

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor.

Communications for the editorial department should be addressed to "Editor New National Era, Lock Box 21,"

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Attention to this will save much trouble.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.

All Rights for All.

The legislation necessary to complete the work of doing justice to a race that has been, by brutal outrage, compelled to contribute to the wealth of this great nation, will have been accomplished upon the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

No one will deny to Republicans the right to oppose Gen. Grant's re-nomination by all fair and honorable means. They will not hold guiltless those who assail him as a corrupt, unscrupulous, ignorant demagogue and tyrant, not only winking at frauds on the part of his subordinates, but actually participating in the robbery.

And even more guilty than these false witnesses will hold those who have entered into a conspiracy, and are holding secret correspondence with the enemy, to accomplish Gen. Grant's defeat.

This question of Gen. Grant's re-nomination is one that comes more nearly home to our people, and is one which more intimately relates to their interests, than any one likely to come before them for years.

The choice at the next election will be between him and an avowed enemy to equal civil rights for all men without regard to color or previous condition. Even if it were possible for Gen. Grant, TRUMBULL, or Cox to be elected, it would be mainly by the votes of Democrats, and he would of necessity fall into the hands of that party.

Among the three GARRETT SMITH has proved the honesty and sincerity of his professions, not only with his eloquent tongue and pen, but by the most liberal use of his great wealth in promoting the interests of the colored race.

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But while there is a little room to doubt that the majority of the people heartily approve President Grant's administration, and desire his re-nomination, it cannot and need not be denied that there are Republicans who are bitterly opposed to him, and will leave untiring means in their power to defeat his re-nomination, and some even his election if nominated.

Most of these men are influenced beyond all question by personal disappointments and animosities, while to a few may be conceded honest and disinterested motives. The purpose of all the former seems to be either to procure the nomination by the Republican convention of some "conservative" Republican, or failing in that, the nomination of such a candidate by that portion of the party who can be induced to bolt Gen. Grant's in the expectation or with the hope of his being adopted by the Democratic party, and enough votes drawn from the Republican party to defeat him.

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This whole subject resolves itself into the simple question whether the interests of the country and the welfare of the people demand the continued ascendancy of the Republican party or not. If, disregarding the lessons of experience, and closing our eyes to the important historical truth that the Democracy plunged the nation into rebellion to destroy the Government, and that it was saved from destruction by the Republican party, we consider the interests of the country as safe in the hands of the one or the other, then we may act upon the recommendation of the anti-partisan visionaries and bestow the "spoils of victory" indifferently upon friends and enemies.

But those who believe the continued ascendancy of the party which saved the nation, and has led it on to renewed prosperity and greatness, necessary to its future welfare, will favor the adoption of such means as will aid in securing that end.

One of the most effective of these has been to "place none but loyal men on guard." The party which entrusts the execution of its measures to its enemies is mad, and is doomed to speedy defeat.

Most of the inducements Republicans now have, seek to disguise it as we may, for the sacrifice of sharp political contest with their loyal and unprincipled opponents involves, will be taken from them. Our rulers may well look to this thing early in the face, and treat human nature as it is—-not as transcendentalists think it ought to be.

Men's actions always have been, and always will until the millennium is ushered in, be more or less influenced by their interests. If we desire Republican rule, therefore, we must not lose sight of this "melancholy truth."

At various periods in the history of our Government the people have demanded a change of administration. In 1849, after trying MARTIN VAN BUREN for four years, they rose almost en masse against his continuance in office, and elected Gen. HARRISON by an overwhelming majority.

Every defeat of the party in power since the first election of General JACKSON, in 1829, a period of nearly half a century, has been accepted and acted upon as a decision of the people in favor, not of a new National Executive and a new national policy merely, but of a change of his subordinates also, just to the extent he may deem necessary to secure harmony and efficiency in the Government.

The people for this long period in our history have not only acquiesced in, but clearly approved, this course. They understand that perfect harmony should exist between their Chief Magistrate and the agents he is empowered by the Constitution to select.

With each change of Administration, therefore, for more than forty years, we have witnessed a change of men as well as of measures. This has always been a wise policy on the part of the successful party, but it has often been a necessary one.

The main point of union between them is, at all events, to prevent the re-nomination of President Grant; but, if that cannot be done, then to defeat his election, if possible, by inducing certain disaffected Republicans to bring into the field against him Mr. Chase, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Sumner, or some other prominent member of the dominant party, by the re-nomination of which there is the only chance of success.

By Way of Doctrine and Reproof. A decent regard for the opinions of our readers has restrained us, as they will bear witness, from troubling them with personal matters; we do not now propose to make a very and violent departure from this modest reserve.

We have published the NEW NATIONAL ERA for nearly a year and a half, and it is due to our party as well as to ourselves to say that we have done this at a pecuniary sacrifice, though its circulation has been and is now steadily on the increase.

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There is probably not a Republican paper in the Union which is more strongly opposed to Gen. Grant's re-nomination and more free (though there are many more abusive) in its criticisms of his administration than the New York Evening Post. On the question of the tariff, universal amnesty, the Ku-Klux policy, and, indeed, almost every measure of the Administration, it has differed, and let pass no opportunity to assail both the men and measures of the Republican party through the President.

But while the Post is thus outspoken and decided in its opposition, its course is marked by a degree of candor and fairness that is in marked contrast with that of some other of the Republican papers which are co-operating with it in the effort to defeat Gen. Grant's re-nomination.

The following tables will show how the people are educated, and a comparison between the "illiteracy" of the Northern and Southern States, and also of the white and colored race. The "illiteracy" of the Northern States, including all persons ten years old and over, is thus compared:

Table with 3 columns: State, Whites, Colored. Includes Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.

From these tables it will be seen that there are four millions and a half of people in the United States, or one in every nine inhabitants, who can neither read nor write.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded on Monday the 15th instant, by the colored citizens of Washington and vicinity, to listen to the grand argument and appeal of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER for "equal and exact justice to all men."

The attempt by certain parties in Washington to disrupt the letter of FARRAGUT DOWNS, published last week, into opposition to the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill is a display of nonsense quite refreshing.

There is a house still standing in Greensland, New Hampshire, which was built in 1638, and is consequently two hundred and thirty-three years old. It is a two-story brick building, with high gable ends.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., was the recipient of two elegant presents on Christmas. The first was a large painting, representing the Col. seated in his carriage, behind his six-in-hand.

Book and Job Printing of every description done at this office, 418 Seventh street.

The annual report of General EXTON, United States Commissioner of Education, gives some facts in regard to popular education, which ought to lower our national pride a peg or two, if it produce no better result.

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