VOLUME IX .--- NUMBER 2045

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1872.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA CONFIRMED.

The Effect in Washington-A Stampede to Greeley-Dismay of the Grant Clique-Forney about to Flop-Latest Accounts from Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh-The Liberals Elect Mer. rimon by 10,000 Majority, and Six Out of Eight Congressmen-A Good Day's Work for the Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, August 2-10 P. M. Full returns from the North Carolina elec tions have not yet been received here, but the best authorities on both sides agree that the State has gon: Democratic by between 6000 and 10,000 majority for Governor; that the Legislature is nearly two-thirds Democratic, and that six Democratic Congressmen are elected. The result creates a decided sensation here, and rumors that Dawes, Hooper, Buffington, Forney, Kelley and other prominent Republicans will soon follow the example set by Sumner and Banks, make the political attnation as viewed from the Grant standpoint

A number of the most intelligent colored men here are openly joining the Liberal Republicans, and the stampede from the Radical ranks threaten to overwhelm the Northern Democracy with a host of new converts to the faith. The Radical managers, who believed their organization to be irresistible, are utterly dismayed at the sudden demoralization that threatens their very existence as a party. They no longer attempt to deny that the Greeley movement is a grand popular up-PALMETTO. rising for peace.

THE-VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, August 2-11.30 P. M. The dispatches from North Carolina still continue to be somewhat confused and contradictory. Settle in a telegram to the postmas ter-general claims that he is elected. The indications at this hour, from the most trustworthy accounts, are that Merrimon is elected governor by about 10,000 majority, and that the Liberals have elected seven out of the eight Congressmen. A dispatch from Greensboro' reports Democratic gains in the West.

Careful and Trustworthy Statements

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2. The returns come in alow. Some forty counties have been heard from, with Conservative gains ahead of Republican gains, thus iar. The remaining counties are Conservative, and will doubtless give an increased Democratic majority. It is conceded that Merrimon has been elected by from 4000 to 8000 majority. The returns from the west are most cheering, gains having been obtained in almost every county. Rogers, the Conservative candidate for Congress, in District, has been defeated by Smith, Republican, by some four hundred votes. Smith ran shead of his ticket nearly five hundred votes. We have carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Congressional Districts. The Republicans the First and Second. The Cobb District is doubtful. The Legislature will be largely Conservative. The Era, the Radical organ here, this evening conceded the State as having gone Conservative. The Republicans generally acknowledge defeat, although some of the officeholders still affect to hope. With all the lights before us, we consider it simply impossible for the Radicals to have carried the State, as, in the remaining countles to hear from they will have to ever come a majority of some six thousand. The . Conservatives are jubliant, but the most intense excitement is still manifested. No demonstrations have been made as yet, as every-one desires to be certain of success; but you may expect to hear a tremendous shout from the Old North State as soon as the returns shall be definitely known.

CHARLOTTE, August 2. The election of Judge Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for governor, and the entire State ticket, is now assured beyond a doubt. The only question now is as to the size of the majority, and this cannot be less than five thousand. Treasurer Jenkins, of the Radical party, was in the city to-day, and gives up the election. Sam Phillips, a promiinent Radical of Raleigh, also concedes the total defeat of his party. Prominent Radicals of Charlotte and other parts of the State have, since the election, declared for Greeley, and a Liberal victory in November by twenty thoueand majority is now certain. Many colored votes were changed by Sumper's letter.

The Latest Returns.

CHARLOTTE, August 2-Noon. A dispatch just received from Hon. D. M. Barringer chairman of the State central executive committee, says: "Twenty-seven representative counties have been heard from, which give a Conservative gain on Shipp's vote of two thousand and twenty-seven. The Radical gain, in their strongest strongholds, so far, has only been four hundred and eightyfive. The Conservatives are certain of six out of the eight Congressmen, and probably seven. The Legislature is Democratic by two-thirds majority on joint ballot. The State goes Conservative by eight thousand majority

certain, and it may reach tweive thousand." Several prominent Caldwell (Administration) Republicans have this morning declared for Greeley, among whom is Colonel William R. Myers. Colonel Myers is one of the most prominent citizens of North Carolina. He has always been a Union man. In ante-bellum days he was an old line Whig, then a Douglas Democrat, and since the war has been a graunch Republican. He is among the wealth-lest citizens of the State, and will wield an

THE BATTLE WON AT LAST! | immense influence and carry a very large vote

RALEIGH, August 2-1 P. M. The Republicans here concede the State to the Liberals. The only question remaining is the extent of the Liberal majority. This insures the election of a Liberal United States senator in the place of John Pool. The election was perfectly quiet and orderly throughout the State. The contest in the Fourth District is doubtfui, with the chances in favor of Rogers (Liberal.) The First District is also in doubt, but it is probable that seven Liberal Congressmen are elected.

RALEIGH, August 2-6 P. M. Returns come in slowly, though it is considered that Merrimon is elected by about 8000 majority. The contest in the Fourth Congressional District is very close, with about equal chances of success for the opposing candidates.

Leach, Ashe, Vance, Waddell and Robbins, Democratic Congressional candidates, are certainly elected. The Legislature will have forty Liberal majority on joint ballot.

WILMINGTON, August 2. Liberal gains are reported in Carteret and Rockingham Countles. The Republicans gain in Caswell County. We are sure of six out of eight Congressmen. Settle is probably beaten for Congress. In Lenoire County Merrimon gains sixty-two votes. There is now no reasonable doubt that Merrimon is elected by a decisive majority.

The News in New York.

NEW YORK, August 2-10 P. M. Dispatches received at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters here to-day confirm the news of the Democratic gains in North Carolina, and estimate Merrimon's majority at 10,000. The gain of 300 in Rockingham County secures the election of Leach over Settle in the Fifth District.

The Herald to day says that after all it is possible that the negro counties may give the State to the Republicans. The Tribune thinks the returns don't warrant any positive statement as to the result; that gains in the cities may prove deceptive, being caused by the return of negroes to their country places of registry. The Times' special claims that the State has gone Republican. The dispatches indicate a very quiet election everywhere. The returns were awaited with much anxlety here, and the headquarters of the different political parties were crowded. Mr. Greeley goes to Rhode Island on Satur-

day, where he will remain a few days.

THE CLASPING OF HANDS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 2 The Democratic and the Liberal Republican Conventions of Iowa have agreed upon a joint ticket for the approaching election.

THE GEORGIA BONDHOLDERS.

WASHINGTON, August 2 Judge Lochrane goes South to night in the interest of the holders of Georgia bonds, having been retained to present their rights as been fide purphysers. purchasers.

SEEDS FOR THE FARMERS.

WASHINGTON, August 2. The Department of Agriculture to-day con penced the distribution of several superior Territories adapted to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth. A large distribution of ree will follow this distribution of iall wheat. The department has made arrangements for an early distribution of vegetable and grass seeds to its correspondents. orieties of fall wheat to all the States and and others in the South.

THE PRIZE RING

## The Coming Mace and O'Baldwin Fight

A Washington letter of the 28th instant says: The sporting men here, and many others also, are considerably interested over the expected "mill" which will take place Virginia two weeks from Tuesday next be-tween the Irish glant, Ned O'Baldwin, and Jem Mace, the English pugillst. The contestant been in training for some time, and an interesting conflict is expected, the former at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the latter in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the latter in New York State. Many have serious doubts that there will be a "meeting in the twenty-four feet square," which the members of the prize ring have denominated "the ring," being of the opinion that it will prove a flasco, the excursion money being the only funds that will change hands. The lancy are unusually reticent about the exact location of the fight, but it is generally supposed that it will take place near Point Lookout, Maryland, near the lates where preprious encounters have taken ce where previous encounters have taken ce. Johnny Clarke, well-known here, was deputized about a month since by the backers of the men to select a place, but it was re-spectfully declined. Since then, however, a pot has been determined upon and steam chartered to carry the excursionists from Baltimore and Washington. Thousands of New York roughs will be in attendance, a railroad excursion being arranged to carry them to Fredericksburg, Va., and from there they are to be carried in steamers to the battleground. If the fight does take place, a kind of nationality being attached to it, money in large quantities will undoubtedly change hands. The utmost secrecy is displayed, so as to prevent the authorities of Virginia from learning of the whereabouts of the meeting chartered to carry the excursionists from g of the whereabouts of the meeting or any particulars in reference to it. The tickets for the "excursion" are now for sale in this city, in the hands of careful men, who can to sell and wno not to sell them. The championship of the world.

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, August 2. The following table shows the cotton move ment for the week ending to-day: 1872. Receipts at all ports for the Exports for the week...... 6,958
Total exports for the year... 1,938,777
Stock at all ports in the Jul-

Stock at interior towns..... Stock in Liverpool...... American cotton affoat for Great Britain.... . 24,000 THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE AND

FRUIT MARKETS. The Daily Bulletin of Thursday, August 1st,

New potatoes are about steady. In vegeta bles there is a free supply of most descriptions and prices without essential change. Sum mer squashes are about done with We quote as follows: New potatoes \$2 55a2 50 per barrel, in bulk, Green corn 50ua\$1 25 per 100. Red onions, per barrel \$2 50a2 75; do Connecticut \$2 50a3 potatoes per 100 strings. Cucumbers, Long Island \$1 per Squash, marrowfat, per obl. \$1a1 25. turnips \$1a1 50 per obl. Cab-s \$4a8 per 100. Beets, Jersey, \$3 50a4. Tomatoes, Jersey, 90ca\$1 per crate, and Long Island \$1a1 25 per basket. Egg plant \$2 50 per

lozen. Peaches are arriving freely; prices still show a pretty wide range, according to quali-ty and condition of the fruit. Apples pienty and cheap, except the fruit be very choice. Some large red Astrachans sold as high as \$6 per bbi, but the average price is about \$1a 2 50 Pears becoming more pienty. We quote as follows: New apples \$1a6 per bbi, 25a50 per crate. Watermelons \$35a50 per 100 for Georgia, and \$10a30 per 100 for North Carollar Tiestate and Dalaware Learn Thelia. A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

MORE DISCLOSURES FROM THE \$75,000 CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The Niagara Peace Negotiations and Horace Greeley's Connection with Them-An Interesting Letter from a Confederate Agent.

The Northern papers publish the following letter found among the "rebel archives" bought from Pickett by the Grant Government for \$75,000: Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, C.

SIR—I desire to submit to you, as the head of the department to which I am directly re-sponsible, and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, the history of certain transactions in which I was engaged whilst in Canada, but which I was engaged whilst in Canada, but which did not fall within the scope of the duties assigned me by the President. I will not here repeat the reasons which have been commutated the president. nicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in the British Provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me I was practically associated by my friends, Messra. Clay and Thompson, with themselves in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission. In antici-pation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their pre-vious knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, then residing in that part of Canada, invited a number of citizens of the United upposed to be hostile to the existing change opinions upon the condition of the country and the great question of peace with prominent Confederate gentlemen who were expected to spend a portion of the summer at hat place. Such conferences being entirely egitimate under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson (no doubt very properly) placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitation in meeting the pubic men who came to the Falls and expressed a dealre for my society.

That point being the most conveelent and

That point being the most conveelent and eligible for the transaction of my own business. I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen than either of my friends, one of whom (Mr. Clay) made his headquarters at St. Catherine's, the other (Mr. Thompson) at Toronto. Besides a crowd (Mr. Thompson) at Toronto. Besides a crowd oiless diatinguished persons, I saw during the course of the summer (in some instances repeatedly) Governor Hunt, of New York; Messrs. Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania; McLain, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Weller, of Calliornia; Judge Bul.itt, of Kentucky, and Colonal Welter of Indian. Colonel Walker, of Indiana. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself had reached Niagara, Mr Thompson had seen Mr. Vallan-digham. The impression which had been made upon my mind by what I had learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic party, and especially the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall

state in another part of this report. Certain editorials which appeared in the New York Tribune early in June, connected with intimations from our friends in New York, induced a hope (which with me has ripened into an abiding conviction) that the able editor of that influential journal entertained opinions upon the subject of peace much more reasonable and moderate than those of the Republican party in general. For this reason neither Mr. Clay nor myself, (Mr. Thompson being in Toronto, and taking no part in these conferences, except with one or two gentle-men who visited him in that city,) discouraged Mr. banders from sending such an inv and see us. Mr. Sanders soon reported that this suggestion was most kindly received by Mr. Greeley, but that he expressed a pre-ference for Washington as a place of meetng, and desired to know it we were willing It did not occur to us, a transpired was the fact, that Mr. Greeley sup d we held any quasi diplomatic position posed we need any quasa diplomatic position. We had never written a line or ultered a word to justify such an inference. The anonymous publications attributing to us conversations in which various terms of peace and reconstruction were suggested had no shadov of foundation in truth. This impression of Mr. Greeley most probably arose from the ignorance, folly, or knavery of Colorado Jewitt, who was the medium of communication between Mr. Sanders and himself. No hng could be further from the truth than the Mackey, in his letter to the London Times, that we laid a trap to catch Mr. Lincoln. Had we suspected any delusion as to our true character, or the informal nature of the proposed conterence, it would have been promptly dispell In considering the propriety of accepting the suggestion of Mr. Greeley to visit Washington we most deeply regretted that it was impossible to submit the question to our own govern-

ment for its decis nent for its decision.

There seemed to us, however, upon reflection, no doubt as to the line of conduct which would advance the interests of our country. The good to be accomplished by such a visit would, in our judgment, have greatly over-balanced any mischlef that could result from The publicity of our presence in the States, with the sanction of its gov united States, with the sanction of its government, must have imparted a mighty influence to the cause of peace by the free discussion it would have authorized and invited. The opportunities of general and unrestrained intercourse might have been imparted to the cause of the ca proved so as to secure an insight into th temper and policy of the administration, the spirit of the people and the resources of the country. Under this conviction, we anthorized Mr. Sanders to signify to Mr. Greeley our willingness to proceed to Washington upon the tender of an absolute and uncon-ditional safe-conduct from the President of the United States. When Mr. Sanders submi ted the note to us, which appears first in the printed correspondence, we found that he had, most unexpectedly, associated his name with our own in the proposed visit. There were serious objections to this association, but believing Mr. Sanders to be a sincere and zealous friend of the Confederacy, thinking that on this occasion his peculiar talents might render him useful in acquiring the information we desired, and feeling that if the safe-conduct was tendered his wishes on this subject would be entitled to some considera-tion, we permitted the note to be sent with

It is, however, incumbent upon me to add that, with all proper respect for Mr. Sanders, he was at no time taken into my confidence, nor I believe into that of Mr. Clay. In a few days we received a letter from Mr. Greeley advising us of his arrival at the International Hotel, on the American side of the Falls, and tendering us a safe conduct to Washington, and his own escort, upon the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired visit Washington in the fulfilment of our mission. Mr. Clay and myself were so deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which would ed with the grave responsibility which would attach to any action we might take on this communication, that we telegraphed to Colone! Thompson to meet us at St. Catherine's and unite in our deliberations. Whilst I can only report the reasoning which led my own mind to its conclusions, yet I may add that the response which was made to Greeley received the approbation of Mr. Thompson as well as of Mr. Clay and myself. Our most obvious course was to have informed Mr. Greeley that he labored under a strange delusion, both as to labored under a strange delusion, both as to our character and our wishes, and that we could only meet him as private citizens and for an informal interchange of opinion. This course, however, as I thought, would have given to the party now in power in the United States the means of defending itself against the

charge which was used with most effect by its political adversaries.

Neither the present nor any other Republican administration can secure the same degree of public support in the prosecution of the war on a policy of confiscation and emancipation as on a policy which looks simply to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln was reproached with an unwillingness to make peace on any terms short of the subjugation of the States of this Confederacy and the utter

overthrow of their peculiar social system, and a consequent indisposition to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people, for fear they might profess a readinest to submit to the authority of the United States on more easonable conditions. Although no proposi ion for peace which did no absolute independence would have been en-tertained for a moment, it did not seem to be

wise to give our enemies the moral and material benefit to be derived from a position they were not honestly entitled to coupy.

Had we returned the ansver been suggested, the friends of President Lin-coln could have appealed to the letter of Mr. Greeley as a proof of his willingness to open negotiations on the most liberal basis. That letter wholly abandoned the attlude which the Government of the United States had maintained since the secession of South Caro lina, and to which, according to the declara-tion of Mr. Seward in his recent speech at Auburn, it has returned of "no negotiations with rebels in arms." It expressed a readiness to open negotiations and attempt to set-tle through diplomacy the questions which had been so long in vain submitted to the arpitrament of war. It did not even announce dispensable condition of peace, but proffered free and untrammelled conference the correspondence closed at that point, it must have added strength to the administra-tion of Mr. Lincoln, and thus increased its capacity to carry on the war. Within our own borders it would have nourished the de-lusive and dangerous hope of a compromise with our enemy on terms consistent with liberty and self-respect. A renewed pressure would have been brought to bear on the Presi-dent to send commissioners to Washington

hazard of fresh indignities to the Confed-In traming our reply to the letter of Mr. Greeley, we endeavored to shape it so as to compel such new developments from Mr. Lincoln as would disclose the trae policy of his administration, or such an adherence to the position assumed in that letter as would enaole our government to act upon it with safety This purpose was fully accomplished in calling forth the celebrated document addressed "To whom it may concern." No paper probably ever produced so great a revolution of public sentiment in the same space of time. Although a gross delusion as to the extent of their recent military successes has induced a reaction and secured the re-election of Mr. Linoln, it is destined to exercise an enduring influence for good. It has permanently weak-ened and distracted the war party of the North, and there is much reason to hope that efore many months intervene it will wholly deprive it of Democratic support. However this may be, it has united and animated our own people more than any political action of our adversaries since the commencement of

with the view of opening negotiations at the

the war.

It has been suggested that the effect of this correspondence, by rendering probable the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the polls, was undeleat of Mr. Lincoln at the poirs, was un-favorable in the Northwest by repressing a LTOWing tendency to revolution in that quar-ter. This was, no doubt, to some exten, its temporary effect; but it has worked no injury to our cause. The revolutionary element has been hitherto too feeble to be emloyed in on service with any advantage. Before this corespondence took place our sanguine friends in that region had fixed upon various periods of revolutionary out-break, but they were deferred at their own instance from time to time, as the conviction gradually dawned upon their own minds of the extent to which they had exaggerated their strength. From all the development which have since been made, I am satisfie that no explosion could have taken place previous to the election which would not have resulted in permanent injury to our cause. The Northwest is not now, and without the systematic and possibly long-continued application of the agencies which control the popular mind may never be, ripe for revolution. But it is fermenting with the passions out of which revolution have been created. In Illinois, Indiana and possi-bly Ohio, a majority of the population are hos-

lie to the present administration. The recent election for although the chic chic chic coursery, for, with a large body of the peace perty, McClellan was held in as much odium as Lincoln himself. The bitterness between these hostile factions is intense. The tween these hostile factions is intense. The one has received from the other every outrage which the strong can penetrate on the weak. It would be a fatal mistake, in my opinion, to abandon all effort to separate this section from the United States, because no results have yet been achieved commensurate with our expec tations. The hope of closing the war by nego tiation has been extinguished. Our resources are diminishing more rapidly, for reasons, than those of our enemy. To keep of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within their own will, of liself, be an important diversion in our favor. We should employ money and talent without stint to give this brooding re-sentment the proportions of anarchy and civil should employ money and

Let us preserve our communication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience, let us introduce arms more gradu-ally and cautiously, as far as practicable subsidize leading presses, and through the ordina dize leading presses, and through the others ry channel of newspapers, as well as of campaign documents, enlighten and influence the public mind. Enlist public men of character and influence, whose principles and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders and an opportunity, we could strike a deadity and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly

It is proper to add that I have expressed only my individual opinions, and do not know to what extent they would meet the concurence of Messrs. Clay and Thompson.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.
Richmond, November 16, 1864.

PEACE IN MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, August 1. The military authorities yesterday pro-claimed a general amnesty, restoring the re-cent revolutionists to their civil and political privileges. A general election for President

ablic will soon take place.

CATERPILLARS IN GEORGIA.

[From the Macon Telegraph.] We received letters from Wilkinson and Crawford yesterday, dated the 29th ultimo, which say that the cotion caterpillar are in those counties and doing mischief. A letter from Mr. L. R. Parker says: "The caterpillar is playing smoke with the cotion here. In company with several farmers I visited the plantation of Mr. J. T. Parker, and I call his cotion crop rulaed. Mr. Smith told me that he heard from Baldwin County yesterday, and the reterpillar his the callon crop of that the caterpillar is in the cotton crop of that county." Mr. James I. Morris, of Hickory Grove, Crawford County, also writes us on the same day: 'I saw the caterpliar yester-day in the crop of Mr. John R. Reeves, near this place. I counted as many as twenty worms on one stalk. They have just made worms on one stalk. They have just made their appearance in this neighborhood for the first time since 1868, and as they come so early in the season may serve us as baily as they did then, and in that case, farewell cotton with us." Of the general condition of the crops in his region, Mr. Moris writes that they are suffering for rain again. Early cotton, especially on gray lands, looks well as to the weed, but there is scarcely any fruit on it. Late corn and peas promise well, but the early corn will not produce more than hall a crop. corn will not produce more than hall a crop.

THE "PRECOGNIZED" PRELATES. [From the Ballimore Sun.]

A dispatch from Rome on Monday stated that "the Pope had precognized the Archishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond." From this it would appear that the Pontiff has made known to his consistory or ronthi has made known to his consistory or council the names of the future Archbishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond, Va. Since the fact of precognition has been an-nounced, it is somewhat remarkable that the nounced, it is somewhat remarkable that the names of the appointees were not gleaned also, but at the same time there appears to be but little doubt in the minds of the dergy but that the appointments have been made. If no observed the contraction of the contr ection was made to the names by any memper of the consistory, the appointers, who ever they may be, will soon receive the official no their elevation. As soon as this official notification is drawn up the names will be made public in Rome, and telegraphed, no

THE STAMPEDE TO GREELEY

NOTES OF AN INTERVIEW WITH SEN-ATOR SUMNER.

He has been Besleged with Delegations but has Never been Swerved from his Position-A Dispatch to Lieutenant-Governor Pinckback-"Unity of the Republic, Equal Rights and Reconciltation as Represented by Horace Greelev."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that on Tuesday Senator Sumner's residence, always a place of popular resort, was thronged with people, black and white, who visited him to learn the truth of the statement that he was about publicly and finally to declare himself in favor of Greeley. The writer says: There have been so many stories to this

effect lately that popular incredulity needed

assurances from the senator's own lips that there was any more foundation for this latter rumor than its scores of predecessors. To all such visitors and inquirers the Massachusetts senator had but one reply to make. He said that he had never halted or hesitated in hi asympathies in the present campaign, but only as to the manner and propriety of giving them expression. The letter which he was about to make public was the result of a careful investigation into all the Issues entering into the present campaign, and the sentiments there put forth were the honest convictions there put form were the nodess convertable of his own conscience. In conversation with the Tribune's correst ondent he said that no-man could tell the pressure brought to bear upon him from all quarters since the Baltimore Convention to influence his political action in the first place, he said, were all those In the first place, he said, were all those members of the Grant administration with whom he was still on the most friendly specious plans and arguments, urging him for the sake of consistency to stand by the nominee of the regular Republican party, "as ii," observed the senator, with a smile, "there could be any consistency involved in my preferring to support a man who had always been a Republican like Gree ley to one who had never voted the Republi-can ticket, as Grant once boasted." There would swoop down on him a delegatian of his old political friends, associates and neighbor from Massachusetts, who, with hands up raised, would beserch him not to abandor the old Republican organization in which he had won so many triumphs. And again he would be pestered with a horde of sharp negro politicians and carpet baggers, who would fight the war all over again, and discuss the very issues which the Baitimore Con-vention decided were buried forever." "There has been nothing like it," said the senator "i my experience before; but I have kept stead y in view the principles involved in the preent struggle, and have not allowed myself to be swayed by other influences than my clear

convictions of my duty to my country and to myself."
He said that he had correspondence from the principal men in all parts of the country, and felt assured that many more Republican of equal prominence with himself, who had not been outspoken, were in sympathy with the Greeley movement and would take an early occasion to declare themselves to that effec As to his colored wards, he says he now feels no more solicitude on that score. He says he has had assurances from the best Democrats in the country—men high in reputation and nonor—men whose words are as good as their bonds—men who went into secession conscientlously, and who fought gallantly, and who resisted the new order of things resistance availed anything-that the negr should fare quite as well at the hands of the Democrais as the Republicans, and that "equal rights for all men" is as much the waichword or either party as it is a part of the respective

platferms "If my letter, which is given to the public Sumner, 'a reply which I sent to Lieutenan Governor Pinchback, of Louislana, this morn Governor Pinchack, of Lonnishan, this morning, may be regarded in the light of a decided committal. Pinchback telegraphed to know whether I was going to support Greeley. I replied instantly as follows: 'My watchword for the pending campaign is the unity of the Republic, with equal rights for all, and reconciliation as represented by Horace Greeley.'" It is intimated that Pinchback himself, who has been claimed as a strong Grant man, only desired this avowal in order to place himself under the Greeley banner. Being a colored man himself, Pinchback's defection will have an important influence on the colored element in his State. A rumor is afloat on the streets anight that General Banks is out in a letter for Greeley in a Boston paper.

THE PRESS ON SUMNER'S LETTER.

Comments of the Liberal, the Inde pendent and the Grant Journals.

The letter of Senator Sumner to the colored people, for it is intended for them all, has had the effect logically anticipated of causing much gratification among the friends of Mr Greeley, and awakening the ridicule, not unmixed with apprehension, of the filends of General Grant.

The New York Tribune, referring to the letter, says that there have been few utterances during this Presidential contest which have so much significance and weight as the letter of Senator Sumner to the colored men, and that "the whole argument of the letter is addressed to the colored people who sought the advice and opinion of the senstor. To them his council is emphatic, kindly and intelligent. It is difficult to see how these generous word It is difficult to see how these generous words can be received with other than hearly concurrence and consent. The colored fellow-chizens who addressed Mr. Sumner acknowledged the right which he had earned to give them a watchword in the present juncture of affairs. To them the time is critical; for them, olnting to the Liberal candidates and the latform so heartily adopted by the Democrat pistorm so nearthy adopted by the Democratic ic party, he utters this noble phrase: 'fine unity of the Republic, and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation.' By that sign we con-

The Herald says that the letter is a very The Heraid says that the letter is a very valuable aid to the Greeley cause, and that it shows "that we are involved in the uncertainties of a Presidential campaign which is without precedent in American history." Heretofore we have had some data to guide us in estimating the prebable results of a Presidential strutgie, but now the conditions Presidential struggle, but now the conditions of the two contending parties are essentially changed and the result cannot easily be fore

hadowed."
The World says that the letter of Mr. Sumner is very able and cogent, and cannot fall to make a deep impression. His eulogy of Mr. Greeley is perhaps overstrained; but his arraignment of General Grant is as strictly truthiul as it is terrible and scatning. Grant's incapacity, nepotism, absenteelem, deliance of law, violation of the constitution, submisincapacity, nepousm, absenteeism, defiance of law, violation of the constitution, submission to military rings, alliance with corrupt combinations, quarrelsome temper, contempt of official decencies, and assumptions of arbitrary power, are set forth by Mr. Sumner with a lorce and fidelity of statement which ought to make this faithless President stand submission the hideoneness of his own rectain aghast at the hideousness of his own portrait But whatever may be the effect on the culprin it cannot fail to convince his judges who will pass sentence on him in November.

pass sentence on him in November.

The Times, intensely administration, says
the whole letter is absurd, and does not fairly
answer the letter addressed to him by his colred friends.
The Washington Republican says that Mr

Summer has read himself out of the Republi-can party, and that his course is simply that of a blinded, prejudiced partisan; and, in relation to Hayti and San Domingo, that he knows nothing about the subject he talks of, and has been guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. The Chronicle confesses to a "feeling of mortification, as a friend and admirer of Mr. summer, at the utter heartlessness with which he aims a blow at the party that did him hono when his name was covered with obloquy by the party whose servitor he now becomes," and that "the response of the country will teach Mr. Summer how faint an echo his hatred

The Washington Star, like the other admin istration paper, hums the same tune and terms the course of Mr. Sumner "the mistake of a

of President Grant finds in the Republican

THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

In the Common Pleas,

Judge Graham was occupied yesterday in hearing the arguments in the case of Earle against Earle-suit to ascertain whether a widow can claim a homestead and a dower from the same estate. The judge reserved his decision.

The United States Court.

Judge Bryan, sitting at Chambers, issued an order yesterday, releasing the sureties of W. H. Trezevant, of Columbia, and dismissing the case. It will be remembered that Mr. Trezevant was arrested some time ago and re quired to give bonds for appearance, on charge of violating the enforcement act. The ludge also issued another order, continuing until the October term a temporary injunc tion, previously issued. In the case of the United States against Elizabeth L. Ellis and George Holmes, Sheriff of Beautort. The infunction restrains the sheriff of Beaufort from selling for taxes a piece of property situated in that county. Judge Bryan leaves for Columbia this morning.

CLUBS AND STARS.

Calendar of Yesterday's Arrests and Penalties.

Edward Dewan, trespass; trial justice. William Montague, applied for lodgings; discharged. Jane Harris, drunk and disorderly; two dollars or twenty days. Two goats, roaming the streets; one dollar each.

CHARLESTON COUNTY TAX SALES. The following pleces of real estate

knocked down to the State yesterday for the 

Bally, W. C., 670 scres, St. John's. . . . . 229 54 Brown, James, 1800 scres, St. John's. . . 636 71 Cherrill, Mrs. M. A., 46 scres, St. An-Robinson, Mrs. E. M. and children, 250 Whaley, B. Seabrook, 93 acres, Edings-

Hotel Arrivals-August 2.

CHARLESTON.

J. H. Dykernem, Jr., Atlanta; George Gage, Beaufort, S. C.; Edward Carroll, Branchville; E. A. Marshall, Philadelphia; George D. Johnstone, Alabama.

A. P. Postell, Savannah; C. W. Jester, Steamer Isls; Joseph A. Kenyon, George's Station: S. T. Walton, Northeastern Railroad H. C. Mastry and son, Newberry, S. C.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following directory of the Health Department has been prepared by Dr. George S. Pelzer, the City Registrar, and is published for the information of the public: Office of Board of Health and City Registrar BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hon. John A. Wagener, residence No. 54 Philip street, Mayor, Chairman. General W. G. DeSaussure, Ward No. 1, residence No. 27 East Battery. George H. Moffett, Ward No. 2, residence No. 10

Legare street mas M. Hanckel, Ward No. 3, residence No 47 Hasel street. Captain Jacob Small, Ward No. 4, residence No.

Bull screet.
Thomas D. Dotterer, Ward No. 5. residence northeast corner Henrietts and Meeting streets.
H. B. Olney, Ward No. 5, residence No. 140 Com-Thomas D. Eason, Ward No. 7, residence No. 78 America street.
William L. Webb, Ward No. 8, residence No. 37 Rutledge avenue.

Medical Committee.

George S. Pelzer, M. D., City Registrar, residence No. 48 Cannon street.
Ent Geddings, M. D., residence No. 16 George J. P. Chazal, M. D., residence No. 6 Wentworth

Standing Committees. On Hospitals and Dispensaries—Drs. Pelzer, Reddings and Chazal. Mayor, Dr. Peizer and Messrs, Hanckel, Small On Low Lots, Drainage and M

on Burisl Grounds, Sextons and Hearses—Dr. Chazal, General DeSaussure and Mr. Moffett. On Burisi Grounds, Soxtons and Hearses—Dr. Chazal, General DeSaussure and Mr. Moffett.
On Public Institutions—Dr. Geddings and Masrs. Eason, Dotterer and Omey.
On Epidemics, Public Hygiene and Quarantine—Drs. Geddings, Chazal and Pelzer.
On Accounts—Drs. Pelzer, Geddings and Chazal.

COMPLAINT BOOKS

are open at the upper and lower wards Guard houses, and oltizens are requested to report all nuisances prejudicial to the public health as promptly as possible, at either of the above named places.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Mazyck at eet, above Queen atreet. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Buist, M. D. Residence and office No. 206 Meeting atreet. Marine Department, City Hospital, Mazyck street. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Buist, M. D.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 1. Bounded on the north by centre of Calhout treet, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by centre o

Meeting street.
Physician in charge, Dr. Manning Simons.
Office and residence, Church street, above Broad,
next to the Charlesion Library building.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 2. Wes ern Division, Shirras' Dispensary. Bounded on the north by centre of Calhoun street, on the on the north by Centre of Calhoun street, on the on the Borin by centre of Candon Street, on the south by South Battery and Ashley River, and on the west by Ashley River.

Physician in charge, Dr. Joseph Yates. Office at Snirra's Dispensary, Society street, between King and Meeting streets. hesidence No. 14 Liberty street.

erty street.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Lower Wards Guardhouse when called upon.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 3. Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by centre of Calhoun street, and on the west by centre of Physician in charge, Dr. J. L. Ancrum. Office

and residence No. 10 Mary street, opposite Elizabeth street.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Almshopse when called

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by centre of Smith street to Cannon street, then by centre of Cannon to Kutledge avenue, then by centre of kutledge avenue to George street, and then by a line running in the same direction through to City Boundary, on the south by centre of calhoun street, and on the west by Ashley River. Ashley River.
Physician in charge, Dr. T. Grange Simons.

Office No. 18 Ashley street, opposite United State:
Arsenal. Residence No. 21 Rutledge avenue, opposite Radulifie street.
The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Old Folks' Home when

called upon. HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 5.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on file east by centre of Meeting street, on the south I y centre of Calhoun street, and on the west by centre of Smith street to Cannon street, then by centre of Gannon street to Rangedge avenue, then I y centre of Rutiedge avenue to Grove street, then by a line running in the same direction to Cf ty Boundary.

Physician in charge, Dr. Isaac W. Angel. (1.
fice and residence, St. Philip street, opposite the

Neck Market.

The physician in charge of this district is 1'e-quired to attend at the Upper Wards Guardhou se when called upou.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 8 to 9 morning; from 2 to 3 afternoon.
All dispensary patients who are able shall be required to attend at the office of the health it is trict in which they may reside during the above specified office hours. The poysicians in attend ance will afford medical and surgical relief and medicines gratuitously to all destincts sick pe or persons, residents of their respective districts applying for treatment, who may in their

persons. residents of their respective districts applying for treatment, who may, in their opinion, be entitled to dispensary relief.

It is recommended that office patients attend nunctually at the beginning of the office hours. Calls may be let on the slate at any time during the day at the respective offices, and at night at the residences of the physicians in charge. The number and street must be carefully given in all applications for attendance at home.

## EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

THE TRIUMPH OF JOHN THOMAS, OF THE TIMES.

No More Eavesdropping at Chappaqua-A Slander on Mr. Greeley-Recollections of a Famous Burlesque-Progress of the Great Local Improvements Around New. York-The East River Bridge and the Underground Railway-A New Play Crushed by the

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 30. Mr. Greeley's purpose to abandon the reception of guests at his farm on Saturday afternoons was announced last week. He held the

last "Chappaqua matinee," as the reporters call it, on last Saturday, and, as usual, the Times' spy was there, sneaking around for material to throw ridicule on the host and his guests. The report duly appeared in Sunday's Times and was quite in keeping with the very confemptible course of the Grant organ under its present management. Mr. Graeley's clothes were described and abused, the "feed" was complained of, and the invited guests were depicted as "loafers at a free lunch." All this from a person who went and thrust himself upon the private party uninvited. Such disgraceful. "Journalism" aims at justiles the british insinuations of the Sun, which, when it reports the punishment of a wife boxer, when it reports the punishment of a wife boxer, heada it was warning to the Editor of the Times, that editor, as is well known, being the husband of the beautiful Miss Henriques, the

The reunions, which have been kept up for

many jears, are over, and Mr. Greeley has gone into reilr-ment in Brooklyn. He is working like a beaver en an encyclopedia which his friend Alvin Johnson is harrying up for the press. He stays at the house of Mr. Charles Storrs, on the Heights, and sees very few visitors. While he is thus employing the leisure permitted to him by his candidacy in useful literary labor, his competitor (in of-fice) is on the wing to the St. Lawrence River and the Thousand Islands where he is going to have a week's fishing and shooting. The loya ists in Utica give him a reception to day when he arrives by the New York train, and he is to feast with his man, Conkling, who lives there. He will not get back perme lives there. He will not get oack permanently to business in Washington before the first of October, which is just the time that Horace Greeley has an appointment to deliver the annual address before the Queen's County Agricultural Society. Comments are superfluous.

Let me advert a moment to a matter rather outside the scope of New York correspondence, but which is or consequence enough to be noticed at once wherever the pen is embe noticed at once wherever the pen is employed. The Hon. James Lyons, of Bichmond, Va., has just prioted a letter giving his reasons for hating Mr. Greeley, which is likely to be copied into the Southern papers, and if not exposed, calculated to inflame the feelings of Southern white men against the Liberal candidate for President. Mr. Lyons quotes a most atrocious passage imputing lufamous lives to the ladies of the South and credits it to Mr. Greeley. The Tribune notices the to Mr. Greeley. The Tribune charge this morning, but treats it with ridi-oule. Mr Whitelaw Reid underrates the caugerous character of this accusation. It should be sternly branded as a falsehood before it be sternly branded as a falsehood before it gets currency in the South, for the kadicals and their ailies, like Mr. Lyons, will take care to spread it widely. The passage never appeared in the Tribune, nor fell from Mr. Greeiey's lips. It was printed in a pamphlet, entitled "Miscegenation," a work which the Tribune pointedly condemned when it was published.

I happen to know something about this I nappen to know something about this amous literary equib. It was gotten up during the closing years of the war by a parcel of wegs, in a Democratic newspaper office in this city. It was an absardiy ingenious argument to prove that the amalgamation of the black and white races was desired by nature, and that it it was established by its of the tom in this country, it would produce the grandest race of beings the world ever saw. granues to dead...'miscegenation'...to re-present this order of things, and the new and improved beings were christened 'miscegens.' To the surprise of the originators of the bur-lesque, a great many Abolitions s took it as serious, and some of them actually endorsed it and its doctrines. It had a large sale, and where the joke was not seen, was vigorously denounced. As I said, the Tribune was one

of the foremost in condemning the work.

It will be a part of the Radical campaign tions from the old files of the Tribune offen sive to Southerners and Democrats, and our people would do well generally to question their genuineness. It is hardly possible that so earnest a man as Mr. Greeley, after thirty years labor on the editorial columns of the Tribune, should not have said some hard things, and some analysis. Tribune, should not have said some hard things, and some unjust things too, of his political opponents, but it should be remembered also that though, theoretically, he was responsible, as editor, for all that appeared there, it was physically impossible for him to have written everything, or even to have seen everything, for he has been in the habit of going away from New York every few weeks for years to lecture or make speeches East and West.

from New York every few weeks for years to lecture or make speeches East and West.

I have noted, from time to time, for the interest of your readers, the progress of the greatest of our local enterprises—the bridge building across the East River, to unite New York and Brooklyn. Two massive stone tomers are being erected on the banks of the river, opposite to each other, and from these the bridge of wire will be suspended, with no in er, opposite to each cheef, and this these the bridge of wire will be suspended, with no in-tervening supports in the water. The Brook-lyn tower has now been completed to a height of one hundred and forty-six feet above the river, and after ten leet more of masonry is laid it will have reached the road level. On the top of this three smaller towers will rise to an additional height of one hundred and twenty-two feet. They will be used to hold the supporting cables, and the entire height, therefore, of the structure above water level will be two hundred and seventy-light, lest. It is expected that this work will be completed by next spring. In the meantime, the New ed by next spring. In the meantime, the new York tower is beginning to show itself. It is now seven feet above the water level, and will be fluished by next winter. Then the great work of laying the bridge and building the anchor piers will begin and is expected to occupy at least four years more, so that it will be close on to the year 1878 before people will be passing over the ships me a between the two cities. The distance between the two river towers will be sixteen hundred feet, but the entire length of the bridge from Brooklyn Heights to Chatham Square will be three thousand four hundred and eighty feet, or two-thirds of a mile. The road bed of the bridge will be divided into five passages, the two outer for vehicles going east and west, the two within these for hoise cars, and the central track, which will be raised above the

the two within these for hoise cars, and the central track, which will be raised above the others, for foot passengers. When the bridge is open horse cars will convey passengers from the City Hall, Brooklyn, to the City Hall, New York, inside of ten minutes. The time now consumed in the transit by ferry and stage is nearly three-quarters of an hour.

The underground railroad, which will begin at the City Hall Park and extend to Harlem, will be commenced in September and finished in two years. The new postoffice will be completed and occupied in about a year from this time. It will be ready for its Mansard about next December. The work is rapidly progressing, 25,000 bricks being laid daily. The angineering enterprise at Hell Gate is also doing well. The final great blast will be tried in the beginning of 1874, and a passage will be opened to the haroor, to the shipping of the world, by the way of Long Island Sound.

The crities unite in condemning a play brought out at the Olympic Theatre last night called "One Wife." It is declared to be the most licentious and demoralizing thing ever most licentious and demoralizing thing ever translated from French literature for the Eegins in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where her inther, many years ago; in a city where

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 2. Clearing weather and light northerly winds, veering to easterly, may be expected along the South Atlantic coast on Saturday.