

- 1. Edward Hanson, of Tyrrell. 2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir. 4. James H. Hendon, of Chatham. 5. Henry C. Waler, of Davidson. 6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln. 7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan. 8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

Election—Tuesday, November 5th.

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

"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 momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, speech on 5th January, 1871.

We vote for Grant for his magnanimity to Lee and his men.

In voting for Grant we vote for the peace and prosperity of North Carolina.

The Presidential Election occurs on the First Tuesday of November next.

Mixing their Ticket.

The "Democrats" and "Liberals" have put on their ticket as Assistant Elector for the Seventh District, S. Trivett, a Grant man. Come now, this won't do.

The victorious General who could give his army orders not to wound the feelings of the vanquished by exultant cheering or display of banners, is worthy of the highest office in the land of WASHINGTON, and merits the solid vote of the men who followed LEE.

We vote for the military Chieftain who had the nobility of soul to do our Lee and his boys justice, rather than for the Chief of Northern stay-at-homes who prayed that our worn-out veterans might find "privation in the eyes of hungry mothers and the rags of starving children."

Gen. Abbott left yesterday for Charlotte. Watch him, Bro. Jones. Raleigh News, Oct. 2.

General Abbott's visit to Charlotte is in the interest of several thousand dollars of Northern capital which he has induced to seek a permanent investment in our State.

Southern Nepotism.

President Davis had more relatives and family connections in office under the Confederate government than Grant now has in the United States service. We served with four of Mr. Davis' near relatives on a single station—three nephews and a brother-in-law.

Register!

County Commissioners should at once take steps for the registration of voters in the Presidential election. Such as have already registered are not required to do so again, but all persons now entitled to vote, who are not on the Registration Books are to be registered.

Professor Taylor's Card and Young Rameur's Case.

The attention of the reader is called to the matter from The Baltimore Commercial Advertiser, in another column, containing Professor Taylor's letter, and the refutation of his charges by a petition of the father of young Rameur, to President Grant.

A Request.

The papers which copied the letter of Professor Taylor denying the guilt of Rameur, are requested to publish the petition-letter of the father of the young man stating, and swearing to the statement, that his son was guilty. Will they do it? If they have a particle of honesty left, or a spark of manhood in them, they will.

Grant as a Usurper.

We are told that Grant is a military usurper. Here is what The New York Tribune said January 17, 1868:

General Grant's surrender of the office of Secretary of war ad interim, in obedience to the Senate of the United States and the laws of Congress, and in defiance of the known desire of his commander-in-chief, that he should hold it by military force in defiance of the civil power, is one of the most admirable examples of the subordination of the military to the civil power which the history of America or of the world affords.

Grant as One of the Cheeryble Brothers.

By reading the letter of a Baltimore lady, published in this paper, it will be seen that President Grant has been guilty of an act that makes him a representative in real life of the Cheeryble Brothers, the two finest characters presented by that modern master of fiction, Charles Dickens.

Anybody to beat Grant.

This policy has culminated in the height of political science, and finds a firm supporter in Robeson county, North Carolina. The Lambertson Robesonian files at its masthead this ticket, and this only:—

For President—Anybody-to-beat-Grant.

There are, appended to this nomination, no names of electors.

North Carolina Forever.

One county in the great West advertises seventeen long columns of delinquent tax payers in the local newspaper. This shows about three thousand delinquents to the county in that great section of the country to which so many of our men are annually consigned.

We have said so before, but we desire to put it again on record, that no place under the sun is like North Carolina, for North Carolinians; and with the reelection of Grant, the assured peace of North Carolina and the South will at once give us an impetus of prosperity, the like of which the world has not seen.

Presidential Election—Must Vote in Your Township.

We think it proper, in due time, to give notice, after having consulted able legal authority, that the mode of voting at the Presidential election should be the same as the method observed at the late State election—that is: Vote in the Township in which the Voter Resides, and in all other respects conform to the State Law in the case. Before the day of election, let every voter apply to the Registrar of his Township and see that his name is on the Registration Book. Republican papers would do well to keep a standing notice to this effect.

Nepotism.

President Grant, at the head of a government over an area of about four millions of square miles, is charged with appointing to office, or securing appointments to office, of twenty-eight of his relatives or family connections.

The government of the North Carolina Penitentiary (under "Democratic" rule and Greeley-reforming auspices) includes four members of the same family.

The North Carolina Penitentiary covers eight acres of land.

Sum in double rule of three—28 men are to 4,000,000 square miles of territory, so are 4 men to eight acres of ground.

Reduction of the National Debt.

The decrease of the public debt during the past month was \$10,327,343.00. Total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date, \$55,498,522.55. Monthly interest charge, \$8,366,151.25; decrease in monthly interest charge, \$1,069,352.25; decrease in annual interest charge, \$23,595,735.—Washington, D. C., Republican.

—What better reason can be given for the re-election of President Grant than the steady reduction of the National Debt? Think of it! Ten millions of debt lifted from the shoulders of the American people during last month! Such acts as this go very far to silence the false clamors of Greeleyites. Re-elect Grant and the country will have continued peace, renewed prosperity, a steady reduction of the National Debt and a corresponding reduction of taxes.

The Magnanimity of Grant.

The Confederate soldiers who were at Appomattox have not forgotten the magnanimity of General Grant on that occasion. Only to the Greeley sort, who were not there, is it necessary to commend the following:—

"The terms accorded by General Grant were generous and noble. Whatever cause heretofore given to the Southern people at any former period to think harshly of him, he should never forget or cease to appreciate the manly spirit with which he refused to take advantage of their distresses and helplessness as so many of his countrymen demanded. General Grant may well be proud of it, for it was the noblest act of his life. The victors were considerate and generous in all things. They issued food liberally to the starving troops of the vanquished army, and carefully refrained from any thing that might seem to insult the fallen greatness which they could but admire.—LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, BY JAS. D. MCCABE, JR.

The Work Begins.

In the first column on our fourth page will be found appointments for Republican meetings in Robeson, Johnston, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Granville and Chatham. We are glad to note that the good work for Grant and Wilson has commenced in these counties, but what shall we say of other counties which are "as silent as the tomb"? What does it matter to North Carolinians how Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana vote on Tuesday next, this State can and must be carried for Grant on Tuesday the 5th of next month. Throw off your lethargy and open the campaign at once. Halifax, Warren and Nash are moving. Appointments for a thorough canvass of these three counties may be found in to-day's paper. True Republicans or better workers are not to be found in the State, than in the counties mentioned. They will increase on Caldwell's vote. "Up guards and at them!"

Law Governing Presidential Election—Read and Circulate.

The election for President and Vice-President which occurs on TUESDAY, the Fifth of November next, is to be held as near as may be in conformity with the election law of 1872: that is to say:—

Books of Registration must be immediately re-opened by the Registrar, and persons qualified allowed to register, until the day of election—excluding that day.

Persons must vote in the Township where they reside.

Tickets must be printed on white paper and without device.

No certificates of registration must be given.

Registration not allowed on the day of election except where a person has arrived at the age of twenty-one, or for other good cause.

We understand that Messrs. Barringer, Mason and Phillips, as Chairmen of the Executive Committee of the various parties, in accordance also with the views of Attorney-General Shipp, have agreed that the above constitute the proper rules for governing the approaching Presidential election.

What Party is to blame for High Taxes?

The Daily Gazette (Dem.) published at Meridian, Miss., says: "The 'blessings' the poor man derives from Radicalism can be summed up by high taxes—taxes that rob him of his land, and deprive his wife and 'little ones of the necessities of life, &c. &c.'"

These words from such a source certainly come with rather bad grace, when it is a notorious fact that every attempt made by the Republican members in Congress with a view to reduce taxation in any form has been invariably met by Democratic members with stern opposition.

But in spite of this opposition, in spite of the vast legacy bestowed upon the Republican party in the way of the National debt—for which the Democratic party is directly responsible; besides paying off \$348,000,000 of this Democratic public debt, a sum equal to more than one-eighth of our whole bonded obligations—the Republican party, has, by its own strength, stricken from the tax-lists over 12,000 articles, thereby repealing direct taxes to the amount of \$225,000,000.

The Presidential Election occurs on the First Tuesday of November next.

We desire to offer no better reason for our support of Grant than this—the peace and prosperity of North Carolina and the South.

We earnestly and conscientiously believe the election of Greeley would bring perpetual disaster and permanent disorder to our section of the country; and, therefore, while there is much of the sentiment of Mr. Greeley that we heartily endorse, we cannot and will not consent to that change of administration which puts the interests and welfare of our section in jeopardy by placing the government in notoriously corrupt and unworthy hands.

Mr. Greeley would be the mere figure-head of the government in the hands of the "Liberal" adventurers who surround and control him, for no Southern Democrat of honesty and competency would be permitted to have any hand or part in the direction or management of public affairs.

We appeal to North Carolinians as North Carolinians, whose love for their State, and desire for peace, prosperity, law and order, transcend the mere considerations of party or political preference. And as between Greeley and Grant, we appeal to old Democrats in behalf of Grant.

Woman's Work.

The most distressing circumstance the political economist encounters in connection with the institutions of the South, is the utter want of facilities for the proper encouragement and appropriate employment of our working-women.

In the altered condition of the Southern people, the necessity for labor is felt by hundreds and thousands of females who, born to fortune, never dreamed of the necessity that now demands work of their own hands.

This condition of things must be provided for, and the men of the South are called upon to devise remunerative and honorable employment for the needy ladies of the land.

If there is anything commendable in the administration of President Grant, it is the employment of hundreds and thousands of women in positions hitherto filled by men, and the determination of the Republican party is to push this policy to the utmost availability. It is, however, most desirable that this policy shall not be confined to any party, but that it shall take a lasting hold upon the minds and energies of our whole people.

Legislation must be made to look in this direction, and the whole people of our State led to second the praiseworthy efforts of the noble women of Raleigh who, by united effort, are endeavoring to give useful employment to their less fortunate sisters. This is no new subject with us, and we shall have much more to say on it through these columns.

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The Valor of Southern Soldiers.

We are vain enough to feel a personal pride in the heroism and valor displayed by the soldiers of the South in the late war, and when history comes to be impartially written we shall expect to see Americans exult over the military genius and indomitable valor and heroism of the Southern, no less than the bravery of the Northern troops; for whatever of military grandeur the late war developed, it belongs to the United States, and we shall never be ashamed to refer other nations of people to such a common inheritance of military glory, though achieved by armies engaged with one another in civil strife, for we happen to know that General Lee's admiration of the Union armies was only equalled by General Grant's tributes to the soldierly qualities and endurance of the Southern soldiers.

But here is the estimate Horace Greeley placed upon Southern valor:—From the New York Tribune April 10, 1861. We have had some experience of the Southern soldier in the regular service of the army and navy, and should feel obliged to him as a person too avaricious to be so cowardly to fight; a person who acts as a spy in his own camp; who unlocks the gate of his country's fortresses to his country's foes, and then, having made all the mischief his little head can plan or his weak hands execute, skulks away and hides among his peers in meanness. This appears to be a pretty fair sketch of the class who hold responsible positions, and are supposed to represent the flower of the country.

Let the Confederate soldiers who read this remember that Greeley was writing of Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Beauregard, Smith, Magruder, Pender, Anderson and a hundred others whom the Southern people will dishonor themselves before they will forget, or cease to love and venerate.

Defalcations under Lincoln, Johnson and Grant.

The opponents of the Republican party have made the welkin ring with charges of corruption against the present administration. Charges have been made without a shadow of foundation. Grant's administration has been charged as being the most corrupt of any administration since the government was organized. This charge is false.—On the contrary, the present administration has had fewer defalcations, is more honest than any since 1789. We make this assertion from the book.—We are backed by the official figures of the Departments at Washington, and the Civil Service Board, which says, in reply to a letter of Hon. John A. Logan who seeks information as to the charge made by Senator Trumbull that 25 per cent, or \$95,830,082.22, is lost to the government annually from our revenues, that the calculations, upon which Trumbull bases his assertions, were made under the administration of Andrew Johnson, when the evils of the "spoils" system culminated, and that they selected the facts of its worst condition as the most forcible illustration of the mischiefs of the system.—They further say that official figures of the Treasury Department relative to the actual total of defalcations and deficiencies under the internal revenue law since it went into operation, indicate that they have amounted to \$3,200,000, instead of 20,000,000, as is often stated, and that of this amount \$800,000 was by persons appointed under Lincoln's administration, \$2,100,000 under Johnson's, and the remainder, about \$300,000, under Grant's.

—Calumniators of Grants administration! put this in your pipes and smoke it. Republican speakers! use it on the stump!

The Contrast—Read and Vote for Grant and Wilson.

The following exhibit of the financial management of the affairs of the Nation, is the result of Republican administration under Grant, and also the financial management of New York City under Mr. Greeley's friends, the Democrats of that city:

Table with 2 columns: NATIONAL DEBT—REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT. Debt, December, 1869, \$2,455,553,735 23; Debt, May, 1871, 2,305,575,543 00; Decrease in 28 months, 119,958,192 23; Decrease per month, 5,356,578 29; Decrease per week, 1,264,343 72; Decrease per day, 176,450 99; Decrease per hour, 7,352 17; Decrease per minute, 122 54; Decrease per second, 2 014; Debt per head, 1869, 64 57; Debt per head, 1871, 51 00; Decrease per head, \$10 57.

Table with 2 columns: NEW YORK CITY DEBT—DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT. Debt, December, 1869, \$29,324,949 82; Debt, May, 1871, 81,843,515 00; Increase in 28 months, 52,518,565 18; Increase per month, 1,875,663 08; Increase per week, 432,251 55; Increase per day, 61,736 55; Increase per hour, 2,574 24; Increase per minute, 42 91; Increase per second, 0 74; Debt per head, 1869, 32 58; Debt per head, 1871, 86 15; Increase per head, \$53 57.

It is an established fact that Mr. Greeley owes his nomination at Cincinnati and also at Baltimore to the thieving Tammany Ring of New York City. These thieves ruled their city almost to its ruin; and it is now proposed to elect Mr. Greeley and transfer Tweed, Sweney, Hall, Hoffman, Cochran, and other rogues of notoriety, to Washington City. These men are enthusiastic supporters of the "old White Hat," and they will plunder the U. S. Treasury, under Mr. Greeley, worse than they did New York City. The leaders of the Greeley coalition are the most corrupt men now known in American politics. The intimate and confi-

dential advisers of Mr. Greeley are men totally without character or standing as honest men. The honest yeomanry of the country will put their seal of condemnation upon the whole crew on the Fifth of November next.

Blumenberg.

Mr. Rudolph Blumenberg has left Halifax county. It is not likely that he will operate there for the "Liberals" and "Democrats", again this fall, as he did last summer.

The following is a piece of information that may possibly interest some of the "Democratic" and "Liberal" managers in this city, to whom Blumenberg is said to have brought \$7,000 of the money he extracted from the government in the case referred to below. He is a sample brick of reform. Won't his friends go to his rescue? The following is from The Washington Star of Wednesday:—

THE CASE OF RUDOLPH BLUMENBERG.—It was stated in The Star of Monday that Rudolph Blumenberg was arrested in this city Saturday by Deputy Marshal George W. Pagley, upon the charge of perjury, in claiming to be an informer in the liquor case of the United States vs. Gottschalk and Spillman, tried in the United States District Court in Baltimore some months since. United States Commissioner Johnson, before whom Blumenberg was taken in this city, recognized the traverser to appear at the next term of the United States District Court, which does not meet until December. The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday says that Blumenberg "is charged with violating the 3d section of the act of Congress, March 1st, 1813. The indictment charges him with having committed willful and corrupt perjury, by falsely swearing before United States Commissioner Brooks, on the 3d of June, 1872, that he was the sole and exclusive informer in the case of the United States vs. Albert Gottschalk and Charles Spillman, indicted in March last for a violation of the internal revenue laws, by conspiring to receive illicit spirits. He is further charged with the same offense in having made on the same day the same false oath, before the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. Blumenberg consented to come over to Baltimore last night with the marshal, and he will accordingly make his appearance before the court this morning."

The accused appeared in the District Court in Baltimore Wednesday and gave bail for his appearance from day to day, his own recognizance being taken in the sum of \$5,000, with Leopold Blumenberg as security in a like sum. His case is set for trial on Monday, 21st inst.

A Specimen Contested Election.

The Pitt county elections resulted this year in the utter defeat and complete routing of the "conservatives," "democrats" and "liberals."

As soon as the result of the election was promulgated—after the Republican candidates were declared elected—Sheriff Hellen, the "Conservative" candidate, proposed a contest, taking his cue doubtless from the "Democratic" and "Liberal" headquarters in this city.

So the Pitt county contested election dragged its slow length along for some two months time, during which an innocent, quiet, peace-loving man has lost his life, and now sleeps in his grave to illustrate the practical effect of carrying out the modern principles of the latter day "Democracy."

We shall neither encourage nor justify the passion or feeling engendered and indulged by the partisans of either party in this matter, (though we do not hesitate to denounce in the severest terms any and every Republican who may have permitted his feelings to lead him an inch beyond the path of right and discretion in this affair) but we charge the death of Wilson upon Sheriff Hellen and his friends, and we charge that it was the result of their political malice and partisan madness; it came of their determination, and the determination of the whole "Democratic" party of the State, to rule or ruin; nor is it the last murder to be recorded at their hands, if the present leaders continue to encourage and foster their hellish spirit of madness, strife and murder, as they have done.

But the contested election in Pitt is over, and here is the result as given by one of Hellen's friends in Pitt, to The Goldsboro Messenger:—

"He—Sheriff Hellen—was simply 'forced to abandon his contest by the 'development of the fact that in one 'of the lower townships, where the 'Conservative majority was fifty or 'more, the poll holders were not qualified according to law.'"

If this is not a pretext for backing out of an ugly scrape, it leaves the "Conservative-democracy" of Pitt in a very ungainly plight. That party had the fixing up of the whole election law, and the putting in operation of the township machinery for voting, from Currituck to Cherokee, and if they failed to "qualify" their henchmen "according to law" it was their own fault; and we suspect it was so, in many instances, from the cool design to defraud Republicans of their votes.

But anyhow, the Pitt county contested election, which began with a tragedy, has ended in an exploded farce, and so will end all similar efforts of the "conservative-liberal-democracy" to defeat the will and stifle the voice of the free people of North Carolina.

A Fraud upon the People.

While the Republicans of North Carolina have elected their State ticket by about two thousand majority, and while the aggregate Republican majority for members of Congress is more than three thousand, the Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is twenty-four, or thereabout! This is one of those unique circumstances which is apt to provoke scrutiny, and is beginning to be the subject of not a little blunt criticism over the

whole country. Unfortunately for evil-doers, and more especially so for unscrupulous legislators, people will think and reason, and they have found in the fact that the Republicans of North Carolina elected but sixty-one members of both houses of the Assembly and only three out of eight Congressmen, an illogical sequence to the other fact, that Caldwell's majority was two thousand, and the aggregate Congressional majority three thousand.

Now, there are various questions which naturally arise in connection with this subject. How was this unnatural state of things brought about? Is this Legislature an honest expression of the will of the people, or is it fraudulent? Is a law-making body thus fraudulently produced entitled to the respect of the people? These and other questions are pressing themselves upon us and annoying the public conscience. When those unsophisticated neophytes, yet hardly pin-feathered, into legislative habit, met in the capitol and proceeded to re-district the State so as to produce this fraud, it probably never entered their juvenile fancies that their fraud would be exposed, as the result of the very next election. Yet so it is, and while expostulation had no effect upon them, while indignant denunciation did not deter them from their purpose, the figures of the election returns showing that the people have been cheated out of a fair expression of their will, in themselves, constitute a rebuke more scathing than any invective. Forever hereafter the Legislature of 1870 will be remembered and stigmatized as a body which defrauded the people of their rights, by unfairly as well as illegally partitioning the State into Senatorial and Congressional districts. The Legislature elected in 1872 is a fraud, not an expression of the popular will, and if it does not at once and decisively remodel the Congressional and Senatorial, and if it does not conform its action to the known will of the people, as expressed in the aggregate vote at the polls, it will be consigned to the same infamy as that of 1870?

Will they dare to do it? If there is enough of honesty among the one hundred and seventy members and Senators, or a part of them, to stand up and vindicate the outraged prerogatives of the people by repealing these obnoxious acts, the dishonor may be partially retrieved. Or, if there shall be a sufficient number of that body who will unite with good men to repair a grievous wrong, they may themselves be relieved from the general odium and disgrace. Let us wait and see.

Plan of Organization—Republican State Committee.

The work of organization for the Presidential election should be pushed with all despatch possible. Everything depends upon organization. Systematic, persistent work, will override a great many difficulties. We notice with gratification, and as a prelude to victory in this State, that the Republicans are moving in many of the counties. Various public meetings are announced in THE ERA and will be kept standing from day to day.

It is important that Grant and Wilson clubs should be organized in every Township; at the same time it is equally important that the Republican party should organize permanently under the Plan of Organization as laid down by the Republican State Convention in April last, which is as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter the organization of the Republican party of North Carolina shall be as follows:

- 1. A State Executive Committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the President of the State Convention; and the President of the Convention shall be ex officio one of the members of such Committee. 2. A Congressional District Committee for each District, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointed by the Congressional District Convention. 3. A County Executive Committee to be composed of one member from each township, to be appointed by the County Convention. 4. A Committee of five for each township, to be appointed by the people.

Resolved, That the present organization shall continue to exist until the new one shall be effected.

Resolved, That the representation in the County Conventions shall be in accordance with the plan of organization of the party heretofore adopted.

The State Executive Committee is as follows:—

- I. Edwin West, of Craven. T. B. Keogh, of Guilford. N. W. Lillingston, of Davie. G. L. Mabson, of New Hanover. G. W. Logan, of Rutherford. S. T. Carrow, of Beaufort. J. W. Williamson, of Franklin. J. W. Hood, of Mecklenburg. J. H. Harris, of Wake. R. B. Ellis, of Wake. S. F. Phillips, of Wake, ex officio.

—A complete list of the District, County, and Township Committees, appointed under the Plan of Organization quoted above, with post office address, should be forwarded to Hon. S. F. Phillips, Chairman of the State Committee, or to Mr. J. C. L. Harris, Secretary. This information is required for permanent organization. The Chairman of each Committee—District, County, and Township—should attend to this matter immediately. The attention of our brethren of Republican Press is directed to the matter. Speed the work of organization! Hold meetings in every Township! Arouse the people! Get out a full vote, and Grant will carry the old North State by ten thousand!

The Presidential Election occurs on the First Tuesday of November next.

Justice a Farce—Murder no Crime

Reverend Charles E. Taylor, Professor of Latin in Wake Forest College, has imposed on the press a most unpleasant duty—that of criticizing the conduct of a teacher and minister of the Gospel. But when the rostrum and pulpit thrust themselves into the political arena, and wilfully engage in the partisan strife of the times, it is not for the political press to maintain a silent submission under the blows and attacks of those, the nature of whose calling, and whose interest in the peace and good order of society, would seem to forbid captious criticism and wilful and malicious assaults upon the forms of government and the action of some of the legal authorities of the country.

In the letter of Professor Taylor, which we reproduce along with other matter from The Baltimore Commercial Advertiser, that gentleman has arrayed himself on the side of lawlessness, and his unfortunate statements can have but this effect—they appeal to the passions of the ignorant and inconsiderate and evil-disposed of the land.

Professor Taylor assumes that an innocent man has been imprisoned; charges in effect that a political jury and partisan Court prepared for the purpose, convicted him; and he therefore invokes the indignation of the large and influential Baptist denomination of the United States.

Unfortunately for Mr. Taylor, the father of the young man whose case he assumes, voluntarily swears that his son "was present on a raid in which Thomas Roundtree," a victim of the Ku Klux, "was killed."

By the laws of North and South Carolina then, David Rameur, being present, was aiding and abetting a murder, and the penalty of his crime, in a State Court, as Professor Taylor knows, would have been DEATH and not the penitentiary.

Had Judge Bond adhered to the strict letter of the law, which makes the Federal Courts inflict the same punishments as State Courts for like offenses, young Rameur would have been sentenced to death; and instead of the "farce," of which Professor Taylor complains, we should have had a tragedy. But this much abused Judge has refused to make his Courts tribunals of death for crimes of a political character resulting from the state of revolution through which the country has passed, and which were encouraged and promoted by so many of the leading men of a large section of our country; so young Rameur was permitted to plead guilty to a penitentiary offense, an act of clemency the Judges subsequently supplemented with a recommendation for the pardon of the young man on the petition of his aged and worthy father; a petition no one can read unmoved, and one on which, be it said to his honor, President Grant decided to act favorably.

Why then did not Professor Taylor inform himself of all these facts, if he was so much interested in procuring the release of his young friend? Why did he rush into print, when the ear of the President of the United States is open to the private appeals of every solitary citizen, from the highest to the lowest?

Is the letter of Professor Taylor an effort to make political capital against the Republican party, instead of the appeal for justice he would have us believe it to be? Is it his object and desire to defeat the re-election of President Grant, rather than serve the aged father and mother who sit mournfully around the sorrow-shaded hearthstone of their Western home, eagerly waiting and hoping the return of their boy whose place is a void no one else can fill, though his misdeeds have brought their gray hairs nigher unto the grave?

There is another home—a negro's cabin though it be—whose humble threshold the foot of the murderer pressed with impanity, and there, where the gloom of death long ago settled, is the ever recurring scene of a husband and father shot in his bed at the silent hour of mid-night; retreating to the garret he finds no place of safety; jumping to the ground he attempts to escape through the garden; pierced with a dozen bullets he falls; when a ruffian rushes forward and cuts his throat.

This was a tragedy, which the father of young Rameur says his son was present at and witnessed; yet his apprehension and trial for the crime of participation in this raid and murder—many horrid details of which are here omitted—a minister of the Gospel and a teacher in a religious college pronounces a "semblance" and a "farce!"

We would fain have been silent as regards the conduct of Professor Taylor, but his partisan letter, and the political use it has been put to by the religious as well as the secular press, strips him of his priestly robes, destroys the sanctity of his sanctum, and thus finding him equipped for partisan warfare, we met him in the political arena he has chosen to enter, and have dealt with him, and shall deal with him, as we would any partisan whose