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THE MAINE CANVASS.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR WILSON AND GEN. HARLAN AT BANGOR—THE SENATOR PROPHESIES ONCE MORE—HE OFFERS TO BET HIS LIFE—AN APPEAL TO THE LIBERALS TO COME BACK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BANGOR, Aug. 29.—Senator Wilson spoke to a large but not at all enthusiastic audience in Norombega Hall this evening. He was escorted to the hall by a torchlight procession of about 300 men. He was very sanguine of success, predicting that twenty-seven out of the old Free States would go for Grant, and also seven out of the old Slave States would give their electoral votes for Grant. He said that he would stake his life that there were not more than 50,000 Liberal Republicans in the United States, and yet he appealed earnestly to the Liberal Republicans present to come back, also begged of honest Democrats to join their fortunes with Gen. Grant. He told the Democrats that they had been sold at Baltimore, but not yet delivered. He said a class of Democratic traitors met in Baltimore and sold out. "I don't know how much they expected to get, but it don't look to-day as if they were to get much for it. These men who got together at Baltimore substantially confessed that they have been ripe sinners all their lives, and now confess it for the sake of getting into the government."

Probably in reference to his Know-Nothing record, the Senator said that he believed that a man could sincerely change his political opinions. Sumner and others expected when they left the Republican organization so take hundreds of thousands of voters with them, but they have taken but few. Some of these seceders thought that if they sneezed the negroes would also sneeze, but they didn't and wouldn't. The negroes were going solidly for Gen. Grant.

Senator Wilson's reception was a cool contrast to the hearty and enthusiastic welcome extended to Senator Trumbull last evening. Gen. Harlan of Kentucky followed in a bitter assault upon the Liberal Republicans, and talked of Ku-Klux and nothing else. The South was not ready to be reconciled. The old leaders were still unconverted, etc.

PROSPECTS OF LIBERAL SUCCESS IN HALE'S AND BLAINE'S DISTRICTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A letter received here to-day from the Hon. F. A. Pike, the Liberal candidate for Congress in Maine against the son-in-law of Senator Chandler, says he has just returned from a tour through his district, and that the prospects of success are excellent. He thinks the Liberals will carry the district, unless money is lavishly used by the Grant party. The doubts in regard to the return of Speaker Blaine daily increase, and the Liberals are firm in the belief that he will be defeated, notwithstanding the efforts of the Administration to save him.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS ANALYZED.

AN EXCITED PEOPLE AND AN ANIMATED CANVASS—THE FIFTH CONGRESS DISTRICT—PIKE VS. HALE—A LIBERAL TRIUMPH PREDICTED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—To begin talking politics anywhere in Maine is like taking a lighted candle into a haymow; there is a conflagration at once. Party lines were never more rigidly drawn; party spirit never ran higher; and everywhere the people are talking unceasingly and incessantly of politics. "Drat the newspapers!" said a good old fossil, the other day. "There's nothin' in 'em but rain and politics." For in this moist locality, and at this season, the heavens are literally hung with black about half of the time, and with a gray fog during most of the rest of the days. But nothing can extinguish the fervor with which the people pursue their favorite calling. Public affairs are discussed with more zeal, if it were possible, than the business of one's neighbor. Traveling on the crowded railway lines of the interior and by the innumerable steamers which thread the bay-indented coast of Maine, one hears the ceaseless crackle of party discussion, and easily gathers fairly correct ideas of the general drift of public opinion. The split in the Republican party has profoundly stirred political society in this old-time Democratic State to its profoundest depths. The acrimony and bitterness of hostility which have been developed among neighbors and ancient associates is something surprising; for the leaving of the old Republican party for a new and liberal organization by those who support Greeley and Brown is something so intolerable and unendurable by the Grant Republicans, that a sort of proscription is in vogue. To say "he is a Greeley man" of one who voted with them a year ago is to say something really very dreadful of the Liberal Republican. But, somehow, the cry of "Copperhead" does not deter thousands from leaving the ranks of Grantism and joining in a reform movement designed to develop patriotism as well as to "try men's souls."

In this Congress District, the Vth, the fight is particularly bitter and close. The Counties of Washington, Hancock, Waldo, and that part of Knox which is comprised in the district, are, for the most part, made up of isolated agricultural communities, with a few small manufacturing interests scattered in between. There is not much homogeneity, and every town and settlement is as profoundly ignorant of the feelings and sentiments of every other town and settlement as though they were separated by the Atlantic Ocean instead of Penobscot Bay or the Androscoggin. "The shrieks of locality" are oftener heard here than anywhere else; the interior is jealous of the seacoast, and the granite interest despises the lumber trade. So when the eastern end of the Vth District again secured the Republican nomination for Congress this year there was a fierce feeling of resentment in the western end which has not yet been wholly placated. Out of this angry bolt grew a state of things which made the Liberal movement in the district more feasible. Hale, who was nominated by the Grant Republicans, has not heretofore approved himself a specially able or useful member of Congress; while Pike, who is supported by the Liberals, has great personal popularity, is a first-rate debater, and has an unimpeachable record as a Congressman. He is making a lively and vigorous canvass, stumping the district personally and speaking nearly every night. Mr. Hale, hardly pressed by his antagonist, has been obliged to draw very largely upon the aid of his comrades in Washington and elsewhere. Among these, the Secretary of the Navy has been widely advertised by his official title, and has made speeches in this vicinity. Of course, his remarks were chiefly directed to those "partisans" who had not entirely approved of his illegal actions as Secretary of the Navy. Another champion in Mr. Hale's service is the notorious "Supervisor Perry" of North Carolina. This man, who is a representative carpet-bagger, is the same who comforted Secretary Delano with rosy dispatches all through the North Carolina election, and has now a leave of absence from the scene of his official labors to help out the cause of Grantism in his native State. He left an unwholesome reputation behind him when he followed the noble army of carpet-baggers to the South; but he returns, high in the favor of the Administration, to the locality of his former financial defeats, to show the people "how the thing is worked." This Supervisor of Internal Revenue may do well in North Carolina, but in Maine, where his peculiar gifts are understood, it is not likely that his labors will do much more for Mr. Hale than to show the desperation of a cause which needs such help as this. Senator Hamlin has also contributed his mite toward the enthusiasm which Mr. Hale seeks to rouse in this district. Mr. Hamlin's stock in trade, so far, has seemed only to be abuse of his opponents. His line of argument is that if Greeley is elected the Rebel debt will be paid, Toombs and Davis will be in the Cabinet, and we shall have another war of Slavery and Secession. This sort of thing might do for the backwoods, but it does not seem popular or effective among the intelligent people of Maine.

The general aspect of the canvass in this district is highly encouraging. Hale's majority at the last Congress election was 1,210 in a total vote of 18,962. The fact that two Republicans (Liberal and Grant) are now running together in the same district, and that one—Pike—receives the entire Democratic strength and much from the Republicans, would of itself indicate every probability of Pike's election. But Hale's chances are lessened by every day's lapse, as the contest wears on. The bitter and vindictive denunciation with which his partisans visit the Republicans who announce their intention to vote for Pike disgusts many generous and thoughtful men who never will renounce the divine right of voting. At Ellsworth, for instance, where Hale lives, I find that 169 Republicans have agreed to cast their votes for Pike. As that town only gave Mr. Hale a majority of 175 at the last election, it can be seen that this compact will take a generous slice off Mr. Hale's home vote this year. Such being the state of things with the Republicans, the Grantites are making the most desperate efforts to capture Democratic votes. The "renegades," as they call the Liberal Republicans, being given over as wholly reprobate, the aid of Democratic votes is invoked to supply the deficiency. Mr. Pike is thought to be a very dangerous man because he is glad to have Democrats vote for him; but it seems to be a patriotic duty for all good Democrats to support Mr. Hale. For all that, however, the Democrats stand firmly together, and Mr. Pike's election seems assured.

LIBERAL MEETING IN BERWICK—HOPE FOR THE STATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We had an out-door meeting at Berwick, last evening, attended by at least 2,000 people. The Hon. Ichabod G. Jordan presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. N. S. Littlejohn of Bridgeton, Me., and I. T. Williams. I think the feeling on the Liberal side is much stronger than when I left the State, ten days ago. The Democrats are taking a more active part, and the Liberal Republicans seem to stand firmer. There are many men, too, who are counted for Grant, who, I think, will cast their votes secretly for Greeley, although they may not vote for Kimball. Neal Dow is supporting Greeley on Temperance grounds, and a considerable Temperance vote, which will be cast for Perham, the Grant Republican candidate for Governor, will also probably be given for Greeley and Brown. The vote in September is not to be considered as an indication of what will be done in November. If the work is kept up until November, I have strong hopes that the State will give a Liberal majority. F.

Berwick, Me., Aug. 28, 1872.

GRANT'S BLANTON DUNCAN CONVENTION.

MORE EVIDENCE THAT POSTMASTER EDMUNDS IS RUNNING THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION—HE FURNISHES DOCUMENTS AND GENERAL BOURBON INFORMATION TO A BOGUS DELEGATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The evidence that the Grant party is cooperating with the Blanton Duncan disaffectants and aiding them with substantial assistance is accumulating daily. Senator Harlan's paper, which is peculiarly interested in the matter of doing the party printing, yesterday attempted to deny the fact that the Straight-out Democrats had been nursed by the Grant party, or that the Louisville movement had been fostered by them, and the denial was repeated to-day. The honesty of *The Chronicle's* statement may be judged when it is stated that most, if not all, of the Duncan documents were printed at its own office and paid for by the Grant Committee in this city. These documents have been circulated under the forged signatures of Representatives C. Foster and J. H. Platt, by the Secretary of the Grant Committee, J. M. Edmunds, who is Postmaster of this city, and who in that office has sworn to keep the laws of Congress which he is violating every day. In order to show that the Grant Committee were doing the preliminary work at this end of the line for the Louisville Convention, certain letters were addressed to Postmaster Edmunds, and his answers thereto are given below. The first is an order to the person in charge of them for a lot of the Duncan circular as follows:

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1872.

MR. HOWELL: Let Mr. Taylor have lot of Duncan circular. J. M. E.

The next was in reply to a request for passes to attend at Louisville as a manufactured delegate:

Aug. 22, 1872.

In reply to yours of this day, I have to say that we have no means of procuring passes, and cannot undertake their purchase. We send a few samples of documents, but have others that would be applicable should you desire them. We regret our inability to meet the request first made in your note. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. EDMUNDS.

To Geo. Taylor, esq., present.

The third letter of the Postmaster of Washington is one transmitting documents.

I send two packages *New-York Times*, 30 circulars, file of documents and constitutions. I would like to see you a moment. J. M. EDMUNDS.

Aug. 23, 1872.

The last letter was written after Judge Edmunds had begun to wonder if he had not been sold.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1872.

SIR: I shall be at home at half-past 3 p. m., when, if you wish to see me, you can call. We are out of the document you ask for this morning. Yours truly, J. M. EDMUNDS.

In addition to other evidence, there are hundreds of postmasters throughout the country, and other paid Government officials, who have received the following order from the authorities here:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Please send inclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support Mr. Greeley, and will cooperate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately. J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

A DELEGATION FROM IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The Straight-out Democrats of the State of Iowa held a mass convention in this city last night, and selected delegates to the Louisville Convention. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the sale of the party to Horace Greeley, and declaring that defeat on true principles is better than victory on an inglorious policy.

TWO FROM MICHIGAN.

JACKSON, Aug. 28.—The Straight Democratic State Convention, to-day, elected C. C. Burland and Owen Groom delegates to the Louisville Convention.

THE ARIZONA DIAMOND MINES.

WHAT LONDON BROKERS SAY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Rittar, Leverson & Co., London diamond brokers, in a communication to the city editor of *The Times*, say that a few months ago an American came to this city and bought a large number of diamonds in the rough, paying no attention whatever to the weight or quality of the stones. These, they intimate, were used by the alleged discoverers of the diamond mines in Arizona to sustain their assertions. *The Times*, commenting upon the above communication, expresses astonishment that Messrs. Latham and Barlow and Gen. McClellan should have been induced to allow their names to be connected with the Arizona enterprise.

WHAT GEN. M'CLELLAN SAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Gen. McClellan declines any public reception, and says his visit has no connection with the Diamond Mining Company. He knows but very little about diamond matters, and is not even certain that the diamonds exhibited came from Arizona.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 29.—During a storm, last night, Jonathan Riges and John Mast, while riding in a wagon, were run over and instantly killed by a fast train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, near this city.

A SCHOONER SUNK—FIVE LIVES LOST.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—In a storm, the schooner Meeker was capsized and sunk in Lake Michigan. The captain and four men were drowned.

A VARNISH FACTORY BURNED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—A fire, this afternoon, destroyed Holt's wax and varnish factory in Broad-st., together with two frame dwellings. Holt's loss is estimated at $2,000, and is partly covered by insurance. The other losses amount to about $4,000.

RAVAGES OF THE COTTON WORM IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 29.—Trustworthy reports from all parts of Alabama represent that the destruction of cotton by worms is more thorough than ever before. They have eaten the leaves until the fields are bare as after a frost. The naked condition of the plant reveals the fact that the mature fruitage is not so great as usual at this season of the year. Fears of almost universal bankruptcy among the planters are entertained. No one expects the crop will equal that of last year.

THE NEW BISHOP OF RICHMOND.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—The Right Rev. James Gibbons, Vice-Apostolic of North Carolina, received to-day from Pope Pius IX. at Rome the bull creating him Bishop of Richmond, Va. He retains jurisdiction over North Carolina. Bishop Gibbons was born in Baltimore in 1834, and was consecrated Vice-Apostolic of North Carolina Aug. 16, 1868.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....Hugh Marra, who shot Alderman McMullen, at Philadelphia, was arrested last night by an Alderman.

....Alpheus Cates was accidentally, and it is supposed fatally, shot at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, by Ernest Johnson, a boy.

....James Brady, a porter at No. 89 Franklin-st., Boston, fell through a hatchway yesterday and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and four children.

....Capt. Timothy Burger of the schooner Eveline, running between Stamford, Conn., and New-York, while out gunning near Stamford, accidentally pulled the trigger and blew off part of his head, causing instant death.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS YESTERDAY—THE QUESTION OF INTEREST ON THE AMOUNTS AWARDED.

GENEVA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration Court met at 12½ o'clock this afternoon, and remained in session until 3½ o'clock, when it adjourned until to-morrow noon. Only the five Arbitrators and the secretary of the Board were present. The question of the payment of interest on the amounts awarded, which was to have been brought up to-day, was reserved for future discussion, and the Court debated a proposition in reference to the continuance of its sessions in secret. The Court is making progress in its labors on details, and the prospects are favorable for an early completion of the work before it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPLETION OF THE STATUE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK—FAILURE OF COTTON OPERATORS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

The bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott which is to be erected in Central Park, New York, is completed and will be shipped from Edinburgh to the former city to-morrow. This is the first work of art produced in Scotland especially for America. A bust of the distinguished novelist and poet which is to be sent to St. Louis will soon be finished. Several cotton operators in Lancashire have failed in consequence of unfortunate speculations in cotton afloat.

AUSTRIA.

THE CONDITION OF THE EX-EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

VIENNA, Thursday, August 29, 1872.

The ex-Empress Carlotta is fast sinking and there is no hope whatever of her recovery. Her death may be expected at any moment.

PORTUGAL.

SHIP BURNED OFF LISBON.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

The steamship James Stephenson was burned off Lisbon while on a voyage from Calcutta to London. The passengers and crew were saved.

OPINIONS ABROAD ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

SOME CONJECTURES BY AMERICANS ON THE PROSPECTS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY—OPINIONS OF ENGLISHMEN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HOMBOURG LES BAINS, July 25.—Seated beneath the trees of the Kursaal Grounds, watching merry children bound and jump as they shout in every European tongue, I listen to a group of prominent Americans, who are discussing the Presidential campaign with an earnestness that causes Englishmen to stare, and Germans to shrug their shoulders. Grant's supporters are less sanguine than they were. Early in the Summer impossible things were to take place when Greeley became President; now abuse has taken the place of ridicule, and I conclude that if Mr. Greeley is the idiot his enemies report him to be, he must indeed be a genius to have succeeded so well without brains. But let us listen to the conversation, and draw such conclusions as we may.

"Greeley is as certain to be our next President," says a Western man, "as it is certain that I shall lose my money if I risk it at *rouge et noir*. I have just received a letter from the editor of ——. You know what immense influence his paper wields. He declares that Greeley will carry the State. The fact is that we Democrats are tired of seeing corruption going on under the holy name of patriotism. You Yankees have not the faintest conception of the way the South has been plundered by carpet-baggers, adventurers from the North, who went South to pillage, and who have succeeded in sucking the very life-blood of the people. Because the South rebelled and was properly punished, shall she be ground down by knaves calling themselves Republicans? Take Louisiana for example. Within a few years Administration officials have increased her debt to the amount of $[illegible], so that now the State is in danger of repudiation. She is bankrupt. Shall such things continue four years longer? 'Let us have peace,' says Grant. Is this peace? Is this policy likely to cement union? Greeley has visited the South and knows from personal observation that the groans of the people are righteous."

"You Republicans," pursued another Westerner, "seem to regard us Democrats as imps of Satan, as creatures without honor or principle, ready to sacrifice every idea of the war for the sake of pleasing the South and regaining power. Now I want you to understand that we know Slavery to be dead, and have not the slightest intention to revive it. We could not if we would, and we would not if we could. When you discover that it is quite possible for a Democrat to be an honest gentleman and a lover of his country, you will be much nearer a true conception of the motives actuating leading Democrats than you are at present."

"When Greeley visited St. Louis to deliver an address before the Agricultural Fair, and a capital address it was"—thus begins another Democrat—"I saw a good deal of him, liked him extremely, and we did all we could to make his visit pleasant. On taking leave of him I said: 'I hope, Mr. Greeley, that you enjoyed yourself, and that you will take away with you a pleasant impression of our city.' 'Oh yes,' replied Greeley, 'very pleasant, indeed; but I've one complaint to make—somebody has stolen my boots!' It appears," continued the speaker, "that there was a negro employed in the hotel at which Greeley stopped who entertained a profound admiration for the philosopher, and longed to become the possessor of some portion of his clothing. Seeing Greeley's boots outside his bed-room door Sambo's countenance shone with a light that was never seen on land or sea. He became illuminated with an idea. 'What's in a boot?' thought Sambo. 'A boot of any other make will fit as well.' So Sambo boreoff Mr. Greeley's boots in triumph, and replaced them with another pair that evidently failed to realize the philosopher's ideal. Then Sambo was only too glad to slip into Greeley's shoes, but that was before Grantism discovered an enemy of the negro in the editor of the anti-Slavery TRIBUNE."

"All my family were Rebels," testifies a young Tennessean, "and I went into the Confederate army to fight for Slavery. I risked my life, was ready to yield it up, fought two years, was imprisoned many months, and now I can solemnly say that although I did all this, to-day I am a true Union man. I love the Stars and Stripes, and were it in my power to revive Slavery to-morrow, I would not do it. I believe the country to be far better without it. But carpet-baggers are the locusts that eat us out of house and home, and we cannot bear the infliction much longer. Our only salvation is in a change of administration, and I shall vote for Greeley." "If every voter knew Greeley as his friends know him," states a Republican who is giving his support to Grant, "there would not be a doubt about his election. I know him well, and believe in his entire fitness for the office, but it has been the habit of the American press to laugh at Greeley's hat and clothing, hence the people associate his name with buffoonery. This is wrong, but it is fact, consequently I shall throw my weight into the balance for Grant." "Here's wisdom for you chunks of it," as Capt. Cuttle would remark.

"The North declares that the South is supporting Greeley merely for the sake of getting into power and restoring the Union as it was," says a very distinguished Southerner and ex-Rebel. "I tell you honestly that such is neither our expectation nor our desire. It is true that there is a small minority of us that still hates the North and would fight if fighting were possible; but they know perfectly well that resistance is absurd and that their only hope is in reconciliation. The rest of us are prepared to be good citizens. We bear no malice toward the North; on the contrary, we are bound to it by the closest ties of love and friendship. No one has lost more than I by the war. Once I lived in extreme luxury, now I have nothing, but I do not complain. I accept destiny. My fate is just. Those who dance must pay the fiddler. We did some very tall dancing, and must take the consequences. I admit the right of the National Government to disfranchise leading Rebels and confiscate property, but I do not admit the right to be plundered by Northern scoundrels. Because these carpet-baggers are friends of the present Administration, and because there is no possibility of reform while Grant remains in office—for I know Grant well, and his private virtue, fidelity to friends, is public vice—does the South receive Greeley with satisfaction. We do not expect office; all we ask is justice. We have suffered long enough, and unless you Northerners desire to be hated by the rising generation, you will put your shoulders to the wheel, and help us out of the slough. The Southern negroes are so dominated by the party in power as to be hopelessly Grant. They vote as they are told, and are assured that Greeley means restoration of Slavery. They are too ignorant to appreciate the situation, hence one race is likely to be arrayed against the other."

"We are being over-centralized," chimes in a Liberal Republican. "The salvation of our vast country, with its diverse interests, is local self-government. Grant's Administration has done more than any other to bring about a very dangerous state of things. The evil is small at present, but it is our business to anticipate the worst. Centralization, combined with the personality so powerfully enforced at present, is fatal to the Republic. To remain in the Republican party after it has ceased to be a national benefit, merely for the sake of keeping that party alive, strikes me as treason to the country. I'll gladly shake hands with the Democrats if they are ready to travel my road. To suppose that Republicans have a monopoly of virtue is supremely ridiculous. Party is nothing; principles are everything."

"Why look at Prussia, and take a lesson from the policy of Bismarck," argued another Democrat. "Alsace and Lorraine are conquered provinces, discontented with their lot, and hating Germany. What are the conquerors doing? Persecuting the people? No. They are making every effort to enrich these provinces so that prosperity may reconcile them to the change of government. Make people materially comfortable and you strike at the root of revolution. We Southerners are ruined. Why not give us a chance to recuperate? Do you suppose that Northern pillage of State treasuries will increase our loyalty?" "And look at our foreign policy!" exclaims an American living abroad. "Since the Alabama fiasco, since Russell's insult to America in the House of Lords, and the humble pie eaten by us with abject humility, I'm ashamed to look an Englishman in the face. John Bright was right in characterizing our management of the case as 'attorneyism,' and I can see no hope for the preservation of American dignity if such men as Grant are put into the White House."

And what do the English say about the Presidential election? Society says nothing, because it knows nothing and cares nothing. Those of the people who are conversant with our politics cordially indorse Greeley. Liberals who have visited America are heartily in his favor. Conservatives denounce him as though he were the scum of the earth. A general, a military man, has some claims to respectability in English eyes, but a journalist! What the Court ignores, snobs and cads despise, therefore the Press is not likely to befriend a transatlantic representative; but if *The London Times* is to be believed, "it is always well to listen to the advice of one's enemies, and take the course most censured by them." If the United States puts this excellent theory into practice, Horace Greeley will be the next President. K. F.

CUBA.

REPULSE OF INSURGENTS—ABUSES IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The *Diario* states that the Spanish iron-clad Numancia will remain only a few days longer at New-York. The Spanish war-schooner Condor, an old vessel, was burned at sea on her way to Havana. All on board were saved. A special dispatch to the *Gaceta* reports that the insurgents, 400 strong, attacked the town of Remanganaguas, in the Eastern Department, and were repulsed by the garrison, which consisted of only 40 men. The firemen of Cienfuegos are garrisoning Ensenoda de Cochinos. The *Diario* says the acting Captain-General will send to the Minister of War at Madrid by the next steamer a plan of the campaign, in which the establishment of lines of fortified posts is a prominent feature. The Board of Aldermen of Havana have taken in hand the removal of abuses in the Municipal Administration, the introduction of economical reforms, and the continuance of works for the improvement of the city. Don José Alano, a Cuban, is the prime mover in these reforms.

PORTO RICO.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS TO THE CORTES.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The election for members of the Cortes have been held in Porto Rico. All the districts are reported to have returned Radical candidates except that of the capital, San Juan, which elected Gen. Sanz, a Conservative.

WASHINGTON.

A CABINET MEETING—FALSE REPORTS ABOUT GENEVA—OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS—THE CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

The President, after staying here more than thirty hours, returned to Long Branch to-night, attended by Gen. Porter, his secretary. During his visit here he spent much of his time at the White House. Yesterday he had an interview with the editor of his official organ regarding some damaging statements lately made against him, and which were by authority denied in the newspaper in question to-day. Several other friends, including members of the Campaign Committee, also had long conversations with the President. A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and four members attended, namely, Messrs. Fish, Williams, Belknap, and Creswell. As stated by one of the members, no important business was discussed. Contrary to reports, no information whatever has been received from the Geneva Arbitration regarding any agreement as to the sum to be awarded to the United States in payment of the Alabama claims, and so far as this Government is informed no facts are known implying that the amount has been a subject of discussion thus far. It is not probable that the amount to be received by the United States will be known until after the dissolution of the Board.

Secretary Delano has gone again to Ohio for his health. Secretary Boutwell is still on his farm at Groton. Secretary Fish and Mr. Creswell returned from their country residences to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Robeson is expected here to-night for a short visit. Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is still absent on his Yellowstone excursion. Senator Harlan announces in his paper of to-day that he has been earnestly pressed to assist in the canvass in Maine.

Treasurer Spinner signed, yesterday, $3,000,000 worth of the $10,000 and, to-day, $2,000,000 worth of the $5,000 Clearing-house certificates, just executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Half of each batch was dispatched to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and a quarter of each denomination to Philadelphia, and similar packages to Boston.

COL. SCOTT'S PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—An arrangement has been effected whereby Col. Thomas Scott's Texas Pacific Railway Company succeeds to all the rights and property of the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company, receives the right of way through San Diego City and County, 100 acres of tide lands on San Diego Bay, and a terminal depot lot covering a space of 600 by 1,500 feet. The Texas Company has agreed to put three parties of engineers into the field at once to locate the route, and to begin the work of construction from San Diego eastward as soon as the line is finally located. Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties offer to vote subsidies to aid the enterprise.

THE YOUNG MEN'S STATE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

LOCKPORT, Aug. 29.—The annual Convention of the Young Men's State Christian Association has just been held in this city. Between 75 and 100 delegates from abroad were in attendance. The sessions have been pleasant and profitable. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John J. Platt of Poughkeepsie; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. D. S. Stephens of New-Utrecht, C. G. Hildreth of Lockport, F. H. Fanning of Utica, J. S. Kenkins of Buffalo; Secretaries, D. E. Kohler of Cornell University, and Geo. W. Leonard of Auburn. The members of the Convention were formally welcomed and socially entertained on Tuesday evening by the Lockport Young Men's Christian Association. The Convention adjourned this evening.

A SINGULAR MORMON RAID.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 29.—By order of a Mormon Justice of the Peace, the police this afternoon made a descent on two houses of ill-fame, and with axes and knives demolished all the furniture therein, worth probably $10,000. Bureaus, bedsteads, pictures, carpets, and all, were chopped to pieces. A considerable amount of money and jewelry, it is said, was taken. The excitement among the citizens on account of this destruction of property is intense. Much bad feeling prevails, and threats are made to organize Vigilance Committees and "clean out" Brigham Young's house.

A DEMORALIZED CAPTAIN AND CREW.

ROCKLAND, Aug. 29.—The captain and one of the crew of the fishing schooner Evangeline of Gloucester were arrested, last night, for plundering the vessel of rigging, and committed to the lock-up. During the night the Evangeline was cut adrift by the remainder of the crew, and the revenue cutter McCulloch of Portland has been telegraphed to go in pursuit of her.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....The engine makers of Berlin, Prussia, are on a strike.

....The First National Bank of Lima, O., with a capital of $55,000, has been authorized to begin business.

....Associate Justice Miller of the U. S. Supreme Court, has granted an injunction restraining the directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal from interfering with the work on the canal, which is placed under control of the courts to secure the improvement without interference with the revenue of the canal.

CAMPAIGN CORRESPONDENCE

OUR POLITICAL PROTEUS.

A FEW MORE FACTS ABOUT GEN. DIX.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The friends of Gen. Grant, down to a very recent period, have been expressing much concern at what they call the "inconsistency" of Democrats in supporting Mr. Greeley and the "inconsistency" of Mr. Greeley in accepting the support of his former political opponents. A sufficient answer to these barnacles of the "dead past" is found in the living issues which unite Mr. Greeley and his present supporters, of whatever name; but for the sake of decency it is hoped that all references to "consistency" will be dropped among the supporters of Grant and Dix, at least in the State of New-York.

If there be any party, having offices in its gift, to which Gen. Dix has not given in his adhesion, the fact has certainly escaped my notice. He has been successively a Hard-Shell Democrat, a Soft-Shell Democrat, a Buchanan Democrat, a "War Democrat" or pro-Slavery Republican, an anti-Slavery Republican, a President Johnson man, a Grant Republican, a Liberal Republican (just before the Cincinnati Convention), and, finally, a Grant Renominationist (just after the Cincinnati Convention). And it is a singular fact (as Mr. Weller would say, "an extraordinary coincidence") that all these successive changes have concurred with a supposed change of that "tide in the affairs of men" which, when taken at the flood, leads on to fortune—to a "nomination" for office, if not always to an office actually in hand.

I presume that all the political characteristics which I have above indicated as belonging to Gen. Dix at one time or another of his variegated public career, are familiar to most of your readers except that denomination which classifies him as a "War Democrat" or pro-Slavery Republican. I proceed, therefore, to elucidate this transition epoch in his political history from Buchanan Democracy to Lincoln Republicanism.

It is known to everybody in New-York that Mr. Thulow Weed represented the "Conservative" wing of the Republican party. In the year 1860 he was anxious to purchase the peaceful accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency by making fresh concessions to the pro-Slavery propagandists of the South. At a little later date he advocated the "Border State proposition" in the interest of Slavery. After the war had begun, he vehemently and steadily resisted all assaults upon the institution of Slavery in the seceded States, until, finally, at the beginning of the year 1863, when it was obvious that President Lincoln had determined no longer to spare Slavery in the prosecution of the war, this veteran journalist retired from the Press, avowedly because he could no longer sympathize with the objects for which the war was thereafter to be prosecuted. In *The Albany Evening Journal* of Jan. 12, 1863, a few days before retiring from its conduct, he denounced the anti-Slavery wing of the Republican party, because, as he said, it was attempting to "narrow the mighty struggle for national existence down to an Abolition crusade." A few days after this indignant utterance, he publicly withdrew from *The Albany Evening Journal*, and assigned the following reasons for his decision:

Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. The difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed or withdrawing is presented. I have not hesitated in pursuing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well and "nobody hurt."

Such were the views of Mr. Weed at this time, and it is not difficult to perceive why it was that, with such opinions, he favored so warmly the nomination of Gen. Dix as the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York in the Autumn of 1862, when Gen. Wadsworth was nominated in his stead by the more earnest wing of the party. Gen. Dix was then known as a "War Democrat," that is a Buchanan Democrat who was sustaining the war on the theory that Slavery was to be damaged as little as possible—a character which substantially identified him with pro-Slavery Republicans of the Thurlow Weed school. And from this time onward, for the space of several months, Gen. Dix continued to be a pro-Slavery Republican—supporting the war, but opposing the policy of Emancipation. As late as October, 1863, we find him still protesting against Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. In that month he addressed a letter to the "War Democracy" of Wisconsin, in which he wrote as follows. (I cite the extract from *The National Intelligencer* of Oct. 20, 1863):

The measure which has produced perhaps more dissatisfaction than any other is the President's Emancipation Proclamation. I certainly should not have advised it. I believed that it would prove practically inoperative; that it would only reach negroes who came within our control, and they were, by the laws of war, if we choose so to regard them, free without it. It is purely a war measure; and if the war should cease to-morrow, it would cease to be practically operative, except so far as it has been executed. This is, however, a question of interpretation for the Courts, and it does not become me to anticipate their decision.

Such were the views of this "pro-Slavery Republican," or "War Democrat," down to the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, when, with Mr. Weed, he determined to support Mr. Lincoln as against Gen. McClellan—that is, his "War Democracy" passed into "Lincolnism," for surely there never was a better type of "War Democrat" than Gen. McClellan.

Still "Lincolnism" was feeble in Gen. Dix, for, after Lincoln was dead and Johnson had succeeded to the Presidency, we find Gen. Dix, with Mr. Weed, in the "arm-in-arm Convention" of 1866, at Philadelphia, and the "Lincolnism" of both lapsed into "Johnsonism," till in the case of Dix "Johnsonism" was rewarded by a fat Federal office in New-York, and ultimately by the French mission. Since his retirement from that post he has been waiting for something else to "turn up," even having had expectations at one time, as he tells us, of seeing something good come out of the Cincinnati Convention. Disappointed in this, he has determined to go for Grant, at least until after the next election, and the Utica Convention, being sorely pressed to find a candidate, hastened to accept him *pro hoc vice*. Mr. Weed has been slow in procuring the honor of a "nomination" for his pro-Slavery friend of 1862 and 1863, but he has succeeded at last.

And now I am curious to know what class of people are particularly expected to support Gen. Dix on the "record" he has made for himself. Certainly no kind of "Democrats" can support him, for there has been no kind of Democracy which Gen. Dix has not professed and betrayed. Certainly no kind of "Republicans" can support him, for there has been no kind of Republicanism which he has not endured, embraced, and deserted.

He is a very respectable man, as the Duke of Buckingham in his day was a very respectable man; but still Dryden's portraiture of the latter is equally applicable to our "Zimri."

"A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everthing by starts, and nothing long."

Washington, Aug. 27, 1872. HISTORICUS.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBERALS.

AN OLD ABOLITIONIST'S VIEWS ON THE CANVASS IN CHESTER COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 26 I find an exposure of the operations of J. H. Platt and James Harlan, in franking Grant documents to various parts of the country. These gentlemen must be industrious workers to supply even this section with the documents which are sent under their franks. *The New-York Times* is offered by stump speakers gratis for the campaign, especially to TRIBUNE subscribers, and hired canvassers are now tramping parts of Chester County to make an accurate list of Hartranft and Buckalew men. Is this a plan to learn just how much to cheat in order to secure Hartranft's election? That there are to be gross frauds—enough, if possible, to defeat Buckalew—is the boast of prominent Grant wire-pullers, who assert, "We will count Hartranft in." The opposition to Hartranft in Chester County has roused the fears of the Grant men to such a pitch that they are holding meetings every night, the only effect of which, as far as I have observed, is to consolidate the Democrats in favor of Greeley, and to convince intelligent Republicans that Hartranft's deal