

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

National Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and, looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles: 1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. 2. The Republican party has preserved those Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now emboldened by the great truths spoken at its cradle, that "all men are created equal;" that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, for the attainment of these ends, Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished. 3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands ready pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of complaint on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. 4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged itself to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments. 5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country. 6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough, and unsparring. 7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. 8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. 9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people. 10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be enacted to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose. 11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country. 12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. 13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territory of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. 14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; a grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance. 15. We sincerely deplore all sectional feeling and tendencies; we therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral votes of the United South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a successful issue achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights. 16. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; as being in the control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with asserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiment of "unrepentant rebellion;" with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and unbecomingly overshadowing the ends of justice by the partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the perjury of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable. 17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

The English government is preparing for war. "Let it come" etc. There is a great deal of sweating and swearing to a very little purpose in St. Louis just now. By the Eternal, the Federal Union must and shall be preserved" is evidently not a Tildenism. Repeal the "Two thirds rule" and Tilden will undoubtedly be the Democratic Nominee of the St. Louis Convention. The indorsement given to the Republican ticket by Harper's Weekly is published elsewhere. We trust it will be read by every citizen. Seven thousands pounds of gold quartz are en route from Cheyenne to the Omaha Quartz mills to be crushed. One specimen of 24 lbs is worth \$1,000. Leavenworth opens the campaign with a call for a Hayes and Wheeler club signed by 652 of the leading citizens of the city. We compile the biographical (obituary) sketches of Governors Tilden and Hendricks, printed elsewhere from data found in the New York World. No patriot will hear of the illness of Speaker Blaine without pain. His physicians are preparing for his removal to his home in Maine; where it is earnestly hoped he may be speedily restored to health. In view of the nomination by the Democrats of Tilden for President and the great probability that Hendricks will be the nominee of the party for Vice-President, at St. Louis, we elsewhere give quite complete biographical sketches of the gentlemen. The idea of making Samuel J. Tilden, the President of this republic, is worthy the inspiration of the democratic party. No party would propose putting a man at the head of the nation who wanted to stop the war and "let the Union slide," as Tilden did at Chicago in 1864, unless it is the Democratic party. THE New York World gives us a five-column eulogy of the life and services of Samuel J. Tilden, Strangely enough, however, it has no word to say whatever for that period of his political career when he sat in the Chicago Convention of 1864 which upon resolutions he reported, pronounced the war for the union a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities. Hostilities have broken out on the plains between Crook's command and the Sioux. A fight occurred between them on the Yellowstone on the 16th instant which lasted about four hours, when the Indians retired, leaving a number of their dead on the field. Some twelve United States' soldiers were killed. At last accounts the command, under Gen. Crook were continuing their operations against the Sioux, with every prospect of driving them out of the country. Gen. Logan from the committee on Military affairs of the Senate has reported the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiary all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that the bounties received under the State law shall be deducted from the total of 8 1/2 dollars for each month for service provided by the bill. In this shape there is no doubt but the bill will finally become a law, and it is just that it should. The correspondent of the Kansas City Times complains that the St. Joe Gazette copies Vest's Warrensburg speech from the Times and calls it the report of his St. Joe speech. As though Vest ever made but one speech in his life. We have now heard him twice and seen reports of his speeches at half a dozen different places, and evidently all were one and the same speech. His Baltimore story and his Broadnax story are the burden of all his harangues. When you hear him once you hear all there is of him. We learn from some of our young men of the city, that they propose organizing a "Young Men's Republican Club" at the ratification meeting next Saturday night. This is just right. The young men of the city, full of active life and patriotic impulses, should have an organization of their own. There is a special work for them to perform in gathering in, training and encouraging each other for the political duties of citizenship. The intelligent co-operation of such organizations is helpful to a healthy political growth among our young men and we wish this one abundant success.

The Bankers' Convention at Washington has adopted a Resolution that, whereas, the general stagnation of trade and commerce, together with the depressed industry of the country, are making the present banking tax absolutely unbearable, and which, if not promptly repealed must end in the dissolution of a large number of banking institutions and in the withdrawal of banking capital as an investment throughout the land, the members of this Convention proceed in a body before the Committee on Banks and Currency, and each member, so far as possible, present his views and those whom he represents, etc. Were the tax here referred to not borne by the industries of the country there could be no argument sustaining the repeal of it. The capital of the country certainly has claims that deserve consideration. Is this one of them? Does Government tax any other investment? Does it tax other banking institutions? It may be answered that Government grants to no other institutions the special privileges that are vested in these banks. But are the advantages of these special privileges equal to the burden of tax imposed for the possession of them? Banking institutions say not. And they further affirm that if it were not it operates as a restriction upon the cheap circulation of money. This is an argument for the repeal of the tax and should have earnest attention. The Cincinnati platform contains the following: "It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country." This was the only plank in the platform that occasioned any discussion in the convention. It was thought, and at first blush, it appeared to antagonize the spirit of our American system, the grand boast of which is that this country is an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, a free government, the blessings of which all the peoples of the world are invited to come and enjoy. But a little inquiry will suffice to satisfy the mind that this Mongolian immigration is scarcely responsive to the spirit of that boast or of the sort contemplated in the broad and generous invitation to a home in our midst we extend to the unhappy subjects of the Old World's tyranny. A little examination will reveal the fact to be that under the name and guise of Mongolian immigration there is being established a system of slavery on the Pacific coast. It is to this feature of the matter that the resolution we quote addresses itself. The case is truly stated by President Grant in his message of December 1874. He says: "In connection with this subject I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese emigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily, to make their homes with us and their labors productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with head men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does it apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities." It is true the resolution proposes no remedy, but it recognizes the power of Congress to provide a remedy, and prevent the establishment, or destroy the existence, of even a modified form of slavery in any part of this Country. In other words, if Chinese immigration means a form of Mongolian servitude in this country, it recognizes the power of Congress to prohibit Chinese immigration—if necessary to the prevention of such a crime against the spirit of our institutions and the working men of America, and we say, amen! There was but little interest manifested in proceedings at St. Louis Wednesday. No news came of progress of the convention until a little before 12, when an adjournment was announced till 2 o'clock the convention then to meet receive the report of the Platform Committee. This news was at once bulletined at the JOURNAL OFFICE, but it invited no particular interest. Then came the announcement that the Committee on Platform had made two reports and the convention was angrily quarreling over them. Next came the news that the majority report had been adopted. Nominations were then in order. Of this the convention made short work. Tilden was nominated on the second ballot and the convention adjourned till this morning, without nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with the purpose probably, to cover a pretext for inducing Hendricks to accept the Vice-Presidency. The news of Tilden's nomination was greeted with a salute from the army gun here.

Campaign lying has commenced already, and of course, the St. Louis Times is first in the field. It says: "Governor Hayes did only one thing while he was a member of Congress that is worth remembering. He voted for the salary grab and took his back pay." But the Globe-Democrat pins the thing back after the following artistic fashion: "You lie, he didn't. Governor Hayes was not a member of the Congress which passed the salary grab. He was first elected to Congress in 1864, and again in 1866. He resigned in 1867 to accept the nomination for Governor. He was elected, and was re-elected in 1869. He retired from the Governorship in January, 1872, and remained until 1875, when he was again put in nomination for Governor. The 'Hayes' who voted for the salary grab was from Alabama." OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the St. Joseph Public Schools case, brings the workings of the Constitution of 1875, practically before the people of Missouri and give it an application few if any of us anticipated. By that decision it is declared that the limit for taxation for all school purposes, except the payment of indebtedness existing at the time the Constitution was adopted, is forty cents on the hundred dollars of assessed taxable property, and that the increase of 65 cents in country districts, and to 100 cents in towns and cities, is made dependent upon future action of the State Legislature. Such a construction we venture the assertion was never dreamed of by the friends of public schools in the convention that framed that constitution. When it is remembered that the Democratic party had supreme control of the State administration at the time the Constitution was framed, of most of the counties, all of the larger cities, and many of the most important towns, and that this instrument was framed with a view to that supremacy in the future, the outlook for popular education based upon the wealth of the people, and supported by voluntary taxation, is gloomy and threatening. Unless there is a change in the fundamental law, and in the political complexion of the General Assembly, free schools are doubtless doomed in Missouri. It would be folly to contend, that under the restricted levy of 4 mills on the dollar, new schools can be established, school houses built, repaired and furnished, and schools kept open for a longer time than that required by the constitution. What hope can be reasonably entertained that the leaders of the Democratic party will forget their traditional hatred to the free education of the masses at public expense, and proceed to the enactment of laws by which that education can be secured? None. In the future as in the past, they will be found pursuing the same reactionary policy, fostering ignorance instead of enlightenment, and appealing to the prejudice of the people against increased but necessary taxation, instead of practicing the simple but comprehensive policy of statesmanship, that a liberal expenditure for the education of the people is the highest economy for the State. The free schools of Missouri have been our pride and boast. Established under the wise provisions of the constitution of 1865, fostered and encouraged under the enactment of Republican legislatures, sustained by an enlightened party sentiment, the public schools increased and multiplied until facilities were afforded for the 750,000 youth of Missouri white and black, rich and poor, to acquire that knowledge indispensable to enable them to become useful citizens of a great and growing commonwealth. The foundation was laid by which the intelligence, the morality, and the civilization of our people would keep equal pace with the advancement of the State in wealth and population. The incubus of slavery removed, the darkness of the attendant ignorance dissipated by the morning light of the new intelligence disseminated from the ten thousand school houses and colleges built and maintained at public expense, Missouri would take that station in the Great Republic to which a wise Providence had assigned her the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley. It was a fond hope but it would seem that the action of the Democracy is destined to make it as baseless as the fabric of a vision. What seven years of wise Republican administration has done it seeks to undo. Whatever steps have been taken in the path of progress, it is already retracing. Without opposition, and without protest, it will carry the State back to the old days of slavery before the war, when it was said, that if a man would feed his horse a peck of oats every time he came to a school house, the horse would starve to death. It is the high duty of the Republican party of Missouri to place itself in the breach, to stem the tide of reaction toward ignorance and crime, and to rescue the public schools of the State, and with them its dearest and best interests for all the future from the hands of the deadly enemies of both.

GEN. HAYES. Reminiscences of Early Political Campaigns. In Col. Case's speech at the ratification meeting Wednesday evening, he presented some interesting reminiscences of the first Republican campaign in Ohio, when Salmon P. Chase headed the ticket for governor in 1854. Alluding to the great ratification meeting held at Columbus, the speaker proceeded as follows: The whole state was ablaze with the prospect of a warm contest, and ratification meetings were being held in every city and county seat. While we at Columbus were listening to the eloquence of Galloway and Shellbarger, in Northern Ohio they were held spell bound by the electrical vehemence and fiery appeals of old Bon. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, and in Southern Ohio Tom Corwin was carrying his audiences before him with his irresistible arguments and equally irresistible humor and pathos. At these meetings in Southern Ohio Rutherford B. Hayes, then a young lawyer of Cincinnati, our candidate for president, then, as now, a straightforward, earnest Republican, was among the foremost, an ardent and faithful worker, always to be depended upon and manifesting the same faculty or genius for success which has ever since characterized his career, whether at the bar, in the halls of congress, or at the head of his brigade, or in the gubernatorial chair in the capital of Ohio. I do not propose to dwell upon the history of this remarkable man. In fact, I know very little about his personal history. I left Ohio within two years after the events to which I have just referred, having before I left that good old state done all in my power for the interests of the Republican party by casting the first vote of my life for its presidential candidate, the gallant and at that time renowned "Pathfinder of the West," Gen. John C. Fremont. Gov. Hayes had not at that time become very prominent, and was only known as a skillful and safe lawyer, and a thorough-going earnest Republican. For several years after I came to Missouri, in fact from 1857 to 1866, it was about all a Republican wanted to do in this state to look after the safety of his own person and family without having time to pay much attention to the doings of the people of other states, but notwithstanding this I did not altogether overlook the career of my old fellow citizens of Ohio, and can readily recall the pride and interest which thrilled me as I read of their brave deeds in Virginia, Tennessee, and everywhere else through the South, from the beginning of the war to the end of it. Among other interesting reports, I remember that of Gen. J. D. Cox, who, in describing the part taken by his command in the battle of South Mountain, refers in terms of high commendation to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. R. B. Hayes, who was severely wounded while leading his regiment forward, but who refused to leave the field until compelled to do so by weakness caused by loss of blood. I remember also reading of his valuable services to Gen. Sheridan in the celebrated campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and the promptness and skill manifested in preventing the escape of John Morgan when he made his daring raid into Ohio. I have no doubt that these are but a few of hundreds of occasions where he manifested his generalship and other soldierly qualities; but, as I said before, the Republicans of Western Missouri did not have much time during the war for newspaper reading, and may be excused if they are a little deficient in the minutia of the history of those days. It is not best anyhow for us to bring up too often and too vividly the scenes of those terrible four years. Suffice it is to say that Gen. Hayes did his duty as a soldier as faithfully and as conscientiously and as ably as he has since done his public duty as a statesman in congress and the thrice elected governor of Ohio, and having said that we turn around and say that as congressman and governor he has done his duty as faithfully, earnestly, honestly and ably as he performed his military duties in the field, and that in both cases and in all positions he has come out the contest with his reputation unstained and his character proof against all danger of aspersion, calumny, or even criticism. With such a man, who has as yet known no defeat either on the tented field or in the political arena; with a platform which is unassailable and which declares our determination to carry out to their ultimate logical results, at whatever cost may be necessary, the grand and lifelong principles of the Republican party, and with the prestige of nearly sixteen years of triumphantly successful management of the affairs of the nation, to win the race in the coming campaign is but a work of four short months, and I predict that the day of November will see Hayes and Wheeler sweep the country with all the enthusiasm and tremendous moral force, which characterized the second election of the revered Lincoln.—K. C. Journal. She was a colored lady, says the Columbia (S. C.) Sun, and attended a revival of religion, and had worked herself up to the extreme pitch of going to the good place in a moment or sooner, if possible. As her friends gave vent to her feelings, she likewise gave vent to her feelings, and exclaimed: "I wish I was a June bug!" "A brother of sable hue, standing near by, inquired: "What you want to be one for?" "That I might fly to my Jesus." "You fool nigger; woodpecker ketch you 'fore you get half way dar."