

stration from him; we do not look at his hands for the removal of any of the existing abuses; we know of no answer to any of the weighty and reasonable objections made to his administration; but we do know, at least, the worst he will do. The probabilities are that the temptations connected with re-nomination over—he will on many points change for the better. Moreover—and this is the most important point of all—if he is re-elected, there will be no general redistribution of offices and no financial disturbances. What Greeley will do, and what the motley crew whom he would lead to Washington would do, nobody knows.

Our State Election—Its Importance.

The importance of the victory gained by the Republican party in this State at the late election, is duly estimated by few or none. It has done more to secure the coming election of Gen. Grant than any one event that has happened during the year, or that will happen until that election is ascertained by a count.

We have been impressed as to this point very forcibly by reading an elaborate article in The New York Herald, of the 20th inst., giving an account of the writer's interview with the New York Republican Congressmen, whom he had visited in their various Districts. All of those who are asked about it, attribute the prosperous condition of their party interests in their several Districts, to the result of the election in North Carolina.

For the benefit of our readers we append some extracts. Freeman Clarke was, two days before our election, at Rochester, N. Y.—We give the following question by his visitor, with his answer to it: "Do you not think that many people will be influenced by the way the North Carolina election goes?"

"Of course very many will; for you know there are thousands who always want to be on the winning side. Whichever way the tide goes, they go."

In the conversation with Horace B. Smith, in Chemung county, on the 7th of August, is the following passage: "I understand that the Greeley Republicans are quite numerous in Alleghany county."

"I know they boast a great deal about their strength and are working hard; but they do not make much headway, so far as I can learn. I think that during the past week or so, especially since the North Carolina election, the Greeley men have been losing ground. Many who were inclined to go with them have become weak-kneed, and now refuse to join them."

In that to E. H. Prindle, at Norwich, August 10th, the correspondent asked: "Has the news from North Carolina had a damaging effect upon the Greeley people?"

"I think it has. They do not seem to be so boastful since they learned of Caldwell's election. I am of the opinion that it knocked a great many off the fence on to the Grant side."

On August 10th, in conversation with E. H. Roberts, of Oneida county, on the 13th of August, is as follows: "Had the North Carolina election any effect on the two parties in the district?"

"It had. I freely confess that when the news was first made public that North Carolina had gone Democratic by a majority of thousands, it caused a tremble, a sort of quiver among Republicans up here, and many, no doubt under the influence of the thing, felt like going over to the Greeley camp at once. But the reaction, after it became a positive fact that the Republicans had carried the State by electing their candidate for Governor, was immense, and Republicans became more united than ever and ten times more determined to make the campaign a hot one for the opposition."

After the election of General Grant in November next, it will be seen that North Carolina occupied the post of honor in the fight, and that Mr. Greeley's repulse by the 100,000 Republicans of this State was fatal.

We commend especially Mr. Robert's account of the effect of the reaction, above, to Messrs. Barringer and Mason, of the telegraph corps, in the Greeley army here. It may serve as a restraint upon their young imaginations, in disseminating news hereafter.

We see that Mr. Barringer has taken occasion, in a speech at Fayetteville, to re-endorse the *causard* as to Republican frauds in the late election. His publication acknowledged connection with Wood and his "work," during the recent campaign, suggests that he may be better authority upon frauds on the other side. In the course of the "contests" which he invokes, no doubt some valuable information will be extracted upon this subject. We entertain no doubt that if all the violations of freedom of elections that were perpetrated on the 1st of August, 1872, could be redressed, Caldwell's majority would be greater by 5,000 than it appears to-day.

And, we have no doubt, on the other hand, that, as far as conducted by Republicans, the late election was as fair as elections under existing circumstances ever were in North Carolina. The only instances and specific violations of the franchise that have been brought to our attention, are the *Conservative* outrages upon the Hamilton box in Martin county, and the rejected box in Brunswick county, both Republican boxes. No defence can be suggested for either.

The great mass of inquiries put by Messrs. Barringer and Mason in their recent circular are addressed to mere technicalities, which no one knows better than they, never affect elections upon a contest. That circular is not before us, as we write, but such we believe to be a great majority of the points taken; points which have been decided over and over again, both before deliberative popular bodies and in Courts, to be of no avail upon contests of elections. These gentlemen know that, at least, as well as we do. Mr. Barringer has grown gray in represen-

tative bodies; Mr. Mason, at the bar. Both are familiar with the precedents, and know them to be as we state them. Yet after having prostrated their credit in the telegraph office in the earlier days of this month, they are now plunging into wasteful expenditures of their assets as public men and lawyers. The end of all this can be neither doubtful nor distant. Meanwhile some stock of modesty has been laid in.—What rumors these gentlemen have to spread are confined now to the limits of the State. Either the Telegraph Company will not allow them the privileges of the wires, or there is some doubt as to the reception they might meet with in Northern news markets. Whatever the reason may be, the *void hurrah* about Republican frauds is confined to stump speeches and secret circulars. Why do not these gentlemen telegraph their convictions over their names to Headquarters at the Glenham Hotel? It is believed that their telegrams are not allowed upon the Stock Board. Is it so? Will John Morrissey bet upon anything they say? We hear that he lost over 30,000 dollars upon their performances as news agents a few weeks ago, and that the party lost a million. We ask that these gentlemen be advised by telegrams signed by the "chairmen" to bet upon Republican frauds, and Merrimon's getting his seat on a contest.

This opposition party in North Carolina is one looking to violent methods for victory; to methods which strain and threaten the public peace. In 1870, Ku Kluxism; in 1871, an unconstitutional Convention; in 1872, the reversal of an election by suggestions of the non-observance of the thousand technicalities with which they of purpose surrounded the ballot.

It threatens the public peace. If Grant be elected, it will be abandoned.—Its archives will remain in the trunks of Messrs. Mason and Barringer! Let us have Peace!

Posting the Books. It is well enough, as the campaign progress, and the different States hold their local elections prior to November, to "post the books," and ascertain the political drift in such States.

The campaign opened with the New Hampshire election in March last. In 1871, the Democrats elected their Governor and three members of Congress. This year, after an entire winter of "investigation," followed by violent assaults upon President Grant and his administration by Sumner, Trumbull, Tipton, Schurz, backed as they were by Democracy, and after the Greeley bolt, the Republicans of New Hampshire rallied—went into the fight endorsing Grant, and declaring for his reelection, and obtained a decisive victory—redeemed the State—elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature.

Connecticut has been a close State for many years. Sometimes she goes Republican, then again she goes Democratic. This year, endorsing Grant, the Republicans went into the fight with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, and in April they carried the State by a handsome majority.

Rhode Island followed Connecticut two days later, and as usual, rolled up a large Republican majority. Oregon, which the Democrats had carried for several years, at the election held in June, a month after the Cincinnati Convention, reversed her former judgment and went Republican by a thousand majority.

On the first of this month, in spite of great odds, the old North State voted out a Democratic majority of five thousand, elected Republican Governor by two thousand, gained twenty members of the Legislature and a member of Congress.

Tennessee also held local elections on the first instant, which showed large Republican gains. In Louisville, Ky., the Greeley and Brown ticket, was disgracefully beaten by the "Citizens' Ticket." A Republican was elected Sheriff. The county of Congressman James B. Beck, who published an outrageous libel upon Col. S. T. Carrow, U. S. Marshal for this State, gave the Republicans five hundred majority.

On Thursday, the 22d, West Virginia voted down the regular Democratic ticket and rejected the new Constitution. This result is a Republican victory. The Independents were mainly supported by the Republicans.

The result in these States is ominous. Four of these States are in the South, three in the East, and one on the Pacific coast. They indicate the re-election of President Grant by an overwhelming majority—an utter rout of the traitorous Liberals—and the destruction of the Democratic party as complete and terrific as the ancient destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The States that have held general elections this year, are:—

For Grant. OREGON, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA.

5th Congressional District.—The following is the official vote of this District:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Party. Includes David, 1094; Randolph, 1421; Stokes, 875; Rockingham, 1391; Caswell, 1458; Person, 830; Alamano, 1090; Guilford, 1880.

What the Democrats will now do for a candidate is uncertain since it is shown that Greeley cannot carry a Democratic State having a Democratic majority of more than 10,000 as a basis. He cannot have hopes of success anywhere and the disappointed Democrats may be compelled to re-organize.—Ilinois State Journal.

Stampede from Greeley. That Greeley is surrounded by the most corrupt men of the country to the number of many thousand; that his election will endanger the peace of the country; that his election will restore the Democratic party to power; that his election will convulse the material, industrial and financial interests of the whole country; that, as President, Mr. Greeley would be surrounded and controlled by the corrupt men of the New York Tammany Ring, and also by every man who has been displaced from power by the Republican party for stealing, is believed by a great majority of the American people. This belief, backed by facts that cannot be disputed, has caused a stampede from Greeley to Grant.

Hon. Stanly Mathews, temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, retired from the ranks of the Liberal traitors in disgust. He knew that Mr. Greeley's nomination was the result of a corrupt bargain, engineered and successfully carried out by the New York Tammany Ring; consequently, Mr. Mathews repudiated Greeley and supports Grant.

Now comes Judge Hoadley, one of the original movers in the Liberal Republican movement. He repudiates Greeley and goes for Grant. In a speech at Cincinnati on the evening of the 23d, he said that under Greeley there could be no hope of civil-service reform, and it would be an act of folly for the American people to elect him President.

The Greeley men have been counting on the support of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, but they reckoned without their host. A dispatch from New York, dated 23d, says it is stated that the family of Charles Francis Adams received a letter from him, in which he stated that he will not consent to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; that he does not sympathize with the Greeley movement, and regards the re-election of Grant essential to the best interests of the country.

The infamous coalition to elect Greeley draws only the most corrupt and venal men. For instance: In this State such a man as Henry J. Menninger, a man without character for honesty or anything else that constitutes a good citizen. A man who has been accused by Josiah Turner, jr., through The Raleigh Sentinel, of stealing carpets bought for the use of the State.

In addition to Menninger we have H. H. Helper, another Liberal reformer. We are informed that this Greeleyite defrauded four printers of their place out of three hundred dollars each. Printing property belonging to the five, was insured in Helper's name, not in that of the Company. The property was destroyed by fire. Helper drew the insurance of \$1500.00, pocketed the whole of it, and refused to pay the four printer boys their just proportion. Naturally, this man is a Greeley reformer. Such men as Menninger and Helper are attracted to Greeley just as Buzzards are attracted to carrion. They smell the carcass (U. S. Treasury), from a far, and to the extent of their ability; they intend to filch Uncle Sam just as they did the State and the four printer boys.

Correspondence. The Editor must not be understood as endorsing the sentiments of his correspondents. Communications on all subjects are solicited, and will be given the consideration as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Carolina Era. A Card—Hard on Helper. MR. EDITOR: We see in The Tribune, published in this place by H. H. Helper, that he uses our names in attempting to injure our valued friend, Col. W. F. Henderson. Helper, we know, has the right to be sore, as Gen. Grant has on two occasions seen proper to remove him from office. This was not the President's fault, but his own. We consider our standing injured by being named in such a journal, and now, for the sake of the future standing of ourselves and families, we call upon the Editor of The Tribune to use his type in some other way than printing our names in a journal that contains such articles as his does. We consider them too obscene for the eyes of even those who, for years, like ourselves, have been in slavery.

JOSKIN BALLARD, PINNEY HALL, Salisbury, Aug. 23, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. Liberal Editor Caned. MR. EDITOR: Col. W. F. Henderson has just finished caning H. H. Helper, Editor Tribune. Some little excitement, but most of the citizens endorse Henderson, as he could pursue no other course. Yours, OBSERVER, Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1872.

The Old North State. Three times three and repeat. The Old North State has fired a plunging shot into the gathering ranks of the Democracy. It has completely demoralized them. With 5,000 majority, and aided by more than that number of pardoned rebels and "colonists" from the neighboring States, they were confident of victory. But the people rose against them and their disordered, discouraged and demoralized followers are fleeing before their victors.

As goes North Carolina, so goes the Union, was the Democratic cry last week and the issue was accepted by the Republicans of this State. Nobly they kept to the good old party which preserved their State to the Union and made all its citizens free men. This victory is but the prelude to the greater one which will come for the Republicans in November. No combination of Democrats and Liberals can defeat the unconquerable leader of the Union forces.

What the Democrats will now do for a candidate is uncertain since it is shown that Greeley cannot carry a Democratic State having a Democratic majority of more than 10,000 as a basis. He cannot have hopes of success anywhere and the disappointed Democrats may be compelled to re-organize.—Ilinois State Journal.

Organize! The Congressional Republican Committee earnestly urges upon the friends of the cause the importance of immediate and thorough organization, to the end that work in behalf of our principles and candidates may be conducted with system and regularity, and that the documents forwarded by the Committee may be promptly and properly distributed.

The Committee suggests the following organization, unless some other shall have already been adopted, or shall be preferred by the friends in any locality. Upon notice that organization has been effected, and on the receipt of the names and post-office address, promptly written, by the officers, the Committee will send supply of documents, and will continue to do the same during the campaign.

CONSTITUTION. PREAMBLE. We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to unite in an organization, the objects of which are the maintenance and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, the constitution and laws of our own State, and the earnest support of the principles, and candidates, of the National Republican party.

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be called the Grant and Wilson Club. ARTICLE II. The officers of this club shall be a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, reader, treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of five members, all to be elected by ballot, except the executive committee, who will be appointed by the president, by the advice and consent of the elective officers.

ARTICLE III. The election of the officers of this club shall take place at the first meeting of the members after twenty-five names have been heretofore subscribed, and they shall hold their respective offices during the present presidential campaign, unless, for malfeasance in office, or disorderly conduct, removal from office shall be agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the club.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION I. It shall be the duty of the president, or, in his absence, the vice president, to preside at all meetings of the club, to preserve order, to see that the rules, laws, and resolutions passed by the club are properly carried into effect, and to perform such other duties as may pertain to his office. SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the club, and a correct register of the officers and members of the club, and of their residences. He shall receive all moneys paid to the club, and he shall make an amount in the proceedings, and shall pay the same to the treasurer within a week thereafter, taking his receipt therefor.

SECTION 3. The corresponding secretary shall attend to the correspondence of the club in accordance with such instructions as he shall receive from the same; and he shall keep a record and file of such correspondence, and report his official doings to the club. SECTION 4. The treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys received, paid, and shall pay all bills against the club, when instructed to do so, in writing, by the president and executive committee, or by a vote of the club, and shall report to each regular meeting, at the request of any member, the amount of funds received, paid out, on hand, and, if necessary for the protection of the club, he may be required to give bond.

SECTION 5. The executive committee, in connection with the president, shall have control of all matters pertaining to the club not otherwise provided for. They shall audit all bills against the club, and when correct, direct the payment of the same by a written order on the treasurer.

ARTICLE V. SECTION I. The regular meetings of the club shall be on the evening of each week, at such place as the club, or the president and executive committee, shall direct. SECTION 2. Special meetings may be called by the president at any time, upon the written request of nine members of the club. SECTION 3. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and any duly authorized meeting of the club.

ARTICLE VI. SECTION I. Each member shall pay, on joining the club, as an initiation fee, the sum of — cents. SECTION 2. The dues shall be — cents per month.

ARTICLE VII. No alteration or amendment to this constitution, or of the by-laws of this club, shall be made except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and any such alteration or amendment shall be submitted in writing at a regular meeting of the club at least one week before its adoption.

BY-LAWS. SECTION I. The order of business at all regular meetings shall be as follows:— 1st. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting. 2d. Reports of officers and executive committee, and reading of articles and communications. 3d. Unfinished business. 4th. New business.

SECTION 2. No member shall be allowed to discuss any question under debate without arising and addressing the chair. SECTION 3. No member shall speak more than twice on any one question, nor more than ten minutes at any time, unless by unanimous consent.

SECTION 4. Any member may call for the reading of any article of the constitution or by-laws, or the minutes of any meeting, when relating to the question under consideration. SECTION 5. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question at the request of five members.

SECTION 6. No expense shall be incurred beyond the ability of the treasurer of the club to meet.

D. M. FURCHES, Esq. The returns for this Congressional District, when published, will show that Mr. Furches bore the Republican banner bravely and, if not successfully, the fault was not his, but assignable to other causes over which he nor his party could have any control. The people have lost in his defeat a Congressman that would have made them an able, faithful, and influential member.—Ilinois State Journal.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY THINKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Extracts, Imit, Rare and Racy. Now that Mr. Greeley has become the leader of the Democracy, we present the following extracts from editorials of The New York Tribune, written by Mr. Greeley during the forty years of his editorial life. They are refreshing, and will not nauseate Democrats who have lost all self-respect, forsaken principle in their hunt for office, and become first-class dirt-eaters. The extracts are as follows: THE WHITE HOUSE DISEASE. "Mr. Webster was not only a gentleman, but he had the elements of moral greatness; and he had his faults as well. He failed only in one respect; and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't."—Horace Greeley, in 1868.

OUR GREATEST MAN. "We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase, making the same blunder. I had seen him who had the disease early, and died of it at a very old age."—Horace Greeley, in 1868.

THE FATE OF GEN. CASS. "Gen. Lewis Cass died at about 82, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a seer and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the best of our public men, and have carefully avoided it."—Horace Greeley, in 1868.

THE GOOD SENSE OF GEN. GRANT. "We, at least, in our day, have a President-elect who did not try to be President. He was elected mainly on that account."—Horace Greeley, in 1868.

PICTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY. "Every one who chooses to live by pugilism or gambling or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tipping house, is really a Democrat."—Horace Greeley, in 1868.

IGNORANCE A DEMOCRATIC ALLEY. "If there were not a newspaper or a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is."—Horace Greeley.

DEMOCRATIC ESSENTIALS. "The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] 'love rum and hate niggers.' The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket from A to Z."—Horace Greeley.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES ALL DEMOCRATS. "A purely selfish interest attaches the lowest, ruffianly, and dangerous classes to the Democratic party."—Horace Greeley.

SIX IN A BED. "This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn."—Horace Greeley.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. "Point wherever you please to an election district, which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in great part to debauchery and vice; where voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a majority for the rotten styles itself, the Democratic party." Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine tenths of their master spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. What is the instinct, the sympathy, the habit, which attaches them uniformly to this party? Will you consider?"—Horace Greeley.

REBEL DEMOCRACY. "The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the morbid ambition of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would halt the findings of national judges with unalloyed gladness and uncontrolled exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."—Horace Greeley.

AN EARNEST PRAYER. "May it be written on my grave that I was never its follower [namely, of the Democratic party], and lived and died in nothing its debtor."—Horace Greeley.

THE "FEROCIOUS PROTECTIONIST." "You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly Free Trade, and I am a ferocious Protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help; but it would place us all in a false position."—Horace Greeley to P. Donan, in 1871.

"THE BAYONET LAW OF 1870. "It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in state and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to the party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to presidential and congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others."—Horace Greeley in 1870.

THE KU KLUX LAW. "I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extinction of the execrable Ku Klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no government, but a sham. I, therefore, on every proper occasion, advocated and justified the Ku Klux Act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and, if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."—Horace Greeley in 1871.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LINEAL SUCCESSOR. "Many will be surprised at the President's hearty endorsement of civil service reform [in his message of 1870]; but he has been there all along. The President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his

desire to secure a 'pure' and untrammelled vote, must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American people. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor; and the popular heart beats in unison with his administration and his efforts."—Horace Greeley in 1870.

AN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT. "As to the Administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic, and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—that keystone of our political arch whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. That the President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious. It would be strange, indeed, if one so inexperienced in the conduct of political affairs had wholly escaped them. While asserting the right of every citizen to his untrammelled choice of candidate for next President, until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, in 1871.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION. Whenever a considerable portion of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. "If the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better for themselves by seceding, we insist on letting them go in peace." "If the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf State only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so."—Horace Greeley in 1860 and 1861.

MIXED SCHOOLS AND MIXED CHURCHES. "I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races with a freedom, with a hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever. So they say, with regard to our common schools, where a small district contains by 25 or 30 families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of these are colored, to have at the same school, and in the same class, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children is to say that they shall not have any school whatever."—Horace Greeley, address to the colored people at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 16, 1872.

KU KLUX ACTS. "Now, the Ku Klux organization may be active in this locality and dormant in that—that may seem dead to-day and be revived to-morrow—but the Ku Klux spirit still lives at the South, and is very formidable. It is grounded in a conviction that the blacks are unfit and not really entitled to vote—that Reconstruction is usurpation—that this is a White Man's Government, and that the Black vote is somehow to be nullified, if not entirely, if practicable; but by some means anyhow.

It is against this spirit and its myriad manifestations that the Ku Klux legislation of Congress is directed—in our judgment, most righteously and properly. If Congress be not empowered to protect the right of the People to vote, it is impotent."—Horace Greeley.

President against such a conspiracy as that which falsified the verdict of Louisiana in 1868, then the Constitution is a sham and the Right of Suffrage a mockery."—Horace Greeley, July 18, 1871, in N. Y. Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA KU KLUX TRIALS. "Nobody can say that these trials have not been fairly conducted. The prisoners were defended by such eminent legal counsel as Hon. Henry Stanbery, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. But the testimony brought out overwhelmed all argument, and forty-seven of these wretches confessed their crimes in open court; six others were convicted, and seventy-two indictments, embracing over five hundred persons, were found. The story of brutality, crime, violence, and moral degradation made up from the revelations of the witnesses is too revolting for recital; it is a dark chapter in the history of civilization, and a burning disgrace to the party which organized the conspiracy, aided and abetted its agents, and did its best to suppress the evidence now published to the world."—Horace Greeley, Jan. 12, 1872, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE ENEMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. "If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects."—Horace Greeley, in 1871.

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS. "We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, black-legs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, etc., etc., were not almost unanimously Democrats."—Horace Greeley.

DEMOCRATIC VIRTUES. "To smoke is a Democratic virtue; to chew is that virtue intensified; to drink rum is that virtue in the superlative."—Horace Greeley.

SOUTHERNERS ARE "KNAVES," "LIARS," AND "PERJURERS." "Let the soldier understand that he is enrolled to fight a parcel of knaves, all liable to indictment, trial, sentence and execution—men who have wickedly disturbed the peace of the world without provocation—men with whom no terms are to be made—Dick Turpins, who call themselves Generals, and Capt. Kys, who call themselves commanders. A thief is a thief—a liar is a liar—a perjurer is a perjurer; and every Southern traitor, who is morally responsible, is all three together! Pray, do not let us have