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day's and Friday's at 4 P. M.

R. ..... Editor.

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s advancing in life whose ting softer, whose blood ose brain quicker, whose ering into living peace.

nothing with being with selves. We encourage one mediocrity. I am always be with men more excelyself.

boro, North Carolina, dishe sentiment there is high- to Greeley and Brown, e ticket will sweep the old like a whirlwind.

h was sent to Mr. Greeley nd, announcing that the State Committee had deor of his support, and that on to Baltimore go there t if Greeley is repudiated.

t West undertook to play at the menagerie the other ys he finds it mighty hard h his left hand, but that s eye more than anything ose was always a trouble

olic *Review* of Brooklyn questionable that the nomlorace Greeley for Presi- Cincinnati convention has ction to a large number w-citizens who, like him, descent.

Greeley is elected Presi- Union by the ass stance of people's votes, they will rful friend, more so than ever been. They should hat Greeley made the pubnt in the North which coln and gave them their

o stop crime is to stop minals: and we must do olishing the condition of h generates rascals. Forher than reformation, is eed. That is, from the right models form the beo will society save itself ate the world.

woman at a recent prayer de a petition in behalf of nephew, which, after g his many misdeeds, con- telling the Lord that he w) came home the night beastly state of intoxicahistling "Shoo Fly," and e her meaning that lady tled that popular air.

sobreiety, honesty and in- of character will carry the otes of the sober and disEnglanders, her magnaniconsistancy will draw the hite people, and his life- in the cause of the freecolored people will secure and finally his earnest half of the laboring classes try, especially the farming ll combine with the other ations, place him in the hair of the nation.

Greeley, through the colis paper, the New York d more to disseminate the e anti-slavery party than urnal or statesman in the f the colored people of this d read and were subscribribune, they would not reic issue of Greeley's paper ot contain something in ir advancement—this has ase since the paper first pearance as an abolition

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

The following is the notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention and his reply, accepting the nomination:

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

Dear Sir—The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the Liberal Republicans of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice Pres't.
WM. E. McLEAN, J. G. DAVIDSON, J. H. RHODES. } Sec's.

To the Hon. Horace Greeley New York:

MR. GREELEY REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

Gentlemen—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant, until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens.

Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unrestrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentlemen, with whose name I thank your Convention for associating me. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles, wherein your Convention so freely, lucidly and forcibly set forth, the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course. The platform which casting behind it the wreck and rubbish or worn out contentions, and by-gone feuds embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day, though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act. Hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be epitomized as follows: First, all the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore

Second. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and reestablished, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall unite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

Third. That subjects to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military.

That the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom. That the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribed.

Fourth. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule, inexorably by a rule forbidding and precluding reelection; that the raising of revenue whether by tariff or otherwise, be recognised and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attemps to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need and the premature construction of which are annually plunging us into deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh. That the achievement of these purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of party affiliation.

Eight. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

Ninth. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who as soldiers and sailors upheld the flag and maintained the integrity of the Republic, shall ever be greatfully remembered and honorably requitted.

These proposition so ably and forciby presented in the platform of your Convention have already fixed the attention and commanded of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them as I do, as the basis of a true beneficent national reconstruction of a new departure from jealous, strifes and hates, which have no longer adequate motive, or even plausible pretext into an atmosphere of peace fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organization nourish menacingly their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and bolting; denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made our cause their own, full resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on in triumph. In this faith and with the distinct understanding that if elected. I shall be the president, not of a party but of the whole people. I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours gratefully,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz; President, Hon. G. W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

J. R. Young is said to have left the New York *Standard*.

K. A. Cross vs. The Governor.

The Baton Rouge *State Journal* of a late date pitches into our neighbor, K. A. Cross, as follows:

CROSS VS. THE GOVERNOR.

Cross, of the *Patriot-Democrat*, is trying to make people believe he knows something, but we are afraid he will not be able to impress such an absurd idea upon those who have common sense. He advertises Governor Warmoth for sale in his patriotic sheet, on the same conditions as he would like to sell himself out on.—He accuses everybody and everything as frauds who are connected with the present State government, because he has not got an office. If the Governor could buy Cross at what he thought he was worth and sell him at his (Cross') estimated value of himself, he would have more money than a mule could carry.—Cross is one of these sanctimonious "sort of cusses," for he never says anything that anybody else would be guilty of saying, nor does he do anything that anybody else would be guilty of doing. Now, Cross, take a little piece of advice, as the old woman said to her son when he was on the eve of departing from home, on a long journey,—always keep your mouth shut, my boy, and no person will know you are a fool, but if you do not, your fate is sealed, and your future prospects for ever becoming Coroner of the parish you now live in will be blasted forever, and we know you are anxious to hold a position which your patriotic fellow-parishioners are very anxious to have you fill. Do not oppose Governor Warmoth with your *very influential* and ably edited semi-weekly abortion, for if you do be will stand no chance for re-election, and your friend and choice, Hon. A. S. Herron, would step right in and take charge of the gubernatorial chair of the State of Louisiana, and undoubtedly *you* would be appointed the Governor's doorkeeper, or lacky boy—it would not make much difference which—as it is a fit position for a *genius homo* of your calibre.

Letter from Governor Hebert.

POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED.

We copy the subjoined letter from the New Orleans *Times:*

NEW ORLEANS, Nay 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New Orleans *Times:*

I agee with you: "The Democratic party has organized defeat too long."

I am glad to see the able and zealous support that the *Times* is giving to the Cincinnati nominees, and I have no doubt your articles meet a cordial response from a large majority of the people of Louisiana.

I have watched with much interest this movement in the Republican party that lately culminated at Cincinnati, and have seen in it the only possible solution of our national disorders.

I have felt that the Democratic party, unaided by a fragment of the opposition, was utterly powerless to cope with the administration in its gigantic struggle to protract its power. Remembering the course of our people in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, I have watched and waited for the hour and the opportunity when we could nationalize the policy under the sign of which they have been delivered from Radical bondage and oppression. The hour and the opportunity have come. A portion of the Republican party, wearied and disgusted with the excesses and orgies of the national administration, has boldly renounced its support and challenged it to conflict in the interests of good government and national reform. It has denounced the course of Gen'l. Grant, and, adopting an unexceptional platform, has nominated its candidates and put itself upon the country.

It has heavily engaged a common enemy all along the line. Now, I say it is the duty of the great Democratic party of the Union to bring up its legions and battalions to its support, and, accepting its colorbearers, to aid in winning the fight it has so nobly begun.

For more than twelve months our Democratic press and leading Democratic statesmen have indulged in no uncertain voice in this matter.—They have said, in substance, that without recruits it seems impossible to defeat Gen'l. Grant; that there was no use in taking anew the census of their party; that so thoroughly intrenched was Gen'l. Grant behind his patronage, money-bags and bayonets, that a powerful division from the Republican party alone promised any hope of success. They did more, and urged the discontented Republicans to go on in their good work, and give us a good platform at Cincinnati, and that they would take their ticket, asserting that the time-honored Democratic motto has been always *Principia non homines*. This was the tone and temper of the Democracy from Maine to California. These people have acted on this implied pledge, and have given us a platform and candidates at Cincinnati. I say the Democratic party of the country must indorse this ticket or forfeit its character for sincerity and good faith.—It is under an implied obligation to do this quite as strong as though it were a covenant contained in a sealed instrument, and no artful dodging can escape from its committal.

We of the South have lost much by the war, but we trust we have saved our honor. We can not afford to make ourselves liable to the suspicion of want of faith, which a third ticket, at this time, would lay heavily at our door. No, I say, we should take this ticket and support it cordially and earnestly, and not only that, but we should say to our Northern Democratic friends that, if they wish to maintain any influence or authority over us, they must come up and do likewise. We are in no situation to subject ourselves to the charge of shuffling or equivocation, nor do I think our Northern allies are either.

The Southern people are, at this hour, aliens in this government. Out of the fourteen States South of the Potomac there is not one represented in General Grant's administration.—On the Supreme bench they have not one member domiciled, even in their midst. They have no representatives abroad. The national government treats them as provinces, and appoints its officials, not from among their own citizens, but sends down satraps from the North. All this we could stand; except as showing the sectional tendencies of the present government, this is the least of our troubles; but soldiers are kept in our midst, and the sunset gun and the shoulder-straps remind us daily that the war is not over, and every now and then the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus admonishes us that the citizen is not "safe" from "seizure." Every day witnesses the arbitrary arrests in the States of Mississippi and South Carolina of unoffending citizens and their confinement in loathsome jails.

When our people are shown the road to deliverance from a government like this, they are not disposed to stand "on the order of their going, but go at once" into it. And all the severe talk of the New York *World*, and the invectives of Mr. Voorhees about Mr. Greeley's "record," fall upon dull, if not suspicious, ears.—The Southern people fear the 'Greeks' who bear them the "present" of a third ticket at such an hour of their peril. They think "it has no business there at such a time."

I have no taste or time to discuss the merits of the candidates presented at Cincinnati. The platform on which they are nominated, and which they accept and pledge themselves to carry out, contains all our people ask or wish. I will say this much, however, Mr. Greeley is quite as acceptable on the score of "record" to the Southern people as Mr. Adams, Judge Davis or Mr. Trumbull. They were all Republicans and Abolitionists in their day, and have said offensive things to and of the South. Of them all, however, Mr. Greeley is the only one who, when the war was over, was in favor of its being over "sure enough," and nobly advocated universal amnesty and a kind and considerate policy toward the South. I believe him to be the best candidate the convention could have chosen.—He has never been a sneak.

His principles he has never concealed. It is not what he was, but what he is. We like him for what he is. He suits us now, and we will vote for him.

One word more, and I have done. This is a battle of Titans in which we are about to engage. An unscrupulous administration, such as Gen'l. Grant's will use every means to prolong its existence. One instrumentality it will resort to, will be to buy all the Democrats that can be bought, to go for a "straight" ticket, and "die in the last ditch."

All I have to say is, that such Democrats will bear watching very closely. All the roads from Greeley lead to Grant.

Very respectfully,

P. O. HEBERT.

There are twenty difficult things in the world—being poor to be charitable; being rich and great to be religious; to escape destiny [explained not to die]; to get sight of the Scriptures, [Sutras of Buddha]; to be born when a Buddha is in the world; to repress lust and banish desire; to see an agreeable object and not seek to obtain it; to be strong without being rash; to bear insult without anger; to move in the world, (to touch things) without setting the heart on it; to investigate a matter to the very bottom; not to condemn the ignorant; thoroughly to extirpate self-esteem; to be good and at the same time learned and clever; to see the hidden principle in the profession of religion; to obtain one's end without exultation; to exhibit by a virtuous life the doctrine of Buddha; to save men by converting them; to be the same in heart and life; to avoid controversy.—*Buddhistic Aphorisms.*

The Hannibal "Courier" describes an invention of Mr. Stephen M. Richards, a superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Lines west of the Mississippi, for the improvement of railway tracks. It consists in supporting the rails in spring attachments upon rubber bearings 1½ inches in thickness, set in sockets upon the cross ties by a patent fastener. The rail fastenings, too, are Mr. Richards's invention, and are so formed that a rail can be removed in an instant by removing a small screw. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway are preparing to lay a few miles of track with this improvement, and Mr. Richards has visited Chicago, to lay his invention before several roads.

A silver mine of unparalleled richness has been discovered in Greyson county, Kentucky. The ore was found to contain a larger per cent. of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible, and will soon be developed.

Peter Myers, of Cherry Hill, Indiana county, recently found a vein of iron ore on his farm, which he has followed to the depth of 12 feet, and has not yet found the bottom.—It is pronounced a good quality of ore, and will doubtless prove a valuable discovery, should the quantity hold out.