





But the sure premonitions of the storm which was to shake down already trembling partisan structures—why latent so loudly? Do they die thereby to drown the voice which expression here against usurpation and wrong? Do they hope still in our noble University that free thought and speech which had during past years hurled its anathemas and utterances as it was moved by the circumstances of political and social life in our country?

It is only just to say that the speakers by the faculty were men who by the strong sentiments of their classmates and fellow students—known at least three-fourths of the men of the class of '72 were awake to the corruption already too long rampant in the ruling ring—and knew that in denouncing the political horsecrads of the day they held most the hearty approval of the greater part of their fellows among the alumni and under-classes. We were not so naïf as to think that these men should express to the sentiments prevailing in the hearts of Young America

even though their arrows of truth might result as they have in filling with destruction the hearts of those

"Who burl the hinges of the knee,  
That tant may follow leaving"

is to the speech of ex-Gov. Blair, who is justified in asserting (if at least accurate) is any indication of approval that the noble sentiments so eloquently pronounced met the approbation of the graduates of University men assembled on that festive occasion. Not a word was said that ought to have hurt the sensibilities of the most sensitive politician, statesman, orator, or soldier. His words, forsooth, his soul was so imbued with the spirit of centralization that our great system of union between independent States has become repugnant to him. Go to, he enlarged our system of home government, and portrayed in glowing colors the blessings resulting therefrom. He spoke of centralization as an idea which occurred against our dearest rights, saying that while it might produce a strong and splendid government, it was but another name for *tyranny*; that as for himself, he was in favor of our system of local State governments—they were our safety at home and our glory abroad, and even though the world should come when men might be transmitted from one end of our country to the other with the speed of the telegraph, he would not do away with our government: for upon this rests all our safety and our glory. He said we must justly take most pride. It is the States that guard with most jealous care those concerns which contribute most to our common comfort and prosperity. It is the States that have the most international interest, and in his Michigan Statesman he said: "He spoke at length of her guard and care for the University and knew it could never be left to decline."

This was the substance of a speech which was listened to with the most profound attention. We failed to catch one word which, by any construction, should encourage the heart of any one who is not a true patriot. Certainly, any exception to the sentiment of Gov. Blair's speech would be taken from spirit and not from fact. It is not a peopleless civilizing or from an ultra patriotic spirit, inflated at the tokens of good which are now breathing over our heads, threatening soon to sweep a nation

THE irregular Democratic or anti-FREELY-AND-BROWN Convention, held in Baltimore on the days of the National Democratic Convention, was a failure, in numbers, in the character of the attendance, and in accomplishment. The unanimity which prevailed in the Democratic Convention took the vigor all out of the side-show. A convention was recommended to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th, to do something, and without check dry sympathizers were urged to check the growing defection from "democratic principles," and then this convention adjourned *sine die*.

1. — We mistake, a resolution was offered by Mr. JACKSON, of Miss., recommending the National Convention to be held at Louisville to incorporate the following planks in its platform:

1. An act of universal amnesty, and the restoration of political rights.
2. The repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.
3. The extension of the pension law to the soldiers of the South.
4. Payment for the liberated slaves on the national treasury.
5. A change in the national flag.

It is acceptable to the people of the country.

Judge FLANDERS, of N. Y., suggested that the resolution was untimely, and was tabled. But Democrats are invited to Louisville to co-operate with us in holding such views. Is that the improvement on GREELEY the "hard shell" Democrats contemplate?

THE UNFORTUNATE ex-GOV. BLAINE has stepped in it again: this time at Elizabeth, his cration there on the 4th of July not satisfying his old Radical associates and friends. For ten or fifteen years these same thin-skinned Radical gentlemen have been profaning the birthday anniversary of the nation by all sorts of parades, harangues and declamations—unsolicited, and now that one of their once honored members should simply cease to announce the Democracy, and confine himself to a discussion of the principles which underlie the very foundations of the Republic, they attack him with the bound-

government and the Republican and despotic party have taken very fair stands on end. It is too bad, they say, and we hope that Radical Gov. BLAIR will consult the better educators of the State before opening his mouth at University or national gale days.

AT A GREENEY and BROWN ratification meeting at Jackson on Wednesday evening Gov. BLAIR made a lengthy and able speech, giving his reasons for refusing to support GRANT and WILSON. He made some serious charges against the administration, charges which can not be met by cries of a "sore-head," "traitor," &c.

Another week we may give place to abstract of his speech. He announced that he should labor for the Grant ticket from now until November. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. SINGLE, GIBSON and PECK, all prominent at well-known Republicans.

THE balance in the State Treasury at the close of business June 30th was \$73,313.50, an increase during the month of \$170,710.24. A small amount is loaned State institutions at 7 per cent. The balance being deposited with pet banks at 5 per cent. It is a good thing to be a banker with "friends at court" in these hard days.







