The Sun.

FORTIETH YEAR. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OLD JESSE GRANT'S COTTON

HE OWNS THAT HE SOLD HIS INFLUENCE WITH HIS SON.

And Brought Suit to Recover the Money—The Greedy Old Rip's Complaint—A Specimen of the Men Who Enjoyed the Cotton Monopoly During Grant's Campaigns.

Correspondence of The Sun.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—It was not that there was anything remarkable in the contract between Jesse R. Grant, P. M., of Covington, Ky., and the firm of Mack & Co. of Cincinnati to buy cotton in Mississippi during the war that gave the affair notoriety, for it was well known and generally understood that the old gentleman was on the make all the time; but when it became known that after inducing the parties to invest their money he failed to render them any substantial benefit, and then brought suit to make them pay blood money, public indignation was kindled against the foolish old man, and the affair was blown about until it attracted the attention of the President, then General of the United States army, and called forth a mild protest for sake of the family respectability.

THE REBELS INTERFERING WITH JESSE'S PLANS.

When Gen. Grant started on his expedition through Northern Mississippi to take Vicksburg by way of Grenada, it will be remembered that his army, strung out along two or three hundred miles of railroad, reached Oxford, thirty miles south of Holly Springs, and then was obliged to run for its life to the Mississippi river on account of the blowing up of its ammunition and stores by Van Dorn at the latter place, in December, 1862. That event destroyed more plans than Gen. Grant's, for among the constant visitors at headquarters was the venerable father of the General commanding, and a trusty and confidential friend of the house of Israel, with the poetic patronomic of Goldsmith, who went down with him to buy cotton. Mr. Goldsmith was agent for the extensive clothing firm of Mack & Co., of this city. He took Mr. Grant with him, paying his personal expenses, and Mr. Grant in turn secured passes through the lines for "self and friend." It will be remembered that Grant put a certain Col. Murphy of Wisconsin in command at Holly Springs, in the teeth of the fact that Rosecrans, whom Grant then hated cordially, had the fellow court martialed for abandoning the stores and Government property at Iuka only a few weeks before. Grant did this to show his confidence in a man whom Rosecrans proved to be unworthy, yet when he proved his own unworthiness under Grant's immediate command, it would not do to confirm Rosecrans's action by a similar action, and the cowardly scoundrel was permitted to escape; for the Holly Springs affair was simply a repetition of that at Iuka, only that no investigation even was instituted.

THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

This whole history comes to the surface once more by the political fermentation of the campaign; for it will also be borne in mind that it was about that time that Grant's infamous order against Jews was promulgated by his Chief of Staff, one Col. Dubois. Cincinnati embraces a very large Israelitish population—a thrifty, industrious, wealthy class, in whose blood that insult to their race rankles with uncontrollable violence. Various explanations have been given to smooth and gloss the harshness of the order, but it is no gloss the thing is on record, and the transactions of the venerable Jesse, showing his keenness for money to be equal, if not superior, to his partner's, only deepen the feeling on the subject, and whet the edge of the opposition to the party of nepotism and military-family government.

Perhaps the best way to present the case at this time is to reproduce it in legal form, which to the best of my recollection ran as follows:

On the 31st of December, 1871, Jesse R. Grant filed his petition and brought action in the Superior Court for partnership account and for specific and general relief. Here is the petition, copied from the original on file in the Hamilton County, Ohio, Court House:

FATHER GRANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

Jesse R. Grant vs. Harmon Mack, Henry Mack, and Simon Mack, partners as Mack & Brothers.

This plaintiff says that on or about the 6th day of December, 1862 he entered into an agreement with the defendants for the purpose of partnership purchases of cotton in the Military Department commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant, the conditions of said agreement being as follows:

Defendants were to furnish all the money that might be required in the said business and the necessary number of men to purchase and ship the cotton—they being allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the money so employed during the time it was necessarily used. Plaintiff upon his part was to go with the men, furnished as aforesaid by the defendants, to the headquarters of Gen. Grant, and procure a permit for them to purchase cotton, secure transportation and such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army. The defendants were to have the cotton thus purchased shipped immediately to New York and sold, and the net profits of sales, after deducting from the gross proceeds the necessary expenses of buying, freight, and selling, except the wages of the men furnished as aforesaid by defendants, were to be divided between the parties in the proportion of three-fourths to the defendants and one-fourth to the plaintiff—the plaintiff in no event being liable for any portion of loss that might be incurred.

Plaintiff says that said agreement was at once and faithfully carried out on his part, as it also was by defendants, so far as the purchase of cotton, its transportation to New York and sale there were concerned, but defendants have broken said agreement in this, that they have utterly failed and refused to render to plaintiff any account of such transactions or to pay over to him any portion of his share of the profits arising from the same, although said account and payment have been repeatedly demanded by the plaintiff.

THE PROFITS THAT JESSE DIDN'T GET.

Plaintiff says that under said contract a large amount of cotton was purchased, as many as three hundred bales or more, at an average cost of from fifty to fifty-four cents per pound, which was sold in New York at such prices as to realize a net profit of forty thousand dollars or over. The exact number of bales purchased, the precise price of each purchase, the exact amount of expenses and of proceeds of sales, he is unable to state, the account of the same being in possession of the defendants, who refuse to furnish a statement of it, but the amount purchased and the net profits realized are not less than as above stated, while the same may and probably will greatly exceed the amount before stated.

Plaintiff asks that an account may be taken between himself and the defendants, and that defendants may be ordered to pay over to him such amounts as may be found to be due to him from them under the agreement hereinabove set forth, and that all such other orders may be made in his behalf as he may be equitably entitled to in the premises.

(Signed) J. R. GRANT.

DECEMBER 31, 1863.

THE DEFENDANTS' DEMURRER.

On the 15th of February, 1864, the defendants, through Henry Mack, filed a demurrer setting forth:

1. That the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

2. The petition does not state any legal and valid consideration for the alleged undertaking and obligation of the defendants.

3. The contract on which the suit is brought is contrary to public policy.

The defendants therefore ask judgment, and that they may be dismissed with their costs.

February 16, or the day following, the Court ordered an entry of reservation, as follows:

A SAD BLOW TO JESSE'S EXPECTATIONS.

This case came on to be heard on demurrer to the plaintiff's petition, and the Court not being advised in the premises, direct that the questions of law arising in the case be reserved for the opinion of all the Judges in General Term.

This was a sad blow to the expectations of Jesse, for he had been constant and punctual in his attendance at the court house from time to time. The stalwart and stooped form of the old man, supported by his stout hickory, could be seen trudging its spectacled way up the wide iron staircases of the court house day after day. It was said at the time that his blood was up. He was going to get square with the "d—d Jews." They'd ought to be hung anyhow, and he was mighty glad when Lyssees issued that order at Holly Springs. But he had to wait a while.

VISIONS OF WEALTH.

Meantime he was making journeys to the front in Tennessee and Mississippi, and hearing marvellous yarns about fortunes made out of cotton; how the Jews had bought up all the cotton in the lower country and had things all their own way, because they had money—greenbacks and specie—by the bushel.

Mr. Grant was a conspicuous figure wherever he went at this time. His dogged, positive manner; his keenness to hear what was said about his son, and the voracious eagerness with which he drank in the most fulsome praise of himself, as the father of Gen. Grant, made him a mark for public notice, humor, and fun. He was also beset by all sorts of land sharks, who treated, courted, and flattered him, in the hope of securing some favor in the army lines through his influence. He was assured that his case would go through triumphantly, and, in fact, he was fully prepared for a successful result.

JUDGE HOADLY'S OPINION.

The case came up in General Term on the 16th of May, 1864. Judge Hoadly delivered the opinion. After stating the petition, Judge Hoadly said:

The purchase of cotton in the Military Department, commanded by Gen. Grant, was illegal, unless carried on by permission of the President, obtained through the Treasury Department. The plaintiff avers that he was to go to the headquarters of Gen. Grant and procure a permit to purchase cotton. Whether this was expected to be obtained from the General himself, from some member of his staff or a Treasury agent at headquarters, is not stated. Whether the plaintiff was to procure it as a personal favor, or by the use of personal, political or other illegitimate influence, or in the ordinary mode of business, is not shown. The court could not presume he was to get the permit from an officer not authorized by law to give it, or that he was to procure it as the reward of personal, political or other illegitimate influence. They must rather infer that he proposed to solicit and procure a permit in the ordinary and proper way from a Treasury agent having authority to issue it.

DISHONEST AND DISGRACEFUL.

Again, it is averred that the plaintiff was to and did secure transportation. This may have been done by procuring from some quartermaster or other officer controlling it the improper and illegal use of Government horses and wagons or steamboats; or he may have hired horses and wagons from the people of the country, and secured steamboat transportation in the usual way. The mere fact that he was to secure transportation at the headquarters of Gen. Grant is not decisive.

The other item of service, "the procuring of such other facilities as might be consistent with the usages and interests of the army," is open to the same double reading. These facilities—whatever they were—may have been proceed honest or dishonest influences.

For these reasons the defence suggested must be presented by answer. The theory was that the plaintiff was to procure the employment of the army, or private illegal cooperation of the military as a sworn answer, enterprise must be alleged. To the demurrer is true, it was equally disgraceful and fendant's and to the plaintiff, and if proved would insure the dismissal of the petition, with reprobation to both parties. The demurrer was therefore overruled with leave to answer.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

Judge Storer agreed with the other members of the Court on the question of the pleadings, and felt constrained to say that the whole of this trade, as disclosed by all these proceedings, was not only disgraceful but tended directly to the disgrace of the country. It was, he said, "the price of blood."

The outsiders in the court applauded the utterance, which old Jesse had risen from his seat and approached the bench to hear with distinctness. He was in a tremble of excitement and expectation. The shock of disappointment told on his manner at once. His countenance fell and then grew stern and rigid with ill-suppressed choler. A few whispered words with his counsel and then he trudged away out of court.

THE DEFENDANTS' ANSWER.

On the 11th of August, 1864, the defendants made answer that while they admitted the existence of such a contract with the plaintiff as to an adventure in the purchase of cotton they denied that said contract was ever carried out by the plaintiff, but say that the whole adventure, having become impracticable and impossible of performance, was abandoned by the plaintiff as well as by these defendants. They say also that although they were ready to furnish the money, &c., yet the plaintiff never performed any part of his contract. He never procured any permit to purchase cotton, nor did he secure any transportation or any other facilities for carrying out the project of purchasing cotton.

FATHER GRANT'S FAILURE.

They further say that after the contract had been entered into, the plaintiff and their agent, Goldsmith, went to the South for the purpose of purchasing cotton; that in the neighborhood of Holly Springs (Miss.) Goldsmith did purchase some cotton, and that the whole of this cotton was burned and destroyed by Van Dorn, a General in the rebel army; that Goldsmith was taken prisoner; that Goldsmith, as soon as he was released, as well as the plaintiff, returned to Cincinnati, the business being too hazardous to go ahead with it; that the cotton was not; and that the whole matter was by them abandoned after they had suffered a heavy pecuniary loss, and they say that the plaintiff looked no more after the business, nor did they see or hear of him again for months.

They also answered that although they subsequently made ventures in cotton in New York and elsewhere, the plaintiff, Jesse R. Grant, had no pecuniary interest or concern in it, and that all they had to do with him absolutely and in fact resulted in heavy pecuniary loss to them.

THE CASE THROWN OUT COURT.

And thus the case rested until the 23d of October, 1866, when it was dismissed by the court, each party to pay his own costs. It was in fact thrown out of court reprobated and stigmatized. Judge Storer, noted on the Ohio bench for eminence as a lawyer and for purity of character as a man, denounced the compact as the "price of blood." It was this more that the loss of the case that rankled in the blood of Jesse. He damned Judge Storer as an old fool, and retired across the river to Covington with a more deep-seated contempt for Ohio than ever. His reappearance on the streets at this time with a crutch, in addition to the stout old hickory, recalls this episode in his history, and warns the wrath of the children of Israel toward the 4th of November next.

Stanley Declares Himself an American, but Does not Say where he was Born.

From the London News, Aug. 27.

Mr. Charles Ollivant of Sale, Cheshire, forwards to us the following letter which he has received from Mr. Stanley:

LONDON, Aug. 22.

MY DEAR OLLIVANT: A thousand thanks for your letter and clippings. If I were to answer all the letters that I have received, about such questions as *Rhyl Journal* propounds, I should certainly be called an idiot, and deservedly so. I care not what anybody writes about me, nor do I intend to notice them. If English and Welsh folks are so gullible as to believe all the "rot" they read about me, I cannot help it—nor have I a desire to help it in any way. But for you, and such kind friends, I say I am an American, and can prove it by over ten thousand friends in the United States. The letter in *Rhyl Journal* is all bosh. I never knew a man named Evans, nor have I ever sung a Welsh song—not knowing anything of the language. My name is neither Thomas, Rowlands, Smith, Jones, nor Robinson, but plain Henry M. Stanley. At 18 I was in Missouri, at 15 in Arkansas, at 18 in New Orleans, at 19 in Europe, travelling, at 20 in the war, and so on. Yours truly,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

What the Bribers of Congress had to Trade On.

From Forney's Press.

The generosity of Congress to these twin enterprises (the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads) was boundless, and has never since been repeated. Twelve thousand eight hundred acres for each mile, or twenty miles on each side, were voted, and a subsidy in Government bonds equal to $27,236,512 for the Union Pacific, and $25,885,120 to the Central Pacific, or *fifty-three million one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars to both.* Government also guaranteed the interest on the company's first mortgage bonds to an equal amount.

The People of Flushing up in Arms.

A mass meeting of the people of Flushing was held on Saturday evening to protest against the action of a so-called marsh draining company who are building a dyke across the bay, destroying the navigation of the creek, and making Flushing an inland town. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, R. W. Downing, District Attorney, and others. If the work is completed it is thought that the value of real estate in that town will be greatly diminished. An investigating committee, and a committee to raise funds to pay counsel to test the case in court were appointed. The entire length of the dyke across the bay is to be 3,000 feet, 500 of which is partially completed. The dyke will form a dock at which the largest vessels can load and unload.

Acres of Sell Worth $20 a Ton.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7.—The Salt Lake *Journal* reports the discovery that the entire soil of Farm Valley, near this city, is auriferous, and produces an average of $20 per ton.

A MAN WHO IS EVER RIGHT.

THE MAN WHO DARED WHEN LITTLE MEN DARED NOT DARE.

A Great Demonstration at Red Bank, N. J.—A Brilliant Speech from Senator John P. Stockton—A Statesman's Views.

They had a grand Liberal Republican and Democratic rally at Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday, under the auspices of the Red Bank Greeley and Brown Club. Early in the afternoon the farmers began to pour into the town from the surrounding country, and delegations from neighboring towns arrived both by the railroad and by water to swell the throng. First on the programme was the raising of a Greeley and Brown banner.

A fine liberty pole was erected on each side of Broad street, facing front street, and lines were rigged to support the banner. Around the spot the throng began to assemble as early as half-past two. A little before four, the President of the Club, James Broadmeadow with the Vice-President, Michael Taylor, stepped forward with the banner. In a short speech the President substantially said that they had met to begin in earnest the work of the campaign, which must surely end in the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. They had organized a Greeley and Brown campaign club, which now had on its rolls more than 200 names, and they proposed to fling their banner to the breeze, and under its folds press forward earnestly, untiringly, and unflinchingly to certain victory. They were determined to squarely meet and overcome each issue as it is presented, and the speaker said that the result next November would show how true they had been to their principles, how faithfully they had done their work. [Cheers.]

This banner, said he, which we now fling out, was made here, in our own town, and was painted by one of our fellow-citizens [cheers], which makes it more truly our standard, and I charge you, fellow-citizens, to be true to the men and platform it represents, and so help to secure the best interests of our beloved country. [Prolonged cheering.]

RED BANK'S GREAT BANNER.

The signal was given, and the breeze shook out as fine a banner as can be found anywhere. It is of pure white silk, measuring ten by seven feet. On each face is painted in plain, clear letters, "For President, Horace Greeley of New York; Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri." Three times three cheers were demanded for Greeley and Brown, which were given.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It was announced that the grand assemblage of the day would be in front of the Globe Hotel, at half-past 7 o'clock. The throng dispersed itself through the town, and gathering in groups here and there earnestly discussed the national issues. The earnest faces showed how strongly they all feel on the subject in this section.

About 7 o'clock a procession was formed, many bearing torches and Roman candles, which, marched through the streets to the appointed place. At half-past 7 they passed under the banner and gave three times three for Greeley and Brown. They then marched to the Globe Hotel.

In front of the hotel a platform had been raised, upon which sat the President and Vice-President of the club, the speakers, and a number of the distinguished citizens of Red Bank and neighborhood. Around the platform were gathered an enthusiastic throng of nearly two thousand persons. The whole square was brilliantly illuminated by torches and bon-fires of tar barrels, and presented a vivid and exciting picture.

SENATOR STOCKTON'S SPEECH.

The President called the meeting to order, and introduced Senator John P. Stockton, who spoke eloquently, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Always before I have addressed you as fellow-citizens, I now address you as fellow-citizens, because the time has come in the history of our country to surrender party spirit to patriotism.

Mr. Greeley went to Cincinnati in the person of his friends a Protestant and a Catholic, a Democrat and a Republican, he went to Baltimore and captured the National Democratic Convention.

I was asked to go to Baltimore to surrender. I voted against Mr. Greeley's nomination, but half of the New Jersey delegation voted for him, and nearly 20 delegates over and above the required two-thirds vote nominated Horace Greeley on the first ballot, and endorsed the Cincinnati platform amid wild enthusiasm.

Grant's supporters told us this was a political trick. I tell you the politicians did all they could to prevent Mr. Greeley's nomination.

He was nominated in the interests of national reconciliation. [Cheers.] I think Senator Sumner for that word. If it be not a proper one, I take it back.

The prostrate South, tired of the bayonet and carpet-bag rule, prostrated in her industry and ruined in her wealth, demanded of the great Democratic party the surrender of its principles in the nomination of Horace Greeley. [Cheers.]

It was a sacrifice, and the Democratic party was equal to the demand. The rights and liberties of the whole country were in the balance, and the Democratic party rule. The national legislation is carried on by caucuses and caucuses in both Houses of Congress, impatient of any dictation, insolent and overbearing to the last degree.

The infamous force bill, that passed in a modified form, is proof that constitutional barriers are trodden down and the rights of the people are taken away. The state of things ten years ago. But because I had been abroad, under James Buchanan's administration, I was hailed as a traitor when I landed on the soil of my native State.

My reply was "Constitution." [Cheers.] Henry Wilson said, "The man who prates of the Constitution will be hung on the lamp post." He is a traitor. My reply was "Constitution." [Cheers.]

I have read history not in vain. Never did a Government fall into the hands of a party who quietly surrender them back in peace without a struggle.

Power has license and intoxication. You can rally your party, but you can't rally Ulysses Grant. Fail now and God only knows when we will have another natural election.

Our experiment of self-government here not only involves our prosperity and protection, but also the existence of liberal representative government throughout the world.

If a comet should strike our part of the earth and annihilate our country, it is probable that in other portions of the world exiles and devotees would imagine a free government. But if our experiment fail and the disaster would be the everlasting defeat and ex in-gulshment of all republican experiments throughout the world.

I call upon you all, you old Democrats, Bourbons, and all, to conquer your prejudices, and with me to vote for Greeley and Brown, for the sake of unity and peace. [Prolonged cheering.]

I am not sent to the "Gentiles," but to the "House of Israel." An eloquent gentleman from New York, from the Republican side, is here to speak to you. Mr. Hiram P. Crozier, and I now give way to him. [Cheers.]

The President led Mr. Crozier forward. Mr. Crozier spoke eloquently for over an hour, clearly defining the national issues and the duties of every good citizen in this crisis. His speech was well received and frequently applauded.

When he had finished the assemblage again gave three times three for Greeley and Brown, and then quietly dispersed. The feeling in this section of New Jersey is very strong for Greeley and Brown, and the citizens propose to do their "level best" to elect them next November.

The Quakers and the Sturdy Dutch Farmers Battling against Officeholders.

Correspondence of The Sun.

KINGSTON CITY, Sept. 3.—Never in the history of Ulster county has there been more excitement during a Presidential contest than at present. Staunch Republicans, who for years have fought in the ranks, now refuse to support the present-taker, and are doing service in the the Greeley army. The Administration forces, headed by Gen. Sharpe, are doing their best to keep up the courage of the party men. In old Kingston there are many staunch men, but in Rondout it may be said there are none. Over two hundred business men of the latter place, who have for years voted the Republican ticket, now come out in a body for Greeley. The Quakers of the interior are all giving their support to the Liberal cause, are very enthusiastic as a body, and are doing a good work, in the way of bringing into the ranks that class of Republicans who are inclined to support their party, right or wrong. Nothing short of Quaker argument can move these men, but this does; and daily you can meet men who have been brought over to the Liberal side by these broad-brims. A trip over the Wallkill Valley Railway shows that the old Dutch farmers along the line will vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown, and I am told that the country west of this city stands nearly the same way. Gen. Sharpe, it is said, has received instructions from the Administration to take care of his county, let it cost what it may; but the honest yeomanry of this locality cannot be bought, and they are giving the General and his party strong evidence that it is useless to devote time or money on the bad cause he represents. The tactics of the Republicans in this county show how desperate Grant's men can act when they are driven to desperation.

A Large Greeley Meeting in Hartford—Speech by the Hon. W. W. Eaton.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—A large Greeley and Brown meeting was held in Allyn Hall last evening to elect delegates to the State Electoral Convention. The Hon. T. M. Allyn, a prominent Republican and formerly Mayor of the city, presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were Judge Loren P. Waldo, Democrat; J. H. Bromley, Republican, and formerly editor of the Hartford *Post*; Edgar T. Welles, son of the Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Thomas Sissons, a prominent Republican. The Hon. William W. Eaton, Democrat; the Hon. David Clark, Republican; the Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, Democrat, and J. H. Bromley, Esq., Republican, were elected delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Eaton, the wheel horse of the Connecticut Democracy, delivered a stirring speech, in which he cordially endorsed the Cincinnati ticket. He said:

You have honored me by selecting me as one of your delegates to the Convention that is to meet in this place next week to nominate an Electoral ticket. I accept the appointment, and shall take great pleasure in assisting to nominate men who will cast the vote of Connecticut in the Electoral College for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as President and Vice-President. [Great applause.] On one occasion I said I was not sick enough to take a dose of castor oil [laughter], but might be, and the Democratic party might be; but I added, if they were, God help the man on horseback. [Great applause.] I will not dishonor myself by saying that Mr. Greeley is my first choice. But he is, in my judgment, an honest man. For the last twenty-five years I have stood opposed to him, and he has given us some hard blows, and it is but fair for me to add that in my way I have struck back at him with as hard licks as I could. We learn to honor foeman who are worthy of our steel, and I have learned to honor Mr. Greeley for the manly letter he wrote to the "blockheads" who would have denied him the exercise of his God-given privilege of forgiveness. Cheers. I met Mr. Greeley in the mountains the other day, and I said to him that he had made many attacks upon us in Connecticut, but that I hoped to be able to do something in his behalf during the campaign. He replied, "I hope so. It shows that my mission of reconciliation has already taken root." [Applause.] To the end of this present canvass let every man who desires to see his Government brought back to its condition in the days of the fathers, join hands with all those who are seeking to redeem it from the mire into which it has been cast. [Applause.] Who cares when Horace Greeley shall have been elected, whether he place in his cabinet Horatio Seymour or Charles Francis Adams, Lyman Trumbull or Carl Schurz? Let him place there whomsoever he will, so long as they shall be honest men.

Speeches were also delivered by the Hon. Horace Cornwall (Rep.), the Hon. T. M. Allyn, Judge Merrill, and the Hon. A. E. Burr, editor of the *Hartford Times*.

New Lots Republicans Deserting the Grant Party.

The Grantites in New Lots are again in hot water. The Cincinnati nominations divided the Republicans, the majority declaring for Greeley and Brown. Had it not been for the active and proscriptive course of the officeholding Republicans, the regular Republican town association would have sustained the Liberal ticket; but the Federal officeholders employed in the navy yard and Custom House are numerous in this town, and being active and well organized, and always on hand at the meetings of the association, succeeded in expelling the Liberal Republican members. The expulsion was effected at a timely attended meeting, which the office-holding gentry were, by preconcerted action, in a majority.

This intrigue of the clique of Federal officeholders has so disgusted the better portion of the Grant Republicans that several have resigned, among whom are the President, Dumas Jewell, George A. F. North, and Mr. Forbell. These gentlemen are representative Republicans, and have withdrawn from the association for the purpose of rebuking the arbitrary and shameless proceedings of the clique. Several Federal officeholders who once of the ranks of the Republican party, and, as the gentlemen expressed it, "Are riding it to

There are now four Liberal associations in New Lots. They have agreed to hold a grand ratification meeting on Sept. 12. The best citizens are more generally than ever known before ranged in the ranks, and are demanding reform and purity in administration in the state and Federal Governments.

Greeley's Strength in Washington County.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 6.—The Liberal cause in this county is developing such strength that the Grantites, who refuse to shake hands across the bloody chasm, find it impossible to keep from shaking in their boots. The usual majority of 2,500 to 3,000 of the Republicans will not reach over 1,000 in November for Grant. Many towns, such as Argyle, Hebron, Fort Ann, Kingsbury, Queensbury, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, and Whitehall, I can say from personal knowledge and observation, are strong for Greeley and Brown.

The Republicans loudly proclaim that many Democrats are going for Grant in preference to Greeley. Ask a renominationist, however, where such Democrats can be found, and he replies, "Well, I don't personally know of any such in your own neighborhood, but right over in such a town I am told there are many." "Right over there," is the cry, which I have since ascertained means *right over the left.*

There is no doubt that many men now claimed for Grant adopt Horace Greeley, and will quietly put in a ballot for the Woodchopper in November. W. C. Bryant, Esq., of Quaker Springs, Saratoga county, informed me yesterday that he had just had an interview with Judge Beckes of Saratoga Springs. The Judge said that he admired Horace Greeley very much, and would like to vote for him; but he would allow no one to say anything against his old friend. He would vote for Mr. Greeley, but he was under obligations to the Republican party, and would be obliged to vote for Grant, although he had no heart to work against Greeley. I find the same sentiment prevailing throughout to a great extent, and am confident that many who are seemingly for Grant, and are numbered among the ranks of enthusiasts, do not declare openly for Greeley because they do not desire the annoyance of being ostracised and taken out behind some barn to be licked, by the brass-and-leather brigade, who would be sure to march on them single file.

The greatest satisfaction is manifested over the state nominations. Both Democrats and Liberals think the candidates the strongest that could possibly have been nominated. It has set the Democrats to work, and the next two months the burden of the campaign will be equally divided between the friends of the Liberal cause. When such men as Judge Gibson, the Hon. Charles Hughes, and the Hon. Ralph Richards of this county throw off party yokes and declare for Reform, you can safely set down Greeley and Brown as the next President. Grant's cause is hopeless, and the sooner the people put down and placing Horace Greeley in the chair which has so long been occupied by a man who has laboured for years for his country, and who, if he live, will have helped to father the Grant debt. A GREELEY DEMOCRAT.

Westchester Ablaze.

The second grand rally in favor of reform, reconciliation, peace and union was made on Saturday evening, at Washington Hall, Mount Vernon. At 7 o'clock the largest Greeley and Brown banner in Westchester county was unfurled to the breeze, amid the firing of cannon, bursting of bombs, and music by the band, and hazzas of the multitude. A stirring speech was delivered by Dudley Bean, Esq., the giver of the magnificent banner, and the President of the cohorts of Washington Hall, Mr. Lyons. The assemblage then took up their line of march to the hall, and a roaring three times three were given by the masses on seeing that Gen. Kilpatrick enter. The Hon. W. H. Pembleton called the meeting to order, and introduced Gen. Kilpatrick, who held the people spell-bound for over two hours. The hall was packed, and the street, for half an hour, was filled with the friends of Honest Horace Greeley.

A Louisville Delegate Out for Greeley.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mr. Samuel Clem, an old citizen of this county and a lifelong Democrat, and one of the two delegates from the Ninth Congressional District to the Louisville Convention, has returned from that city, and this evening publishes a card in the *Sentinel*, saying:

"I went to Louisville as a delegate honestly, believing that the Convention was called for the furtherance of sound Democratic principles. Intercourse with the managers of that affair at Louisville has satisfied me that it was instigated and managed by men wholly for selfish purposes and to secure the reelection of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Clem's undoubted support of Mr. Greeley will influence numbers of his old associates who may be wavering.

White Hats and Torches.

The Third Assembly District Greeley and Brown Workingmen's Club met on Saturday night. The organization is 150 strong. It was decided that the members participate in the grand Liberal Republican and Democratic demonstration, wearing white hats and capes, and bearing torches. The club will hereafter meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A splendid new transparency was raised on Saturday night.

Banner Raising in Greenpoint.

The Greeley and Brown Association of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, will have a grand ratification meeting and banner raising this evening in the Wigwam, in Greenpoint avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Barnum, Col. Seaver, C. L. Lyons, Esq., the Hon. John C. Jacobs, Judge Dailey, and others.

How the Printers Will Vote.

The employees in Frank McElroy's printing-house, 101 William street, have voted for President. Result: Greeley, 28; bull-pup candidate, 1. Convey the intelligence to Hiram.

Cracks from Greeley Rifles.

Three Greeley clubs are to be organized next week in Manhattanville and Carmansville.

There are over 700 voters in Manhattanville and over 600 are for Greeley, our next Representative.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club has been organized, with F. Farrell as President.

A vote was taken on a Second avenue car returning from the Caledonian picnic, as follows: Greeley, 18; O'Conor, 1; Grant, 1.

At a recent meeting of Company G, Eighth Regiment, at which 17 members were present, the vote on the Presidential question stood Greeley 16, Grant 1.

The Democratic Greeley and Brown Club of the seventh Assembly District have secured permanent rooms at 794 Broadway. A banner is to be raised shortly.

A Greeley and Brown Club was organized at First avenue and Twenty-first street last evening. Mr. Thomas Duffy was elected President. More than 100 names were enrolled.

Opposite the Globe Hotel, Red Bank, N. J., a Greeley and Brown banner will be raised at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Senator Stockton of New Jersey and the Hon. H. P. Crozier of New York will deliver speeches.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the Alphonso Association of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, enjoyed their annual clambake at Sandy Hook Bay. Forty-one out of the fifty-one members attending voted for Greeley and Brown.

The Hon. O. H. Dawson and Charles Crary, Esq., of Georgia, will address a Greeley and Brown meeting, under the auspices of the Greeley and Brown Amnesty Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, in East Side Association Hall, this evening.

The Gen. M. T. McMahon Organization have elected C. O'Donnell, President; M. W. Barry, Recording Secretary; James O'Sullivan, Financial Secretary; Martin J. Kearney, Treasurer; Denis J. Leary, Hugh M. O'Niel, John Doyle, John Sweeney, Peter Barry, Terence Carey, Vice-Presidents.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the First Assembly District of Kings county met in Fulton street, near Hicks, and organized a Greeley and Brown Club, with the following named officers: President, L. M. Peck; Vice-President, Godfrey Ward; Recording Secretary, J. S. Stowe; Treasurer, John Cashow; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. Laughlin. The nominees of the Syracuse Convention were cheerfully endorsed, and the choice made by Messrs. O'Donnell, Ward, and Major Hart.

HENRY WILSON AS A K. N.

WHAT THE HON. CHARLES HALE HAS SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

How Wilson Obtained his Seat in the Senate—His Insults to the Roman Catholic Religion—The Scandalous Work of a Legislative Nunnery Committee.

Correspondence of The Sun.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The question so frequently asked, "Is Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing?" is exciting much interest here. Wilson's old Know-Nothing companions, Thomas Russell, Collector of Customs at this port; Charles W. Slack, Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, and editor of the *Weekly Commonwealth*; James Buffinton, Congressman from the First Fall River District; Robert B. Hall, the expelled clergyman of Plymouth; Samuel A. Bradbury, formerly of the Boston *Daily Bee*; George F. Williams, merchant; John L. Swift, a delegate to the Johnson Philadelphia Convention, now a Grant man; and Joseph Hiss, of the Nunnery Committee notoriety, all Grantites, were brothers in the order. They frequently met at the K. N. council meetings in Cochituate Hall, this city. Slack sometimes presided. It was in this hall where Wilson, when in Boston, went to renew his oath and salute the flag. He always entered by the use of the pass-word. He was so familiar with the grip that he employed it much in daily intercourse with many who did not belong to the order.

If Wilson could have obtained the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor in 1855, he would have withdrawn as the Coalitionist or Republican candidate. But as Gardner, a temperance man of fourteen years' standing, received it, Wilson canvassed the State for him in the secret councils, and Gardner was elected. Notwithstanding Wilson's efforts to elect Gardner, he remained a candidate, so as to blind his anti-Know-Nothing, Republican, and Coalition friends.

WHAT MR. HALE KNOWS OF WILSON.

Let me call a good witness regarding Mr. Wilson's Know-Nothing membership, the Hon. Charles Hale, First Assistant Secretary of State, who, in the absence of Secretary Fish, occupies a seat in President Grant's Cabinet.

The principal product of the Know-Nothing revolution of 1854, of which Wilson and the persons named were leaders, was the Legislature which assembled the first week in January, 1855. The first business of that body was to carry out a pet project of the Know-Nothings, which had been much discussed at their council meetings, namely, the appointment of a committee of the two Houses to inspect the nunneries and convents. A joint committee of seven was appointed, and, instead of sending for persons and papers, as usual in such cases, they actually went to work with an additional force of seventeen Know-Nothings.

THE WORK OF THE NUNNERY COMMITTEE.

One day this committee pounced upon a dwelling in Roxbury, where a private school was kept by seven Catholic Sisters, members of the order of Notre Dame. There were twelve pupils, young girls under fifteen years of age, seven Americans by birth, and members of some of the best families in New England, there. The only man in the house was an Irish servant. The teachers were highly cultivated, accomplished, and much respected. There was no rigorous discipline in the house, and no attempt at interference. The conduct of the committee was disgraceful in the extreme. They announced that they wished to examine the house, and abruptly entered it. Some of the ladies were in undress, and some were invalids in bed. Nevertheless the Know-Nothing members roamed through the house from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard escaped their vigilant search. They invaded the chapel, talking, boisterously and wearing their hats, while the ladies were terrified at the desecration of a spot which they were taught to believe hallowed.

DUE FAMILIARITY.

While in the chapel one of the committee patted the Principal affectionately on the back with one hand, turned over the prayer-book suspended from her neck with the other, and asked her if she was content with her situation, and whether she could leave when she pleased. The young ladies were subjected to many indelicate questions. The committee had everything their own way, and after intruding into the bedroom of a young lady who was very ill, they departed.

This is a brief abstract of the report of the doings of the Nunnery Committee, as it first appeared in an article published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, then edited by that veteran journalist, Nathan Hale, father of Mr. Charles Hale, Grant's Assistant Secretary of State. On a subsequent day of the same year, Mr. Charles Hale, who was then associate editor of the *Advertiser*, published a supplement to Mr. Hale's report of the proceedings of the Nunnery Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature; and especially their conduct and that of their associates on occasion of the visit to the Catholic school in Roxbury, March 26, 1855. By Charles Hale, Boston, published by Charles Hale, at the office of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, 1855."

MR. HALE'S REVIEW.

In this review Mr. Hale speaks of politics in Massachusetts, including the rout of the old Whig party by the coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, the perfection of the bargain—the election of George S. Boutwell as Governor. The history of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and the rejection of the work of the Convention by the fall of that year, are given in detail. Mr. Hale showed also how the Know Nothing revolution of 1854 was approached, and the part which Henry Wilson took therein. He says:

This brings us to the election of 1854, when an entire revolution took place. The old parties had their candidates in the field the same as in the preceding year. Emory Washburn, Henry W. Bishop, and Henry Wilson—but they were all distanced by a new secret organization, with its signs and pass-words, and its oaths. I was at Gardner, by a large majority of the votes of the people, secured the whole of the Senate, and with the exception of four seats, the whole of the House of Representatives. So complete a triumph was scarcely ever known before. The members of the new organization had been known as Know-Nothings, but in the pride of victory and power they claimed the more ambitious name of the American party.

CORRUPT COMBINATIONS.

It is not my purpose to undertake to point out the reasons for this revolution. It may have sprung wholly from honest causes; it may have been due to corrupt combinations among leaders. The causes are remote and hidden, and may never be certainly known.

But the results are clear and certain, and it is well worth while to examine these, with a view of ascertaining whether the people of Massachusetts have gained what they expected—whether the new administration is really sounder and better than the old. It is difficult