THE STATE CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT BUILDING ENTERPRISES IN PROGRESS.

A Healthy and Flourishing Phonix-Politics in the Radical Camp-A Good Crop of Candidates-Financial Cross Purposes-The Blue Ridge Scrip.

> [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, June 14.

The first impression that will be made upon the mind of a visitor to Columbia at this time, after an absence of several months, is one of surprise at the number and extent of the building operations now in progress all over the city. The rapid resurrection of Columbia from the smouldering pile of ashes left in the wake of Sherman's march, has always been considered wonderful, but the progress that has been made during the past spring has been beyond all precedent. On the main street, Richardson street, handsome blocks and stores of brick or iron are rapidly rising on nearly every square, from the Statehouse to Arsenal Hill, and many of these will really be imposing structures, while on most of the side streets and on many of the most commanding sites on the outskirts of the city, handsome residences are being erected. It is rather a drawback to the natura! feelings of congratulation with which these enterprises would be noticed, to reflect that many of them are the fruits of that peculiar industry which has been manifested by the swarm of adventurers who were stranded, poor as church mice, upon these shores at the dissolution of the Federal army, and that they are to be considered, therefore, as the monu-ments of successful political schemes, which might be briefly and accurately described as thefts, rather than as the results of any honest enterprise or industry; but for all that they are great additions to the appearance of Columbia, and contribute far more effectually than any o the public acts of their builders toward obliterating the memories and evidence of the war. Of course these remarks do not apply to all these enterprises, and probably not to a majority of them, and in the following brief summary of the operations your correspondent certainly has no desire or intention to specify which ones, in his humble opinion, should be placed in either class.

To begin with the public improvements: The first in size and importance is the splendid government building on the corner- of Richardson and Laurel streets, to be used as the United States Customhouse and Postoffice. This is to be a massive three-story building, about one hundred feet square, and built entirely of granite and iron. The foundations have been laid very deep, and are composed of grubble laid in concrete, and the walls of the building are now above ground to the height of the first story. The granite is a home production, being quarried at Woodsboro', Fairfield County, and is of splendid quality. It is lighter in color than the celebrated Quincy granite, although it is said to contain a smaller proportion of mica, and it makes a handsome, showy and substantial hailding.

On the corner ( : Richardson and Washington streets the new City Hall ordered by the council is being rapidly constructed, and the itlends of the present city administration claim that the frauds which were charged against the former council in connection with this job have all been rectified, and that the people will now get the worth of their money.

The new wing of the Penitentiary is advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the discharge of convicts for the want of rations, but the improvements on the Lunatic Asylum are at a stand-still for want of funds, and the work is not even covered from the weather, and has been damaged by recent rains to the extent of two thousand dollars. The new ving is intended, when completed, to contain about one hundred and forty cells.

The work on the Columbia Canal is pro gressing very well, and Colonel Pearce is keeping a force of one hundred and fifty to two hundred laborers constantly employed. The work of rebuilding the old Congaree Bridge, destroyed by Sherman, is also rapidly completion. The massive stone plers of this bridge are still intact, and the kind of work that was put into such structures in the good old times is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the terrible fire that burnt away every vestige of the superstructure, the plers still stand as accurately level as though built yesterday. The new bridge is an iron truss bridge manufactured in Philadelphia, and a large portion of the iron has arrived in Columbia and will soon be

placed in position. To come now to the private enterprises: A large and elegant building is about to be erected on the corner of Richardson and Plane streets by the Central National Bank. It will be of brick, two stories high, with an ornamental Mansard roof, and with stores and offices fronting on either street.

On the opposite corner Dr. E. W. Wheeler, the gentleman who, with Colonel Pearce, represented Columbia in the Cincinnati Convention, and as to whose existence the Charleston Republican, under its former management, displayed a lamentable degree of ignorance, is erecting a handsome brick block, which will have seven stores on the ground floor, while the rest of the building will be occupied as a hotel on the European plan. Dr. Wheeler is also building thirty new cottages, and a handsome residence for himself.

Next to this block Mr. Berry, furniture dealer, is erecting a three-story brick building, to be eccupied as his store and residence. A little above this, on the same side of the street Dr. Heinitsch has just completed a two-story brick building, with an ornamental stucco front, which is occupied by . Itokes's stationery and bookbinding establishment, and by the office and composing room of the Daily

On the opposite side of Richardson street, next to the Phoenix office, Mr. Sweigert is erecting a three-story brick building, to be used as algrocery store and dwelling.

On the next block, between the Columbia Hotel and the Columbia Bank and Trust Company, two fine buildings are in process of erection. One of these is expected to be the handsomest building in Columbia. It is being erected by Messrs. Wearn & Hix, the enterprising photographers, and is to be known as the Art Building. It will be three-stories high, with brick side and rear walls, and an elaborate iron front, which has been cast in New York at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Next to this a two-story brick building, of which the walls are nearly completed, which is being erected by Mr. Jacobs and is to be occupied by him as a grocery store and

Further down the same street, near Lady street, Mr. Joseph Taylor is putting up a twostory brick building, to be used for stores and offices, and near this Messrs. Fagin Brothers are erecting a commodious three-story brick THE POSITION OF COTTON. warehouse for their furniture business

On the other side there are a large numbe of residences being built. The redoubtable president of the Enterprise Railroad Company is building a sort of second edition of Hurley ville on Spriggin's Hill. It consists of forty small frame cottages, one and a half stories high, to be rented at cheap rates to industrious poor people, with some arrangement by which they can be purchased on easy terms of

Sheriff Frazee is building three two-story frame residences on Lady street, below Assembly, and on Plane street, above Richardson, there are two large two-story frame houses going up.

On Taylor street, County Commissioner Bryant is building a two-story residence on the corner of Sumter street. State Senator Hayes is also putting up a handsome resi dence on Taylor street, and another is in pro cess of erection on the corner of Taylor and

Marion streets. On Arsenal Hill, Mr. John B. Dennis has selected a lot of land commanding a most beautiful prospect, and spoken of as the prettlest site in the city, and is building a fine two story residence. Messrs. Howie & Allen contractors, have erected during the pas year, or have now in process of erection, one hundred and forty-one buildings, of all classes exclusive of outbuildings and shantles, and their work is everywhere apparent through the city. Mr. Drueh, the artist, who was in Charleston some weeks ago preparing for publication a lithographed birds-eye view of the city, has just completed a similar picture of Columbia, which is extremely accurate and artistic, and as it includes all the new buildings above mentioned as they will appear when completed, represents Columbia as a handsome and flourishing city.

The political aspect of affairs here is not en-

couraging or promising. Candidates for the

governorship, and indeed for every office to be filled next fall, are as thick as blackberries; but the internal dissensions which their rival claims produce in Republican ranks hardly seem to promise much in the way of reform. For the Governor's chair Speaker Moses is said to have the best chance for the regular nomination, and his friends say that if elected he will realize and embrace the opportunity afforded him as a young man to cleanse the Augean stables of Radical politics in South Carolina, and thereby immortalize himself The present incumbent is also positively as serted to be a candidate for renomination, not withstanding his repeated protestations to the contrary, which are said to be no stronger or more trustworthy than his declarations to the same effect before his last election. The movement in favor of Judge Willard seems to be gathering weight, and although the friends of the opposition candidates affect to sneer at the nomination as wholly beneath consideration, I have found no one of them who can urge a single objection against Judge Willard which should have the slightest weight with honest Republican voters. They cannot claim that he is not a Republican, but they appear to think that, not having taken an active part in politics of late years, and not being one of the ring who have been in the habit of parcelling out the offices of the State among themselves. his name is not popularly known among the cess either in the convention or the canvass. Judge Willard himself says that if the Democrats abstain from active participation in the canvass, there will be such a political convulsion this fall as will gratify every nonest voter, and scatter the officeholding ring. He does not hesitate to say that South Carolina to-day is paralyzed by blacklegs, whose assumption of the name of Republicans a a foul diagrace upon the party, and whos villanies more cruelly affect the colored people than any other class of the inhabitants. He says that for the last tew years he has been quietly watching events and studying the prospects of the future, while the office-holder have been dividing the spoils, and that now he does not propose to fly to the Democrats for a restoration of honesty to the State administration, but he believes that there are enough honest and capable men in the Repub lican ranks for leaders, and that the great mass of colored men are inclined to honesty and peace, but have been cruelly deceived by their leaders, who have thought to keep their

eyes and ears closed to all reports of their misdeeds by their persistence in shouting Republicanism. There appears to be nothing particularly new to record in regard to State finances. The slege of hungry patriots at the treasury office has somewhat abated, and most of them have disposed of their pay certificates, and such other evidences of indebtedness for their arduous labors of last winter, to the brokers in Columbia or to the treasurers of the various countles. The brokers keep them to look at, and they really furnish a remarkable collection of autographical curiosities, but for any other purpose they do not seem to amount to much. The new Blue Ridge bond scrip is out, and is very handsomely gotten up in bills of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, very closely resembling the old United States greenbacks that were issued before the treasury notes and the National bank currency. The bills were engraved by the American Bank Note Company. and artistically they are a success, but as a circulating medium they are somewhat of a failure on account of the late injunction granted by Judge Willard, on application of State Auditor Gary. They are, however, being quietly bought up by various parties who are generally supposed to know on which side their bread is buttered, and the suspicion is shrewdly expressed that the injunction is simply a bear movement, which will be followed by an equally ingenious bull device on the 11th of July, the day on which the injunction is made returnable. Governor Scott, however, is said to be opposing the raising of the injunction, because he has not yet been paid the full amount of his "consideration" for passing the Blue Ridge bill. It is reported that he has already received \$30,000, and it is positively asserted that he has just declared as his ultimatum that he will not consent to the dissolvingfol the injunction until he is paid \$50,000

A TOUCHING FAREWELL .- The Detroit Free Press has the following: Yesterday morning the chambermaid of a hotel on Jefferson avenue found the following note planed on the door of a room which had been occupied for two or three days by a seedy individual who was going to pay his bill just as soon as his brother in Toledo could express him some

money:
"Mine Host—Dear Sir: Every well-regulapear to be that prices must tend higher, if Manchester continues as strong as it is just now; it is there, and there only, that an effect-ual check can be given to the ted hotel should keep a book account of profit and loss. I presume you do, and, therefore, and loss. I presume you do, and, therefore, let me beg of you to charge my bill in the 'loss' account. It is highly annoying to my sensitive nature to be compelled to 'jump' your house, but as yours makes the seventeenth one within two months, I guess my nature will not collapse under the strain. In conclusion, allow me to bid you a fond farewell. If ever I come this way again I'll call or you. If I don't may you rest happy. I on you. If I don't may you rest happy. I leave by the back door. Sincerely, BANGS."

INTERESTING FACTS AND SPECULA-TIONS.

A New York Estimate of the Cotton Acreage and Yield.

NEW YORK, June 15. The cotton acreage for the present year is eight and a half million acres, or about the same as last year. It is estimated that under the most favorable circumstances the crop cannot exceed that of last year. The crop at present is in good condition, but backward and likely to mature later, except in Texas. Review of the New York Cotton Market for the Past Week.

[From the New York Bulletin, June 15.] The market for cotton the past week has been characterized by a sharp decline, though it has not entirely lost its speculative leatures. All growths, uplands and Gulfs, have continued to be quoted at the same prices for corresponding grades.

The reaction in prices has been due to a

variety of causes. The accounts from the growing crop have been almost uniformly lavorable, and large estimates begin to be cur-rent respecting its probable yield. Foreign advices have been unfavorable to holders; Liverpool, already below the parity of this market, has slightly declined. There has been a concentration of stocks at this market upon which holders have been anxious to realize, and when prices took a downward turn, there dreaded was most effectively promoted. But the most active influence which has operated to depress prices has been the impression that parties having out contracts for the summer nonths had either covered or settled them; that, in fact, the "corner" was broken, and that no artificial demand could be relied upon to sustain values, much less force a further ad-

vance.

The decline from the highest point is shown by the following comparison of the closing prices on Thursday of this week, (the 13th instant,) with Wednesday of last week, (the

| 5th instant:) | Fri.<br>Jun 7. | Mon.<br>Jun 10. | Wed.<br>Jun 12. | Fri.<br>Jun 14.* |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| June          |                | 26 9-160        | 25c             | 24%C             |
| July          |                | 25%             | 25%             | 25%              |
| August        |                | 26%             | 26 1-16         | 28 1 16          |
| September     |                | 23%             | 23 7-16         | . 2314           |
| October       | 21%            | 2134            | 20%             | 20%1             |
| November      | 20%            | 20%             | 20              | 19%              |
| December      | 19%            | 19%             | 19%             | 19%              |
|               |                |                 |                 |                  |

The following will show the fluctuations in prices during the past week on the basis of low middlings for contracts for the several

| montus nameu:        |  |   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| PRICES OF LOW N      | HDDLING.   |   |
| Wed. June 5. On spot | Thurs. June 13. 25 ½c 24% 26 1-16 25% 23 3 16 20% 19 13 16 | Decline.  1 1/2   1 13-16   2 1-16   1 9-16   1 1/4   2 5-16   1 3-16   1 |
| The most of the      | foremelne  | dooling   |

was realized on Tuesday, when a brisk de-mand for futures sprung up, apparently from parties who had been free sellers last week, followed on Wednesday by a small and partla advance; but their wants having been sup-plied, there was a relapse on Thursday, with very little doing for either spot or future. Yesterday, (Friday) there was a firmer feeling and a partial advance from Thursday's prices, but no indication of any important demand, and it seems probable that we are to have, for a considerable period, what is termed "a broker's market," subject to frequent and slight fluctuations in price, without any tangi-

[The English Cotton Trade.] From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s (Liverpool) Month-

The Manchester market during the past month has developed more strength than the public were prepared for. At the beginning of May the feeling of depression was very great. Manufacturers could not sell except at a severe loss, and were accumulating large stocks of the commoner kinds of goods, and yarn also was becoming hard to sell, and in many cases spinners were working into stock. There was a general feeling that the producion was too large considering the prices ruling, s no pro ed till the 10th ultimo, when some large buy-ers began to operate under the influence of better accounts from India, stocks of goods were cleared off at low prices, and a firmer tone crept over the market. Since then a good steady demand has been experienced, and the trade generally have cleared out stock, and come moderately under contract, and pri-ces have sensibly improved since the begin-

ning of the month.

Altogether there are signs that Manches:er is in a healthier condition than was supposed, and as this movement was spontaneous, and not started by our market, it is the more indi-cative of a bona fide consumptive demand. It has to be remarked, however, that in the unfortunate position of cotton supply little bene fortunate position of cotton supply little benefit can accrue to producers from increased demand; it only keeps up a higher level of prices for the raw material than would otherwise have prevailed. It need not be added that in the present state of Manchester there is no immediate prospect of "short time," and we would put the present consumption of cotton at 65,000 bales per week, bearing in mind that the average weight is very much below last year, owing to the heavy deliveries of Brazil cotton. We consider that the actual weight couldn. We consule that the actual weight now consumed is no larger, perhaps barely so large as a year ago, for though more spindles are working, finer counts of yarn are being produced, and there is no disposition shown as produced, and there is no disposition shown as yet to move on to coarser makes of goods, but rather the opposite. Indeed, one great feature of the cotton trade last year and this is the higher appreciation of quality in the fabrics produced, and it is this which makes it so diffi-cult for the trade to turn upon East India cot-ton, no matter how tempting the price may be. The prospects of our market have not altered much since our last issue, with the excep-tion that Manchester has shown much more strength than we then expected, and also the

trade more pertinacity in clinging to American cotton. At one time it appeared not unlikely that an average price of 11d for uplands might suffice to carry us into next crop, but this seems now to be below the mark. It is pretty evident that at such a price the trade will consume more than we can afford to let them have. The question remains, at what price will the takings of the trade be cut down to about 22,000 bales per week, which is all we can deliver till November. There are latterly some symptoms of their using more. Surat and the better kinds, such as M. G. Broach, are in extensive demand; sill we doubt if the consumption of American is much below 30,000 bales per week, and it will be very difficult to cut it down to the requisite extent. No doubt some spinners still hold respectable stocks, but the trade as a whole have not much above an respectate stocks, out the trade as a whole have not much above an average working stock, and the prospect c. supply is very discouraging for those who require to have long stapled cotton. It is fortunate that the Brazil crop is proving so large, as it mitigates to some extent the scarcity of American, but we cannot count upon a long continuance of such heavy imports from Brazil, and probably the consumption of it also will have to be restricted in the autumn on account of diminished supply. Egyptian cot-ton will also be run very close in the autumn: the receipts latterly at Alexandria have been trifling, and much below last year, and little more can be received here till the new crop arrives in November. It appears, therefore, that, taking a broad view of all long stapled cotton in the aggregate, the actual consumption in the second half of the year must be re duced 20 per cent. or more below what it was in the first half, and this holds good quite as much of the Continent as of Great Britain.

here; speculation has at present nothing to do with it; it is solely a question of consump-Turning to East India cotton, however, the position is quite the reverse. All the markets of Europe are loaded with supplies, and save in the better kinds, which can more easily take the place of American, there is an extraordiadvisability of nary absence of demand. The difference be-

check can be given to the movement

tween East India cotton generally and American is about as large as was ever known, but the disparity is far greater in the lower than the better kinds, so that the circular quotations do not fairly represent the difference; while American is 3d to 4d per lb higher than last year, there are some kinds of East India cotton, especially Bengals, which are only ½d to 1d per lb higher, and the remarkable fact is, that there is hardly a sign of these low growths attracting the attention of consumers. This state of things makes the problem of supply very perplexing; if all our supplies that can be labelled cotton could be made available there is nearly enough; but if 300,000 or 400,000 bales of low East India cotton are to lie in the various entrepols of Europe unsalable till the end of the year there will be excession. ble till the end of the year there will be excessive scarcity—almost famine—of all the kinds.
We conclude, however, that in one shape or

we conclude, however, man one shape or other the various kinds of low cotton will gradually be pushed into consumption, though it may be that a still greater disparity of price will take place before this is effected; but when the change is once fairly brought about, we think those low kinds will improve in value, though this may not be till a late period of the year

Should no accident happen to the crop there will doubtless be a deep underlying feeling of will doubtless be a deep underlying feeling of caution during the autumn among all engaged in the cotton trade, for the recollection of the monster crop of 1870-1 is still vivid, and it will be felt that a range of prices from 11d to 12d will be abnormal and entirely owing to the spinners of Europe being "in a corner." This may not influence prices much on the spot, but it will keep down the price of distant shipments and so operate as a check on Manments, and so operate as a check on Man-chester. Our market is likely to be swayed alternately by two opposing influences—the exceeding shortness of American supply till November and the certainty of a serious November and the certainty of a serious fall thereafter it all goes well with the crop, and this view will also affect operations in Surats, for it will be argued that if the demand is not fairly thrown upon them till the late autumn months their price should be regulated by the next American crop rather than the present one. It is of immense importance to the interests of trade that the next crop should be a large one. It that the next crop should be a large one. It is obvious that four millions of bal-s are now required to give an adequate supply for the enlarged consumption of the world, and anything much short of this will be occasion of anxiety to the manufacturing interest. We are sorry to notice that the weekly receipts in Bombay continue extremely small, and only about half as large as last year, and it is now apparent that the crop has been a very poor one, and that the entire shipments of the year will fall considerable below last one, even though they still show 85,000 bales excess. We expect by the 1st July this excess will be turned into a deficit. At Calcutta very little cotton is now shipping, and apparently the vis-ble supply of East India has seen its maxi-mum, and must now gradually decline.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

The Southern Forts.

WASHINGTON, June 14.
The war department is supplying all the forts on the Southern Atlantic coast with the newest patterns of seacoast ordnance. Ex-President Johnson

left for his home in Tennessee to-day. In conversation with public men, Mr. Johnson has announced that he will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, though he has a

The Case of Dr. Howard.

Our government is in daily expectation of receiving information of the release of Dr. Howard. It has made no imperative demand, as has been stated, to that end, but long ago instructed our representative at Madrid to neglect no occasion to urge in firm but respectful language his release.

Duty Amid the Clouds. Observer Sergeunt Schaeffer, of the Signal service, has received orders to hold himsel in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the fourth proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper air currents. The ascension is to be the first of a

solution of questions in relation to ærial cur The Official Exodus.

rents.

Another member of the cabinet silently stole way last night, leaving Mr. Delano the sole official representative now at the capital. Sec-retary Robeson left last night to join his wife in New York, and is expected to be absen in New York, and is expected to be absent some little time. As a consequence upon this departure, the navy department is added to those which have been, during the present week, deserted. Following closely the exam-ple of the cabinet, the bureau officials are comnencing preparations for a summer vacation No More Bayonets!

As the habeas corpus clause of the Ku-Klux law was not extended, and as no pretext ex-lists for sending United States troops into the Southern States, the war department now or-ders all available men to the plains, to pre-vent, if possible, an Indian outbreak this season. Many of the regiments now on the fron-tier are far from complete, and all recruits are used to fill these regiments to the requir-ed standard. Nearly every day a hundred or more recruits are ordered to the plains, those ordered West to-day going to the sixth regiment, now in Dakota.

The Cotton Tax. The exact status of the bill to refund the in ternal revenue tax on cotton is the subject of general inquiry from parties both North and South who are interested in its passage. The bill is still pending action by the ways and means committee of the House, and will be re-ported by them early in the December session. ported by them early in the December session. Both houses have been committed to its passage, and particularly to the unconstitutionality of the tax. The defeat of the Morrill amendment to the deficiency bill was the first indication in favor of the proposition to refund. The great bulk of the cases brought before the Court of Claims are cotton claims, and the fight against the amendment was made direction to the court of the coulton-producing class. ly in the interest of the cotton-producing class. The next or second and most conclusive evidence of the feeling in the premises is to b found in the fact that the amendment to the found in the fact that the amendment of the omnibus bill prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from collecting the two cents per pound tax on cotton judgments obtained before the Court of Clatins was passed by an almost unanimous vote of both houses, both parmost vote of the parmost vote o ties accepting and committing themselves to the position originally taken by Mr. Dawes and others, when the tax was first imposed, that it was unconstitutional.

Postal Changes. The postoffice department is now preparing to carry into effect such of the changes made by the new postal code adopted by Congres last week as require special action on the part of the postmaster-general. The more important changes are these: The branch postoffices in large cities are made money-order offices, and assistant postmasters authorized to sign money-orders in the absence of the postmaster. Five cents is now the fee for money-orders of ten dollars or less, instead of ten cents, which has heretofore been the minimum fee. A married woman is allowed to be postmaster, and is declared to be feme sole as to her official character. The rate of The postoffice department is now preparing sole as to her official character. The rate of two cents for four ounces on newspapers, &c., is changed to one cent on two ounces. Clothing for non-commissioned officers or privates in the United States service may be sent at one cent per onnee. Individuals are allowed to place in postoffices private boxes for their mail matter. One of the most imfor their mail matter. One of the most important features to the public generally is the authorization of the one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain some years since. The price of the card and stamp will be one cent. If a postal card of a private manufacture is used, the regular three cent postage will be collected. regular three cent postage will be collected.

RECEPTION OF THE GERMAN IMPE-RIAL BAND.

NEW YORK, June 15. The German military music corps of the Ber-lin Garde Grenadier Regiment, which arrived on the steamer Rhein this morning, was received with all possible enthusiasm and cor-diality by the Germans of this city and Hobo

THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. NEW YORK, June 14.

The Synod of the Reformed Church adjourn-ed sine die this afternoon, after appointing a committee to report to the next synod the in-advisability of meeting with the Presbyterian

THE LIBERAL CAUSE.

RESULTS OF THE POPULAR WHIRL-WIND FOR GREELEY.

How Things will Stand at Baltimore, WASHINGTON, June 15.

The friends of Greeley and Brown have re ceived sufficient advices here to warrant them in claiming 263 of the 270 delegates who have thus far been elected to the Baltimore Convention. This computation includes Wisconsin, whose State Convention was yeld yesterday. Of the seven delegates opposed to him one comes from West Virginia and six from Delaware. The New Jersey delegation is expected to be against Greeley, and possibly and Roman scarfs, it would appear that this that from Oregon. The principal States yet enumeration should suffice. In point of numto elect are Nebraska, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and Alabama, and it is claimed that they will all send delegations for the entant they will all send delegations for the entant they will all send delegations for the entant is fashionable. Some of the combinations 732 delegates to the National Convention, it is not believed now there will be at the furthest more than seventy-five opposed to it. Thus far the only possible opposition that creeps to the surface is a reported movement of a clique to put Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, in nomination, but it is regarded as doubtful if that distinguished gentleman allows his name the state of the atmosphere and the state of the atmosphere atmospher to go before the convention.

Cheering Tidings. The action of the Indiana and Iowa State conventions and the State Central Democratic Committee of Florida, in favoring the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore has caused great rejoicing among the friends in the maroon, stone and drab tints, are worn of the licket here, who now declare that it round basques. Plume trimming, which was only adopted in winter, will be a favor at the National Convention. The reported secret meeting here of "leading Democrats" to in augurate a "bolt" in that event does not seem to have been very formidable, as it was composed of very few, and was quite an informal affair, and did not include a single member of Congress. The most bitter opponents of Mr. Greeley's nomination do not favor a bolt from the convention, and do not know of a single delegate thus far selected who is inclined that way. There are assurances that several Western Republican Congressmen will declare for Greeley and Brown after the Baltimore convention.

The Men who Want to Dictate the Nominees of the Baltimore Conven-

CINCINNATI, May 13. The following circular has been sent to about two hundred prominent gentlemen who favored the original Cincinnati movement:

New York, June 6, 1872. The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming Presidential

They respectfully invite you to meet a num ber of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition at the Fifth Ave-nue Hotel, New York, on June 20, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may re-

quire.
Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself, and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, secretary of the committee, P. O. box No. 2209.
Signal: Carl Support Leach D. Cox Wm. Signed: Carl Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Osw. Ottendorfer, David A.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The San Juan Boundary-Parliamen. tary Inquisition on the Treaty-LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons this afternoon In the Bouse of common the artistate of the first the should question the government as to the effect that the postponement of the arbitration will have on he settlement of the San Juan boundary and dishery questions, and on the Canadian loan.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the interrogator. from Mr. Horsman, that the papers concerning the recent negotiations with the United States would include everything except Shates Stafford Northcote's declaration as to the re

Stafford Northcote's declaration as to the responsibility of the British commissioners.

Mr. Horsman wanted to know whether the records of the high joint commissioners would contain any minutes with regard to indirect claims, or show whether the question of these claims was raised at all? Also whether they would prove that the withdrawal of said claims only resid on an understanding between the only rested on an understanding between the commissioners?

Mr. Giadstone required notice of the que mr. Glassone required notice of the question before giving it a full answer, but would state that no communication had passed between the commissioners and her Majesty's government showing the exclusion of individual state of the properties.

government showing the extension of the rect claims rested on an understanding.

Mr. Corrance asked if the government intended to proceed with the arbitration on matters which had no relation with the Alabams ters which had no relation with the Alabams. claims—the Fenian raids, fisheries or Canadian

matters?
For the purpose of obtaining the floor, Mr. Corrance made a motion to adjourn. He criticised the government, charging it with neglecting the Canadas, and exacting their assent to the Treaty of Washington under the contract of the lecting the Canadas, and exacting their assent to the Treaty of Washington under duress.

Mr. Gladstone protested against the assertion. He claimed his answers were misunderstood. He had said the postponement of the board of arbitration would not affect the treaty, but the defeat of one of its provisions might as when one of the wheels of a corr

might, as when one of the wheels of a carriage failed, all ialled.

In reply to Viscount Bury's inquiry of last night, Mr. Gladstone promised that all the papers would be laid before the House to-PARIS, June 14.

The Right in the Assembly have resolved to demand of President Tuiers to dismis some of his ministers, and carry on the ad ainistration in accordance with the views of the majority. Theirs objects to a triumvirate, but favors the appointment of M. Grevy as Vice-President.

Negotiations with Germany for the gradual

evacuation of France as instalments of the indemnity are paid are proceeding satisfacto-

MADRID, June 15. The new minister of the Colonies has telegraphed the Captain General of Cuba to be irm in his resolution to uphoid the integrity of the Empire and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island

> THE WEATHER THIS DAY. WASHINGTON, June 16.

Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States on Monday, with light to fresh winds. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukle, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M. Local Time. Direc t Wind Thermo Height meter

|    | Observation.  | of Baro-  | ometer   | lon of  | of Wind  | of the   |
|----|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| 11 | Baltimore. Boston. Oharieston. Ohicago, Ill. Chreinnati. Key West. Kuoxville, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. New Orleans. New York. Norfolk. Philadelphia. Portland. Me. Savaunah. St. Louis. | 30.05<br>30.04<br>30.00<br>29.86<br>29.97<br>29.99<br>30.03<br>30.00<br>30.01<br>29.99<br>29.97 | 77<br>69<br>80<br>66<br>78<br>82<br>78<br>69<br>86<br>75<br>68<br>76<br>88<br>80<br>76 | SE<br>E<br>W<br>S<br>NE<br>NE<br>NE<br>NE<br>NE | L'ght. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Fresh. Light. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle Gentle Light. Gentle Light. Fresh. Fresh. | Fair. Fair. Cloudy L. Kain. Ulear. Fair. Thi'ng. Fair. Fair. Cloudy. Cloudy. Th'rng. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. |
| n  | Wilmington, N.C.  | 30.00   | 78   | N   | Fresh,   | Cloudy.  |

LATEST STYLES OF DRESS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Reign of Tall Hats and Elongat ed Parasols, Embroidered Jackets and Roman Scarfs-Very Rich and Less Simple Tollets-Persian Patterns for Pompadour Tunics-Feather Trimmings-Something about all Articles

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PARIS, May 20. The new fashions can be described in a few words, but their application in matters of taste vould fill volumes. Thus, when one is told that the newest things are tall hats, tall parasols, embroidered costumes, Dolman jackets for June are very pretty, and among these are

PERSIAN PATTERNS FOR POMPADOUR TUNICS. All petticoats worn with them are of silk trimmed with stripes, or borders of the unique material—the more exolic the leaves Parliament all spring. The prettiest challes are striped, half ecru and half satin; or insertion of white open-work worn over colored slik petticoats, which have a deep kilted flounce that is beaded with chicaree ruche frayed out to look like plumes.

PEATHER TRIMMINGS,

ide and watering-places this summe the light shades only. Feather fringe is also to be sewn on basques; it is made, too, in sewing silk and floss, in all colors, and is then called butterfly fringe. It is very appropriate for light lawns and drab muslins. Basques are elaborately worked in the mouse shades or Paris brule and in marcon. Malze slik has just appeared, embroidered with nut brown, each flounce being dented, and showing bemeath these dents nut-brown silk light, when embroidery is used on basques the fronts and sleeves, which latter are very wide and long, have to correspond. One would think that the great diversity of processes has used as a unique ground is caused by the in basques are undergoing is caused by the in-surrection in the Basque Country. Some are cut a la lockey, some a la mousquetaire, some never come to the ironi, but keep hanging

VERY COSTLY ROBES

have just been made for the Grand Duchess of Bussia, among which the sober that prevail to driving and visiting, and very bright combinations in the turquoise and sapphire thus mixed for fall tollets; also myrtle green with vert dean, and the two beautiful Danube blues. The Tiber, a yellowish stream, is being lined with pink. All these neutral tints are relieved by very narrow pipings of bright taille. Thus a bronze robe of twilled silk (an Indian material,) worn over faille of the same shade, is made up with pale blue cross-cuts, the heading of frills and flounces having a lining of the same and a scarf to lift up the Camargo tunic behind, being of this very light color. Among the robes made for the Grand Duchess is a black and white taffeta, with flounces of fluffy organdle, each of them being inlaid with Bruges point insertion, and the open train en tabiler being trimmed down in tront with a cascade of Burges lace attorned ront with a cascade of Burges lace stopped here and there from too sudden falls by bows of black satin.

ANOTHER TOILET

ordered for an American lady is equally cost ly. It is a silver gray underskirt with two flounces, very flat in front, and over it there is build in the point all round law our tribured with wide point all round law our and the wait behind is raised. with a darker shade of gray satin that is lined with orange faille. It looks like sliver clouds yelled with haze and tipped with a little gor-

TOILETS NOT QUITE SO GRAND. But simpler tollets are no less tasteful. Mohairs and cashueres make up with elegant simplicity. The mixture of faille or taffets, in all colors, sets off all the woollen stones, drabs and grays. Pale salmon and pale illac

scars are artistically thrown over pouns, or loop them up behind. The casaque Montpensier is likely to maintain the position it has had such hard fighting for. The lovellest are very bright blue, under a toilet of plain snuff color, worked with Havana and canary colored slik. The strictest simplicity is remarked in the costume of our fair equestrian belies at Chaptilly. Chantilly.

WHITE MUSLIN TUNICS.

The reign of white muslin tuniques over light underskirts will be absolute. They are to be puff-d and edged with frilis, which are to be edged with plain washing tulle, thus presenting a very snowy appearance. Black velvet ribbon will lightly loop these downy operarments. Silk sleaves to correspond vergarments. Silk sleeves, to correspond with the underskirt, will be worn on all muslins and lawn ecrus. Faille de Vichy has reappeared with plaited frills and Valenciennes borders. It is cool and neglige. BRAIDING

is still the fashionable passetemps. Brown Holland suits are enlivened by very pretty work, the Bussian stitch being preferred. Black and colored spencers, without sleeves, are made of satin, and worn with driving tollets. Carnations and popples are the favorite flowers, because they are not symbolic of party feeling. The lovellest birds are worn on pouffs of lace for the head. They are the Collbri or the Jacobine, two very precious little warblers, and their throats shine like gems under gaslight. The ribbons worn for these evening coffures are pale Nile green, pale opal biue, pale lemon or rose in the faintest hues, mixed with maroon or black velvet. is still the fashlonable passetemps. Brown Hol

LATEST STYLE OF JEWELRY. The newest jewelry is made of Vesuvian lava. Ladies are just getting tired of golden chandeliers and lamps in their ears, and it is

fortunate something new has come up make their ears burn. NICKNACKS. Foulard is still in favor in the raw tints and

or Pompadours.

Nuts. oats and the oak apple are to be worn on plain straw bats.
Chignons fall en cascade down the back and ripple under waves of lace, which tumble in

naotic confusion from the top of the new flat

crowned hats.
Mixed roses are the prettiest diadems for soirces, the dark damask, yellow and China cose being the three preferred. All have a trail for the chignon behind.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

New York, June 16.
The sugar refiners of New York and Brook yn have decided to suspend operations, and have recalled all their available stocks to keep he market from a corner. The manufac

at their meeting to-day resolved to go into

lock which will deprive three thousand men o

work. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION.

Lowell, Mass., June 15.

San Francisco was selected for the next meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. The committee on resolutions made their report, the first resolution pronouncing total abstinence a test for membership, and total abstinence a test for membership, and the second declaring the use of tobacco inconsistent with the highest type of Christianity. The resolutions will be discussed this afternoon. The rules were suspended and a delegate read the resolution, which caused such commotion yesterday, relative to the Bible in while schools and pledging the effuring of the commotion yesterday, relative to the Bible in public schools, and pledging the efforts of the association to place it in every Catholic fam-ily. The newly appointed members of the ex-ecutive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association are all New Yorkers.

At the afternoon session the prohibition of the use of tobacco was finally left to discretion

of members, although the general feeling of the meeting was that no good Christian would adopted making to use it. A resolution was adopted making to-tal abstinence a test of membership. An amendment to the old rule of 1869, that the word "temperance" be struck out and total abstinence be substituted, was passed. County Cax Sales.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR, CHARLESTON COUNTY, CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 17, 1872.—The attention of Delinquent Taxpayers is respectfully invited to part of Section 4th of "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act providing for the Assessment and Taxation of Property," passed September 15, 1868, and all acts amendatory thereto. Approved March 12,

"SEC. 4. That all lands and real estate within this State, whereupon or in account "SEC. 4. That all lands and real estate within this State, whereupon, or in respect whereof, any som of money remains due or payable after the sale provided ior in section 15, chapter 13, title 3, of general statutes, or which are liable to be sold for, or on account of, any tax laid by or under the authority of this State for State or County purposes, in accordance with the provisions of either of the several acts, for the support of the Government of the state, and of the several counties thereof, passed in the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, shall be exposed to sale, and sold for the payment of such taxes, and all penalties, costs and charges thereon accrued, on the first Monday in June, 1872, and from day to day thereafter, Sundays only excepted, until the whole, thereof shall be sold, at the place or places, on the terms and in the manner hereinafter provided; such sale shall be by the County Treasurer of each county, at the county seat, who shall expose and offer the said lands at public sale, to be sold and conveyed in fee simple without the right of redemption, for the payment thereof; and the County Anditor shall execute a warranty deed to the purchaser."

The following property will be sold at the Fire-

The following property will be sold at the Fire-Proof Building, corner of Meeting and Chalmers treets, THIS DAY, June 17th, 1872, at 12 A. M., at public outcry, and will continue from day to day, alphabetically:

Sampson, Mrs Ann, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, 4, Tradd st. Sanders, Mrs S, 1869, 1869, 1870, Vacant Lot, Bay ford st. Sangster, Mrs, 1870, House and Lot, 4 Smith st. Savage, Hagar, 1868, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, 109 Coming st.
Schachte, E. F. 1870, House and Lot, 7. Spring st.
Schmidt, J H., 1870, House and Lot, 20 Hanover st.
Scriven, B. E., 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 8 Water

Sears, Wm, 1868, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, 1 Lau-Shirer, Mrs Harriet, 1868, 1869, 1870, House and Lot. 70 Rutledge st. 3loan, J R, 1863, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, 1 Ann mall, Charles, 1868, 1889, 1870, House and Lot, mith, Mrs H, 1868, 1869, 1879, House and Lot, 4

Smith, Sarah, Est, 1870, Vacant Lot, Washington Smith, Quinton, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 19 Washington st. Smyzer, Mrs R, Trust Est, 1870, 1871, Vacant Lot, 168 East Bay. Strain, Margaret A P, 1868, 1870, House and Lot, St Andrew's Society, 1868, 1870, 1871, Vacant Lot,

Broad st. Surits, Estate Thomas, 1888, 1889, 1870, 1871, Va-cant Lot, 2 Friend st. Susdorf, G, 1888, 1869, 1870, 1871, Vacant Lot, 10 Hayne st. Sutton, R L, 1869, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 18 Sylvester, Mrs R, 1870, House and Lot, 19 Ameri-Symm's, S A, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 39 Han-Symmes, S A, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 41- Hanover st. Symmes, S A, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 47 Han-

over st.
Taylor, Mrs. 1870, Vacant Lot, 30 Savage st.
Tennent. Est Josiah, 1859, 1870, House and Lot, Tennent, Est Josian, 1809, 1870, House and Lot, 63 Bay and Biake sts. Tharin, M E, 1868, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, 63 Tharin, Mrs A 3, 1863, 1869, 1870, House and Lot,

84 America st.
Thewing, J U, Trust Est, 1870, House and Lot, 6
G-orge st.
Thompson, Emily, 1870 House and Lot, 23 Columbus st.
Thompson, Thos, 1869, 1870, House and Lot, Lilly Thorne, Rebecca, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 13 Duncan st. Duncan st.

Thorae, John. 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, House and Lot, 13

Lot, 17 Cannon st.

Thomas, Jane, 1879, House and Lot 21 Montague
Tleodinanu, a agent 1989, 1879 Tiedemann, A Agest, 2000, 1009, 1010, Vacant Lot, 12 Savage st. Turnbull, Est Ann B, 1870, 1871, Vacant Lot,

Legare st.

Legare St. Turnbull, Wm M, 1870, Vacant Lot, Bogard St. Turnbull, Sidney, 1889, 1870, Vacant Lot, B. gard Turnbull, Elliott, 1869, 1869, 1870, Vacant Lot, Spring st. rnbull. Elifott, 1868, 1869, 1870, Vacant Lot, Turnbull Elliott, 1869, 1869, 1870, Vacant Lct Turnbull Elliott, 1869, 1869, 1870, Vacant Lct Coming st. Vanderhorst, C, 1870, 1871, Building, 2 Dercef's court. Vanderhorst, C, 1870, 1871, Building, 5 Der sel's

Court.
Vanderherst, C, 1870, 1871, Building, 58 Morris st.
SAMUEL L. BENNETT. County Auditor.

Manicipal Notices.

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 10, 1872. ealed estimates will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 22d, at 12 M., for converting the City Court Room into Officers' Apartments, according to plans and specifications in City Engi-W. W. SIMONS, eer's Office. Clerk of Council fun17-mws3 ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED

til the 22d instant for the furnishing, fitting

and puting up Piping and nessary fixtures for

gas in the beef and small meat Markets. For ecifications and information apply to the unersigned. Security will be required. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Ohief Clerk MAIN GUARDHOUSE, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, CHARLESTON, S. C.,

JUNE 11th, 1872.—The attention of all persons oncerned is hereby called to the fact, that on and after the 15th instant all Dogs found going attarge will be killed. JOHN C. MINOTT, . Ohief of Police. TREASURY OFFICE, CITY HALL. CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 187, 1872 .- CITY TAX NOTICE.-This office will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., to, and to include the 15th

instant, for RECEIPT OF TAXES, and no lenger,

without forfeit, upon that due and unpaid that day. Persons having interest becoming due on CITY STOCK, on the 1st of July, will be allowed to offset such against taxes if settled within the first six days of July, during which time priority will be given such perrons in payment; but where the interest is insufficient to pay the tax due, the difference deficient must be paid on or before the

15th instant, or pay forfeit thereon. P. J. COOGAN, City Treasurer. The following Ordinance is published for infornation of all concerned:

A BILL TO RAISE SUFPLIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, A. D. 1872. Be it ordained, by the Mayor and Aldermen in Dity Council assembled, and by the authority of

Only Jounch assembles, and Joung and Joung and the same:
SECTION 1. That the City Appraiser is hereby ordered and empowered to assess a tax of two cents upon the dollar of the value of all real and personal property in the City of Charleston, for the City of the City of

personal property in the City of Charleston, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the City Government for the current fiscal year. SEC. 2. The taxes assessed under this ordinance shall be payable in four installments, that is to say: One-quarter thereof on or before the fiteenth of June next; one-quarter thereof on or before the fifteenth of september next; one-quar-ter thereof on or before the fifteenth of Decem-ber next; Provided, that all persons that pay their taxes in one installment on or before the first of March next shall be allowed a reduction of five per cent.

of five per cent.

NRC. 3. That to any instalment or a part of an instalment remaining due and unpaid after the designated respective days of payment, the following penalty shall be added, that is to say: For the first instalment or part of the same if For the first instalment or part of the same, if paid on or before the day the second instalment shall be due, five per cent. For the second instalment or part of the same, and all arrears of the first instalment, if paid on or before the day the third instalment, if paid on or before the day the third instalment shall be due, ten per cent. For the chird instalment or part of the same, and all arrears of the first and second instalment, if paid on or before the day the fourth instalment, and all arrears of the first, second and third instalments, if the same shall not be paid on or before the designated last day of payment, twenty per cent.

SEC. 4. That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with these presents are hereby repealed.