The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., OCT. 29, 1868.

National Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people, standing upon the constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the goverament, and the guaranteeing the liber-ties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of clavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the constitution, and of civil govern-

ment to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is 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 coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Four h — Equal taxation of every species of projectly according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securi-

Fifth -One currency for the Governmen and the people, the laborer and the office-hold-

er, 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 national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign unports, 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.

Sepenth.-Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and 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 despotism of the sword cease.

Eighth .- Equal rights and protection nat ralized and native born citizens at home and abroad: the assertion of Americau nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and fusnish 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 crime committed beyond their jurisdic-

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 jury; has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sa-cred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has sub-utituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trial and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post 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 bastile; it has established a system of spice and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort; it has aboushed 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 threatens to curtail or destroy its original juris-diction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious ca-lumines merely because he would not prosti-tate his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the Pres-ident. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded abything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled Burden of the debt created by the war. It has

power of appointment even of his gwn Cabinet. Under its repented assaults the pillars of the Government are rooking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet, as a sub-jected 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 Grown, the privilege and trust of sufferage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectivey, 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 fla-grant usurpation of power which care find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sameticfied by the people will subvert our form of gov-erament, and can only end in a single central consolidated Government, in which

That the public lands should be distributed ion of homestead lands, and sold in reasonale quantities, and to none but actual occu-

excrement. When grants of the public lands

ands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, (applause,) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggresions of Congress upon the constitutional rights sion into positions of honor and profit, are of the States and the people, is entitled to the striving to keep alive the possions to which gratitude of the whole American people, and they owe their elevation, and they clamprously n behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that-

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Us Letter of Acceptance-Cordial Reviewed and Denounced.

Urica, N. Y., August 4, 1868. General G. W. Morgan and others, Commit-

GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York, on the 11th of July, in the presence of 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 State, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratiude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Ist nomnation was unsought and unexpected. It was ny ambition to take an active part-from which I am now excluded-in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good Govrument, of peace and prosperity to our coun-ry. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on ly an able man who helped to build up the o a great political change, and I find myself mable to resist its pressure.

al or private life. tomary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, persuade or force Congress to bring forward to change or qualify the terms of my approval forward new articles of impeachment. The of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of committing to ed in putting some check upon this violence. you in writing what I thus publicly said, for It must be clear to every thinking man that a purpose of seeing what light the action Conthey ought to have-a clear statement of what sentatives would not give to that party organihas been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful changes; but it would serve to check these men will see that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been by the less men of both polyhed againgtions, sept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only dired itself with prescribing and restricted and to that prescribing power, which is to be brought to tear. it shall see fir, in view of the elections which will take place within a within a few weeks. The condition of civil war which they contem-It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a re- plate must be aborent to every right thinking cess to affect again, if its partisan interests man. should demand its reassembling. Never before I have no mere personal wishes which mis-

Presidential electors, and the first hold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtfl men see in such action the proof that there Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold, political power 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 order and a return to those industrial parsuits 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 di-rect and indirect exactions of Government.

Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gathers. Without distinction 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 bave thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional ball 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 iron are to make laws for North, as well as the Bouth. These men

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 dome as in a condition of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence shall be treated as public energies; that mili-tary forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that their shall be

which is movie by arbitrary power, Every intelligent man knows that these and not to their candidates. I may with promote their seats in Congress to the class. Die ty speak the fact, that never in the political order in the South. Every may knows that they call history of our country has the against of a like holy been haited with such indicated by the late Joseph Perril, dee'll, and they not that every motive springing then the said stade-appead enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to their cause. Containing 193 acres. Of this tract about 70 and state and state political the political state would be seen in meadow. It is the tract of land owned by the late Joseph Perril, dee'll, and will be sold by the heirs be distribution. Terms and stade-appead enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the following the politic containing 193 acres. Of this tract about 70 areas is in woods, 20 acres wood bottom land owned by the late Joseph Perril, dee'll, and will be sold by the heirs be distribution. Terms and stade-appead enthusiasm as that which is the position of the p

the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despottent be established in place of a federal union of co-equal States; and that we regard the of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, resolutional repolitional resolutional resolutio ple of this Union living in nine of the great Having given near as widely as possible among the people, and States. In yain the other members of the should be disposed of either under the pre-emp. Republican party protested against the policy? that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of its, at the minimum price established by the the war, and are now quietly engaged if useful pursuits for the support of themselves and may be allowed, necessary for the encourage-ment of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lauds, and not the to the order and industry not only assential to their well being, but to the greatness and pros perity of our common country, we are that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of and convul-

insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure loundation in fraternal regard and a common iesire to promote the peace, the order, and the appliness of all sections of our land. The Letter of Acceptance—Cordial Endorsement of the Democratic Platform—The Radical Policy istration of our pational affairs. Many Results in Congress, since the adjournment of the convention, have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back happiness, simplicity and justice in the administration of our pational affairs. Many Results of the convention of our pational affairs. publicans who have beretefore olung its their party have regretted the extremes of to which it has run. They have cherished a faith, that while the actions of their political party friends have been mistaken, their moives have been good. These must now see 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 misfortane, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unbecked 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 shackle the Executive, to transmel 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. There is hard

Republican organization, who has within the past three years warned it against the excesses, You have also given me a copy of the re-solutions put forth by the Convention showing give up his conventions of what the interests its position upon all the great questions which at the country called for; or, if too patriotic now agitate the country. As the presiding to do this, who has not been driven from its officer of that Convention, I am familiar with ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, their scope and import. As one of its mem - what will be its action now, with this new inbers, I am a party to their terms. They are fusion of men who, without a decent respect them in the canvass upon which we are now them there positions, begin other legislative entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in pointing their States be regarded as in a condition of Plates and Cards Furnished Free. civil war, and with the declaration that they I then stated that I would send you these are ready and anxious to degrade the Presiwords of acceptance in a letter, as is the cus- dent of the United States whenever they can

directly upon the eletions in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the avowed purpose of making such laws as

in the history of our country has Congress lead my judgment in regard to the pending thus taken a menacing attitude towards its election. No man who has weighed and electors. Under its influence, some of the measured the duties of the office of President States organized by its agents are proposing of the United States can fail to be impressed to deprive the people of the right to vote for with the cares and to is 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 disare, with those who shape the policy of the tinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect Republican party, motives stronger and deeper the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power; it gives that there is a dread of some exposure, which drives them on to acts desperate and impolitic. of civil liberty for which the martyrs of free dom have struggled through ages; it' declares

the right of the people 'to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against un-reasonable searches and seizures:" that "Congress shall make no law respecting an estab lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free ex-ercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the peoe 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 du-

ties of the presidential office noless 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 denonnee measures which would wrong per-sonal or home rights or the religious consci-ence of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American

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 who, a few days since, were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States are to-day the masters and controllers of the setions of those masters and controllers of the setions of those There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public

> The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which at-

As the energy of the Democratic party Land, lying on Reedy Creek, in Davidson Co. springs from their devotion to their cause. Containing 193 acres. Of this react about 70 peace and orden at the South, save that

Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to officers in that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand Union, for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disonion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of rights and berties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will re-store our Union, bring back peace and pros-perity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR. To General G. W. Morgan and others, committer, &c.

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pense of publication.

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AND THE WEEKLY

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HANES & BRUNER. tove of power, of gain; of a desire for ven- has been shown in relation to the position of J. A. PARKS.

Publishers and Proprietors.

geance, prompts them, to keep the South in the National Demogratic convention. With Sept. 20, 1968, wit. Agent. Satisfacts, 1868. 1868. 1868. Publishers and Proprietors.

State of North Carolina

ROWAN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1868.
Jacob Lingie vs. Thornton Butler. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

I T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thornton Butler, the defendant, resides beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Watchinan and Old North State," for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendant six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Balisbury, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or demor, otherwise he will be proceeded against as if he had been personally served with process, and had failed to appear and plead.

Witness, A. Judson Mason, clerk of our said Court at office, the 3d Monday in September, A. D. 1868, and in the ninety-third year of our independence.

A. JUDSON MASON,

40:6: [pr.f.\$10 0.s.c.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Full Term, 1868. Savina Eddleman es. Thornton Butler.

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