

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts.

ELECTORS AT LARGE: MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.

FOR GOVERNOR: TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

FOR TREASURER: DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: TAZ. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WM. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR AUDITOR: JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION: JAMES REID, of Franklin.

FOR SUP'T. OF PUBLIC WORKS: NILES BURNS, of Chatham.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT: Clinton L. Cobb, of Pasquotank.

FOR ELECTOR: Dr. E. Hanson, of Tyrrell.

FOR CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT: Charles E. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR ELECTOR: WM. F. Loftin, of Lenoir.

FOR CONGRESS—3RD DISTRICT: Neil McKay, of Harnett.

FOR ELECTOR: WM. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT: William A. Smith, of Johnston.

FOR ELECTOR: Thomas H. Argo, of Orange.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT: Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.

FOR ELECTOR: Stephen A. Douglas, of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT: Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond.

FOR ELECTOR: William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT: David M. Farches, of Iredell.

FOR ELECTOR: Dr. James G. Ramsay, of Rowan.

FOR CONGRESS—8TH DISTRICT: W. G. Candler, of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTOR: James H. Justice, of Rutherford.

THE ERA, until further notice, will be under my control.

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS.

THE NEWS.

Strikes continue in New York City.

Charles Lever, great novelist, is dead.

Congressman Cox, of New York, is convalescing.

The President has signed the Tax and Tariff bill.

It is thought the enforcement bill will become a law.

The tariff bill, just passed by the Congress, reduces taxation fifty-three millions.

The California Democrats have declared in their State Convention for Greeley.

W. F. Beer, night editor of the N. Y. Tribune, is dead of congestion of the brain.

Congress appropriates \$10,000 for Roanoke River and \$100,000 for Cape Fear River.

The next annual meeting of the International Typographical Union will be held at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. A. B. Cornell succeeds Horace Greeley on the National Republican Executive Committee.

"Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat denounces Greeley, and urges a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

A bill to punish obstruction to the administration of justice in the United States Courts, has passed the Congress.

Linton Stephens, brother of A. H. Stephens, advocates the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

The rice crop along the lower Louisiana coast is reported to be especially flourishing, and the cotton one also promises well.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, is charged with complicity in additional robberies and frauds of the Democratic Tammany Ring.

High waters are reported in all sections of Utah Territory, and there has been a great destruction of bridges, fields and crops.

The conductors and drivers of the Richmond, Va., street railway have struck. The alleged cause is an attempt to reduce the wages.

The President has approved the bill to provide for the issue of bonds in place of destroyed or defaced bonds of the United States.

It is positively asserted in official circles that Secretary Fish has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

A pair of twins, born in Lowndes county, Miss., the other day—a boy and girl—were named respectively Horace Greeley and Dolly Varlen.

It appears possible that General Trochu may be shortly brought before a court-martial in the same way as Marshal Bazaine and General Wimpfen.

Immense discoveries of new silver lodes are being made in the vicinity of Schellburne, Eastern Nevada, causing a new mining excitement in San Francisco.

Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, of the M. E. Church, South, against whom charges of seduction were preferred, has been acquitted by a Committee of his church.

The Labor Reform Committee of Tennessee have agreed upon a State ticket, with John C. Brown for Governor, and Andrew Johnson for Congressman at large.

John T. Lowry has paid the bond of Dr. Avery, of S. C., who fled during his trial for

complicity with the Ku Klux at Columbia, last winter. The amount was \$3,000 and costs.

The tariff bill recently passed by the Congress and signed by the President, fixes the tax on tobacco and uniform rate of twenty cents per pound. The tax on whiskey is seven cents per gallon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New York to buy two millions of bonds on each Wednesday and sell two millions of coin on each Thursday during the month of June.

Both Houses of the Congress have adopted the conference report upon the appropriation for awards of the Southern claims commission. All claims recommended to be paid by the Commissioners will now be paid.

Despatches from Arizona state that the whole Southern portion of that Territory is overrun by the Apache Indians. All the settlers in the Sonora valley have fled to Tucson, abandoning their fall-growing crops.

The case of Wm. M. Tweed, great thief and Democratic leader of New York, is now before the Court of appeals of that State. Mr. Chas. O'Connor, prosecutor for the people. David Dudley Field defends for the Tammany Ring.

According to the Amnesty act persons whose property has been sold under the Confiscation act are entitled to whatever sum the government has received from the sales less the cost, and several parties have already made application accordingly.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy at West Point closed on Tuesday last, and resulted in the rejection of twenty-four out of ninety-one applicants. Mr. Edward E. Gayle, of this city, is among those who passed the examination.

The State of Oregon voted for State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday last. Two years ago the Democrats carried the State. This year the Republicans carry the State by a large majority. This is the first gun for Grant and Wilson.

Secretary Boutwell has issued an order calling in three per cent. certificates to the amount of \$1,300,000, interest to cease July 31, 1872. Of the \$5,000,000 the numbers run from 3,811 to 3,856, inclusive, and the \$10,000,000 from 3,952 to 4,150, inclusive. The dates extend from August 1, 1868, to August 15, 1868.

The Commissioners of Southern Claims have suspended until next October their sessions for the oral hearing of cases, and will now take up for examination and decision the cases heard before special commissioners, of which there are many hundreds awaiting action.

Billy Brennan, while playing cards in San Antonio, Texas, said as the game turned against him, "May Christ paralyze me!"—a favorite expression of his. He never had the words escaped him than he fell down in a fit, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered.

Advices from Yucatan state that the revolutionists have captured and plundered the custom house and other public buildings at Alvarado, carrying off the employees as prisoners, several of whom they are reported to have killed. Juarez has declared martial law in the State of Chihuahua.

The number of distilleries in operation at present, as reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau, is 235, or 12 less than on the 1st of May. The present producing capacity is 38,822 gallons; a decrease of 45,963 gallons daily as compared with last month. Such a decrease is usual at this season of the year.

The Spanish minister at Washington has been instructed that Dr. Howard will be released on the request of the United States as a favor to the latter government, but if the ground of the request be persisted in that his release shall be made because he is an American citizen, the demand will not be granted.

Senator James L. Alcorn of Mississippi, authorizes a denial of the statement that he intends, in company with Governor Powers, of that State, to canvass Mississippi for Mr. Greeley. The only speeches he will make, he says, will be in support of the Philadelphia candidates, and he believes the same to be true in the case of Governor Powers. He does not believe that Mr. Greeley's election would be a triumph for reform, but, on the contrary, that it would be a public disaster.

Lieutenant-Governor Day, of Florida, has resigned to avoid the expense of the quo warranto trial pending in the Supreme Court of that State, which involves the question of his title to the office. A despatch from Tallahassee probably tells the true story, to the effect that the Supreme Court on Saturday decided that W. D. Bloxham, conservative, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1870, he having received the largest number of votes cast at the election then held.

Democratic Whitewash. Gov. Caldwell has charged that the Fraud Commission was appointed by the late Legislature to whitewash Democrats and blacken Republicans. In proof of this it is shown that W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor, a majority of said Commission, recommended that all the suits against Swepson be quashed on his payment of six cents on the dollar.

Sympathy for Democratic Swindlers. W. M. Shipp and J. B. Batchelor were appointed on the Fraud Commission ostensibly to bring to justice all persons who had swindled the State. They showed their sympathy for a brother Democrat by recommending the release of Swepson the prince of the ring on his promising to pay back six cents of every dollar he had got from the State.

Plenty of Sympathy but no Pro-motion. It was humiliating to his friends to hear Mr. Turner telling the Democratic Convention on the 6th of his wrongs and persecutions to arouse a sympathy for him and to get the nomination. But they said we are sorry for you but you are too heavy a load for the party. The public printing is not yet sufficiently forgotten by the people.

Be quiet, Josiah, we will yet promote you when it is safe, and may restore the public printing when public indignation is sufficiently allayed.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Every State and Territory Represented.

GRANT AND WILSON NOMINATED.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Permanent President.

The Fifth Convention of the National Union Republican party, assembled at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Mr. McMichael, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was made temporary President. Hon. Thomas Settle was elected permanent President.

On Thursday, Gen. Grant was renominated, receiving the votes of every State and Territory.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice-President on first ballot.

A dispatch to The News says of the platform, that the resolutions speak of the great courage and the duties performed by the Republican party in suppressing the rebellion, emancipating the slaves, enforcing the laws, developing the internal resources of the country, encouraging and promoting emancipation, collecting the revenues and reducing the National debt, and express the belief that the country will not entrust the Government to any party or combination composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress. They hold that the recent amendments to the Constitution must be sustained and carried out, that honorable faith with foreign nations should be maintained, that the civil service should be reformed, that no further grants of public lands should be made to corporations, that the revenues should be such as to furnish a moderate balance to be applied to a reduction of the public debt, and that revenue such as is raised from tobacco and spirits should be raised by duties on imports, which duties should be adjusted so as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers, and promoting the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country; that the future bounty of the government should be extended to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; that the American doctrine of naturalization should be maintained, that the franking privilege should be abolished and postage reduced; that the rewards of labor and capital should be recognized and protected; that the public credit must be preserved, and that specie payments should be resumed; that the claim for woman suffrage should be treated with respectful consideration; that the amnesty action of Congress is approved, also its anti Ku Klux legislation; that the rights reserved to the States must be respected. Finally, it concludes by expressing confidence in the modest patriotism, earnest purposes, sound judgment and practical wisdom of U. S. Grant.

Grant and Wilson is the strongest ticket that could have been presented to the American people. Both are self-made men and fought their way from obscurity and poverty to their present exalted positions as President and Senator. Grant was a tanner. Wilson was a shoemaker. Grant is stronger with masses of this country than any living man. The calumnies of enemies, the assaults of brainless Editors and grog-shop politicians, cannot shake the confidence that the American people have in President Grant. The soldiers love him because he was their great leader; the people love him because he conquered peace, and every interest of this great and glorious Republic is secure in his keeping. His administration is an undoubted success; and as in 1868, the modest tanner, the great Military Hero, and silent President, will lead the Republican party to a complete and decisive victory over the Copperhead Democracy of the North and the Ku Klux Democracy of the South.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is not unknown to the people. He is the friend and champion of the laboring men. To a greater extent than any other public man, he is identified with the laboring men of the country. No less is he the friend and champion of the colored man. Lastly, he is a chosen leader of the Republican party, and possesses the confidence and esteem of his countrymen without regard to party.

Such are the nominees of the National Union Republican party, for President and Vice-President. We consider their election a foregone conclusion. The Cincinnati nominations have divided the Democracy. The action of the Baltimore Convention cannot heal the breach. We desire the dissolution of the Democratic party, and therefore, hope for the endorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. In any event, North Carolina will give Grant and Wilson fifteen thousand majority.

Lease of the N. C. Railroad—Maj. W. A. Smith. Elsewhere will be found an article from The Charlotte Despatch, to which we direct attention. The Despatch is a Democratic paper, and is backed up and endorsed by leading Democrats of Charlotte and surrounding county. The assaults of The Sentinel are harmless. That paper does not command the respect of the leading men of the Democratic party, to say nothing of their support. Why? Because that paper disregards the truth and considers a brazen, impudent lie of more service to the Democratic cause.

Col. I. J. Young's Speech.

The speech of Col. I. J. Young, recently published in THE ERA, is receiving encomiums in all parts of the State, and we are daily receiving orders for copies of the paper containing it. It has been extensively read, and is doing great good by its dispassionate statement of facts and sound logic.

We take the liberty of publishing a few extracts from letters received by us on the subject.

A leading Republican of the Seventh Congressional District, and a gentleman as well posted in the politics of the State as any we know writes:

"I have just finished the perusal of Col. Young's Speech, and permit me to congratulate you upon the production of one so able, apropos and truthful—but one destined, if properly circulated and read to do great good for the Republican party, and the country. There are only a few leading and enquiring minds well posted in the facts and figures he has presented, and I wish the masses of the people could be furnished with them. I hope you have a number of extra copies which you can spare for distribution, and I write mainly to ask for as many as you may be pleased to send me for that purpose. Facts and figures presented with dispassionate reasoning as Col. Young has in this speech must surely sometime or other overcome the passions and prejudices against which and on account of which we have to battle so hard."

A talented young Democrat of North-eastern North Carolina writes acknowledging the receipt of Col. Young's speech and concludes as follows:

"Let us hope that the political differences that have so long been the cause of bitterness and ill feeling between gentlemen, and destroyed in a measure the harmony and happiness of this our truly great and glorious nation may be reconciled, and we as a people move on in unbroken lines to fulfill that great destiny which God has marked out for us."

A gentleman writing from Chapel Hill says:

"Send me a few copies of Col. Young's able and unanswerable speech for distribution."

A friend writing from Fayetteville says:

"Do send me 50 copies of The Era that contains Col. Young's speech. It is pronounced here by all the best speech yet printed. Do not fail to send me as many copies of the speech as can be spared—it will do us much good in this country."

A working Republican writes us from Salisbury:

"Be sure and publish Col. Young's speech in pamphlet form. It is conceded to be the best campaign document which has yet appeared."

Another friend writes us:

"If you have any copies of the paper containing Col. Young's speech, send me a few. Such documents are bound to have their effect on the coming campaign."

Every State and every territory was represented at Philadelphia, and every vote was cast for President Grant, which is considered a crushing commentary on Senator Sumner's late speech.

Behold the Men.

Merrimon, Clingman, and others of like kidney, are by false representations and other foul means endeavoring to produce the impression that Governor Caldwell was equally guilty with themselves in getting the appropriation bills for Railroads passed, by which Swepson and Littlefield were enabled to steal millions of money from the State. A sufficient answer to all their vile assertions is the fact, that as soon as Caldwell became Governor he had Swepson arrested and used all means at his command to secure the arrest of Littlefield, to make them answer for their crimes; while Merrimon and Clingman rushed to the defence of the boss swindler, Swepson, to protect and shield him from the penalties of the law which he so richly merited. Does any sane man believe that Gov. Caldwell would have been so vigorous in the prosecution of these criminals if he had been implicated in the least degree with them? Would he not have been afraid to do so lest he himself should be exposed? Did not Merrimon and Clingman on the other hand come to Swepson's rescue from motives of personal interest, to cover up and hide their friend's rascality in order to prevent an exposure of their complicity in the matter? Is it not a matter passing strange and beyond the comprehension of honest men, that Judge Merrimon and the Honorable Thomas Clingman should both have been examined by the Fraud Commission, and when under oath and sworn to tell all they knew about these Railroad swindlers that neither of them knew or said one word about Gov. Caldwell having anything to do in the matter? Did these Honorable Gentlemen tell the truth when they were under oath or are they romancing now?

Why did Gen. Clingman when on examination before the Welker Committee in 1869 refuse to answer a question put to him with regard to what he knew about the passage of a Bill affecting the Western North Carolina Railroad, but instead of answering said, "That he was consulted confidentially by one person with reference to some bill relating to the subject embraced in this bill, and that he was especially requested to consider the application as a confidential one between a client and his attorney. Such information was as confided to him in that interview he did not feel at liberty to disclose, nor even to mention the name of the applicant." (See Legislative Documents No. 35, page 3, session 1869-70.)

Let the public remember that although Gen. Clingman threw himself upon his reserved rights as a lawyer to shield a scoundrel in 1869, yet he had not been known as a practicing lawyer since his election to Congress in 1843.

Sour Grapes.

Josiah Turner, Jr., said to a friend last Wednesday, "that he would let him know early the next morning whether he would be a candidate before the Convention for the Congressional nomination." It turns out that the delegates had a caucus that very night and decided the doubtful point for Mr. Turner.

One thing is certain, Turner declared the next morning that he was no candidate, and his name was not mentioned in the Convention except by himself.

Is it true that some of the delegates said in caucus that if Turner was nominated that their counties would go largely for Maj. Smith. Did they effect Turner's decision?

Letters from the People.

A subscriber from Chapel Hill writes: "We have but one 'Brindletail' in Orange county, and he don't properly belong here. The 'Dirt-eaters' are tolerable plenty, but are getting thinned out a little lately; and say but little just now about Greeley and the 'new departure.'"

A friend writes from Blackman's Mill's, Sampson county:

"You may look for old Sampson to give a majority for the Republican ticket in August next. The Ku Klux have got their heads dropped, and the Republicans have got their heads up. The Republicans of this county were never in as good spirits as now."

The Issue Between the Republican and Democratic &c., Parties.

The main issue, as at the present it appears, between the Republican and the Democratic—Liberal Republican—disappointed-office-seeking—and therefore—sore-headed—anti-Grant—and anti-American party is whether the present able, honest and, in every respect, noble President of the United States be re-elected by acclamation, or whether the American people shall go through the usual form of balloting for Electors &c.

We desire to go through the usual form and, therefore, hope that the aforesaid party will not dissolve before November.

Democratic Honesty!

Gen. Clingman, Swepson's Attorney and lobbyist wrote the Democratic platform;

Judge Merrimon, who rendered Swepson invaluable services in drawing his Railroad bills, was given the first place on Gen. Clingman's platform;

And Judge Shipp who secured Swepson's release from all indictments against him for Railroad bond swindles, was re-nominated for Attorney General! And yet the Democracy prate about honesty!

The News says Captain Kitchen, the Ku Klux nominee for Congress in the Second District "will charge gallantly right into the strongholds of the enemy, and his ponderous blows will tell with murderous effect?"

We can't say that it is characteristic for the Ku Klux to charge gallantly into strongholds, but their "ponderous blows told with murderous effect" on poor negroes before Judge Bond made an example of a few of them, and illustrated the difference between "the Invisible Empire and a visible Republic."

Party to Swindling Operations.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Democratic candidate for Congress against Maj. Smith, was President of the N. C. Personal and Real Estate Agency of this city, by which thousands of people were swindled out of their money. Poor people who bought tickets absolutely lost their money. The swindlers pocketed the money, never had any drawings, and never offered to refund money to those who bought tickets. In this way thousands of people were cheated and swindled out of their hard earnings. Of this swindling company, Sion H. Rogers was President. The people will take notice of this fact.

Gov. Caldwell arrested Swepson for not accounting for bonds issued to him, and has made repeated and earnest efforts to arrest Littlefield for the same thing. It is well known that Swepson was the greater offender of the two, and yet instead of helping Gov. Caldwell to bring him to justice, Judge Shipp, the Democratic Attorney General, recommends his release.

Who got Swepson off from all his prosecutions in Western North Carolina? W. M. Shipp, our Democratic Attorney General.

Let the Confederate soldiers remember that, in 1864, A. S. Merrimon, Democratic candidate for Governor, while Solicitor, had indicted in the county of Yadon some forty women, wives of Confederate soldiers, for taking some government rations to keep them and their children from starving to death, while their husbands and fathers were in the trenches around Richmond, and he (Merrimon) would not compromise the matter until he received his fee, which was four dollars in each case!—Pioneer.

Judge Merrimon and his friends are and always have been enemies of our State Constitution. They opposed its adoption, worked hard to cheat poor men out of their homesteads last summer, and are still working to repeal as much of the Constitution as possible.—Can you trust them?

Let the old line Democrats of North Carolina recollect that, in 1868, A. S. Merrimon declared that if the party then known as the Conservative party, did adopt the name of the Democratic party, he (Merrimon) would leave it

Philadelphia Convention.

On taking the chair as Permanent President of the Convention, Judge Settle said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the distinction of presiding over the deliberations of the greatest party in the greatest power on earth; and I accept it, not so much as any personal attribute to myself, but as the right of fellowship extended from our magnanimous sisters of the North to the erring, wayward, punished, regenerated, patriotic sisters of the South. [Immense applause.]

We have high duties to perform. We have assembled to name the man who shall carry the laws of the great Republic for the next four years; but our duties are plain. We should be recreant to every trust, and fail to respond to the vibrations of every patriotic heart, if we do not, with one voice, name the soldier and patriot U. S. Grant, for the next President. [Renewed applause.]

We of the South recognize and demand him as a necessity. We know that it is a necessity—necessary for the law and order of that portion of the country. He is a necessity to the freedom of all men. [Applause.] It is not proper that I should detain you with extended remarks this evening. I shall therefore assume the duties which you have imposed upon me, and shall be very glad of the opportunity to address you at greater length later in the session and when our labors shall have closed.

The platform is as follows:

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its adherence to its principles, 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 time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, secured 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. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers; immigrants protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied; despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million a year; great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

3. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

4. 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 its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

5. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, and are necessary to secure the law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

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

7. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is false and demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

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

9. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public 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 upon tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages for labor, and promote the industries, prosperity, growth, and prosperity of the whole country.

10. 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 a generous and grateful people. We favor such 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, because disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

11. 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 individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claim of their former Governments; and we urge continual careful protection and encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

12. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared

for a speedy reduction of the rates of postage.

13. Among the questions which press for attention in 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 field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

14. 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.

15. We denounce 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 the rates of interest to the balance; and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

16. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to 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.

17. We heartily approve the action of Congress in 1871, which re-elected those loyal in rebellion, and rejected the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

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