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Saturday Morning, July 20, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be Horace Greeley and Ulysses S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE WIll support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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GEEFLEY AND THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The call for a Grant meeting in this city alleges, with all the impressiveness of capital letters, that the Administration of President Grant has been influential in preventing a great FINANCIAL CRI-

As there has been no great financial crisis since the war, and as nobody has pretended to point out the way in which President Grant's Administration has contributed to prevent such a crisis, it follows that Andy Johnson is entitled to as much credit on that score as U. S. Grant. We undertake to say that neither of them has contributed one iota to prevent a financial crisis-that both of them pursued identically the same financial policy-that Grant's Administration borrowed this policy from Johnson's Administration-and that it was the very policy calculated to produce a tinancial crisis, if anything, that the Government could do could overcome and counteract the prosperity arising from the natural resources of the country.

The policy inaugurated by the Johnson Administration, and followed by the Grant Administration, consisted of two main features,-first, to maintain an irredeemable currency; second, to lock up in the Treasury about one hundred million dollars in gold coin. The effect of maintaining an irredeemable currency is to perpetuate the element of uncertainty all business transactions. The

effect of locking up a hundred millions of gold coin is to withdraw that much capital from the productive industry of the country, and to lose the interest on it. Now, financial crises are, in almost every case, the product of either uncertainty in business or the withdrawal of capital from productive industry. The history of the financial crises of 1837 and 1857, as written by Mr. D. Morier Evans, a learned and philosophical writer, shows conclusively that these are the potent causes of financial crises; and Professor Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, has shown by a priori reasoning, in an exhaustive treatise, that a tinancial crisis is necessarily the result of one of these causes, although he assigns to the second cause (to-wit: the withdrawal of capital from productive employment) the more important place. Speculation is another name for the withdrawa of capital from productive employment. The epochs of 1837 and 1857 were conspicnously periods of speculation. Capital was largely withdrawn from its usual channels of reproduction at both these periods, and invested either in distant

and glittering entermises, from which no immediate return could be expected, or locked up in wild lands or unimproved city and town lots. When this withdrawal of capital from its legitimate channels became so great that the usual and ordinary business of the country could not find the means to meet its daily obligations, there was a "tinancial crisis."

There is no mystery about a financial crisis, except in the minds of such pundits as Bontwell and others, who fancy that they have their origin in bank-parlors, and excessive importations, and foreign debt, and the like. When John Smith the wagon-maker takes out of his business a thousand dollars to invest in Nebraska lands or Utah silver mines, and by reason thereof is unable to pay a note which he had given for lumber, there is a financial crisis in John Smith's wagon-shop. Multiply his case by three or four millions and you have a financial crisis on a scale of national magnitude. That is all the mystery there is about it. Ask any croaker who is looking wise and talking about the grand crash which is to result from the election of Horace Greeley, to define a financial crisis, to tell what it consists of, what are its component parts-he will cither confess his ignorance, or take refuge in the mirage of currency, Government Londs, foreign debt, National Banks, etc., where no human being can follow him, and where he can find no settled landmarks for himself. The country which could stand the Chicago fire and the blotting out of two hundred millions of capital in one night, with all the terror and gloom consequent upon such an unexpectcd and appalling disaster, without a financial crisis, will manage to survive the election of Horace Greeley, and the restoration of peace between the two hither to hostile sections of the country, tolerably

well. The mystery of finance may be summed up in a very few words. If the inhabitants of a country earn a little more than they spend, their finances are in a good condition. If they spend more than they earn, their finances are in a bad condition. Any man who attempts to give a definition of finance differing in any essential degree from this, is a pretender and a charlatan. Of course, the capacity of a people to earn and to save may be affected injuriously by an irredeemable currency. We believe that it is so affected now, and that nothing could be done by Government so well calculated to enable

tion is, that these pundits expect that New York merchants so much as the platform will be ignored and repudiated after the election.

ELECTING PRESIDENTS BY THE BAYONET The Congress of 1870-71 was Republican by a three-fourths majority in the Senate, and a large majority in the House. There were in that Congress a number of men personally interested in maintaining the corrupt State Governments in several of the Southern States. As a means to this end, they succeeded in putting forward Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, as an advocate of extreme legislation, under the pretext of suppressing Ku-Kluxism. For this purpose a law was framed, with the President's knowledge and consent, authorizing the President at any time, at his own discretion, to march National troopsinto any State; to depose the Governor and civil authorities of any State; to place such State, or any part of it, under martial law; to erect military tribunals; to arrest any person or number of persons, and hold them in prison, without bail; to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Against this law it was contended that the Constitution of the United States expressly limited the time and manner in which the National Government should interfere in any State for the execution of State laws. The Constitution provides:

The United States shall guarantee (c every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect seal of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence. There was no pretence that there was any violence, resistance, or other opposition to the laws, authority, or officers of the United States. The alleged vio lence was against the enforcement of State laws by State officers. Never, in the previous history of the United States, had there been any such thing as armed intervention by the United States in any State except upon the application of the Legislature or Governor of the State. But this constitutional difficulty was overruled by a caucus, against the protest of numerous Republicans. There were, how ever, enough Republicans in Congress who refused to vote for such a law giving the President the power to invade any State on the eve of a Presidential election, and to take the election out of the hands of the State officers, arrest all his opponents, and thus secure his own election. They refused to vote for or let the bill pass until there was inserted in it a provision that the extraordinary powers

of the President should expire upon the

adjournment of the session of Congress

In May, the Cincinnati Convention nom

preceding the election.

inated Horace Greeley, and the carpetbaggers and adventurers, and their friends in Congress, saw in that nomina tion their defeat, and the defeat of Grant They therefore introduced a bill to repeal the limitation of the previous act, and to continue these powers of the President during the present Presidential election. Under this law, without any request of the Governor or Legislature, he could, at his own discretion, march troops into any State, North or South; depose the State Government : arrest and imprison all offi cers of election, and all other persons his subordinates might designate, and confine them without bail until after the election; he might substitute the orders of the War Department for the laws of the State, and generally govern the State by his military subordinates. To pass this bill the Senate had several night sessions, and finally did pass it over the protest of many Republicans. In the House its passage was resolutely opposed by a body of Republicans, who having to meet their constituents, voted against any such measure to enable Grant. or any other President, to re-elect himself by the bayonet. The bill was thus defeated by the manliness of some twenty five Republicans, who refused to be co erced by the caucus into any such despotic legislation. The Philadelphia Convention, in one of its resolutions, specially indorsed this bill, and commended those Republicans who had so unsuccessfully endeavored to make General Grant die tator in the matter of his own re-election.

ONE OF GRANT'S PRIS. Five days after President Grant wa inaugurated, and before he had yet made known to Mr. Grinnell his intention to appoint him Collector of the Port of New York, Colonel Leet, of the President staff, or "military household," waited upon Grinnell, informed him of the President's intention to appoint him Collector, exhibited a letter of warm recommendation from the President, which, he said, was as good as an "order," and under it demanded the whole "General Order business" for the Port of New York. The "plum" thus modestly asked for by a young man who was not known as a Republican at all, and who had no constituency or political following or position, was worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year, according to the rapacity of its managers. It consists of the exclusive privilege of keeping the stores in which the Collector of the Port will, by a "general order," store the entire cargoes of incoming vessels that are not

unladen within 48 hours after their arrival. It is without competition, and a month's storage is always charged for any time less than a month, even though it be for only an hour. The rates are fixed by the storers, and under Leet & Stocking they have often, in fact, been greater than the entire ocean freights and other expenses of bringing the goods from Europe.

This was the kind of "plum" Colonel

Leet was after, and upon which his understanding with Grant was so confidentia and satisfactory. Mr. Grinnell, on consulting with leading Republicans, was advised that Colonel Leet's demand was ill-advised and contrary to the usages of the Repub lican party. It seemed to be the Presi dent's intention to give it away to his staff officer, as a private perquisite, with out recognizing the Republican party a all. As Grinnell seemed inclined to de mur, Leet flourished the President's letter, and, in the third week of the President's term, told Grinnell that, unless he, Leet, was satisfied, there must be a new Collector. For a time Grinnell appeased the cormorant by paying him \$5,600 a year as mere blackmail, Leet doing nothing whatever in connection with the Custom House, but remaining at Washington, where he was drawing, in addition, \$4,000 a year as Lieutenant Colonel in the army. Soon, however, he advanced on this, came to New York, got his stipend raised to \$25,000 a year, and still demanded more. "All for me or nothing for you!" was the battle-cry under which Leet charged on Grinnell. The Collector was one of New York's oldest and most honored ship-owners and merchants. His ficets had plowed the seas when Grant was clerk in a tannery. He had raised more money to help carry Grant's election than any other man in the country. He had aided largely the subscription to Grant's Washington residence. As a mer-

to sustain his own character and self the country to work intelligently, and to earn and to save, as to restore specie-payments. This is what Mr. Greeley is for, and this is why the pundits are bawling so lustily about a financial crisis. As the Philadelphia platform itself demands a Philadelphia platform itself demands a return to specie-payments, the presumprespect.

chant, as a Republican, and as a benefac

tor of Grant, he felt that he had a righ

he was serving Grant. He relied upon the President to defend him from the revenge of one who openly practised rapacity in the President's name. For once, he declined to heed the threat of Leet, that unless he got all he wanted he would have another Collector. He had overrated Grant's sagacity. He was removed. Murphy was appointed in his stead, and from that time Colonel Leet has had all he wanted, and the thing goes on to this day, despite two successive exposures by Committees of Congress. Can any comment be needed upon these facts to show with what a vulgar eye the President regards his high office and all other offices? They are to him the mere means of putting money in the pockets of his favorites; and yet there are people claiming intelligence who talk about the President having "adopted" Civil Service Reform!

A FREE PRESS. Mr. Greeley has written the following

manly letter:
TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 17.—I decline decidedly to ask my friends to furnish money to snetain a newspaper in Washington. I do not consider this a legitimate political expenditure. If the people will not support newspapers that favor my election, they must get along without them as they may.

HORAGE GREELEY. manly letter:

This letter indicates, even more strongly than platforms and resolutions, the spirit with which Mr. Greeley will administer the Government. At this moment the country witnesses the disgusting fact of several hundred newspapers edited or owned by men subsidized by Federal offices. There are two of them in this city. Every office-holder is a witness to the further disgusting fact that he has to contribute largely of his legitimate salary to support these organs of the Adminis tration. Mr. Greeley tells a truth, to which the whole country will respond, that the people can get along without newspapers which depend for support upon levies upon office-holders and candidates; and the people will rejoice that, when he is elected, he will break up the demoralizing practice.

Since Greeley's nomination, one man who was owner of a controlling share in seven newspapers in this State, made a handsome profit by selling them all to an agent of the Grant office-holders. The oney was extorted from the office holders or taken from the public funds The same thing prevails all over the country.

The country will welcome Mr. Greeley's letter on this subject as a guarantee that one of the first acts of his official life will be to make the American press free, by severing it entirely from the thraldon of Government subsidy. As the people can get along without a subsidized press. so they can get along without a Government which depends for support upon a press maintained at the public cost from the taxes paid by the people.

THE HEALY SLOUGH AGAIN.

It is safe to say that the entire popula tion of this city is now tolerably well acquainted with the Healy Slough. Those who have not read of it have smelled it. The Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the general public, all agree in pronouncing it an intolerable nuisance; and the entire medical faculty unite in the declaration that its foul gases are loading the air with poison and endangering the health of the city and yet no definite progress has been made in abating it, and, day afterday, the rendering-establishments add to its filth, and increase the chances of pestilence. It has been brought before the authorities repeatedly, and in various forms. The Board of Public Works has shifted the responsibility upon the Board of Health, and rice rersa. The Mayor has been fertile in expedients, which have failed to work. The Board of Health, after being pressed into a corner, tried to get out, upon the plea that they had no money; but the City Attorney has informed the Board that the Council has the undoubted right to make an appropriation for such a purpose is then decided to take away Reid & Sherwin's permit; and here another obstacle turns up.-Reid & Sherwin claiming that, even if their permit is taken up, it will not affect them at all, as they have a contract which runs 1876. The city, therefore, until finds itself in this predicament, that, while every person in it, except Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, concede that the slough is a public nuisance, and is endangering the lives of the whole community, still there is apparently no means of abating it. It seems to us, however, that there is a very simple way out of this difficulty. If the city authorities were foolish enough to make any such contract with this firm, then let them forfeit the contract, and pay such damages as a jury shall assess, if no other escape can be found. This is probably all that Reid & Sherwin want, as we understand that there is very little profit in the rendering business. There are thousands of citizens who defray would willingly help such damages, and the property-owners whose property in that vicinity is incalculably damaged by these rendering-estab lishments, and would be worth a great deal more if they were removed, would also gladly assist any movement looking to their abatement. The nuisance can be suppressed in no other way. The idea of disinfecting the slough, as long as the rendering-establishments continue to empty their refuse into it, is simply absurd. It could only be accomplished by a perpetual torrent of carbolic acid. Abate the rendering-places and the main

supply of poison is at once cut off, and the additional minor sources can be easily regulated. As Messrs. Reid & Sherwin have deliberately taken issue with the whole city on the question whether their works are a nuisance or not, it is eminently proper to examine the public statement which they have made. They claim, first, that they have received no official notice that their permit has been revoked. This only shows that the parties who should have served notice upon them have been derelict in their duty, as sufficient time has elapsed for so doing since the passage of the resolution by the Council; and their statement, that it would make no difference to them if it had been served. is a gratuitous threat to the whole city, suffering from their selfishness, which is not relieved at all by the fact that they fall back upon a contract made seven years ago, and which has still four years to run. The charge that the complaints against their establishment are made from hostility to the firm, is almost too puerile for answer. The charge does not lie against them alone, but all the renderingestablishments. It is not made by particular individuals, but by the whole city, which suffers from the intolerable stench they cause. Those who are farther away have made more complaint than those who live in the immediate vicinity, because they are not intimidated by threats of personal violence, which have been offered the latter by the employes of these establishments and by the butchers, if they made any complaint against them. There is no hostility to Messrs. Reid & Sherwin

tion of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin. The Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the other city authorities have examined it repeatedly, and pronounced it a nuisance. The Courts have virtually pronounced it so, by fining renderers who have been arrested for violations of the Health Ordinance. For years, the citizens of this city have pronounced it a nuisance and no person can be found in this city except Messrs. Reid & Sherwin and their employes, who maintain a contrary opinion. Indeed, this impression is firmly fixed in the minds of the people of this city that we doubt whether any con siderable number of them will avail themselves of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin' invitation to drive fout there and see their establishment and the Healy Slough. Lastly, Messrs. Reid & Sherwin claim that the cause of the stench is due to the city scavengers, who empty dead animals into the slough. The fact that the city scav engers do this is true, to a certain extent but this is only a drop in the bucket. It may add to the stench of the renderingestablishments, but of itself would have little or no influence upon the health of the city. In closing his interview with the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, Mr Sherwin virtually admitted every thing which is laid to the charge of his establishment, by saying that the only proper place, in his opinion, for slaughter-houses and rendering-establishments, was on the banks of the cana which would carry away the offal down the Illinois River; and, with this tacit acknowledgment that the place is a nuisance, every one will agree. There is only one way to suppress this

nuisance, and that is to suppress the cause of the nuisance by abating the renderingestablishments. If any contracts stand way, then those the contracts should be forfeited. They have been decided nuisances over and over again, officially and unofficially, and it now remains to be seen whether there is courage enough on the part of the city authorities to go ahead and do their plain duty. They will have no rest from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, at least until they do that duty.

President Grant, in his interview with a New York Herald correspondent, says, concerning Horace Greeley:

concerning Horace Greeley:

The truth about Greeley is, he has been always surrounding himself with men of disreputable obstracter, and wanting to put them into important offices. I could not provide for all of them, and most of them I could not afford—the country itself could not afford—the country itself could not afford—the country of the country man to thom I gave an appointment on his recommendation, such persons as Camp and Lamoni, and those people. One man (Ferrusson) the Senate very properly. I believe refused to confirm. Mr. Greeley would have filled the Civil Service with all the worthless men in the country, if I had let him; but I would not let him. That is the trouble.

On the other hand, the New York Trib une, in replying to the same charge simultaneously made in the New York Times,

1. There is a person named Camp who long ago owned some shares in the Tribune, and who still owes Mr. Greeley money borrowed about the time he sold his shares—say ten years ago.

2. Mr. Greeley never asked the President or any member of his Cabinet to appoint this or any other of his debtors to any office whatever.

On this showing both the Times and the President are challenged to produce from the Departments the proof of their assertions. The issue is a square one, and those who have raised it should meet it squarely.

Two Democrats have been found in Connecticut to fulfil the prediction made by the President's Private Secretary, that Democratic reinforcements in large numpers are coming up to Grant. These are Hop. Charles Atwater and Hop. Thomas H. Bond. Bond was a Breckinridge Democrat, has been a State Senator, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor. These two Democrats cannot under how anti-slavery men and stand pro-slavery men, now that the slavery question is abolished, can vote together on new political issues, such as Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, and Revenue Reform, without being guilty of perfidious treachery to their former conctions. They think it is the Democrat ic National Convention that has sold out the party to the Liberal Republicans. So in order not to be sold out, they join the Grant Republicans. Probably they judge rightly which party will be the most conservative of abuses, and therefore most like the company they have heretofore kept.

We have received the first number of the True Republican, of Cambridge, Henry County, Illinois. It will support the ticket of the Liberal party. Mr. Eric Johnson, the well-known Swede, will edit it, and it is sure to count very many of his countrymen among its subscribers. Its scathing indictment of Henry Wilson's Know-Nothingism shows that our foreignborn citizens are not inclined to forget that part of the candidate's career. The True Republican will aid in increasing the majority that Illinois will give for Horace Greeley and Honesty.

Republicans of Lee County. In 1870 the Republican vote of Dixon, Le County, was 372; and in 1871 it was 376, The Democratic vote was 162. Below we publish a call for a Liberal Republican organization, signed by 98 Republicans of Dixon. We are informed that the same feel ing for Greeley prevails among the Repub licans in all the other towns of that county, rendering it certain that Lee will give a ma jerity for the Greeley ticket in November:

We believe that the platform of principle dopted by the Liberal Republican Convention a Cincinnati feirly presents the most vital issue if the campaign, and that all patriotic citizen hould unite to elect the candidates there nom tated; and, in order to overthrow the present incompetent Administration, and its many count rings, we call upon the Republicans of Le upt rings, we call upon the Republicans of Le Cunty to meet at the Court House in Dixon, a c'clcck, p. m., on the 18th day of July, 1872, t rganize for the campaign. on the stepublicans of e Court House in Dixon le 18th day of July, 187.

21gn.
C. Becker,
T. H. Eastace,
F. J. Richardson,
John H. Moore,
Herman Miller,
E. D. Fisher,
James Geer,
E. J. Hollenbeck,
J. G. McCamust,
Geo. W. Trouth,
T. McLauchlin,
Frank J Dufour,
Joseph Gardner,
John P. Taylor,
Chas. Griswold,
John J. Lichliter,
J. J. Gilley,
J. Mostoller,
E. Duis,
Joseph Sook,
A. Ahrems,
F. Boltzenthal,
Yelle Duis,
George Origieson,
H. L. Strothmann,
Jacob Ebinger,
Jacob Armstrong, Jr.,
C. Durkes,
J. Hunger,
C. E. Dietrich,
Henry Reinhardt,
Johann P. Burhenn,
S. W. Riegle,
Geo. N. Pense,
Henry Banders,
Onton Reinhart,
J. B. Bixby,
Albert Preston,
Adam S. Mynard,
Geo. Blooher,
Geo. Klefer,
Christian Chassan rganize for the camp John P. Hutchinson, William Uhl, Jas H. Preston, John D. Boardman, John McKinstry, ohn G. Fleck, lenry P. Becker, Bailey,
Myers,
Bartow,
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W. W. Olney,
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i. H. Stimpson,
i. H. Adams,
W. H. Acoms,
V. H. Acoms,
V. H. Cope, W. H. Cope,
Wn. Bisokman,
B. Faefeler,
G. W. Mingle,
Bracken Herren,
Jacob Livan,
Geike Klütgenberg,
Liebrat d Janssen, Geo. Blooher, Geo. Riefer, Christian Claaseen, John Ortgiesen, Frank Renken, Frederick Specht, Augustus Lasemann Geo. Ortgiesen, Sr.

The majority report of the Senate Com mittee on the New York Custom House ha een printed. Its author is Senator Buck ingham, of Connectiont. This is the way in which he tries to whitewash the practice of laying assessments for political purposes of the salaries of Government officials:

church will often contribute beyond their ability or beyond the requirements of the public good, No man is "invited to contribute;" ever man is arbitrarily assessed a certain percentage on his salary, and loses his place if he refuses to pay it. If the clergyman and deacons of Senator Buckingham's Congrega tional church should force him to give them every year whatever part of his income they chose to demand, the cases would be parallel.

As it is, they are not; and the Senator knows it. This nefarious practice of levying assessments has done much to corrupt the Civil Service; and the Senator knows it. Nevertheless, party prevails over principle. He lends his hitherto honored name to this bold, but vain, attempt to conceal enormous frauds.

In a labored article the Pension Agency of

this city tries to show that the President who has bought its support is in no way responsible for the crimes of carpet-bag rule. Such an attempt must be in vain. If the United States Courts had done their duty, the reign of theft would have been overlong since. When indictments have been found against notorious scoundrels, Grant has sided with the latter, and punished the Federal officials for doing their duty. Witness his interference in Arkansas and Texas, where United States Attorneys were dismissed, and their places filled with the very persons whom the men under indictment for fraud urged. In both States the new Attorneys let the rogues escape. It is this power of packing United States Courts that has given the carpet-baggers their success; and, for this, Grant, and Grant alone, is responsible. Again; see in behalf of whom the President has interfered with State politics. He has supported Spencer in Alabama Holden, and now Caldwell, in North Carolina, Scott in South Carolina, Clayton in Arkansas, Davis in Texas, and Casey in Louisisna, - arrant adventurers every one of them. The only prominent member of the guild who is against him is Warmoth. The others stand by him, to a nan. It is a mutual league, of offence and defence. They aid him because he has steadily aided them; and yet we are gravely assured that he has no responsibility for their misdeeds. A President sees the whole South systematically robbed for years; he aids the robbers with bayonets, and Gatling guns, and revenue cutters; he gives them the lower Federal offices to serve as bribes; he packs the United States Courts for them, and he is not responsible for their sins!

POLITICAL.

Gustavus A. Koerner is not the Liberal candidate for Governor of Illinois. -The call for a Greeley meeting at La Crosse, Wis., is signed by 145 Republicans who voted for Grant.

-The Milwaukee News says a joint meeting of the Liberal and Democratic State Committees of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, Aug. 1, to [nominate a Greeley Electoral ticket. -O. M. Tyler, of Wankesha, Wis., Chair-

man of the Republican County Committee, has declared for Greeley.

—The Grand Haven (Mich.) Union, a Retuted the Greeley for the Grant ticket, and urges the people of Michigan to give Greeley

their Electoral ticket. It is rumored that the Hon. S. D. Hastings, formerly State Treasurer of Wisconsin, supports Greeley.—Milwaukee Sentinel. -The Hon. George B. Smith, of Madison, is spoken of for Congress in the Second Wis-consin District, on the Liberal ticket.

There are now eight Republican papers in Minnesota supporting Greeley, and twenty-four with Post Offices supporting Grant.

-Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, the Republican nominee for Congress in the new Eighth Chin District, was a Representative of the old Fourth District from 1865 to 1871, Representatives Shellabarger and McKinney reside within the bounds of the new Eighth, which has been made on the basis of 3,500 Republican majority for Governor, last year.

-Moses K. Armstrong, of Yankton (Democrat), is the Liberal nominee for re-election to Congress as the Delegate of Dakota Territory. The Republican nominee is W. W. Brookings. -A New York telegram of the 18th says:

A. T. Stewart, who has heretofore been sup-posed to be in favor of the re-election of Grant, to-day manifested a substantial preference for Greeley, by sending his check for \$20,000 to the Democratic National Executive Committee. -Sumner's letter to Reavis, of St. Louis, dated June 27, and lately given out for publication, was written in 1871, when Greeley was on his way to the Texas State Fair, and not in 1872. It was occasioned by Reavis writing Summer to declare then for Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency.

-Mr. Scammon's Chicago newspaper says:
"The Greeleyites are experiencing some difficulty in raising money for campaign purnoses." This would not be the case if the
Greeleyites, like the Grantites, were disposed to steal it.—Louisrille Courier-Journal. ed to teal it.—Louisrille Courier-Journal.

—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette charges that Horace Greeley was an accomplice of old John Brown. We hope the Gazette will prove this, for it ought to make Mr. Greeley a good many votes in the Western Reserve.—Louisrille Courier-Journal.

-The candidacy of the following gentlemen (Greeley supporters) for Congress, in Kentucky, is undisputed: Second District, John Young Brown, of Henderson; Fifth, Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Louisville; Sixth, William E. Arthur, of Covington; Seventh, James B. Beck, of Lexington; Ninth, George M. Adams, of Barbourville, In the First. District, Ed. Crossland, present member, and Colonel John Martin, late editor of the Paducah Kentuckian, are on the stump for the Greeley nomination. In the Fourth Distrior. William B. Read, present member, has several competitors, including J. Proctor Knott, ex-member. In the Eighth there is a sharp triangular contest. In the Tenth, John D. Young, ex-member, is the only prominent candidate, though John M. Rice, the present member, may enter the field with some strength. Election in November.

-Hezekiah S. Bundy, who served one term in Congress by election in 1864, is the Republican nominee in the new Eleventh Distriot of Ohio, Republican in last year's vote -A few evenings ago a test vote was taken among the printers employed in the Commer-cial news-room. Out of fouty-four votes, thi:ty-fight were recorded for the "Boss" printer of the Tribune and six for Grant. A

similar vote taken in the Enquirer news-room revealed thirty-nine friends of Horace and three of Ulysses.—Cincinnati Enquirer. -William J. Fowler, the political editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Express, a Grant organ. bas withdrawn from that paper, and announces his purpose to support Greeley. take the stump for Greeley. He is spending the summer at Saratoga Springs.

-The Indiana Democratic State Commit tee will meet at Indianapolis, next Wednesday, to fill the place of Lieutenant Governor on the Liberal ticket, vice Washington C. De Pauw, of New Albany, declined. Mr. De Pauw, in his letter of declination, says he has neither the time nor the inclination for politics, but honestly hopes for the success

-The Springfield and Jacksonville District (Twelfth Illinois) gave 1,389 Democratic ma jority in 1868, and is good now for severa thousand for Greeley. While, therefore, the majority are disturbed by the rivalry of eager aspirants, the minority find their best men reluctant to run. It is even said that Shelby M. Cullom declines.

...Dr. MoDill, at present Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Madison, is said to have the inside track for the Republicar nomination for Congress in the Eighth Wisconsin District.—Milwaukee Sentinel. —In the town of Chaska, Carver County which usually polls 150 Republican votes, there can only be found one pronounced Grant man,—Lucien Warner, the Nasby of the place. Carver County, we are assured, is good for from 1,200 to 1,400 majority por Greeley, Brown, and Reform,—St. Paul Pioneer.

Ley, Brown, and Reform,—St. Paul Pioneer.
—Levi Shumway, one of the guards of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, refusing to join a Grant and Wilson Club, has been discharged.—Detroit Tribune.
—Grant has the African vote here probably, but we are not so confident of the Germans; at present they seem quite decidedly for Greeley. The Democrats very generally go for Greeley.—Kalamazoo Letter in Detroit Tribune.

-Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, will e crater when his native town of Buxton, York County, Maine, celebrates the centernial anniversary of its incorporation, Aug. 14 -Old John Harper did name his famons horse in honor of the post Longfellow: o rather. Dr. Weldon suggested that name and also that the other colt be named Lyttleton, in honor of the English jurist,

THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberalism in Linn County, Iewa. LISBON, Linn Co., Iowa, July 16. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. time ago, stating that there were not six Liberal Republicans in this county. As we had a little consultation at Marion to-day. with reference to calling a County Convention on the 27th, I had an opportunity to compare notes with others friendly to the election of Greeley and Brown. We feel election of Greeley and Brown. We feel confident that, in six townships which cast about three-fifths of the votes of the county, there are now over 500 Greeley Republicaus. I have no information from the remaining townships. The Democracy are taking very kindly to Old Honesty. G. W. Jones has few disciples among them.

P. J. FISHER. P. J. FISHER.

Politics in Southern Kansas. INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 15.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. SIR: The Liberal campaign has fairly opened in Southern Kansas, and, judging from reports, the same is true of that part of the State north of us. On the night of the 11th we had a lively out-door ratification meeting. With speeches, fireworks, music, bonfires, and firing of anvils, the ball opened as if we intended to lead the Grantites a merry

chase. The dangerous heresy to the Grant coterie, that this was a fight between the People and the Politicians, was loudly pro-People and the Politicians, was loudly pro-claimed.
One of the many violent hands of the Ad-minietration has been laid upon the settlers just east of us, in the counties of Labette, Neosho, and Allen, which took the homes from 178 settlers, and gave their lands to the Railroad Companies. This was done by Delano, who treated the settlers on the Cherokee Neutral Lands in the same manner. The feeling among the settlers is bitterly intense, and the people over here on the Osage Diminished Reserve sympathize with them strongly. The result will be to give Greeley a rousing yote in these parts. vote in these parts. The Grant men are discouraged at the way

The Grant men are discouraged at the way the campaign has opened, while the Liberals are very enthusiastic, and go to work with a hearty will. This county (Montgomery) will give a handsome majority for the Old Wood-Chopper. Three strong Greeley and Brown Clubs are already organized; two papers are with us, both ably edited, and two or three old-fashioned barbeones are to be held at different points in the county. If Grant is relying on other States for election as he does on this, some one may get into the White House while he is down on the beach having a good time with Tom Murphy and Chamberlain.

GIFSY.

Greeley Club at Morris, Ill.

Morris, Ill., July 17. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sir: A Greeley and Brown Club, over 100 strong, has been organized here for the campaign. The officers are: James W. Lawrence, Republican, President; D. W. Burvy and John Barr. Democrats, and B. F. Hall. Republican, Vice Presidents; P. A. Armstrong, Corresponding, and N. McBride, Recording Secretary. Everything looks prosperous here, and we shall have a rousing meeting on the 19th, to hear Trumbull, Caton, and Norton. Look out for a big landslide in Grundy. Greeley and Reform are the Watchword, and Victory the prize.

P. A. Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary.

Liberalism at LaGrange, Ind.

LAGRANGE, Ind., July 16, To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: Four months since, when I publicly indorsed the Missouri call for the Cincinnati Convention, I supposed that I stood alone here; at all events, everybody else was silent in their approbation, and hosts of them were loud in their dennciation. I did not know whether I should have

Any partner in distress, Or comrade through the wilderness But, as a soldier of a political cross, I went forward; I labored patiently; I endured the shame; I received daily the anathemas and the sneers, the taunts and the jives of many who could not admit the idea that this was a free country, in which every man was per-mitted to do his own thinking, keep his own

mitted to do his own thinking, keep his own conscience, and govern himself accordingly. They said our action at Cincinnati excited a "broad grin" all over the land. A change has come over the grinners. They substitute sighing now; the corners of their mouths are turned down, and grief and rage alternately flit over their hitherto serene countenances.

My friend, General Tom Browne, candidate for Governor, has been here, and addition us on behalf of Grant & Co. My old acquaintance, Oliver P. Morton, is coming on the same errand. The Grantites see signs up this way which give them sorrow and dismay.

nay. Oh for a soul-reviving word from John M. Oh for a soul-reviving word from John M. Palmer, and Lyman Trumbull, and Cassins M. Clay, among us! Can't we see their honest, patriotic faces, and hear the logic, and elequence, and truth which fall from their lips, right here, in Lagrange Town? Teil them the fields are getting rips for the harvest, and come and help us gather it, they must. The skies are growing brighter. I believe we can give 200 Liberal Republican must. The skies are growing brighter. I believe we can give 200 Liberal Republican votes in this county for Greeley and Brown, which, added to the Democratic vote, will cut down Grant's majority from 800 to 400. We may do much better. Ninety days since, I would not have expected 50 Greeley votes. A little leaven sometimes leaveneth the whole lump, and our kind of leaven is mighty good to "set the dough arisin." Ninety-nine and a half of every hundred Democrats here will vote for Greeley and Brown. Oh! the Ides of October and November are big with jeyous hopes, and Peace, Purity, and Prosperity will then crown the whole country. "Let us learn to labor and wait," for the day is coming. Yours hastily, F. P. GRIFFITH.

TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF LA GRANGE COUNTY.

The undersigned, impressed with the truth and importance of the platform of principles promulgated by the Cincinnati Convention, and desiring the success of the nominees thereof, in view of the fact that those standard-bearers of our principles have been indoesed by the Baltimore Convention, do hereby respectfully desire that you will assemble at the county seat, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the transaction of business necessarily connected therewith. TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF LA GRANG berewith.

Mm. S. Bojd, Francis P. Griffith, J. G. Beecher, R. B. Hubbard, George Fletcher, William Hill, Arbor Crane, John H. Taylor, Sterling F. Har-ding, Oliver Lampman, John Smith, Joseph D. Kerr, Sam. K. Ruick, J. B. Wade, and S. E. Beans. Greeley Meeting at Wyanet. Ill.

WYANET, III., July 19.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: A rousing Greeley and Brown ratifiation meeting was held in Neff's Hall last evening. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. William Titterington, who nomby the Hon. William litterington, who nominated General J. J. Neff for Chairman. General Neff then came forward and made a short speech, which was crisp and right to the point. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Brown, Thomas, and other prominent Liberals, which met with much applause. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. This place will give Greeley and Brown a large majority. LIBERAL,

Greeley Meeting at Urbana, 111.

UBBANA, Ill , July 17. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: Last night we had a Liberal ratification meeting, the largest political meeting of the season. Rousing speeches were made by B. M. Davies, Joe Somers, W. B. Coffman B. M. Davies, Joe Somers, W. B. Couman, and Joshua Dickerson, ex Mayor of Champaign City. Frank Hulcup and John R. Bingham were expected, but were detained on secount of the rain. You will hear good news from Champaign County between now and November next. Yours,

A. J. Depue.

Liberalism in LaSalle County, Ill. Menora, Ill., July 17.
To the Editoriof The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: Put down LaSalle County at 1,000
majority for Greeley and Brown. Mendota gave Grant 306 majority. In November his majority will be a - quantity. We have 100 Liberal Republicans, and each week adds to the number. The Democrats will poll as full a vote for Greeley as they have ever done for any candidate. REPUBLICAN.

Grant and Greeley at Elgly, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
SIR: Last night, a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized in this city. A Mr. Phelps, claiming to represent Mr. Scammon's deep-sea organ, was present, and made a very flowery speech. According to this young gentleman's confession, he has enjoyed confidental relations with nearly every prominent man in the State; and, as he repeatedly told those present what said prominent men had told him in confidence, either he must possess a more elastic conscience than most gentlemen in revealing confidence, or the afore in revealing confidence, or the aforesaid men must have thought him too insignificant for notice, or are in the habit of making confidential communications for public use. Dr. Baldwin, of Elgin, said he could not vote for Greeley and retain his self-respect, as he (Baldwin) had always been a Douglas Democrat. His recent conversion to Republicanism led him into some indiscretions, as one over-zealous. Being the Radical candidate for Postmaster of Elgin, a little allowance is made for him. George W. Bowen, our Mayor, was made Chairman. As he has leaned very far towards the other side all the time, both in

wards the other side all the time, both in

acts and words, the transformation excites some surprise. It is more than hinted at that he has very lately made advances to the the Libers! side of a character that warranted a fixed determination.

The speech of the Hon. Leonard Swett, on Saturday evening. was a calm, argumentative statement, and was listened to by a fine audience, who gave attention to what was said.

audience, who gave attention to what was said.

An attempt is being made here by the Liberals to secure from local speakers ioint discussions through the campaign, so that both sides may present their case, and leave to the people judgment.

We hear no news of the murderer of Root (killed here in the spring), and some of our citizens are getting restive under the seeming indifference of the authorities.

Governor Palmer has positively promised to speak here about Aug. 1. Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, is also expected.

LOOKER ON.

Greeley Club at St. Joseph, Mich.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 16. Fo the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sir: In accordance with a call for a meeting to organize a Greeley and Brown Club for St. Joseph Township, a large number of Republicans and Democrats met together here on Saturday evening. The following persons were elected officers of the Club: J. A. Donalson, President; J. J. Drake, Ben Williams, W. G. Alexander, and E. S. B. Vail, Vice Presidents; E. S. Aipho Treasurer; J. E. Chamberlain, Secretary.
The Cincinnati Platform was adopted as the constitution and by-laws of the Club amid creat applanse. Remarks in favor of the Liberal party and its candidates, Greeley and Brown, were made by Messrs. C. B. Potter. A. H. Morrison, E. Palmer, D. A. Winslow, E. C. Alphonse, S. R. Hughes, and others. A good deal of enthusiasm prevailed, and cheer followed cheer when, one after another, in quick succession, the names of prominent and respectable Democrats and Republicans were handed in to the Secretary for membership in the Club.

St. Joseph, which has heretofore given 125 Republican majority, can be relied upon for the Cincinnati Platform and the election of the Liberal candidates, general and local.

A delegation from Benton Harbor attended the meeting, and brought over with them their cannon, which pealed forth loudly in favor of our standard-bearers.

The following named persons have already joined the Club, and the cry is "still they come:" Treasurer: J. E. Chamberlain, Secretary

joined the Club, and the cry is "still they come."

H. A. Truax, R. A. B. Chemberlain, R.; C. B. Potter, D.; H. M. Zekind, R.; H. K. Langley, R.; E. S. B. Vail, D.; J. G. Gentzler, D.; J. J. Drake, R.; D. A. Winrlow, D.; J. A. Donalson, R.; A. H. Potter, D.; W. R. Morrison, R.; H. W. Gnerasey, D.; John Blattery, D.; W. H. Maynard, R.; J. H. Van Riper, D.; R. F. Gaskill, R.; H. C. Pard, R.; L. E. Knowles, R.; Charles Miller, R.; H. Lndwig, R.; W. F. Paw, R.; John Swinson, R.; George Mott, R.; Wm. Forman, R.; 8. B. Maynard, R.; W. K. McFeyden, R.; John Bradley, D.; J. E. Chamberlain, R.; George Dwinnell, R.; Jos. A. Neoler, R.; H. C. Miles, R.; J. Jacobson, D.; Charles Holl, R.; John Martin, D.; W. H. Bryson, R.; E. W. Thayer, R.; Theo, J. DePuy, D.; O. D. Reotor, D.; S. R. Highes, R.; C. W. Ormsbee, R.; C. Chamberlain, D.; J. Tole, P. E. Jennings, D.; A. H. Morrison, R.; W. S. Maynerd, R.; B. O. Hoyt, D.; E. C. Aiphones, R.; F. A. Potter, D.; Robert Hopelein, D.; Joseph Gard, D.; C. P. Hayward, R.; H. C. Guernaey, D.; Geo. E. Robinson, R.; M. Syringsteen, D.; E. Palmer, D.; Harry LaPla, R.

Those marked with an "R." are Republi-

Those marked with an "R." are Republicans, those with a "D." Democrats.

Thirteenth Congressional District of Il-The Democratic and Liberal Republican voters of the Thirteenth Congressional Dis-trict are hereby requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Lincoln, on Tuesday, the 50th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a canditate for Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
All who favor Reform, and who are opposed to the re-election of Grant, are cordially invited to participate in the selection of del-

egates.
The representation is as follows, viz.: McLean County..... 13 Mason County...... 4 Tazewell County...... 4 Logan County..... 6 D. N.

T. F. WORRELL, SILAS BEASON,
N. W. GREEN,
GEO. B. GRAHAM,
R. S. MOORE,
Committee.

Liberal Rejolcing: at Morrison, Ill. MORRISON, Ill., July 1... To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sir: On receipt of the news of Greeley's nomination in Morrison, a Greeley and

Regular Republicans of the Northwest. I have never voted other than the Republican

Regular Republicans of the Northwest. I have never voted other than the Republican ticket. With the issues which heretofore have animated the Republican party, and for which it has battled, I have always been, and am now, in full sympathy. Being in charge, at present, of one of the public schools for the colored children of this city, is a fact I state here, that I may not lose a candid hearing from your readers.

Designing politicians, I fear, are they who represent the South as in a lawless state, as giving a sullen obedience to the late Constitutional Amendments, as being ready to set aside the fruits of the War.

Were this the case, with the best of sense might loyal citizens of the North hold her at arm's length, and prevent her obtaining voice or influence in the National Administration. If, however, it be not so, it is certainly poor policy for patriotic citizens anywhere to perpetuate, by their votes or voices, those disabilities, which amount to insults, still resting upon the South. Good sense would suggest to any unprejudiced mind the wisdom of cementing together the entire people of our fair country, by treating all sections on an exact equality. A Republic is in danger, at all times, of going to pieces, if made up of lantagonistic factions. If, after a perfect and honest acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments, any ban shall be laid on the South hereafter, do not sagacious men see that they cause, rather than heal, animosities; that they prevent, not segacions men see that they cause, rather than heal, animosities; that they prevent, ather than bring about, that era of good leeling and harmonious action which must ie near the hearts of all loyal, patriotic citi-What, then, is the prevailing sentiment of

What, then, is the prevailing sentiment of the South? I say prevailing; for it is true that there have been, and may be even now, cases of unwarranted violence, the source of which is the old pro-Slavery. Rebel feeling. But such cases no more reflect the heart's mage of the South than your scenes of violence in the North. These outbursts are concected and carried out in the dark, against law, and are punished, as regularly, take the South over, as crime in the North.

1. I have talked with no Greeley and Brown man who insinuates that the fruits of the late struggle shall be set aside when they come into power.

come into power.
2. I talk with none who say an honest, sincere approval was not given to the first and second principles of the Liberal Plat-

and second principles of the Liberal Flatform

3. It is a fact that, wherever public schools are introduced in this State, the colored children have their schools. So far as I know, there is no favoritism shown the white schools, either in buildings, school furniture, qualifications of teachers, or in any other particular, over colored schools of equal number and similar grade. I regard this fact highly significant, as showing a growth upon the vexed question of Negro Rights, out of which realty sprung Republicanism. Rights, out of which really sprung Republicanism.

4. In declaring for Greeley and Brown. Southern men do so for the same reason that so many pure-minded men of the old Republican party do so, viz.: to secure an honestly administered Government: to break up Centralization; to have brains in the Presidential Chair; to be irreated as fellow-citizens of the Republic. These and other such reasons, you will find en the lips of the Southern masses as to why they go for Greeley and Brown.

As before said, scenes of violence, which we neither palliate nor deny, have occurred in the South, but their perpetrators are no more the South than the Five Points is New York. We repudiate them, and feel ourselves insulted by being named on the same day that they are.

Wilson's Know-Nothingism. LOWELL, Mich , July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: A Liberal meeting was held here last night, at which Colonel McReynolds, one of the speakers, demonstrated the absurdity of the linto shape.

supposition that intelligent Gorman or Irish Americans would, to any extent, support Grant, for the reason that they could not vote for him without at the same time voting for Wilson, the head and front of the Massachusetts Nnow-Kothings, who would deny them the right to vote until after a pupilage of

setts Nnow-Kothings, who would adopt the right to vote until after a pupilage of twenty-one years, and also hold them as unworthy to bear the arms of the State; and, further, that a foreign-born citizens voting for Wilson would be such an anomaly as to make him a fit subject for Barnum's Museum as a natural curiosity.

Colonel McReynolds was a delegate, with Greeley, at the Harrisburg Convention, in December, 1839; has been a member of beth branches of our Legislature; is among the ablest lawyers and speakers in the State; was attached to General Scott in the Mexican War; was disabled for life in the dragoon-charge with Kearney at the gates of the City of Mexico; was Colonel of the Lincoln cavalry, the first regiment organized to put down the Rebellion; is an Irishman, to the manor born; is well-known by his countrymen throughout this Union; and will have great influence in the present campaign.

Men of Genius.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 15.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: A Grant paper in Chicago has an editorial beginning as follows: "Men of genius are proverbially erratic, and, as a rule, are failures in all but the one vocation which they make a specialty. " Very good, but what does it mean? It cer-

very good, but what does it mean? It certainly will not claim that General Grant is a genius in statesmanship, and makes that his specialty; yet, if not, according to the above declaration, he must be a failure. We hardly feel at liberty to accuse it of a covert purpose to injure its own candidate; yet a severer thrust has hardly been given him by his worst enemies. The people have justly accorded him a military genius, and in that alone, as a specialty, has he been successful. All his popularity arose from his great talent and success as a soldier, and, but for his genius in that vecation, he never would have been known outside the community where he lived. No man will be so indifferent to his own reputation for judgment and veracity as to accuse General Grant of being a political genius; and hence, measured by the above criterion, he is wholly unfit for the high effice he occupies, and must inevitably be a failure. On the other hand, Horaco Greeley has been the master spirit of the greatest political journal on the continent, which, with a comprehensive grasp, has handled and adjudged all the questions, and policies, and issues that have awakened the people's interest. Parties and Presidents have drawn inspiration and instruction from its columns, to assist them in their most intricate duties. It has made and unmade Presidents, and, with a remarkable prescience of the adaptability of things, that seems almost providential, it called Abraham Lincoln from his lowly life, against the plottings and intrigues of political schemers, as the People's choice in the greatest crisis of our history. If this is not genius,—genius in statesmaship, and genius of the higher order, and foresight,—where are we to look for it among our public men? It is this element in its chief editor that enabled the New York Tribune to attain its present power and influence.

Let the two candidates now before the people be judged by the above rule from the Chicago Grant paper, and the uter unfitness of General Grant will only be the more gla tainly will not claim that General Grant is a genius in statesmanship, and makes that

Printer, Editor, and Farmer. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : SIR: Between Liberty and any form or degree of Absolutism there is fixed an impassable guif. No approach can be made to divesting the people of the United States of the free exercise of the peculiar privileges of citizenship which they enjoy, or should enjoy, without endangering the fabric of Free Government. All power is derived directly from the propie, Sir: On receipt of the news of Greeley's nomination in Morrison, a Greeley and Brown flag was hoisted here; fifty guns were fired; and the Morrison Silver Cornet Band added much to the occasion of rejoicing, Everybedy genied to be glad. Whiteside County will show a good record for Greeley and Brown in November next.

JOHN C. SMITH,

Vice President Colfax—A Few Quesilons.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The Journal takes exceptions to the hint that Schuyler Colfax's speeches are rather lukewarm for Grant.

What does the statement in his South Bend speech mean, that he would not yield to the solicitations of his friends to become a candidate for the Presidency, for fear of making trouble in the Republican party? How would that trouble come, and from whom?

In his Fourth of July oration, what has he reference to when he talks of Centralization, absorbtion of uncongenial territory, and corruption in officials, if it is not to matters which the Liberal movement with the same feeling that some of his admirers do.

Seuthern Sentiment on Political Anairs.

Naistyllley, Tenn, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Knowing something, perhaps, of the prevailing Southern sentiment upon political affairs, I desire to communicate it to Regular Republicans of the Northwest. I lave never voted other than the Republican untry, and entire registed of the whele selected of the hearts, patriotic and the treasis of the people. The greenet while and the reasure of the people and honor, and prosperity of the people in the feather tration. Our people in the plan of the people in the cesspoil of partyism. They are ambitivation. The places of position and power—the most important offices of trust and prover, and zeal in pulling politic with the same for the presidency for fear of making trouble in the Republican prover, and zeal in pulling politic meets of the whole paper and tributed to the control of rules were divined to the control of rules work in the inter and should be wielded by the selected resentatives of the people for the welfare,

country,—not, as now, with extravagance and entire neglect of the interests of our country, and with eyes and thoughts single to the sellish interests of the party, or set of

and entire neglect of the interests of onr country, and with eyes and thoughts single to the sellish interests of the party, or set of officeholders inpower.

Our people are now waking up to the needs of the hour. Partyism must go down. The people must take into their own hands the selection of rulers, and not, as of late years, allow demagogues and designing men to choose their public servants. The safety of our Republic cannot be assured so long as the people are indifferent to their duties and privileges as freemen.

Under our form of Government, no patent of nobility—no line of noble ancestry—is necessary to make a person eligible to the Chief Office in the Nation. It matters not how humble and obscure the birth of any man may have been, he is a legitimate heir of the highest honors of the Nation. The majority of the people, without regard to former party ties, have selected a man of moral character, of great information, long identified with the influences for good which a widely-circulated newspaper necessarily exerts, and a representative of the working classes of our great country. In early life, he set type to earn his daily bread, and, by a strict economy in his business, great industry, perseverance, and energy, with constantly increasing and enlarging meutal powers, he has, arrived at mature years, accumulated a competence by his own exertions and careful thrift. His name has for thirty years been a household word in our country; and the name of Horace Greeley, as a candidate for President of the People, has struck a chord in the hearts of Americans which has not been so thrilled since the name of Lincoln, for the same offlice, the name, can have no better representative in the Presidential Chair than the Printer, Editor, and Farmer, —Horace Greeley.

Typo.

the Presidential Chair than Editor, and Farmer,—Horace Greeley.
Typo. Reconciliation. God bless you, Summer, for that word! And may its utterance be heard Above the din of party strife. Until our nation has new life In Reconciliation

The storm of war has passed away, And now there dawns a brighter day; Let North and South, o'er the abyss, Join hand in hand and seek for this: A Reconciliation.

From Maine to California's shore, From Maine to Camorina a stack, Let Brotherhood exist once more; Revengeful feelings banished far, We look upon the blessed star Of Reconciliation.

Did good e'er come from nurers and A spirit of revenge for wrong?
Or can our wounds e'er have a balm
So healing as the potent charm
Of Reconciliation. Did good e'er come from nursing long

O, glorious Sisterhood of States, Too long embroiled by fierce debates, 'Tis time to sheathe the vengeful sword, And listen to the Wise Man's word: Seek Reconciliation! Our people love not to obey A Multary Chieftain's away; 'Tis not in strong Compulsion's school That factions can be taught the rule Of Reconciliation.

With hopeful confidence we trust
One who is honest true, and just;
For Horacs Greelex is the man
Whose kird and gentle nature can
Bring Reconciliation.
Neleon, Ill.
J. McKinstry. NELEON, III.

-Wainut atumps have now become an article of merchandise, and many of them are very valuable. The curly grain of the roots is used for veneering, and some stumps are worth \$150 after being properly worked