FIRST CAMPAIGN CHARGE.

North Carolina Opens with a Call to Arms at Weldon.

THE GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.

Avowed Lovers of Peace the First in the Field.

THE TENT IN THE SYLVAN GROVE.

A Day of Jubilee Between the North and South.

Nebraska, North Carolina and New Jersey Bury the Hatchet and Shake Hands.

Senator Tipton's View of Republicanism.

Senator Stockton, Governor Walker, ex-Governor Vance and General Clingman on the Platform.

Peace, Constitutional Liberty and Equal Rights.

A Liberal Republican-Democratic Victory or Misery, Tyranny and Shame.

WELDON, N. C., July 12, 1872.

To-day has been made memorable in the annals of the town of Weldon. Not many things transpire in the experience of Weldon that are worthy of remembrance or mention. It is a town of not more than six hundred inhabitants, of some importance and growing in prominence as a railroad station, constituting a terminus of the Petersburg Railroad, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and it is the centre of the remunerative trade of the Roanoke Valley. To-day, however, is conspicuous in its annals as the occasion of the largest crowd that ever collected within its precincts, and the presence among them of some of the most prominent and popular leaders of the liberal party of the country. The place is not far from the boundary line of Virginia, and the great Greeley ratification meeting and speaking appointed for to-day has summoned hundreds, not only from all the neighboring counties of the Old North State, but hundreds as well from the sister Commonwealth of the Old Dominion. The speaking has been gotten up mainly through the agency and influence of Hon. M. W. Ransom, Senator of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States, and second perhaps only to Vance in popularity and power among the conservative citizens of the State. Senator Ransom resides but a few miles from the town, and has induced several distinguished Senatorial associates to come here with him to take part in and lend *éclat* to the liberal grand rally.

THE FIGHT FOR THE STATE.

The importance of the occasion arises from the desperate struggle now being made by either side to carry North Carolina in the gubernatorial election to be held early in August next, as the initiative skirmish of the great Presidential battle. The administration party is expending every means to control the result. The result is very doubtful, though your correspondent judges, from conversations had to-day with leading and representative men from various sections, that the present indications are in favor of the State being swept by Merriman in August, and by Greeley in November next. The editor of the *News* of this town tells me the only danger arises from the apathy growing out of ignorance manifested by many of the white people, especially in the Western section of the State. Many of these mountaineers hardly know as yet that the war is ended, and dare not emerge from their homes to vote for the fear of being conscripted. Then the republicans threaten that if they vote for the conservative candidate their homestead reservations will be taken away from them, and this they swallow with open and simple credulity. But the conservative hopes are anchored in the splendid canvass of Governor Vance, whose eloquence and wit move the masses with a magic peculiarly his own. To-day thousands have assembled here, and preparations have been made on the most elaborate and extensive scale for the great occasion.

A GORGEOUS MEETING TENT.

The meeting is held in a grove near the town, where a large platform is erected beneath the trees, draped in flags and festoons, the national emblem being twisted around the pillars and dropping from the roof, where appropriate patriotic mottoes are displayed from broad streamers. Back of the platform is the inscription:—

PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!!
GREELEY AND BROWN,
THE NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

And in front depend flags bearing the words:—

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL, WHITE AND COLORED.

And

GREELEY AND BROWN,
THE NORTH AND SOUTH UNITED AGAINST CORRUPTION.

A fine band from Richmond discourses inspiring music, and the throng swells rapidly, filling with the yeomanry of the country and visitors from abroad, and with many ladies, the seats arranged beneath the broad and leafy arches of the arbor.

THE PROMINENT SPEAKERS

present are Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; ex-Governor S. B. Vance; Colonel J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, and others of mere local reputation. The utmost earnestness and enthusiasm prevail, and the discharge of ordnance gives utterance to the popular purpose and feeling. A grand barbecue has been spread beneath the trees. Whole roasted oxen and hogs and other edibles on a liberal scale and refreshments of all kinds salute the eyes and nostrils, and the sunshine streaming over all is auspicious and happy. The speakers were escorted from the Emery House to the stand prepared for them, speaking being preceded by music and the thunder of cannon, and greeted by the enthusiastic and prolonged cheers of the multitude assembled.

OPENING THE BALL.

The exercises of the occasion are under the direction of the Mayor of the town. The meeting was called to order at twelve M. by R. H. Smith, of Halifax, on whose motion Mr. L. S. Keener was called to preside. Mr. Keener, in taking the chair, said that as a recent delegate from North Carolina to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore he brought good tidings. Recognizing the constitution as the bond of the Union in peace and war, the democratic party had discarded all old party and sectional differences and affiliations, and had nominated a constitutional ticket. The North and South had clasped hands and united against corruption. It had proclaimed peace for its motto, and had hailed the names of Greeley and Brown as its Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. (Loud applause.)

SENATOR TIPTON'S SPEECH.

General Barrington, of North Carolina, introduced to the audience Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, and General Ransom, rising, proposed three cheers for Tipton, which were given with a will. Senator Tipton said, coming from such a distance, he hardly knew how he was to reach the sentiments and touch the sympathies of his audience. He accepted the situation. As long as there was a whig party he was a follower of Henry Clay—(cheers)—but when their standard was struck down he and others did what they were to do now, attempt to reorganize it. Five years ago he had been elected to the Senate of the United States from the young State of Nebraska, as radical a republican as a man could be to be healthy. (Laughter and cries.) The only issue upon which the radical party was organized was that of opposition to the extension of human bondage, and he knew when the issue was removed

THE PARTY MISSION WAS ENDED.

There were men in their ranks of all views on the tariff and other questions. When the war ended they were charged with reconstruction. As a party duty, as the mission of the party was ended, it became evident that they would have to legislate for reconstruction to keep the party together. He had first been denounced as refractory and untrue to republicanism when he had protested and voted against the provision that Mississippi could not even change its educational system after reconstruction. Mississippi had the same full rights as Massachusetts. (Applause.) It became apparent to him two weeks after General Grant's inauguration that any Senator who refused to support administration measures would be reported for

DISCIPLINE OR POLITICAL EXECUTION.

He referred to the contest in Missouri for amnesty, enfranchisement and peace to the people, where Gratz Brown first took his position and now the people's affections. Then the President was notified that Carl Schurz had taken part in that liberal movement, and the heads of his friends, the Germans who were his fellow citizens, began to drop from the guillotine. He had stood up and fought with Schurz, but the body of the party insisted that that was loyal and republican only which filtered through the

BRAINS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

God help the brains of the White House, if Providence could take care of that which did not exist. (Laughter and cheers.) These liberal republicans, alarmed by the administration, had met at Cincinnati and given you Horace Greeley, who had been adopted at Baltimore. (Loud cheers.) He had not favored Greeley at first, but said now that Greeley had been right. He had been first in amnesty, risking all his popularity in the North, and going on the bail bond of Mr. Davis when he, the speaker, would not have advised it. Mr. Greeley had been ten years ahead of them, and would be ten years ahead of others in going into the Presidential chair. (Cheers.) Grant had made war on Fenton and Greeley in New York because they resisted his military despotism. What was the result? The State was lost to him and would go against him by one hundred thousand majority. If it went for Greeley only ninety thousand it would answer all practical purposes. (Laughter.) Grant had thrown the same administration influence and made the same quarrel in Alabama, and the result was the same with Goldthwaite in the Senate. The radicals had full control in Arkansas, and they doubtless knew how to stuff ballot boxes, but Grant had interfered, and as a result the State would go democratic. And a similar meddling and favoritism in Nebraska resulted in the people leaving at home his pet and favorite Senator. The speaker traced

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

An independent republican, Logan, had declared in the Senate that no man could be independent and obey the caucus; but he had gone back to Grant, and was his henchman. This war on free opinion and independent action was waged by the caucus. Grant had been elected on the one term principle, to which he was fully committed, but even Grant had seen what a fearful crop of treachery and lies the aspiration for re-election produced. When Georgia, had been a State for two years, and a certain gentleman had almost ruined the State, the Senate had been asked to give these people the lease of power for two and four years more, they sent back Foster Blodgett, and the people sent up a democrat in his place, so the liberal republicans were forced to stand apart or to demean themselves in their own opinion.

MORTON, IF HE LIVED A HUNDRED YEARS,

would continue to resurrect the bones of the war and pull the wires of dead skeletons and skulls. Then came the Ku-Klux law, and the precedent had been given, against the protest of liberal republicans—(applause)—the unconstitutional power to say when in the country the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended and military rule established. And then came the Election law, whose enormities the speaker exposed, as also the plain violation of honor by which the last law had been adopted in violation of given pledges. These are but a few instances, and there was no way left men, who thought as he, except to leave the party. They had, therefore,

UNFURLED THEIR CINCINNATI BANNER,

and you have accepted the issue with us. (Applause.) Everything should be done that could be done in the West and North, and you of North Carolina must work to bring in every loyal vote. (Applause and cries of "We'll do it.") It is none of our business what special views Greeley holds, so long as he is an honest man. He hoped the time would come when we would hardly know who was President. He was sick of hearing it asked whether the White House thought with him, we had had too much of the President, or we had had so little of a President. We had had to take all there was. (Applause.) He could not expect to believe in everything that Greeley did, who had investigated all questions on political economy and social science for thirty years. He had never expected to come among these people to address them, to sympathize with them, to shake hands with the democratic Senator from North Carolina.

A LITTLE OF THEATRICAL DISPLAY.

(Here Senator Tipton and Senator Ransom shook hands on the platform, amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm and feeling.) But these are times of wonderful transformations and changes, and he urged all to come together and forget all differences of the past and dedicate themselves to the service and salvation of a common country. (Loud and hearty cheering.)

Senator Ransom then came forward and happily introduced Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, who was greeted with cheers.

SENATOR STOCKTON'S REMARKS.

Senator Stockton said he had always been a democrat and had never scratched a democratic ticket. He came from a State which gave McClellan a majority in the middle of the war, and was the only State that did so. (Three cheers for New Jersey.) He came as a democrat to take counsel in the present situation. He had never before addressed an audience in the South, but he was reminded of his home, where the ladies came to the democratic meetings and made the men behave themselves. He shook hands with Senator Tipton, and expressed great surprise at himself to be on the platform with him, appealing to a Southern audience to vote for Horace Greeley. He had held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen, and he could hardly say when he had been converted. He believed it was on the cars last night. At the Baltimore Convention he had voted against Horace Greeley, and had written to his constituents saying that the captains should not be the first to desert, but that the high court of appeals of the democratic party had spoken and was to be obeyed. It was not to be disguised that the South nominated Greeley; it was to be wondered at that the patriotic party had conceded its old opinions and prejudices and taken up the man whom the South demanded. Democratic Senators had told him

GREELEY WAS THE RIGHT MAN

to nominate, and they were right. The North had made the nominations twice, the South had made this; he and his friends had taken back seats and believed the South had done wisely and well, and he was prepared to go in now and work his best for the election of their candidate. (Applause.) He had not objected to Mr. Greeley for any personal reason; he believed he would be certainly elected. It was the wisdom of Providence, the same divine arm which guided the ancient revolutionary fathers, which had inspired that unanimous nomination and dispelled all the mists of prejudice of his and other minds. That divine arm still guided us, and would lead us through paths of peace to the restoration of the constitution. (Applause.)

The speaker denounced the rule of the radical caucus and the series of outrageous and unconstitutional measures which had saddened the South with the Reconstruction law. Incidentally he referred to the ties between the negroes and the people among whom they were born and reared, ties as dear as those of relationship, which the radicals had deliberately broken so that they could ship the negroes into leagues and inspire them with hatred and suspicion. This was the radical scheme. If these amendments, now declared permanent, are not sufficient for a party supremacy one can easily do it by reconstruction laws. The very

FREE CITY OF NEW YORK,

where a hostile gun had been never lifted, a ship, with guns double shotted, had been arrayed to overawe and threaten a free people in times of deep peace. These usurpations he had always resisted; but they had usurped, and would usurp still. If we do not strike the blow now there will be nothing to fight for. General Grant had made this

A PERSONAL GOVERNMENT,

surrounded with arrogance and clothed with tyranny. The speaker severely arraigned the President for his gift taking and favoritism, and as was the master so were the ruled. Peace had been promised and enfranchisement—a pledge that had been heartlessly broken. There could be no peace till the radical party and the tyrants who control it are turned out of power.

THE FEEBLE FOREIGN POLICY

of the administration alone should suffice to drive it in shame out of power. Domestic corruption could be denied by hypocrisy and concealed by cunning; but when the courage and the character of the American people had been destroyed in the eyes of the world there was no concealment. The American "case" in the great Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva had been conceived in the spirit of a horse trade at the cross roads; the indirect claims had been inserted, not to be pressed, but with the view of gaining a wide point, and while all the world was looking to see if there should be war or peace the arbitrators met and drove her claim out of court. Our position was that of having

ATTEMPTED TO ROB GREAT BRITAIN,

and not having the manliness to withdraw our unjust claims until they were kicked out of court, there was not only corruption, but incompetency. The man hadn't sense enough to get somebody near him who did have sense to manage our foreign relations. There was no punishment heavy enough for the men who raked up the bones of the war to instigate strife among the sections and to pour turpentine into wounds still bleeding and sore; out so bad they kept up the war by exaggerated Ku-Klux stories, disproved by their own reports. Now do you know why I and the democratic party can vote as as a unit for Horace Greeley? And I say to every North Carolinian, if you do not elect Mr. Greeley I challenge you to the bar of public opinion, and to meet when Grant's tyranny is again upon us. (Loud applause.) There might never be another election.

LOST REPUBLICS WERE LOST FOREVER!

How shall we escape? We might survive any destructive war, but lethargy might lose us our liberties. Let not these institutions prove a failure; say not we are unfit to govern ourselves! Liberty meant local self-government.

He closed by citing the extract from the meeting of Herminius and Arminius,

Better amid these fires to die
Than live in splendid slavery.

And there was loud and long applause.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WALKER, OF VIRGINIA.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, being introduced (not a carpet-bagger), came forward and spoke, after nine cheers had been given for Virginia and the Governor's Greeley hat had been pointed out. He accepted this applause as a tribute to Virginia. He had attended the Convention at Baltimore to contribute his mite towards the cause which he hoped to see triumph in November at the polls. In this contest the liberties of the country were involved, and it was every man's duty to buckle on his armor and fight as God gave him strength. The contest involved not only Mr. Greeley's elevation, or the removal of Mr. Grant; it meant more than the promotion of men; it involved a great principle. The government could not endure if certain principles triumphed; it would be given new strength and glory if the principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform succeeded. The contest had gone on ever since the the organization of the government between the principles of centralization and those of local self-government. That was the issue now. The men who represented these antagonistic doctrines represented them suitably in their very faces; one represented war, and the other peace in his very glorious and beaming, benevolent features.

POLITICAL ANTIPODES.

He and Mr. Greeley had been antipodes; and he would give his reasons for supporting him. No man had ever assailed the perfect integrity of Horace Greeley—a man ever charitable to the poor and oppressed. Ever since the close of the war Greeley, in all his works and words, had been in favor of the restoration of the country, and would wipe out all the unpleasant reminiscences of the war. His candidacy involved, too, the restoration of peace, harmony and national feeling. This ground had been taken in Virginia these three years, and Horace Greeley had stood by them honestly and persistently, and Virginia rallied to his support gratefully. The State was now organized thoroughly, and the only cry was, "Charge the common foe!" He hoped it was the same case in North Carolina, with whom his State sympathized deeply when it saw the deep wrongs and indignities which had been put upon her people. He believed as implicitly as he did in his own existence that Greeley would be the next President, and what man so craven as not to rally to his support? The whole country was looking to the

NORTH CAROLINA STATE ELECTION IN AUGUST

to set her first example. He besought them to speak, then, in no uncertain sound—to redeem the State from wrong and oppression and corruption. They could put the State where she was before the war; and the encouragement they could give all should nerve them to redouble their efforts. If we go down in this contest we can never, he feared, shake off this tyranny. At the polls we can win the victory, if we are manly enough to reach out and possess it. You have more interest in this stand than Virginia, and she had more than New Jersey, though the latter was coming back into the Union without condition. (Laughter.) Virginia had been redeemed, and yet her people felt the weight of federal oppression. You should rally to defeat the minions of power, who are sapping the foundations of liberty. At no time since the war has a Southern citizen enjoyed American liberty. There was always something charged against them. The contest was to restore them all to the full flame of American citizenship. More was involved in this than in any previous contest, and he entered into it with all the zeal, force, mind and heart which he possessed. He wanted to see every State restored and respected,

A REAL UNION, AND ALL CITIZENS FREE

and equal. We had accepted the equality of all men before the law, and no man could truly say that no injustice had been done any citizen. The Cincinnati platform had included these principles and the democracy had endorsed them. The beggarly tool who said "If we gain power we would deprive negroes of their rights" was false. Virginia carried out these principles, whether they had been endorsed or not they did things honestly up there. He rejoiced to see the whole country come up to that broad platform. Citizenship must be equal, and each man must be a peer before the law. (Cries of "That's right.") That issue was not in the present contest, which involved decentralization and the restoration of the constitution. Another principle was that of the honest administration of the Government. Never before had the American name been so disgraced. When corruption pervaded all the departments of government felt it. Greeley would be sent like One of old to expel the rogues from the temple they had desecrated. Let North Carolina speak as she did a century ago, as she did for freedom. He besought Vance to "charge" and Ransom to "on" and the people to "fight" for the green graves of their sires, God and their native land. The cheering which greeted Governor Walker was indescribable.

GENERAL CLINGMAN'S REMARKS.

General THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, said, some of his friends feared Greeley would destroy the democratic party. There was no fear of it in this country. There are but two great permanent parties—that of power of prerogative and that of constitutional restraints. Because Greeley represented the latter principles the speaker supported him. He inveighed against nepotism, favoritism, gift-taking and stubbornness, and the corrupt rings by which Grant is surrounded. The NEW YORK HERALD said the whiskey ring already had stolen $100,000. North Carolina was full of such rogues. There were 2,000 federal spies in the State and about ten marshals in every county. Over two hundred thousand dollars had been paid these marshals to arrest people, and it was alleged that by these means they hoped to carry the elections; but the people could not be driven to vote the Grant or Caldwell ticket. He thought a change in the officeholders would do them good. Randolph said of Jefferson that he had been so long abroad as to forget the last of his "natural titles," and these fat officeholders did not know how the common people lived. The brave men on both sides were in favor of peace, and he had anticipated such a movement as this as early as 1868. The people had taken up this movement before the politicians, and the democratic party, recruited by good men of all parties, would move on and purify the government. He prophesied the election of Mr. Greeley.

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE'S SPEECH.

Governor Vance came forward amid loud cheers. He said he was like the darky in the circus, he was so glad he was alive; he had been "most dead." He had despaired of the republic, but thanked God that he was mistaken. For a long time every voice of remonstrance was attributed to the rebellion, and we were robbed in the name of loyalty. He believed now the Northern people, as they had saved their Union, meant to save the liberties which were even dearer. The liberal movement originated in Missouri, rose into notice at Cincinnati, was endorsed at Baltimore, and would culminate in November. His heart was full of the good news, and he believed, as there was a God in heaven, there was a day approaching of conciliation with their Northern brethren, notwithstanding we had been engaged in a four years bitter war, in which our fields had been laid waste and our pleasant places desolated. We had prayed, hoped and longed to be reconciled on terms of freedom and equality. (This sentiment was loudly cheered, on motion of General Ransom.) But there must be a compromise and mutual advance. He did not like to cherish hatred against the government, and yet even the children learned to hate it, because they saw in it oppressive hands. They had seen five hundred men and women dragged through his own town under the guard of

DAMNABLE UNITED STATES MARSHALS

to be tried at Raleigh, 300 miles away, for Ku Kluxism, before suspiciously collected juries and judges avowedly in government favor. But when it passed into humane hands, men who said there had been a war, but should be no longer, we could clasp hands over the bloody chasm, and learn to love the government, the Union and the flag. It was as much the flag of the South as the North. It had been carried to victory by Washington and the sons of the South, and when it became the emblem of protection we would be proud to die for it. And we were going to elect Horace Greeley as sure as the day of election comes, and inaugurate an era of peace and freedom. He passed to the

CONSIDERATION OF STATE POLITICS,

and vigorously reviewed the abuses which have stained the radical administration, and Holden's cruel war upon his own people. The radical administration had taken all the money appropriated to build railroads, schoolhouses and the Penitentiary, and had not built ten miles of road nor a single schoolhouse, and had not provided even for their households. In providing a State prison they had so destroyed the State credit that a one thousand dollar new issue North Carolina bond wouldn't bring a drink of whiskey in New York. The State debt was forty million dollars, and the very soil was mortgaged for its payment. To keep these people in power would be utter ruin. Thirty-two thousand registered voters of North Carolina had never voted since the war. These must be brought out and voted. Over $100,000 had been sent to influence the election; but there were truth and justice on the side of the conservatives, and they would succeed. If you want to fill the hearts of all the patriots of the country with rejoicing come out in August and defeat these people, and it will be the augury of victory in November. The eyes of the whole country are upon you. Victory here will virtually end the campaign, and strike terror and dismay into the hearts of Grant and his cohorts. If you fail to elect Greeley, untold misery, despotism and bankruptcy will be your penalty. In four years more the men who had opposed enfranchisement, like Morton and Grant, would be more odious than Jefferson Davis had been, and Grant would become a private gentleman once more.

There were about five thousand people present, including many negroes, who seemed to be delighted auditors.

GREELEY AND GRANT—GRANT AND GREELEY.

How the Campaign Waxes.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:—"Dr. Livingstone has been found, and in a few years the NEW YORK HERALD will send out an agent to find the democratic party."

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* (old line democrat), ungraciously says:—"We perform to-day the most disagreeable and distasteful act of our whole life in placing as our mast head the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as the candidates of the democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States." As the old farmer said to the cheese mites, "Let 'em squirm."

What a funny idea—that of the Hartford *Times* (old Copperhead democrat), putting up the bars against any further additions to the Greeley party!

Says the Wheeling *Register* (originally opposed to Greeley):—"We support the regularly nominated ticket, and will countenance no 'bolt' nor defection."

A Welch paper in Pennsylvania talks thus of Greeley:—"Bip ginly ll Greeley mifin drmpl tamppl nypunt scrilgg gp Prlintyl ot gmshz drullzmp begphy in writt wemnle dr gunnozit." No, sir. Mr. Greeley uses gin in no shape. His beverage is the limpid spring water of Chappaqua.

Says the Norfolk *Journal* (democrat):—"The results at Baltimore are not as we would have had them. But from now until sunset on the day of election we shall work for Mr. Greeley even more ardently than we have worked against him."

The Richmond *Whig* (democrat) says—"All accounts from Baltimore concur in reporting an intense and wide-spread enthusiasm, and a deep-seated conviction that victory is within our reach. We already breathe freer at the thought."

Says the *Ohio Statesman* (democrat):—"That Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States is, to our mind, certain as that his life will be spared until the 4th of March next."

Cries the Albany *Journal* (anti-Greeley):—"Upon both sides this is the most corrupt and shameless transaction in our political history. * * This bargain, so disgraceful to both sides, cannot deceive the people and will not be endorsed by them."

Ejaculates the Boston *Transcript* (anti-Greeley):—"Mr. Greeley is before the country as a Presidential candidate in pursuance of an unprecedented system of political trafficking, the results of which, if successful, cannot fail of being of a demoralizing character."

Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (anti-Greeley:—"We know exactly now what forces we shall meet. They are strongly arrayed. In October they will show their strength to the utmost, and then every patriot in the State should be at the polls to vote for Hartranft, who leads the advance in the great battle to be fought in October for Grant and the Union."

The Portland *Press* (anti-Greeley) thinks it would be indeed "strange if the man who has shown himself incapable of forming a correct opinion touching any question of vital importance to the country, and whose vagaries as a financier, political economist and reformer have in turn excited the derision of his fellow citizens, should be selected for the practical administration of affairs!"

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* (anti-Greeley) writes from one of the Northern towns in Oxford county, Maine, that all the democrats, nearly to a man, will vote for Greeley, but not a republican. It is stated that there is not a Greeley man in the town of Phillips. The liberals are said to be an unknown quantity in the West Somerset section. How is this for the "Star in the East?"

The Allentown (Pa.) *News* (democrat) gives as its deliberate opinion "that Horace Greeley is the right man to lead in an inauguration of a better state of things than has existed under the present administration."

The Syracuse *Journal* (administration) talks aloud about "Greeley, the Apostate," saying:—"The republican party from which he has basely gone does not waver. It has a great and abiding faith in its principles, for which it has triumphantly fought on many fields, and it will move forward to another national triumph grandly and proudly, compact and confident under its noble standard-bearers, Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson."

The Buffalo *Express* (administration) talks of "Doolittle and Greeley, the first and the last renegades," and says there was a peculiar appropriateness in the election of Doolittle to preside over the Baltimore Convention, being the first renegade apostate from republicanism.

Says the Buffalo *Courier* (Greeley democrat):—"Without doubt many democrats have accepted his candidacy as a "bitter pill" or a "lesser evil." But the situation is changed. The question is no longer between Mr. Greeley and some ideal democratic leader, but between Greeley and Grant. * * * With all respect for the military achievements of General Grant, and with none whatever for his civilian career either before or since the war, we maintain that he is not to be named with Horace Greeley, whether as to heart or brains, ability or character."

We learn from Des Moines, Iowa, that John A. Kasson will run for Congress in that district against Frank W. Palmer, the regular republican candidate. Mr. Kasson represented the district in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses.

The Cleveland *Herald* (administration) thinks that if "Greeley enters the White House it will be with a democratic hook in his nose."

Says the Syracuse *Courier* (Greeley democrat):—"The ticket will be triumphantly elected. It appeals to the whole nation by the integrity, the wisdom, the ability and honesty of its candidates. It will rally to its support every honest man who loves his country, and will rescue her from the power of Grant and his military rings that rule us to our ruin."

The Rochester *Democrat* (administration) says the following colossal combination engineered Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati and will control him if elected:—"The Tammany Ring, the Brooklyn Ring, the Southern Claims Ring, the Land Grabbers' Ring, the Rebel Scrip Ring, the Canal Ring, the Ku Klux Ring, the Whiskey Ring."

The Greeley papers are publishing the following as the roll of the rings in favor of the re-election of Grant:—

The Custom House Ring, the General Order Swindle Ring, the St. Domingo Ring, the District of Columbia Ring, the Seneca Sandstone Ring, the Indian Ring, the Navy Department Ring, the Land-Grabbing Ring, the Chorpenning Fraud Ring, the Cameron Ring, the Washington Lobby Ring, the Office-Selling Ring, the Internal Revenue Ring, the Whiskey Ring, the Philadelphia Municipal Ring, the Carpet-bag Ring, the Military Ring, the Cameron-Keimble "Ads" Ring, the Monopolist Rings everywhere, the Great Railroad Rings, the National Bank Rings, the Southern Plunderers' Rings, the Office-Holders' Ring.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* (democratic) says the action of the Baltimore Convention, "if pursued diligently, will, it is the earnest hope of all true lovers of constitutional freedom, lead to the success it so well merits."

"Bravely done!" exclaims the Baltimore *Gazette* in its comments upon the action of the Democratic National Convention. "It has done well, and if," adds the *Gazette*, "under the leadership of Mr. Greeley, a victory can be won which was otherwise unattainable, the unselfish patriotism that caused the democratic party to abandon its old traditions for the sake of promoting the welfare of the republic will strengthen it in popular regard and add another rose to its chaplet."

The *New Hampshire Patriot* (a stanch democratic paper, baptized in the faith of and under the eye of the illustrious Jackson) hoists the Greeley flag, and declares that the result of the Baltimore Convention was a foregone conclusion long ago, and it adds, "there is no question that it is in accordance with the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the democracy of the Union."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* (administration) twits its brother of the *Post* (Greeley democrat and a member of the Greeley Democratic National Executive Committee) upon the satisfaction it must have by floating the name of Horace Greeley, "a life-long abolitionist, whig and republican, at its masthead for President of the United States."

The "Bushwhacker of Chappaqua" is the latest *nom de guerre* imposed upon Greeley.

Saith the Baltimore *Sun* (Southern independent) in commenting upon the proceedings of the Convention:—

The whole liberal republican movement, to which the action of the Democratic Convention yesterday was a response, is predicated upon the possibility of an affirmative answer to these questions. That answer only the ballot box next November can give; but to those who have faith in the generosity, justice and magnanimity of the people, and in the truth and reality of republican and democratic principles, the prospect of success will appear a thousand fold increased by the heartiness, sincerity and earnestness which have been the distinguishing characteristics of the convention which has just adjourned.

Exclaims the Washington *Patriot* (anti-administration):—

The people demand a change from present misrule, and they intend to have it, against the combined efforts of the office-holders and camp-followers, who have prostituted this government to venality, degraded the public service, lowered the dignity of the country abroad, discredited its highest honors at home, and polluted the sources of public life. Any change must be for the better in presence of this degradation. None can be for the worse.

"Greeley the next President, and why,"—cries the Brooklyn *Times*. The reasons given are classified as follows:—First, he is an honest man; second, he is intelligent and capable; third, he is a devoted and unselfish patriot. The *Times* used to be an independent republican Grant paper.

"Greeley is nominated! unanimously nominated! nominated on the first ballot!" joyfully exclaims the Providence *Herald*, and winding up with the proclamation—"Greeley must be elected! Grant must be deposed! Victory first! then anything you wish."

"Died, but made no sign!" is the exclamation of the Rochester *Democrat* upon the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention. The sign was in the heavens, perhaps, and as the radical *Democrat* looks so seldom that way no wonder it failed to see it.

The Chicago *Times* (old salt democrat) won't swallow Greeley, but is willing to accept the advantages of his nomination by the democrats in order to revolutionize certain Congressional and other local districts now republican. It accepts the treason, but despises the traitor.

The Binghamton *Republican* keeps up that "tempest in a tea-pot." One would have thought that it had boiled over or cooled off by this time, so little attention was paid to it.

Sam. R. Spinney, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee, is declared to be the original Greeley man in that section. But what good will it do him?

"The Apostate Nominated—The Reward of Treachery," ejaculates the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in double leaded type, upon Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, and it goes on to say:—

The lines are now fairly drawn. Mr. Greeley now publicly puts himself under the strongest obligations, if elected, to the democracy. They can demand and compel that their policy shall govern the country, in default of which by Mr. Greeley, then Gratz Brown's "good luck" will carry him into the Presidential chair "before Mr. Greeley's term is out!" That the whole transaction is depraved and mercenary is self-evident. * * * The attempt now inaugurated is simply to accomplish, by the treason of men in the republican party, what the South failed to accomplish by the sword in our late rebellion. Let it meet the anathema of every true lover of his country and every true friend of freedom.

Joyously cries the Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* (democrat):—

Greeley and fraternity! Brown and magnanimity! The South greets the nominees of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions as the morning stars that sing together of a blessed reunion and complete restoration, as the *avant couriers* of a day of everlasting peace and concord, as the first fruits of a generous and magnanimous policy that shall heal for ever the ugly wounds of war and bring a reign of millennial joy and rest to a land torn with the dissonance of contending factions. Now for victory!

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (old salt democrat) says it "never felt so proud of the democratic party as it does to-day." It predicts that the nomination is equivalent to an election.

The Detrit *Post* (administration) declares that "the struggle of the republican party is once more with its old enemy in a new coat and a new leader, but with the same bad character and the same bad purposes as before."

The Seneca Falls (N. Y.) *Courier* (administration) pronounces the action at Baltimore an "unholy coalition."

The Detroit *Free Press* (old salt democrat) continues its hostility to Greeley, and avers that the movement "will fail, and will bring into deserved contempt those leading men who have deluded and will continue to try to delude others."

"our flag is there," exclaims the Saratoga *Sentinel*; "it is the Greeley flag."

STEPPING OUT OF THE GRANT PARTY.

Secession of a Member of the New York Republican State Committee.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 4, 1872.

Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Chairman Republican State Committee:—

DEAR SIR—Four years ago the republicans of this district and of the country cast their votes for President for a man who up to that time had never acted with the republican party, and who declared that "if he was anything at all, he was a democrat." They felt that success with him was better than defeat with some one else. Four years have passed and they have wrought a change in the minds of the republicans and of the people of this country. An opportunity is now offered to the republicans to vote for "the father of the republican party" and for the life-long advocate of its principles, and to the people to elevate to the highest office in their gift a man who has always been honest, faithful and true in every position in which he has yet been placed. The people believe he has sufficient "intelligence" for the office of President, and that his intelligence is more valuble than the experience of the present dispenser of Presidential patronage. His long years of unwavering devotion to the best interests of the country and his untiring labors in the cause of popular rights have given Horace Greeley a strong hold upon the sympathies, the affections and the hearts of the people. They know him to be able and honest, and they believe him to be the man for President at this time, as Lincoln was twelve years ago. They believe that the same Providence which selected Lincoln as the Presidential candidate then, and put it into the hearts of the people to elect him, still cares for the interests of our country and the welfare and happiness of our people. Believing thus, a large proportion of the republicans and a great majority of the electors of this district have resolved to vote for Mr. Greeley at the approaching Presidential election. Not wishing to occupy a position antagonistic to that of a majority of my republican friends in the district, and being earnestly in favor of the election of Horace Greeley for President, I have to request that you will accept my resignation as a member of the Republican State and Executive Committees. Respectfully yours, ——— S. C. TABER.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBERALS IN LINE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

The issues involved in the pending political contest are now clearly defined and the lines distinctly drawn. Despite the efforts of those who could not or would not see and understand, the great uprising of the people in behalf of self-government and reform has healed the lingering estrangements of civil war, obliterated sectional differences and effaced party lines in its onward sweep. Political prejudices and distrust have been removed by the highest authorities of the political organizations, which are inspired by a common faith and purpose, and patriotic men of all parties can unite for the regeneration of our national, State and municipal governments. No mere political management, however skilful, could thus have defied the associations and antagonisms of the past. It is the ground-swell of the long restrained determination of the people to restore all the departments of power to order, economy and law.

There will be a stubborn and desperate struggle in Pennsylvania. Every channel of power is controlled by those whose mal-administration has provoked this tidal wave that is to destroy them. Their means are neither few nor feeble. The honors, the emoluments, the plunder of the national, State, and city governments are in their hands, and the public positions, designed for the benefit of the people, will be prostituted to the uttermost to defeat the people in their battle for reform. They will defraud the unwary, debauch the venal, intimidate the weak and flatter the ambitious, and all the multiplied appliances of corrupt and unscrupulous authority will be exhausted to protract their rule. The legislative power and the revenues and vast resources of the State have been in their control, and our places of power have been bartered to the most unworthy. The trusts, the revenues, the departments of power, and, as a rule, the offices of the law in Philadelphia have been at once their prey and their shield, and they will surrender them only when the decisive verdict of the people dethrones them.

The present political rule in Pennsylvania must be overthrown. It is a living libel upon republicanism and a blistering blot upon the Commonwealth. Every dictate of patriotism, of integrity, of personal honor and of public safety demands it. Its corruption, as authoritatively exposed, pervades almost every channel of public trust. Its prostitution of power and traffic in federal, State and municipal official favors have driven competent and upright men from the public service, and its complete subordination to the interests of Simon Cameron makes every path leading from it point to public purity and individual manhood.

We appeal to the people of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to join in prompt and thorough organization to redeem our city, our Legislature and our State. No district, city or county is hopeless in such a contest. The power of plunderers, however organized, cannot withstand the assaults of an aroused people. The misrule with which we must grapple stands as exceptional in our history in point of magnitude and daring, but in one thing it cannot be exceptional. All similar misrule has been overthrown and died without worshippers, and there can be no evading this execrable fate. On every hand party ties are proving powerless to array faithful people against themselves, and their interests and the decisive is battle now to be fought. If the present rule could be sanctioned by the people at the polls the policy of the city and State would be settled for years to come, and fraud, oppression and corruption would be perpetuated by the highest authority known to our institutions. If defeated now, as it must be, it will be defeated for all time, and the men now struggling for the honors and power of the city and State will seek safety in obscurity.

This battle for reform must be fought in our State contest. In vain will the leaders of misrule plead to escape the trial before the people by hiding their deformities under a national standard. However people may differ on national questions, the election of an honest and competent Executive is their bulwark of safety. The election of proper delegates to the Constitutional Convention will make organized plunderers impossible hereafter. The election of an honest Legislature will restore the government of Philadelphia to the control of her own citizens, will brand with infamy those who would sell or buy a seat in the first Legislative tribunal of the nation, and will make our revenues secure from the grasp and the perils of the speculators. The election of an honest Auditor General will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury, and enforce fidelity in the administration of our financial affairs. The election of judicial officers who are in sympathy with the regeneration of the government preserves in all its