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The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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A large sheet containing all the
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The Intelligencer.

AS FAR as heard from Mr. SUMNER's advice to the colored people is not received so gratefully as it might be. The expression so far has been a rejection of it. Whoever undertakes it must find it an up hill business to induce colored voters to vote for anybody but the candidates of the organization known to them as the Republican party; and especially hard to induce them to support anybody who is supported or patronized by the organization known as the Democratic party. The average negro suffragan has not yet got so far along in his political philosophy as to perceive any aspects of politics beyond those that concern the security of his own rights. The subtleties involved in Mr. Greeley's ideas of reconciliation, epitomized in his "clasping of hands across the bloody chasm" are not appreciated by many of the colored voters. They are too recently out of bondage. Their overruling thought is as yet a selfish though natural one, viz: their own security against a return of the oppression and deprivation from which they have been recently delivered. Whatever political organization affords them the best guarantees on this point is sure of their united support. In the Republican organization they recognize their deliverer; in the Democratic, their ancient oppressor; and it is the most natural and inevitable thing in the world for them to cling to the visible Republican party as the ark of their salvation. No one man, however great their gratitude or admiration for him, need expect to seduce them away from it. He can simply alienate them from himself; he cannot weaken their allegiance to the organization which they recognize as the instrument of their deliverance and the vindicator of their rights.

NORTH CAROLINA FIGURES.—The following are the figures for the last five elections in North Carolina, three in 1866, one in 1870 and one in 1871:

1868—CONSTITUTION.	
For, R.	93,118
Against	74,069
Majority for	19,109
1868—GOVERNOR.	
Holden, R.	92,235
Ashe, D.	73,591
Majority for Holden	18,644
1868—PRESIDENT.	
Grant, R.	96,226
Seymour, D.	84,093
Majority for Grant	12,136
1870—ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Phillips, R.	83,427
Shipp, D.	87,648
Majority for Shipp	4,221
1871—CONVENTION.	
Against R.	95,252
For	87,057
Majority against	9,245

THE Greenbrier *Independent* announces the marriage of Hon. FRANK HEREFORD, Congressman from the Third District, to Miss ALICE B. CAPERTON, of Union, Monroe county.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.—The *Journal of Commerce*, in answer to the question of a correspondent, what is the secret of business success, responded:

It is not genius. All with such peculiar gifts make bad managers of any business, and are too erratic for ordinary executive purposes. And it is not high intellectual attainments. Few scholarly men will lay aside their devotion to letters for their own sake, and follow the plodding course by which success in business is to be attained. And it lies not in the force of circumstances. Some who might otherwise have been successful in a clear course, have doubtless broken down in the face of popular obstacles; but the man who can bend occasions and conditions to his will can achieve his triumph in spite of such adverse surroundings. It is not luck. There is less of happy chance in such success than is commonly supposed. It is true that many tempt their fate and escape as by a miracle, but this can form no rule of life; success in business is obedient to a law that can be clearly and distinctly traced throughout the whole of one's career. This law is based on the principle that everything has its price, and they only who are able and willing to pay it can acquire what they covet. Some are unable through want of nerve, or failing health, or defective judgment, or other mental and physical defects, from succeeding in the struggle. But more who are able fail because they are unwilling to meet the cost. They seek the end, but will not by patient self-denial employ the means. Present ease, present gratification, some form of indulgence not consistent with the end which has been proposed, offers a temptation too strong for them to resist. To-morrow they will begin a sterner course; next week they will turn over a new leaf with different reading on the obverse side; but to-day let the hands be folded and the old incumbrance remain. No man is on the road to success who has not already paid part of the price, and is not now holding out to fortune in full the next installments that is due.

DARING ROBBERY.—Last Sunday, after Nathan Hall, Sr., and family (who live near Mt. Pleasant, O.,) had gone to church, some party or parties entered his house through a window, which they pried loose. Once in the house, the party, with tools he had brought with him, opened a bureau drawer and took about two hundred dollars in gold and silver, and one hundred dollars from a trunk, which was ready packed for one of the family who intended to start on a visit.

It appears that the thief had some knowledge of the whereabouts of the money, as but little else was disturbed about the house. Suspicion attaches itself to a man who had been wandering about the country out there, who claimed to be varnishing and putting on veneering. For a few days prior to this occurrence he had acted rather suspiciously, and his actions were being watched, but he proved to be smarter than his watchers and got away safely with three hundred dollars. —*Martin's Ferry Commercial.*

THOSE who serve you because they love you, will exact no return; those who serve you from sell interest, will exact both principle and interest.

How Mr. Sumner's Letter is Received at Boston.

(From the Washington Star.)

Mr. Sumner will find his home papers unpleasant reading. The Boston *Globe* styles his letter "The Sumner surrender," and designates him as "the Judas of rancor and revenge." The Boston *Advertiser*, the "respectable daily," always friendly to Mr. Sumner, says: "The fact that Mr. Sumner has brought himself to that state where he could see the Democratic party restored with equanimity, and thinks it best for his peculiar people to bend their necks once more, while their traditional enemies climb over them to power, is a phenomenon which nothing in modern political science explains." When, therefore, the colored voters are told with the gravity of conviction that the President, as soldier or as magistrate, has done nothing for them—that he has been, in fact, a stumbling-block in their way; that the Republican party, in upholding him, has become equally worthless, and that the only way the negroes can be sure of human rights is by going with Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley over to the Democracy, the *Advertiser* thinks they will naturally inquire in return, "not what the Democratic party has done to deserve their confidence, though that is of some consequence to them, but what has been the quality of Mr. Sumner's service, and what are the grounds of his pretensions to advise and lead them. And turning to the record, whatever they may find there to the credit of Mr. Sumner's intentions, they will also find that of the great measures brought forward in their interest, and designed to secure them equality under the laws, and to protect them in the exercise of the rights guaranteed to them, they have been oftener baulked, hindered, complicated, delayed, sometimes defeated, by Mr. Sumner's management, than by that of any other Senator who has been counted on their side. His magnificent personality has entered into nearly all these discussions, blinding his sagacity, making a muddle of his judgment, embarrassing and exasperating his political associates and friends."

Concerning Resumption.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

We have a correspondent who thinks the country might return to specie payments gradually, first redeeming the fractional currency in coin, and following this movement by a like redemption of the smaller denominations of greenbacks and bank notes. We have more than once shown the futility in practice of any such operation. Alike impracticable was Senator Sumner's proposition at the beginning of the last session of Congress, to resume specie payments by substituting compound interest notes for legal tender notes, to be issued at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, beginning July 1, 1872, and destroying legal tender notes to the same amount. These notes he proposed should be convertible every month into Government bonds, running not less than ten nor more than forty years, at five per cent interest. Mr. Sumner proposed that at the time of issue these notes would circulate as currency, but that as interest accumulated they would be gradually withdrawn and held as securities. This supposition means that their value would not at first be recognized, a reflection upon the sagacity of financial men which facts do not warrant. They would see their value at once, and no amount of talk or reasoning would be an inducement for them to use them for currency, first or last. They need no new teaching to convince them that compound interest notes are not the things to enter into the circulation with other currency. In brief, Mr. Sumner's plan, if ever attempted, would prove a complete failure. The true plan is something entirely different. Diminish the demand for gold, or what is the same thing, appreciate the value of paper, and specie resumption would be proportionately facilitated. Because greenbacks are a legal tender, the demand for gold is practically limited to its use for payment of custom duties; and it seems not to have occurred to the money tinkers that a large reduction in customs duties would proportionately diminish the demand for gold. Legal tenders are made to perform the functions of specie currency. Let these be made exchangable for gold.

Mr. Bingham's Organ on the Bellaire Nomination--A Magnanimous Article.

(From the Cadiz Republican.)

While acknowledging our disappointment at the failure of the Convention to nominate the man who was the choice of this county, who has made the 16th Ohio District famous throughout the whole nation, and who was without doubt the ablest man in the district for the position, by far, yet we rejoice in the fact that the position has been given to the next best man, a man eminently qualified for the place, a sound Republican, a good speaker, and a man who will carry the full Republican vote of the district. * * *

We have only to say now that Harrison county will give Captain Danford her full vote, which is good for from six hundred to eight hundred majority over any man the Democracy can bring out.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Senator Wilson was serenaded at the Burnett House to-night at 8 o'clock by an immense crowd. He made a short speech and then went to Clifton where he delivers a speech after Hon. Stanley Matthews. Gov. Noyes follows Hon. Henry Wilson in a speech.

Fire at Plymouth, Ind.

CINCINTATI, August 2.—A *Chronicle* special says the entire business block comprising eleven buildings in Plymouth, Indiana, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000, no insurance. Mr. Poe, druggist, fell from the roof of his building while endeavoring to protect it from the flames and was severely injured.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 2.—Anderson, the alleged forger on the bank of British North America, was brought here to-day. Commissioner Wayne has held the Wilsons in $5,000 bail, each, for their appearance before the U. S. Court.

River News.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Weather clear and pleasant and river still falling, with 6 feet 4 inches in the canal and 4 feet 4 inches in the chute.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—Monongahela at dark 3 feet and falling.

—Senator Wilson was in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, at the Burnett House, on his way to speak in Indiana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

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NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A Signal Victory Reported for the Democrats--Governor, Six Congressmen and U. S. Senator.

Result Still Doubted in New York.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—The returns from twenty-seven counties indicate positively the election of Merriman, the conservative candidate for Governor, and six out of eight Congressmen, and sixty majority on joint ballot in the Assembly, thereby insuring the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place of John Pool. The Republicans now concede the election to the Conservatives, the only question being as to the majority. The election throughout the State was quiet and orderly. The 4th district is yet doubtful, the chances, however, being in favor of the election of Rogers, the Conservative candidate. This is the case also in the 1st district, and the probability is that seven Congressmen will be elected.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Special dispatches to the *Patriot* confirm the conservative gains in the eastern and western counties. Caborrus county gives a gain of 233 over the vote of 1870. Leach (Conservative) defeats Little (Republican) in the Fifth District. Caswell elects a Democratic county ticket and gives a large gain to the State ticket. Merriman's majority is now estimated at 12,000. The Legislature has 73 Democrats on a joint ballot. Orter (Democrat) is probably elected in the First District.

Dispatches received by several private parties here from North Carolina contain little definite information, though generally indicative of Democratic success. As a consequence, there has been considerable rejoicing in Conservative and Democratic circles. The papers are not willing to admit that it can be known thus early of the result in the State.

The *Patriot's* specials received last night, from Greensboro, say that business was wholly suspended there. There was no disturbance. The balloting progressed quietly, but a large number of negroes in Greensboro, were detected and stopped in traudulent voting. A full vote was polled.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *World's* Raleigh specials fix Merriman's majority at 5,000.

The *Herald* editorially says: It is unsafe to hazard a prediction as to the result from the meagre returns at hand, and after all it is possible the negro counties may give the State to the Republicans.

The *Tribune* editorially thinks the returns do not warrant any positive statements as to the result, and that the gains in the cities may prove deceptive, being caused by the return of the negroes to their country places of registry.

The *Times* specials claim that the State has gone Republican.

Dispatches received in this city, indicate a quiet election everywhere. The returns were awaited with anxiety here, and the headquarters of the different political parties were crowded until a late hour. Numerous dispatches were received and read from both sides, claiming the State.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED.

WILMINGTON, August 2.—In Rockingham and Carterit counties the Conservatives gained. The Republicans gained in Caswell county. The returns indicate the defeat of Settle for Congress. The probabilities are that the Conservatives have carried six out of eight Congressional Districts.

At Kingston, Lenoir county, Merriman gained 62 votes. There seems to exist no reasonable doubt of Merriman's election by a decisive majority.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The dispatches received at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters here to-day confirm the news of the Democratic gain in North Carolina, and estimates Merriman's majority at 10,000. A gain of 300 in Rocking Falls county secures the election of Leach over Settle in the 8th District.

A CONTRARY REPORT TO SECRETARY DELANO.

WASHINGHON, August 2.—Columbus Delano received a dispatch from Perry, Supervisor of the Internal Revenue, dated Raleigh, late last night, saying, the Democrats figure up large mythical gains in the east but admit losses in the west. Figures indicate that we have carried the State by at least 10,000 majority. We have elected Messrs Cobb, Thomas, McKay, Smith and Settle to Congress.

The following was received by J. L. Delano to-day:

RALEIGH, August 2.—I have not changed my opinion since I telegraphed to your father last night, all is well. PERRY.

THE OTHER SIDE AGAIN—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 10,000.

RALEIGH, August 2.—Returns come in slowly, though it is conceded that Merriman (Dem.) is elected for Governor by about 8,000 majority. The contest in the 4th district is very close, and the chances are about equal for both Smith (Rep.) and Rogers (Dem.) Leech, Ash, Vance, Waddell and Robbins (Dem.) are elected to Congress. The Legislature has 40 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The news of the election in North Carolina is received here with great eagerness by the multitudes gathered around the bulletin boards at the City Hall and headquarters of the Liberal Republican and Democratic Committees.

Mr. Schenck, of Wilmington, N. C., the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hanover county, visited the rooms of the Republican Committee and reported that he had received a dispatch to-day informing him of his election by 500 majority. Last night's dispatches conceded this county to the Democrats.

A dispatch from W. G. Mason to Col. Allen at the Liberal Republican headquarters, states that Merriman is elected by about 6,000 majority.

The National Democratic Executive Committee held a secret session this morning, to discuss political business.

A dispatch was received from Secretary Robeson at the Republican headquarters, stating that the Republicans will carry North Carolina by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Judge Settle telegraphed to Postmaster General Cresswell this evening, saying he is elected with three other candidates for Congress, and probably the fifth in North Carolina.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY POSITIVE.

WILMINGTON, August 2—Evening.—This city gives Caldwell, Radical, for Governor 982 majority. Halifax, one of the heaviest negro counties, gives a Democratic gain of nearly 500. The election of Waddel, Dem., to Congress from the Third district is conceded. The State has probably gone Conservative by from six to ten thousand majority. Nearly every county yet heard from report Democratic gains.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The following dispatches from North Carolina were received to-night at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters:

WELDON, N. C., August 2.—The victory is complete. The majority will be over ten thousand.

(Signed,) M. W. RANSOM.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—Rockingham county shows a gain of three hundred, which secures the election of Leach in the Fifth District and the defeat of Settle. (Signed.) W. S. MASON,
Chairman Liberal Republican Com.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—Returns from Johnson county show a Conservative majority of 208, but Smith (Radical) carried the county by 712. Rogers very doubtful. We are sure of five members of Congress and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merriman is elected Gov. by about from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving Raleigh district in doubt. It is thought Rogers, Conservative, beats Smith in that district by about 100 votes.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times* special from Raleigh, to-night, says that the indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers will be elected to Congress from the Fourth District. The Republicans claim the State. The returns come in slowly.

SUMNER'S LETTER.

Response of the Colored People of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—A very large mass meeting of colored people, was held in this city to-night, to take action in regard to the letter of Senator Sumner. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brayles, Maj. Hawes, J. S. Hinton, the colored elector for the State at large, Rev. R. McCarry, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of color of the United States, are advised by Hon. Chas. Sumner to abandon their party connection with the Republicans, and to cast their votes at the coming elections for the new party, composed chiefly of the old Democracy reinforced by sundry deserters from the Republicans; therefore

Resolved, That our votes are our own and that for the proper use of the franchise conferred upon us, we are responsible only to God and our country, and cannot consent to yield them up at the dictation of any man no matter how great his services to our race in the past may have been.

Resolved, We can never forget our obligations to the Republican party, the great party of emancipation and enfranchisement, and to the unconquerable soldier whose resolution and skill led the armies of the country to final and complete triumph.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Republican party with our judgement, hearts and votes, and will do everything in our power to secure the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

Movements of the President.

UTICA, N. Y., August 2.—President Grant left Utica, to-day, by a special train via the Black River railroad. He was escorted to the depot amid great enthusiasm by the veterans and Fire Zouaves. The President arrived in Watertown at half past two. An immense concourse of people, estimated at twelve thousand, gathered there to see him. He was welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council, to whom he said:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to visit the county of Jefferson. Many years ago, when young, I was stationed here and then localities and persons were familiar to me. Coming back after a long absence I am glad to have the privilege to look for faces I knew and to see again the places associated with pleasant recollections. I beg you Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and fellow citizens my grateful acknowledgments for your cordial assurances and welcome."

The President was called upon the balcony of the Woodruff House and in response to the cheers of the crowd made another brief speech. The President proceeded from Watertown to Sackett Harbor, and thence to Pullman Island, where he meets Gen. Phil Sheridan. He will return to Washington next Friday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, has been ordered to forward two hundred recruits to Fort Hays, Kansas, to be assigned to the sixth cavalry. Major Clark is released from duty in the department of the Platte and is ordered to report for duty to the Paymaster General, Major Rochester having been ordered to Louisville.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrant during July, were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,311,582; War $3,509,900; Navy $3 718,403; Interior, Pensions and Indian $3,509,800. Total $16,049,783.

The Department of Agriculture to-day commenced the distribution of several superior varieties of fall wheat to all States and Territories adapted to its growth. This distribution will be completed during the current month. A large distribution of rye will follow.

—At Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, John Goffney was convicted of the murder of Patrick Fahey, on the 7th of May last. He will be sentenced to-morrow to be hanged.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SUMNER.

By Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1872.—The following letter was handed to Senator Sumner to-day:

AUGUSTA, July 31, 1872.

To Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator:

DEAR SIR—Your letter published in the papers of this morning will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not wholly exercised until you announced open alliance with the Southern Secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account given by you in the fourth volume of House records. Of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate chamber in 1856, for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South and according to your own showing, to some extent in the North, also approved that assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks, for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you, was found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the Nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives, is to-day your fellow laborers in the support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your last alliance sixteen years after with Messrs Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reinstate their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvellous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it. It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding, for the sake of argument, as I do not in fact believe, that H. G. would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration in the case of Andrew Johnson, of the inability of a President to enforce a policy or even a measure against the will of Congress What more power would there be in H. G. to enforce a Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Andrew Johnson to enforce a Democratic policy against a Republican Congress, and besides Horace Greeley has already in his letter of acceptance taken ground practically against the Republican doctrine, so often enforced by yourself of the duty of the national government to secure the rights of every citizen to the protection of life, persons and property. In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, he pleases every Ku-Klux villain in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about local self government, and inveighing in good rebel parlance against centralization, and finally declaring that there shall be no Federal subversion of the international policy of the Sourthern States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe. The meaning of all this in plain English, is that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies of local self government, administered by white rebels. Do you, as friend to the colored man, approve the position of Mr. Greeley? You cannot forget, Mr. Sumner, how often during the late session of Congress you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having your civil rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooker, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the rancorous and factious hostility of Democratic members. If I have correctly examined the *Globe*, the Democratic members on seventeen different occasions resisted the passage of the civil rights bill by parliamentary process known as fillibustering. They would not even allow it to come to a vote. Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the civil rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute that it amounted to a scornful jeer of the rights of the colored man, and now you lend your voice and influence to the re-election of these Democratic members who are co-operating with him in support of Mr. Greeley. Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not as a candid man, acknowledge that with these men in power in Congress the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed so far as these rights depend on Federal legislation? Still further, the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by three great constitutional amendments, the 13th, 14th and 15th. To give these amendments full scope and effect legislation by Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and so eloquently demonstrated, but the Democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject, and it was only in the month of February last, that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives affirming the validity of the Constitutional amendments, and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit the most effectual. This resolution, very mild and guarded as you will see, was adopted by 124 yeas to 58 nays. Only eight of the yeas were Democrats, and all of the nays were Democrats. The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed a week later by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All of the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of General Grant. All of the nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in their support of Mr. Greeley. It is idle to affirm as some Democrats did in the resolution of Mr. Brooks, of New York, that these Amendments are valid parts of the Constitution, so long as the same men on the same day vote that provisions of these amendments should not be enforced by congressional legislation. The amendments are but sounding brass and tinkling symbals to the colored man, until Congress makes them effective and practical. Many more of the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States without Congressional intervention. He would under a Democratic administration be deprived of the right of suffrage in less than two years and he would be very lucky if he escaped some form of chattel slavery or peonage; and in proof of this danger I might quote volumes of wisdom and warning from speeches of Charles Sumner. When therefore you point out to colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party you delude and mislead them, I do not say wilfully, but none the less really. The small handfull of Republicans, compared with the whole mass, who unite with yourself and Mr. Greeley in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leaven that lump of political unsoundness, even if you preserve your own original principles in the contact. The administration of Mr. Greeley, therefore, should he be elected, would be in whole and in detail a Democratic administration, and you would be compelled to go with the current or repent and turn back when it is too late to mend the evil you had done. Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes, illustrating it by the analogy of your own election to the Senate, is hardly pertinent. The point is not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branches of the government, with all its vast and controlling power. You know, Mr. Sumner, that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have persistently denied the rights of the black man. What course you will pursue towards the colored man is of small consequence after you have transferred the power of government to his enemy. The colored men of this country are not as a class enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that at a great crisis in their fate, you have deserted them. Charles Sumner co-operating with Jefferson Davis is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom the Republican party have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for them in the past; not in the bitterness of their hearts will they ever forget that, heated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions to whom in past years you stood as a shield and a bulwark of defense.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. G. BLAINE.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Affray Over a Political Difference.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Last night about midnight Henry Meyers, Geo. Arnold and Chas. Hartman, three Germans, were in Fred. Nack's saloon drinking, all being more or less under the influence of liquor. A political discussion arose, in which Arnold and Hartman opposed Meyers, and finaly Arnold struck him, knocking him down, and as Meyers rose Hartman struck him and knocked him down again. Nack assisted Meyers to a chair, in which he had scarcely sat down when he expired. A cut over the temple indicates that he was struck by some sharp instrument. Arnold was arrested last night and Hartman came to the station this morning and surrendered himself. Meyers was a resident of Danville, Ohio, and was master mechanic of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

A Peace-maker Who Was Not Blessed.

About half-past one o'clock this morning Patrick Johnson and Emma Williams were quarrelling in the street, when Herman Johnson interferred. They both turned upon him, and one of them gashed him terribly with a knife, inflicting a probable fatal wound.

Arnold and Hartman, the two men who killed Henry Myers last night in a political quarrel, were sent to jail this afternoon upon the verdict of the Coroner's jury, that Myers came to his death from blows inflicted by them. The case created considerable excitement, as Arnold is well known throughout the city.

PITTSBURGH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—The resident committee are busily engaged in making preparations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held here on September 17th. The chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from all sections, asking for information in regard to accommodations. The committee is not able to make a definite announcement, but will perfect arrangements as soon as possible. They have been advised of large delegations coming from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, and elsewhere. Veteran legions will be organized in every district in Allegheny county, and during the session of the Convention a grand mass meeting of the citizens of this and surrounding counties will be held.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2—7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Northern Virginia will move slowly eastward over the Middle States, with southerly and easterly winds and partially cloudy and cool weather clearing by Saturday. Cloudy weather with occasional light rains will prevail on the New England coast, with northerly and westerly winds veering to the northeast from Iowa to Lake Ontario and southward through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, with clear and cool weather. No reports are received from the Gulf, but clear weather and northerly winds may be expected, and on the South Atlantic clearing weather and light northerly winds veering to the east.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 2.—An elegant banquet was tendered the Japanese Embassy to-night by the Board of Trade, Alexander Rice, President of the Board, presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Rice and Iwakura Soogiwoora, one of the secretaries of the embassy, Gov. Washburne, Judge Hoar, Secretary Boutwell and others. Soogiwoora delivered a very eloquent address, in which he alluded to the culture of Boston and the progress of Japan toward a more liberal education in literature and science. The festivities closed about 1 o'clock. The Embassy sail for Europe Tuesday.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Emancipation day was generally celebrated yesterday by the negroes in this vicinity, with picnics and other festivities.

Messrs. Dalton, Day and Connelly state that there was no bolt from the recent Labor Conference, but that body unanimously called a National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d of August.

One hundred guns are to be fired in the Park this evening, in honor of the Conservative victory in North Carolina.

The last of the burning ships at Hunter's Point was scuttled to-day, and as she sunk a terrific explosion of oil occurred, which, however, did no damage.

The longshoremen's strike ended to-day, except on two piers, where some little disturbance took place, which the police easily quieted.

Lissner's silk store, on the Bowery, was robbed of four thousand dollars' worth of silks, last night.

Arrived—Steamship Frankfort, Bremen.

Half a million of specie is engaged for shipment to-morrow.

It is stated that two of Stokes' counsel oppose applying for his release on bail, as it is believed that the District Attorney would apply for a change of venue if bail were allowed.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, August 2.—The Ute Indians belonging to the White River agency, Colorado, and the Vista agency of Utes lately congregated at the southern section of the Territory and who started to leave a few days ago, have stopped and declared their intention to remain and show a determined hostility.

Mr. Dodge, Indian agent, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior last night, suggesting that the whole of the Indian question here be turned over to General Morrow, commanding this district. Gen. Morrow has United States forces sufficient to settle the difficulty at once, but he is of the opinion that a fight can be avoided. The Indians number about two thousand.

Wheeler's scientific exploring expedition completes its departure to-morrow morning for Northern Arizona and Eastern Nevada. The party comprises one hundred and fifty men and an extensive outfit of mules, wagons, supplies, &c.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to unite the anti-Mormon and Apostate vote for delegates to Congress on Gen. Maxwell.

Public interest in the Presidential campaign is increasing daily.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, who have been investigating the affairs of that institution for some two weeks past, made a report to-day exonerating Superintendent Gleason and Mrs. Gleason, the matron, and awarding them high praise for their efficient management of the institution under their charge. The whippings, which were the special subject of investigation, are admitted by the report, which states they were inflicted during the sickness of Mr. Gleason by Assistant Superintendent Blair, who has been reprimanded and relieved from the further execution of sentences.

Governor Brown arrived here this morning and left for Jefferson City this evening.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A Washington dispatch says that great secrecy is maintained by the State Department upon everything done by the Geneva arbitrators. None of the proceedings will be made public until after the final adjournment. The meetings have been harmonious so far. It is known that the British government expected after the indirect claims were disposed of to obtain an acquittance of responsibility for the rest. The decision in the Florida's case affords an opportunity to estimate the extent of Great Britain's pecuniary liability, and it is thought that about $12,500,000 will be the extreme limit of such liability. The inpications are that a sum in gross will be awarded in the settlement of all claims.

THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—A letter from Robert Campbell, of this city, a member of the Indian Commission, has been received here with information from Fort Sill to July 24th.

Mr. Beeds, of the central superintendency, who had been to the Wachita and Cheyenne agencies, reports encouragingly of the condition of the Indians of that section. All of the Cheyenne tribes, except a few old men and women and the entire tribe of Arrapahoes, were in, and all expressed a determination to keep the peace. They would also attend the Wachita council. Nothing was heard of the Kiowas, but they were expected to be present

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, August 2.—A special says President Lerdo de Tejija, has issued a proclamation of general amnesty and convocation for the election of President.

Evidence before the United States Commission, implicates Cortena, of the Jaurez government, in robberies on the Rio Grande. He became rich by the robbery of the well stocked ranches. Jaurez himself had in his possession information criminaling the Mexican agents.

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, July 2.—In the Barnard impeachment trial this afternoon the Court, by a vote of 17 to 14, ruled out the evidence proposed to be introduced by the defense to show that Judge Barnard acted upon honest motives in issuing orders in the Ramsey suits. The Bench then asked the witness a few more questions, which being ruled out, he said he would not trouble the Court any further in this direction.

Excursion of Ohio Editors.

TOLEDO, August 2.—About thirty editors of Northern Ohio papers, with their families, left this city this afternoon by the steamer Nashua, on an excursion to Lake Superior.

The anniversary of Croghan's victory was celebrated at Freemont to-day with a parade, oration and grand firemen's tournament, and to-night there will be a balloon ascension and display of fireworks

Habeas Corpus Case in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, August 2.—A hearing was had to-day before Judge Smalley, of the U. S. District Court, in the *habeas corpus* case of Col. J. A. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently escaped from the Vermont Insane Asylum after a confinement of three years. After a full hearing he was adjudged sane and discharged.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during July.

—J. T. Neal, of Ross county, was nominated Friday, for Congress from the 7th Ohio District on the 163d ballot.

—The Japanese Embassadors and suite are in Boston.

—Annie Gibson, living in Capitol avenue, Nashville, committed suicide Friday morning by hanging herself. Cause unknown.

—At ten minutes past 12 yesterday, Charles Marlow was hanged at Maysville, N. Y., in the jail, for the murder of Wm. Bachman at Jamestown, on the 16th of August, 1871.

—Greeley goes to Rhode Island to-day, where he will remain for a few days, at the invitation of several prominent business men.

—Gen. Banks has agreed to address a meeting shortly in Wall or Broad street, upon the question of the finances.

—The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh Ohio District, at Portsmouth, Friday, nominated Samuel P. Nash, Liberal Republican, of Gallipolis, for Congress, by acclamation.

—The wall of the upper level canal broke yesterday morning at the new Massasoit paper mill, Mass. The breach made is 50 feet wide by 50 deep, extending 200 feet to the second level canal. The mill was partially undermined. Loss $25,000.

The Rise on Coal in England and its Effects on English Industries.

(From the Phila. Record.)

The English papers received by the last mail are filled with speculations on the unprecedented rise in the price of coal, and its probable effects on the manufacturing industries of that country. This advance is probably chiefly due to the preceding advance in iron. The London *Economist* considers the true cause to be "that production has increased so rapidly from a variety of causes that it has overtaken the supply of the instruments with which it works, and coal is the great instrument." Our London cotemporary also remarks that "the supply of coal and the means of supplying it have not diminished—on the contrary greatly increased; but the sudden multiplication of the wants of the world has had all the effect on it which the sudden introduction of a great many new mouths would have on the customarily sufficient supplies of food." The enhanced cost of living to the British people which this advance in both coal and iron involves is a popular subject of discussion in England. As the advance in the price of iron has enhanced the price of coal, so this increase will again react and make the cost of producing iron higher than ever. This state of the iron and coal markets in England cannot but exercise an important influence in this country. It must tell upon a good many enterprises now in progress, as well as the projected building of new railroads, and may not be in the end an unmixed evil. The tendency to multiply this class of improvements in every direction is rapidly approaching, if it has not already become a mania, and it will perhaps be wise that we should "halt" awhile and consider well the foundations upon which we are standing. We should consider well how many and where we are building railroads, and more especially in what manner we are building them—whether with accumulated capital or with debts. None will question that a railroad almost anywhere is a good thing in itself, and promotive of the prosperity of the country through which it traverses; but it may be poss