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Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour—His Speech.

The nomination of ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR as the Democratic candidate for President, after his repeated and peremptory declination, is a fitting tribute to this distinguished statesman. The ballotings demonstrated the difficulty of uniting upon any other name, and against his protestations, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, he received the unanimous vote of the Convention. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been twice Governor of New York, and is regarded as perhaps the ablest man in the Democratic party in the United States. His long and steadfast adherence to Democratic principles; his persistence in the right, through good and ill report, has rendered his name familiar and dear to every genuine patriot in the country. Courteous, kind and polite in his manners; his great ability; his oratorical powers, and his spotless character make him specially popular and acceptable as a candidate, while his enlarged views and tried statesmanship render him peculiarly fitted to fill the chief executive office of the nation in this important crisis of the affairs of the country.

The address of Gov. SEYMOUR, in taking his seat as the President of the Convention, will prove in this connection most acceptable to our readers, and we give it in full. It is a manly exposition of his political opinions upon the issues of the campaign.

Upon taking his seat Gov. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. (Cheers.) This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other, and view the subjects which agitate our country from different standpoints. We cannot, at once, learn each others modes of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others. Yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country. (Applause.) To maintain order, to restrain all exhibitions of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions is, at this time, a great duty. (Cheers). I rely upon your sense of this duty and not upon my own ability to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality. Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. (Applause.) It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. (Cheers.) We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles which, in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation, now paralyze the business and labor of our land. (Loud cheers.) We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity, and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry from the unhappy events of the last eight years. I trust that our actions will show that we are governed by an earnest purpose to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invectives against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. (Cheers.) Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future and confront the perils of the day. (Cheers.)

We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events and in view of the condition of our country. (Applause.) In the first place, they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened tax-payer, the laborer whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these evils upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its bureau agencies.—In one resolution they "denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime." Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditor to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim in violation of the most solemn compact? (Cheers.) If repudiation is a national crime, it is no crime to invite all the citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises? (Applause.) Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other States to take a currency at times worth no more than 40 cents on the dollar in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity? (Applause.) Again they say, "It is due to the laborer of the nation that taxation should be equalized." Then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another, their share of the costs of schools, of roads, of the local laws which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. (Cheers). It sunk the credit of the country, as unusual terms are always hurtful to the credit of the borrower. They also declare, "The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and we must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected." Then why have they used full five hundred millions of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of States, when, if this money had been used to pay our debts, capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest. (Cheers). But for this "covert repudiation" our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. Again they declare, "Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care." How have these sacred duties been performed; they pay to the maimed man, to the widow, or the orphan a currency which they have sunk one-quarter below its rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism.—The pittances paid to the wounded soldiers is pinched down twenty-five per cent. below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. (Loud cheering.) Is there no covert repudiation in this? (Applause.) Again they say, "Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy." Is this foreign immigration fostered by a policy which, in cruel mockery of laws just passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor, by the cost of Government and swarms of officials, so swells the costs of living that men must toil on to meet the exactions? (Cheers.) The time was when we could not only invite the European to share with us the material blessings of our great country; but more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a government of laws administered by the judiciary, which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. (Cheers.) We could point to a written constitution which not only marked out the powers of government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person, and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that Constitution in the dust; treating it with contempt; shackling the Judiciary; insulting the Executive, and giving all the world to understand that the great guaranties of political and social rights are destroyed? (Great applause.) But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words: "That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness, every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil." If within the limits of ten States of this Union an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power because, in the very language of this Declaration of Independence, "They have erected a multitude of new offices and sent forth swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance," he would in all human probability be dragged to a prison. Or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim, "They have affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; they have abolished the free system of English laws and established herein an arbitrary government;" for the offence of asserting these principles, he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal. (Great cheering.) Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotisms that crushes beneath its feet the greatest principles of the Declaration of Independence. (Cheers.) To day, in some States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosoms of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed, that it should be an offence to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority—to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let the hordes of officials eat up the substance of the people—he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence—(loud cheers)—from this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts; and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of our people dependent upon his will. (Applause.) In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe out the wrongs and outrages which disgrace our country?—(Cheers.) Can there be one man here whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices, growing out of past differences of opinion, to hinder us from uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country? (Cheers.) We meet to-day to see what measure can be taken to arrest the dangers which threaten our country, and to retrieve it from the evils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels. I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased, and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and find men to answer for each. (Tremendous and continued cheering.) Time and events in their great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and invigorate that constitutional Government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this city. (Loud cheers.) It was here that George Washington, the first President, swore to "preserve, protect, and defend" the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) And here, this day, we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war which had desolated our land had ceased. Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws, and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our Government, in 1789, was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessing to the land. (Cheers.) To day in this same spirit this vast assemblage meets, and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with the hope that we are about, by our actions and our policy, to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the field of battle. (Cheers.) In the spirit, then of George Washington and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give to every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal affection.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

The complications of our political situation are already being experienced. Gov. WORTH, by and with the advice of the Board of Internal Improvements, appointed State Directors for all the Railroads.—General CANBY signalized his retirement as District Commander by revoking the appointments. There seems to be some indications of trouble in regard to the matter.

By announcement in the *Standard*, the recently appointed Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad have called a meeting of the stockholders on the 24th inst., at Morehead City. On the other hand, President WHITFORD, by virtue of the power given in the charter of the Company, publishes in the New Berne *Journal of Commerce*, a call for a meeting of the stockholders at Morehead City on the 30th inst.

How these differences are to be reconciled we do not know. This is but the beginning of the end of the complications and troubles which the anomalous condition of political affairs in the South will entail upon us. The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad met yesterday in Raleigh, and we would not be surprised to learn that some difficulty resulted from the same conflict of authority. Two Boards of State Directors were present and two proxies for the State, and we suppose it will rest with the private stockholders to decide who represents North Carolina in the meeting, and we cannot well see how their decision could be questioned outside of the Courts, and ugly decisions might be rendered involving more than the legality of Gov. WORTH'S appointees. "We shall see what we shall see."

Bankruptcy.

The petitions of the following named persons have been filed in bankruptcy: Edw. Fullings and Sam. A. Stewart, Mecklenburg; D. W. Fronebarger, Gaston; Jno. W. Johnston, Henry J. Pope, Wm. A. Pearson, Wm. H. Jones and Wm. A. Daniel, Halifax; Simon Tippett. Jas. A. Bullock, and Geo. H. Hester, Granville; Richard C. Coker, and George R. Murfee, Northampton; H. L. Owen, Orange; Wm. B. Foster, Franklin: J. M. Rulifson, O. R. Colgrove, W. C. Bryan, W. E. Ferrebee, John W. Sutton, Henry J. Menninger and Daniel W. Hurtt, Craven; Alpheus L. Lamb, Guilford; S. J. Elliner, N. T. Drake and Thos. V. Avent, Edgecombe; John B. Batts, Wm. L. Edwards and Arch. Rose, Wilson; T. B. Gilliam, Bertie; N. B. O'Neil, Hyde; John D. Williams, H. Hodges, David T. Taylor, Jas. R. Carmer, John S. Brown and Jas. Respass, Beaufort; D. P. S. White and Jno. M. Swaerenger, Lenoir; E. L. Carpenter, W. F. Nash and J. F. Parker, Stanly; Jas. G. Ramsey and Samuel Reeves, Jr., Rowan; Edwin Falls and Wm. Albea, Iredell; James M. Johnson, Rob't F. Johnson and John R. Parker, Davie.

Davidson College.

From a private letter received from Mr. G. W. RICHARDSON, Professor of Greek and Modern Languages in Davidson College, we learn that the honorary degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon Rev. G. WILSON MCPHAIL, D.D., President of Davidson College, at the recent Commencement of the University of Mississippi. The announcement of this fact will be gratifying to many of our readers, as the distinction was most properly and justly bestowed.

The Commencement Exercises of the institution will take place on the 15th and 16th instant.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.—The Supreme Court has decided there is no error in the judment of the Superior Court of Edgecombe, in the case of Gus Holmes, convicted of the murder of Mathew King last year, and consequently the condemned man will be resentenced at the next Term of the Court—whenever that may be.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

North Carolina and Gov. Seymour.

It appears that the North Carolina delegation were the first to bring forward the name of Gov. SEYMOUR, against his protest. In the journal of the Convention we find the following proceedings attending the *fourth ballot*:

"When the State of North Carolina was called, the Chairman of the Delegation (Mr. Wright) said—'nine votes for Horatio Seymour,' which was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering by the galleries.

"Mr. Tilden—Mr. President, I shall give notice if there is any cheering in the galleries in respect to the candidates whose names are mentioned here, that I shall move to clear the galleries.

"Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—I move to clear them now.

"A Delegate from Michigan—I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois (Richardson) that the intimation is sufficient if he will withdraw his motion.

"Mr. Richardson—Certainly; I will withdraw the motion.

"The President, (Mr. Seymour)—I trust I may be permitted now to make a single remark. Very much to my surprise my name has been mentioned. I must not be nominated by this Convention, as I could not accept its nomination if tendered, which I do not expect. My own inclinations prompted me to decline at the outset; my honor compels me to do so now. I am grateful for any expression of kindness. It must be distinctly understood it is impossible, consistently with my position, to allow my name to be mentioned in this Convention against my protest.

"The call was completed. At its close North Carolina was again called, but persisted in her vote for Seymour."

It may be possible that this adherence to Gov. SEYMOUR by our delegation and the enthusiasm it created, was the cause of his final nomination. Whatever may have caused it, there could not have been a more acceptable name presented.

Seymour and Blair.

The nomination by the National Democratic Convention of two such distinguished men as candidates for President and Vice President render it only necessary to announce their names, for each have a national and enviable reputation.

Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR has long been recognized as probably the leading statesman of the country. His eminent abilities, his great experience, his tried statesmanship, his firmness and his character peculiarly fit him to discharge the executive duties incumbent upon the President in this critical and trying period of our country's history. The favorite son of New York, the compliment to the State is most worthily bestowed, and it is a just appreciation of the vote of that State at its last election.

The manner of the nomination was as complimentary as it was highly merited.—More than a dozen times during the last year Gov. SEYMOUR has positively forbidden the use of his name as a Presidential candidate. During the sessions of the Convention—nay, when State after State were casting their votes, with great unanimity and enthusiasm for him, he solemnly protested against the proceedings, and only yielded when a different course would have been most hurtful to the harmony of the party and the success of the ticket.—Never in the history of party politics in this country was a nomination more complimentary or worthily bestowed. The people of the great brotherhood of States will endorse it in November as will insure the triumph of the ticket.

General FRANK P. BLAIR is fully as well known as a soldier and statesman. The unanimity with which his nomination was made, the enthusiasm of the soldiers present, and the hearty endorsement given it by Generals HAMPTON, FORREST, KEMPER and others, who had fought him in the field, shows that his gallantry in war, and his statesmanship in peace, has made him friends in all parts of the Union. His nomination was due his section and in accordance with the wishes of the two thousand soldiers and sailors assembled in Convention in New York. These veterans will wake up the slumbering enthusiasm of their old comrades, which the desertion by GRANT of the principles upon which the war was fought and the victory won had lulled into sleep.

Gen'l BLAIR is a graduate of the University of this State, and among his old classmates and college-mates he has many influential friends in North Carolina who will vie with each other to insure the election of their old companion.

We have much to hope, both in our candidates and platform. We look for enthusiastic responses from all portions of the country, and we expect to see a canvass inaugurated in spirit and earnestness, and unsurpassed in the splendor of its victory for constitutional liberty and the progress and prosperity of the country. God grant that our expectation may be realized.

The Platform.

In publishing yesterday the telegraphic copy of the National Democratic platform, some most important omissions occurred. We publish it again to-day in its proper shape. It is a manly and noble declaration of principles, upon which SEYMOUR and BLAIR enter the contest. Upon the subject of suffrage, on taxing bondholders, on the payment of the debt in lawful money, and on the atrocious policy of the Radical party and Congress, it is explicit and bold. The whole platform is worthy the occasion and the great interests at stake. Its aim is not so much to secure a party triumph as to save the country from the frauds, corruptions and usurpations which are now undermining its strength and threatening its life.

"The platform," says the *National Intelligencer*, "requires no explanation or commentary. It speaks its own praise in the national creed which is laid down, and which, we venture to say, will enlist the sympathy and the active support of a vast majority of the American people. It will carry cheer to thousands of hearts, and rouse a feeling such as has not been witnessed for a quarter of a century. The fiat has gone forth. It is not a question of party, but of patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of old Whigs and moderate Republicans, who stood by their political organization while it was possible to adhere to it, have renounced all connection with Radicalism, and will go forward as zealous supporters of this noble cause."

Every word of the platform deserves to be treasured up, and we cannot too strongly commend it to earnest reflection:

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 Government, and the guaranteeing the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery 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 government 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.

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 officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer 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, 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 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, 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 the despotism of the sword may 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 crime 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 in its power, dissolved it, and subjected one State, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisitions 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 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 spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to 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 prostitute 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 as a subjected 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 privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively 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 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 the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States.

And that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such land, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the People, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this Platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

Abbott and Estes.

The vindictiveness and cowardice with which these two "carpet-bag" representatives of New Hanover assail the people of this State in every effort made to petition Congress to remove the disabilities from the citizens of North Carolina by the Legislature, is in perfect keeping with the spirit actuating impudent interlopers in the South. Their only hopes of office and plunder is through the prostration of the intelligence and character of the State at the feet of the ignorant and worthless. Under the plea of loyalty, spirit of rebellion, and "taking the power from the hands of the Republicans," these two representatives of New England fanaticism denounce the good people of North Carolina in brainless and malicious invectives.

Abbott looks to the Senate as a reward for his course, while poor Estes hopes to pick up some crumb to supply the failing receipts of his income as Collector of Internal Revenue, which, since the abolition of the cotton tax and other changes in the law, is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." These men must be provided with good paying offices, and one failing, another must be conferred. So we expect Estes will "turn up" in something handsome soon.

The course pursued by the negro representatives of New Hanover, Galloway and Price, is in favorable contrast with that of the white members. They certainly have the advantage of the latter in talent, and we hope their example in other respects may not be altogether lost upon them. If Galloway and Price will persist in doing what is manly and proper, they may give some standing to "our" delegation.

Hon. George H. Pendleton.

The very large and flattering vote cast for this distinguished gentleman; the persistency with which his friends pressed his claims; the great concourse of his friends and neighbors in New York to urge his nomination, shows the hold which this young, able and bold statesman has upon the Democratic party. While his nomination, under all the circumstances, might not have been altogether popular, yet it would have created more personal enthusiasm than that of any other.

Mr. PENDLETON has much to be proud of in defeat. The confidence and friendship which has been demonstrated in his behalf points him out as personally the most popular leader in the United States. Mr. PENDLETON'S course, though ambitious of being the Democratic candidate for President, is in keeping with the exalted character which has marked his private life and given him the great popularity and magic influence which he possesses. Just previous to the assembling of the late Convention, he telegraphed to the Ohio delegation, then in New York, to see Gov. SEYMOUR and urge upon him to accept the nomination, and expressing his perfect willingness to withdraw in favor of any candidate deemed stronger than himself. The following is the telegram in full:

"CINCINNATI, June 25.—My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not there. I must say what I want by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe, in the good will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself.—Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

"Yours, truly,

"GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

"To Washington McLean, Esq."

During the progress of the ballotings, when his friends believed that the longer use of Mr. PENDLETON'S name would delay a nomination and probably disturb the harmony of the Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM read the following dispatch, at the same time withdrawing Mr. PENDLETON from the list of candidates:

"CINCINNATI, July 2.—Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.—My Dear Sir: You know better than any one the feeling and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the presidential nomination. You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote, or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the democratic party at the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it may be. If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name and pledge to the Convention my hearty, zealous and active support for its nominee.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. H. PENDLETON."

By this honorable and out-spoken course, Mr. PENDLETON has added to his strength. His ideas upon finance were probably rather in advance of the views of party leaders, and were very properly overshadowed at this time by the corruptions, frauds, outrages and crimes of the Radicals, and the dangers threatening the very life of the country through military tyrannies, and the subordination of the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government to the Legislative. But when these troubles are settled, and the political prosperity of the Union restored, there is no doubt that his financial reforms will carry the country by storm. They are founded in justice, and public opinion will demand their enforcement.

For the Journal.

Citizenship.

Well, Messrs. Editors, the Howard amendment has been adopted by the North Carolina Legislature, and a "Free Negro" has been metamorphosed into a "citizen" of the State, under the Federal Constitution.

Now, sir, calling a sheeps tail a sheeps leg, does not make it so; and I now propose, by your permission, to prove that *the tail* never can become the leg under the powers of the Federal Constitution, which every Legislator has taken a solemn oath to support, and if I do this the proof is conclusive that the party in power are either *ignorant* of their duty or *reckless* of the obligation they have assumed to support and *observe* the Federal Constitution. If the former, they should at once resign and give place to better men; but if the latter (which I cannot suppose), they are *entirely* unworthy of the public confidence.

I begin, then, by asking whether a "Free Negro" is a "Citizen." This to the South, as well as to the country at large, is an all-important question.

It has again, and *yet again*, been adjudicated by the highest Courts of the country that they are not citizens.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, *all* the States of the Union (except one) held slaves and the colored people generally were slaves, and such of them as were not exercised few, if any, political rights. They were not allowed to vote—they could not serve on juries—they performed no military duty—they were incapaciated from holding office or Legislative trust—they were *forbidden* to intermarry with the whites—they had no concern in the administration of justice, and no part in the details of local legislation.

I fearlessly ask if these slave-holding States (for mark, *all but one* held slaves) could have *intended* to apply the clause giving "equal privileges" to "citizens" in any State, to persons who in *every* State, were treated as a degraded "caste" of inferior rank? The thing is utterly preposterous and absurd.

The Constitution speaks of "citizens," of "free persons" and of "other persons." The colored free population were doubtless meant to be included under the designation of "free persons," as slaves and Indians were intended to be designated by the term "all other persons."

The Indians of North Carolina have as much right to share in the making of the laws of the State as the "free negro."—They (the Indians) are subject to the same constitutional disabilities as the free negro, and the highest tribunals of the country in New York in 1833, solemnly decreed that "Indians" were not citizens—(the Court of Errors of New York)—and in this respect they reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

In Connecticut it has been decided by Chief Justice Dagget (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) in the proceedings against Prudence Crandel, that "free blacks" were *not citizens*, within the meaning of the term, as understood and acted upon by the framers of the Federal Constitution.

In Virginia a similar decision has been made, and in Tennessee, in the case of the "State vs. Clairborn," it was *directly* held that "free negroes" are not in any of the States entitled to the "privileges and immunities" of "citizens;" and further, that a State (for political reasons) may constitutionally prohibit their coming into its borders. In 1841 the Attorney General of the United States gave his opinion that the "free blacks" *were not citizens*, within the intention of the act relating to the coasting trade.

In 1833 Connecticut passed a law directing that every *colored person* coming there to be instructed, should be removed.

Ohio in 1807 prohibited a "free negro" from settling in that State, unless he gave a bond in the sum of $500 for good behavior, and also that he should not become a pauper.

Indiana in 1838, and Michigan in 1827, and Illinois long previously, adopted *the same policy*.

In 1848 New York, by a large majority of votes, refused to confer on "free negroes" the elective franchise.

In 1786 Massachusetts declared that no white man should marry a negro, and yet the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1867, actually refused to prohibit it.

These disabilities go clearly to prove that the term "citizen" was only intended to apply to our republican freemen.

Now, I respectfully ask whether those *slave-holding* States in the Convention could ever have intended to apply the clause giving "equal privileges" to citizens in any State, to persons who, in *every* State, were treated as a degraded "caste" of inferior rank? No; the thing is utterly preposterous and absurd.

But it has been asked, "have not a majority a right to rule? Yes, they should rule; but in the language of the great Pitt, they should *so rule* as not to contradict the principles common to all. They should, with us, *so rule* as not to contravene the plainest principles of a *written* Constitution which all have sworn to support.

This, in *our* government, is as far as majorities have a right to go; for minorities have rights as well as majorities, and *written Constitutions* were made for the protection of minorities.

The evidence now produced upon the main question must be *conclusive* of the question at issue, unless you are prepared to reject all evidence and go back to a state of nature, where *might* makes *right*, to which state, indeed, it seems, we are making rapid strides. Yes, as *now* everything is in a chaotic state, the whole country *seems* to be in a disorganized condition, strongly resembling revolutionary France, in the days of Danton and Robespier, with *this difference* in favor of France, for the French had *intelligence*, but without any religious element to counteract the bad passions of men: whereas, (judging by those who make our laws) we are about to be overrun with *ignorance*, both in legislation, as well as in the judiciary of the country, and are far, *very far* from being surcharged with any very great degree of the moral element which I hold to be *more essential* than an unrestrained intelligence to the proper administration and observation of wholesome laws.

But I must stop the discussion, but would resume it if I thought it would be productive of any practical good effect.

"SENEX," FROM RICHMOND COUNTY.

The "Sentinel" and other papers agreeing with me in sentiment, that "this is not the best government under the sun," will please copy.

General Frank P. Blair Defines his position.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Colonel James O. Broadhead:

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as to what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The unconstitutional policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown; or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

DEATH OF MATTHEW SHAW, ESQ.—We regret to learn of the death of this venerable citizen of the State, at his residence near Washington, on the 16th of June. Mr. Shaw was seventy years of age, and was an exemplary and useful citizen.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

"Convention cobblers" are the latest drinks.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. McLaughlin, of Iredell—"Go Sir, and ask my Constituents"—Liberal Views of Radicals—"The Fighting Parson"—Abbott, the "Carpet-bagger"—Brass vs. Brains, Malignity vs. Merit—The Senatorships—Abbott and his Aids, "Geo. Z. French & Co."—Holden and the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums—"Every Dog has his Day"—Chief Justice Pearson, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1868.

Dear Journal:—I do not know that I can interest your readers by many specific references to legislative proceedings, proper, since the date of my last communication. If I were asked to designate the most notable incident, I should particularize the little episode that occurred in the Senate when Mr. McLaughlin, the venerable and estimable Senator elect from Iredell (who has been detained at home, up to within a day or two past, by indisposition) presented his credentials. When asked by the pompous little man in the Chair, who goes by the name of "Lient. Governer," if he was laboring under disabilities, he replied, with manly firmness, substantially in the language of Randolph, of Roanoke, on a memorable occasion, "Go, sir, and ask my constituents!" The little man aforesaid looked foolish, but some philanthropic Senator had compassion upon him (possibly it was Galloway), came to his relief, and moved the reference of Mr. McLaughlin's credentials to the proper committee. The cream of the joke is that Mr. McL. is under *no* disabilities, and can even take the iron-clad; but he did not choose to recognize the despotic and inquisitorial process which the Jacobins in the Sen