

A Straw. The N. Y. Herald says Greeleyism is declining and that the Republicans, with Gen. Dix at their head, will carry New York State.

The Executive Committee for the several counties of the State, should meet at the earliest possible day and appoint sub-committees, and adopt such measures as will secure a thorough canvass of their counties and get out the full party strength.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

The letter of Charles O'Connor to the Louisville Convention, may be found in to-day's issue. It is well worthy of a patient and deliberate perusal.

Between Greeley and Grant, the greatest lawyer and one of the purest men of the age, advises the American people to re-elect President Grant. This letter will influence honest Democrats who love the peace and prosperity of their country more than party.

Judge Settle.

This distinguished son of North Carolina is now stumping Maine for the Republicans. He passed through Vermont and made several speeches, which are spoken of by the Northern papers in high terms, complimentary to Judge Settle, and prophesying good results from his efforts.

Maine votes on Monday next. We expect a good report, and especially from the towns and cities where the Judge addressed the people.

What the Organ of the National Democracy says of Greeley.

We invite attention to an article in this paper, clipped from The N. Y. World, and headed—"Does Mr. Greeley represent the ideas of the Democratic party?"

The World is the organ of the Democracy, and the article in question was written before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention.

The World was in favor of a straight-out Democratic nomination for President and Vice-President. What was true of Mr. Greeley before his nomination at Baltimore, is none the less true now. Honest Democrats: read and reflect.

Good Opportunity.

The following letter, addressed to Hon. W. A. Smith, Congressman elect for this District, explains itself.—

Maj. Smith may be addressed at Boom Hill, N. C., upon the subject. The Press of this Congressional District are respectfully requested to give publicity to the letter, which is as follows:—

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Baltimore, Sept. 1st, 1872.

DEAR SIR: We will receive, as a beneficiary student, in this institution, any young man of good moral character and proper preliminary education, whom you may present from your district.

Please make the selection at the earliest practicable moment, and communicate with me.

Very respectfully yours, &c., EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Hon. WILLIAM A. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

All the revolutionary chiefs who rebelled against Juarez, President of Mexico, except Diaz, have accepted the amnesty tendered by Lerdo, the new President. It is to be regretted that the magnanimous policy of the new government should have been spurned by Diaz, who has fled to California, from whence he will soon reappear on Mexican soil to contest by force of arms for the Presidency. Unhappy Mexico! Since the period of her earliest existence she has been afflicted with continuous revolutions. At no time has she enjoyed perfect repose. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that despotism has taken the place of civil liberty; and sooner or later, parties in the United States will be divided upon the question of annexing Mexico. The interests of peace demand that Mexico become a part of the American Union.

Boast not, Lest Ye Come to Grief.

It was loudly claimed by the bastard liberals, that as soon as the Baltimore Convention had ratified the nomination of Greeley, a perfect stampede would take place from the Republican camp. We were a little frightened by their mysterious remarks, "we would see they knew" &c. It is now nearly two months since the Democratic party made this corrupt and, to representative governments, dangerous bargain. We breathe freer. Summer stampeded and poured out his malignant hate against Grant in his bitterest invective—the people have not followed him in his traitorous desertion. He is disgraced, his pride humbled—he is fled from the contest and sailed on the Malta for Europe, to recover his broken health. Bank's-Stonewall's old Commissary—stampeded. A few of the small fry—disappointed office-seekers—or turned out thieves, stampeded; but the Republican party grandly moves on, the same compact and united front to the Union and to liberty!

Twenty-seven thousand majority in Vermont proclaims that her ranks are unbroken and her manly spirit as fearless and courageous as ever.

When Maine shall have thundered on Monday next, the coalition will be shattered and dispersed, and the contest in the other great Republican States of the North, the contest on the liberal side, as now seen in Maine, will dwindle into guerrilla warfare for local triumphs.

Grant's success is assured. He will be carried to the Presidential Chair with a triumph more signal than the great upheaval for the Union in 1868.

Dispatches from Geneva state that the arbitration between the United States and England, is at an end. The board met at Geneva on the 15th of April. It has been in session nearly four months. On Saturday next, the result of the arbitration will be made public. There seems to be a general opinion that the decision will be in our favor; and there is a rumor that damages to the amount of seven million have been awarded the United States. The amount of money that the government will derive from the decision of the board, is not to be thought of in connection with the peaceful settlement of the difficulties between two of the greatest nations of the Earth; the mere fact that the law has been decided in our favor is the great point gained. The success of this great diplomatic contest, is evidence that Gen. Grant is as great in the arts of peace as he was in the terrible war from which he emerged the greatest and most successful of American Generals. The country has reason to rejoice that a war has been averted; and the Republican party—the only party of law and order—may congratulate itself that the leader and hero of the war, was the first to settle grave difficulties by arbitration rather than the sword, and thus set a peaceful example for other nations. What peace man is there who will not vote to re-elect President Grant? We do not believe there is a Quaker in the country who will not vote for Grant and Wilson.

Louisville Straight-Out Democratic Convention.

Representatives of the straight-out Democrats who will not endorse the barter and sale of principle for office and plunder, from twenty-four States, met at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, 3rd. The Convention was called to order by Blanton Duncan, Chairman of the Democratic Committee. Mr. D. made a speech, after which Levi S. Chatfield, of New York, was elected temporary Chairman. Mr. W. M. Perry, of Michigan, was appointed temporary Secretary. Lyons, of Virginia, and Wheaton, of Michigan, conducted Mr. Chatfield to the Chair. Mr. C. briefly responded, and protested against the transfer and sale of the Democracy, as attempted at Baltimore.

A letter was read from Charles O'Connor, of New York, stating that he could not be a candidate for President. A Committee of one from each State were appointed on Permanent Organization, who reported for President Jas. Lyons, of Virginia, and one Vice-President from each State. Duncan was made first Vice-President, on motion of Senator Bayard, of Delaware. After perfecting the organization the Convention adjourned to Wednesday 9 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled according to adjournment, and nominated by acclamation Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President. On third ballot John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. O'Connor was notified by telegraph of his nomination and declined. The Convention appointed a Committee to wait on the nominees and notify them of their nomination and request their acceptance. The Convention appointed an Executive Committee and adjourned without taking action on Mr. O'Connor's declination.

The Press of the country pronounce the Convention a failure; and unless O'Connor reconsiders his determination not to run, the movement will amount to nothing. What Mr. O'Connor will do when the Committee, to notify him of his nomination, wait on him, is unknown to the public.

A United States Senator—Merrimon Versus Vance.

The Conservative organs are apparently much exercised over the apprehended danger of the Republican members of the Legislature voting for Judge Merrimon, and, with the aid of a dozen or two Conservative friends of the Judge, electing him to the Senate of the United States over the general favorite of the extremists and destructionists, Governor Vance.

These organs are aware of the very bad treatment of their party toward Judge Merrimon, and they are exceedingly anxious that the claims of that gentleman to the Senatorship should not be publicly discussed. These extreme editors with the leaders of their party know that they are urging Judge Merrimon to contest the State election for the purpose of getting him out of the way as a rival of Vance.

They may squint and squirm, write, denounce and threaten as they please, but they will neither bully the friends of Judge Merrimon, influence the course of the Republicans of the Legislature, nor prevent any honorable man in North Carolina from accepting a position of honor, openly and fairly tendered. The Republicans of the General Assembly are by no means committed to the support of Judge Merrimon or any other name in the Senatorial contest, and it is scarcely more likely that they will support him than either of a hundred other Conservative gentlemen of the State who might be named; at the same time, we think it highly probable that Judge Merrimon will not be betrayed into declining, at this early stage, such a high office, and thus we expect to see these extreme editors and revolutionary politicians fail in their effort to call Judge Merrimon off the track, by drawing him out in a declaration declining the Senatorship.

Conservative friends of Judge Merrimon in this city and elsewhere as well as himself, are aware of the conspiracy that has been entered into against him, and it is enough for the revolutionists conspirators and ku klux

to know that their designs as well as their disguises are penetrated; and it is equally certain that they will be defeated in the nefarious ends of their sinister motives.

Glorious News from Maine—Sweeping Republican Victory—15,000 Majority—Every Congressman Elected—Death Blow to Greeleyism.

A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the Editor says the Republicans have carried Maine by 15,000 majority and elected every Congressman. This is a triumphant victory. At the last State election in September, the majority was 10,000. The Republicans have increased their majority five thousand and made large gains throughout the State. In 1868 the total vote for President was 31,000, and Grants majority was 20,000. The majority in November will probably be more than it was in 1868.

We are gratified that Hon. Mr. Hale is re-elected to Congress. Hon. F. A. Pike, a Liberal traitor, was his opponent, and his defeat is a great victory for the Democrats and Liberals to defeat Mr. Hale. Mr. Pike, as a Republican, had formerly represented the District for six years, but he deserted and went over to the enemy. It was thought Mr. Pike would draw largely from the Republicans, and by a tremendous effort would be elected. But he has been defeated. The people refused to elect a traitor; and just at this time, Mr. Pike's defeat is of great value. Liberals may understand that the people will not support any of the traitors who have gone over to the enemy for office and plunder.

Let us rejoice! Two of the New England States, where it was thought Greeley was stronger than anywhere else, have voted. They repudiate Mr. Greeley and declare for Grant for a second term. The result in Maine is the forerunner of an overwhelming victory in November for Grant and Wilson. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, come next. They vote on the 8th of October. We are almost certain that the Republicans will carry each of the States mentioned. There is no doubt as to Ohio. Very little about Pennsylvania, and less about Indiana.

Rouse up, North Carolinians! Gird on your armor! Another battle is before us; but a large majority of the people are with us. Let us put forth a united effort, and we will give Grant and Wilson 10,000 majority.

Centralization.

The cry of centralization has been used by the Democracy from a period beyond which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and its use has been so frequent, so that, in these respects at least, it has become a well-settled custom. The immanitate conclude which met at Baltimore did not forget to make the most of it. "Revenue Reform"—whatever they mean by it—and centralization are the two bug-bears which constitute their whole political capital. They hope to delude the people into the belief that the powers of this government are being diverged from their constitutional channels, and that popular rights are in danger. This charge has not even the merit of honest origin. It is an unqualified deception, and it seeks to create a false alarm.

By what means is centralization to be secured without the consent of the people? Are not the rights of local self-government subjects of constitutional guarantee? Is not the constitution the supreme law of the land? Are there no courts which may be invoked to stay the execution of unconstitutional acts, if such be passed? The almost absolute impossibility of any encroachment of one department of our Government upon another, furnishes a strong presumption that none has taken place; and in order to rebut this presumption we must have something more than declamation. Where are the proofs?

How stands the Republican party upon this issue? With the day of its birth it declared that the rights of the States must be held inviolable. It has never neglected any proper occasion to reiterate that declaration. It was reasserted in immortal words by the first President elected by the Republican party. But it is charged with centralization. Have its acts, then, been found at variance with its profession? No man can turn over the pages of our public laws, enacted during the past twelve years, and truthfully venture such an assertion.

The changes in our fundamental law during that period have been the XIII., XIV., and XV. amendments to the Constitution. These have enlarged and secured popular rights, and they have been approved by the people in a constitutional manner. They guarantee universal freedom and universal suffrage. Are these measures of centralization?

But it is said that the particular offences denounced as centralization have been wrought under these amendments. Let us see. The chief legislation in pursuance of these articles has been what are called Ku Klux laws. What is their history?

Preceding the last presidential election there were nine hundred political murders and three hundred and sixty-five whippings during a few months in Louisiana alone. Since that time an immense number has been added to the list in the whole South. The victims have invariably been Republicans. The guilt of the perpetrators of these outrageous offenses was so clear that many, if not a majority of those who have been arraigned, have pleaded guilty.

Murder was as rife as petit larceny, and the necessity for a remedy was beyond the possibility of denial. It is for providing a remedy that the Republican party is now arraigned upon a charge of centralization. Horace Greeley was as loud-mouthed for it as he ever was for secession, and yet he is now equally anxious to repudiate it. He proclaimed the necessity and defended the constitutionality of the Ku Klux legislation for which the Republican party is now arraigned.

Edmund Burke eloquently and proudly declared that, though the winds and the rain might penetrate an Englishman's cottage, the King could not enter it unbidden. The Republican party would make the humblest American home equally safe from violence, and for this the people are asked to pronounce its impeachment. It would assure to all men the equal protection of the laws, and for this it is summoned to answer the charge of centralization. If this be centralization, then is the party guilty. But, if by the charge of centralization it is meant to be asserted that the Republican party has seized unconstitutional powers, or violated national or State rights under the Constitution, then is the charge a pure fabrication without shadow of warrant.

Why we Prefer General Grant.

The re-election of General Grant will be something more than a mere party triumph; it will be the voice of the people endorsing an honest, economical, and patriotic administration of public affairs.

The administration of President Grant has been tried, and not found wanting. Individual, State, and national interests have prospered. The laborer receives better wages than ever before; the merchant is blessed with prosperity; the manufacturer has all he can do to produce the products of the farm command good prices; the national debt has been reduced \$348,000,000 in little more than three years; taxes have been reduced since 1866 \$228,000,000, and the policy of the Administration is to carry the reduction still further; the army has been reduced to a peace basis; the rights of law-abiding citizens are respected and protected everywhere; and our nation, thanks to General Grant and his wise policy, is at peace with the whole world.

This is the picture the party presents to-day, after more than twelve years of power. No true Republican can turn away from so glorious a record. Tens of thousands of honest Democrats throughout the land have no desire to change it, and in the coming election will use their influence to make it still grander in the future.

What the nation wants is a settled policy, and for this reason the people will endorse the policy of General Grant. It has proven successful in the past, and that is the best evidence that it will succeed in the future. The country cannot afford to try experiments under Horace Greeley, with his erratic notions of statesmanship. He would disturb every element of national harmony, and bring about a financial crisis in less than six months from the date of his inauguration. It is useless to say he might turn out all right. We cannot afford to change a certainty for an uncertainty. We know what General Grant is, what he has done, and what he will do. Grant has firmness, wisdom, and in every sense of the term is a practical man; Greeley is deficient in all these qualities. He is a good editor—but he is not the strong traits of character to make a safe President. For this reason the people, irrespective of party, have united on General Grant as the safest man to preside over the affairs of the nation, and we believe he will be elected by the largest popular vote ever given to a Presidential candidate.

Another Senatorial Richmond in the Field.

Uncle Johnnie Norwood, Senator elect from Orange, is out in The Hillsboro Recorder urging the name of Hon. Josiah M. Turner for the Senate of the United States.

This will offend Governor Vance and may possibly put the party out of joint; for there are not a few of the faithful who mischievously intimate that the Honorable Josiah M. has already been amply rewarded for the work he has done, having been State Printer for two years and allowed to "overdraw" as the state of his exchequer from time to time suggested.

The venerable Senator elect must have overlooked this point, and we think has entirely forgotten the "overdrawing" which they say has never been corrected. Articles, cards and statements have appeared at the instance of Mr. Turner to prove that money siphoned by him from the State Treasury has never been returned, and so the Hon. J. M. stands before the public as an "overdrawer." Governor Vance better look sharp, or this incident of "reform" may carry the "martyr" from a "loathsome imprisonment" of his own seeking, to a Senate Chamber he doth not "hanker after?"

Vance, Merrimon and Turner. Good prospect of a triangular caucus deal, unless the old man of the mountains, and Von Moltke of the Neuse and Engelhard of the Cape Fear and Jarvis of the Albemarle, with a few others can be induced to enter the Senatorial arena.

As to Mr. Welch of Haywood, we do not credit the rumor that he is a candidate for the United States Senate, nor do we put faith in the alleged combination between The Goldsboro Messenger and Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston, looking to the election to the Senate of the latter gentleman; but from all appearances the Jolly Vance will have a lively time next winter.

States Rights under Greeley.

Horace Greeley has been one of the most persistent assailants of the doctrine of States Rights as inculcated by the Democratic party, known to the American people. While slavery existed and the flag of our country protected slaveholders in their property, Mr. Greeley pronounced the Stars and Stripes "a flaunting lie," "hate's polluted rag," and demanded that it be torn down, as it waved an insult to the starsky. Every Act passed by the Congress, which Democrats charge is a step toward centralization, was advocated by Mr. Greeley as Editor of The Tribune. It is exceedingly strange that Democrats should support a man known to be hostile to the main plank of Democracy, but let us examine and see where Mr. Greeley stands now.—

The fourth resolution of the Cincinnati platform is as follows:—

Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

This resolution is ambiguous and may be construed to suit every locality. What is meant by "local self-government?" Does it mean that the United States government shall not interfere to protect the citizens of the different States if the civil arm of the State shall prove powerless? If it does not mean this, will somebody tell us what it does mean? If this be the proper meaning and we say it is, the result of administering the government from such a standpoint, will place a portion of the people of each State at the mercy of the Ku Klux. Suppose the National government had not taken jurisdiction of the Ku Klux cases, what would have been the condition of the Southern States to-day? The South would have been a second Mexico. Civil war would have raged in every State. Liberty would have vanished; the ballot would have been controlled by the knife, bullet, and rope of the assassin. This is the feast to which the Cincinnati platform invites the people of the United States; and Mr. Greeley is selected as the man to inaugurate such a policy, should he be elected President. Of all the planks in the platform, this is the most dangerous. Unless peaceable citizens desire that the Ku Klux be revived and commence again the hellish outrages, and continue to murder, whip, and mutilate innocent and inoffensive citizens, regardless of the State authorities, they will vote against Mr. Greeley, and support the Republican party in its efforts to protect every citizen in all his rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Judge Settle at Greensboro.

The Republicans of Guilford celebrated our State victory at Greensboro' on Saturday, the 10th of August. Judge Settle was the principal speaker. His speech is spoken of in the highest terms, as an effort that surprised and delighted the most enthusiastic friends of the Judge. In the course of his speech he exposed the libel of The N. Y. Tribune about his drawing pay for the mission to Peru without performing service and showed up another falsehood published by the Democratic papers of the North about his paying out money to be used as a bribe. He said he was nominated for Congress against his repeatedly expressed wishes, and while absent from home. He was beaten, apparently, 242 votes, but there were frauds enough in one county to overcome that majority. We make room for a few passages of the speech to show the spirit of the speaker, who spoke amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations:—

"Fellow Citizens: We celebrate to-night one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina, or indeed, in any State in the Union. The new party, which has not as yet been able to name itself, declared that as went North Carolina in August, so would go the Union in November. Believing this, it has made a most desperate fight, a better one than it will ever be able to make again. If fought, however, under a black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable political warfare. Tammany furnished money without stint, and emissaries, skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballot-boxes, and election returns. Their leading men came in from Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States to excite and arouse them at their free barbecues, which were almost as numerous as cross roads; but in spite of all this we have elected that honest man and unflinching patriot, Tol R. Caldwell, and the whole State ticket, by two thousand majority.—The Executive department, thank God, will be in the hands of honest men and true patriots for the next four years. By a gross 'gerrymandering' of the State the Democrats have carried the Legislature and elected a majority of the members of Congress. But we have made large gains in the Legislature, and will be able to arrest such of their proposed constitutional amendments as are harmful to our good old State.

"Notwithstanding all their efforts, the Republicans of the 3th District have redeemed the large Democratic majority to almost nothing, and have contributed to the glorious triumph which we celebrate to-night.—We know what estimate our opponents placed upon a supposed victory. Falsehood travels a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots. In consequence of false telegrams, Democrats have burned powder in the Northern cities, and have rejoiced as never before over an election in North Carolina. This adds to our triumph, and now that the truth is known, let us rejoice and accept at least one Democratic statement as true, 'as went North Carolina on the 1st of August, so will go the Union in November.' Is there a Republican in the State who now doubts our ability to carry

the State for Grant and Wilson by at least 10,000 majority? If there be one, shall let him dismiss his doubts, take courage, and march straight on to victory. We have gained on the election of 1870 more than seven thousand votes. We know that our colored friends will stand firm, and it is gratifying to find to be able to announce, in the recent election our largest gains were among the white population of the West