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THE SENTINEL.

RALLY NOTES.

It was a "ten strike" when the Liberals and Democrats of Massachusetts agreed to unite on Charles Sumner as their candidate for Governor. It appears to us to be a very judicious movement. Mr Sumner is not popular with the South, but as the greatest living man of his State, as the ablest exponent of the anti slavery or emoition movement, he must have great strength among his people. We do not of course suppose he can be elected, but he will no doubt give impetus to the Reform movement, and aid Greeley no little in that State. The most eloquent and popular man in Massachusetts is Gov Banks "Stonewall" Jackson's commissary. He is a man of great power on the hustings and has never been beaten for office. He was regarded by all parties as an unsurpassed Speaker of the House of Representatives, and there is no doubt that he will be re elected to Congress. He is out for Greeley, and is making very vigorous and telling speeches. He and Sumner united must exert a powerful influence for the Liberal movement in that section of the Union.

The Democrats and Liberals of Pennsylvania seem bent on victory, and the prospect of success is encouraging. They have much among them, [illegible] matters. The selection of Gov Curtin known during the late impeachments as the "War Governor," as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention is regarded with much favor and excites alarm in radical circles. He is a man of more influence and personal popularity than any other in that State.

Texas will have an impeachment trial when the Legislature meets. The Democrats have a large majority and intend to impeach Gov. Davis, who was returned by fraud. Mr. Hamilton was the choice of the people. Ah, if they had a Smelungus in Texas to go on the war path with his braves, the Legislature would not dare attempt to impeach Davis or any one. It would be death at once, for the Texas Smelungus would "go for them" at either "the point of the bay net" or with poisonous bowie knives of seventeen pounds weight. But then, we remember, Texans are not very easily scared, and they might take it into their heads to "go" Smelungus, and then there would be [illegible] to be made, like that taken by line wo[illegible] in a New Orleans theatre the gentlem[illegible] it in rather thin who doubted qu[illegible] that climate, when garments, even for [illegible] Some of "bowie knife" was after[illegible] old story our readers will remember the [illegible]

Our neighbors in Virginia have open the campaign brilliantly. Their best men are either in the field or will be. With all their immense pride they are a great people and we highly honor them. The people of this generation will not prove recreant to the glories of their ancient name, nor dishonor the memories of Washington, Lee and Stonewall Jackson. When we remember what great associations gather around Virginia history and what grand men she has given to civilization and the world—the noblest models in all the tide of time—we forgive them their boastfulness and say with all our heart—"God bless Virginia." Her people will render a good account when November comes.

Georgians are a wide awake folk. They are preparing for a grand time at their annual State Fair which comes off at Atlanta on 14th of October and lasts six days. They expect to make it the largest and most interesting exhibition thus far seen in the South. If somebody would "lost the bill," or if generous railroads would provide and impecunious editor with the necessary "pass," we know somebody who would be willing to make a sacrifice for his dear country and go all the way to Georgia just to attend the Fair. We insist that there be no rivalry among the various railroad lines in this matter. We will be content with a pass on *one* road. Now, gentlemen, we are slightly deaf from old age, so don't all speak at once.

New Jersey is determined not to be behind Pennsylvania or Massachusetts in sagacity, so the Democratic State Convention has formed an Electoral ticket and placed at the head the ablest of all Northern Generals, we dare say, Gen. J. B. McClellan and Hon. Abraham Browning The Liberals have since adopted and ratified this selection. The State will go largely for Greeley—that no one really doubts.

Grantism means everything bad. It pollutes everything it touches. Even the Postoffice is corrupted and it has been converted into an electioneering machine. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a model paper for moderation and calmness of judgment, is forced to direct attention to the prostitution of our postal service to the re-election of Useless Simple. It says that the mails are now loaded down with hand-bills, circulars, speeches and other sensational matter to affect the election, prepared by salaried Postoffice officials, and mailed by them under the frank of some partizans of the administration. It says there is a general demoralization of the whole machinery of transportation and delivery occasioned by the friends of Gen. Grant. Now is not this beautiful? Grant, mind you, is a Civil Service reformer. He is the grandest humbug of the world. Every thing he touches he defiles. Oh, what a cleaning out there will be when honest old Horace gets into power. Fifty or sixty thousand of the meanest cutthroats on earth will be sent howling to their dens and then, O, blessed day, they will

"Wonder whence the fatted calf was born,
Which then with vain despair from their grasp is torn."

It is now generally conceded that if Buckalew is elected Governor of Pennsylvania and Hendricks of Indiana, in October, that Greeley will be elected in November. That is the opinion of both sides at the North. It is almost certain that these gentlemen will carry their respective States by handsome majorities.

Edmund Yates, a famous editor and novelist, has arrived in New York. He has come on a lecturing tour. His name is quite familiar with all persons conversant with British periodical literature. He is connected with London *Daily News*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the ablest literary weeklies in the world, and *All the Year Round*, Charles Dickens' paper, now edited by his son. He was also at one time editor of *Temple Bar* and *Tinsley*, two Magazines of merit. He is the author of a famous novel called "Black Sheep."

It seems that lying is not the only accomplishment that makes the career of the Natick cobbler, Wilson, the radical candidate for Vice President, [illegible] to Col. Henry S. McComb. Wilson had merely appeared in a different role than that of a Know Nothing ranter. He charges that Wilson was one of the several who received certain stock in the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad, that this stock was given as a bribe to induce Wilson and others to vote relief to this road, and make them interested in the success of this gigantic corporation. This is a bad showing truly for a U. S. Senator, and candidate for the second highest office in the country. Grant and Wilson are well matched. Andy Johnson proved that Grant had lied. Wilson has recently been proved a liar in regard to his Know Nothing record, and his letter to the Germans, of Brooklyn. Grant is badly mixed up in some speculations out West, for which he paid a dollar or two, but getting property in turn worth a large sum, and rewarding his friends with a fat office. He was also suspected, with good reason too, with being concerned in the celebrated Gold speculations on Wall Street, [illegible] a regular swindling, canting Down-Easter, is charged with having been bribed whilst a member of the U. S. Senate. The charge seems too, to be well sustained, for McComb has two letters of Mr. Oakes Ames, who paid Wilson the stock, and also a certain memorandum. In the letters Mr. Ames writes that he is distributing "stock" in Washington, "where it will do most good," [illegible] on the back the list of and [illegible] among them is Wilson's) to whom names (a[illegible] and certain shares. And yet he says he p[illegible] we are asked to vote for the American pe[illegible] Grant and Wilson.

It is ascertained that Jacobs, who was the Democratic independent candidate for Governor in West Virginia, is elected by a small majority. The new Constitution is adopted by a handsome majority and the Democrats have a Majority in both houses of the Legislature. The Governor elect is a strong supporter of Greeley. And yet this is the victory the Grant Ring papers tried to get up a crow over.

We have a considerable quantity of campaign matter taken from documents and papers that has accumulated on our hands, and which ought to be published as soon as possible. We shall therefore, curtail our editorial contributions, limiting ourselves to the smallest possible space for the present. When any subject requires discussion we shall of course offer our own reflections, but we shall not write merely to fill two or four columns daily with editorial discussions. After we have disposed of the matter referred to, and the pressure does not again take place, we expect then to furnish our usual amount of original matter. We make this explanation in advance to prevent our readers from concluding that we are less industrious than formerly from choice. We have but four columns to devote to editorials and selections, and we find from experience that when we are ordinarily industrious we necessarily trench so much upon that space, that we have scarcely any room left for selected matter.

Senator Schurz will soon begin to canvass Pennsylvania. A very active campaign is now progressing, and the prospect of success for the liberal movement is most encouraging. Nothing but immense frauds can save the State to Grant. The radical candidate for Governor is a delinquent Auditor General, who received a snug little bribe of $7,000 to shut his eyes to large frauds that were in progress, and at the same time prostituted the public funds to his own personal use, carrying on with them large speculations. He ought to be in the Pennsylvania penitentiary to-day instead of being before the people for the highest office in the State. We have some office delinquents and speculators at large in our own State who ought to be peeking rock in the penitentiary. If the radicals lose in the same ratio in Pennsylvania that they have in their strong hold, Maine, Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be elected by at least 15,000. It is confidently believed that the [illegible] Maine.

Louis Napoleon though in exile is sometimes comforted. His day of royalty is possibly over, but he is now and then reminded that he is still the Emperor of the French. He has lately been much honored by the British Association that met at Brighton. He was received by Sir Wm. Thompson, the President, as Your Imperial Highness, whilst the Mayor of Brighton welcomed him in a speech that began with "Your Imperial Highness." The dethroned Emperor entered his name upon the books of the Association, and the name of his beautiful wife, with their former titles. Royalty dies hard. Doubtless Louis Napoleon still hopes that some unexpected turn upon the continental chess board may restore him to the French throne. He has had already stranger things than that to happen to him. Nothing is more remarkable than that the wandered and school teacher who roamed this great country poor and unfriended, should have been for twenty years the foremost potentate of Europe. He may again drive through the beautiful Boulevards of Paris and be welcomed by the acclamations of the excited populace with *Vive le Empereur*. If there were to die, Paris correspondents say there would be a revolution at once. He is now a very old man, over 66 we think, and he cannot live very many years. His death may be followed by Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial, and Empress Regent. Stranger things than that have happened.

The Yankees are "some" in the sensational way. This "Boston Jubilee" was a huge specimen. We note that the latest is Greeley's office. They had "Jubilee" colors with "Hail Columbia" running along the stripes. Now they have patterns with figures of an axe, a reaping hook, a white hat, a pair of spectacles and the letters H. G. Another has an alternate stripes white coats and rows of turnips with the burlesque on the philosopher "What I know about, what I know about" printed between the stripes. That beats Dolly Varden. What next?

We took occasion some weeks ago to express our admiration of the ability with which the Baltimore *Gazette* is edited. It was *not* because it filled its columns with "political speeches, murders, accidents, divorce cases, and the Newgate calendar generally" that we commended it, but because of the cleverness of its editorials and [illegible] character of much of its reading matter. We judge we are mistaken as to the taste that presides over its columns, for it seems latterly to prefer the sensational to the sensible, and to delight more in "blood and thunder" stories filled with "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire," than in discussions of topics that have interested some of the ablest men and most accomplished scholars of the century.

The SENTINEL has not claimed to *discover* that Sir Phillip Francis wrote the *Junius Letters*, but it has undertaken to give a brief history of the discussion and to present a *resume* of the arguments that have led some of the best English writers to conclude that Francis was the author. We do not feel that we need specially the help of even so astute a paper as the *Gazette* in the editorial conduct of our paper. When we do need it, we will call upon some of the really great papers of New York to give us directions and aid, and not upon a paper that attempts to follow the enterprise of New York but at such an immense distance. We once knew an editor to make a fortune by attending to his own paper and not attempting to run his neighbors'.

AN ERROR.

We notice several of our Northern exchanges in their remarks upon the Maine election, speak of Grant's majority in 1868 as 20,000. This is an error. We have before us the vote for President, as given in the Almanac of the Albany Evening Journal, and it is as follows:

Grant 70,433, Seymour 42,377. Grant's majority, 28,056. Which are right the papers or the Almanac?

THE ROBBERY IN THE SOUTH.

Hon. S. S. Cox made a brilliant campaign speech in New York on Tuesday night, in which he spoke as follows about the robbery of the South by Grant's carpet-baggers:

Talk to those Southern men of Arkansas and South Carolina on the tariff and on matters of Federal taxation and the fiscal policy of the Government, you might as well talk to the winds. Do you talk to a man of the components of caloric when his house is on fire? He will not reason with you then. I was on the Ku Klux Committee. I offered a resolution with regard to the State debts and the other sources of Southern impoverishment and discontent. The majority voted it down, but we finally got to the cause of all the trouble, and it was just bad Government, not the enormous taxation alone, the maladministration of justice alone, but all the various causes combined. We found that over two hundred and fifty millions dollars of debts had been piled on the States of the South, and nothing to show for it—not a poor-house, not a Court-house, not a hospital, not a Penitentiary, although they were much needed there. (Laughter.) And there they stand in all the Southern States, asking that we give them relief from this bereavement and bedevelment, and say, the man who will put down this oppression and restore peace is Horace Greeley. (Applause.)

And if Greeley is not elected by his candidature we have smothered down the asperities between the sections; we bring up a better state of feeling, more in accord with the spirit which should animate the people.

THE UPPER NORTHERN CANDIDATE.

We beg to remind our readers that Grant is the candidate of the office holders. He was nominated at Philadelphia by a convention almost composed exclusively of men who hold office under him and who were appointed by him. But for them Grant would have never been nominated for re-election. The best, ablest and purest men in the Republican party had left him in disgust. They could not stand the use of power and the retention of base and venal officials in office. They at first only remonstrated with him but he was deaf to every entreaty and persuasion. Ephraim was wedded to his idols. His political wisdom seemed to consist in being influenced by a few sharp intriguers who had his ear, and in prostituting his power to the sustentation of sixty thousand parasites who crawled at his feet and licked the hand that fed them.

In our late State election it was Grant's office holders who did the work. But for them and the money they controlled there would have been no bribery and no frauds, and, without a legislative contest, Augustus S. Merrimon would have been Governor of North Carolina. It was Federal money and Federal officials who awed and silenced the people and ruffled the ballot box. It was a Federal official who drew the $229,000 from the United States Treasury and had it scattered over North Carolina by other Federal officials. It was a Federal Judge who abused and soiled the robes of Justice, and turning the power of his high office into an instrument of tyranny kept hundreds of our people from exercising the right of voting through fear of criminal prosecution. In a word, North Carolina to a great extent was controlled by the various schemes and appliances of Grant's Ring and the voice of the people was stifled or silenced. It was really a contest between the Federal Government, using bonds and power and warrants and indictments, and the people. It was Grant's campaign carried on by his Ring. And so it was in Vermont, and especially in Maine, and so it will ever be as long as Useless Simpleoddds the tool of authority. The whole thing is one grand swindle. Grant retains his officials and they thrive accordingly. They in turn sustain Grant and strive to their utmost to secure his re election. He depends upon them for his office, and they look to him for their office, and so they work together most harmoniously, the [illegible] all the time being the only sufferers.

We believe the people are opposed to Grant. We believe that a large majority of the tax payers of the United States are utterly against his re election. They are worn out with high taxes and the constant rounds of revenue officials. They are sick and tired of military oppression and wide spread wastefulness in the affairs of the country. They need rest, they demand relief. The way to obtain it is to combine. Unity, harmony, organization will do for them what the pursuit of abstract theories and conflict of views will not accomplish—drive from office Grant and his immense horde of peculators, thieves and incompetents.

EFFECTS OF THE CARPET BAG RULE IN THE SOUTH.

Col. Alex McClure in a speech delivered at the grand Greeley and Brown demonstration in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, referred as follows to the general causes of business depression in the South:

A look at the South. Our capitalists have hundreds of millions invested in State and other securities there, and our industry should now be largely employed in repairing the waste of war in that section. Their railroads have been restored and equipped by Northern capital and labor, and prosperity must be given to those States to reunite the energy of our people. Already many millions have been lost by the depreciation of Southern State bonds, and large investment made in railroad and other legitimate pursuits looking for reward by the restoration of the South to thrift, have been unremunerative. Not by their Southern enterprises, but the Northern people have been compelled to bear all the exactions of the Government because of the continual reign of desolation there. The States lately in rebellion should now be contributing largely to the expenses of the whole Union and also to the reduction of our national debt. Why is it that millions have been lost in their depreciated or almost valueless securities? Why is it that the large investments made there in legitimate pursuits are profitless? Why is it that the South continues unproductive and bears no just share of the taxes imposed upon the country? Why is it that this vast and inviting field for our Northern capital, commerce, and industry is still languishing in poverty more than seven years after the clash of arms has ceased? Will our capitalists, our merchants our manufacturers, our speculators and our tax payers soberly consider and answer these grave questions in the light of reason and patriotism? The monuments of withered waste and consuming shame have been reared by the carpet-bagger; and he has been maintained in power, often at the sacrifice and decency, by the Grant Administration. (Applause.) To save him from the just condemnation of the people, the civil authority has been suspended, bayonets have usurped the ballot, and despotism has sunk deep into the policy of the government. Can capital and commerce and tax-payers consent to four years more of hopeless debauchery and profligacy and desolation in the South? If not, a change of our national rulers is an imperative necessity. (Applause.)

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

We hope to be able to lay before our readers on to-morrow, a part of the able speech of this gentleman at the great New York gathering. We will continue extracts from it from day to day until we have published the whole.

THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

SIXTH PAPER.

Lord Macaulay more that twenty-five ago established by irrefragable argument the identity of JUNIUS and SIR PHILIP FRANCIS. Since that time the weight of evidence has been greatly increased, and now no rational, reflecting person can resist the array of argument and fact that goes to establish beyond all question that SIR PHILIP FRANCIS wrote those *Letters*. We will first lay before the reader the crowning up of the evidence by Lord Macaulay; premonishing him, that as we proceed but some other evidence has [illegible] the great essayist and historian wrote the following: "Was he the author of the *Letters of Junius*? Our own firm belief is, that he was. The external evidence is, we think, such as would support a verdict in a civil, nay, in a criminal proceeding. The handwriting of JUNIUS is the very peculiar handwriting of FRANCIS, slightly disguised." (More of this presently from more recent investigations.) "As to the position, pursuits and connections of JUNIUS, the following are the most important facts which can be considered as clearly proved. First, that he was acquainted with the *technical forms* of the Secretary of State's office; secondly, that he was intimately acquainted with the *business* of the War Office; thirdly, that in the year 1770, *attended debates in the House of Lords*; fourthly, that he *bitterly resented* the appointment of Mr Charmier to the place of deputy Secretary at War; fifthly, that he was bound by some strong tie to the first Lord Holland."

Now mark the resemblance in FRANCIS "FRANCIS passed some years in the *Secretary of State's office*. He was subsequently *chief clerk* of the *War Office*. He repeatedly mentioned that he himself, in 1770, heard speeches of Lord Chatham; and some of these speeches were actually printed from his notes." As stated previously, FRANCIS himself says that he reported *from memory*. Dr. Johnson reported some of Chatham's speeches in the same way, (the reply to Walpole, for instance, beginning with, "The atrocious crime of being a young man,") but the style is very unlike all the descriptions of Chatham's style that have come down to us. No doubt those reported by FRANCIS were much more faithful to the original, and put more, but believe, that for the most part, they are original productions of FRANCIS, the language being his, the line of argument, in the main, being Lord Chatham's. We continue Macaulay's summary. "He resigned his clerkship at the War Office from resentment at the appointment of Mr. Charmier. It was by Lord Holland that he was first introduced into the public service." Let the reader compare carefully this agreement between JUNIUS and FRANCIS, as thus lucidly given. With reference to this agreement, Lord Macaulay remarks: "Now here are *five* marks all of which ought to be in JUNIUS. They are all five found in FRANCIS." The reason for saying that these five marks "ought to be in JUNIUS," is doubtless this: no one could have written the *Letters* unless he had been intimately acquainted with the business transacted in the State and War Offices. The knowledge of these offices displayed in the *Letters* is minute and accurate. FRANCIS unquestionably had this knowledge, for he had been connected with both offices. Lord Macaulay continues: "We do not believe that more than *two* of them can be found in any other person whatever. It this argument does not settle the question, there is an end of all reasoning on circumstantial evidence." The reader will see hereafter that this argument in favor of FRANCIS has been strengthened greatly since Macaulay wrote.

He next shows that the *internal evidence* points the same way. "The style of FRANCIS bears a strong resemblance to that of JUNIUS; nor are we disposed to admit, what is generally taken for granted, that the acknowledged compositions of FRANCIS are very decidedly inferior to the anonymous letters." He then shows that the "argument from inferiority" can be urged with equal force against every other claimant, save Edmund Burke, who distinctly denied the authorship, and "who certainly was not JUNIUS." He says, "every writer must produce his best work." He says, that JUNIUS is not more decidedly superior to the acknowledged works of FRANCIS than "three or four of Corneille's tragedies are to the rest; than the Pilgrim's Progress to the other works of Bunyan; Don Quixote to the other works of Cervantes." He shows that JUNIUS himself "was a most unequal writer," and instances his *Letters to the King*, and those addressed to Horne Tooke, remarking that they "have little in common except the asperity." Upon a question of style there can be no more competent critic than Macaulay. He says the same "asperity was an ingredient seldom wanting in the writings or speeches of FRANCIS."

Lord Macaulay, having examined the *internal evidence*, next argues the identity of JUNIUS and FRANCIS from the "moral resemblance between the two." He says, from his letters "under various signatures," known to be his, and "from his dealings with Woodfall and others" we are able "to form a tolerably correct opinion of his character." "He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity," but his letters show him to have been "a man prone to malevolence, and prone to the error of mistaking his malevolence for public virtue." He says he this error may be attributed "the savage cruelty which disgraces several of his *Letters*," and strikingly adds, "no man is so merciless as he who, under a strong self delusion, confounds his antipathies with his duties." He adds farther that although he was "allied with the democratic" (Whig in fact, in opposition to Tory,) "party by common enmities," he was "the very opposite of a democratic politician," presenting the inconsistency of acting with the party of progress and reform whilst regarding "the most defective parts of old constitutions with a respect amounting to pedantry" and of pleading "the cause of Old Sarum with fervor." He says, "all this, we believe, might stand with exactly any character [illegible]

The discussion will be closed in one more paper. We are gratified to learn what we have written has excited interest among some of our most intelligent citizens, and that many calls for copies of JUNIUS have been made at the State Library.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In 1866 Grant claimed to be a Democrat. He was down on radicalism and down on soldiers turning politicians. There was to be a great gathering of them at Pittsburg and the General regarded the meeting with so much disfavor that he issued the following caustic rebuke:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES.

To Edwin M Dudley chairman, &c.

SIR—General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1866 for political purposes. He instructed me to say that it is contrary to his habits and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, and he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day.

ADAM BADEAU,
Colonel and A. D. C.

Since that time Useless Simple professed conversion to radicalism, and for over three and a half years has tried to wear the robes that were worn so becomingly by Washington and Jefferson, but they were so much too large for his Lilliputian form he seemed a tiny infant wrapped in grand papa's clothes. But he is now the less an anxious supporter of himself, and now that the hopes the soldiers may be of material service to him in re-electing him to the high office he holds, a marvel has taken place over the spirit of his dream," and he addresses accordingly the following letter to the same class of men at the same place, Pittsburgh, and now sees, of course, in their assembling to "take a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day" nothing to be censured but much to be applauded. It will be noticed that his letter is written from his favorite resort—Long Branch. Here is the delightful missive:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9, 1872.

Colonel L. K. Dudley Secretary Veterans National Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the grand mass convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the city of Pittsburgh on the 17th inst.

My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave the celebration entirely to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know of no class of citizens better entitled to meet in convention, and to have weight accorded their views, than the veteran soldiers who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your councils will be guided by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and an advantageous one. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th inst., and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

FRIGHTENING NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Era*, published at Raleigh, N. C., renews its threats of retaliation and resistance in case Judge Merrimon persists in his purpose to contest the return of Caldwell as Governor of North Carolina. "Suppose it should turn out" says this paper, "that Caldwell contests the Legislature on the ground that it is not a legally constituted Legislature—not having the requisite number of members—and that the apportionment under which the late election was held was premature, and so unconstitutional and wholly unauthorized" and a threat is held out that the Governor may declare all the seats vacant and issue his proclamation for a new election.

This is nothing but browbeating. If it were possible for the Governor to dissolve the Legislature, or to resist by force of arms, as the *Era* proposed that he should, a constitutional decision by the Legislature that he was not duly elected we have no doubt the Administration managers would insist upon his doing it. But it is not possible. The American people would rebuke such an. Arbitrary usurpation in language not to be mistaken, and the North Carolina Grant party knows it very well. The truth is the people of the State have been so oppressed by carpet bag and bayonet rule that they dread more than anything else the interference of the Federal Government. They will suffer injustice rather than provoke a collision. Hence the effort of the Caldwell party to persuade them that if the Legislature award the election to Merrimon, Caldwell will resist and have the aid of troops from Washington. Rather than incur the danger they hope the Democrats and Liberals will submit to the powers that be.

We do not believe this intimidation will be successful. Caldwell will not resist, and the question whether he has been honestly elected will have a fair trial before the Legislature. If the decision be against him he will have to get out.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, is creating quite a religious excitement at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD—AT THE GREAT LIBERAL RALLY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Wood said he would address himself especially to those old Democratic friends with whom he had fought so many political campaigns. He thought his political record and tenacious adherence to the principles and usages of the party for a third of a century, should give his opinions some consideration and weight with those who had stood side by side with him in the same line of duty. To them, therefore, he would say that, in his judgment, those who refused to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention were liable to be accused of both inconsistency and recreancy. Ours is a party of principle, believing in certain essential fundamental doctrines of Government, contradistinguished and opposite to those which have already been had, and under which the liberties and rights of the people are best secured by a decentration of power and a distribution of the functions of government throughout the States to be left with the people thereof. We believe in an economical and honest administration of public affairs—in the general pacification of the country and the purification of official life—in the restoration of the Southern States to all their rights within the Union so that we may constitute one grand league of States, bound together by fraternity and national unity. We are opposed to social intolerance and the proscription of foreign born citizens in consequence of birth or religion. We sustain the rights of labor in the possession of its just earnings, the free exercise of opinion, and the largest liberty consistent with good order and the protection of life and property. Those are the leading general principles [illegible] marked our party, and made up the great difference between ourselves and our opponents as national political organizations. From the adoption of the constitution until this time, ours has represent the Democratic element of the American population as contradistinguished from the aristocratic, almost always combined against us.

To restrain the moneyed power thus arrayed against us we have been frequently called upon to make sacrifices. We have never hesitated to make them for a cause so dear. No faith is worth preserving whose followers are not willing to encounter and surmount difficulties. So long as principles are preserved, merely personal considerations are of little moment. It is the underlying fundamental basis upon which our institutions rest that we seek to defend and keep strong and enduring. This object is the beacon light which all true Democrats should follow.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

Men are nothing, principles are everything. Men come and go. Men change with their interests, caprices, or prejudices; but the truths upon which rest the liberties and welfare of the people should be fixedly maintained at all hazards.

It is the highest evidence of sincerity in the advocacy of this cause that its supporters are now willing to lay aside personal prejudices and forget personal hospitalities. No political party in this country or in Europe has ever exhibited a higher order of fidelity to principle than we are doing in supporting for the Presidency Horace Greeley. Our love of a great cause is made paramount to a dislike of an individual. Principle is raised above prejudice, and the general good the sole object and aim of success. We are reminded by incidents in our party history of the danger of following personal leaders and giving way to such considerations. When Van Buren and Cass quarrelled the Opposition came into power by the division. When Buchanan and Douglas quarreled the Radical party warmed into existence. That feud (merely personal in itself,) by dividing us, rent asunder both the party and the nation. It split our noble organization and plunged the country into civil war. And, calamitous to the whole country as that bloody conflict, in nothing has it been more disastrous than in fastening upon the people the monstrous vampire now eating out the national vitals at the Federal capital. The evils under which we now suffer by the existence of the present most corrupt Administration may be properly charged to the door of Democrats, who, from merely individual preferences or prejudices, allowed themselves to be drawn off from the main body of the organization they were bound to adhere to by every consideration of party fidelity and public duty.

Cunning indeed are the managers of the present regime. Not forgetting the means by which they obtained power, they are now resorting to the same tactics to maintain power. They are industriously attempting to sow the seeds of intestine division among us that they may carry off the spoils of victory, and hold on for an other period to their ill-gotton plunder.

EARNEST WORDS TO DEMOCRATS.

I say, therefore, to those valued friends with whom and for whom I have so long fought, stand fast to the faith. It is this cause for which we contend. Do not be frightened off by the senseless cry of inconsistency—better be in line with the great body of the party than to be charged with desertion to the common enemy in the midst of a heated battle. If you were opposed to Grant four years ago, why should you support him now when his utter failure in civil administration is so palpable to all? If his incapacity and personal unfitness have been so plain as to disgust the ablest and purest men of his own party, why should Democrats desert a noble principle to run after one so fallen and so [illegible]? Surely to aid in propping up a man who is the exemplar of everything that is repugnant to our teachings and practices is poor work for Democrats.

Be warned in time. A little while later and reformation will be impossible. The re-election of Grant implies the continuation of the Republican party, and this insures the continuation of the many evils which now afflict the country. If taxation is so great now it will be quadrupled and the official corruption existing now will become bold and audacious. The Southern States will be remanded to a condition of abject servitude, dependent upon the President's will—military authority will take the place of civil jurisdiction—all power will be concentrated at Washington, and every State, every state, and private rights made subservient to to Federal rule. The plain simplicity of republican institutions, as established by our fathers, will be replaced by the pomp and regalia of imperial assumption. The royal family thus established fairly in possession, will increase the distribution of emoluments and honors among themseves fully justified by the apparent popular approval. The profligate and corrupt legislation which has characterized every republican Congress will be encouraged and tempted to new schemes of public plunder; and as bad as has been the general conduct of every department of the Federal Government, legislative and executive, we will have not only a continuation of the same wrongs and a continuation of the same errors, but such additional evils as will depress industry, paralize commerce, destroy values, undermine public liberty, obliterate State divisions and rights, subvert our institutions, and finally create such a change in the country as to produce national bankruptcy, civil revolution, and military government, as or leading to the Mexican and South American practices. If there are any Democrats who are ready to assume the responsibility of aiding in the production of such results let them do so. The consequences will rest not only upon their own heads but upon those of their posterity. For myself, I shall not do it. I shall sustain the Democratic banner, though upheld by Horace Greeley.

REASONS OF LIBERALISM AND THE MEANING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA, MAINE AND VERMONT ELECTIONS.

General Banks, who knows all the ins and outs of New England politics, and who participated actively in the Maine canvass, thus interpreted the meaning of the Maine election, in his speech before the Worcester Liberal Convention:

Within a few weeks I have participated in the canvass of one of the States of New England. I know I may say something of the character of the political contests in our own section of the country. I have seen and know the people who I visited, and knew their party relations to each other. And when I accepted their invitation to visit Maine, I supposed my eyes would behold an occasional spectacle [illegible] that no man has ever seen presented to the people of this country. I saw that the government was represented by its chief executive officers, supplied by more what are the sinews of war than were ever given to any individuals anywhere in an election. I saw this power organized with a precision that is not common to an organized mass of men, and which partook rather of the nature of a conspiracy against public opinion than of the representation of the questions at issue. [Applause.] I saw these earnest, intelligent and patriotic men, whom I had met in the army, not only by what they said but by their character and profession in the past, were sincere in the judgments they had formed in regard to public opinion and the line of their duty. I saw these men pressed out of their natural position by this extraneous and foreign power that had been brought in to control them. Having witnessed this unequal combat, and the timidity of the people, which was the natural result of the pressure of this immense power, when I heard that the State of Maine had cut down this year the majority of the Administration party of 1868 by 25 per cent. [applause]—their defeat is registered, and it needs but the intelligent people of this country to observe what has taken place in that State to bring from East to West, from North to South, one united voice of condemnation of the interference of the executive officers of the Government. [Applause.]

General Banks then traced the wonderful progress of the Liberal movement, and glanced at the cheering augaries to be drawn from the elections in North Carolina and Vermont.

There is nothing in the history so marvelous as the results of this canvass upon which we have entered, and which is now scarcely two months old. It was the 11th day of July before it was presented to the people, and now, on the 11th day of September, we have witnessed results that man alone could not have thought of. We have seen these men who were engaged against us, men who had been stripped of everything; their homes and property, who had seen their own slaves placed in government over them, as if by the judgment of God rather than the power of the people—these very men who received this terrible calamity have as one man submitted to this judgment, and have come forward and asked to be received with us in the government which we represent as our equals, our fellow citizens, our brothers. It is the same here in the North. Here are the parties who have been contending against us for seventy-five years coming forward voluntarily, in a day, to lay down all the asperities of their organization, and the memories of these bitter contests, to join hand in hand with us to support anybody that we say will best represent the people and best support the principles of the Government. [Applause.] And they had a triumph in North Carolina. It was a triumph, because in an unexpected degree the suffrage of the people were with us, when our opponents supposed they were to be defeated to predict riot, bloodshed and murder as the result. But to this day not a single instance has been named where the rights of any single individual were interfered with. [Applause.] It was the spirit of our organization, then not three or four weeks old, which pervaded them, and filled the atmosphere and occupied the hearts of every one of those men in the contest in that State. So in Vermont. The people there cut down the majority of the present head of the Government more than 5,000 votes as compared with the vote which he received in 1868. The result in Maine I have referred to. It is all a marvelous illustration of the principle of peace. Even if I had doubts the scales would have fallen from my eyes by the feeling in my own town, where on Monday night last an eloquent citizen of the African race spoke for an hour to men his kindred opposed to his race, and was applauded as though he had been one of the children of Erin itself. We shall see as we go on the asperities of past history swept away as by a power greater than that of man and, and a prosperity, will crown the industry of the people when they are left to labor in peace such as God has never given to the family of man or to any member of the family. Let us forget everything for the moment, and for the few weeks before us let us give strength to this cause, vindicate the principles of civil rights and the equality of man everywhere, and also the rights of all classes of our citizens in all sections of our land. [Great applause.]

THE EMPEROR.—William I, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was born March 22, 1797, and is consequently in his seventy sixth year. Alexander II, Emperor of the Russians, was born April 29, 1818, and was fifty-four years of age at his last birthday. Francis Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18, 1830, and if he lives to see next August, he will be forty three years old. These three sovereigns have just had a meeting in Berlin, the object of which is a mystery to the public.

The new pianist is Pinkerstead, and she is quite young and pretty.