

The Waynesburg Republican.

1868 REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, G. JOHN HENNING, OF Montgomery County.

FOR SENATOR GENERAL, GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF Cambria County.

DISTRICT. FOR CONGRESS, CAPT. J. HENNING DONLEY, OF Great Cay County.

COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY, GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ., OF Loudard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER, THOMAS J. FEENE, ESQ., OF Washington Township.

FOR HOUSE DELEGATE, THOMAS RICE, ESQ., OF Morgan Township.

FOR ATTORNEY, HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ., OF Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. AT LARGE. G. MARSHALL, OF Philadelphia. THOMAS M. MAHALL, OF Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT. 1. W. H. Barnes. 2. W. J. Pollock. 3. Richard Widley. 4. G. A. Hill. 5. Watson P. McGill. 6. J. H. Brantley. 7. Frank C. Henton. 8. Isaac Eckert. 9. Morris Hoover. 10. David M. Hand. 11. Wm. Davis. 12. W. W. Ketchum.

THE REPUBLICAN FOR THE CAMPAIGN! GRANT, COLFAX AND PEACE!

Humanity, Liberty and Freedom! No Treason! No Repudiation! No Revolution!

Republicans! Party lines are now distinctly drawn and the great battle of Freedom against Oppression, to be fought this Fall, demands that the Republican party—the party of Freedom—should work.

Its future course will be marked by its past; always against Treason, Repudiation and Revolution, in whatever form, and for loyal men to rule the Republic!

We point with pride to the standard your paper has attained compared with that of two years ago, and promise greater improvement if the required assistance is given us.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE! Single Copies (until Dec. 2, 1868) 50cts. Clubs of Ten 4.75.

Address JAS. E. SAYERS, Waynesburg, Pa.

REPUBLICANISM. The Platform by which it is Supported. Law, Liberty, Justice and Equality! Great Truths for a Great People.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY. The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago in the 21st inst.

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption of a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights, and the re-assertion of the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of these States from being readmitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The general Congress of equal suffrage to all men at the next year's election, and the restoration of the National Union, and the consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice to the people of the United States, are the paramount concerns of the hour.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and insist that the Government should require the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith, and in accordance with the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is the duty of the nation that reconstruction should be completed as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union, and for the purpose of restoring to the nation its former condition, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be done without impairing the credit of the nation.

Sixth. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruption which has crept into the Executive Department, and which has been fostered by Andrew Johnson, should be removed.

Seventh. We advocate the right of the anti-slavery and free trade of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the assassination of Andrew Johnson, and the President, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support, and has neglected his official functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used his high office as a cloak for his efforts to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the property, persons and lives of our citizens; has abused the patronage power; has denounced the national flag as a relic of the past; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proposition for the reconstruction of the Nation; has perverted the public treasury into an agency of his private ambition, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and is properly pronounced unworthy to hold the office of President.

Eighth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is a subject he is always so, must be rejected in favor of the doctrine that the rights of citizenship are not inherited, but are conferred by the laws of the land, and are not to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And free arrest and imprisonment, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Ninth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of our long and arduous and impetuous marches in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the Nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of these brave defenders are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the Nation's protecting care.

Tenth. Foreign intervention, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the progress of this Nation, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Eleventh. This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly condemn the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and re-asserting the rights of the Nation, have been treated by the Government, and we favor the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon them, and we favor the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon them, and we favor the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon them.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Imperial Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of our Government, and we will with gladness every effort to make these principles living reality on every inch of American soil.

DIIALOGUE ABOUT A DIIALOGUE.

Scene—Street in Waynesburg. Persons—Democrat and Republican.

Democrat—(to Republican)—"Well, Greeley, how are you to day?"

Republican—"Tip-top, Johnny! I have numerous causes for being in good humor. I have just been reading last week's Messenger, (I read both sides to keep well posted) and am not surprised to find its editors desperate in the strait of having to advocate the election of an eastern bondholder to the Presidency, after their repeated declarations that they would have no King but Pendleton and Greenbacks!

And more than that, they are compelled to honey the Blair family and truckle to the chancier vanity of the rebel chivalry. Politically, as Nasly says, I find them "equal to any emergency." But, did you read that 'Dialogue between Two Neighbors' in last week's Messenger?"

Dem.—"Yes, I did."

Rep.—"Were you struck very forcibly by the soundness of 'A's' logic?"

Dem.—"The truth is I read it over mechanically, having become so used to the gib arguments advanced by our side on the money question that I can talk very much after the same fashion that our heavy guns do who speak with such calm assurance as to the plausibility of themselves being able to run the machinery of our government aright if only elected to do so. The sound of 'A's' logic is very apparent but it lacks the *ness* in a great degree."

Rep.—"Why, do you think so! I am not surprised to hear you speak thus, however, for you was a known supporter of the war and if I mistake not loaned some money to the Government, while it is very clear from the tone of 'A's' language he had no heart in the struggle for the maintenance of an undivided country. What is your candid convictions on 'A's' wool argument, embracing, as it is meant to, the whole question of our financial difficulties? I should like to hear from an honest Democrat."

Dem.—"Well, to begin with, there is a slight difference in *now* and *ten years ago*, and if admitted for the worse. I am the last man to say a word because it was our old party leaders who did the mischief. So far from the National Banking system being a stumbling block in the way to fortune and the sale of our wool crop, I am convinced that it has many advantages over the old State Banks. The old Farmers' and Drivers' Bank with a capital of \$150,000, or whatever it may have had, although it circulated three times its amount of capital, was incompetent, at times, to supply the demand, and not infrequently borrowers had to pay a heavy rate for interest and take their loans piecemeal, thus enabling the Bank to double the interest on every loan. As roses smell as sweet by any other name, I'll call this honesty. The inflation of a paper circulation so far above capital kept the money market in a perpetual fever, and it was only by adroit management that panics were avoided. It happened so in the F. & D. Bank. Had the \$500,000 in paper, or a considerable fraction, been returned at any time for redemption, it might have whelmed the Bank into insolvency and caused the financial ruin of many of our citizens. Moreover, our old State currency was discounted away from home, and at no great distance was worthless as a medium for trade, whilst to-day the National money of the most value is administered with the strictest economy, and the corruption which has crept into the Executive Department, and which has been fostered by Andrew Johnson, should be removed.

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