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WASHINGTON, JUNE 28, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

of Ohio,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

of New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democrats have nominated for the presidency one of those who, during the democratic rebellion, were denominated by them "Lincoln's hirelings" and "butchers."

This is one phase of their consistency. Of General HANCOCK as a soldier we have nothing to say to his disparagement.

As a statesman he is without education and experience, and hence must be taken on trust. The platform enunciated by the democratic party, and upon which it places its candidate, is a jumble of inconsistencies, generalities and insincerities. It assumes virtues which it has none; it attempts to reap where it has not sown; it pretends to re- trenchments, reforms and economies where none really stand to its credit. Its promises of a free ballot as the right preservative of all rights is a mockery of the thousands of citizens in the south who have been wantonly deprived of that right through the agency of democratic rifle clubs, night-riders, red-shirts, bulldozers, assassins and murderers, to say nothing of tissue ballots and false counts. So that promise, in the light of history, is a mere metaphor of speech which means nothing, but an exhibition of rank hypocrisy. Its fling at either the title or the policy of the present administration will not weigh a feather with the people. The title was secured through the agency of a democratic machine, while the civil-service policy of the administration has never found favor with the republican masses. Fraud, oppression and wrong characterized the movements of the democratic party in all the late insurgent states during the canvass of 1870, by which several were secured for TILDEN, when the honest expression of a majority of the voters, if respected by the democrats, would have secured them for HAYES. The seventh plank in the platform, referring to the alleged frauds which gave life to the present administration, is an absurd repetition of the stale and worn-out editorials of every democratic trumpeter in the country since President HAYES was inaugurated.

The eighth plank is a rich piece of sarcasm at the expense of the administration for having appointed so many democrats to office at the expense of sound and needy republicans during the past three years. We are not insensible to the fact that it has "bifurcated" too many democratic "fil- lains upon the people."

The ninth plank is a ridiculous tender of "taffy" to TILDEN, to sweeten his disappointment at being put aside by his party at the behests of JOHN KELLY and the schemers of Tammany.

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth planks are mere chips without meaning, that are thrown in to fill up.

The thirteenth is intended to fool the worker into the belief that the democratic party is his friend, when the severest ill and trials that have befallen him are of democratic origin.

The fourteenth is a piece of amusing self- flattery that excites the mirth of every intelligent laboring man in the country. History shows this plainly to be a remarkable instance of "condensed lie."

Having devoted so much attention to the platform of the democratic party, we desire now to call attention to the following suggestive planks that have been inadvertently omitted:

1. Freedom of the ballot to all democrats, but absolute prohibition of suffrage to all freedmen and all other republicans unless voting the democratic ticket.

2. No military force at the polls to allow free elections for all, but we will allow rifle clubs and all other organizations of white citizens to secure such a result as they may deem best for their own interests.

3. Law and constitutional liberty for all who think and act with the democratic party.

4. The republican party being the enemy to our freedom to do as we please, we justify any means to promote its extermination, and while condemning bloodshed or the assassination of any democrats, we think it right to kill either the leaders or followers of the aforesaid republican party.

5. In counting the returns all friends that favor the democratic candidate must be overlooked, but no such thing as a fraudulent vote by republicans shall ever be tolerated.

6. It shall send two sets of electors to the electoral college, the *Democratic* shall at all hazards be admitted, and we recommend our friends to steal a state in this way wherever they can.

7. Having nominated our candidates, we declare *our intention to invade them in office*, the great republican party to the contrary notwithstanding.

8. When once in power we shall extend pensions to all soldiers of the rebellion or their representatives; and shall rescind the pensions now being paid to those who fought for the union.

9. We shall restore all property confiscated from those who were engaged in the rebellion to its former owners—slave property to be included in this legal restoration

or a fair equivalent for the value thereof to be paid to the former owners of such property.

10. The war debt of the rebel states must be paid, and the national debt apportioned amongst the so-called loyal states to be paid by them.

11. No republicans shall any longer fill public offices unless they vote the democratic ticket.

12. Decoration day for union soldiers' graves shall no longer be a national holiday, but the holiday shall be transferred to that set apart for the decoration of the graves of the confederate dead.

While these planks have been omitted from the democratic platform, their spirit and letter are more likely to be observed than those which are presented as the reflex of democratic principles and policies. They are drawn from the revelations of history and the precedents and usages of the democratic party during the last twenty years. Hence they should have been substituted for the milk-and-water dilution that party has given to the country.

UNWISE AND IMPOLITIC.

Instances are multiplying in which it is claimed that the friends of General GRANT are manducated of the official gutturo, for the reason that they exercised the freedom of opinion and speech so far as to prefer his nomination by the Chicago convention.

We are reluctant to believe that the administration is guided by so short-sighted a policy, in view of the fact that the earnest co-operation of every republican voter is essential to secure the success of the republican ticket in the pending election. We are in receipt of a letter from Jackson, Miss., communicating the information that ROBERT J. ALCOCK, esp., receiver of the United States land office at that place, has been removed. He was appointed by General GRANT, and was an ardent supporter of his re-nomination at Chicago, and for that reason it is alleged he has been kicked out of position, there being no charges against him of an official character. If this allegation is true, the act is alike unwise and impolitic at this peculiar era in the history of the republican party.

Another prominent case is that of JAMES ATKINS, esp., whose term soon expires as collector of the port of Savannah, Ga. The record of Mr. ATKINS, who was an applicant for re-appointment, has been heretofore set forth in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and is such as should have exempted him from the treatment he has recently received at the hands of a republican administration. It is stated that he voted for LINCOLN in 1864, and has continued to sustain the republican party ever since whenever it has had a ticket in the field. He has run twice for congress as a republican nominee, and received far more votes than were ever cast for any republican in the counties then comprising his district. He has stamped a large part of Georgia for the republican party in every campaign since 1867—that of 1870 only excepted, when his city and himself were afflicted with the yellow fever, a circumstance which prevented his doing service in that campaign. This is his political record, while that of his official life is said to be without reproach. It is now alleged that Mr. THOMAS F. JOHNSON, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Mr. ATKINS, is not heartily in accord with the election of General GARFIELD. The truth or falsity of this allegation is to be decided by the future course of Mr. JOHNSON himself. It is contended by the friends of Mr. ATKINS that though slaughtered he will do more work for GARFIELD and ARTHUR in the pending canvass than this new appointee and his backers, including ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, JOSEPH E. BROWN, W. H. FELTON—*et id genus omnes*; at all events it seems a pity that the harmony of the republican party should be disturbed at this crisis by proscriptors that are not called for or justified by any exigency of the public interest.

One thing is apparent—if the national administration does not manifest a becoming interest in the unity, harmony and efficiency of the republican party in this canvass, and give the republican ticket a cordial and hearty support throughout all its departments, General GARFIELD will not be inspired with confidence in the good faith of pretended friends, or with a strong hope of success. We venture the opinion that the administration has the power to bring either success or defeat to the republican cause in this contest, just as it will and shall determine. And with this opinion we venture the admission that a slaughter of republican officials at the behest of democrats, or the intimidation of republicans who happen to hold subordinate positions in the several departments, and who seek to assert the rights of citizenship in associate capacity relating to their respective states, thus restricting their usefulness, are not well calculated to advance the general interests and prospects of the republican party at this period. We desire the success of the party and its principles, otherwise we would stifle our opinions and admissions at this time.

OUR RIVER COMMERCE.

A personal visit to the landings on the upper and lower Potomac river per steamer JOHN W. THOMPSON, Captain JOHN R. WOOD, satisfied us of two things, viz: the energy and enterprise of the Inland & Seaboard Coasting company and the great good accomplished by the river and harbor bill. If it were not for the few thousand dollars annually appropriated for the dredging out of certain tributaries to the Potomac, the many thousands of dollars' worth of produce now forwarded to Baltimore, brought to this city and Alexandria, would never reach its present destinations, nor probably meet with any purchasers or consumers.

As congress is not liberal enough in the appropriations for the Potomac river and the streams contiguous, several of the most important creeks, from which the products of the soil could be brought in immense quantities, are too shallow, and neither light-draught steamers nor sailing craft can enter them. This should be remedied. Let a sufficient depth of water be at all times found so that the toilers of the deep may enter and the traffic of the localities be brought to market, thereby enriching the individual, the company, the state and the government. Congressmen who denounce the river and

harbor appropriation bill and oppose its passage lack the qualities and comprehensiveness of mind so necessary to our national legislators. No bill annually passed by congress, if judiciously framed, is of more moment or productive of more good to the country than the river and harbor bill, especially when we consider the small sum which is appropriated.

WASHINGTON has been modestly under- rating her growth and prosperity, and appears to be about the only city of the union satisfied with the work of her census enumerators. Among the other corrections needed to be made in our reports, by reason of finding that we have a population in the District of 150,000, instead of 170,000, is that our death-rate is smaller than that with which we have been credited. The last report made by the health-officer placed the death-rate at 25.34 per 1,000. This was reckoned upon a population of 170,000. Upon the basis of 150,000 population the same number of deaths would give us but 23.94. We are not therefore dying off so fast as we thought. Nor does this amount of deaths do the natural advantage of our District in the matter of health. Justice. The influx of deaths in the winter of 1878-79, people last year added many to the number of deaths without adding to our permanent population. Among the better classes in Washington, we believe the death-rate is as low as in the healthiest city in the union. The drainage in the best parts of the city is excellent, the streets are easily kept clean and they quickly dry, our water is of good quality and in fairly good supply. These are great aids to a good sanitary condition.

FRUW on this side of the water realize the difficulties which have surrounded the question of the admittance of Mr. BRADLAUGH, the atheist, as a member of the common's house of parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE'S party is complex in its make-up. It is composed of high churchmen and dissenters, rationalists and sabatarians of the "most straight set," workmen, small shopkeepers and farmers. The divergent and antagonistic opinions of all these have to be considered, and, as it is seen, on a matter of this kind cannot be controlled. Politically and legally we think the common has erred in refusing Mr. B. his seat. The facts are substantially as follows: The oath which each member-elect takes is: "I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God." Now Mr. B. says he will take this oath and kiss the testament, but that the formula means nothing, as binding and effectual as his promise, is that the whole thing is an idle superstition. Legally, we think it an open question whether a court of competent jurisdiction, such as the high court of justice, sitting in Westminster, cannot issue its mandamus to the speaker to make inquiry into this matter. There is a law which provides that if a member votes without having taken the oath he is liable to £500 fine and loses his seat. Parliament could have quietly allowed Mr. B. to take part in a division, and the whole question could then have come before a competent court for review and decision. As the case stands, the action of parliament lifts the worthy atheist into a prominence not his due; he becomes for the time being a popular idol, and his utterances have weight when they deserve none. Had he been quietly admitted without fuss, then ignored, he would have doubtless been as conspicuous a failure politically as the late Dr. KENEALY, "the champion of the 'champion'."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The F. Federalist (Va.) says it advocates the election of so grand a man as General Hancock with a "regular" pleasure. Yes! it must be a "regular" pleasure.

The Richmond State (dem.) understands matters when it says: "The union was broken up under one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons," etc., etc. This is so, and the people won't let the democracy do it again.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Graphic says that Mr. English, the democratic candidate for vice-president, was a salary broker when he was an employee of the treasury before the war, and found money to be spent in the interest. He is known to be one of the most prominent rich men of Indiana. His barrel will be found well-hooped and the bung driven in very tight.

SENATOR THURMAN made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, in the course of the democratic presidential campaign, in which he said that "General Hancock was a statesman, he did not know that he ever made a speech in his life." This was a sad reflection upon himself. Thurman made a financial speech once that destroyed all idea of his being a statesman or being one, but rather placed him in the character of an unscrupulous demagogue. When the Ohio senator eulogized Hancock he damned himself.

The republicans in Indiana are making a very thorough canvass prior to the congressional nomination. The determination is being made next month. The determination is being made next month. The determination is being made next month.

The population of New York least down at 1,200,000. For people appear to be getting brought with the result which is remarkable. Nearly every other city is grumbling.

At Long Branch Thursday and Friday last were pronounced the two hottest June days known for 100 years in the state, and at Long Branch, although there was a cool off-shore breeze, it indicated 97 degrees.

It is recommended that the delicious summer drink, "iced tea," be prepared by steeping in cold water instead of boiling water, as is usually the case. This method will require a little more tea than when the hot water is used, but the flavor and effect are much better. Try it.

Current would not be considered as very rich if he was living out and not only his capital, as he had it when king of Lydia, 500 years before Christ. The Vanderbilt, the Astors, the Morgans, the Gaults, etc., would just as well be willing to admit him to the plutocracy of America. He could come in with his ten or twelve millions as a small fish. There are hundreds of men in this country who exceed the sum and whom you can double it.

The net profits of the year in the Western Union Telegraph company is nearly twelve per cent, upon its nominal capital, which has been watered from time to time to conceal its enormous profits. Calculated on the actual value of the property of the company, the yearly dividends are at the rate of eighty per cent per annum. It built

at present rates for labor and material every telegraph line could be replaced and paid for from the receipts of the company.

At Magdeburg recently a little girl straddled into a graveyard and plucked flowers. The sexton, for punishment, actually looked her up in a dead-house, where four unburied corpses were lying on their backs.

The sexton told several anecdotes of the girl. She had been away and forgot all about the child till the next day, when she found her crouched in a corner, her hair clenched and evidently a victim to terror—absolutely frightened to death. The people of Magdeburg tried to lynch her, but the police protected him till he could be conveyed to prison.

Dr. Morris Busch, whom Bismarck termed "a newspaper scribbler," has an article on the prince as a friend of America in the July North American Review. The doctor tells several anecdotes of Bismarck's regard for Americans. Bismarck said at the siege of Paris: "I do not know how those Americans have bewitched me, but I cannot and will not have six hours over the twenty-four."

Sheridan repeatedly dined with him and was with him at Metz and Sedan. So much were they mutually attracted and pleased that when the American general first took shelter for the night in a peasant's hut at Reimsville he was several times heard to murmur in his sleep, "Dear count, dear count. This is a fair sample of his anecdotes, and as a whole the article may be termed "very thin."

WHO STAMPEDED.

A Lady Clerk Who Has Something to Say About It.

ST. The women of the departments have already so much to contend with that it seems a pity the charge of cowardice should be added to their list of troubles. It is a "stamped" stamp, the lady clerk says, which she stamped upon the man who was in the hall in order to obtain a better draught of air. As she turned to recross the corridor she found that she was in a state of mania, and she had stamped upon the man who was in the hall in order to obtain a better draught of air. As she turned to recross the corridor she found that she was in a state of mania, and she had stamped upon the man who was in the hall in order to obtain a better draught of air.

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