# THE APOLLO HALL FACTIONS.

The O'Brien-Wickham Scrimmage and Its Probable Consequences.

POSITION OF THE WRANGLERS.

Who Will the Dolly Varden Democracy Support-Grant or Greelev?

Assertions and Denials That O'Brien Has Sold Out to Grant-A Statement of the Position of the Contending Parties-The Greeley Men Confident and the Assumed Supporters of Grant Stubborn-Great Things Expected from the Louisville Convention

The probable action of the Apollo Hall democracy in the Presidential campaign continues to be the cles. The course adopted by Mr. Wickham, in attempting to read the communication from Tam-many Hall in deflance of the wishes of a large number of the delegates, at the meeting on Wednesday night is severely commented upon by the friends or O'Brien, while on the other hand the sup. porters of Mr. Wickham and the Greeley men are equally severe in their condemnation of what they tricky and unfair means which the Senator adopted to control the organization during the proceedings of the evening. In the early part of was almost certain of gaining his point, but before its close the current of opinion changed, and those were loudest in their objections to any letter being read from Tammany Hall were just as fervent against the acceptation of Mr. Wickham's resignation when that gentleman tendered it. It is pretty evident that there have been plots and counterplots, by both sides in the dispute; and while Mr. Wickham has been in communication with Tammany Hall and the leaders of that section of the democratic party, Senator O'Brien, it is currently reported, has been approached in the in-terest of Grant, and overtures been made to him to which he has not turned a deaf ear. The plea advanced by himself and those who support him, that they await the action of the Louisville Convention Straightouts, which is to assemble September, and by which they hope to have an opportunity of voting for a regular true blue democratic candidate for the Presidency, is not generally relied upon by the knowing ones. who claim that the mention of such a remote probability is only a feint by which they hope to cover up their real designs, and secure the support of the Apollo Hall party for General Grant. The issue is not a square one, they say. There are two canaldates before the country, Grant and Greeley, and between them they have got to choose; there is no aiddle course left, for it would be madness to suppose that at this late day anything will be done to change the complexion of the campaign.

THE HISTORY OF THE INTRIGUES. The following, as near as can be ascertained from the current rumors that are affoat, is the history of the complications which have arisen in the party that did such good service for reform in the great struggle of right against might in this city last fall. It is said that about three weeks ago General Grant, in conversation with a friend at Long Branch, expressed his desire to come to terms with O'Brien and the Apollo Hall party, which the latter professed to control. At the same time President did not like to commit himself to any definite proposition until he had ascertained how the regular republicans of the city would relish the appearance in their ranks of one who has always been a staunch democrat How far this story may be true it is impossible to say, but the probabilities all point to the conclusion that the action of O'Brien has certainly not been taken without his previously counting the cost and weighing the chances.

These statements are entirely denied by the ends of the Senator. They assert he has always been faithful to his party, and has endeavored to advance its interests by all the means in his power. nd that what he is now doing in opposing Greeley originates solely from a desire of doing good and is andertaken from the purest motives. There is every probability that a serious split will be the result of the controversy, which is already becoming racy will share the fate that generally attends all organizations which are started to effect a particular purpose.

WHAT THE GREELEY MEN SAY. A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon a number of the prominent members of the party and succeeded in getting statements from both sides, the Greeley and the anti-Greeley men. The followers of Mr. Wickham, who may be called the leader of the section which endorses the Baltimore Convention, believe that the action of Senator O'Rrien is an act of political suicide, and that it will seripusly impair his usefulness and destroy phances of political power in the future. So one prominent democrat yesterday, a leader shances of political power in the future. Said one prominent democrat yesterday, a leader of opinion in the Sixth ward, "Why, sir, if Senator O'Brien thinks that his action on Wednesday night will help Grant he is greatly mistaken. No one wishes to deny the great influence he possesses, particularly with the Irish portion of our citizens; out, great as is his influence with the Irish, I do not believe that he could carry fifty Irish votes in the Sixth ward on his present platform. No man has done more for the Irish than he has. He has looked into their wants and made himself acquainted with all their grievances, and if there was any man in the city of New York whose lead they would follow in a question that did not involve any great principle involved in the choice between Greeley and Grant. The Irish people have made up their minds to vote for Horace Greeley, who has been the He-long friend of their race, and no power upon earth will shake them from that determination. If Senator O'Brien had done the wise thing the other night, he would have moved the unanimous endorsement of Horace Greeley by the Apollo Hail democracy. By doing so he would have increased his popularity tenfold. There is no office he might not aspire to in the future if he bad done so, but as it is, his chances are greatly impaired, and he will never be Mayor of this city, an office to which he ardently aspires."

Other geatlemen, members of the Apollo Hail party, give utterance to the same opinions, and turnermore sinte that a large majority of the members are decidedly for Greeley, and that if a fair expression of opinion had been allowed at the members are decidedly for Greeley, and that if a fair expression of opinion had been allowed at the meeting on Wednesday night the Philosopher would have been endorsed by a sweeping vote. At the same time they think that the conduct of Mr.

furthermore state that a large majority of the members are decidedly for Greeley, and that if a fair expression of opinion had been allowed at the meeting on Wednesday night the Philosopher would have been endorsed by a sweeping vote. At the same time they think that the conduct of Mr. Wickham in refusing to entertain motions which were perfectly in order was, to say the least of it, unwise, and gave an opening for Senator O'Brien to introduce the thin end of the wedge.

In O'Brien's own district the democrats are by no means a unit for him in the course he has taken, while lower down town his conduct is fiercely assailed. The number of delegates entitled to attend the Apollo Hall meeting was 210, but of that number Mr. Wickham asserts that not more than half were present, and the balance of the attendance was composed of those who had no right to take part in the proceedings.

The great bone of contention seems to be the suspicion which, real or pretended, the O'Brien men entertain for Tammany Hall and any proposal that emanates from it. The Greeley men say that this is all a farce. The Tammany party in its purified state cannot be compared to the Tammany party which the Apollo Hall democracy waged war upon. Its new list of sachems comprises the purest men of the democratic party. Such men as Charles O'Conor, Oswaid Ottendorfer, Samuel Tiiden and John Kelly are not likely to lend themselves to any corrupt scheme, and the anti-Grant men pronounce all such assertions to be shams, which are too transparent to impose upon any except people who are extremely sily and blindmen who refuse to see. The dispute is daily becoming more extended, and in every barroom and tavern it is being eagerly discussed, with more or less bitterness, the prevailing opinion being that, however unanimous the Apolio Hall democracy has been in its war upon local corruption and fraud, in the great national question there will be two sides, every one choosing his own cannidate.

The absence of senator O'Brien, Judge Hogan, Alterman Mehrbacha

WHAT MR. BARRETT KNOWS ABOUT O'BRIEN AND GREELEY.

Mr. Barrett is a prominent lawyer of this city, in the bas jong resided, and is the uncle of Judge.

Barrett, who was elected to the Supreme Court by the reformers last fall. He has been identified with the Apolio Hall party since its first organization, and it was he who was proposed as the successor to Mr. Wickham when the latter tendered his resignation on Wednesday night. He, however, peremptorily refused to displace so good a man and declined to act. As his opinions are of great weight with a section of the party, a reporter called upon him, at his office, in Nassau street, yesterday, and was most courteously received. Mr. Barrett is a keen-looking, little man, with the sharp eye for which little men are famous, and speaks with a rich and pleasing Doric accent, which at once proclaims his nationality. The following is his statement:—

"I have called, Mr. Barrett, to ascertain what you know about the split in the Apollo Hall organization."

"I have called, Mr. Barrett, to ascertain what you know about the split in the Apollo Hall organization."

"There is no split, sir. The organization is not decimated, nor is it likely to be, so far as I have any knowledge. The matter in dispute is simply this:—Mr. Wickham called a meeting the other night without, so far as I can understand, consulting any members of the Executive Committee, and attempted to force a communication upon those present which a large majority were decidedly indisposed to entertain. He called in my office that afternoon to tell me he had summoned a meeting, but did not state for what purpose, only that he merely wanted to read a letter. He and I have long been friends, and there is no man I esteem higher, but I think his conduct on Wednesday night was unparliamentary and tyrannical. He had no right to force a letter from Tammany Hall upon the delegates, for a large number of us do not believe in the reformation wrought in the Tammany party, and still entertain grave doubts of its purity, believing that a portion of the old leaven lingers there still. Again, our organization was first of all started to correct the gross municipal abuses which then abounded in the city, and the intention of its founders was to confine its attention solely to local issues. When Mr. Wickham, then, called upon us to pronounce upon a national question, by endorsing one of the Presidential candidates, he, in my opinion, exceeded the limits of his position and attempted to direct the organization from its legitimate work."

"I suppose, then, you are acting in sympathy with Senator O'Erien?"

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"I suppose, then, you are acting in sympathy with Senator O'Brien?"

"Entirely. I believe Mr. O'Brien is actuated by the purest motives, and has no other motive in view but the public good. His conduct at the meet ing on Wednesday night was fitting to the circumstances in which he found himself placed, and it is endorsed by a large majority of the delegates who were present. In some of the papers it is stated that a large number of those who were present were not delegates. That is entirely incorrect. The number of delegates is 210, and nearly the entire body of them was in Apollo Hall. By actual count there were 246 persons present, and of these more than 200 were delegates. I know most of them personally, and I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement which was given to me by a reliable authority."

statement which was given to me by a reliable authority."

"Are you in favor of the election of Greeley, Mr. Barrett?"

"Most decidedly not. How could I, as a life-long democrat, vote for the man who has been in lifeliong antagenism to the principles of my party? It would involve the sacrifice of my political consistency; and, furthermore, I do not think that in the entire country there can be found a man who is so entirely inflitted for the office of President. I do not like Grant, and do not expect to vote for him; but between the two men I prefer Grant to Greeley. Mr. Greeley did as much for us as any man in the city; but when he is nominated for President, and I am asked to vote for him, my God, sir, as an Irishman and a democrat, how can I do it?"

"You intend to remain neutral, then?"

"I intend to do nothing of the kind. I expect to record my vote for a candidate who will be a gentleman, a democrat and a scholar. I am one of the straight-outs. I do not care who knows my opinions. I have never been afraid to give interance to them, and in this Greeley question I would like every one to know them."

"Where do you expect your candidate to come from? The issue seems to be between Greeley and Grant."

"By no means, sir. I anticipate great things

Grant."

"By no means, sir. I anticipate great things from the Convention of democrats opposed to Greeley which is to assemble at Louisville in September. I believe a democrat will be nominated then, and that I will be enabled to vote for a man of my own political creed."

"It is rumored Senator O'Brien means to support Grant."

"The statement is not correct, and I know him as well as any man in the city. He does not support Grant and is opposed to Greeley, but of the two greatly prefers the former. He, too, is waiting for the appearance of a democratic candidate, and that was the main reason why he opposed the action of Mr. Wickham, Senator O'Brien has an aspiration, how-ever, and that is to be Mayor of the city. I have known him from his boyhood, and though he has done some foolish things, I consider him to be an done some foonsa things, I consider him to be an honest, upright young man, and one who would do credit to the office of Mayor. I think, too, his chances of obtaining the position are good. He is certain of getting the nomination from his party, and if he gets the nomination there is no doubt but he will be elected. His name is a magnet in the city, and he has endeared thousands to him by his many acts of kindness. many acts of kindness.
"What is the strength of your organization in the

"What is the strength of your organization in the city?"

"The Apolio Hall democracy has a membership of 45,000, and I venture to predict that three-fourths of them will oppose Greeley. Since the meeting I have spoken to most of the prominent leaders, and I have not yet found a single man to say he would vote for him. In the Twenty-first district there is a clear democratic majority of 3,500, and in that district I do not believe Greeley could muster 100 democratic yetes, He is not personally unpopular, no one pretends to say that, but his principles are cordially distinct. No matter what his present professions are, no one can forget what he has been, and he will find few supporters in the Apolio democracy."

ocracy." I understood you opposed the resignation of "I understood you opposed the resignation of Mr. Wickham?"

"I did, because I believed his loss to the party would be a serious one. As I said before I entertain the highest respect for him. No one has worked more zealously in the interests of reform than he. The amount of the services he has ren-

worked more zealously in the interests of reform than he. The amount of the services he has rendered are not known to the public. He is a man of wealth and influence, and has sacrificed his valuable time, and contributed his money freely for the public good, but his conduct on Wednesday night cannot be justified, and by it I think he has lost his influence over the organization and sacrificed his power of deing good, I regret it exceedingly. He was a power in the party, but when he gives up his democratic principles and advocates the election of Horace Greeley, my sense of duty compels me to disagree with him."

"Do you believe the accusations Senator O'Brien made against him about selling the Apollo Hall party to Tammany Hall?"

"Well, I think he is too pure and high-minded a man to descend to such a proceeding as that. Still, when he was charged with doing so he could not clearly explain his position. I have no personal knowledge of the circumstance and I hope for Mr. Wickham's own sake it is not true. I may say in conclusion that Judge Spaulding, Alderman Mehrbach, Mr. Ottenburgh and all the prominent members of the party are with Senator O'Brien heart and soul, and I can assure you Horace Greeley will have no chance of getting our support."

Judge Hogan has left the city, but it is understood that he intends to support Greeley, and does not mean to act with O'Brien. Mr. Mehrbach has gone to Saratoga, where Senator O'Brien is also staying. From present appearances the quarrel gone to Saratoga, where Senator O'Brien is also staying. From present appearances the quarrel promises to be a lively one, and no one can predict

GRANT AND WILSON BANNER RAISING

There was a grand banner raising in the Seven teenth ward last evening. The biggest banner of the present political campaign was sent out to flutter on the balmy breezes which have lately swept over the city of "Gotham." This symbol of the politics which reign in the vicinity was provided by Mr. J. J. Brown and hoisted by his hands. Its dimensions are thirty-six feet by fifty and up-

Its dimensions are thirty-six feet by fifty and upon it is inscribed the following:—"Fourteenth Assembly District." Two portraits of Grant and Wilson. Motto, "True to our flag."

The concourse of persons assembled was large, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. The following gentlemen addressed it:—General Sharpe, Cotonel G. W. Gibbons, Major Pope and Alderman Connor. The principal purport of their several speeches was that the fight had only just begun; that the Grantites were confident they would ultimately secure a splendid victory, and that "Honest Old Horace" would be nowhere at the termination of the campaign. The speakers treated "the philosopher of Chappana" most gently; but, nevertheless, seemed to have much confidence that the party they advocated would "conquer in the end."

#### GRANT BANNER RAISING IN THE NINTH WARD.

The regular republicans of the Ninth ward indulged in considerable hilarity last evening on the occasion of the unfurling to the gentle breeze of a Grant and Wilson campaign banner at the corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. Several buildings in the immediate vicinity were handsomely decorated with flags and illuminated with various devices of Chinese-lanterns, as was also a stand for the speakers of the evening and the accommodation of a brass band. Any number of rockets, Roman candles and other pyrotechnic absurdities were ignited and served the purpose of attracting a considerable crowd as well as amissing the juvenile element of the neighborhood. Speechmaking was begun about eight o'clock, and indulged in continuously until near ten. One enthusiastic individual, whose name was not generally knewn, had a deal to say about the war, rebels and dead soldiers, and vainly endeavored to impress his hearers with the idea that these things had solnething to de with the present campaign. Mr. Delaheid Smith, General sharpe, Silas B. Dutcher and several other gentlemen followed in a somewhat more sensible strain, and eleited hearty and uproarious applause from the assemblage. terns, as was also a stand for the speakers of th

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, August 2, 1872.

The democrats of the Eleventh district of Onio to-day nominated Samuel P. Nash, of Galilpolis, a liberal republican, for Congress.

# A GREELEY PREE LUNCH.

Grand Barbecue and Jollification in Lexington.

OPEN ARMS TO NORTHERN BRETHREN.

Hopes of a Union of Hearts and Hands.

Feeling Speeches and Immense Enthusiasm Honor to the Old Flag and the Boys in Blue-Denunciation of Grant and Cheers for Greeley-Exorcism of the Demons of Discord.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 2, 1872. All Lexington to-day is enjoying a barbecue, and many distinguished people from this and adjoining States are present and participating in the eating, speechmaking and cheering. Leslie Coombs, ex-Governor Jacobs, General George B. Hodge, candidate for Elector at Large; Colone C. P. Breckinridge, Judge Kinkead, nes B. Beck, M. C.; William M. Cocke, and a multitude of others are on the grounds. scene of the barbecue is a grove west of the town, and there are congregated in the vicinity about two hundred and fifty carriages, one hundred saddle orses and three thousand persons on foot. Two long trenches, filled with live coals, are covered with the carcasses of forty Southdown sheep. Bread is piled up in hillocks and burgoo is sending forth its aroma from a score of caldrons. Among those in attendance there are at least six hundred ladies. These have brought in their carriages nicely packed hampers, and private collations are spread at intervals throughout the grove. During the forenoon eches were delivered by Congressmen James B. Beck and Captain Joseph Blackburn. Both were brimful of enthusiasm, and arraigned Grant, bitsaid "Grant had placed upon record in the archives of the nation his statement that the South had

of the war manfully, and the Southern people were disposed to peacefully abide by it. In that report let slip, perhaps, the greatest truth he ever ut

let slip, perhaps, the greatest truth he ever uttered.

The first speech of the afternoon was that of General Hodge, who said he would vote for Horace Greeley because Greeley rendered amnesty pospossible. Not only would he accept Greeley, but the platform upon which he stood, and that without crossing a single tor dotting a single 1. The speaker then read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance. The first clause when divested of verblage read:—The freedom of the colored men is secured to them and shall be in perpetuity, "and to that clause he could, with all his record behind him, boidly say "Ay." He added:—"Throwing aside our prejudices and our beliefs, and the legislation of events is more powerful than that of kings or legislatures. In regard to the amnesty clause you all know what that means. (Sensation.) It means that the dead past is to be indeed buried and that we for instance, right here, may show the love and admiration we all feel for John C. Breckinriage. (Cheets.) It means that the great heart of the people North and South will not beat in unison in vain; that their charity and good will may fill up that bloody chasm which the demons of Grant's administration are determined to keep open. And of the clause relating to THE SOLDERS AND SALOUS OF THE UNITED STATES, I would say, and I know every comrade of mine who was in the Army of the South will say, all honor to the brave men who lost limb or life in defending the ensign which is now ours, and which represents our common country. I have heard some say they could not support Greeley. It reminds me of the anecdote in which

A BAD NEGRO CAUGHT PLAYING CARPS applicated by saying he was "not playing for his-

Brown, but they could not support Greeley. It reminds me of the anecdote in which

A BAD NEGRO CAUGHT PLAYING CARDS
apologized by saying he was "not playing for hisself, but it was anudder nigger's hand." Any man who refuses to vote for Greeley practically votes for Grant. Grant, whose heachmen and satellites have preyed upon the South, already impoverished by the war—whose carpet-baggers have not only gobbed up the receipts of reckless taxation, but have selzed the States themselves and buried them beneath chormous public debts. Alabama owed four millions before the war and her expenses of government were a little more than \$800,000 per annum. It cost the people for the carpet-bag government last year \$4,000,000, and the State debt was increased to \$10,000,000. Georgia owning her railroad, reaching to the Gulf, was never in debt. The carpet-baggers selzed the railroad and heaped upon the State a debt of \$20,000,000. The remainder of the speech was an eloquent, but a bitter denunciation of the administration.

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Colonel Breckinridge followed in an address of an Colonel Brecking concover at an inture of the passionate and indicrous, keeping the audience alternately convulsed with laughter and roaring

with cheers. In both these speeches and the preceding ones

THE SPEAKERS WERE DEEPLY MOVED
when they came to mention the old flag and to
picture the whole union as their common country
once more, only greater and better now
that old sources of bitterness were taken
away, and new and generous impulses, bringing
the whole nation nearer together. At such times
the people cheered, laughed and clapped their
hands, showing a feeling of delight that was almost
childish. After the speeches there was dancing on
the green by scores of country people, and the festivities were kept up till nightfall.

### GREELEY AND BROWN.

A Large Meeting at Hamilton Park Last Evening.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown took place last evening at Landmann's Hamilton Park, Sixty-eighth street and Third avenue. It was announced that there would be a grand rally of the Nineteenth ward to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and some 3,000 people responded to the call.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. C. Johnson, who, after a few introductory remarks, introduced Mr. Jasper W. Johnson, of Oregon, to introduced Mr. Jasper W. Johnson, of Oregon, to the audience. Mr. Johnson made a very effective and telling speech against the present administration. He reviewed the system of railroad grants, and was, particularly severe on the Northern Pacific. He said that the United States government were at present donating away more land and power to railroad corporations than any titled ford in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ever possessed. He was in favor of Horace Greeley, because Horace believed that the land belonged to the people and not to a few monopolists, and that the laborer was worthy of his hire.

Mr. Johnson was followed by Mr. Isaac D. Oliver, who sang the famous campaign song, "Carry the News to Greeley," the whole audience joining in enthusiastically. After the chorus the chairman introduced Judge D. C. Birdsall. In bringing him before the audience Mr. Johnson said:—"I am going to introduce to you a life-long democrat, a man whom I have fought for for twenty years, from Kingsbridge to the Battery, and he has always been a consistent man to his party."

Judge Birdsall told his hearers substantially that he was always a true desciple of Jefferson and Madison, but now he ielt that c. man must be an American above everything, and therefore he gave his whole support to Honest Horace Greeley, the champion of honesty and reform. Judge Birdsall read a letter from the Hon. Fernando Wood, regretting his absence from the meeting, and calling upon his friends to support the candidate of truth and justice.

Judge Birdsall was followed by Mr. Charles F. Shaw, General Thomas F. Bourke and others, and the meeting adjourned with tremendous cheering for Greeley and Brown, and the last news from North Carolina. the audience. Mr. Johnson made a very effective

### THE LABOR REFORMERS.

The following circular has been issued by the leaders of the so-called labor reform party :-

As some of the papers throughout the country have published a report that there was a bolt from the Labor Reform Conterence held here on the 20th of July, we seem it proper to state that no such thing occurred and that not one member of the Columbus Convention or member of the National Labor Union took part in any such proceedings. On the content, the conference ordered a convention of delegates to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d day of August by a manimum vote.

Member of the National Executive Committee from the State of New York.

Vice President of the National Labor Union.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

Chairman of the Labor Reform General Committee, cit of New York.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., August 2, 1872. The Republican Convention met here to-day. The attendance was very large, every county being represented. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention organized promptly, and unanimously nominated J. B. Chaffee to Congress.

# BLAINE TO SUMNER.

The Speaker's Letter in Reply to Sumner's Sambo Counsel.

UCLY REMINISCENCES.

The Ghost of the Would-Be Assassin of '56 Brought Up.

EXEMPLA SUNT ODIOSA.

The Massachusetts Liberator Harmonizing with Toombs and Jeff Davis.

CALLING A SPADE A SPADE.

Under a Democratic Administration Negro Rights Would Vanish in Two Years.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 31, 1872. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, United States 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 fully exercised until you announced an open alliance with the Southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the republican party of the

I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account given by you in the fourth volume of your works, 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 the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in ulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say that every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterward found in the rebel conspiracy to mur der the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow laborer n support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your fast alliance, sixteen years after, with Messrs. Coombs 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

Conceding, for the sake of argument (as I do not in fact believe), that Horace Greeley 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 siriking illustration in the case of Andrew Johnson of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley 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 protection of life, person 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 investing in nood rebel parlance against "centralization," and finally declaring that "there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several 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 congresses shall not interfare for their

people shall prescribe." The meaning of all this in piain 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 the "local self-government" administered by the white rebeis. Do you as a friend to the colored man approve this position of Mr. Greeley?

YOU CANNOT PORGET, 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. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the rancorous and factious hostility of the democratic members. If I have correctly examined the Globe, the democratic members on seventeen different occasions resisted the passage of the Civil Rights bill bustering. 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 votes and inducance to the re-election of these democratic members who are co-operating with you in the 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 those rights depend on federal legislation?

SECURITY OF COLORED RIGHTS.

sacrificed so far as those rights depend on federal legislation?

SRUCRITY OF COLORED RIGHTS.

Still further—the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by the three great constitutional amendments, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope and effect legislation by Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and so cloquently demonstrated. But the democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject. It was only in the mosth 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 most effectual." This resolution—very mild and 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;

to 58 nays; only eight of the yeas were democrats; all 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 thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amenical.

On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All the yeas were republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of President Grant. All the mays were democrats, who are now equally unanimous in support of Mr. Greeley. It is idle to adirm, as some democrats did in a resolution offered by 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 the provisions of those amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation. The amendments are but "sounding orass and tinkling symbals" to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical. Nay, more, if 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 the speeches of Charles Sumner!

When, therefore, you point out to the 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 handful 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 be ompelled to go with the current or repent and

nent. The point is, not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the government, with all its vast and controlling power. You know very well, Mr. Summer, 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 toward the colered 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 deserted them. Charies Summer co-operating with Jefferson Davis is not the same Charies Summer they have hitherto diolized—any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom the republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past, nor, 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 have stood as a shield and bulwark of defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SUMNER REPUDIATED.

At a very large meeting of colored people, held

here to-night, resolutions were adopted repudiat-

Indignant Negroes Detach the Colors from the Senator's Party. Indianapolis, August 2, 1872.

ing Charles Sumner and reaffrming their attachment to the republican party. HALL'S DRIVING PARK, L. I. Four Trotting Events-Dan Butterfly.

Mystery and Fanny Fern the Winners. There were four trotting events yesterday at Hall's Driving Park, on the Coney Island road. The interest manifested in the results of these was more than usually developed, and the betting for a time was quite lively.

The first contest-a match of \$200-was between owner's brown gelding Dan, to wagon, and M. Rogers' bay gelding Abe, in harness. The wagon rse had the call in the betting, and won the race in three straight heats. The second event was between Campbell's brown

mare Lady Wheeler, Carroll's bay gelding Bay George, Johnson's brown mare Lily, Heard's gray mare Butterfly, and Gilbert's sorrel gelding; mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$100. Lady Wheeler was the favorite, but she was stiff and sore from her work of the day before, and Butterfly, the second in the pools, won the contest in three straight heats.

The third heat was a match of \$500, two miles and repeat, between Hiram Howe's bay gelding Constitution, to wagon, and Tom Jackson's bay gelding Mystery. Constitution was a great favortrotted before the race was decided. In the matter of this event there was much talk among those
present—charges of fraud being frequently
made; and without commenting on the
character of the contest, it is well
to remind Mr. Hall, if he wishes the support of the
public, not to be misted by men of Mi faith and
astute policy in the future. Straightforward work
pays best in the end.

The fourth race was a match between the sorrel
mare Fanns Form and ite, but he was beaten, and three heats were

pays best in the end.

The fourth race was a match between the sorrel
mare Fanny Fern and the sorrel gelding Climax.
It was nicely contested, Fern winning after five heats.

The following are the summaries of the day's

HALL'S DRIVING PARK, L. I., August 2, 1872.— Match \$200; mile heats, best three in five; catch

| THE | Mile and | Two | Mile | Mile

Second heat 40%
Third heat 38
Fourth heat 38
Fifth heat 38

### LONG BRANCH BACES.

The Events for the Opening Day-The Schell Cup Handleap.

LONG BRANCH, August 2, 1872. The prospect to-day is fine for a capital meeting t Monmouth Park. We shall have three events to-morrow, the first being a hurdle race, with five starters; the second race will be a dash of a mile, and this will have seven starters; the third event is for the Ocean Hotel Stakes, one mile and threequarters, which will have five starters at least. The following is one pool sold on each of the races to take place:—in the hurdle race Lochiel brought \$250; Milesian, \$200; Vesuvius, \$15; Gayo, \$10; Impecunious, \$20. In the mile dash Fadiadeen sold for \$35; Breakness, \$25; Platina, \$20; Venetia, \$13; Bazaine, \$13; Henrietta, \$8, and Jamesbury, \$8. In the Ocean late Continental Stakes, Sandford's entries sold for \$55; McDaniel's, \$20; McGrath's, \$12; John Harper's, \$10; Morris', \$16.

The handicap or the Schell Cup was made to-day, and the following are the weights imposed:—Gerald, 105 lbs.; Milesian, 108 lbs.; Impecunious, 90 lbs.; Brennus, \$5 lbs.; Venetia, 80 lbs.; Susan Ann, 111 lbs.; Bazaine, 90 lbs.; John Doe, \$2 lbs., and Jury \$2 lbs. quarters, which will have five starters at least. The

#### PEACEFUL RED MEN. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Determined to Keep the Peace.

St. Louis, August 2, 1872. A letter from Robert Campbell, of this city, member of the Indian Commission, has been received here, with information from Fort Sill to July 24. Mr. Deede, of the Central Superintendency, who had been to the Wichitas and Chevenne who had been to the Wichitas and Cheyenne agencies, reports encouragingly of the condition of Indian matters in that section. All of the Cheyenne tribe, except a few old men and women, and the entire tribe of Arrapahoes were in, and all expressed the determination to keep peace, and they would attend the Wichita Council. Nothing has been heard from the Kiowas, but they were expected to be present.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST. Nomination of a Full Republican Electoral Ticket in San Francisco.

San Francisco, August 2, 1872. The republican convention to-day nominated a company, and John B. Feiton were chosen electors at large. S. O. Houghton was renominated for Congress from the Fourth District, and H. F. Page was nominated for Congress from the Second Dis-

was nominated for Congress from the Second Dis-trict.
John Simpson, aged 14 years, quarrelled with Charles Wilson, an old thief, about a division of the proceeds of a robbery on the Barbara coast last night, and Simpson plunged a dirk knife in Wilson's neck, severing the jugular vein and killing him instantly. Simpson was arrested.
D. Ledig, a tailor at Pleasanton, while in a fit of jealousy yesterday, shot his wife and then shot him-self. Both are dead.

### THE A C. H. AND CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Appended to an advertisement. in yesterday's HERALD, of a requiem mass in this church, were two notices of certain lodges of the A. O. H., directing the members to attend "in full regalia," &c. Suspecting from previous similar deceptions at tempted by the order, that these notices were intempted by the order, that these notices were in-tended as a decoy to insmare unthinking Catholics, I deem it my duty to publish that no secret society (as the authors of the notices very well knew) is permitted to enter this church. So that if any member of the A. O. H. "attended in full regalla," it was after the "full regalla" was disposed of, as dishonest things usually are—hidden from sight. A. J. DONNELLY, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, August 2, 1872.

# GRANT EN ROUTE.

No Pent-Up Utica Contracts His Powers.

The Whole, the Boundless Continent is His and Conkling's.

Visit to Watertown and a Milk and Water Reception.

Characteristic Speech of the President-Conkline as a Claqueur-Tapering Off of the Grant Enthusiasm-Porter Ailing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 2, 1572. The Presidential party arrived here from Utica at three o'clock this afternoon. They left Senator Conkling's residence at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and were escorted to the railroad depor by the veterans and Fire Zouaves of Utica, with a brass band in front and another behind. A small crowd of people on the balconies and stoops of Bogg's Hotel, and along the sidewalk in front, awaited their arrival and followed them across the square to the depot, where a special engine, with two shabby looking cars attached, was waiting to bear them away. There to bear them away. There enthusiasm whatever manifested and nothing brought even that small crowd together except curiosity, idleness and brass bands. For some reason or other the at least apparent popularity of General Grant in Utica fell of lamentably in two brief days. The rumors this morning about the defeat of his party may have something to do with it, but I think the real cause, at least I have heard widespread complaints to this effect, is that he has been selzed and monopolized as a piece of personal property by Senator Conkling, and by him hawked around, EXHIBITED LIKE TOM THUMB OR THE WOOLLY

HORSE. However it may be accounted for, there is no loubt of the fact that if General Grant went up in Utica like a rocket he came down there like a stick.

The special train containing President Grant and his family and a number of devoted Uticans, headed by Mr. Conkling, started at half-past eleven, and for over three mortal hours bore an unenviable joiting over what I suppose I must call a railroad, for it is named the Black River of that ilk. The stations along the route were thickly thronged with country people who came to get a peep at Conkling's show. At two o'clock train and its occupants were met at Carthage, a small town about twenty miles south of this city, a special train bearing Mayor Lord, the Board of Aldermen and several leading citizens from Watertown. The greeting was pretty much the same as that between him and the Uticans at New York Mills, except on the part of the President, who this time bowed to

ABSOLUTELY SAID, "THANK YOU," ABSOLUTELY SAID. "THANK YOU," when the Mayor had delivered a short address in, the usual form of speech welcoming him to the city. The Presidential train then pursued its way to this city, and when it arrived here it was met at the depot by a brass band and an enormous crowd of townspeople and rustics, through which way was made for the city's guest to the Woodruff House, a fine but rather old-fashioned hosterry forming one side of a good, clean-looking squared. The crowd followed and surrounded the house. After a few minutes the President and his party appeared on the balcony, and after waiting for the cessation of a hearty cheer from the populace the President said:—

After a physics of more than twenty years [fail to

Mayor Lord, and

After an absence of more than twenty years I fail to recognize a single one of all the faces I now see before me as familiar to me then. Your city has altered very much, indeed, since I last saw it. At that time I was a leutenant stationed at Sackett's Harbor, which place I expect to see before I return.

a heutenant stationed at Sackett's Harbor, which place I expect to see before I return.

General Grant then bowed and drew back a pace or two. The crowd made no demonstration of loyalty, observing which Conkling stepped to the platform, waved his hat vigorously, and then arose a very respectable cheer. At the end of every sentence, while speaking, the President would look anxiously at Conkling, who would assent when the President would resume, and so he finished three sentences, at the end of which the FFF SENATOR WINKED, and it was all over. I should have stated that the President was introduced by Mr. James Starbuck of this city, that duty having been delegated to him by Mayor Lord, who has the reputation of silence. After the President followed Senator Conkling. He said:—

If I had a thossand voices and each yolce trumpet-

Conkling. He said:—

If I had a thousand voices and each voice trumpettongued, I could not express to you my satisfaction at be,
holding this vast assemblage come here to day to welholding this vast assemblage come here to day to welout the said of the said of the said of a man for
making speeches. He is an an estimate the those words
are deeds—deeds that will live as long the those words
our country. The proprieties of the occasion profiler to
from making any extended remarks, and I shall the
fore only repeat how satisfied I am to see you here to-day.

What has considered to the said of the s

from making any extended remars, and Ishail therefore only repeat how satisfied I am to see you here to-day. When the Senator concluded he seized the President and drew him in, as it were, to his cage and shut him up. Then some wag in the crowd called for Porter, at which there was a laugh, and when some green and injudicious friend of the Secretary answered from the balcony, "GENERAL PORTER IS SICK," there was a mighty loud smile indeed.

The speechmaking over, the party on the balcony withdrew and sat down to such a dinner as the Woodroff House could afford; after which the President and his family slipped into the special train, awaiting them and started, at half-past four, for Cape Vincent, where they will go aboard a private yacht of Mr. Pullman's and be taken to that gentieman's island in Alexandria Bay, which they will reach by daylight to-morrow morning.

ONNLING, GRANT AND COCK-CROWING.

When coming up in the train Mr. Conkling said he had just received a private despatch saying that North Carolina had gone Grant by 8,000 majority. When questioned afterwards he only said "he had reason to believe," &c.; but the story took, and is all over town here now.

# A WHARF SUBMERGED.

A City Pler Caves In-Where the Fault Lies-Facts.
About one o'clock on Thursday night pier No. 96

was suddenly converted into a sheer wreck. The bark Maggie L. Carvill, bailing from St. Johns, N. B., owned by William Hickman and others, and commanded by Captain Bissett, arrived at the extension and began discharging scrap iron. She continued doing so until the dock caved in and 150 tons of iron were deposited upon the muddy bed of the East River.

Of course everybody who has any interest in the of course everybody who has any interest in the matter blames the other who is in any way similarly situated. The probabilities are that the city government is to blame for not providing piers which will stand a greater strain. What docks in any other civilized country cannot sustain a strain of 150 tons, even though the weight be placed in a mass? The pier master, judging from the information obtained by the Herald reporter, was clearly not to blame; but those persons who are supposed to regulate our city government most certainly were. It was a wonder that no lives were lost. Stevedores are rather reckless and refuse to obey the orders of the pier masters and those placed in authority over them. To load down a few square feet of a semi-rotten wooden pier is to insure the destruction of the place upon which that same cargo is deposited. Scraps and pig fron, though enabled to be stowed in a very small compass, is weighty, and no wooden pier of ancient date can stand the strain. It was very evident, from the appearance of the crushed piles and ruined timbers, that the jetty had given way from sheer inability to sustain the weight placed upon it. If some regulation is not made which will retard stevedores and "lumpers" from doing as they choose to please, a very serious accident will occur some day when least expected.

The copper of the vessel M. L. Carrill may possibly be slightly damaged by the iron as it shot from the wharfinto the stream below, or the spikes in the tresties of the heavy piles and thubers broken may, have impaled her. It serves her right, to a certain extent, however, for her skipper was warned by the Inspector and Comptroller of the Dock, Captain Richardson, that he was placing upon it. "a burden far greater than it could bear," matter blames the other who is in any way simi-

### DETECTIVE DOINGS.

Carl Wagner was brought from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon by Officer Reidelberg charged
with having stolen from some feilow boarders a
quantity of clothing, valued at about two hundred
dollars. The complainants in the case reported
to Captain Irving on Tuesday last that Wagner had
run away and they then missed the goods. Upon
this Captain Irving gave the case in charge of Officer Heidelberg, and after seeking for the supposed
defaulter all over New York he dnally ascertained
that the man was in Philadelphia. The detective
went on to that city the day before yesterday, captured his prisoner and will take him to Court this
moralies. Carl Wagner was brought from Philadelphia yes