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The New-York Times is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the campaign, now fairly commenced, steadily maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and go its share in securing their triumphant election in November.

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As a Republican journal, it will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested stipulations and from undue favoritism.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. July 23

and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest for capital and for labor the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy redemption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to day upon a new march to victory.

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themselves. We do not believe a nation is, like a mob or mass-meeting, to be dispersed by a thunder-shower or a steam fire-engine playing upon it."—Tribune, June 3, 1862.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously hallow howl their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasons, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter-witted Editors. It is very easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution dissolve the Union, and annihilate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an imperial miracle of a State, which shall cast the ancients into oblivion and drive all other moderns to despair.

National Republican Platform. The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1873, again declares its faith appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, decided the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor the Administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, with practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor,

unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and ever more. Had he shared the current estimate of its capacities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that under his guidance that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted."—Tribune, May 14, 1864.

"The election of Grant secures the ascendancy of LIBERTY, JUSTICE, and PEACE. It is the Appomattox of our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of equal rights and equal laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns."—Tribune, August 15, 1868.

The world will be moved to mirth if it reads the manifests of the National Democratic Executive Committee disowning the Democratic paternity of the pamphlet, 'Concession or how the Lost Cause may be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured.' Nobody supposed that the National Democratic Committee had authorized the issue of the pamphlet; but it is Democratic in tone and temper, for all that, and it speaks the honest sentiments, no doubt, of thousands of Southern Democrats, who will, in defiance of repeated winks and nods of disapproval from the Managers, persist in talking about the possibilities of the Lost Cause at the most unseemly times. But the suggestion that the Radicals have concocted this precious farrago of nonsense and treason for electioneering purposes is quite as ludicrous as the vaunt that the Democracy is the only party that can bring about return to honesty and constitutional laws. This last phrase is exquisite fooling."—Tribune, September 6, 1871.

"To 'Love rum and hate niggers' has so long been the essence of the Democratic faith that the cooler, wiser heads of the party vainly spend their strength in efforts to lift it out of the rut in which they plainly see that it can only run to perdition. While slavery endured, negro hate was an element of positive strength in our political contests, so that the Constitutional Conventions of this and other free States were usually carried by the Democrats on the strength of appeals to the coarser and baser whites to 'Let the nigger know his place.'"—Tribune, April 7, 1871.

"The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded Slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the Generals who led the Union Armies to Victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State Rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsels of its hates even more than of its aspirations and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South."—Tribune, March 23, 1871.

"The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniacal howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill now, Gorilla, for you will never have another chance!"—Tribune, November 11, 1867.

What H. G. Knows about Secession.

"What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I SHALL JOYFULLY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—in the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—Tribune, January 21, 1861.

"We utterly deny, repudiate, and condemn the pretended Right of Secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor, in fact, to any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved, or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution. We do not believe that a mere majority of a community may, in disregard of all existing forms, upset an existing government and put one of their choice in its place. We do not believe the whole population—we will say of Nantucket or Staten Island—have a right, moved by a prospect of unlimited gains by smuggling to the main land, to break off from the Union and annex their island to Great Britain or set up for

What Horace Greeley Knows about War.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet recently expressing, in rhetoric better adapted to a love letter, a fear of being drowned in its own money, is now nearly drowned in gore, while our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The sacred soil of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: 'Shall this condition of things continue?'

"If we are ever to put down the rebellion we shall do it within a few months. We have more men and more means wherewith to attack and overcome the rebel armies than we shall have a year hence, should the war continue so long. If we beat them, we shall have guns enough; if they beat us, the same. One way or another, we shall have peace before the close of 1862; and if we cannot whip them with the arms we now have, we never shall. And since we need every dollar we have or can raise for present pressing use, we protest against spending one dollar for arms that are not to be in the hands of our soldiers before the 1st of May. If we should want more arms after the rebellion is put down, let them be provided for; for the present, let us use every dollar where it will tell in the present conflict."—Tribune, January 31, 1862.

"Such was the well earned fame of Kentuckians—Colonel Nimrod Wildfire, then representative before the footlights, being represented as so spoiling for a fight, having been inhumanly deprived of that luxury for the intermediate space of ten days, that he would have to 'kiver himself in a salt barrel to keep,—that we have been wondering how many invading rebels would be required to show a front in that State for the space of ten days, have concluded that nothing less than one hundred thousand would answer.

"When John Morgan made his horse stealing raid across the State last summer, meeting very little resistance, we explained the matter by considering that he traveled so fast—always taking fresh horses to replace those that from time to time grew weary—that the hunters foresaid could not overtake him. But this famous parade of Kirby Smith throughout the famous 'Blue Grass' region does not abide that solution. Here are some twenty or thirty thousand rebels who have advanced through the very heart of the State from Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio, routing the only Union force gathered to defend the Capital (which contained, we believe, just one Kentucky regiment) and pushing on to threaten Cincinnati and Louisville without serious opposition. Perhaps the interruption of the mails and telegraph has left us in the dark as to what is going on in that quarter. The facts will doubtless soon shine forth in all their glory and shall we be very glad to hear of the prompt and enthusiastic rally of the aforesaid hunters to drive rebellion and disunion into sea."—Tribune, September 20, 1862.

"It has pleased Congress to decree the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, and the President, with the entire assent of both Houses, has selected Ulysses S. Grant for the most responsible position. We had nothing to say, pro or con, while this matter was in progress; we neither urged the creation of a Lieutenant-Generalship, nor recommended Gen. Grant for the position. But now that the work is done, we must respectfully suggest that the conduct of the war, under the President, be committed absolutely to the Lieutenant-General, and that we all—Congress, Cabinet, and the Press, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, and Radicals—take hold and strengthen his hands for the immense responsibility devolved upon him. Let him not be impeded or embarrassed in his work either by speeches or articles, advice or criticism, until we shall have given him a fair trial. Let him not be condemned for one miscarriage, if there shall be one, but generally trusted and sustained until he shall have decisively shown that he can or cannot put down the Rebellion. Then let us act as the good of the Nation shall dictate; but, until then, let in his behalf Stonewall Jackson's message to his superior: 'Send no more men and fewer orders.'"—Tribune, March 3, 1864.

"A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis, and are equal to them and, for the Army, leaders worthy of the rank and file, and our banner now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land. With the right men to lead, our people will show themselves unconquerable."—Tribune, July 23, 1861.

What H. G. Knows about Democracy.

The utter impotence and paralysis into which the once proud and powerful Democratic party, has fallen is evinced in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the character of its hes and liars. How its orators and journals used absolutely to ruin calumnies on Adams and Clay and Harrison, and in later days on Seward and Fremont!—none of your little, contemptible, picaresque falsehoods, but great, fat, black lies, that had venom and sting in them—lies that evinced originality, audacity, and even genius."—Tribune July 9, 1860.

"To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and