only binding when it does not "usurp power" denied to it "on all sides." The decision is all right to just fy their usurpations, but a violation of principle, "admitted on all sides" if used to remedy these nare the next place of the normal condition. The has now received the normal condition of negroes. Murphy was elected Sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the bond. He is now, I believe, on the bond of the crops, and their improverished condition to the condition of the courts will follow, or are bound by it. In other words, the decision of the courts will follow. ed, and Democrats owned the crops, the electoral ticket. We have nar-and their impoverished condition rowly escaped several bloody riots in made them anxious to gather as that region before. Our people here much as possible for the anticipated believed these men, especially the lathigh prices. But lastly, we knew ter, incited them. They were both that the result of the Presidential distinctly in view, with others, when election depended chiffy on the vote we counted the difficulties in the way of the Northern States, and we were of preserving peace, and when we sustain that Government, if it sustains the exceedingly anxious to avoid every sought to secure the proclamation. possible occurrence which could excite the passions of the Northern peo- and all the remonstrances of our ple. Our property, our safety, our people, and the fears of our women

felt the responsibility will ever know the difficulties with which our situa- stood, will exhibit to the Northern tion invested this question. But we people more clearly than a thousand resolved by common concert and speeches could, the exact reasons counsel counsel-

ernor would voluntarily aid us .-Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging action. The Legislature did act by passing resover lations requesting and urging the Governor to issue his proclamation, but in a style and with a false charg es which greatly confirmed the worst these very lands commenced declin-

thy with these movements. we hoped that all threatened dangers one dollar per acre in gold t would disappear. Now, there was of it in violation of that proclamation. the constitution,

habitants-black and white-men, would bear them so patiently Why women and children.

A large assemblage of negroes were told that the object of the gathered from surrounding counties, Democratic party was to re-enslave led by these white men, and all armthem, and that they must resist its ed, and to be excited by inflammatory success by force, and especially all speeches, and many of them by other negroes who should vote the Demo-cratic ticket. Very soon this can. plete and impartial analysis of the Causes of ard, which originated in the Leagues, danger of pillage, rape and burning, terior lights and shadows of the great con- and colored speakers at public meet- fearful "rebel out rages," to kill nev to fight, and were reminded that tered all over the North jut as the State election was approaching,

> with, if not actually aiding this move- this whole affair. They are of the ment. I do not know that this was most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet baggers. Before the This state of things naturally created alarm. Several outbreaks were ures, there was no complaint heard agent in Lee county, and Murphy in Dougherty county, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated; and in the counties of Le and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white Republicans could be found in the three counties. found in the three counties.

groes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last elec-

But in spite of that proclamation, tamilies, our maturing crops, and our and children, they persisted in hold-party policy, all combined to make ing armed assemblages of negroes, keep the peace? None but those who nate result.

The Camilla riot, properly under First: To bear every insult, and ent, unwilling to extend universal, in-even outrage, possible, and never to discriminate suffrage to the negroes.

Dougherty, in which Pierce and Murphy reside, I do personally know (for plant in both those counties) that in 1866--after the surrender, mark you -lands were selling from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of these reconstruction measures fears of the whites as to his sympa- ing, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with But we had the proclamation, and cotton as high as it was in 1866) at

To have families and our lives thus not the slightest desire, as you seem constantly menaced and our property to think, of interfering with the con-stitutional right of black and white "to keep and bear arms," or to have North place himself, his family and republican meetings—as many and as his property in this condition in his long as long as they desire. We only native country, and then, when he break the peace. and these we desired to prevent by legal authority, and "a traitor." and guilty of "rebel executed by the civil officer. You outrages," and he will have some nave the exact reason why the sher-if met the approcahing armed proably, but begged them not to attempt not not give toeir lives to preserve

Our peo not exceeding I would say, 300 in there any other people on earth who do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to rescue them. They love every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want, all of things, peace. They make any other sacrifice, accede to any other demand the North can make, to secure peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children and their little remnant of property under the domination of ignorant semi barbarious negroes, excited and led on by a few bad white men, who have no desire but to get office at the hands of these negroes. Why should they, for peace consent to that which must destroy all peace?

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL. New York, Ser 24, 1868.

LINCOLNTON, Sept. 30, 1868.

Dear Sir : Judge Pearson's revised let-ter, in reply to the remedy, that "Coninterfere."

Was not Rhode Island "In the Union entitled to all the rights of a State" when Luther vs. Borden was decided. Suppose Congress had decided in favor of the Dorr Government, then according to Judge Pearson it would have been "a usurpation of power denied on all sides" but as it decided in favor of the charter Govern-ment, the courts will follow, or are bound

er to make a new Government under new Reconstruction acts, but still in violation of right it did do so; and under it a new State Government was formed and recog-nized and put "into the Union," would not the principle of Luther vs. Borden, present one; for Mr. Boyden and Judge Pearson both contend that the decision of Congress is final, whether right or wrong. "CONSISTENCY."

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, confirm recent reports regarding Col. Forsythe's command. They had been all rescued.