VOLUME IX .-- NUMBER 2054.

AUGUST 14, 1872. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING,

THE WAR WITHIN THE RING

SCOTT AND PARKER GOING FOR CAR-DOZO'S SCALP.

Parker Emulates Ben Wade in Ugly Expletives-A Double Hanging in Prospect-The Pursuit of the Ring in

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 13. Both Scott and Parker are coming out to orrow in long letters in the Phœnix in reply ardozo. Scott is wrathful and Parker abusive, dealing as extravagantly in "the lie" as he has hitherto done in State funds. The sole effort of both is to implicate Cardozo in the issue of the fraudulent bonds, and there is no attempt at justification of the acts of the financial board in issuing the conversion bonds. Indeed, that enormous fraud is now too patent, since Cardozo's disclosure, to admit of any apology or excuse, much less denial. Scott affirms that so far as hesitating to carry the State seal to New York and asking his advice about it, Cardozo slipped off to New York with the seal without his (Scott's) knowledge, much less order. After arriving in New York (says Scott) he was first informed of the extraordinary conduct of the secre-tary of State, and "severely reprimanded him for it." Finally, Scott says, to relieve Cardozo's tears, he wrote him an order, dating it back some time, requesting him to take the seal to New York.

Cardozo is ahead of them all here, both in the opinion of the white people and the negroes. His party utterly routed the Ring in the late County Convention to send delegates to the State Convention on the 21st, and Cardozo, his head clerk Jones, and two others of shis friends, were elected delegates. Nash received only two votes, and was frequently b sed. Nearly every one of the old leaders is badly hacked; the negroes here are determined on a change, apparently, at least. The County Nominating Convention meets on Friday, the 16th. Preliminary meetings are position that it was a society organbeing held in all the wards and end frequently in tremendous rows. The old rascals fight hard to sustain their ground, but are very generally defeated.

There is to be a double hanging here on Friday, two negroes, Bill Lucas and Ned Harris, are to be executed—the former for the to the best interests of society, and that the murder of John Simpson, and the latter for the murder of Pat Murphy, an old Irishman. Sheriff Frazee, who is a candidate for re-election, is on thorns, and is making strenuous effort to get the Governor to pardon or respite the convicts. His irlends tell him that if he has to hang Lucas and Harris on Friday, the has to hang Lucas and Harris on Friday, the combinations that contemplated personal negroes will be sure to all turn against him and vote for his antagonist, Dent. Judge Melton refuses to recommend any reprieve or it was a good institution to put down commutation of the sentence. The guilt of some meanness in the country, and they accommutation. commutation of the sentence. The guilt of the parties is clear, and it is hoped that Scott may, for once, stand firm and allow justice to

the call for funds to ald in the prosecution of the Ring. They have no idea of tamely submitting to be taxed to the amount of nearly a million of dollars to pay interest on bonds which every honest Republican even now admits to be fraudulent. General Chesnut will he here to-morrow, and probably Judge Aldrich also, and it is strongly hoped that opera tions will be commenced in a few days. Will Charleston not help? QUI VIVE.;

ANOTHER RIOT NEAR SAVANNAH.

An Armid Mob of Negroes Attack two Constables and Rescue their Prisoner -Colored Men for Miles Around Flock ing to the Scene-One Rioter Mortally Wounded - Further Trouble

[BY SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ]

SAVANNAH, August 13. Yesterday afternoon a serious riot took place at J. S. Bryan's store, on the Ogeechee River, between Mr. Bryan and two officers of the law on the one side, and a large mob of negroes, infurlated with liquor, on the other side. A resolute sheriff's posse has to-day gone to the scene of the disturbance with the determination to enforce the law.

Mr. F. K. Canuet, an officer of the district who returned from the scene of the riot this morning, states the following facts:

Yesterday atternoon, at about three o'clock at the instance of J. S. Bryan, Justice M. King issued a warrant against a negro by the name of Morgan Anderson. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Canuet, and with Officer Otterman and Mr. Bryan he wen to the store of Ben. Davis, where Anderson was, and served the warrant, but not withou much resistance on the part of Anderson. A notorious negro by the name of

Butler King then interfered with the efficers in the discharge of their duty, attacked Mr. Otterman, struck him several times and felled him to the ground with a stick. Canuet stepped back and levelled h's pistol, but it missed fire. He was then struck three times on the back of his head by Butler King, who endeavored to get his platel from him but did not spaceed. Otterman, having gained his feet, commenced firing. Three shots in all were fired, and each took effect. Anderson and King fell, both badly anded. The crowd of negroes by this time increased fearfully, and Mr. Bryan was badly beaten. The officers, seeing the pressure too great, jumped into their gles to return to the office of Justo go by way of a bridge about ten miles from this city, but there they were met fice King. They thought it advisable miles from this city, but there they were made by a band of negroes armed with clubs and the city.

It is ascertained that twenty men on the little ascertained that the little ascertained the little with loud shouts and threats of hanging them if Anderson should die. Some more sensible negroes now interfered in behalf of the officers, and Lewis J. Moody, a colored justice

he peace, who had taken the dying deposi-tion of Anderson, suggested that they be passed to his care. He urged the propriety of letting the law have its course, and at length succeeded in getting them out of the hands of the mob. Canuet and his party returned to this city after being badly used up. It is their firm belief that they would have been killed had it not been for the intercession of Moody. The house and store of Mr. J. S. Bryan were taken possession of by the negroes and robbed of everything. Justice King had to leave his house. The negroes are gathering from every direction, and swear they will resist the taking of Mergan Anderson. The case will be brought · up before Justice Moody in the morning.

## THE SEE OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, August 13. A private telegram from Rome to Archbishop McClosky, announces the appointment of the Right Rev. William Henry Elder, bishop of Natchez, to be the archbishop of Baltimore to succeed the late Archbishop Spalding. Bishop Elder is a patitor of Baltimore, where he was Elder is a native of Baltimore, where he was

A VERY TRANSPARENT DEVICE.

The Grant Party Making a Great Show of Pardoning Innocent Men Convicted by Backed Juries and Judicial Jugglery-Only the Whining Hypocrites to be Released- 1 Stump

WASHINGTON, August 13. Colonel Whitely, chief of the government detective force, has addressed the following etter to Attorney-General Williams:

NEW YORK, August 9. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your department under date of the 2d instant, enclosng a copy of a letter from Gerrit Smith, ad-dressed to the President in relation to those convicts in the Albany penitentiary who were convicted of violations of the enforcement dency of exercising executive elemency in regard to any of them. In accordance with your request I proceeded to Albany on the 7th instant for the purpose of fulfilling the duty assigned. As a means of conducting my inquiri-s in a way best adapted to arrive at all the facts in the case, and also to lead the prisoners to express themselves as freely as possible, I deemed it best to see each of the possible, idealed, without any knowledge upon their part as to my official character, or the object of my visit. Is this I received the fullest aid of Mr. Louis D. Pillsbury, headkeeper of the prison, who brought each prisoner in separately, with the simple remark to each that this gentleman desires to talk with you. The prisoners were mainly frank and communicative. Some of them are very poor and unlearned, and have left large families behind them, and have left large lamilies behind them, and while acknowledging that they were members of the various orders of the or-ganization known under the general head of the Ku-Klux Klans, and they had been justly sentenced as such, plead in extenuation that they had joined the order without a full know-ledge of its aims and objects, and had been in-cited to deeds of violence by their leaders, who had managed to escape from the country, leav-ing them to bear the responsibility and the punishment of their misdeeds. A number of them stated that they had been compelled to oin the order to save themselves and familie entered into its ranks under the lzed for mutual protection, but learned sub-sequently that its real designs were the extermination of the negro race and the driving out of such of the whites as were in favor of the political equality and social elevastated that the organization was one inimics government was fully justified in breaking it up. In further extenuation of having been to look for advice and counsel, and who they did not suppose would lead them into any combinations that contemplated personal some meanness in the country, and they accepted the statement implicitly. Upward of forty examinations were made in the manner above stated, neither prisoner knowing that any one but himself had been called out, and note of them being aware as before the country and in the country of them being aware as before the country of the count

noue of them being aware, as before observed, of my official position or the object of my visit. There was a singular unanimity in their statements, and a general expression of regret that they should have been drawn into oined it. In reply to the general question, that was the objects of the order, the answer what was the objects of the order, the answer was almost invariably, when we joined the order we supposed it to be a society established for mutual profection, but after having been fully initiated discovered it to be for a political purpose, which purpose was embodied in an oath, in which we swore to oppose the Radical party in all its forms, and prevent the negroes from voting. It was this reat deception that misled us, and which has brought us into our present condition. The contrition manifested by many of these prisoners, the hearty penitence expressed by them for the acts, into the commission of which they for the acts, into the commission of which acts, claim they were betrayed by unscrupulous and designing men of more enlightened minds, their mutual want of intelligence, and their extreme poverty, all appeal for mercy.
My views as to the expediency of restoring any
of them to society, through the exercise of
Executive clemency, are clearly in favor of
such a course with some portion of such a course with some portion of them, and I believe it may be done in some of the cases not only with great salety, but fully in the interest of the public good. Of those to which I intend respectfully to call your attention, the prisoners appear not only truly repentant, but absolutely ashamed of the course which they seem to have unwillingly pursued. They express themselves as anxious to return to the peaceful pursuits of industry

whenever the opportunity is afforded them, and to become law-abiding citizens in their respective con nunities.

Colonel Whiteley then names four persons safely to be considered as proper subjects for the exercise of executive clemency. They are old men, poor and unlearned, and were, undoubtedly, led juto the Ku-Klux order by indontedry, lea futo the kit-kith offer by interpresentation. In regard to others, should to be the intention of the government to nake an extended exercise of its elemency in that direction he submitted the names of eighteen persons whom he deems most worthy of its consideration. As to the remainder of the prisoners, who entered the Ku-Klux order with a full knowledge of its real object, Colo-nel Whiteley says it would not be entirely ex-

nedient to exercise the executive clemency. The names reported upon favorably are those of Collins and seventeen others from South Carolina imprisoned. Collins was one of the persons for whom Gerrit Smith had inerceded, and is an illiterate, simple-minded man. The seventeen other cases are analagous to that of Collins. Colonel Whitely reports against the pardon of Mr. Samuel Brown, or whom a recommendation was made by Mr. Smith. It is understood that those recom-mended for pardon will be released imme-

liately. YELLOW JACK IN NEW YORK HARBOR. Scare for the Staten Islanders-4 Spanish Ram with Twenty Cases of

Yellow Fever. NEW YORK, August 13. Some excitement has been caused among the residents of Staten Island by the arrival and it is hoped that the scourge will not reach

ram are suffering from yellow fever, and it is unknown how many incipient cases there may be. Six died on the passage from Havana to this port, and the seventh died a few hours ago. The remaining sufferers will be removed to the West Bank Hospital, in the lower bay, to-morrow. The Numancia is being fumigated

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 13. On the South Atlantic and Gulf variable southerly and northerly winds, with partially cloudy weather and rere coast rains.

PRECOCITY AND GENIUS UNDER DIFFICUL

TIES.—On Tuesday evening last a boy of about twelve years of age, with ragged clothing, but an earnest, quiet face, was seen in Wall street. New York, surrounded by a large crowd. He had marked on the sidewalk with chalk lines making a square of five feet. In the centre he was drawing a picture of Horace Greeley, his drawing tools being white and red chalks and charcoal. He began at the head, and made a recognizable portrait of the great farmer, with his spectacles on his nose. Continuing his labors, he finished a full-length picture of Dr. Greeley, representing the reading ture of Dr. Greeley, representing him reading the Tribune. The cheeks were shaded with red, the folds of the garments naturally touched up with white and black, and when he had finished there was on the sidewalk a picture that would have done credit to an older and more practiced hand. When he had concluded he passed his ragged cap around inconcluded he passed his ragged cap around in-side the circle, resping quite a harvest in scrip

THE FOLLIES OF SARATOGA

THE GORGEOUS LAIR OF THE AMERI-CAN TIGER.

John Morrissey's Gilded Hell and the Gamesters who Visit it-The Sinful Splendors of Baden-Baden Outdone at the Great American Spa.

A Saratoga correspondent of the World describes as follows the gamesters and gaming palaces of Saratoga in the height of the mid-

Speculation, chance, betting, gambling (call it what you please) is, and has been for ome time, the amusement of the male population here, and when they cannot vent their peculative energies on racers or pools, they expend it on poker or faro. Every facility is afforded them. There were never so many gambling houses in full blast as is the case at this date. The Union Clubhouse is closed, or used only as a lodging tender to the Union Hotel, but there is a large "hell" on the other side of the street, nearly opposite to it; there is another some where on Philadelphia street; there are several smaller "games" on Broadway. Above all, there is the world famous establishment of John Morrissey-a man who cannot be omitted from any faithful account of Saratoga.

THE PRINCE OF THE GREEN TABLE. There is no more unassuming or unobtrueive man than John. He is prominent only on the race track, where he preserves the best of order; but, the races over, he subsides. Now and then you may see him in the pool-room; ever and anon he walks through the clul house; but he is generally invisible to the public eye, is usually low-voiced, and, for a man of his size, soft-footed, and never makes a needless show of himself, being in this respect the very opposite of the late James Fisk, Ir.; and yet the influence exerted in New York by the latter in his life-time was not a whit greater than that now dispensed by John Mor-classey in and about Saratoga—which place, by-the-by, is completely, though, indirectly, under his control. He is the leading spirit of he races; he is consulted and courted by the the races; he is consulted and couried by the hotel interest; he is on the best of terms with the police, while he is universally popular with the villagers, and is one of the largest real estate owners in the village. He is also the chosen associate of many of the leading visitors during their stay in Saratoga, and, altogether, acts the part here of Deus ex maching, or the power behind the throne

china, or the power behind the throne. Such as he is, this man controls the greatest gambling establishment in the United States, and is at the head of the finest card and chance palace in the world. His domicile is erected directly in the rear of Congress Hall, and embraces several lots, for which he paid and embraces several lots, for which he paid \$20,000, though their original owner had only a few years previously purchased them for about one-fourth that sum. Over \$200,000 have been expended on the buildings, so that the total investment has not failen short of a quarter of a million of dollars.

A PALATIAL ESTABLISHMENT. The club house or club hotel proper (or imroce of the first state of the first state fully ornamented, is approached by an imposing flight of steps, and is guarded by metallic efficies of mystic enimals. You enter a wide, roomy, alry stone half, and turning you find yourself in one of the finest reception-room in America. No hotel room of the kind approaches it in taste and elegance. Here you meet, or at least the writer and his friends met, about eleven o'clock the other night, some fitty or sixty gentlemen assembled, some seated at cosy little tables in corners discussing wine, others rambling around eyelug things curiously, but the majority standing up, hat on head and cane in hand, smoking freely and talking (occasionally swearing) loudly. and taking (occasionary swearing) foldly. Passing through the recention-room, we entered the room said to be, and we should conceive justly, the most delightful jungle which has yet been afforded for the retreat of the American tiger. The carpets are similar to those on the puriors of Congress Hall, and cost over tincea hundred dollars. The chandlellers are of green and gold of exculsite deliers are of green and gold of exquisite workmanship; the brackets are gems in their way; the apartment is flooded with gas, there being sixty-six burners in this room alone; there are several mirrors of the largest size and finest quality known outside of a king's palace; there are bronze kuights, and natural and artiticial flowers and ornaments in pro fusion; the walls are light, and neat and clean. and pleasantly suggestive to the eye; the cell ing is elaborately carved, and, most promi-nent of all, there are lables scattered throughout the length and breadth of the apartmen which tell their own story—tables of

ROUGE-ET-NOIR, RGULETTE AND FARO. Just now the rouge-et-noir table seems to be the chief attraction. The dealer is an old gambler, with white hair, long white beard and gold spectacles, and could readily be mis-taken for a clergyman. He is "assisted" by an adipose and flashy sport, in light suit and highly colored necktle. Perfect silence in preserved, and a heavy game is being played. And now the crowd transfers itself to the rou-lette table, and next we find it busy at faro. The tiger is chameleon, and assumes all forms. But although thousands of dollars have changed hands since we entered the room the utmost order and outward decorum is preserved, and as we leave the apartment and pass on through the hall into the commodions and cool reading-room, where files of the leading journals are preserved in much more systematic manner than is customary at the large hotels, we can scarcely realize that we are in a "hell" at all. The Saratoga tiger

And while we are traversing and admiring the club-house, another gambling saloon is in full blast within a stone's throw, on the same grounds, and under the same management. this is a frame cottage, airy, and painted of pleasant yellow, with ever open doors in front and rear, curiained windows which permit the glare from within to be visible, but which effectually conceal everything but the glare from the passers by, and two large green creens, one in front of each door. Entering his place, we find ourselves in the company of some hundred or so representatives of opolloi, men and boys in their shirt sleeves, sencking and drinking, some playing faro at one table, others enjoying a game of poker. the majority eargerly looking on and "bet-ting." This is the resort of the Democratic of Republican or free-and-easy followers of the tiger, just as the club-house 's the headquarers of the more aristocratic and exclusive vers of the animal.

THE UPPER-TEN GAMESTERS.

In addition to these two broad divisions these two classes of democratic and aristo-cratic "players," Mr. Morrissey's establish-mentaccommodates a third-class of ultra ex-clusives—men who play high, but play pri-vately, and who flod all things ready for them in the upper stories of the club-bouse, into which the general public are not admitted. The play at Morrissey's is often very heavy. Not long ago \$22,500 changed hands in a single rame, and single stakes of one thousand dol lars are not uncommon. The employees are men of honor in their peculiar line, and if you ose your money, as you probably will there is a heavy percentage in favor of the game or bank—you will at least have the sat-isfaction of knowing that you have lost in

THE BELLES OF THE SPRINGS.

The Belles of Boston, the Fair Ones of Philadelphia, and the Nimphs of New York.

Another gossipy correspondent, with aste for classification, thus pleasantly and humorously discourses upon the belles of the everal hotels:

THE CLARENDON BELLE.

There is almost as great a distinction noticeable between the characteristics of the belies of the different hotels here as there is among he habits of the inhabitants of the differen portions of the globe. The Clarendon Hotel belle is generally from Boston or Philadelphia. She has been taught that it is highly indecor ous to smile at a young man with whom she been acquainted less than a month. Three in troductions make an acquaintance, nothing less. Then comes the half nod, then the three-quarter nod, then the full nod, then the mile and so on until, after the third season,

she is allowed to present the tips of her fingers to a gentleman when taking his leave at exactly half-past nine P. M. If it is not a moonlight night or if the gas be poor his exit is expected half an hour earlier. In no case

is expected hall an nour earlier. In no case is a Clarendon belle to walk on the same side of the street with a fellow who is not versed in the classics or whose descendants cannot be traced to the Mayflower, or some other kind of flower, if she can help it. She is not to laugh more than twice during the evening, as she might otherwise be deemed silly. Of course she is not to dance, particularly if the music is seductive. music is seductive.

THE GRAND UNION BELLE.

The belle at this house is less stiff than those of any other hotel in the place. She is a merry, laughing body, moves with an ease and naturalness that is perfectly charming, and does not seem to "study to please," as to do so seems perfectly natural. She is full of fun and animal spirits, laughs heartily, putting her fan cunningly to her mouth while doing so, if she have defective molars. She dresses handsomety and when she is now dressed handsomely, and, when she is once dressed, she don't continue to arrange her tollette as she promenades the plazas or sweeps down the dining-room. She walks with the swelle, and has wit enough to see something tunny in their conversation, a leat that indeed calls for a perception that is very deep. She is always ready for a dance, a walk or a ride, and drinks spring water without thinking it necessary to make faces over it and call it "nasty, horrid stuff." In a word, the Grand Union belle is a seal, right down, jolly seapled dow, and to the control of the control real, right-down, jolly, sensible, don't put on

THE CONGRESS HALL BELLE. The Congress Hall belle is very similar to the Grand Union belle. She is, however, a little less natural, having been brought up with a part of the instruction which the Clarendon belle has received. The aristocratic air that pervades the elegant Congress has somewhat toned down her exuberant spirits, and she is, therefore, quite reserved. She wants the swells and other people to under stand that her governor is either an Honora ble, a banker or a retired merchant, and tha her set is made up of the elite of Gotham. She dances a fashionable length of time at the hops, that is for half an hour. She would rather a new acquaintance would supply her with a written chart of his pedigree, a list of his acquaintances, and a statement as to the condition of his bank account. She tolerates the society of ordinary rich people, provided they have spent several seasons in Europe, but while she talks to the swells she gives them to understand that she could not think of marrying any one below a titled foreigner.
Poor devils with a small licome of thirty or
forty thousand a year are to be despised while
the love-in-a-cottage doctrine has as great a
horror for her as the Mormon religion. I have been at Congress Hall since it opened, but have been careful to make no acquaintance among the wealthy beller. Indeed I have been particular not to let my cane touch the nem of their garments, for I would not pollute even their dresses by a contact with such a poor miserable cues as myself. However, I still stick up for the Congress Hall belle, for I lon't believe that Europe ought to have all the aristocracy. I believe in encouraging home

PROSPERITY AND PEACE.

The Charge of Jadge Bryan at Greenville-A Cheering and Patriotic Address.

[FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.]

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 10. Judge Bryan and Daniel Horlbeck, Esq., of the United States Court, arrived in our city on Tuesday, 6th Inst., and were cordially welcomed. The courtesy, kindness and catholicity of these gentlemen have made them very popular, and their arrival was anticipated by our people with great delight. They are universal favorites, and I heard a gentleman well manned to judge, say "rust no man in South Carolina could, in these times, fill the office of United States judge so wheely and well and give such satisfaction as Judge Bryan." On Wednesday the court organized and the juries, grand and petit, were all arranged, and on Thursday the judge delivered a charge of great ability and eloquence, and containing the noblest sentiments of patriotism and virtue. He said, first, that he congratulated the people on the superb agricultural prospects; hat the fields all smiled in freshness, and that bey laughed with their full and exuverant

Secondly, that he congratulated them that peace and harmony were prevailing to such an extent in the up-country, and that the two races were understanding each other better and co-operating more caudidly for the country's good, and that thus each adjusts itself to its own wants, necessities and capacities, would, he hoped, bring a flood-tide of prosperity to our hard.

try to our land.

Thirdly, that now that the public sentiment that rules the world had brought the whole country to one common platform, and that al parties harmonizing in granting the same colored man, the whole negro question was now set at rest—was and should be no more before the public mind, but that all now should address themselves to the building up of the country and restore it to its former

Fourthly, he dwelt with great power and foliness on the value of good governmentthe obligations of all citizens to promote it
that if not maintained anarchy, confusion and
ruin would follow; insisted that we must have
a better government than we now have, and that every man, white and colored, should unite to

Fifthly, he commended the United States Government for repealing all internal revenue laws except on liquor and tobacco—two luxu ries often pernicious and ruinous to men.
It was an excellent charge, reflecting credit

on both his head and heart. The weather is charming. The city is full of Charlestonians. The Air Line Raliroad is Charlestonains.

being very rapidly built, and, it is supposed
will be next winter in tull operation. The
have the tunds, and that is the engine of rail

A MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.

Woman Falls Into the River and i Drowned While Her Husband is Sit ting on the Bank.

. The Savannah Republican has the following account of a sad and singular drowning accident which occurred in that vicinity last Sun-

Between two and three o'clock on Sunday afternoon we learn that Mr. Joseph O. Mel and his wife, Sarah E. Mell, (formerly Mrs Cronk,) residing at the Isle of Hope, took walk from their residence to a creek known Back River, distance something over

hundred yards.

Arriving at the landing, Mr. Mell was in a sitting position with his wife beside him, and engaged—so our informant says—in skipping his hand to and fro through the water. Sud dealy, having his attention attracted by some thing, Mr. Mell was looking in an opposite thing, Mr. Mell was looking in an opposite direction to where his wife was, when, he says, he heard a splash in the water, and immediately turning discovered his wife gone, and a straw hat floating by. He says he immediately halloed to his children to bring him his oars from the house, but they not hearing he went after them himselt. Goon his return, e says he saw his wife rise, but had to launch

his boat, which was hauled up.

The news soon spread about the Isle of The news soon spread about the list of Hope, when assistance was at once rendered to recover the body. Captain James King arranged a drag with drum hooks and searched the river in every direction where it is stated that Mrs. Mell fell in, while Mr. Lawson, from this citr, an experienced diver, went down in every direction, but no traces of the missing one could be found. The search was continued up to dark on Sunuay evening and recovered explicit westerday, but the hody had sumed again on yesterday, but the body had not been recovered up to the time of the leaving of the Isle of Hope train yesterday

The whole affair seems somewhat a myste ry, and many were the conflicting reports circulated yesterday in reference to the domestic relations of the husband and wife, and many surmises as to the manner of Mrs. Mell's many surmises as to the manner of Mrs. Metro in death. We forbear publishing any of these numerous reports, as upon a coroner's inquest, should the body be recovered, all facts bearing upon the case will be brought out.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

GOVERNOR B. GRATZ BROWN'S LET-TER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Hearty Concurrence of Democrats and Republicans to Restore Tranquillity, Development and Constitutional Rule.

ST. Louis, August 11. . The correspondence between J. R. Declatic and B. Gratz Brown, respecting the nomina tion of the latter for Vice-President by the Bal-timore Convention, is published. The letter of Mr. Brown is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JENERSON CITY, August 8.
Centlemen of the Committee —I have the hono
to acknowledge the receipt of your commun o acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been manimously nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at Baittmore. For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow-citizons. I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The diminction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved, where so many more suitable could have been fund; and yet, should your action be confirmed, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that and yet, should your action be confirmed, I shall endeaugr to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devolion to the public interest, and with the inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice. The fact that it repuses also upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati and was proceasized without amendment by the Democratic party of Baltimore gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought in this combined expression there is sough only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and illerties. To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated and an illustration presented to any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of

this movement.

It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated or dargained. Its origin was from the people. Though differing in the past in some issues of great magnitude, yet, now that they are settled, there is hearty concurrence between us upon all vital questions agitating the public mind. Weat conduct of national affairs that involves your convention has well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided an earlier administration is the best guaranty that it

with the Democratic ideas that guided an earfer administration is the best guaranty that it
will restore equal rights, tranquillity, development and constitutional rule.

Fruit me also, gantiemen, through you to
express my thanks to the great masses of your
party, which has since radied this action with
such signal unantmity, and to say to them that
in accepting this, their nomination, I do so
relating their is nothing in honor or conbelieving their is nothing in honor or con-science that should prevent the most cordia co-operation henceforth in behalf of politics

presented.

In concluding, it is proper to state that severe illness has intervened since the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return ome. With very great respect, yours truly,
B. GRATZ BROWN.

POLITICAL NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pinchback Republican Convention had a sormy session last evening. General Hugh J. Campbell, the president of the convention, spoke in fuvor of an allianse with the Liberals and endorsing Greeley, stating that if his motion failed he would withdraw from the convention. The propedition to fuse with the vention. The propesition to fuse with the Liberals was lost by 87 to 198, whereupon General Campbell, with eighty-seven other memoers, withinten Colon A W Sade also declared for Greeley. Pinchoack declared that a Republican government in this State could only be had under the leadership of

A Colored Champion of Greeley Secking a Discussion with the Grant Colored

NEW YORK, August 13. It is expected that the political discussion between Saunders, colored Greeleyite, and Garnett, colored Grantite, will take place next Thursday evening. A challenge has also been of the prime sent by Saunders to Rev. W. F. Butler, another colored Grantite, inviting him to meet him or his colleague, George W. Hatton, in a Sume of the causer of th

Senator Henry Wilson returned here yesterday from Indiana.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

The Wind Blowing All One Way and Rising to a Gale.

—The Philadelphia Age asserts that the Quakers are no longer for Grant.
—Senator Carpenter, speaking in Wisconsin, last week, said: "If we don't carry North Carolina by ten thousand majority, things will look blue for General Grant." Blue it is.

That enterties Coupier, lournel says to Mr.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says to Mr. Sumner in reference to his late letter to Speaker Blaine: "For the first time in forty years, Charles, your head begins to assume a marked degree of levelness."

—The known frauds committed under the

administration of Grant aggregate \$3,194,247. The sub-committee on Indian affairs has just mearthed others, in which the losses are estimated by millions. The son of Governor Blair, of Michigan,

has been turned out of his mail agency for "riolating the rules of the postal service." That is to say, he refused to give fifty dollars to the Grant campaign fund.

—Miss Matilda Symantha Fletcher is going

about Illinois with the vow in her teeth the she will not stop stump speaking until Grant is elected. She has been prudent enough to secure a railroad pass for ninety-nine years. —In his forthcoming letter in reply to Wil-liam Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Sumner, it is said.

will enter at some length into a history of the anti-slavery movement, and attempt to disprove many of Garrison's charges of his tardiless to enter the contest by elaborate quotations from his own speeches.

The next State election in order takes place in West Virginia on the 22d, it being the

only one in August. The matter of most in-terest is the new constitution to be presented for ratification. The contest for governor is peculiarly warm, because Governor Jacobs, the present incumbent, is running independent against the regular Democratic nomine -The House of Representatives, at the ad-

ournment of Congress, contained one hun-ired and thirty-seven Republicans, one hunlred and five Democrats, and one vacant seat. ired and live Democrats, and one vacant seat.
Changes already announced and others impending are all in favor of Greeley, whose riends will be in sufficient strength, if not in actual majority, next winter to call the out-going administration to switt account for the misuse of public money in partisan campaign

expenses.

Among the crimes alleged against President Johnson by Mr. Boutwell was that of corrupt interference with elections, by sending agents of the postoffice and treasury de-partment into the several States electioneer-ing in his interest, these persons at the same time drawing pay from the government. And now Boutwell, secretary of the treasury, and all the other members of the Cabinet, followed by every office-holder whose electioneering services can be commanded by the Grantites. are perambulating the country advocating Grant's re-election, while Grant committee re assessing them, at the same time, to defray

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPEN-DENCE.

LYNN, Mass., August 13.

A large meeting of Crispins has been held here, and the following resolutions adopted: While we recognize the right of manufacturers to offer such terms as justice and a regard for their own interests may seem to require, we also shall assert and maintain at every cost licipate in any organization, social, industrial religious, political and beneficent, which, in our judgment, is wise and proper, and any at-

COTTON CAPACITY OF THE SOUTH.

A Sanguine and Hopeful View of the

The following letter which appears in the New York Daily Bulletin, of the 12th instant, indicates truthfully and forcibly the immens cotton capacity of the country, although the writer may perhaps be too sanguine in reference to the rapid increase of the crop in the sear future, and may have rather underestimated the damage already sustained by the growing crop:

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.
To the Editor of the Bulletin: To the Editor of the Bulletin:
About one year age the writer noticed; through your columns, an article published by the Commercial Advertiser, wherein some statistics were given from the report of the Manchester Supply Association, and inductions were made that in the near future the cotton production of the South, would be surcotton production of the South would be sur-passed by other sections of the world. We showed them that such a conclusion was unwould surely maintain and increase her su-premacy. We are glad to see by a recent premacy. We are glad to see by a recent article in your paper that you take a view similar to that held by us. The fact is that the South is actually a terra uncognita to nine-tenths of the people of the North. Her re-markable resources are appreciated only by a very few. What she has done in the past in this matter of cotton production is but very lew. What she has done in the past in this matter of cotton production is but a foreshadowing of what she will do in the future. We know that the progress made in India during the past twelve years has been great; but it bears only a poor comparison to that made here. In 1866 India produced her largest cotton crop, which was larger than that produced in the South during the earner wear. Since that year the produced in the south during the series was a larger than that produced in the South during the same year. Since that year the produc-tion of the former has steadily decreased, until now the average yield is fully thirty per cent. less than it was then. On the part of the South, her production has steadily in-creased, until this season it will be more than double what it was then. The average yield of the year 1855 and 1860 was double that of

of the years 1859 and 1860 was double that of 1849 and 1850. That of the years 1869 to 1871, inclusive, was over 60 per cent. greater that of 1865 to 1867 inclusive. Thus we believed that we can reasonably expect, for the future, that the production of cotton will be doubled during every period of ten years; and accurate statistics show that this rate of increase has existed since 1820. sted since 1820.

Isted since 1820.

The population of the eleven cotton States, at present, is only about (12) tweige inhabitants to each square mile, while that or New England is about (51) fifty-one, and that of New York is (91) ninety-one to the square mile. If the South can yield now nearly 5,000,000 bales of cotton, what can she not yield when her population is increased nearly eight fold, to equal that of the State of New York? The increase in the supply of cotton would not cause a decline in price, because he consumption is steadily increasing also. Fifty years ago, with a crop of only 200,000 bales, the average price was about 17 cents, which was about the price of the crop of 1870.

The cotton crops are generally reported to be fair throughout the South, and really the seldom that we have had such steadily good accounts from the planters as we have had this summer. The crops on the coast of South Carolina, known as sea island cotton, are very fine, and promise a large yield per acre. The POLITICAL NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

caterpillars seem to have disappeared—at least nothing more is now heard of them.

The of Liberallam in Louisiana.

New Obleans, August 13.

The Pinchback Republican Convention had do not be believe the damage resulting from do not believe the damage resulting from these insects to be of material importance. age period of frost throughout the South is the 29th October, and during the past two years it occurred fully , three weeks later. We have, obably about the middle of October. The more important reason, however, is the very electric condition of the atmosphere. For electricity causes cold, and is accompanied by ast summer was remarkably devoid of al electrical phenomena, but this season the atmosphere has been uncommon thunder-storms and tornadoes severe and numerous. This electricity is a great stimulus to all vegetation, and is one of the prime causes of the fine crops throughout the South now, while its absence was one

> Some of the estimates given of this crop at unreasonably extreme, for we can not possibly exceed the yield of 1870, and all the chances

are that we will not equal it. TERRIBLE MURDER IN ATLANTA.

The City of Atlanta was greatly excited last Saturday evening over the killing of Mr. Frank Phillips, of the grocery firm of Phillips & McCandless, by a gambler named Milt. Malone. The difficulty grew out of a rivalry between the two, in which a woman was concerned. Phillips was in company of several of his friends on Decatur street, when the conversation took place which culminated in

the homicide. From the evidence obtained, it appears that Malone contemplated murder when he approached Phillips. The latter was unarmed and made no show of desiring an iltercation, Malone brandishing his pistol, exclaiming that he would shoot Phillips, which he did, firing two shots, one passing through his heart and the other through his side. Phillips, who lived but a few minutes after being shot, was only about nineteen years of age, and was highly esteemed as a clever, industrious and orderly young man. The popular feeling in the community runs strongly against Maione, who has given himself up and is now

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO

New York, August 13.

A Greensboro', North Carolina, dispatch A Greensboro', North Carolina, dispatch says that a negro named Jim Johnson was arrested there yesterday foran attempt to poison a party of twenty-six ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the commencement at Rev. Mr. Fontaine's female academy, at Reidsville, on the 6th instant. Johnson, to avenge himself for a supposed grievance by Mr. Fontaine, poisoned the foe cream which had been entrusted to him to freeze, and the entire supper party of twenty-six. Including many young party of twenty-six, including many young ladies belonging to the elite of society, were subsequently seized with poisonous symptoms. No one has yet died, but the physicians say several will not recove. When arrested Joh son called upon the negroes to rescue him.
The community threaten him with lynching.

NO ABOLITION YET IN CUBA.

LONDON, August 13. A special dispatch from Madrid to the Lon-don Times says that King Amadeus has not, as reported by telegraph from that city, signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document which he has signed is simply a code of rules providing for the enforcement of the law passed by the Cortes in 1869 making preparation for the emancipation of slaves

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Grant is expected in Washington Friday. -Six cases of sun-stroke yesterday in New —Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has had a daughter.

has had a daughter.

The representatives of the London press have entertained Stanley, the Herald's African explorer, at a dinner at the Garrick Club.

Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, failed yesterday, and were "sold out under the rules" at the stock

exchange -A large cotton factory at Geneva has been burned, causing a loss of ten thousand francs, and throwing eight hundred workmen out of

employment.
-Ned O'Baldwin, the "Irish glant," who is was arrested yesterday in Baltimore, and re-leased on giving two thousand dollars bonds not to fight in Maryleind.

## JIMMY O'BRIEN'S PLOT.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

A DEEP-LAID SCHEME TO SELL OUT NEW YORK TO THE RADICALS.

Surrender of the Ring of the Bourbons to Greeley-The Liberal Movement in New Hampshire—A Sign in the West— Musical Celebrities on the Wing to America.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, August 10.

The plot of Tweed. O'Brien and Murphy to earry the State for Grant by splitting the city Democratic vote, had wider ramifications than I had supposed. It is now reported that Judge Dowling, one of the most infleenting local leaders, was in the score. The second the sec ment was simply this. Murphy was to furnish O'Brien with money, and pledge to him, on Grant's word of honor, the dispessi of the Federal patronage of the port, while O'Brien was to insure a sufficient diversion in the Democratic ranks here, so as to throw the State over to Grant. O'Brien used to have charge of the ballot-box stuffing and repeating departmentin old Tammany times, and he proposed to let his experience serve him in carrying out this bargain.

out this bargain.

The State election law provides for the appointment of poll officers by the board of police commissioners, and to insure impartiality in the administration of the duties thereof it requires that the officers shall be selected from the two political parties in equal numbers. The plan concocled by Murphy, O'Brien and Tweed was as follows: O'Brien was to wait until the meeting of the bolters convention at Louisville; and declare for its nominee for President. He was then to organize a straight Democratic party in New York. It was supposed that Tweed would have influence enough with the police commissioners to induce them to make the appointment of not

manipulate the vote to suit the exigencies of the case in November.

This precious swindle has been exposed by some of the leaders of the O'Brien wing of the Democracy, who had been let into the secret, but who have quarrelled with O'Brien shoe, its premature exposure will probably fill it, for all the local Democratic leaders adhering to the regular nominations are now on the alert, and there are some of them just as sharp as Mr. O'Brien. It is doubtful if the 'Beform senator' will organize his third party. He certainty could not parry five thou-"Reform senator" will organize his third par-ty. He certainly could not carry five thou-sand voters with him into a new national or-

sand voters with him into a new national organization or over to Grant:

We have another of the signs of the times in the surrender of the New York It. Book to the Greeley movement. For nearly twenty years, the Day Book has been the most extreme Democratic paper in the country. Its "straightness" and boldness brought down upon it the vengeance of the Lincoin Government during the war, and for a while its publication was suspended. During all its life, Greeley has been its bete noir. It was for a straight nomination at Baltimore, and has been holding out vigorously against Greeley ever since. But the pressure of the torrent has been too great, This week the most Radical of Democratic papers gives in to Greeley cal of Democratic papers gives in to Gereley and Brown. The editor, Dr. Van Myrie,

writes: "We are overwhelmed by this cry from the South: 'Anything to beat Grant.' '. ' Grant defeated, the gigantic mumbo-jumbolsm that now oppresses the South beaten down, and we shall all breathe the air of freedom again; and for this one simple, direct pur-puse—this, terrible, overwheiming necessity now pressing upon us—we must all do our country from utier ruin? We have water and country from utter rim! We have wone other watched and prayed for daylight in some other way in vain, and now, as God forces the wrath of man to praise Him, even so we believe that it is the will of heaven that Horace Greeiey shall become its lustrument in opening a way of deliverance and reconciliation of this great American puople.

American people."

It is needless to remark that the course of the Day Book deprives the Blanton Duncan folly of what little strength it had. It was in the Day Book office that the Finnders-Yan of the causes last season of the failure of the land institute meeting arranged. There seems crops then. to Grant.

to Grant.

Mr. Greeley is quietly reposing to-day at the house of his friend, Mr. Tappan, in Bradford, N. H., while the New York reporters in his train are prowling about the neighborhood in quest of news. The tour of Greeley through New Engrand has greatly developed the Liberal feeling there. His appearance in Rhode Island and New Hampshire has been everywhere received with enthusiasm. The newest conversion from Grant to Greeley is that of E. A. Rollins, late commissioner of internal revenue and chairman of the Republican State A. Rollins, late commissioner of internal revenue and chairman of the Republican State committee of New Hampshire. Mr. Rollins resigned on Thursday and pronounced for Greeley the next day. He is celebrated as the splest organizer in New England, and has always been credited with the carrying of New Hampshire, a close State, against the Democracy. His secession from the Republican party and his active co-operation with the Democrats and Liberals insures the Granite State to Greeley and Brown beyond a ques-State to Greeley and Brown beyond a ques-tion, and its influence will be felt in Maine. I talked yesterday with a cool-headed gen-tleman from the laterior of Illinois, a Republication. can in politics. He seemed to think that at least a third of the Republican vote of his State

least a third of the Republican vote of his State has been swept into the Greeley movement. He spoke of his own county, and said he knew of hardly an influential Republican in it who had not come out for Greeley.

The amusement managers are beginning to make their announcements for the coming season. The brightest star destined to shine in our musical firmament this fall and winter is Lucca, who is expected to create almost as much of a furor as Milsson did in this country. Miss Kellogy also returns for the season. much of a furor as Nilsson did in this country.
Miss Kellogg also returns for the season.
Grau brings over from Paris a new French
opera bouffe company. He has also engaged
the great planist, Rubenstein, whose coming
is heralded with lithographic portraits in the
music store windows, and flattering biographical notices in the newspapers. Cariotta Patti
is under engagement likewise. Her sister
Adelina comes in 1873. Among the theatr
stars from abroad will be Boucleault and
wite, Sothern, Charlotte Cushmau and Miss
Neilson, a London celebrity and beauty.

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES BUT OUR A case of enterprise on the part of a London

rife, Sothern, Charlotte leilson, a London celebrity and beauty.

newspaper reporter has recently come to light, which reflects more credit upon the industry and ingenuity of its originator than on his honesty. Our readers may possibly remember reading accounts of a discovery made in London in 1857 of a carpet-bag containing human remains, which discovery caused a excitement and furnished material for n rous articles under the title of "The Water excitement and furnished material for rous articles under the title of the wateron-Bridge Mystery." All the detectives of Lon-don were at work on the case, and all were thoroughly baffied. Lately the matter has been brought into notice again by a British soldier stationed in India avowing him-self to be the person who threw the sack solier stationed in their avowing self to be the person who threw the sack with its contents into the river; but, as his story was found to disagree with the statements published in the newspapers at the time of the discovery, it was confectured that the soldier had lied about the affair in the hope of being sent home about the affair in the hope of being sent home to England. The revival of the subject, however, has had the effect of bringing out, a letter from an old sub-editor, who writes to the Birmingham Gazette that the whole affair was the result of a scheme concocted by an impecunious penny-a-liner in order to supply macterial for an exciting newspaper article. The human remains contained in the sack were procured by the reporter from a dissecting procured by the reporter from a dissecting procured by the reporter from a dissecting room, and the sack was let down from Waterloo Bridge by a confederate, who was dis-guised as a woman. The trick succeeded, the guised as a woman. The trick succeeded, the originator of the etheme was first on the ground with the news; and all London was set agog by the rumors which gained currency in regard to the "horrible mystery," which had rever here are the control was to the con