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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily 1 year, (postpaid) in advance, $8 00
" 6 mos. " " 4 00
" 3 mos. " " 2 00
" 1 mon. " " 75

WEEKLY EDITION.

Weekly, (in the county) in advance, $2 00
" out of the county, postpaid, 2 10
" 6 months, " 1 05
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Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOL. XIII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876 NO. 2265

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jun4

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TILDEN.

REFORM.

VICTORY

Nominated on 2nd Ballot.

Vice President To-Day,

AN ADMIRABLE PLATFORM.

Trouble Over the Financial Plank of the Platform—A Large Crowd Present—Introduction of Resolutions—No Balloting Until the Platform is Adopted—Majority and Minority Platforms Presented — Doolittle Speaking.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Committee on Platform sat until 1 o'clock this morning and then adjourned without coming to any conclusion. There are serious differences relating entirely to the financial plank. While nothing is officially known, current rumors, well defined, are that a majority favor a plank fabricated by Mr Dorsheimer, of New York, which is earnestly opposed by the Western members, especially Mr Ewing, of Ohio.

Every seat and standing room is filled. President McClernard called the Convention to order at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock, introducing Father Brady, of St. Louis, who offered a prayer.

Young, of Georgia, offered a resolution that the Convention endorses the reform inaugurated by their Representatives in cutting down appropriations; approves their investigations of fraud, and congratulating the country on bringing public criminals to justice. The Chair decided that the resolution must go to the Committee on Platform.

Cox, of New York, offered a resolution that the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the appropriation bills, is and ought to be sustained. Referred to the platform committee.

Vilas, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution confining delegates' speeches to five minutes; that ten minutes be allowed for the presentation of each candidate nominated.

Cox, of New York, presented a memorial of the working men's central union, expressing their views, and asked that it be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention. Eaton, of Kansas, moved that it be omitted from the proceedings and referred to the platform committee. Adopted.

Kelly, of New York, presented to the Convention, a list of the names of prominent men of New York, who are opposed to the nomination of Gov. Tilden. The Chair ruled them out of order.

Recess was taken till 2 P. M., to hear the report of the Committee on resolutions.

Kelly, of New York, requested some New York delegates to present a paper signed by many eminent gentlemen who were opposing the nomination of Gov Tilden. [Applause and hisses.] Jacobs, of New York, made a point of order that during the pending recess of the Convention, all the delegates and visitors, remain in their seats. This was out of order, and the Chair so decided.

McLane, of New York enquired the order of business.

The Chair—The report of the committee on resolutions is not yet made. McLane moved that the Convention proceed to ballot. [Applause]. He said there should be no attempt by the Convention to hasten the Committee on resolutions, or bring any pressure upon them; but the Convention had the duty to nominate their candidates as early as possible, and he thought they should lose no time in fulfilling that duty.

Wood, of Missouri offered an amendment that the Convention will not ballot until after action on the report of the committee on resolutions. He urged that no candidates should be elected until the platform is adopted. [Applause.] He suggested the possibility of two reports from the committee. He hoped there would be harmony, but it must be harmony upon principles if success is to be obtained by the unity of this Convention.

Abbott, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by a substitute ordering the roll of States to be called for nomination, and then proceed to ballot.

Wallace moved that the entire subject be tabled.

McLane accepted Abbott's amendment.

Loud cries of "No!" greeted a proposition that the declaration of a State's vote by the Chairman of any delegation, shall alone be accepted.

Wallace asked what would be the condition if a motion to table failed?

Oliver replied that the Convention would then come to vote on the amendments.

The Chair here announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report. A request for a call of the States was withdrawn without taking a vote. The Chair recognized Mr Meredith, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, who said they had agreed on resolutions. but had referred it to a committee on revisions, and are to meet again at 1 o'clock.

Mr Kernan moved a recess until 2 P. M. Carried.

LATER.—Judge Meredith presented a majority and general Ewing a minority platform.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.]

Mr Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is now addressing the Convention, and is being listened to with close attention.

The Platform-It Arraigns the Republican Party for Corruption and Misrule, Denounces Its Policy at Home and Abroad, Declares for the Repeal of the Resumption Act, and Opposes Chinese Immigration—Tilden Receives 531 Votes, 522 Being Necessary.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Convention was called to order at 2.15. Judge Meridith, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented a report stating that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined, and discussed before coming to agreement. He then requested Mr Dorsheimer, of New York, to read it to the Convention as follows:

THE PLATFORM.—We, the delegates of the Democratic party, of the United States, in the National Convention assembled, no here declare the administration of the Federal gavernment to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party, in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens, of every form and political connection, to undertake, with us, this first and most pressing and patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here re-affirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted, as a final settlement of the controversies, that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence, in the perpetuity of Republican self-government, in absolute acquiesence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just law, of their own enactment in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy, and transmit these glorious conditions, of human happiness, and hope. We uphold the noblest products of a hundred years, of changeful history, but while upholding the bond of our union, and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to preserve, also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the people, the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of corrupt centralism which after inflecting upon ten States, the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people, in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes; which are a changing standard of value, in the hands of people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plaghted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, that instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus funds, and while annually professing to *intend* a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto as such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious mode of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor, entitled to payment. We believe a system well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating an artificial scarcity of currency and no time alarming the public into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent of all business transactions are performed; a system public, and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all, after harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor and renew in all its national source the prosperity of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust, and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon imported articles as a master piece of injustice, iniquity and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue, it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few, prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, and industry followed by half our people; it costs the people 5 times more than it produces to the Treasury; it obstructs the means of production and wastes the fruit of labor: it promotes fraud and fosters swindling; enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom House taxation, shall be only for revenue. Reform is now in the scale of public expense, Federal State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from 60 million in gold in 1860 to 450 millions currency in 1870; our aggregate taxation from 184 millions in gold in 1860, to 730 million currency in 1870, or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than $18 per head. Since peace was proclaimed the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the National debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal government alone. We demand frugality in every debt, and from every officer of the government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands; and their diversion from actual settlers, by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate, has disposed of less than a sixth, directly to tillers of the soils. Reform is necessary to correct the misrepresentation of a Republican Congress, and the errors of our tar aties of war diplomacy, which have kept our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, and kindred and race, recrossing the Atlantic from the shield of Americanship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursion of a race, not sprung from the same current stock, and in fact now by law deemed citizeds through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, for exercise of liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade, in Mongolian women, exported for immoral purposes and Mongolian men, hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation, or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by setting the controlling issue of the elections, lifting it above the two false issues which the office-holding class and the party in power seek, together with the false issue with which they enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment to support belonging exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to array the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny. Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient and economical conduct of the government business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change; at every election be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party, service instead of posts of honor assigned for approved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the despensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. We attest that the party in power can work out no practical, or salutary reform. Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public services, President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Represedtatives, Cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are the people's servants, their offices are next a private perquisited. They are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgraceful censure of a Vice-President, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives, marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law maker; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forging balances in the public account; a late attorney-general misappropriating fund; a Secretary of Navy enriched, or enriching friends by percentages, levied off the profits of contractors, with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction for complicity in frauds, upon the Revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete—that the first step in Reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infest the body politic, thereby. Making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no Reform. All these wrongs and crimes, the conduct of sixteen years ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for Reform confessed by Republicans themselves, but their Reformers are voted down in the Convention, and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest votes is powerless to resist the 80,000 office holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties; that we may have a change of members and of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the resumption act and demand for its repeal, was received with especial favor. At the conclusion, Dorsheimer said the committee had adopted and endorsed though not as a part of the platform another resolution which he read endorsing the action of the House on cutting down appropriations. He exhorted them to firmness; also a resolution as to the provisions for Sailers and Soldiers. General Ewing presented at the request several gentlemen, a substitute for the financial plank. The majority report was adopted, 651 to 83.

ST. LOUIS, June, 28—7 P. M.—Col Williams nominated Hendricks; Whitely, of Delaware, nominated Bayard; Leon Abbot, of New Jersey nominated Parker; Francis Kernan, of New York, nominated Tilden. First ballot: Allen 56, Tilden 403½; Parker 18; Hancock 75; Bayard 27; Hendricks 133½.

On the second ballot, Allen received 54 votes; Tilden 467; Parker 18; Hancock 71, Hendricks 108, Thurman 2. Iowa changed 20 Tilden; Illinois changed 24 for Tilden and 18 for Hendricks; Missouri changed 20 for Tilden and 10 for Hendricks. Total vote for Tilden, 531. Necessary to a choice, 522. Tilden was declared nominated unanimously.

The Convention re-assembles at 10 A. M., to-morrow, when the balloting for Vice President will begin.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or higher temperature, slowly falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and possible occasional local rains. The area of opposing winds, cloudy and rainy weather will probably develop into an area of low pressure.

FOREIGN.

Preparations in Case of War—Spain Seizes an American Vessel—Encampments of Servia, Austria and Turkey—Pardon of Communists.

LONDON, June 28.—In case of an outbreak between Servia and Turkey, Austria and Russia will mass a considerable force on the Turkish frontier. The only question now seems to be whether the Servians will attack or provoke the Turks into attacking them. It is reported that the Bosnian Insurgents have issued a manifesto declaring Milan King of Bosnia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The Spanish Custom Collector at Manila, has imposed a fine of $140,000 on the San Francisco schooner Fanny Hare and her cargo, for informality in the manifest.

BELGRADE, June 28.—The Servian army is encamped on the left bank of the Ibar and the Northwest bank of the Drina. The Austrians banks of the Danube and Sore are guarded by strong cordons of troops. The Turks are at the Bosnian towns, Sewornick and Novibazrr, with numerous cavalry.

PARIS, June 28.—MacMahon has pardoned 87 communists.

Our junior editor is at Davidson College, reporting proceedings.

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