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Specimen Reformer—'Tweedledum and Tweedledee.'

Henry J. Menninger is a first-class specimen of a Greeley reformer. In a card published in The News in reply to an article that appeared in this paper headed—"Look out—Oscar Eastman!"—Menninger says he has always plied that style of journalism which, for want of ability to discuss principles, resorts to abuse of individuals. That a man of Menninger's character should talk of discussing principle, is the height of impudence, and is insulting to the intelligence of every man conversant with his character.

Menninger desired a re-nomination for the office of Secretary of State. He also desired the influence of Federal office-holders to secure that nomination. He addressed a printed circular to such office-holders and solicited their influence.

The Convention was held, and the delegates not having a very high opinion of Menninger's honesty or his competency to fill the office, refused to nominate him. Immediately he became a "Liberal"—went over to Greeley—abused Federal office-holders whose influence he solicited before the Convention met—went to Cincinnati—and is one of the Greeley leaders in this State.

His sudden political change has made him honest and respectable, so far as Greeleyites are concerned. When Mr. C. M. Busbee, President of the Greeley and Brown Club, is absent, Menninger as Vice-President, presides, and the "chivalry" most humbly bow before him, and address the Chair as "Mr. President."

Having presided over the deliberations of a Greeley and Brown Club, Menninger is no longer a carpet-bagger, but he is now respectable, "a man and a brother," in good standing with all Greeley men, especially Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., who, through The Raleigh Sentinel, accused him stealing carpets from the State.

Menninger said in his card that he passed over the charge against him as printed in the Report of the Fraud Commission, remarking that his testimony explained the carpet matter, and that his accuser was J. G. Hester.

We shall not do Menninger the kindness to "pass the matter over," therefore, we present Mr. Hester's testimony before the Fraud Commission, as follows:—

Mr. J. G. Hester appeared, was sworn and testified:— Q. Do you know of any money, bonds, or proceeds of bonds, or anything of value paid to any member of the Legislature, officers of the State government, or other persons, to influence their action in the passage of any act through the Legislature, or in any other way, or for any other purpose, whatever?

A. I know nothing of that kind. Q. Do you know of any money or other thing of value belonging to the State, being used by any State officer, or any member of the Legislature, or for his own use and benefit?

A. In the month of October, 1869, the Secretary of State, Mr. H. J. Menninger, came to me on Fayetteville Street, in the city of Raleigh, at the store of E. Via, and asked me the price of carpet. I showed him a sample and told him the price was \$2.25 per yard. He said he wanted a large bill for the State, some 500 yards, and wished to know if I could not put it at a less price. I told him if he would take that amount, I would put it at \$1.93. He gave me no answer at that time whether he would take it or not. He came again the next day, or a day or two afterwards, and bought two sets of china, one table set and one bed room set for \$130, and asked me to send them up to his house in the office, and asked me to come in, and I did so. He asked me if I knew the difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee." I told him I did not. He made some figures on a little piece of paper with a pencil, 219 multiplied by 5, which I understood to be a proposed price for the carpet which I had offered for \$1.93, as it made the difference between the two sums, which was the price of the china he had bought, and said that was the difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee." I told him all I wanted was the money for the china and the carpet, and he could pay it as he pleased. In State warrants out of his pockets. He gave me a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount of 500 yards at \$2.19, saying he wanted to settle his own matter with the State.

I afterwards got the money, as manager for E. Via, on the warrant as above stated. J. G. HESTER. Sworn to and subscribed before the Commission.

Menninger in his "explanation" before the Commission, confirms Hester's testimony. On page 546, Menninger testified as follows:— Q. Did you purchase from J. G. Hester, as agent of E. Via, a quantity of carpeting for the different rooms in the Capitol? If so, state fully and particularly, the contract made between you and him, and all the circumstances connected with the contract? Whether at the same time or thereabouts you made a contract for the purchase of certain sets of china, and what the understanding between him and yourself about the china, and state all recollection as well as you can recollect, that occurred between you and him at the time.

A. I did purchase a quantity of carpeting from Mr. Hester, agent of E. Via & Co., for the State. The rate of purchase was less than that demanded by

National Finances—Chaos Under Mr. Greeley.

A very large majority of the business men of the country regard Mr. Greeley's election to the Presidency, as fraught with evil to the financial interests of the Nation. Mr. Greeley is a crochety, erratic and impulsive. He has no settled views concerning the finances of the country. Without questioning his personal honesty, our most successful business men, have expressed the fear that Mr. Greeley's elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, will involve the commercial interests of the Union in chaos and confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Greeley is to be the President of the people. His administration is to be free from all that savors of personalism. So far as the charge is concerned, the will of the people as expressed by the Congress, will be implicitly obeyed, if it costs the sacrifice of principles for forty years standing. Mr. Greeley has declared that as President, he will waive the power conferred on him by the Constitution, and approve any legislation of Congress relative to the tariff, though in his opinion, it would ruin for many years, the manufacturing interests of the Republic, and bring poverty to the doors of the mechanic, manufacturer, and day laborer. Having laid down this rule, Mr. Greeley must be accepted, not for the excellencies of his character as the greatest American Editor, but for what he really is—for better or for worse—with the fore-knowledge that he is to be controlled by those who elect him, without regard to political antecedents. In other words, Mr. Greeley will be a pliable tool in the hands of the most corrupt element known to American politics, to be moulded into such shape as they may dictate. Having said nothing in their platform or in their papers, concerning the financial policy that Mr. Greeley as President, will inaugurate, the masses are without information upon one of the most important questions of the campaign. In the campaign of 1868, the people were not without information as to the financial plans of the Democracy. Pendleton favored repudiation and bitterly denounced the National banking system. Other leaders of the party took the same position. Frank Blair exposed the revolutionary designs of the party in his famous and well-known Brothard letter. But thus far in the campaign, Greeley and his organs, Sumner, Schurz, and the Democratic leaders, are silent on the subject of national finance. The answer to this unwarrantable shut-mouth game is, that Greeley and the coalition have no well digested plan concerning the finances. Therefore, in the event of Mr. Greeley's election, the business men of the country will have no data by which to judge of the policy to be pursued. Uncertainty will overshadow the country, and the fickleness of Mr. Greeley, will seriously damage the financial standing of the government, promote disaster and convulse the commercial interests of the Republic. The administration of the finances by President Grant has been eminently wise and successful. A certain policy has been pursued, and the result is most gratifying. The debt has been reduced; our bonds have appreciated; our credit is as good in Europe as that of any other nation; and we are traveling toward specie payments without creating any fears of a panic. Naturally, people are afraid of paper money, and without the confidence of our people and of the inhabitants of Europe in the stability and honesty of our financial policy, our bonds and greenback currency would be worthless. It has taken years to establish this confidence on an enduring basis, and the election of Mr. Greeley, a man without any settled financial opinions, would shake it from "turret to foundation stone." Suppose the Democratic party, committed to repudiation, had been successful in 1868, this confidence would have vanished like dew before the morning Sun. We know not what course Mr. Greeley will pursue if elected; but the single fact that a change in the financial policy of the government is demanded, will be sufficient to involve the country in disaster and vastly depreciate our bonds, greenbacks, and stocks of every kind. With the knowledge that the National Debt is disappearing at the rate of one hundred millions per year, that taxation is growing less and less with every session of Congress, and that real reform in the revenue is taking the place of corruption and inefficiency in office, we cannot believe for a moment that Mr. Greeley's election is within the range of a possibility.

There is no necessity for a change in our financial policy. We had better let "well enough alone." That can only be done by re-electing Gen. Grant, and a majority of the members of Congress.

West Virginia.

The Independent ticket is elected in this State by five thousand majority.—This is a victory for Grant. Camden, Democratic nominee, was loud in his praise of Greeley. Sequel—He is defeated by five thousand. Democrats may say that the election had no political significance, but the people know better. The State will go for Grant.

North Carolina Election—Democratic Comment.

The New York Tribune of August 3d, thought the Democrats had carried the State by twelve thousand, and gushingly said:— "Well done! noble North Carolina! On your soil the first Declaration of Independence was made! On your soil Jefferson held his last Cabinet Council, and the Rebellion dissolved. On your soil has been won the first great victory of the campaign that is to make us once more a united people. When Cinchatti had declared the people of the best brains and principle of the Republican party, it was the privilege of Tennessee, home of Andrew Jackson, and of the mountain loyalists, to give the response that spoke in advance the voice of Baltimore. Yours is a yet more electric utterance. That was but the verdict of a historic National Party. You have pronounced in advance the verdict of a Nation."

North Carolina gave Caldwell over two thousand majority, and we have The New York Tribune as authority for saying that she "pronounced in advance the verdict of a Nation."

Cut out of the Bag—Negroes to be Driven from the State.

That Democrats and Liberal traitors are now as hostile to the negro as they were in 1868, does not admit of a doubt. Their conduct in the past proves it; and whenever we have the truth from one of them his opinions have not changed but are confirmed by four years experience. The following article from The Tarboro Enquirer, of August 24, is the true sentiment of the great majority of Southern Democrats. We give the article in full. Here it is:—

A fact that became potent to our people on the last election, and one of fearful import to our future prosperity, is the circumstance that the negro population of North Carolina is a constant drain on the strength of 50,000 voters that vote solidly, almost as one man upon whom it seems that all arguments from the good people of the State fall like idle words, and who are under the control of a few wicked and designing men, who use them as instruments for the gratification of their own base desires.

The simple extension of the franchise of the ballot, where all the voters have like interest and like motives, is not, we believe, dangerous to the republic. But in the case before us we have one without a parallel in history, a large population, in some States composing the majority of the voters, just manumitted from a State of slavery, ignorant and filled with the vices peculiar to their class. That this is an element of fearful power to any community is beyond doubt, and our people may well fear their future, socially and materially, so long as this fact exists, and no effort should be spared to arrest the evil that is inevitable unless some steps are taken that will change the negro mind or drive him from the country. No country can long exist free and independent, in which a large portion of the population, in stated ignorance, are bound together against the intelligent, wealthy and true people of the State. We had hoped that after seven years the negroes would have known how to appreciate the lists that have been sold them, but we find them more solid against the true good of the country to-day than at any other period since the war. What then is the remedy? All arguments have failed with the negro, and it is useless to use another upon him. The only argument that enters his ear is force. If our people would set about supplying his place with a white population he would be brought to reason. There is no reason, now that the larger portion of our people have recovered their lost fortunes, why they should not put agencies at work that would soon furnish valuable white labor for their farms, that would see that their interest lay with the owners of the soil. This matter of negro domination forever is one of serious moment, and our people should set to work to derive some means of stopping it. Let them think of the evil to their children if it is not done, and work speedily and wisely. They can save themselves if they desire."

The talk of "clashing hands across the bloody chasm" is the quintessence of hypocrisy. It is the cry of the demagogue and office-seeker. With power sufficient to repeal the XIVth and XVth Amendments, the Democrats would soon compel the negroes to vote for Democratic candidates or drive them from the land of their birth. It must be evident to every intelligent man that the peace of the Nation will be seriously endangered by the election of Horace Greeley.

The defeat of Grant and Wilson will render life and property as unsafe in the South as it was in 1870. Every interest of the people requires the election of Grant. If Greeley is elected the policy foreshadowed by The Enquirer will be adopted throughout the Southern States. Republicans know their rights and knowing will dare maintain them.

The Cincinnati Enquirer—which is orthodox on Democratic doctrine—says of the North Carolina election that "A party beaten at the first election of a Presidential campaign loses heart and confidence in itself, and never rallies or recovers from it."

The Enquirer is mistaken when it says our State election was the "first of the Presidential campaign." It is really the sixth, because it was a patent fact a year ago that Gen. Grant would be re-nominated. Since that time the Democrats and Liberal traitors have exhausted their ingenuity and rascality to devise means for his defeat. If The Enquirer states the truth when it says one State election defeats a party in a Presidential campaign, what an overwhelming rout awaits the sulphuric co-alition, that has sustained defeats in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Oregon, North Carolina, and West Virginia, and won not a single victory, since the campaign opened?

Hon. Elisha Baxter.

This gentleman, a native of Rutherford county, a brother of Jno. G. Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas. Mr. Baxter has earned an enviable reputation in his adopted State as a Judge of the Superior Court, and his nomination for the office of Governor must be exceedingly gratifying, inasmuch as he was unanimously nominated by a party heretofore divided.

The prospects for a Republican victory in Arkansas are very fine. We doubt not that Judge Baxter will prove a sagacious leader; and that the interests of his adopted State, will thrive under his administration.

Mosby on Greeley.

His Views on the Presidential Campaign—What He Thinks of Greeley's—The Philosopher's Position Criticized.

The following letter from Col. John S. Mosby, written to a gentleman in New York city, we find published in The New York Times of the 20th. It contains some facts and statements that will be found interesting:—

WARRENTON, Va., August 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th inst. has been received, inviting me to speak in the city of New York on the questions of the Presidential canvass. I cannot accept your invitation now as all the time I can spare from professional duties will be more efficiently employed in my own State in exposing the fraud and delusion of this last tam—Greeleyism. I can see in the election of Horace Greeley no relief from any of the evils from which the Southern people are suffering, but rather an aggravation of them all. It is true, we have been plundered by carpet-baggers; as you have by Tammany thieves; but as the intelligence of the South was made the footstool of ignorance, by the policy of which Greeley was the foremost advocate and defender, and which he proposes to perpetuate, how can his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union relieve us? Carpet-baggers have attained power through local majorities. Does he, as President, propose to overrule them? If so, what then becomes of his boasted "local self-government?" I have just read his speech at Portland, in which, while justifying the Ku Klux law as necessary to repress violence and disorder, he says that there never would have arisen any occasion for such a law if amnesty had been granted to the South. Now, this is one of those plausible sophistries with which Greeley has succeeded in gulling both North and South. Amnesty means nothing more than relief from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, (which Greeley advocated), which only excluded certain classes from holding office, not from voting. Do the Hamptons, the Pickens and the Prestons, who governed South Carolina in the days of her glory, stand any better chance now being elected to office than before the passage of the amnesty bill? The condition of South Carolina can never be changed until Greeley's policy is reversed—his denunciation of carpet-baggers is all brutum fulmen—his promises are a cheat and a snare.

"That mocks the woe that lurks beneath, Like roses on a sepulchre." "The rights of the South does he propose to restore? A Greeleyite will answer "trippingly on the tongue," local self-government and amnesty, which are the only means of negro supremacy. How will he get rid of carpet-baggers? Is he going to do as he says the Ku Klux do—spirit them away? or will all his professed horror of military power, is he going to play the part of Caesar or Cromwell and exterminate them from the States in which they have been elected? As all that he offers us is a "Greeley pill," from the effects of which we have too long been suffering, I beg to be permitted to decline it; for while it will be "bitter to the belly," it will certainly be "deadly to the body."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN S. MOSBY.

"Stop Thief."

The most successful and consequently the most celebrated detectives of the world have been governed by a few and apparently very simple rules of conduct in ascertaining and determining the character of the rogues with whom they have had to deal, and whose detection and arrest on an extensive scale have given them the high reputation they enjoyed as detectives. And the very first rule determining their conduct was to nab the first man who cried "stop thief" in a miscellaneous crowd where a theft was committed. The same rule will apply with equal force and pertinency to political parties raising theory of "frauds," "corruption," etc., in political campaigns. The party leaders who design to commit some rascally fraud or to use money as a corrupting fund in an election, will invariably start a cry of fraud and corruption on their opponents for the purpose of covering their own rascality. It is safe to say that in nine-tenths of the cases in which such a cry is raised, it proceeds in the first instance from the party who purposes the fraud. This is incontestably true so far as our experience and observation have gone, and it requires no great shrewdness in observation to see why it should be true. Human nature is the same in the thief as in the political cheat and fraud, and vice versa. What holds true as to the one will hold universally true as to the other. They are both human, and both in the path of intentional error; and, practically considered, they must both be deemed coincident frauds, operating on the same line of craft and instigated by the same motives of deceit.

When the Greeley cry of "fraud" first came up from North Carolina, we knew just as well what it meant as we do now—that it was designed to divert attention from some glaring "irregularities" (to use the mildest possible term) of their own. The Democratic legislature of that State paved the way for the class of frauds named, when they so villainously gerrymandered the State as to render it next to impossible for the Republicans to gain a majority of the legislature, or to elect a majority of the members of Congress, even if their strength should be sufficient to carry the State by ten or fifteen thousand majority. This sort of game, which the Democratic legislature, chosen in 1870, practiced on the people of the Old North State, is in keeping with the worst description of rascality that may be practiced by intimidation or the use of money. Had it not been for this atrocious gerrymander the Republicans would have had a majority in both branches of the legislature, as well as a majority of congressmen.—Richmond, Va., State Journal.

Jere Black Speaking for the Democratic Party, Repudiates the Reconstruction Acts and the Amendments.

[From Black's Recent Letter.]

The reconstruction act of 1867 was a bill of attainder more deliberately cruel, and with pains and penalties more copiously unjust than any British bill that ever was passed. But its authors were conscious that it could not stand, and they must replace it with something else, for sooner or later the courts would be sure to pronounce it void. Besides, the object being to put the Southern people under the domination of greedy adventurers from the North, with unlimited license to oppress and plunder them, the officers of the army were not very good agents in such a nefarious business. The negroes would be instruments of tyranny much more readily managed. But an act of Congress disfranchising the white people for offenses real or imputed, and handing over their State governments to negroes to be run by them in the interests of carpet-baggers, would be merely another bill of attainder, or rather a modification of the first one making it much worse, but equally within the reach of judicial correction. In this strain they resorted to the expedient of converting the Constitution itself into a bill of attainder.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were frauds upon the spirit and letter of the instrument, inasmuch as they effected the worst outrage which it was made to prevent. They were carried against the known will of nearly every State in the Union by shameful deception in the North, and by brutal violence in the South. "May this be washed in Lethe and be forgotten?" Certainly not, as long as any portion of our people are compelled to bear the intolerable burden which thus fastened upon them. I need not say how much they have suffered already, nor try to conjecture how much they will be called to endure hereafter; but it is certain that any ordinary despotism would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison with this. When we reflect upon the number and rapacity of the thieves that have been upheld in their pillage by means of the negro governments, we cannot help but regret the non-adoption of Mr. Stevens' proposition, atrocious as it was, for universal suffrage. The Democratic consequences of this rule are felt in the general as well as the local governments. The legislation of Congress is largely controlled by its representatives of the carpet-bag interest, and the worst acts of the executive administration are done to please the power which corals the negroes at the meeting places of the leagues, and drives them thence to the polls.

Mr. Greeley's election will not do all that these anti-slavery Bourbons Democrats can do, are doing and intend to do something in this campaign, which will compel their recognition as a balance of power, we shall continue to hold them as belonging to the same class of makeweights or political quackeries as the temporary reformers, the labor reformers and the women's rights reformers. The Democratic party adopted the Cincinnati Presidential ticket under the impression that from the Republican camp it would bring about the balance of power. But this sudden flashing up of Democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the Republicans, brought over to the Democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old-line Bourbon Democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out Democratic ticket on the platform of "white government."

Seeing it believing; but until we see that these anti-slavery Bourbons Democrats can do, are doing and intend to do something in this campaign, which will compel their recognition as a balance of power, we shall continue to hold them as belonging to the same class of makeweights or political quackeries as the temporary reformers, the labor reformers and the women's rights reformers. The Democratic party adopted the Cincinnati Presidential ticket under the impression that from the Republican camp it would bring about the balance of power. But this sudden flashing up of Democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the Republicans, brought over to the Democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old-line Bourbon Democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out Democratic ticket on the platform of "white government."

I am with great respect, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK. York, Pa., August 3, 1872.

Down Brakes!

The Dream of a Newly Married Railroad, and its Consequences.

From the St. Louis Democrat. "Ed" is a brakeman employed on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He was married lately a few weeks ago. His wife has been wearing a piece of red flannel round her neck for the last ten days, and complaining of a wry neck. This is how it came to pass:—

"Ed" had just been doing extra duty, taking a sick friend's train in addition to his own, and so had not been in bed for forty-eight hours. As a matter of course, he was nearly worn out, and as soon as his supper had been eaten he went to bed, to sleep, perchance to dream. He was soon locked in the arms of Morpheus and Mary, and dreamed again. His foot was on his native platform, and he heard the warning toot of the whistle for brakes. The shadowy train bore him swiftly on; the telegraph posts flitted past quicker and quicker; the whole country fled by like a panorama mounted on sheet lightning rollers. In his dream he heard far off another roar, and swinging out by the railings he saw another train coming at lightning speed around the curve. Both trains were crowded with passengers; in another moment they would rush together and from the piles of ruin a cry of agony would shiver to the tingling stars from the lips of the maimed and dying. The engineer had seen their danger, for at that moment, in his dream, he heard the whistle calling for brakes sound loud and menacingly. With the sound of desperation he gripped the brake and turned it down. There was a yell of pain, and "Ed" woke to find himself sitting up in bed and holding his wife by the ears, having almost twisted off her head.

"The how 'Ed's' wife came to wear a piece of red flannel round her throat and complain of a wry neck."

Sub-Electors.

Sub-Electors should be appointed at once by the County Executive Committees for each county. It is absolutely necessary that each township of every county shall be thoroughly canvassed and a full vote polled. If the Republicans poll their strength, Grant's majority will reach ten thousand.

The Decline in the Greeley Enthusiasm—The Presidential Balance of Power.

Whatever the causes, it is apparent on all sides that, since the late North Carolina election, there has been a reaction in the tide of public opinion on the Presidential question. From the Baltimore Convention, which proclaimed the Cincinnati Liberal Republican candidates, Greeley and Brown, the Democratic ticket and the Cincinnati Liberal resolutions, the Democratic platform, down to the election in North Carolina, there were such signs and manifestations of a general popular uprising in favor of Greeley, Brown and reform" as to justify the impression that we are in the midst of an irresistible political revolution. Nor can it be questioned that the first election reports from North Carolina greatly strengthened this widespread opinion. But when the distant election districts and the back counties were all in, and it was ascertained that the Republicans had secured the Governor, which was the Presidential test in the election, and the date for Governor, sides as between Greeley and Brown, there was an abatement in the Democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, and the tide of public sentiment began to change in favor of Grant.

The substantial fruits of the North Carolina election in securing the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator, and in securing a majority of the Congressmen, were reaped by the Democrats; but the Presidential test was upon the Governor, and here the moral result was, as we have indicated, a Democratic defeat which changed the whole aspect of the national battle field. The Greeley Republicans may have materially strengthened the Democratic party in this North Carolina contest; but with the general knowledge of their failure to elect, as the balance of power, the Democratic cause in the North, began this general decline in the Democratic enthusiasm for Greeley. In the outset, among the young and progressive Democracy the novelty of Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, was so fascinating as to carry with it the idea that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," and that a deluge was rising which would overwhelm Grant, his administration, his party and all their great expectations and calculations in connection with another four years' lease of office. But this sudden flashing up of Democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the Republicans, brought over to the Democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old-line Bourbon Democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out Democratic ticket on the platform of "white government."

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The Decline in the Greeley Enthusiasm—The Presidential Balance of Power.

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The substantial fruits of the North Carolina election in securing the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator, and in securing a majority of the Congressmen, were reaped by the Democrats; but the Presidential test was upon the Governor, and here the moral result was, as we have indicated, a Democratic defeat which changed the whole aspect of the national battle field. The Greeley Republicans may have materially strengthened the Democratic party in this North Carolina contest; but with the general knowledge of their failure to elect, as the balance of power, the Democratic cause in the North, began this general decline in the Democratic enthusiasm for Greeley. In the outset, among the young and progressive Democracy the novelty of Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the Democratic party for President, was so fascinating as to carry with it the idea that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," and that a deluge was rising which would overwhelm Grant, his administration, his party and all their great expectations and calculations in connection with another four years' lease of office. But this sudden flashing up of Democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the Republicans, brought over to the Democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old-line Bourbon Democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out Democratic ticket on the platform of "white government."

Seeing it believing; but until we see that these anti-slavery Bourbons Democrats can do, are doing and intend to do something in this campaign, which will compel their recognition as a balance of power, we shall continue to hold them as belonging to the same class of makeweights or political quackeries as the temporary reformers, the labor reformers and the women's rights reformers. The Democratic party adopted the Cincinnati Presidential ticket under the impression that from the Republican camp it would bring about the balance of power. But this sudden flashing up of Democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the Republicans, brought over to the Democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old-line Bourbon Democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out Democratic ticket on the platform of "white government."

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I am with great respect, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK. York, Pa., August 3, 1872.

Down Brakes!

The Dream of a Newly Married Railroad, and its Consequences.

From the St. Louis Democrat. "Ed" is a brakeman employed on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He was married lately a few weeks ago. His wife has been wearing a piece of red flannel round her neck for the last ten days, and complaining of a wry neck. This is how it came to pass:—

"Ed" had just been doing extra duty, taking a sick friend's train in addition to his own, and so had not been in bed for forty-eight hours. As a matter of course, he was nearly worn out, and as soon as his supper had been eaten he went to bed, to sleep, perchance to dream. He was soon locked in the arms of Morpheus and Mary, and dreamed again. His foot was on his native platform, and he heard the warning toot of the whistle for brakes. The shadowy train bore him swiftly on; the telegraph posts flitted past quicker and quicker; the whole country fled by like a panorama mounted on sheet lightning rollers. In his dream he heard far off another roar, and swinging out by the railings he saw another train coming at lightning speed around the curve. Both trains were crowded with passengers; in another moment they would rush together and from the piles of ruin a cry of agony would shiver to the tingling stars from the lips of the maimed and dying. The engineer had seen their danger, for at that moment, in his dream, he heard the whistle calling for brakes sound loud and menacingly. With the sound of desperation he gripped the brake and turned it down. There was a yell of pain, and "Ed" woke to find himself sitting up in bed and holding his wife by the ears, having almost twisted off her head.

"The how 'Ed's' wife came to wear a piece of red flannel round her throat and complain of a wry neck."

Sub-Electors.

Sub-Electors should be appointed at once by the County Executive Committees for each county. It is absolutely necessary that each township of every county shall be thoroughly canvassed and a full vote polled. If the Republicans poll their strength, Grant's majority will reach ten thousand.

A Western editor, in writing the obituary of a respectable citizen, says that "he has gone to that undiscovered" burn.