

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII. No. 206

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WANT PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery... BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery... WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway... OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway... UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway... WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway... PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall... CENTRAL PARK GARDEN... TERRACE GARDEN... NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY...

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

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Senator Conkling On the Political Situation—The Republican Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The regular republicans held a Grant and Wilson meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, and an account of their doings will be found elsewhere in the Herald to-day. New York is not a very promising field for republican politicians at any time, for the city is largely democratic, and those of its people who do belong to the republican organization are not of the class accustomed to attend political meetings. Nevertheless, General Grant has many warm admirers among the solid business men of the metropolis, and there is a general desire on their part to hear a satisfactory explanation of the policy of his administration on some of the points that have been made the subject of attack by the opposition. Unfortunately, political controversies in New York have for the past year or two assumed a personality and rancor destructive of justice and truth, and the evil has been aggravated by the vindictiveness of the party organs, especially on the administration side. Men of sense have become disgusted with the violence of the politicians and partisan journals and with their indiscriminate denunciation of every person who fails to agree with their particular views. The old supporters of General Grant in this city are satisfied with the main results of his four years' term of office so far as the peace and prosperity of the country are concerned, and they have no sympathy with the attacks that have from time to time been made upon the President for alleged gift-taking, nepotism and the like. They care nothing about the French arms nonsense or the Custom House corruptions, or the alleged Naval Department abuses, or even about the St. Domingo job, now dead and buried, and are slow to believe that General Grant is dishonest in his official conduct. But neither do they believe that Horace Greeley is a hypocrite and a public robber; that his supporters are all thieves and corruptionists, and that there is no honesty in the opposition to the administration. They are dissatisfied with the cruel oppression of the South; with the violations of the constitutional rights of a number of the States of the Union for political purposes; with the whole tone of our foreign policy; with the character of the persons chosen to represent the government abroad, and they are anxious to hear from President Grant's supporters what can be said in explanation of the position of the administration on these important points, and what pledges can be given of reforms demanded by the popular voice. It is unfortunate that Senator Conkling's speech last night failed to meet public expectation in this direction; unfortunately, because the favored New York Senator is looked upon as the special champion of the administration, and because the dissensions that have torn the republican party asunder have been in a great measure the result of quarrels in this State, in which he has played a prominent and uncompromising part. It is true that his laudation of President Grant as an honest, brave and modest man; as the gallant soldier in war and the quiet patriot in peace; as the General who carried the Union armies to victory, was chivalrous and well deserved. We do not agree with him in the opinion that but for Grant our nationality and our cause would have perished and the confederacy would have triumphed, because we have confidence in the devotion and bravery of all our Union army, and we know that a nationality and a cause that numbered Sheridan and Sherman among its heroes could never be hopeless; yet we applaud the enthusiasm with which his civilian admirer pays tribute to the services of the successful General; and we are confident that the citizens of New York will agree with Senator Conkling in awarding to Grant a nation's gratitude and benediction. But we do not see how the cause of the administration is to be benefited by stigmatizing all those republicans who have thought proper to oppose its continuance in power as "thieves, embezzlers and drones," and as "baffled mousers for place or plunder." We regret that Senator Conkling's speech should have been confined to rhetoric of this character, and that he should have conceived that all that was needed in a speech made in New York on the side of the republican candidate was an argument to convince democrats of the inconsistency of voting for Greeley, a life-long opponent of their principles and party, and a criticism upon Greeley's political consistency and honesty, in accepting the democratic nomination. We regret it, because it implies that he misconceives the character of our people, and imagines that they look only upon the surface of the present contest. The citizens of New York can judge for themselves of the soundness of the Cincinnati platform, and they care but little, as we have said, about the charges of gift-taking, nepotism and the like brought against President Grant. It was unnecessary for Senator Conkling to spend his time in explaining how Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans have rewarded their military heroes with gifts, or how many sons, brothers, nephews, fathers-in-law and brothers-in-law have been appointed to office or recommended for office by Governors, Mayors, heads of departments, Senators and Congressmen. We believe he might have done better justice to himself and better service to the cause he advocates if he had given his hearers more credit for reflection and honesty, and had kept his address more free from the petty, jealous squabbles and rivalries that have disgraced the republicans of this State and been principally instrumental in bringing the present troubles upon the party. We regret to pronounce Senator Conkling's speech a failure, but we are compelled to do so. In all that he says about General Grant, in his eulogies of the President's services, in his repudiation of the falsehoods of the President's personal assailants, he will be endorsed by the thinking portion of our people. But the eloquence of a United States Senator is not needed to tell the merchants, bankers and solid men of the metropolis that the country is prosperous and at peace; that other nations, as well as our own, have showered gifts on their heroes; that there is a difference between appointing a relative to do certain duties that must be done by somebody and creating unnecessary places for relatives to fill; that Greeley has been heretofore an opponent of the democratic party, and is a very eccentric and unreliable politician. On all these matters our citizens have their own views,

and their opinions are probably quite as intelligent as those of Senator Conkling himself. What the people of New York want to know is, whether Grant is now prepared to repudiate the acts of the radical politicians in Congress who have been playing a dangerous and desperate game with the South, in order to make sure of carrying the Southern States for their own candidates, and whether he is willing, if re-elected to the Presidency, to reform the foreign policy of the administration, to do justice to the white citizens of the South and to carry on the national government within constitutional limits. It is to be hoped that the republicans will before long hold another meeting in this city, and that the speakers will take a more comprehensive and statesmanlike view of the real issues involved in the present struggle than has been taken by Senator Conkling. General Grant is still loved and honored by the people, and especially by the loyal citizens of New York, who have so important a stake in the honor and welfare of the nation. But the small politicians and selfish advisers by whom he is surrounded are mistrusted by the country and must be repudiated by the President if he would strengthen his cause and remove all doubt of his success. There may be good reasons why Senator Conkling chose to ignore these facts, but they must be boldly met; and it is to be hoped that the next speakers who address a New York audience on the republican side will be prepared to let our citizens know whether the re-election of General Grant is to be the retention in power of his present advisers and the perpetuation of a policy of oppression and tyranny towards the white citizens of the Southern States.

The Confederate Archives—A Response to Colonel Pickett.

We gave our readers last week, in a Washington despatch, the substance of a letter from Colonel John T. Pickett, late of the Confederate service. In it he states some particulars of the late sale by him to the federal government of four trunks, said to contain the entire archives of the Jeff Davis government, which have, since the collapse of the rebellion, been safely hidden in Canada. Colonel Pickett does not explain how these papers became his property in such sense that he would be entitled to appropriate the seventy-five thousand dollars he has been paid for them. It must be accepted that their intrinsic value to the United States is very large. Mr. Boutwell would never have thought it a good speculation to pay that price for waste paper. We might suppose the purchase money would be divided between the successful negotiator and Messrs. Davis, Benjamin and Jake Thompson, but Pickett's letter discloses his antagonism to these his late confederates and superior officers, and leads to the inference that some of the papers so compromised them that he would be highly gratified, if not wholly repaid for his labor, by their being brought to light. He tells us distinctly that Thompson's report to Benjamin shows that the secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada was a party to the plot to burn our city, and he evidently rejoices over the publication of this charge, which he expects to rouse our indignation against his foe. Since the appearance of Pickett's letter there have been published statements intimating that these archives are simple forgeries, the plan of which was suggested last winter by Sanford Conover with the intention of "firing the Northern heart" in the interest of Grant's re-election. An alleged negotiation is stated, in which Senators Chandler, Morton, Cameron, Secretary Boutwell and the President are mentioned; and it is charged that this Pickett correspondence and the contents of the four trunks are the result of Conover's proposition. To-day we give a communication from a late subordinate of Secret Service Agent Thompson denying his complicity in the infamous plots with which his name has been coupled—the St. Alban's raid, the attempt to destroy New York by setting fire to its principal hotels and public buildings, and the cowardly murder of President Lincoln. In the interest of truth the Herald publishes these contradictory allegations, confident that though falsehood may beget and mystify transactions connected with the late war, still truth will ultimately appear and the historic award of credit and blame be justly meted to the actors in the bloody drama. Our correspondent makes but a lame array of proof in defence of his superior. The letter of instructions from Benjamin, dated when the Richmond government was crumbling, may show that Thompson had authority and money entrusted to him, but it in no way avers from him the criminality with which he stands charged; nor does his subsequent letter from Naples. Neither is his case helped by the writer's casuistry, in which he justifies the attempt to burn stores in our city in which warlike provisions were deposited for use against the South. No fine spun logic will reconcile New Yorkers to the idea that the agents of the confederacy were blameless in attempting to wrap this metropolis in flames. Nothing in the letters our correspondent copies sheds any light on the question of Thompson's connection with the Lincoln assassination or the stupid Confederate raid on St. Alban's. But these questions have now only a subordinate interest. They are among the things of the past, mainly valuable to the historian and biographer. It is believed the purchased archives have a substantial value to our government in the proof they may contain touching the validity of dishonest claims for damages by the operations of the war, and in this view it is hoped that Mr. Boutwell's expenditure will save to the Treasury a much larger sum.

The International Prison Congress in London.

In the Herald of yesterday we printed a letter from our London correspondent giving an account of the fifth meeting of the International Prison Congress, which was held in the hall of the Middle Temple, Mr. Daniel Haines, of New Jersey, in the chair. The letter of yesterday was but one of a series, some of which have already appeared in the Herald. Our correspondent in London will give us all the details from time to time. So far as the doings of this Congress are known to us we feel justified in saying that no more important Congress has been held in recent years. It deals with the great sorrow of modern civilization—our criminal population. We grow in wealth, we grow in intelligence, we grow in refinement, but at the same time that we erect our splendid mansions, build our

palaces and rear our triumphal arches we find it necessary to build our almshouses, our houses of correction, our State prisons, *et hoc genus omne*. Modern civilization is beginning to prove itself a failure, and this International Congress is doing its best at once to explain why it is a failure and how the failure can be avoided. On another occasion we hope to return to the general subject. Meanwhile we commend to the attention of our readers our reports of the doings of this most interesting assemblage of male and female philosophers from all the ends of the earth.

The Shooting of Alderman McMullin.

The murder of Alderman McMullin by one of his followers is not without its lesson. The deceased belonged to that dangerous class of politicians who float into notoriety and power on the votes of the scum of the population. In spite of his doubtful associations he was not wanting in generous qualities, that, in the eyes of easy-natured people, half redeemed his political wrongdoings. However charitable this view might be just at this moment, when the hand of an assassin has struck him down, we cannot, in justice to public morality, adopt it. His sins against the well being of the Commonwealth are upon public record, and the effect of his evil example is still a danger in the land. It is therefore necessary that possible imitators shall be taught that, though their political corruption and dishonesty may thrive for a time, in the end public opinion will visit with scathing justice their memory. Not even the grave shall protect them from the moral condemnation of an outraged community. There is something of poetic justice in the fate of the men who sacrifice self-respect and honor and decency to pander to the lowest passions of political rowdies. By violence they grow rich and prosperous, but Nemesis follows in their track, and in the height of their success they are struck down by some ruffianly tool or companion, whose services have often been found useful in the slums. The shooting of the Philadelphia Alderman is a striking illustration of this phase of the gutter politician's career. The victim was the well-known leader of the roughs whose visits to our city on the occasion of elections were more frequent than desirable. It was a courtesy which the Tammany pets never failed to return whenever there was occasion. Hugh Marra, who shot him, was evidently an important member of this nefarious confederacy of repeaters and roughs, who render nugatory the votes of honest citizens. He had shot a revenue officer named Brooks; but through the exertions of McMullin this red-handed ruffian was set free from the Penitentiary. No doubt it was felt that so useful a man ought not to be in prison on the eve of a great Presidential struggle, and so the majesty of the law was outraged in obedience to the behests of the lowest grade of politicians. It is a blot on our institutions and our national character that convicted felons can be set free to prey upon the community by such influences. Until the abuse of the pardoning power has ceased we must expect the rowdy element to have slight respect for the law or fear of its punishments. Very little regret or sympathy can be felt for McMullin; but we hope his assassin will not escape from the just vengeance of the law. It is, perhaps, a wise dispensation that ruffians are doomed to prey upon one another, and are made in some sort the avengers of the crimes in which they have shared. But, though we feel no grief at their loss, the interests of society demand that the outraged majesty of the law shall be avenged. It is especially necessary that an example should be made of political murderers at a time when we are about to enter into a stormy and bitter Presidential campaign. But, above all considerations of expediency, there is the paramount claim of justice to be satisfied. Ruffianism is becoming a serious danger to the permanence of our institutions, and unless it is taken in hand and promptly suppressed we may look forward to a time when the honest and order-loving citizens will be at the mercy of the barbarians of the slums. The first step in the stamping out of this danger—as it must be stamped out—is a reform in the manner of pardoning assassins. It is an outrage on the public conscience that a man like Marra, whose hands are red with the blood of a fellow being, should be set at liberty in order that some one might curry favor with the ward politicians. Whoever is responsible for this unwise leniency deserves to be put in the stocks of public opinion and held up to the scorn and contempt of all honest men. Until those who are high in office set an example of respect for the law how can we hope that the ignorant and the vulgar will obey it? There are two lessons to be drawn from McMullin's assassination: that political rowdism and crime inevitably meet a just reward, and that in the case of murderers the right of pardoning ought not to be exercised in obedience to political pressure.

Quarantine Precautions Against the Cholera.

Although the dread Asiatic scourge, before which the bravest heart falters, is ravaging at present districts far removed from us, yet, in these days of rapid communication, it behooves the constituted guardians of the public health to neglect no precaution against its setting foot on our shores. From the shores of the Baltic Sea, where the cholera has now appeared, there is a considerable emigration to this country, and the insidious enemy may at any time be brought over in some of the dozen steamships that ply between this city and the Baltic, as was the case with the Franklin last summer. The Quarantine officials, recognizing the full extent of the danger, are putting forth strenuous exertions to place an impregnable barricade against the scourge in the lower bay, so that, if it is brought to our shores, it will not be permitted to land. Every vessel arriving from the Baltic will be rigidly inspected and detained, and arrangements of the most ample description are being made for the reception of patients at the West Bank Hospital and on the hospital ship Illinois. The complaint which has been made of the want of sufficient accommodations at Quarantine will soon be answered in the completion of a new receiving hospital, above the lower quarantine, capable of housing nearly two thousand persons. The health authorities in the lower bay are confident in their ability to arrest any epidemic disease that may put in an appearance in their domain, so that our citizens may rest easy behind such a sanitary breastwork. The charged

condition of the streets under the new brooms will also go far towards inspiring confidence. Still it will be well not only to encourage the authorities in the good work they have begun, but to urge them constantly to unremitting vigilance both at Quarantine and in the city, and to impress upon the minds of the people of this city the necessity of aiding the authorities by keeping their houses and persons in order, and avoiding everything that may tend towards inviting an epidemic.

The Kaleidoscope of Popular Views—The Press on the Political Situation.

The press is not only the barometer of public opinion in this country, but at the same time the kaleidoscope that reflects the changing views of popular sentiment as a political campaign like the present progresses from day to day. We proceed to give the impressions of some of our contemporaries on both sides of the Presidential question:— The Philadelphia Age (old-fashioned democrat, now all Greeley) is of opinion that every "assault yet made by the administration organs on Horace Greeley has helped him with the people." That is a fact, and the Age might have added that every caricature of him published in weekly or semi-weekly publications, with the intention of bringing him into ridicule, are only just so many advertisements in his favor. As has been before remarked, when General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency he was called the "Old Granny of the West," and the cry was kept up until he was finally "old grannied" into the White House. The Chicago Times (anti-Greeley democrat) publishes an account of a grand republican demonstration in that city under the alliterative heading of "Regular Republicans Rally Responsively." "Obese Oglesby's Oracular Oration," &c. As the Times is about the only old-fashioned democratic paper in the country that eschews the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominations, it is a little significant to see it "making fun" of regular republican meetings by showing them up as objects for merriment and ridicule. In answer to a correspondent who inquires "whether Horace Greeley is now or has been at any time since his connection with the New York Tribune an advocate of free love," the Chicago Times avers that it cannot be said that Mr. Greeley has ever positively advocated the free love business policy, but if "a man is known by the company he keeps" Mr. Greeley may be justly suspected of sympathy with the free love abomination. And, adds the Times, in a spirit which would seem to be actuated by the reflection that it had thrown itself outside the lines of democratic party usage, "when we seriously consider these and other equally extraordinary facts in Mr. Greeley's public life his nomination as the democratic candidate for President of the United States seems more and more amazing."

The Sag Harbor (L. I.) Corrector—itsself out-and-out Greeley—sums up the spirit of the press of Long Island (omitting the Brooklyn city press) briefly as follows:—"The Advance says it won't do to laugh at Mr. Greeley any longer. He has been laughed at all his life, and now it looks to us as if it was his turn to laugh." The Glen Cove Gazette thinks there is nothing extraordinary about Greeley's nomination. The Suffolk Times says the straight-ones at Baltimore "were few but resolute." Resolute in making a magnificent "fizzle." The Independent Press thinks the democracy were shamefully sold out at Baltimore, but the Corrector says it cannot question the sincerity and patriotic impulse of the movement. The Long Islander rails at Sumner for railing at Grant, and it would seem that if the original rail-splitter were alive things would be different. The Standard believes that whatever the old men may do, the younger and more progressive portion of the democratic party will forget old scores and look only to the present and future welfare of the whole nation. The Watchman pronounces the result at Baltimore "an unqualified surrender," and proclaims itself, so far as the Presidential question is concerned, as "out of politics." The Long Island City Star remarks that "the victories of Greeley have been those of peace, and his services have been acknowledged by those who now denounce him." The Long Island City Press goes for Greeley, saying "the deluge has come, but the democratic party is in the ark." The Long Island Democrat firmly believes the Baltimore Convention accomplished what was best—the union of all the patriotic and intelligent elements of the country "for the promotion of union, liberty and fraternal feeling." The Hempstead Inquirer pronounces the present to be "the most astonishing political revolution that has ever occurred in the United States." The Express declares that political associates who were once supposed to be irreconcilable opponents are "clasping hands," but admits nothing about a "bloody chasm." The Bulletin says "the Southern people, bruised, punished, plundered, ruined in their material interests by the present administration, have asked as one man for the Baltimore nominations." The Corrector adds that it is out of deference to the suffering South that the Baltimore nominations are so generally and cordially accepted; and it is more than half right. To recapitulate, we feel that we may be justified in pronouncing the rural press of Long Island (Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties) to be five to one for Greeley.

The Springfield (Ill.) State Journal (Grant organ) recalls some of the remarks of the Chicago Tribune (Greeley) upon the subject of "Reconciliation," quoting the latter as making reference to a conference between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz, in which the Massachusetts Senator stated the whole issues of the present election in a single word—"reconciliation." Hereupon the Journal remarks:—"If that be all, then there are no issues except this one:—'Shall we have for the next four years a republican administration under Grant, or a democratic administration under Greeley?'" It is somewhat singular that while we hear of frequent changes among republican papers from the Grant side to the side of Greeley, we hear of no democratic papers that come out squarely for Grant.

MEXICAN DEMORALIZATION IN ITS MAKE-SHIFTS FOR MONEY. The telegraph news report from Mexico City, dated in the capital on the 16th of July, which appears in our columns to-day, is calculated to excite the laughter of our readers. It would most certainly do so were not the provocative to mirth neutralized by the reflection that the record conveys the clearest evidence of the advent of complete social degradation among the people.

WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting and a Disagreement.

Schurz's Allegations Denied by the President but Supported by Several Senators.

More About the Confederate Archives.

A Highly-Colored Account from North Carolina—Senator Sumner Still High on the Fence—The Duty on Waxed Goods.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1872. Arrival of the President—A Cabinet Meeting and Discussion Concerning Internal Revenue Supervisors—The President and Boutwell at Loggerheads. The President arrived this morning. Before the Cabinet meeting he was engaged with officials who had business with him and saw but very few visitors. The session of the Cabinet was attended by all the members except Secretary Delano. More routine business was disposed of. Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglas discussed with him the proposed list of supervisors of internal revenue. Emery, of Tennessee, was dropped and Cobb, of Texas, substituted. Secretary Boutwell earnestly recommended the retention of Presbury, but the President remarked that he was not useful enough to the politicians, and had been opposed by prominent members of Congress, which only made trouble and did not profit the party at elections. This led to a plain expression of Boutwell's opinion of one of the Supervisors which the President had resolved to retain, and without continuing the discussion the further consideration of the subject was deferred until tomorrow. President Grant Denies the Truth of Senator Schurz's Statement. Among other matters brought to the attention of the President was the statement made in Senator Schurz's speech concerning the proposition to give him unlimited patronage if he would support the St. Domingo scheme or withdraw his opposition. The denial was authorized, and the President remarked that he hoped it would have the widest circulation. To-morrow Spotted Tail and his braves will have a talk, and should the President finish the business on hand he will leave to-morrow evening. He will not visit Niagara, but may sail down the St. Lawrence. Senator Schurz and the President—Ex-Senator Fowler and Senator Tipton Also Approached in the St. Domingo Matter. It was stated here last night that on the return of the President to-day an authorized denial of the declaration made by Senator Schurz would be made. Among the friends of the Senator it is well known that he proposed making this exposure at the last session of Congress, in answer to the intimation of Senator Conkling that he was among the number who were disappointed in not being able to control the President. The letter referred to was also shown to personal friends. He was advised not to use it unless the attack became personal, Conkling's resolution having only an indirect reference to Schurz, and for that reason it was not used. Since then the civil service question has become a national matter, and Schurz thought it a good time to speak of the letter. He was fully prepared in the event the President denied the authority. It has transpired to-day that ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, and Senator Tipton were also approached in the same way, while there are other Senators, whose reputation for veracity has never been questioned, who are likewise prepared to sustain the charge of Senator Schurz. The Confederate Archives—Jake Thompson and J. P. Benjamin. The letter of Jacob Thompson to J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives which have recently been sold to this government, shows that Thompson was the regularly authorized agent of the Confederacy both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter revolution at the North. For these purposes Thompson and his associates—Clay, Holcomb and Saunders—were supplied with \$1,000,000 in gold, and in furtherance of their schemes they were in communication with residents at the North, and met some of them personally at Niagara. The St. Alban's raid and the attempt to free the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island were some of the results. It is said that this letter possesses the greatest public interest of all the documents which have thus far been examined. It is very long, and details with minuteness the proceedings of Thompson and his associates. The papers are in the custody of the Treasury Department. Sumner Still on a High Fence. Senator Sumner emphatically denies that he has written a letter to Gardner Brewer respecting his intention to support Greeley. Mr. Brewer, he says, is an old Boston merchant, entirely removed from national or local politics, and is the last man among a host whom he would intrude political matters upon. Equally emphatic is the Senator's denial of Professor Langston's statement that he had advised the colored men to support Grant. He has made no declaration of his intentions, and reiterates that no one is authorized to speak for him at all. Nothing New from Geneva. The State Department has not received a word from an agent at Geneva regarding the progress made by the tribunal. The report that an award had been made in the case of the Florida is discredited. Neither is it believed that there is any hitch in the negotiations. A Colored Straw from North Carolina—The Blacks Not All for Grant. W. N. Saunders, the colored man who went over to Greeley and resigned the appointment of elector on the Grant ticket in Maryland, writes to a prominent Senator now in Washington, that he and his party have been most hospitably received since their arrival in North Carolina, and he was almost convinced that Sumner's Civil Rights bill was in force in the South. From what he has been able to learn he is satisfied the negro vote will not be a unit for the republican State ticket, and that the republicans have made an error in their calculations about a majority for their side. No Colored Votes without Colored Representation. The colored men of the District of Columbia, tired of a white delegate in Congress, have resolved to nominate one of their own people for the position for the next election. Secretary Boutwell and the Tariff on Waxed Goods. John C. Hopper, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association of New York, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day, when, Mr. Hopper states, the long-debated question as to whether waxed goods are included in the new ten per cent reduction of the Tariff act of June 6, 1872, was finally settled, and that the decision will soon be officially announced. Mr. Hopper was prepared in the matter, as he had obtained the opinions of the leading members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees as to the intention of Congress which were that waxed goods were included in the reduction; also that the ten per cent reduction is to apply to the chief value of all mixed materials enumerated in the act. A Competitive Examination. A competitive examination will be held on the 24 of August for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the office of Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. The Board of Examiners have made official notice thereof.