

What Horace Greeley Knows about War.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet recently expressing, in rhetoric better adapted to a love letter, a fear of being drowned in its own honey, is now nearly drowned in gore, while our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The sacred soil of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: "Shall this condition of things continue?"

"If we are ever to put down the rebellion, we shall do it within a few months. We have more men and more means wherewith to attack and overcome the rebel armies than we shall have a year hence, should the war continue so long. If we beat them, we shall have guns enough; if they beat us, the same. One way or another, we shall have peace before the close of 1862; and if we cannot whip them with the arms we now have, we never shall. And since we need every dollar we have or can raise for present pressing use, we protest against spending one dollar for arms that are not to be in the hands of our soldiers before the 1st of May. If we should want more arms after the rebellion is put down, let them be provided for; for the present, let us use every dollar where it will tell in the present conflict."—Tribune, January 31, 1862.

"Such was the well earned fame of Kentuckians—Colonel Nimrod Wildfire, being representative before the footlights, being represented as so spoiling for a fight, having been inhumanly deprived of that luxury for the intermediate space of ten days, that he would have to 'kiver' himself in a suit barrel to keep,—that we have been wondering how many invading rebels would be required to show a front in that State for the space of ten days, have concluded that nothing less than one hundred thousand would answer."

"When John Morgan made his horse stealing raid across the State last summer, meeting very little resistance, we explained the matter by considering that he traveled so fast—always taking fresh horses to replace those that from time to time grew weary—that the hunters aforesaid could not overtake him. But this famous parade of Kirby Smith throughout the famous 'Blue Grass' region does not admit of that solution. Here are some twenty or thirty thousand rebels who have advanced through the very heart of the State from Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio, routing the only Union force gathered to defend the Capital (which contained, we believe, just one Kentucky regiment) and pushing on to threaten Cincinnati and Louisville without serious opposition. Perhaps the interruption of the mails and telegraph has left us in the dark as to what is going on in that quarter. The facts will doubtless soon shine forth in all their glory and shall we be very glad to hear of the prompt and enthusiastic rally of the aforesaid hunters to drive rebellion and disunion into sea."—Tribune, September 20, 1862.

"It has pleased Congress to decree the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, and the President, with the entire assent of both Houses, has selected Ulysses S. Grant for the most responsible position. We had nothing to say, pro or con, while this matter was in progress; we neither urged the creation of a Lieutenant-Generalship, nor recommended Grant for the position. Respectfully suggest that the conduct of the war, under the President, be committed absolutely to the Lieutenant-General, and that we all—Congress, Cabinet, and the Press, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, and Radicals—take hold and strengthen his hands for the immense responsibility devolved upon him. Let him not be impeded or embarrassed in his work either by speeches or articles, advice or criticism, until we shall have given him a fair trial. Let him not be condemned for one miscarriage, if there shall be one, but generally trusted and sustained until he shall have decisively shown that he can or cannot put down the Rebellion. Then let us act as the good of the Nation shall dictate; but, until then, let in his behalf Stonewall Jackson's message to his superior: 'Send me more men and fewer orders.'"

"A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis, and are equal to them and, for the Army, leaders worthy of the rank and file, and our banner now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land. With the right men to lead, our people will show themselves unconquerable."—Tribune, July 23, 1861.

"The utter impotence and paralysis into which the once proud and powerful Democratic party, has fallen is evinced in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the character of its lies and liars. How its orators and journals used absolutely to ruin columns on Adams and Clay and Harrison, and in later days on Seward and Fremont!—none of your little, contemptible, picayune falsehoods, but great, fat, black lies, that had venom and sting in them—lies that evinced originality, audacity, and even genius."—Tribune, July 9, 1860.

"To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and ever more. Had he shared the current estimate of its capacities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that under his guidance that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted."—Tribune, May 14, 1864.

The world will be moved to mirth if it reads the manifest of the National Democratic Executive Committee disavowing the Democratic paternity of the pamphlet, 'Concession or how the Lost Cause may be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured.' Nobody supposed that the National Democratic Committee had authorized this issue of the pamphlet; but it is Democratic in tone and temper for all that, and it speaks the honest sentiments, no doubt, of thousands of Southern Democrats, who will, in defiance of repeated winks and nods of disapproval from the Managers, persist in talking about the possibilities of the Lost Cause at the most unseemly times. But the suggestion that the Radicals have concocted this precious farrago of nonsense and treason for electioneering purposes is quite as ludicrous as the vaunt that the Democracy is the only party that can bring about return to honesty and constitutional laws. This last phrase is exquisite fooling."—Tribune, September 6, 1871.

"To 'Love run and hate niggers' has so long been the essence of the Democratic faith that the cooler, wiser heads of the party vainly spend their strength in efforts to lift it out of the rut in which they plainly see that it can only run to perdition. While slavery endured, negro hate was an element of positive strength in our political contests, so that the Constitutional Conventions of this and other free States were usually carried by the Democrats on the strength of appeals to the colored and baser whites to 'Let the nigger know his place.'"—Tribune, April 7, 1871.

"The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded Slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the Generals who led the Union Armies to Victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State Rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsel of its hates even more than of its aspirations and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South."—Tribune, March 23, 1871.

"The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniac howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill now, Gorilla, for you will never have another chance!"—Tribune, November 11, 1867.

What H. G. Knows about Secession. "What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I SHALL JOYFULLY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—in the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—Tribune, January 21, 1861.

"We utterly deny, repudiate, and condemn the pretended Right of Secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor, in fact, to any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved, or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution. We do not believe that a mere majority of a community may, in disregard of all existing forms, upset an existing government and put one of their choice in its place. We do not believe the whole population—we will say of Nantucket or Staten Island—have a right, moved by a prospect of unlimited gains by smuggling to the main land, to break off from the Union and annex their island to Great Britain or set up for themselves. We do not believe a nation is, like a mob or mass-meeting, to be dispersed by a thunder-shower or steam fire-engine playing upon it."—Tribune, June 8, 1862.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously hallow how their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasonous, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter-witted Editors. It is very

easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution of the Union, and annihilate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an angelic miracle of a State, which should turn the ancients into oblivion and drag all other moderns to despair. Wealth, whisky and tobacco are wondrously rapid architects, only their fabrics are baseless, and when they fade away they leave not a wreck, but only a headache behind."—Tribune, July 21, 1859.

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