

FOR PRESIDENT: Ulysses S. Grant, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: Henry Wilson, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: MARCUS ERWIN, of Brunswick; SAMUEL F. FIFTH, of Wake.

- FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: 1. Edward Hanson, of Tyrrell. 2. William F. Loftis, of Lenoir. 3. James H. Hendon, of Chatham. 4. Henry C. Walker, of Davidson. 5. William S. Byrnum, of Lincoln. 6. James G. Hanes, of Rowan. 7. James H. Justice, of Rutherford.

Election—Tuesday, November 5th.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammelled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that nomination than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELY, speech on 5th January, 1871.

THE NEWS.

Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has declined the mission to the Argentine Republic.

South Carolina votes on the 16th of October for State officers and members of the Legislature.

The District of Columbia votes for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature on the 8th of October.

Forrester promises that if pardoned from the Illinois prison he will divulge the name of the real murderer of Nathan.

James Henry Conyers, colored, has been appointed by Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, a cadet to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Ex-Mayor Kallbelsch, of Brooklyn, has been sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Mary Francis Wade, the damages being laid at \$150,000.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has been offered the position of Minister to the Argentine Republic, declined by General.

Georgia votes for Governor, and members of the Legislature on the 2d of October. The Democrats will probably carry the State by decreased majority.

Suit has been begun by the Erie Railroad Company for the recovery of the Grand Opera-house, New York, from Jay Gould and Mrs. James Flisk, Jr.

It is stated that the German Emperor contemplates a large reduction of the army occupying French territory after the second payment of war indemnity.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed an ordinance authorizing the decimal numbering of the houses in that city, similar to the system in use in Philadelphia.

The straight-out Democrats of Kansas have called a State Convention to assemble at Topeka, October 2d, for the purpose of nominating a State and electoral ticket.

Hon. Garrett Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, died a few days ago in the eighty-second year of his age. Willis B. Maehen has been appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Miss Rye, a philanthropic English woman, sailed from Liverpool for Quebec in the steamer Sarmatia, with fifty poor children, for whom homes have been secured in Canada.

It is published in Washington that Senator Sumner has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Sumner is now in Venice and the Senator is in Paris.

Susan B. Anthony is working earnestly for the election of Grant and Wilson. A series of meetings have been arranged by her to be addressed by able women speakers throughout New York State and country.

There are still eighteen thousand Communists in confinement in Paris. About half of this number, however, will be released, and only those accused of assassination, thieving, and arson will be held for trial.

Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Dakota, hold elections for State officers, members of Congress and Legislature on the 8th of October. The Republicans confidently expect to carry each of these States.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declared that certificates of naturalization issued by United States or State courts are not such certificates as require stamps under the internal revenue laws and are therefore exempt from the stamp tax.

Letters from the West Indies give accounts of great disasters resulting from the late hurricanes in those islands. Several vessels were driven ashore or foundered, being, with cargoes, a total loss, and several cases of loss of life are reported.

The attention of the mining public of Utah is occupied with a highly important discovery of silver lodes, twenty-five miles north of Yecord, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Free milling ore is said to be inexhaustible quantities, assaying from 94 to 3,000 ounces of silver per ton.

A delegation representing both political parties from Texas, are now in Washington for the purpose of consulting the President relative to political matters in that State. A new Legislature is to be elected this fall, and in all the districts candidates run upon the question of impeachment or non-impachment of Governor Davis. The police authorities of Baltimore have

ing thoroughly investigated the facts connected with the finding of the dead bodies of two men on the Washington turnpike, about three miles from that city, are satisfied that the deceased committed suicide. They are supposed to have been R. and G. Muhler, brothers, from New York.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Nathan, has been discharged in New York, the District Attorney advising the discontinuance of the case as he had not sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of the prisoner. Forrester was sent to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, where Forrester will be sent to serve thirteen years imprisonment.

The straight-out Democrats of Illinois met at Springfield on the 21st, and nominated a full ticket for State officers. The Electors at Large are W. C. Souly, of Cook, and H. M. Weed, of Peoria. The State ticket is as follows: For Governor, Sidney Ezece, of Clinton; Lieutenant Governor, D. S. Sizemore, of Greene; Secretary of State, Seth Sutton, of Clark; Auditor, C. E. Wirtman, of Massac; Treasurer, Henry West, of McLean; Attorney General, George A. Meech, of Cook.

A singular instance of criminal monogamy has come to light in Boston. Jesse Pomeroy, a boy of fourteen, has confessed to decoying boys of five to ten years to out-of-the-way places, and after stripping them naked, engaged them from one to another, and otherwise maltreated his little victims. In several cases this youthful lunatic, or human tiger—whichever he may prove to be—cut small holes under his victims' eyes, disfiguring them for life, and in others inflicting painful cuts and stabs upon their bodies.

New York is safe for Grant. Greeley is less popular than Seymour, and the ten thousand majority of the latter is nothing to overcome in the present condition of the "Tammany Ring."

This Administration, mindful of the universal consumption of tea and coffee among all classes, poor as well as rich, has made these articles wholly free, choosing rather to tax the luxuries of wealth than the comforts of the workingman.

The homestead law was established by the Republican party, and is one of the first fruits of its ascendancy, the bill having been vetoed by James Buchanan, in which act he manifested the antagonism to working-men which must animate all who enforce servile labor.

Horace Greeley is an infidel to the extent that he denies the Divinity of Christ. While religion and politics should be kept strictly apart, yet it is scarcely possible for the American people to elevate to their first office one who boasts a life-long hostility to the Christian Church.

Under Grant, the Democratic rule in regard to official rasals has been reversed, and instead of going out of office with applause, they now go out of office to be imprisoned in a prison.

Let our friends go-ahead and get at all the evidence of "Democratic" frauds. It is wanted for use before the approach of the next election. Let us show it to the world.

Grant is the first President who ever recommended and inaugurated a system of Civil Service Reform which makes office dependent upon fairly conducted and competitive examinations; which makes dismissal from the public service to depend upon misconduct, which leaves the attainment of office open to all classes of citizens alike, irrespective of political opinions and religious creeds, and which deprives the National Executive of all benefits to be derived from clerical appointments.

To adopt such a system and to put it in operation just on the eve of a Presidential election where the President is himself a candidate, shows how devoted he is to the free and unbiased rule of the people.

"Skeered." A special dispatch from Washington City, dated Sept. 24th says:—"The Democratic Liberal Campaign Committee here are much exercised over the reports received from Indiana, that that State is probably lost to the Democrats in October by reason of the alleged colonization of colored voters from Kentucky and Tennessee."

At the Liberal Headquarters a despondent feeling prevails, and even Greeley's tour through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana has not served to inspire the leaders with hopes of achieving success in November.

Senator Cameron writes from Pennsylvania that Hartraft and the entire Republican State ticket is sure to be elected in October, and that a careful estimate shows that less than five thousand Republicans in the State will refuse to vote for Hartraft, whose majority, it is predicted, will be about twelve thousand."

Were the Democrats restored to power they would come again, and a party of reaction would control the Government and exhibit scenes similar to those which occurred on the return of Charles the II to England, and which were witnessed in France when the Bourbons were re-instated. The consequences which would accrue from Democratic rule, have been portrayed by a writer whom the Greeley Democrats are bound to respect. This writer says:

"The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element of 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 mortification 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 tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation would be spared us."

These were Greeley's own utterances a year ago.

Split Between Democrats and Liberals.

The "Liberals" of Missouri have quarrelled with the "Democrats" about the distribution of places on the State ticket, and threaten to return to the Republican fold. The breach is wide enough to give Missouri to Grant. We have not room for the "declaration of war" issued by the Chairman of the Liberal State Committee.

Mild Form of Proscription at Statesville.

The attention of the reader is invited to a communication from Statesville.—The writer is one of the most respectable and reliable gentlemen of the West. Evidently "the rope or the halter would answer a better purpose" in that moral vineyard of "local government" than the free expression and exercise of opinion; while the bludgeon of the bully, laid on from behind, is regarded as "a mild form of punishment" for holding and advocating the political principles of the Republican party.

"Proscription.—Proscription for opinion's sake does not really exist except in rare cases, and in these it is a mild form of punishment where the rope or the halter would answer a better purpose."—Statesville Intelligencer.

Speaking by the card, The Intelligencer has given us a foretaste of the peace of clasping hands; reconciliation in the "mild form" of "a rope or the halter" to suspend "rare cases" over the bloody chasm; all in the nature of a mild form of "proscription for opinion's sake." Cheerful prospect for "peace and reconciliation," ain't it?

Mixed Schools.

Mr. Greeley is well known as an advocate of mixed schools. In an article in support of that measure, wherein he administers a rebuke to The Norfolk Virginian, he said in his paper, January 16, 1872:—"We have already assured The Virginian that the editor of this journal 'went to the same school with black children, not for a few days, but for three winters; sat on the same bench, and recited in the same classes with them, and received no possible damage therefrom. Why not take notice of this assurance?"

No Contest.

The New York Tribune states, on the authority of its staff-editor, Professor White, for some months investigating alleged election frauds in North Carolina, that there will be no contest of the State election; the "Democratic" managers being driven to abandon it for the want of sufficient evidence of frauds.

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Republican Meetings.

Appointments for several meetings may be found in this paper. The County Committees should meet at once and organize a thorough canvass of their counties. Meetings should be held in each Township. These appointments ought to be made immediately in order to give full notice. The elections which occur to-day week in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, will virtually settle the Presidential contest in favor of Grant; but we should work to carry this State by ten thousand majority. To do this requires energetic and immediate action. Why is it, that the Wake County Committee do not meet and appoint meetings for this county? Commence at once in the centre, and our friends will begin to work elsewhere. We must not be apathetic! Republicans must bestir themselves! We triumphed in August because we worked organized, and because we worked incessantly. Do not let us now until the election as we did in the same length of time during the recent State campaign, and Grant's majority will reach fifteen thousand.

Matrimonial Equality.

The Conservative-Democratic-Liberal candidate for President is not only in favor of "social equality," but he thus declares for "matrimonial equality."—"If our correspondent means, would you by law prohibit and punish intermarriage between white and black, our answer must be, 'No, we would not.' Civil law has no warrant to intermeddle in matters of taste. We should certainly advise no white man to marry a black, but if such a couple were resolved to marry we would interpose no legal obstacle, and desire 'none.'"—From the N. Y. Tribune of July 31, 1865.

We commiserate those gentlemen at the South whose practice has been to socially ostracise white Republicans, when it has come to this that they must support a man for President who would interpose no obstacle to the marriage of their sons and daughters with negro men and women.

Greeley on the Rampage.

Before the train which bore Mr. Greeley West was fairly out of sight, The New York World uttered the following:—"Had we been among Mr. Greeley's trusted counselors, we should have advised him to forebear speech-making altogether during this canvass, for reasons similar to those which led to his retirement from The Tribune."

The manner in which Mr. Greeley has been permitting himself to prove the wisdom of the wicked World, and the last one of the Greeley supporters will live to regret that Horace ever went West to "put his foot in it."

His attacks on the citizen-soldiers at Pittsburg have set the whole volunteer-soldier element of the country against him, and his George Francis Train speech before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce proves him a financial failure, and mere business blunderer.

"Was is me," the baillie cried, "My bird is dead," said poor Jane Grey.

H. G. for a Law Compelling Intermarriage of Races.

From the following it will be seen that Horace Greeley is "under circumstances" in favor of a law compelling intermarriage between the whites and blacks:—"If a man can so far conquer his repugnance to a black woman as to make her the mother of his children, we ask, in the name of the divine law and of decency, WHY HE SHOULD NOT MARRY HER? We are not in favor of any law compelling a Copperhead to marry a negro, unless under circumstances which might compel him to marry a white woman or go to prison; but we insist that if the Copperhead or anybody else is anxious to enter into such union it is not for the Legislature to forbid him, or for his fellow creatures to pronounce him a violator of the law of nature and God."—From The New York Tribune, March 16, 1864.

Pennsylvania.

We are led to understand by their organs, that, unless the Democrats carry Pennsylvania in October, there will be no campaign for Greeley in North Carolina. Indeed, they openly proclaim that unless Buckalew carries his State, all chances for Greeley are gone, and so they stake everything on the contest in Pennsylvania.

Not so with the Republicans. Although they will elect their State ticket by fifteen thousand, they feel that they could lose Pennsylvania to Hartraft in October, and still carry the State for Grant in November; or lose it in November, and yet elect Grant. Pennsylvania has never lost her vote, in a Presidential contest, and there is a fatal superstition in the minds of the American people that as goes that State so goes the Nation. But in this contest, Pennsylvania and Indiana might be given to Greeley without effecting Grant's election. The Liberals and Democrats, however, cannot afford to lose these, and so they propose to "give up" on the night of the eighth of October.

It is a most graceful tribute to the power and popularity of the Republican party, its enemies pay it, when they propose to retire from the field a month in advance of the National contest at the polls.

Greeley for Vice-President.

The shadow of the White House did not first fall across the path of Mr. Greeley from the direction of Cincinnati. It comes out now that Horace Greeley was seen as the coming man for Vice-President with Grant as far back as two years ago. As the story goes an informal Republican caucus was held at Washington in 1870, when it was decided to run Grant again, and give Horace Greeley the second place on the ticket with Grant. Colfax agreed to withdraw. This was at the time that Colfax published his letter of declination. Greeley was present at this caucus and accepted this plan. In accordance with this plan Greeley went West, spoke at St. Louis, and in the Spring of 1871 made his famous Southern trip to Texas. Returning thence, Greeley informed his friends that he thought himself strong enough to take the first place on the ticket, instead of the Vice-Presidency, and avowed his determination of running in 1872. This information is valuable, as showing that Greeley was to have run on the same ticket with Grant, and meditated running over a year before the Cincinnati Convention.

Here is an illustration of good faith of Honest old Horace Greeley. But for his aspirations to lead a party he would instead of personally soliciting the votes of the North-Western people for himself to be President, he would be at his old tricks—slandering the Southern people and abusing Confederate soldiers.

And if he could thus play fast and loose with the Republican party, would not he, if elected, play it fine on the Coalition—Conservative-Democratic-Liberal-Conglomeration?

Mr. Greeley Slips Up.

The great Western tour of Mr. Greeley will probably result no less disastrously to the Conservative-Democratic-Liberal-Coalition, than all former personal canvasses of Presidential candidates to the parties which permitted and encouraged it. And his speeches will likely prove as unfortunate for himself, as the anti-annexation letter of Henry Clay was ruinous to the hopes of that Statesman for the Presidency in 1844.

Greeley Declares at Pittsburg for Secession!

At Pittsburg Mr. Greeley said:—"Fellow-Citizens! I demand that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people. If, after an honest, untrifled, unconstrained vote, they prove that the people of the South say they want disunion, 'I will consent to it.'"

HE DECLARES AT CINCINNATI AGAINST DISUNION!

At Cincinnati, the next day, Mr. Greeley said:—"Those remarks which I made last evening have been misrepresented, have been perverted into an expression of a present belief, a present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve the Union at its own good pleasure." He then went on to say, that he "utterly repudiated and condemned the sentiment," and to avow his belief that "not one State, or ten States or even a majority of the States, have a moral, legal or constitutional right to dissolve our Union."

So Mr. Greeley stands before the country as a man who is ready to say anything or do anything that seems at the moment most likely to commend him to popular favor or give him votes for the position he, more than any man the country has ever known, covets. It is a humiliating spectacle to see this vacillating old man thus going round the country begging the suffrages of the people to make him Chief Magistrate of the nation. Is this Horace Greeley, whom Senator Schurz, less than a year ago, characterized as "the greatest reproach of all politicians" the man to be President of the United States? The people of North Carolina and the nation will answer in November.

Letter from Professor Taylor.

The city papers contain a letter from Professor Charles E. Taylor, of Wake Forest, written for The Religious Herald, of Richmond, Virginia, wherein the government is assailed for the arrest, trial, conviction and imprisonment of one young Mr. Ramsour, a student at that college as late as last December.

"The existence in this State of an invisible empire—a secret rebellion against law and order—has been, time and again, proven and admitted, yet we find men of the high standing and character of Professor Taylor, who not only assume not to believe in the existence of such things, but on every possible occasion they take up their pens to deny the guilt of men who acknowledge their crimes, as this Mr. Ramsour has done.

This young man was proven guilty of participation in several murders, and he plead guilty, as Professor Taylor says, by advice of his lawyer, to "conspiracy," and for that he was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for eight years. The Judge expressed his sympathy for the young man on account of his youth, and only gave him eight years in the Penitentiary, whereas there were charges against him which, in the State Courts of both North and South Carolina would have led him to the gallows had the United States Court not held and punished him.

The "feeling and youthful ingenuousness" with which Mr. Ramsour told Professor Taylor, that, while at his home in Cleveland county he had ridden out at night in a spirit of fun, without molesting any one, amounts to

absolutely nothing, and in the face of overwhelming testimony against the youth, we are surprised that this teacher of youth and inculcator of morals should have stepped out of his way to assail his government on the finding of a Court of Justice.

Utterances like these of Professor Taylor are what has encouraged and kept alive the Ku Klux spirit of the country, and so long as these men continue to apologize for crime and defend it by assailing the government, so long will the spirit of disorder continue, and the longer will be the delay of the pardons of all those young men from our State now confined in the Albany prison.

The Cost of Contest.

But for our past experience and observation of the Conservative extremists and Democratic destructionists, we should give the managers of the opposition credit for too much sense to go into a contest over the election.

They are mad, and there is no forecasting their folly. As a party matter the Republicans could ask nothing better than to have a contest of the State election thrust upon them. But the time for party consideration alone to influence public action has past, if it was ever excusable or justifiable, and the interests of the State and people demand something like patriotic impulse and consideration of country. The material and social well-being of the people, more than the political interests of party, demand attention at the hands of our public men, and he who ignores the first great interests of the people to advance his party or the political ambition of himself, will find that he has mistaken the temper of the times and misapprehended his duty.

There are about nine hundred townships in the State, in each of which there was one registrar and four judges of election. These in the aggregate constitute 4,500 witnesses whose testimony must be taken. If summoned to be present in Raleigh the expense of witnesses alone would be almost beyond computation; and if the testimony be taken by deposition the cost would be considerable. Prolonged as the contest would be, with the immense amount of testimony necessary to be taken, it will cost the people of North Carolina not less than a quarter of a million of dollars, and it may reach the sum of five hundred thousand!

Does anybody suppose the people of this State are going to stand a thing of this sort merely to place in office a set of men who are not elected?

But says one we mean to make short work of it. That may do for the side proposing the contest, but others have something to say. The Republicans must have a fair showing, and be allowed to make their defence according to the rules of law, and they will be sure to prove a greater amount of frauds on the part of the Democrats, than has been alleged against themselves.

We remember that it cost no little trouble and money to contest the seat of Senator Lassiter of Granville, and put in Colonel Edwards at the first session of the last General Assembly, and when it comes to contesting the whole State, the time and cost of Holden's impeachment are mere nothing.

But let them contest. We are ready for the work, and the people who have to pay the cost will be heard from.

A Summary—What the Republican Party Has Done is Proof of What it Will Do.

1st. Among the first acts of the Republican Congress, after some necessary measures to resist the Democratic rebellion, was the adoption of the Homestead law under which the whole mass of the public domain is opened to the possession and ownership of the laboring man, upon the condition of settlement and cultivation, at the nominal price of \$10 for 160 acres.

2d. Provision was made by which this vast property is largely enhanced in value, and rendered accessible to men of limited means, over the lines of the Trans-continental Railroad—the construction of which had been delayed under Democratic rule, by the fear that free labor would possess this rich inheritance, to the exclusion of slave labor.

3d. The whole system of servile labor was abolished by the Republican party, in spite of the United and persistent opposition of the Democracy in Congress and on the battlefield.

4th. Again, the whole mass of unrequited labor was lifted to the dignity of the country's defenders, thereby giving it enlarged opportunities, enabling it to command the attention and the sympathies of the Nation, and rendering its future subjection to bondage absolutely impossible.

5th. This whole class was endowed with citizenship and all its rights and advantages—against all of which acts, the Democrats in Congress and in the States, recorded a United negative—yet it is easy to see that each successive step added immeasurably to the dignity and power of labor.

6th. The whole remaining public lands of the South, were reserved from sale, and appropriated to the exclusive use of actual settlers, by which the landless laborers of that section, came to the ownership of more than 45,000,000 acres, sufficient for half a million of homes of 80 acres each, and by which, also, the further progress of land monopoly in that section is forever stopped.

7th. It has given guaranty by a solemn and unanimous declaration by the House of Representatives, that the future land policy of the party shall be

in the interest of individual occupation and ownership, and opposed to sales or grants under conditions, which will admit the further growth of personal or corporate monopoly.

Greeley Sustaining Butler.

Mr. Greeley appeared to entertain an especial antipathy against the ladies of the South, and when General Butler's New Orleans order was made the subject of general comment at home and abroad, it was thus defended by The Tribune:

"Jeff Davis has said, in a proclamation, that the soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens."

"This is a very wicked falsehood. It was by the 'wives, mothers, and sisters' of the United States that the soldiers of the United States were recruited. No single instance is given in which a woman has been wantonly insulted by a soldier. But it was a part of the regular tactics of the secessionists of New Orleans to incite their women to insult our unoffending soldiers there by every kind of contemptuous, provoking, grimace, jeer, and gesture, trusting to their petticoats for impunity. When he had borne quite enough of this General Butler brought it to a sudden and full stop by the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, May 15, 1865. 'As the officers and the soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from women calling themselves 'Ladies of New Orleans,' in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or move, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation.'"

"By command of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER. 'Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G.'"

"We hold this order most righteous, timely, and wise. The woman who seeks to attract special attention in public men who are utter strangers to her fixes her own position. General Butler did but state truly what that position is. If a rebel army should occupy this city, and our own women did not refrain from hissing, flouting, and spitting at the soldiers, we would justify their General in issuing just such a proclamation as General Butler's. No human estate, by it, and the abuse at which it was aimed was wholly and instantly corrected by it. All that Jeff. Davis has to complain of is that his women can no longer insult our soldiers with impunity."—From the New York Tribune of December 29, 1862.

The Southern people have not forgotten that Butler's famous order—the order which Mr. Greeley so infamously sustained—was issued in consequence of the fact that the ladies of New Orleans would not receive attentions from Butler's officers, nor recognize them as acquaintances on the streets. It is also a matter of fact and well known that numbers of the very best ladies of New Orleans were seized under this favorite order of Butler and Greeley, thrown into prison-rooms with the roughs of the Federal army, confined for crimes and military offences, and there brutally ravished by dozens of men.

An account by one of these victims of Butler's order, related that she witnessed these outrages day after day on the purest and best young girls she had ever known, that as many as fifty brutes in succession would outrage one woman, and that some actually died from exhaustion and pain, in the hands of their lustful tormentors.

Yet, Mr. Greeley defended this state of things, proclaiming that it was "most righteous, timely, and wise."

The Southern people, however, deemed it so un-righteous, un-timely and un-wise, that they authorized President Davis to outlaw Major General B. F. Butler, in a proclamation wherein Butler was characterized as an "enemy to his kind."

The people of the South are now called upon to endorse these outrages upon their women, by voting for Greeley, and so rebuke-ex President Davis for issuing his Butler proclamation. As a Southerner and a Confederate soldier we beg to be excused.

What H. G., in '71, Knew About the Election of '72.

It will be refreshing for the Democrats to read what Mr. Greeley said of them—"gentlemen opposite"—as late as the 14th of March, 1871.

"As the people of the United States do not believe in wholesale assassination as a political maneuver," it is hardly probable that they can support Mr. Greeley who, with the aid of the assassin he refers to, is trying to "maneuver" himself into the office of President of the United States.

The outlook for November '72, which Mr. Greeley gives the Democratic party is scarcely a cheerful one, and already they begin to feel that their "discomfiture" is to be "signal and conclusive." When Mr. Greeley penned the lines below he little thought he was "driving home" the nails of a coffin in which to bury himself along with the Democratic party; for although, according to this high authority, the "gentlemen opposite" in "making up a record" have killed "not less than five thousand negroes since Grant's election" in 1868, we have an abiding hope that the increase in the white Republican vote will more than make up our Ku Klux mortality