

For President of the United States, HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

For Vice-President, B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

Don't Like the News.

Our Ku Klux martyr had out no bulletins, yesterday, to announce the news from North Carolina. What's the matter, Mr. Union? Hope you are not sick?

Mendacious Manufacturing.

"And said that the full glory of this country would be attained when the Democracy were again in power."

This, saith the truthful Union, in an editorial yesterday, headed "Carl Schurz in North Carolina," is what Senator Schurz said in his speech at Charlotte. For shame, Mr. Union! how could you—who, in nearly every issue, in such puritanical and self-glorifying tones, speak of the false representations made by your political enemies—utter such an unmitigated falsehood? Where in Carl Schurz's speech does such an expression, or anything akin to it, occur; or what authority at all have you for saying so?

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Many a heart will be gladdened, this morning, at the glorious news from the Old North State. Some time ago, we had been quite confident of the election there; but within the last month, the Radicals had crowded so lustily, and all the New York papers, even the Tribune, World and the Herald, seeming to be forced to concede a small Republican majority, that we began to feel somewhat dubious, and thought it as well, anyway, to husband our exultations until the contest was over. There had been no combination with the Liberal Republicans before the nominations, and they consequently had no representation whatever on the ticket. It was thought, therefore, that they would not support the Conservatives to a man. There is no telling about that; but numbers of them did, at any rate. The increase of Shipp's vote in 1870 shows this.

But though we had begun to feel a little doubtful, it was difficult for us to believe that our sister State, with 30,000 or 35,000 white majority, would show herself on the side of Grantism at Washington, and carpet-bagism, with its accompanying plundering, at home. She did not, and we congratulate the gallant old State on the glory she has gained. The jig is well nigh up with Grant now. Henry Wilson himself stated, in a campaign speech at Wilmington, that if the Republicans (meaning the Grant faction) lost North Carolina, they would have up-hill work for the balance of the campaign.

The Granite, indeed, used superhuman efforts to carry the State, knowing how much depended upon it. Even members of the Cabinet and department officers from Washington were sent down to stump the State; and they were absolutely confident of success.

The loss of the State would not have been fatal to the Liberal movement, but its gain makes success in November almost certain. The energetic citizens of the Old North State have slapped such a dab of tar upon Grant and Wilson's heels, that they will never catch sight of Uncle Horace in the race again.

KU KLUXISM.—The Sumter News says that, a few nights ago, a band of disguised negroes, in the upper part of the County, seized a colored man, whom they charged with being a Voodoo or witch doctor, out one of his ears off, and then beat or whipped him most unmercifully. They alleged that he had already slain thirty negroes by his potent spells, and swore that they would stop his operations. If this were the work of white men, what a universal howl there would be.

YES, MASSA.—"Lift up your hats, every one of you, and give three cheers for Grant," said Fred. Douglass to the darkies at Richmond. Of course, take off your hats, niggers, to your master.

ONE MORE OFF THE LIST.—The following communication will explain itself:

EDITOR PHOENIX: I see Wallace Fowler's name among those killed by the Ku Klux, according to the Union. He is now living with Dr. Fowler, where he has been living ever since the war. He was whipped by that infamous Radical, Bud Williams, who actually did the whipping. Wallace was a Democrat.

H. F. SCAIFE.

We are glad to state on unquestionable authority that the order for Mr. W. H. Trezevant's discharge will be signed by Judge Bryan on Monday next. It will be remembered that he was arrested several weeks ago for violation of the Enforcement Act, and underwent an examination before Commissioner Boozer in our town.—Chester Reporter.

Says the Boston Post: "Red Cloud didn't go for Grant until he got his 'silver lining.'"

Senator Sumner on the Presidency—His Advice to the Colored People.

The following correspondence, the publication of which has been expected for some days, fully explains the position of Senator Sumner in the present Presidential campaign:

WASHINGTON, July 11. SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing that your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to Gen. Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both and your observation have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor.

We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm, that, in our opinion, thousands of the intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice. Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants. Signed: A. T. Augusta, M. D., David Fisher, Sr., John H. Smith, Edward Cruser, Wm. H. A. Wormley, Wm. P. Wilson, R. W. Tompkins, John H. Brown, Henry Lacy, W. H. Bell, J. L. N. Bowen, M. D., Jacob Dewitter, Samuel Proctor, J. J. Ketchum, Charles N. Thomas, Wm. H. Shorter, Henry Hill, Turman J. Shadd, Geo. D. Johnson, Christopher A. Fleetwood, Charles F. Boone, David Fisher, Jr., David King and Wm. Polkney. To Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1872. GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, it was not placed in my hands by your committee. It was placed in mine for course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it, and be aided by the information which time might supply. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me and listened to much on both sides, but my just judgment now is in harmony with my early conclusion. I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a consistent course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel them as for my own. For only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel, at this critical juncture of your citizenship, would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice. In answering your inquiries, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek; nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party is to be favored, but the general welfare; therefore, they must be brought to the standard of truth, that they may be seen in life and act. You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now narrowed down to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken; and, assuming my acquaintance with both, I judge between them, asking you especially which of the two, judging from their antecedents, as well as present position, would enforce the Constitution and laws, securing your civil and political rights, with the most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor. Here I remark that, in this inquiry, you naturally put your rights in the foreground, and by so doing, most sincerely, that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the complete recognition of your rights, so that the two races shall live together in unbroken harmony. I also remark that you all attention to two things, the "antecedents" of the two candidates; and secondly, their "present position." You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most hearty sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights; or other words, which, judging by the past, will be your truest friend.

The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, I may say in nearly every State of the Union, have made similar request, and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not inattentive to this appeal. But if my opinion is given, it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the antecedents of the two candidates.

1. Horace Greeley was born to poverty and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, on the other hand, was an early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and rose to the rank of public exposure. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and Abolitionist. President Grant enlisted as a pro-slavery Democrat, and, at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of a system, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any hearty sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that colored citizens should vote and ably championed the national suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side. Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of our rights, always beneficent with the poor, always ready for good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit—abundant political knowledge—acquaintance with history—the instinct and grasp of statesmanship—above all, an honest and unfeigned suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portrait of what are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war, and the honors he has won, cannot change the record of his conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the life-time fidelity of his competitor, while there are unhappy "antecedents" showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful, but it must be told.

I refer to the outrage perpetrated upon Hayti, with its 800,000 blacks, engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is a most instructive "antecedent," revealing beyond question his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Concerning the idea of annexing Dominica, which President Grant, while in island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by seizing the war powers of the Government, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and then, at great expenditure of money, sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to maintain the usurper in power, that through him he might obtain prize money. President Grant, in this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the black republic by open menace of war, and all without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war-making power. Sailing into the harbor of Port-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, properly called, and the United States frigate, returned as consort and other monitors in their train, the Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the executive mansion, accompanied by officers of his squadron, and then, pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture any vessel that should attempt to leave the harbor. The Admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such menace from any Government in the world. Here was indignity not only to the black republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially to our own country. No day in the United States, for months past, has passed without the President hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk sailing in the air, and ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel proceeding found a victim among our white fellow-citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who know him, was plunged into prison by Baez, who he was murdered because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom funds constant favor with him, and is part of the military ring immediately about him. That such an outrage should be committed shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black.

I confess my trials, as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the Administration, and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was respected, but for my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw a breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused, and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled that the great republic, acting through its President, could be so unkind to a man where the National Constitution, international law, and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I grieved when I saw the indignity to the colored race which was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which should be deemed among the antecedents of President Grant, is one which you can judge how much the colored race are upon his "heartfelt sympathies." Nor can it be forgotten, that shortly afterward, on the return of the commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted from the list of names, and, when at the time, and thus repeated the indignity of things might be mentioned showing the sympathies of the President, but I cannot forget the civil rights bill, which is the capstone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his St. Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, and who is now a pro-secessionist measure. During a long session of Congress, it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debate, but there was no word of "heartfelt sympathy" from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington called to advance this cause, where he avowed that he was coloring himself in favor of "the exercise of the rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled," leaving it uncertain whether colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has already been assailed by an impracticable Democrat as friendly to this bill, and nobody has stepped against President Grant on this point.

Among "antecedents," I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity or industry of the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, would have averted those who in Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there has been no pretence for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by character and the drawback of his own conduct. After violating the Constitution and international law to insult the black republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in condition to rebuke law-breakers. II. Present position of the President. I come now to the "present position" of the candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by a Republican convention, one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia, so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government; while, on the other hand, the convention at Philadelphia was composed of persons, largely under the influence of Philadelphia, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, being the personal government and personal pretensions of Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and law, and general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, and who are now endeavoring to make it support impossible for true Republicans. Therefore, the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican in reality than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored men, are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of the equal rights it states and claims: "We recognize the rights of our colored fellow-citizens, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects, the platform of Cincinnati is the most Republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those unrepresentable abuses

which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity.

From the two nominations and two platforms I come to the supporters of the candidates, and I look upon those immediately about them, and, secondly, at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters, in all parts of the country, devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in Government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion—being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present Administration. The country knows too well the military ring, the senatorial ring, and the custom house ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is all with Horace Greeley. President Grant has his back the diversified array of office-holders, drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as such, with whom a meeting of the minds which should be made in this Liberal movement. Democrats, in joining Horace Greeley, have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places the equal rights of all under the safeguard of international law, and the life-time Abolitionist, who represents pre-eminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans, by the same title that those who sustain Republican principles are Democrats, according to the original signification of that word, dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republican because Democrats unite with them in support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them. Congress will always welcome, and not less so because the change is in multitude rather than an individual. A political party cannot, if it would, and should not, if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, the hundred or the thousand; and so we find that the supporters of President Grant announce with partisan triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic politician to the Republican cause. On equal reason, and with higher pride, may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which, turning from the things that are behind, presses on to those that are before.

It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice-President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the triumph of Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles, under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice-President, with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his administration and in the conduct of affairs, Horace Greeley will be guided by the rule of his honest and high-spirited friends, and not less so the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irrevocable finality. The hardness of political falsehood reaches its extreme point, when it is asserted that under the administration of Horace Greeley the freedmen will be re-enslaved, or the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election not only the promises of the platform, but also the splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in the assertion of their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will be less than the rule of his honest and high-spirited friends, and not less so the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irrevocable finality. The hardness of political falsehood reaches its extreme point, when it is asserted that under the administration of Horace Greeley the freedmen will be re-enslaved, or the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. 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