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Grant Side by Side with the Fathers of the Country.

The character and reputation of President Grant is not likely to permanently suffer from the weak aspersions of the imbecile writers and pigmy maligners of the present day, when the American people remember how, when "there were giants in those days," the great Fathers of the country—Washington and his compeers—were more fiercely and ably assailed than Grant now is by the cheap pack of penny- liners at his heels.

It might be supposed that if any mortal man in this country could "censure scape," it would have been Washington, but Grant has not been abused with more virulence. Speaking of the treaty which was concluded in 1795 between this country and Great Britain, Sparks, in his Life of Washington, p. 467, says:—

"The controversy, occasioned by it, increased the violence of party discord to almost an incredible extent; and even the motives and character of Washington did not escape a full measure of the abuse, which was poured out upon all who approved the acts of the administration. Regardless of truth and decorum, his detractors assailed him with a license and malignity, which showed an utter despair of accomplishing their ends by honorable means. But, however, they could not disturb his peace of mind. 'I have long since resolved,' said he, writing to the Governor of Maryland, 'for the present, at least, to let my calculators proceed without any notice being taken of their invectives by myself, or by others with my participation or knowledge. Their views, I dare say, are readily perceived by all the enlightened and well disposed part of the community; and by the records of my administration, and not by the voice of faction, I expect to be acquitted or condemned hereafter.'"

WASHINGTON'S INDIGNATION.

If Washington's peace of mind was not disturbed by his calculators, as Sparks tells us, yet there were moments when he did feel irritated and annoyed by them. Jefferson, in his ANA, Works, Vol. IX, p. 164, gives an instance of this kind, which occurred during a Cabinet meeting, and which illustrates the extreme bitterness with which Washington was maligned. Jefferson says:—

"Knox, in a foolish incoherent sort of a speech, introduced the pasquinade lately printed, called the funeral of George W.—n, and James W.—n, King and Judge, &c., where the President was placed on a guillotine. The President was much incensed, ran on much on the personal abuse which had been bestowed on him; defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his since he had been in the government; which he had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since he was inaugurated; that he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he had rather be on his farm than to be made Emperor of the World; and yet they were charging him with wanting to be King. That that rascal Freneau sent him three of his papers every day, as if he thought he would become the distributor of his papers; that he could see in this, nothing but an impudent design to insult him; he ended in this high tone."

In a letter to Jefferson, dated Mount Vernon, July 16, 1796, Washington says: (Writings, XI, 139.)

"Every act of my administration is tortured, and the grossest and most invidious representations of me are made, by giving one side only of a subject, and that too in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pick-pocket."

WASHINGTON ASSAILED IN CONGRESS.

During the very last session of Congress before the termination of Washington's Presidency, a complimentary address was prepared to present him on the occasion of his retirement. So many amendments were offered, and so much debate and criticism took place that Washington, at length, deplored the fact that any such address had been contemplated. In the course of the debate, Thomas Blount [We quote from Gales and Seaton's Annals of the Fourth Congress, 2d Session, p. 1667:]

"Moved to strike out the following clause in the last paragraph: 'For our country's sake, for the sake of Republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of your descendants.'"

Even in favor of such an excision there were 24 votes. After a fiery ordeal for the address, and after various amendments, alterations and suppressions had been considered, it came up for final passage. Then Mr. Blount [We quote from the same Annals of Congress] "wished the yeas and nays might be taken, that posterity might see that he did not consent to the address." There were 12 votes against the adoption of it—12 who resisted to the last.

GOVERNOR GILES AGAINST WASHINGTON.

As a further specimen of what was said in open Congress by men of prominence, we will cite a paragraph from the remarks of Mr. Giles, himself a Virginian, and afterwards Governor of Virginia. He said:

"As to those parts of the address which speak of the wisdom and firmness of the President, I must object to them. On reflection, I can see a want of wisdom and

firmness in the Administration for the last six years. I may be singular in my ideas, but I believe our Administration has been neither wise nor firm. I believe, sir, a want of wisdom and firmness has brought this country into its present alarming situation. If, after such a view of the Administration, I was to come into this house and show the country a quiet acquiescence in this address, a gentleman would think me a very inconsistent character. If we take a view of our foreign relations, we shall see no reason to exult in the wisdom or firmness of our Administration. I think nothing so much as a want of that wisdom and firmness has brought us to that critical situation in which we now stand."

Such were some of the scenes in Washington's last Congress; but when his Presidency had ended, and he had entered into that private life he so longed for and coveted, there appeared the following paragraphs in the editorial columns of The Aurora for March 6, 1797:

THE AURORA'S IMPEACHMENT OF WASHINGTON.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rush upon mankind. If ever there was a time which would license the restoration of the exclamation, that time has now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of the power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat with high exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—a new era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name.

"When a retrospect is taken of the Washington Administration for eight years past, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cancelled the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States.

Is President Grant denounced in worse terms than this by the most virulent and malignant of his opponents? Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, Vol. II, p. 370, says:

MARSHALL CONCERNING THE ABUSE OF WASHINGTON.

"Washington's military and political character was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit, either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his political conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subjects of detraction. That he had violated the Constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous advice of the Senate, and in embracing in that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the legislature, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and that he had drawn from the Treasury for his private use more than the salary annexed to his office, was asserted without a blush. This last allegation was said to be supported by extracts from the Treasury accounts, which had been laid before the Legislature, and was maintained with most unblushing effrontery. Though the Secretary of the Treasury denied that the appropriation made by the Legislature had been exceeded, the atrocious charge was still confidently reported, and the few who could triumph in any spot which might tarnish the lustre of Washington's fame felicitated themselves in the prospect of obtaining a victory over the reputation of a patriot, to whose single influence they ascribed the failure of their political plans."

Georgia Tactics.

The next Legislature should take some action towards compelling Sheriffs to collect poll taxes from black men as well as white men. The Sheriffs have grossly neglected their duty in this respect. No man black or white should be allowed to vote who has not paid a poll tax. That's the rule in Georgia, and why not adopt it in North Carolina?—Charlotte Democrat.

—Every man twenty-one years of age and upwards, and all naturalized citizens are voters under our present State Constitution. There is no qualification for voters save age, residence and naturalization. A law requiring any man to produce a receipt for his poll tax before being allowed to vote, would be unconstitutional.

Forney on the Fight.

The following from The Philadelphia Press of the 14th October will be cheerful reading for the cowed "Conservatives," distressed "Democrats" and lost "Liberals." We want to see the question worked out in The News arithmetic:—

Republican victories in October have monopolized the glory of the November triumph. It is like the first race won by a favorite horse, who distances every competitor and holds the track against all new comers. There is no rapture in a new battle when the foe has been beaten from the field. The federal election is reduced to a question of arithmetic—not how many votes will be cast for General Grant, but how few will be given to Mr. Greeley.

Let us have a rousing majority for Grant and Wilson in North Carolina.

"Push Things"—Organize—Work—Poll a Full Vote.

Press on the good work, and let there be no flagging until final victory is achieved. We have routed the enemy, and his demoralized forces are fleeing in terror before our advancing columns. "Push things" with energy, and send them whirling up Salt River.

Now's the time, and now's the hour. Organize, if you have not. Perfect your plans to bring out every Republican voter. Hold meetings often, for in counsel there is wisdom. Let each have his allotted task—there is power in personal effort. See that there are one or two good men in every Township active in strengthening the weak, laboring with the doubtful, and prepared to bring every Republican voter to the polls on election day.

Divided but systematic work is the most effective. First the county organization must perfect its plans. Then the several Townships must divide up their work among trustworthy men.—These men must go into every Township, and in every Township must be appointed at least one man to visit every house, and furnish the necessary documents, papers and arguments. The recent elections make this work not only easy but pleasant.

Victory is assured; but we must bury the sectional monster, which now takes the shape of Greeleyism, so deep that we shall never have to confront it again. Secession, in the specious guise of reconciliation, must be crushed forever. Our platform of reconciliation is the Constitution and the laws; and our conditions are the guarantee to the citizen of the fullest enjoyment of his rights everywhere. This for the Nation.

In the State, we demand the supremacy of the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism. We see everywhere that when the disloyal element gets control, violence, extravagance and robbery of the public treasury, follow.

Under the reform leadership of Pool, Settle, Dockery, Phillips, Erwin, J. H. Harris, Barringer, and a host of others, we must kill the serpent, at the coming election, so that it shall never tempt and seduce Democrats or Republicans again. But, to accomplish this good result, we must not relax our efforts, but work as we have never worked before. Let us make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," and strike for a deliverance that shall be conclusive and lasting. In the counties and Townships the work must be done. Let it be done with a will.

Destruction of Another Printing Office.

Now that "Democratic" writers have got their hands in, we look to see them employ their pens somewhat in a hitherto neglected task.

The destruction of the office of The Rutherford Star, a Republican paper, by an armed band of "Democrats" and "Conservatives" on the night of June 11, 1871, cannot have escaped the minds of our "Democratic" contemporaries, but their long silence on the subject may be attributable to the fact that they were unused to writing on such subjects. Now, however, they have no such excuse. Their hands are in, and after acting with such emphasis on mere presumption in the case of The Sentinel, we expect to feel the earth tremble from the force of their denunciations of an outrage which everybody admits was perpetrated for political purposes and for party revenge.

It has been said that "the fire bell at midnight is ominous of impending evil." Was there anything ominous in the presence of an armed band of disguised ruffians at midnight, plundering and destroying a printing office; taking a citizen out of his bed, whipping and otherwise maltreating him!

The following from The Wilmington Post should not be lost sight of by the "Democratic" press and appellars:—

When an armed body of men in disguises destroyed The Star office in Rutherford, no great cry was raised over the State, nor was the public appealed to for aid to reinstate it. The Star was known to have been destroyed by men for political purposes, while The Sentinel disaster is shrouded in mystery. Both were outrages which should be severely punished, but let us remember that the Superior Court was not denounced for its failure to apprehend the perpetrators of the former outrage. Consistency, gentlemen, is charming. Denounce both outrages.

The country expects every Republican of North Carolina to do his duty in this campaign. Let every township, county and district, be thoroughly canvassed, and let every Republican voter be brought to the polls. This is the last effort of the opposition. Overwhelm them now and the future progress of the Republican party will be undisputed.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST DECIDED.

Comments of the Press.

[From Albany N. Y. Evening Journal.]

THE TRIUMPH OF RIGHT.

The lustrous victory of Tuesday does not diminish in its splendid results.—Rather, indeed, does it grow and swell into still grander and more imposing proportions. The majority are rising. The gain on Congressmen is way beyond our expectations. The Governorship of Indiana, one of all the points at stake, has been decided.

Whether it will be for Grant or for Greeley, we do not know. To make certain that Indiana will be for Grant in November, and the substantial fruits of victory are, we have the cry which we have the Congressmen, and Senator Morton in his own successor. There is not a cloud in all the sky—not even a transient morning mist to cast a haze upon the brilliant sunshine of triumph.

The great result of Tuesday does the great popular judgment over a gigantic swindle and sham. It pricks and collapses a stupendous imposture. The whole Greeley movement has been a false pretense from beginning to end—a false in its origin, false in its motive, and false in its result. It has been a pretentious bubble puffed and blown into boasted proportions, but utterly hollow and needing only the touch of truth and the test of actual trial to show its emptiness and make it vanish into air. The managers of the swindle sought to carry it through upon brag and bluster. They hoped to cow down the people before this imaginary revolution and impress them with the belief that it was idle to resist it.

In its essence as well as in its surface it partakes of the same character. It has no honest principle and makes no real issue. What are the grounds upon which it appeals to the people? Can any man name one which is not either a sham or a falsehood? The "Liberal" movement started out with the cry of "revenue reform," but that was made ridiculous by the nomination of Mr. Greeley. It pretended to be for civil service reform; but that became ludicrous when every sorehead office-seeker hung upon Greeley's skirts, and when he said he should govern his appointments wholly by the question of service to himself. And so of the talk of "reconciliation"—there is nothing in it. All of these professions are simply a sham, simply a piece of hypocrisy, simply meaningless and empty words.

"Liberals" a spoils-seeking raid upon the Treasury, and on the part of the others an insidious attack on the honor and safety of the nation. Even these professions, hollow as they are, have nearly sunk out of sight, as the "Liberal" campaign has degenerated into mere personal calumny and abuse.

And now this pretentious, swollen, political hypocrisy has been struck down and crushed by a tremendous blow from the people. The sober intelligent judgment of the masses has penetrated and has rendered the leaders who have conducted this flimsy disguise. They have comprehended that, instead of giving us "reform," it would burden us with such corruption as the country has never seen before. They have realized that instead of producing a revolution, they have produced the cry and against the results of the war, and would place the rebel element in power with all its malign purposes. In a word, they have grasped the fact—and they seized it at the very beginning—that this Greeley movement is a great imposture, and they have pronounced their verdict. The result is a triumph of reason over humbug—a triumph of clear judgment over cunning pretence and arrant cheats. It gives us new faith in the sober sound sense of the American people and in the security of American institutions. It teaches us that we can confidently trust to the intelligence and virtue of the great masses. We hail it as one of the grandest and most cheering victories in the whole history of the nation.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

THE VICTORY.

The Republican victory of Tuesday is conclusive. The great raid set on foot by the Democrats and the Baltimore Convention, has been condemned by the people and will receive its final doom in November. The game of brag which has been kept up by the Greeley managers with such persistence for so many weeks, has been decisively and emphatically rebuffed. The people have asserted itself in a most decisive and emphatic manner against the arrogant pretensions of the reckless schemers who have struggled with such desperation to obtain control of the national government. With Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, the Greeley mongrels have no margin upon which they can base a hope of possible success. Nothing they can do in November can give them more strength than they exhibited on Tuesday last.

In Pennsylvania and Indiana the Democratic candidates for Governor were, without exception, the ablest men of their party. They had both served with distinction in the Senate of the United States, and were unanimously nominated and supported by the Democratic States as many Liberal Republican votes as can possibly be counted on for Greeley in November. There was no room in either of these States for the assertion of the hostility of Democrats to Greeley, which will certainly develop itself in the coming election, and it is quite certain that Grant's majority will be far in excess of those given for the Republican candidates on Tuesday last.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew did not risk his reputation as a Democratic statesman by championing the Cincinnati

nat abortion, and throughout the canvass the friends of Greeley were given to understand that if there was not Liberal Republican strength enough to elect Buckalew, the Pennsylvania Democracy could not be relied on for Greeley in November.

In Indiana, hundreds of Democrats, including such men as Graham, N. Fitch, former Democratic United States Senator from that State, and E. P. Edgerton, once a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, are bitterly opposed to Greeley, but supported Hendricks and the Republicans of the State are confident of carrying the State for Grant even if Hendricks is elected Governor.

The election of a Republican Legislature insures the return of Morton to the Senate, and saves the people of the State from a gigantic swindle and sham, which would have been imposed upon them by a Democratic Legislature.

The gain in Republican Congressmen, the result of the election, is a remarkable result of the October judgment of the people, in Pennsylvania especially, how impotent are those who entrench themselves in office, and who endeavor to divert the people to their selfish purposes from the real issues before the country. It was supposed by many honest and intelligent citizens, one short year ago, that the corrupt chiefs of the old Tammany Ring, with all their means and appliances of corruption, were so strongly entrenched that it would require a close siege at least of several years to dislodge them; but in the first charge of an indignant people their works were carried and their garrison captured. It was feared by many thoughtful and patriotic men that when our long and embittered sectional agitation had carried us into the most gigantic and sanguinary civil war in the history of any nation, the end of it would be a military despotism, or two or three, or half a dozen republics of the Mexican type, or several European protectorates; but the rebellion was suppressed, slavery was abolished, and the Union stronger than ever before, has been restored on the basis of universal liberty and equal rights.

The moral of all this is that for fifteen or twenty years past, or more, our party politicians, including party leaders, have been behind the people, and have presumed too much upon popular ignorance and credulity. Our party managers have proven themselves genuine Bourbons in adhering to their belief that the country should be, and still be ruled through the medium of the Southern conspirators in plunging into a rebellion for the establishment of their own Confederacy, resting upon the mistake of basing their calculations of success upon the American rebellion of 1776, when telegraphs, steam presses, railways and steamboats were unknown. But the printing press, the telegraph, the steam-boat and the railroad have since that time become the great potential instruments of peace or war, held by the North, rendered the success of a Southern Confederacy an impossibility from the beginning.

But more powerful in behalf of the Union cause than all the material success of railways, steamers and telegraphs was the education which this people generally had attained through these agencies and the press in the duties of patriotism when called to war for the Union. A Southern Confederacy had been created, Southern armies were organized and put in the field; United States forts, arsenals, Navy Yards and mints in the South had been seized and appropriated; Major Anderson, in Fort Sumter, had been quietly encircled by hostile Southern batteries, and it was greatly feared, even in the loyal North, that the Union against these dreadful warlike preparations for its overthrow would prove but a rope of sand. But we need not here relate how the loyal North, with the news of the first shot against the flag of the Union, rose as one man in response to President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops to maintain in the South the sovereign authority of the United States and the integrity of the Union.

In the election of Lincoln the Union-loving people of the North by their personal discontingency of war were prepared for it; but our politicians on all sides were far behind the people. Even Lincoln followed in their wake and did not seek to lead them in the prosecution of the war. They carried him and the country through the war with some of the most vital interests to themselves than to anybody else. Their return is not important to the Republican party—it is important to themselves. Some have gone out from our ranks whom we should under no circumstances welcome back. We are far behind the people in their judgment, the time has not yet come for a change in the administration of our national affairs.

The politicians, we say, are far behind the people, and the people have risen to a degree of independence of party leaders far beyond the grasp of the public opinion. Party leaders, in fact, have become a cheap commodity in the public estimation. The time was when in the bolt of such conspicuous party men as Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley and Brown, Sedgwick, Fenner, and another Presidential term it is because, in their judgment, the time has not yet come for a change in the administration of our national affairs.

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and trickery. We can rest easy on that point. Members of the Legislature and minor local officers may be counted in successfully here and there, but there is a reversionary power over the election of presidential electors, members of Congress and Governors of States that is not to be trifled with. It is the power of the Union from local cheating.

[From New York Herald.]

The Late Instructive Elections—The Safety of the Republic Under the Sovereign People.

The late instructive elections reaffirm the intelligence and the independence of the American people, and the safety of our republican institutions under their sovereign authority. These elections teach our unscrupulous politicians and party journals the folly of attempting to delude the people from the real issues at stake by violent denunciations and cheap personalities against this, that or the other candidate for office. We see, too, from the remarkable results of the October judgment of the people, in Pennsylvania especially, how impotent are those who entrench themselves in office, and who endeavor to divert the people to their selfish purposes from the real issues before the country. It was supposed by many honest and intelligent citizens, one short year ago, that the corrupt chiefs of the old Tammany Ring, with all their means and appliances of corruption, were so strongly entrenched that it would require a close siege at least of several years to dislodge them; but in the first charge of an indignant people their works were carried and their garrison captured. It was feared by many thoughtful and patriotic men that when our long and embittered sectional agitation had carried us into the most gigantic and sanguinary civil war in the history of any nation, the end of it would be a military despotism, or two or three, or half a dozen republics of the Mexican type, or several European protectorates; but the rebellion was suppressed, slavery was abolished, and the Union stronger than ever before, has been restored on the basis of universal liberty and equal rights.

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It is with Sumner in Massachusetts in attempting a political revolution upon his own account. As it was with others before them, he is now in Pennsylvania with Curtin, McClure and Forney, in assuming to make their personal grievances or dislikes superior to the leading public questions of the day.

The Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, with its liberal platform and its liberal ticket of Greeley and Brown, was at the outset a promising movement for a new party organization; and when the late Baltimore Convention adopted the Cincinnati resolutions and standard bearers of the Democratic party there was for a short time an apparent uprising in public opinion in favor of this new departure exceedingly encouraging to the high contracting parties. But from North Carolina in August to Pennsylvania in October there has been no encouraging response from the people. And why not? Simply because this coalition movement of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, which had been so promising, because it rapidly degenerated into a quarrel over the spoils and ceased to promise any definite or substantial reforms in the government. So much for the thorough discussion through the public press which the subject has undergone, and the discussion, ribbons of the people. In this discussion nearly two-thirds of the party journals of the Union have been against the administration; but the American people, upon the facts, the law and the testimony, judge for themselves.

We have heard much of the danger of the establishment of a regular military despotism from the re-election of General Grant; but we had the same foolish apprehensions expressed in reference to General Jackson. If a bold and ambitious party leader in the United States of this day could lead his followers like Cesar or Marc Antony, or like Napoleon the First, or even like the revolutionary chiefs of Mexico, to any extremity, we might talk of the perils of a military despotism; but all such alarms are absurd among our free people, possessed of all the advantages of free schools, telegraphs, railroads and the printing press, and of general intelligence and self-reliance to an extent that is the marvel and the admiration of the world.

[From N. Y. Albany Evening Journal.]

Why not Return?

There are some men, heretofore Republicans, who have been inclined, with good motives, to support Mr. Greeley. They were mistaken, but honest. They had admired Mr. Greeley in the past, and had faith that if elected, he would make a good President. It was not because of a desire upon their part to join the Democratic party but because of a regard for Mr. Greeley himself, that they have shown some contenance to this "Liberal" movement.

Now, what are such men to do? The present election is utterly out of the question. No man in his right mind has any longer the remotest idea of such an impossibility. The class of "Liberals" of whom we speak cannot render him any service even if they continue to support him. They will not, and they have shown that he must in any event be the worst-beaten candidate of years, and that all such support will be wasted. If, with this fact staring them in the face, these men still adhere to Mr. Greeley, it can only be because they mean to go square with the Democrats, and rank with them as members of that party, or of its remains in the future.

Do they mean this? Do they mean to become Democrats and to identify themselves with that party, and to stand on the point of view of the greatest of all our defects, and just as utterly broken and demoralized and disorganized, it is about entering on a hopeless and imbecile career? If they do, we have nothing further to say to them.—Let them go. But we have assumed and believe that they will not do this. They wish some of them, that they continued the Liberal movement because they thought they could do so without sacrificing Republican principles and without incurring the odium of Democracy. The mistake is now that to go on to do irrevocably into the Democratic camp? Do they not comprehend that it is to ally themselves forever with a party possessing a shameful record in the past and a hopeless doom for the future? Do they not perceive that even the best of the Democrats and Democratic party are repudiating its present degradation, and that it is with the worst part that they will be associated? And why not, then, frankly acknowledge their mistake and return while there is yet opportunity to do so? It is a question which has a more vital interest to themselves than to anybody else. Their return is not important to the Republican party—it is important to themselves. Some have gone out from our ranks whom we should under no circumstances welcome back. We are far behind the people in their judgment, the time has not yet come for a change in the administration of our national affairs.

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Reaction.

Now that an excited and over-willing press has had its "blow off" on the "blow off" of the country, has settled down to somewhat of its wonted quiet, and some of the first to eagerly charge the outrage of last week to the Republican party, after putting this and that together, have parted somewhat of the suspicions of a very suspicious class, and the general sentiment now is, that the destruction of The Sentinel office is an affair which "Democrats" and "Liberals" cannot afford to investigate.