

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

CONONY IN THE ADMENISTRATION OF THE COVERNMENT: THE REDUCTION OF THE STANDING ARMY AND NAVY; THE ABO-LITION OF THE PRETDMEN'S BUREAU, A ALL POLITICAL INSTRUMENTALITIES DESIGNED TO SECURE NEGRO SUPREMA-

WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE DANGERS WEIGH O-VERHANG IT. Gov. SEYMODE'S APPEARS

RATIFICATION MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Salisbury Conservative Club at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 18th inst., to ratify the nominations of Seymour & Blair. The members of the club, and the citizens generally, are invited to to attend. Several speeches may be man can object to any thing which it expected on the occasion.

By order of the President: JOHN S. HENDERSON, Secretary.

THE NOMINATIONS. We raise to our mast head with pleasure to day the names of HORATIO SETMOUR of New York, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri, as the National Democratic and Conserva tive nominees for the Pres deney and Vice Presidency of the United States. These are nominations eminently fit to be made-Gov. Sevinour has long! since established a national reputathis country. His character is in every respect above repreach. He Constitution and be remitted at once Southern State C eventions of 1865. Jackson school, and as such sustained the government in the late war for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the preservation of the government the States by their ci izons; the pay and the restoration of the Union unment of the Jublic debt of the Unider the Constitution, being what is ted States as soon as practicable; the known as "a war Democrat." He honest application of all monies now insists that the solemn pledges of the government, made through Ex that purpose except so much as may

Gen. Blair was forme ally a Re publican, and as such supported Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. He was an officer of the federal army and fought gallantly in the late war for the restoration of the Union. But since the Republican party has violated all its pledges to speedily restore the Union, and has practically declared that it is disolved, he, in company with such men as Andrew Johnson, Chief Justice Chase, J. R. Doolittle, Edgar Cowan, Henry Stanberry, and numerous others of I be character and standing, has abandoned that party and is now acting We think the omission of those parts with the Democrats, and Conserva-

Southern people desire nothing more.

The ticket seems to us to combine all the elements of success, and we confidently predict its triumplant election in November next.

Holden has appointed the following mag- gether with further comments, in our nibus bill." It is a manly speech strates for this county, whose commis- next, sions will expire as soon as the elections provided for in the new Constitution take ace: W. H. Howerton, A. Bencini, F. Sprague, Allen Rose, Charles Correll, Lippard, Peter Williamson, John Stire- that, while the document is much longer among the radicals of North Caroli-walt, J. L. Reid, David Barringer, D. than the telegraph c report which we published among the radicals of North Caroli-Leutz, Daniel Frick, Jeremiah Pless, John lished in our last tri-weekly edition, the Lagie, Renken Cress, Emanuel Beaver, theoretic portions are entirely omitted, slavery to Constitutional liberty. ly by hand bill.

James Holmhouser, Wm. Bostian, C. S. and we think wisely so.

The day will come when the mon who

The Southern Planter and Farmer form deserving of special consideration for July is upon our table with an unusu- and we shall notice several of them be-

THE PLATFORM.

We publish on our first page today the platform adopted by the National Democratic and Conservative Convention which has just concluded its aession in New York. This doenment has been looked for with intense anxiety and will be read with deep interest all over the country. Ordinarily platforms do not amount to much, and are usually so framed as to ad mit of different constructions, to mit all the various shades of opinion which divide the parties which adopt them. The may, with truth, be said parties in this country, but this one is thanks to Andrew Johnson. not liable to that objection. They are We never believed that those conven urged against the present one. We should have been. We think the legislain the country, as an expression of its principles and objects, was that adopted by the Union Convention which nomicated Bell and Everett in 1860 -The Constitution, the Union and enforcement of the Laws." The present one, we think could have been much improved by studying greater brevity and confining itself more closely to the present practical issues which agitate the country. But where the material and practical porparts which are merely speculative.

all those parts of the present platform which relate to the practical questions now at issue, and with many of the regard as eminently appropriate, and contains. All conservative men claim, with this platform, that "the Constitution is the foundation of and limi tation of the powers of the Govern lavery and secession have been sets tled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntarily action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convenor re agitated," and to no part of the platform will the Southern people subscribe more heartily than this. Having made these declarations the to the r rights in the Union under the right in recognizing the validity of the drawn from the people by taxation to mons resolves of Congress, that the government economically adminisstate otherwise upon their face they

heartily subscribe. Since the foregoing, together with the platform, was in type we have received the National Intelligencer of the 9th which contains a corrected copy of the platform, in which the merely speculative portions in relation to the theory of the government are omited. The platform as finally adopted, though prolix, confines itself to the practical issues between the two parties, and to an arraignment of the party in power for its abuses. was wise, as since the abandonment of the doctrine of secession there is no practical importance in the differ ence between the theories of the old MAGISTRATES FOR ROWAY.-Gov. promulgated by the Convention, to- Imposed upon the State by the "om-

THE PLATFORM.

We publish on our fourth page to-day, and shall keep standing until the election sell, D. Styres, Levi Trexler, the platform as finally adopted by the ger, Jacob O. Miller, E. S. P. that while the december to much be seen that, while the document is much longer

> There are meny portions of this platand we shall notice several of them between this and the day of election. Beyound the recognition of the fact in the pected, cordially supports the nomi
> preamble that the questions of slavery nees of the New York Convention.
>
> North Carolina. preamble that the questions of slavery

and secession have been settled for all time to come, the State Conventions called Provisional Governors in 1865, are also recognized as "Constitutional Conventions." In this we think the Convention acted winely and right. Indeed we do dot see how it could have done otherwise. etwithstanding the wish of some that the governments established by them should be ignored. The Democrats and Conservatives in Congress had always been willing to recognize those governments by admitting to their seats the Senators and Representatives who had been elected under them. Without the recognition of heretofore adopted by all the various not consistently have passed the vote of proceedings. There are doubtless-

platform ever adopted by any party close of the war should have been convenvened for that purpose. This would have been the regular way, and the result would have been just what it has been .-But yet we never doubted the validity of those conventions as Constitutional Conventions. The sovereignty in every State resides with the people of the State and whenever the people of a State assemble in Convention without opposition from the existing government in such State they assemble with all the sovereign powers of the State. The conventions of 1865 were conventions of the people of tions of a platform are such as meet those States -the people as recognized by unmixed African. This, we think, with our approval we would not their ante bellum Constitutions which have would have been a fair compromise. withhold our co-operation with the never been legally abrogated except in so party making it because we could not far as it was done by those very convenapprove of and assent to all of those tions. Such were the Conventions of 1865. They were not only not opposed by As we understand it we approve of the persons composing the governments under the old Constitutions in said States but they were acquiesced in and promo ted by them. No resistance was offeredno protests were ever entered against other portions of it. The preamble we them. This, under the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dorr case, made them we cannot see how any conservative valid governments as to the people of those States. Their subsequent recognition by "the political power" in the submission of two Constitutional amendments to them for their ratification or rejection. settled the matter beyond doubt. The ment." All of them, with it, recog. Supreme Court would have been compelled nize the fact that "the questions of "to take notice of this decision by the politi cal power and to have followed it "had a case involving it arisen, or to have reversed its own decision, rendered with but one dissenting opinion, in the case of Luther es. tions assembled, never to be renewed Borden. Such being our opinion we ad vised Gov. Worth to surrender his office under protest so as to save the legal point as to the legitimacy of the Government which he represented and the one now represented in the same capacity by Gov. platform then demands that all the Holden. We repeat that we think the New York Convention acted wisely and

> We will conclude our present comments here by urging all our readers to study the platform carefully for themselves.

editor has of late years shown good judgment in the selection of subjects, and it by letter. poses only, shall be carried out. The of the government do not expressly interests. Of the eight articles in the present number, those on the History of be paid in the lawful money of the Writing, on Sleep, and on Louis IX. of United States. To all of this we most France (Saint Louis), will be acceptable to all classes of readers. The first named article give an account of fac-similes national manuscripts lately published by authority in Egland, and is full of antiquarian information of the most readable of marked biographical and historical interest. Other articles are - Mistral's Mi-Creeds. He must be hard to please who will be no charges. finds this number dull reading.

MR. ROBBINS' SPEECH .- Read the excellent speels of Senator Robbins on our first page to day, made on the resolutions offered by himself protest Whig and Democratic parties. We ing against what is known as the will publish the platform as finally "fundamental condition" sought to be abounding in eloquent and patriotic sentiments as well as unanswerable reason. We have no doubt that als to Congressional dictation exists thus act will meet with their reward.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.-This

pelled from the House of Representa under the auspices of President Johnson's tives-both from the reporters table and the gulleries -- for designating the colored members as "negroes." This seems to us to have been a very small business on the part of speaker Holden and the House, and one that all concerned in will one day feel shamed of. Yet we think that if we had been in the Sentinel's place we would have used a different term for the purpose of designating the races, and one to which no exception could have been taken, sooner than have of most of the political platforms those governments the Convention could lost our privilege of reporting the different shades of color in the Legislature. A black man of African generally too prolix, and this may be were called in the way in which they descent can not object to being called a negro, for he is nothing else, but think the best and most appropriate tures in existence in those States at the there are mulattoes, and, it may be quadroons and octaroons in the body. A quadroon may object to being called a negro on the ground that the Caucasian blood in his veins predominates in the proportion of three to one, and an octaroon on the ground that it predominates in the proportion of seven to one. The word colored," applied as a distinction between the white and the colored and mixed races, could not be offensive to any and would embrace all the various shades from an octaroon to an

We see it stated that the example set by the Convention, of paying a eporter out of the State treasurer to nake a report for a partizan paper, will be followed by the legislature. If it is done it will be an outrage upon the State, and if the Sentinel was expelled to afford a pretext for ach a course the act becomes an infamous one. We hope such was not the object in making the expulsion and await further developments.

Like the fellow who said that the horse oven in the least degree, we shall rejoice was fourteen feet high, the Old North and be glad all our days." State sticks to its assertion that "son asanlt demesne" appeared in the Raleigi letter of the Star. And this, after the Charlotte Times has acknowle ppeared in that paper .- Wil. Star.

Owing to absence or some other can e never saw the admission of the Times. Our impression was that it appeared in he letter of " Dryandast" in the Star but no matter where it appeared we would like to know what the writer meant.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE FOR THE TICKET. It is a mounced, in the Washing ton papers, with some show of au a hearty support to Seymour and Blair, as will all the caudidates who were voted for in the National Con-

Tun North Carolinian, with Mr. The North British Review for Wm. A. Hearne as editor and pros June has recently been issued by the prictor, is to resume publication at sonard Scott Publishing Company, and Wilson at an early day. Mr. II. completes their series of publications for wishes a good foreman and six comthe quarter just closed. This Review is positors, and those of the craft in great favorite with many readers; the need of employment would do well to apply to him either personally or

SALE-We stated some time since frain from expressing the opinion that Mr. Van Sykel, of New Jersey, that Gen. Dockery has been badly was in this State prospecting with a treated by his party. view to bring a large number of em We are somewhat surprised that kind, and the paper on Louis IX. is one paper that he has appointed our vote. Not that they were not emireio (a review, with many extracts, of a this part of North Carolina. Those the lawful Senators from North Caro very pleasing Provencal poem), the Greek who have land which they wish to line who should long ago have bed Idyllic Poets, Memoirs of Baron Bansen, sell should see Mr. Enniss on the sub-admitted to their seats. And since Schools and Universities, Churches and ject. If no sale is effected there the recognition of the governments

elear for argnment.

opportunity for country merchants usefulness. and others to supply their wants in this line. They have advertised large-

dard to N. Paige & Co., It has been County by Gov. Holden, Their funcenlarged and will hereafter be pub tion will cease when the magistrates

The Sentinel's reporter has been ex .. Good NEWS -We have received the The National Democratic Conven first number of a new Religious Magazine bearing the above title, which prou to be an unusually interesting and value ble publication. While it claims to be protestant and orthodox it is not sects

rian. It is to be edited by an association of Ministers of various denominations, and aims at the establishment of a broader and deeper catholicity of Christian sentiment on this continent. The spirit of the present number is, indeed, admirable and gives earnest of great usefulness. The following extract from the salutatory of its editors will give the reader a just idea of its aims : "The Good News shall not contain

single article, which will not, in our judgment, help on the cause of Christianity in the world. Henceour title: Good News. We intend that every page shall help men more clearly to understand the good news of God's grace. We trust that we one the feelings and principles which have shall be preserved equally from the cont of the pulpit and the press. We purpose to tell the Good News in our simple, unaffected way, with simplicity and Godly eincerity to help on the right and hinder would feel an honest pride in so distinguished to the property of the provided the court that the press. and destroy the wrong. We shall not be bound by the chains of precedent. What our hands find to do we shall do with our might. We shall "ery aloud and spare of the harmony of our party. I consider not" against all that seems to us evil, un- the success of the Democratic party at the ot" against all that seems to us evil, til hoary errors cramble beneath the tread of reform. Nor shall we have more regard for modern assumptions, ourselves be wrong, but we believe we are aright. On this belief we speak and set. Our trumpet shall give no uncerta sound. We plant ourselves on the broad platform of the Apostolic and Nicens creeds (the latter as amended at Constantinople and confirmed at Chalcedon). This is the Christianity we believe which we propose to teach. This, as we understand it, is the Christiany of the Reformed Church, throughout the world. Whatever seems to us inconsistent with this faith, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce whether it be new or Whatever tends to build up in this our most holy faith, we shall aid to our atmost. As our aims are Christian, so are aur views Catholic. The Church of God, in its highest development on earth, has passed through the Petrite age of authorty, and the Pauline age of doctrine, and age of Love. We bid her God speed !-If we can aid in her glorious development,

THE LEGISLATURE.

But little important legislation ha ret been completed. Our columns have been so crowded heretofore that we have been unable to publish any report of its proceedings. We make room to-day, however, for Tuesday's proceedings which are of considerable interest-availing ourselves of the Sentinel's report. We do this to the exclusion of editorial matter, but and men of all sections. He asked, on we think our readers will not come behalf of the country, that Mr. Seymour plain at it. Hereafter we will endeavor to publish the proceedings of both Houses, or an abstract of them.

It will be seen by reference to Tuesday's proceedings that Hon John Pool and Gen. Abbott were elected United States Senators on that day, Mr. Pool for the long term, ending on the 4th of March 1873, and Gen. the 4th of March 1871. We have but in a question affecting his duty Abbott for the short term ending on never telt much interest in those honor he must stand by his opinion agains elections, but we confess it would have been much more agreable to us if both Senators had been native Hol you who have Lands ren North Carolinians. Nor can we re-

migrants hither from that and other the Conservatives should have select Northern States. It will be seen by ed Gov, Graham and Judge Manly reference to his advertisements in our as the objects of a complimentary townsman, Mr. John II. Enniss, his nently deserving of the compliment. agent for the purchase of lands in but that we regard them as already of 1866 by the National Demeratic We hope it is nunecessary to re- Convention we would not have adpegt arguments here to convince our mitted the possibility that their seats land holders that the only present were vacated by voting for them to remedy that exists for the hard times fill out their own nnexpired terms. under which we are now laboring is Of course this is a matter of but litin the sale of their surplus lands to the consequence, so far as effect is industrious immigrants. This ap concerned, as the course was taken pears to us to be a proposition too without the knowledge or consent of Mesers. Graham and Manly, If Gov. Worth had been the candidate AUCTION.-Frank Brown & Co., against Gov. Holden at the late elecwill dispose of their large stock of tion it would have amounted to volgoods at suction; commencing on the untary surrender of his office, and he most every Senator who voted against 25th of July inst. Until that day would have been estopped from enthe resolutions were entirely satisfied they will continue to sell to custo- tening his late protest with any show of their propriety, but a subserviency mers at or below cost. Here is a fine of propriety or prospect of future

> SPECIAL MAGISTRATES, -- We learn that Dr. W. H. Howerton, A. Bencini and P. H. Sprague have been ap - pointed special magistrates for this

NEW YORK, July 9, 1867.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Plus

Mr. Vallandigham said he had a cou munication in writing which, with leave of the chair, he would read from the stand

He read a letter from Mr. Pendleton, as

"Cincinnati, July 2.-Washington Lean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York-My Dear Sir: You know better than any a. We purpose of my name to the core the core simple, unlicity and Godly ight and hinder we shall not be precedent. What shall do with our electoral vote, or of the least disturbance electoral vote, or of the least disturbance of one single consider. next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal am-bition however pure and lofty it may be. If, therefore, at any time a name shall be auggested which, in the opinion of your-self and those friends who have shared our confidences, shall be stronger the country or which can more the ly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my pame and pledge to the convention my hearty, realous and active support for its nom

"Very truly, yours, "Gronge H. PENDLETON. Mr. Vallandigham said it was Mr. Meseat to keep his name before the convended the magnanimity and unselfish pa triotism of this letter, and finally withdres Mr. Pendletou's name, with thanks those who had supported him with at

fidelity. [Great cheering.]
Several ballotings then occurred, the contest being between Hancock and Hen-

Formal Announcement of Seymour On the twenty-second ballot when Ohio was called, General McCook, by unani mous direction of his delegation, and with the assent and approval of every public man in that State, including Mr. Pendle-ton, put in nomination, against his inclination but no longer against his hon name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Let us, he said, vote for a man whom the presidency has sought, and who has not sough the presidency. This, he believed, wor Washington. He believed this nomina ld command the unanimous ap proval of Democrate and Conservative

At the end of these remarks there was the greatest excitement and applause, del egates rising and cheering.

General McCook cast twenty-one votes for Horatio Seymour. [Renewed cheer-

Remarks of Mr. Seymour

Mr. Seymour rose and said the m nat made excited the most mingled ion. He had no language in which to thank the convention and to express the world-he could not be no without putting himself and the Deme cratic party in peril. When he decline the nomination he meant it. He paid a loquent tribute to Mr. Paudleton and I magnanimity, in closing, and said, thanking the convention, "your candidate cannot be " Reply of Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr Vallandigham said in times of gree exigency and calamity every per consideration should be laid aside. insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon the several delegates to follow that lead.

Position of New York. Mr. Kiernan, of New York, to relieve everybody, said the New York delegation have had no lot nor part in this provence any part in it, out of regard for the proper sensitiveness of the president of the con-vention until other states should show, by their action, that Mr. Seymour was demanded by the party in convention. He urged the necessity of success in the campaign, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Seymour could now accept the judgment of the convention with honor, and that he should yield as a matter of duty to its wahes. With him as candidate, New York was good for 1000,000 majority. Intense Enthusiasm for Seymour.

The call of the roll was then proceeded 8 votes for Horatlo Seymour. [Great cheeting. J. Kentucky gave Seymour her 11 votes. (Great cheering.) Massachu-setts gave 18 votes for Horation Sey-mour. North Carolina changed her 9

annous still saluting.

A delegate from South Carolic be was from a State which felt heavily the chains of oppression cal rule. He said South Carolina here earing more for men than I

The Vote of New York. Mr. Tilden, of New York, rose tos

Great interest to hear him was man ed, and cries were uttered of "Take platform." He spoke from his p nowever. He said he did not leat eve believe that the events which have occurred could have happened. He marks here were not distinctly audible the reporter because of conversation in this vicinity. He was understood to sathat be laid no expectation that Ohi would have come to the aupport of eve so distinguished a citizen of the Stat of New York. New York had oppose Ohie's carnest wishes. In conclusion he appeared the unanimous yets.

The Chair announced the result, all the States having voted. The result was, for Horatic Seymour, 317 votes. Enthusiastic cheering, the whole convention and audience rising and waving hate, hand-kerchiefs, laug. See Seymond minutes. kerchiefs, tans, &c.

"Sit down in front."]
The Chair rapped with his gavel and called to order in vain for several minutes.

one hoar, and when it re assembled andidate for the Vice Presidency. when Gen. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri was unanimously nominated on the first ballot amid the greatest enthosiasm.

From Georgia - The Legislature.
Atlanta, July 11, M. - The Senate as
House received a communication for
Gov. Bullock, to-day, informing those be
order of General Munde, they are not a
cognized as a legal body, until they hav
expelled members who are ineligible under

the set which b 1863-all of which