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CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1872.

THE-IRELAND OF AMERICA

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BALTI-MORE CONVENTION.

Eloquent Speech of the Hon. M. P. O'Connor.

In the Baltimore Convention on Wednesday, after Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, had concluded his speech protesting against the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, rose and said:

of South Carolina, rose and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I profoundly
regret that there should be any division of
opinion either upon the platform of principles
or upon our candidates in this juncture of our
national affairs. [Applause.] The whole nation is at the present time in a crist, when all
issues should be merged in the one great and
overshadowing issue of the deleat of the
present national administration, which is
working such detriment to the B-public.

Mr. President and gentlemen, the great

Mr. President and gentlemen, the great changes that have taken place in the last eight years, tending to the complete centralisation of this government in all of his depart ments, have emboldened an unscrupulous Exthe commission of acts of usurpa tion and a tyranny that now endanger the very foundations of American liberty. ["That's so!" and applause.] In the rapid march of events, many of the ancient landmarks of all events, many of the ancient landmarks of an political organizations have been swept away and entirely forgotten, while many of these landmarks have been comparatively modified and changed to suit the creative situation of things. The reconstruction acts which in 1898 by nearly all the State conventions as fixed facts, [applause,] and acquiesced in by the organs of almost all shaces of political belief throughout the country. The fifteenth constitutional amendment—the amendment which gave universal suffrage—that amendment which was felt more seriously in my State than perhaps in any other section of this Republic, I say that amendment which was at first challenged and resented, and threatened to be oblicerated from the organic law of the nation—I say that that amendment has been acquiesced in as the public expression of the popular will, and never can be successfully controverted.
[Great applause,] and never can be repealed.
[Renewed applause,] Public couldn't believed.

ventional principles, and beside its rising the the old landmarks must recede and new ones must be established. [Applause.]

I say, Mr. President, that it is just as impossible in statesmanship to establish a government over men that is inflexible, as it is in nature to create men without passing from infancy to manhood, and without being sensible to the changes of season of growth and ble to the changes of season, of growth and of climate. [Applause.] Here is the great Democratic party to-day, with its glorious tra-ditions, with its splendid associations clinging to her name and character, and the whole nation is looking at her, appealing to her to lay upon the altar of our common country all of upon the altar of our common country all of her prejudices. [Applause.] 'Mr. President, we have not come here to or-

"Mr. President, we have not come here to organize a movement for a single State, nor for a single section, but we have come here to organize a movement for the salvation of the whole Republic. [Cries of "good," and applause.] Though South Carolina may be crushed almost to annihilation by the superincumbent mass of infamy and corruption which is weighing her down, and though her sister States of the South may be exhausted by the debilitating pressure of Radical misgovernment, in the smaller, but equal ratio, the whole arteries which lead to the great national heart have been poisoned by the great public body at Washington—the exhalations that escape and infect the whole atmosphere. It breathes of corruption, and every breeze that comes to us from Washington comes tainted with tyranny. ["That's so," breeze that comes to us from Washington comes tainted with tyranny. ["That's so," and applause ]

Why, sir, what is the condition of this Re-public to-day? We have a President who does public to-day? We have a President who does not present himself in the gulse of a simple civilian, but presents himself in the epaulettes of a general before the Republic. We have a President who one day thrusts his offensive claims in the face of England, and the next day jugioriously strikes the American colors. [Cries of "shame on him!" and applants.] He submits to the superior British colors. [Cries of "shame on him!" and ap-plause.] He submits to the superior British diplomacy of Granville and Gladstone one day, while the next day he orders his Minister Slokles, in Spain, to make threats against the impotent Klogdom of Spain. That is the government and that is the diplomacy of this government. Aye, gentlemen, I say to you, that these great, these tremendous evils, are sufficient to unite the whole nation into one holy and invincible alliance to deteat these unpurposes. [Cries of "good !" and

almost too much on your time, [Cries of "No," "No," "Go on," 'Go on,"] but I beg leave to say for South Carolina that when the war closed she did hope to class bands was closed she did hope to class hands with her Northern brethren over that bloody chasm, and she sees the day dawning now when that hope will be recognized [Cries of "Good," and applans-] and when it will be fully realized in the election of a man to the Presidency who is the election of a man to the Presidency who is the embodiment of benevolence [Applause] and who is the very spirit of brotherhood and philanthropy. [Ories of "Good," and loud and continued applause.] We will not have a peace like the peace of General Grant, but we will have a peace inscribed upon the banners of Greeiey [great applause] of universal am-nesty, universal equality, and for eternity. [Applause.]
But let me say that South Carolina, under the starty fold of that hanner—the banner.

the starry fold of that banner—the banner of the Union, under which she fought and did triumph, and afterwards against which she triumph, and afterwards against which she tought, but without success—that banner which ever will be triumphant as long as the banks of her great lakes shall echo to the accents of freedom, and the Missouri and the Missisppi shall roll through the inheritance of freedmen. [The speaker was here interrupted by loud applause.]

Gentlemen, I have trespassed too long. [Ories of 'Go of.'] Let me say this in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. Let me say this, the thirteenth amendment is practically out of view, because all the States have practically ratified the abolition of slavery.

The fourteenth amendment is practically null, in consequence of the late amnesty acts, and will become a complete nullity when

and will become a complete nullity when Horace Greeley is elected President of the Horace Greeley is elected President of the United States [Great applause.] And, as to the fifteenth amendment, let me say to the gentleman from Delaware that while our State has had to endure what he is so much opposed that, apeakto—negro suffrage ad nauseaum—that, speaking my individual convictions, I would be the last man to assist in, and would deprecate the day when any party in this Republic would ever enroil on its banner the principle to wrest from four million Africans that which has been given them. [Great applause.]

Let them have it, and let them keep it, and we will accommodate ourselves to it.

Have patience, and this great party coming into power, and we will have a government which will be equal in its laws and equal and exact in its justice to all men. But above all let me say to this convention that all of the effects of this administration that we to-negro suffrage ad nauseaum-that, spe

above all let me say to this convention that all of the effects of this administration that we have felt most severely, was the act by which the President of the United States was given

the President of the United States was given the power to suspend the great writ of habeas corpus.

Our poor State of South Carolina, the Ireland of America, you may say the Niobe State, South Carolina almost broken upon the wheel of fortune. I say that as far as she is concerned, that when I think of the manner in which that act has been carried out—the manner in which that act has been carried out—the manner in which that act suspending the writ of which that art has been carried out—the manner in which that act suspending the writ of
habeas corpus has been carried out, I say it
would shock the sense of the civilized world.
Now, Mr. President, the suspension of that
writ, which may be suspended to-day in our
State for one cause, may be suspended any
other day for any other cause, and every vestige of your liberties will be swept away.
Mr. President, I am satisfied that I have exhausted the natione of the convention, and

hausted the patience of the convention, and have nearly exhausted myself, and I will not trespass upon your courtesy longer, but will now cheerfully yield the floor. [Great ap-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—A number of persons were injured yester-day by a collision on the Pan Handle Railroad. -The public schools at Paterson, N. J., are closed on account of the small-pox.

THE RING IN THE COUPTS.

Parker Abandons the Bond Scrip and is Ordered to Clear up his Accounts-The SUDDEN AND EARLY APPEARANCE Blue Ridge Case Postponed for a Week-An Onslaught upon Judge

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Friday, July 12.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Melton, the counsel for Treasurer Parker in the bond scrip case, declined to deliver any argument today, giving up the case as a lost cause.

The case of T. J. and H. W. Gibson, and others, creditors against Parker as treasurer. was called up. The counsel for the pigintiff took exceptions to Parker's return, on affidavit, as being inexplicit, and the court ordered him to amend, and postponed the further hearing of the case till Friday next. The objection was that Parker did not itemize his account of receipts and expenditures.

The case of John Mackay against the Blue Ridge Railroad, which was to have come up before Judge Melton to-day, was also postponed on account of the absence of the parties. It is fixed for hearing to-morrow week. It seems that the Ring contemplate attacking

Orr in his strongholds. L. C. Carpenter, of the Union, speaks in Abbeville to-night, and on the 30th instant there will be a mass meeting at the same place, which will be addressed by Scott, Neagle, Parker and other ringites.

QUI VIVE.

The Argument on Thursday. The Columbia Union gives the following report of the arguments on Thursday, before Judge Willard. in the matter of the Revenue Bond Scrip, a sketch of which was printed in THE NEWS of yesterday:

Mr. Pope began his argument for the relator by stating the positions taken in the complaint. He contended that it never was the intention of the Legislature that part due taxes should be paid in sorip; that the act authorizing the issue of scrip was contrary to the Constitution of the State of South Careline; and that the of the State of South Carolina; and that the act authorizes the emission of oils of credit, and is, therefore, contrary to the Constitution of the United States. He quoted from the acts under which taxes now past due were and to show that they were payable in certain kinds of funds, and could not therefore, be payable in revenue bond scrip. The bills receivable were unconstitutional. It was contended that the acts of March 7, 1872, repealed all previous acts, and that the Legislature inended that all taxes were payable in this scrip by the court; and, third, that in all cases where two acts are not directly opposed to each other, and the latter does not expressly repel the former, they must stand tegether and be interpreted together. Mr. Pope quoted largely from Sedgwi'k on Statutory Law. The language of the act of March 7th, 1872, does not refer to hack taxes, but to classes of does not refer to back taxes, but to classes of does not refer to back taxes, but to classes of taxes; that is, whether for school purposes or for paying interest on public debt, &c. Previous to 1872 there had been no specific levy to pay interest on the public debt. Judge Willard here suggested that there was really no separate tax to pay interest on public debt, but that all taxes were levied and collected at one time as one tax, and wanted to hear Mr. one time as one tax, and wanted to hear Mi Pape's views upon the duty of the county treasurer if bond scrip were receivable for taxes, except interest on public debt, should he receive a certain proportion or the whole

ms refers the tendent proportion should be paid in currency. Mr. Pope continuing, said that the Legislature looked entirely to the future. They supposed, or should have supposed, that all the back taxes had been collected. If this act applied to back taxes it was offering a bonus to de inquent taxpayers, because such a currency as this sorip was bound to depreciate. ound to depreciate.

bound to depreciate.

Mr. Pope then proceeded to elaborate his next point, contending that the issue of the scrip was unconstitutional. He praised those provisions of the constitution which ilmited scrip was unconstitutional. He praised those provisions of the constitution which limited the powers of the Legislature in regard to contracting debts, and the provisions which make taxation the only source of revenue. He read these sections of the constitution relating to these matters. The General Assembly had the power to provide for ordinary expenses. He showed how, according to the constitution, they could do this Until a debt or liability of the Stale was actually in existence they had no power to issue sorip. It was proper that the State should have no other resource than taxation. It obliged every citizen to bear part of the should have no other resource than taxation. It obliged every citizen to bear part of the burden, and so to feel the State. He next detailed the method of levying taxes for ordinary expenses, and for making up any deficit. The State might issue bonds for extraordinary rne state ment issue comes to extraordisary expenses, and could meet them in no other way, and then a tax might be laid to pay interest on the bonds, and for their redemption. There never was a debt due from the State to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and therefore it was unconstitutional to issue this scrip. Mr. Fope next gave a history of legislation in regard to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company from 1854 to 1872, contending that the act to promote the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company was unconstitutional, because it related to more than one subject, and the subject was not expressed in its title. The provisions of the act had never been carried out by the two roads. The act of 1872 commences with a recital which is untrue, both in expenses, and could meet them in no other mences with a recital which is untrue, both in in point of fact and point of law. The whole act is unconstitutional. The act is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, because it authorizes the emission of bills of credit. Mr. Pope here gave a history of the action of the convention in relation to the clause of the Constitution of the United States

scrip are bills of credit, and cited decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain this opinion.

Mr. Magrath, as attorney for one of the holders of scrip, replied to Mr. Pope. He proposed to present the other side of the case as a pure question of law. The State of South Carolina has authorized the issue of certain certificates of indebtedness of a certain form and of certain denominations, setting forth that the sum mentioned therein is due by the State to the bearer thereof. It was not a bill of credit. The consideration of this question does not bring before the court all the parties does not bring before the court all the parties who have an interest in this case. The scrip has passed into the hands of third parties for value. The parties who held bonds have re-turned them and received sorip in exchange. It then becomes a contract between the State and the party who hold the scrip, State and the party who hold the scrip, which must be enforced. It is for a State alone to determine in what form the oublic dues shall be paid. No court can control the form in which dues to the State itself shall be paid. The form of this scrip is as unlike a bill of credit as anything can be. The contract between the State and the holder is perfect. The validity of such a contract and the competency of the parties to it has been again and again siftemed by the highest authority in the United States. Mr. Magrath contended that the opinions cired by Mr. Pope to prove the scrip a bill of c edit sustained the contrary, and quoted from those opinions to sustain his proposition. There is no obligation on the part of a creditor of the State to receive this scrip in satisfaction of a debt to him. If this scrip in satisfaction of a debt to him. If the revenue bond scrip are bills of credit then coupons representing the interest due on State bonds are bills of credit.

which prohibits any State from issuing bills of credit. He contended that the revenue bond scrip are bills of credit, and cited decisions of

The Columbia Phonix, in its report of the proceedings, says:

ettled convictions that the bond scrip are settled convictions that the bond scrip are bills of credit. In fact, he deciared as much to the counsel, and begged that they would address themselves specially to the point. The bond scrip, as he conceived, being plainly intended to answer all the ordinary uses of a circulating medium, and acknowledging a debt due and to be paid, are certainly as much bills of credit as anything could be. bills of credit as anything could be

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, July 12.
The conditions continue favorable for partly cloudy weather, and showers of rain for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

OF THE CATERPILLAR. Blue Anticipations.

> The news of the appearance of the caterpillar on the coast was confirmed yesterday by intelligence received from several additional localities.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 12. The caterpillar, in unusual numbers, has ap peared all through the cotton belt three weeks earlier than ever before. The wet weather

which develops the worm still continues. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of

The planters of Alabama are complaining deeply and loudly of an excess of wet weather. Too much rain is almost as fatal to the er. Too much rain is almost as fact all the cotton crop as the caterpillar, and from all the evidences now before us it appears that we

evidences now before us it appears that we are to have both this year.

There were more cotton caterpillars in the city yesterday. We saw some specimens of the noxious little reptiles, some of which came from plantations on the Eu ula road, as far away to the southwest as Lazpatrick sation. From what we can let of their habits and history this is the second crop of the caterpiliar. Heretofore this crop has never put in its appearance before the last week in July, and even after that late date the week in July, and even after that the date the third crop appeared soon enough to destroy half the growing crop. There is, therefore, no estimating the damages likely to ensue the present threatening aspect of affairs. Wet weather is the worms fostering season. They always flourish best in rainy seasons. The present wet small is, therefore, ominous of the ent wet spell is, therefore, ominous of the ituine of the cotton plant, for if nothing occurs calculated to cut short the ravages of this terrible foe, the cotton crop of the South

this terrible foe, the cotton crop of the South will be tearfully short.

The Eufaula Times of the 7th states on good authority that the caterpillars are now pretty generally on both sides of the river, from Neai's Lauding to Columbia, Henry County, and in places where rain has fallen every day for a week or ten days. They are increasing very rapidly in the fields below Gordon.

A COMPARISON.

An old and experienced Charleston cotton factor, now absent from the city, in a private

letter, gives his views as follows: The present season reminds me and compares with that of 1869 more fully than any previous one. Then as at this time the cotton plant was more fully developed than in any previous year. In 1869 the season continued regular, and the plant seemed attaining per ection in all parts of the cotton region early fection in all parts of the cotton region early in the month of August. During the month of August the caterphiar made its appearance, and we know what the result was, both in quality and price. This season has all the prime causes to breed the caterpilar—abundance of rain, warm sun and a large growth of all kindsof vegetation. Apart from this the months of July and August are the months that make the cotton crop. At this time the plant never looked more flourishing. time the plant never looked more flourishing, having had good seasons and been stimulated with fertilizers, and to use a familiar expression, it appears in all its giory. It is luxuriating and feasing upon all the good things of the earth. Now to keep up this revelry it will require something that we do not often see in the months of July and August. It will re-quire moderate rains, mixed with a good de-gree of sunshine. Without caterpliars, with three or four weeks of dry weather and hot sun the crop would be like that of last year. With a continuation of the present showery and wet weather we will have the rot boiland wet weather we will have the rot-off-worm and almost certainly the caterpiller. Taking all things together, I look upon the cotton crop as being in a very prebarious con-dition. Under the circumstauces, it. I know what advice to give you, I would give it, cheerinity. When we look at the stock in all our ports we see it very light. When we look at the markets we see prices declining, and without any demand—a very unusual state of things, and to force sales at ruinous rates is things, and to force sales at ruinous lates is very unpleasant to any factor as well as his irlends. I think I would place myself on the wait-and-watch platform for the next thirty days, and see what will turn up la the meantime. Before the middle of August you may see cotton higher than it has been this meason.

THE FIRST BALE.

GALVESTON, July 8. The first bale of new cotton is reponted from Brownsylle. It was baled on the 3d and will be shipped to New Orleans by the first seamer. It is classed low middling.

THE GROWING COTTON.

An Important and Trustworthy State-

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1872.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New Orleans Ootton Exchange:
GENTLEMEN--We beg leave to submit, without comment, the following report of the growing crop of cotton, made up by us from replies to our interrogatories during the month of June:

MIGGIGGIPPI We have numerous letters from this State. In a few countles planters complain of un-favorable weather since the 15th of May, and espondents report the former as much more respondents report the former as much more favorable than isat year, and the latter as being very fine. Taking the average of estimates, we find that about forty-five per cent of the crop, owing to long continued dry weather, did not come up until after the 20th of May. The present condition of crops is generally excellent, and with a favorable and ate fall the yield is expected to be a "full

The weather, according to all of our correspondents, has been, since the 15th of May, very (avorable, and much more so when comvery law reads, and much more so when com-pared with last year. Fully one-third of the crop is reported not to have come up until after the 20th of May. Stands are said to be generatly good, though in some of the parishes on the Mississippi River, where a considerable portion came up late, this is said to be not in portion came up late, this is said to be not in a very good condition. With good seasons, and late fall, an average yield is looked for. Worms have appeared in small numbers in the Parlsh of Natchitoches, and, as is usual on their first appearance, have done no damage.

TEXAS. Replies to our interrogatories from this State date from 15th to 28th of June. Weather has been, since 15th of May, very favorable to the growth of the crop, and much more favorable in comparison with same period last year. The perceptage of late planting in this State to very angle say flux par cent and extended. The perceptage of late planting in this State is very small, say five per cent., and cotton was generally up in time. Stands and present condition are said to be very fine, and the prospect is, with an average fall, that a full average crop will be gathered. While, with a late fail and favorable season, appearances indicate that a very large crop will be made. Worms are reported to us in the counties of Upshur, Liberty and Jefferson, but no injury to the crop has as yet been done by them.

ARKANSAS.

In this State the weather has been, since 15th May, very wet and unfavorable, heavy washing rains having fallen nearly throughout the entire State, making the season this year much less favorable for the growth of the young plant than last year. The stands and condition are represented as "not very promising, the plant being "small, backward and in the grass," the wet weather having prevented the proper working of the same. We have reported as planted late 35 per cent. and about 40 per cent. as not having come to a stand before 10th May. Our correspondents say that even with an average fall less than an average crop must be made, while with iavor-ble seasons and late fall no more than an average can be obtained.

TENNESSEE.

From this State our correspondence dates from 8th to 21st June, and the large majority report the weather since 15th May as favorable, and as more favorable to the growing crop than same period last year, with very good stands, and generally in good condition. About 15 per cent. of the cotton was planted late, and about 20 per cent. was late in coming

to a stand, which is reported to have been perfected by 15th May. Prospects are promising in this State for a full yield with an average fall and seasons, and for a large yield with favorable fall and good seasons.

· ALABAMA.

In this State, according to average of esti-mates sent us by over forty correspondents, there was about fifty per cent, of the crop planted which did not come up until after the planted which did not come up until after the 20th of May. In twelve counties the late planting is reported not to have come to a stand before the lat June, although the weather since the 15th May is very generally reported to us as having been very favorable and seasonable, and as much more favorable when compared with same date last year. With an average fall, our correspondents look for a full crop, while they say, "should the seasons be favorable and the fall late, a large crop may be expected." crop may be expected."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our reports from this State date from 17th to 20th June; the weather since the 15th May is represented as having been generally favorable, though less favorable when compared with same date last year. Stands and condition are generally reported as good, though in many parts of the State as small and backward; about one-third of the crop was planted late, and a small increase over this, say forty per cent., was late in coming up, which on an average came to a stand on corrabout the 16th of May. With a favorable fall, a full yield is expected. o 20th June: the weather since the 16th May

Our letters from this State are not very nunerous, and date from 17th to 28th of June The weather has been dry, but on the whol nore favorable than last year since 15th of May. Oce-half of the crop in this State was planted late, and did not come up until the 15th of May. Stands and condition are said to be, on the whole, good, hough in some places small but clean and health; and our correspondents are led to believe that with an avergondents are led to believe that with an avergonder. age fall an average crop will be made, and that a late fall with good seasons will give this hat a late in state a full yield.

By the letters of our numerous correspond-ents in this State, the weather, since the 16th of May is represented as having been gene-rally dry and hot, and to have been much rally dry and not, and to have been much more favorable to the crop than at same period last year. They report as planted late in this state one-fourth of the crop and one-third as having come up late, say from the 20th to 25th of May, and in some lew counties stands from the late planting were not becurred until after the lat of June. The reports as to stands and the present condition of the grops vary, but on the whole are considered good, and with an average fall a fair yield is anticipated, while with favorable seasons and late fall a full crop may be expected. . PLORIDA.

Our reports from this State are meagre, dating from 15th to 24th June. Weather has been very dry and hot sides 15th May, and compares tavorably with seasons same time last year. Ten per cent. of crop-planted late, which came up about 25th May. Stands and present condition reported as generally most present condition reported as generally good and with average fall and seasons a full yield is anicipated, while with favorable seas and late fail a large crop may be expected. PERRY NUGENT, Cotton Factor,

R. DEGA", Cotton Buyer, HARRISON WATTS, Cotton Broker, BICHARD FLOWER, Cotton Factor,

Committee on Information and Statistics. REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Winnsboro' the prospect is good.

In Darlington now the crops are flourishing.
In Chester the prospect for a good crop is

In Greenville cotton is doing as well as can be expected.

The crop in Abbeville has suffered from the

The Groph Adoes he has saide a reference and the drought, and the stands are defective.

In some parts of Mariboro' rain is needed, but the crops generally lock well.

In United cotton like saider than usual, and the indication now is that the crop will be as large as it was two years ago. That, however, depends on the August rains and the fail season.

acreage than that of 1871, but not so greater in acreage than that of 1871, but not so great as that of any other year since 1865. It is generally clean, and while the stand is not so good as we could wish, the crop in most localities is up to date above the average. The exceptions to this rule being in the three different portions of our county visited by the destructive huil-storms in May.

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK

The following table shows the cotton movement for the week ending to-day: Receipts at all ports for the week..... 3,741,748 7 87 2,999,86 203,03 Stock in Live pool.......... American cotton affoat for

Great Britain..... THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE MARKET.

39,000

93,00

The Tribune of Wednesday, July 10, says:
Old potatoes can be had for carting them
away. A canal boat is trying to charge 10
cents per bol. New potatoes are doing rather
better. They are coming from South Carolins.
Itomatoes from Long Island are on sale, and
so is green corn from New Jersey. A few
B-rmuda potatoes still arrive and sell at \$6.
Quotations: Cabbages, per 100, \$4.6; corn.
Burlington, \$1 7542; cucumbers, L. 1, per 100,
\$1; onlons, Bermuda, per crate, 75c.a\$1; do.,
Connecticut, per 100 strings, \$4.6; potatoes,
L. I., Bose, per bbl. \$2 5043; potatoes, fareripes, per bbl., \$2 5043; potatoes, Md. and Va.,
per bbl., \$25 5043; potatoes, Md. and Va.,
per bbl., \$25 5043; potatoes, Md. and Va.,
per bbl., \$25 5043; watermelens, \$1 50:2; tumatoes, Va., per crate, \$1; tomatoes, L. I., per
bushel, \$2 5043; watermelens, S. C., per 100,
\$40860. The Tribune of Wednesday, July 10, says:

The Dally Bulletin, of Thursday, July 11th

ваув: New potatoes are about steady but not firm at \$2 503 per bbl. Bermuda held at about \$6 In vegetables, green corn has appeared from Jersey and sold at \$1 75 per 100. Other kinds without essential change. We quote as fol-lows: Green peas, Long Island, two bushel bags, 75c. Bermuda online 50ca\$1 per crate. Southern onlons, per bbl, \$2 75a3; do, Connecticut, \$1. Cucumbers, Nurfolk, per bil, 50 s \$1; do Jersey and Long Island \$1 per 100 squash, per basket, 25.37c; do, marrowiat, per bbl, \$1 50.2. New urnips \$3.48 per 100 bunches. Cabbages, \$4.38 per 100 String beans, Long Island, per two bushel bag 75c. Green onlons \$4 per 100 bunches. Beets, Jersey, \$4.35. Cauliflowers, \$1 75.3 per dozen. Southern tomators \$1 per crate.

THE NEW YORK FRUIT MARKET.

The Tribune, of Wednesday, July 10, says: The Tribune, of Wednesday, July 10, says:
Apples vary from day to day according as the Norfolk steamer is heavily or lightly loaded. Some very good fruit has been sold at \$450 per bbl. Pears are not yet quotable. Aorleots vary from 30s35c in quart boxes to \$3s4 for puny peach baskets. Peaches take the wide range of 50cs\$l for those from the South in poor order, to \$4 50s for choice, and \$2s3 for Hale's Early from North Carolina. Those sent from South Carolina are generally in poor order. Some very fine Wilson's early blackberries are coming from Jersev. with in poor order. Some very line Wilson's early blackberries are coming from Jersey, with good Dorchesters. They sold at 25c per quart this morning, but late arrivals were offering at 20c. Antwerp raspberries sell readify, generally at 10c. Quotations: Apples, Va., new, \$2a4 per bil; do crates, \$1 5022; Peaches, N. C. per crate \$24 50; do noor 50025; new. \$2a4 per bil; do crate\$, \$1 502; Peaches, N. C.; per crate, \$2a4 50; do poor, 50cs\$1; Cherries, common, 5a3 per lb; do good, 8a10; do extra, 12a15; currents, 7a9 per lb; do cherry, 12a15; goseberries, smail. \$3a3 50 per bushel; gooseberries, large, per bushel, \$5a6; ra-pherries, B cap, 10a12 per q; do Antwerp, per \(\frac{1}{2}\) qt, 8a10; blackberries 12a16 per qt; do Wilson's and Lawton, 20a26; Whortleberries, Delaware, \$3 50a4 per bushel; do Jersey, \$4 50a5.

REPORTED EXPLOSION ON BULL RIVER. was reported in this city last evening that the boiler of a washing machine on Ball River had exploded, killing two men,

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

HORACE GREELEY ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Cheering Intelligence from all Quarters Regarding the Liberal Movement.

NEW YORK, July 12. The committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to communicate to Mr. Greeley his nomination, consisting of ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; James S. Thayer, of New York: Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts: James Cheanut, of Bouth Carolina; John C. Burch, of Tennesse, and A. A. Miller, of Illinois, arrived at the Fifth avenue Hotel, every member being present.

proceeded to the Lincoln Club room to meet Mr. Greeley, who was present with two or three friends to receive them. Senator Doolittle, addressing Mr. Greeley, said the National Democratic Convention had devolved upon the committee now present the pleasing duty to wait upon him in person to notify him of his unanimous nomination for the Presidency by that convention, the official notification of which he now presented to him. The published report of the proceedings showed that there was great unanimity, but only those who took part in them had any idea of the enthusiasm with which it was determined to sustain the Liberal Republican movement, and to support the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform, and they felt that the surest means of doing so was to nominate and elect the same candidates. The senator then introduced each member of the committee to Mr. Greeley, who, after a cordial greeting replied to the announcement. Greeley said that perhaps it needed more time and consideration before replying fully to such an important communication. It may be that he should have repiled in writing, but, inasmuch as he had addressed a letter to a committee of another convention which had been extensively published, perhaps it was not necessary that he should, at this time, make a formal and full reply. He "accepted the nomination," he said, and, "with more pleasure from the gratifying spirit with which it was presented.'s His "position was a proud one, and .lt was nevertheless an embarrassing one, but he trusted this embarrassment was only temporary. It subjected him to misconstruction of the part of valued and life-long friend, but ne was assured that time only was necessary to vindicate his motives, and the disinterested and patriotic course he had determined to pursue before he received such hearly co-operation, while you," said Mr. Greeley, "in making this nomination are not less Democratic, but even more so than had you taken the opposite course I, in accepting it, was as much a Republican as I ever was." [Applause.] "He was not much accustomed, he said, to receive nominations for President; if he had been, probably he should have responded more fitly. This was all he had to say, except to invite the members of the committee, or as many of them as could make it convenient, to visit him at his

a warm welcome. He should be there tomorrow, and they could then consult and confer more freeley than at this time." The committee then withdrew, and Greeley made a brief visit to the national committee of

the Liberal Republicans. Governor Gratz Brown arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and at noon attended a meeting of the national committee of Liberal Republicans. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no reporters were admitted. Governor Brown, at the close of the meeting was to visit the committee of the Relimore Convention at the Fith Avenue

Hotel. In the evening Governor Browniwas taken violently ill with cholera morbus, and even Carl Schurz was refused permission to see

Screnading the Sage.

him.

New York, July 12. Greeley was serenaded at the Lincoln Club House, and his appearance was cheered. Greeley stood smiling on the upturned faces, while the band played "Hall to the Calef." The clamor tailed to bring him out again.
Orators from Kentucky, New Hampshire,
Lihnols, Tennessee, Missouri and Massachn. edged their respective States for Gree

BY GOVERNOR GRATZ BROWN.

A STIRRING AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH

NEW HAVEN, July 11.

Governor Gratz Brown, responding to a serenade, said: "Yon will find that Missouri and Arkansis, and Iowa, lilineis, Kentucky

serenade, said: "In will must tast missour and Arkansus, and Iowa, illineis, Kentucky and Tennessee are coming up in solid phalanx, casting their votes. You will find that the State of Missouri, which gave forty thousand majority for the Liberal Republican likket in 1870, will give, in 1872, not less that, one hundred thousand majority. You will shad that the Sate of Illinois will weak and by three thousand majority. You will into that all these great States are coming up, and are going to supplement the votes that are cast in the Eastern States; and while I am no prophet, whilst I do not pretend to be a prophet, whilst I do not pretend to be a prophet, yet I am frank to say to you that, in my judgment, I shall not be surprised if General Grant does not carry three States in the Union." [Applause.] Aliuding to Greeley, he said: "It has been the custom and habit, when any of the gentlemen who may have been anlagoniatic to us, or to some of the gentleantagonistic to us, or to some of the gentle-men who have been in the Liberal Republi-can movement, to say that they had no confican movement, to say that they had no confidence in the great chief who had been nominated at Clucinnati; that they were willing to recognize him as their leader, and that, perhaps, they were willing to vote for him as President; but all the time qualilying this with doubts, with questions, with interrogations, with arched eyebrows and large mouths. I want to say to you that I do not belong to that class. I believe him to be a great and good statesman. [Applause.] I do believe that he has got the largest head in America. [Applause.] Now, my leilow-cluizens, I have some opportunity of understanding this question. I have been, as far as Greeley is concerned, in conflict with him on large and vital questions. I have been in relations with him years, and I have been in relations with him through the press. If any of the gentlemen who stand before me have been his readers, I say to you frankly, with the honest experience of an antagonistic journalist, that I believe he is an antagonistic journalist, that I believe he is the ablest man to-day in America. I have difered with him in great, and, as I believe, in fundamental questions. I have differed with him on great and grave questions in the public press. I have antagonized, and I have opposed him, and I may perhaps have occasionally ridiculed him, but I am trank to say that, of all men who assume the opposing side, there was, as long as he represented that question, no man that undertook to say that he tion, no man that undertook to say that he was ridiculed or captious. He took the plume from them all, and there are men to-day who from them all, and there are men to-day who are assaiting him, who were the very ones who were praising him to the skies as their chief, their leader. Now, I say to you, in perfect franknes, that if Mr. Greeley had been nominated for President of the United States on distinctive issues, on what are termed Protection, I should never have sustained him; but when he

should never have sustained him; ont when he has been nominated on recognized grounds, on his statesmanship, his patriotism, his pure and unsuilled honesty, amid all the parodies of politics, then I am ready to accept him as my chief, and to say that I will go the last ditch with Greeley."

Summer Still in Suspense. New York, July 12.

A World special says that Charles Sumner was asked directly yesterday, whether he would support Grant or Greeley, and replied that the time had not come for him to speak

out yet. At present, no man was authorized to speak for him.

CARRYING ON THE CANVASS.

Arrangements of the Liberal and Demo cratic Committees. WASHINGTON, July 12.

A full meeting of the Democratic Congressional executive committee was held at the capitol to-day. The Hon. Thomas J. Randall, who was recently elected chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State committee, resigned his position as chairman of this com-mittee, and General H. W. Slocum, of New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The committee was visited during its session by Soon after twelve o'clock the committee Messrs. Casseriey, Beck, Marshal and other prominent Democrats. A conference took place between this committee and that of the Liberal Republicans, headed by Senator Fenton. Preparations were made for the immediate publication of documents for distributions. tee of each State, and of each county in all postoffice address of the members of their re-spective committees for the purpose of en-abling the Congressional committee to for-

uments to them for distribution A Brave Beginning in North Carolina. A grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-day under the auspices of Senator Ransom. Several thousand people were present. Senators Tipton and Stockton, Governor Walker of Virginia, ex-Governor Vance, ex-Senator Clingman and Colonel Hindon, of Norfok, spoke. Senators Tipton and Stockton Joined hands with Senator Ransom in token of the reconcillation of the North and South, amidst the shouts and cheers of the immense crowd. Hon. T. H. Kenan was president. The utmost shouts and cheers of the immense crowd. Hon. T. H. Kenau was president. The utmost narmony and good feeling prevailed. The State campaign is fairly inaugurated, and will be pushed on both sides with the greatest enthusiasm. Senator Tipton and Carl Schurz will speak in Raleigh on Tuesday. A committee of German citizens is here to meet Senator Schurz to invite him to their city, and were disappointed at here to meet Senator Schurz to invite him to their city, and were disappointed at not meeting him. They have addressed him a letter, endorsed by Senators Tipton, Stockton and Ransom, ex-Senator Clingman and Governor Vance, inviting him to North Carolina. Senator Stockton created the utmost enthusiasm among the Democrats of this section by his able and manly stand to-day. His endorsement of the nomination of Greeley by the Baitimore Convention, coming from this distinguished son of New Jersey, decided the donbtful Democrate.

ECHOES OF BALTIMORE,

60 DAST NEW YORK, July 10. The Herald believes that the Democrats at Baltimore made the wisest nomination in their power. It welcomes the straight, square issue proposed between Grant and Greeley, and says: "The Herald has hitherto supported General Grant and his administration, and sees no reason yet to wholly condemn or abandon them. There is yet time for Grant to avail himself of his great popular strength and stay the tide sgainst him by cutting loose from sur-roundings and adopting a policy of his own. The administration cannot afford defeat in a single State election, and should commence its reform before the first of August."

The Tribune to-morrow says: "fnere is no prouder event in the history of any nation than this instance of the reconstruction of a whole people atter a long clyli war." farm at Chappaqua. He could assure them of

The Baltimore nominations were received here with general satisfaction. The Courier-Journal to-morrow with say: "It is hoped that all who call themselves Democrats will now enter heartily in support of Greeley and Brown, and all who are worthy of the name will do it. As Democrats no other course is left them."

NEW YORK, July 10. Dispatches report numerous salutes and ratification meetings over the nomination of Greedey and Brown at Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Odwego, Saratoga, Utica; Long Branch, New Jersey; Bangor, Maine; Elmira, Nadhua, Augusta, Beitast, Lucoula, New York; and various cities in the West.

San Francisco, July 10.

The Bally Examiner, the leading Democratic

The Daily Examiner, the leading Democratic journal of the Pacific coast, hitherto opposed to the Cincinnati movement, holsts the names of Greeley and Brown, and editorially endorses the nominations.

PITTSBURG, July 10. The Pittsburg Post, which opposed Greeley and Brown, will now support them.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 10.

The Democrats here are firing one hundred

guns in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10. There is great rejoicing among the Conservatives and Democrats over the comination of Greeley and Brown.

Salt Lake City, July 10.

The Mormon portion of the community unanimously endorse the nomination ley by the Baltimore Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10. Daniel W. Vorhees is announced to speak at Spencer, Indiana, on the 18th instant, and it is asserted he will support the nominees.

NEW YORK, July 12. The Republican general committee, at the meeting last night, passed resolutions changing its name to the Lioeral Republican general committee, and accepting the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

platform and nominees.

MEMPHS, July 12.

The Democrats and Liberat Republicans of Knoxville ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown on the evening of the 13th.

Members of the Southern delegations to the Baitlmore Convention are requested to mail immediately to the Associated Press, New York, carefully corrected lists of delegates for York, carefully corrected lists of delegates for use in the official record of the proceedings.

THE LOSS OF THE FANNIE.

What the Crew Say About It.

NASSAU, July 1. The schooner Charles has arrived with the crew of the Fannie. They report that the Fannie struck the rocks a mile from shore, when the men and cargo were landed. Genewhen the men and cargo were induct. Otheral Ryan sent out scouts and captured the only Spanish picket within nine miles. He captured nine men, who were executed upon reaching Ryan's camp. On the 23d President Cespedes and staff arrived at the landing, and cespedes and stall arrived at the landing, and gave a flattering account of the progress of the rebellion. The Fannie could not be got off. Captain Brown burned her, and the crew of twenty-three left in two boats.

OUR COUNTY "TRREGULARITIES."

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, CHARLESTON, July 12, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Certain allegations having been set forth in your issue of this morning, by Mr. M. Mc-

Laughlin, county commissioner, I deem it a

duty which requires me as chairman to an-These assertions, if allowed to go unnoticed. may induce certain persons not cognizant of the real state of affairs of the board to believe what has been asserted by-Mr. McLaughlin to

be true. There is now before the Criminal Court of this county a serious charge against the commissioner, and until such time as that case is determined, I desire a suspension of public opinion, knowing that at that time certain facts will be brought forward which will place matters in their true light, and the onus upon

the proper party.

Very respectfully, P. C. MILLER, Chairman County Commissioners, GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Attitude of the City Press-The Two fold Drama of James Fisk-Revolution in the Eric Railroad-Newspaper Enterprise-Picnics for the Street

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, July 10.

Arabs-The Foreign Bands.

While I write the cannon in the City Hall Park is thundering welcome to the news from Baltimore. As soon as we pass out of the resent heated term, no doubt the campaign will begin in earnest. The first movement of consequence, in this city, will be preparations for a monster ratification meeting, in which Democrats and Liberal Republicans will liberally fraternize on the rostrum and in the audi-

The position of the daily city press is interesting from the fact that three-quarters of it is for Greeley. The pro-Greeley papers have the following (estimated) daily circulation: News, 90,000; Sun, 50,000; Staats Zeltung, 30 000; Tribane, 25,000; World, 25,000; Star, 5000; New Yorker, Demokrat, 5000; Expres, 3500; Journal of Commerce, 3000. To these may be added the H-raid, 60,000, which leans towards Greeley, and which will, doubtless be for him in a few days. Total stally circula tion of the Greeley press of New York 296,500 with a daily circulation of 30,000; Commercial Advertiser, 8000, and Standard, 3000, to which should be added the Evening Post, 5000, which leans towards Grant, and which will probably support him before the campaign is over. Total daily circulation of the Grant press 46,000. This is in the proportion of about six sevenths for Greeley to one-seventh for Grant The distribution in the weekly for Grant. The disproportion in the weekly greater, for the combined weekly circulation of four pro-Greeley papers, the Tribune, World, Sun and Staats Zeitung, is ten times that of the Times, which is the only Grant daily paper of the city which has any weekly circulation.

The Stokes trial continues to instruct and The Stokes trial continues to instruct and amuse. Both sides have drayed that eminently harmonious profession—the doctors—into court, and it has been conclusively proved by such distinguished authorities as Dra. Wood and Sayer that Fisk died from the effects of the pistol wound, and Dra. Carnoqhan, and Macready that he did not. It is true that nobody doubts that Stokes premeditatedly murdered Fisk; but here we go along eujoying these pleasant fictions of the defence, and speculating which the prisoner will get—five ears or an absolute acquittal. The defence has three positions: First, that Siokes killed Fisk; third, that Stokes was insane. These points have been very skilfully managed by McKeon and Tremsine. Aiready the orience for the defence is beginning to have its effect on the community, as I predicted. I heard one who was in favor of Lynch law when the murder was committed, heave a figh,

on the witness stand, and excisim, the in really very plausible."
The second part of the great drams in which Fisk was a principal actor came to a close in the Eric Railway buildings yesterday. The road passed out of the possession of any of the old employers as the Fisk-Gould-Tweed ring into new and clean hands. Superintendent Rucker handed in his resignation, and with him on nearly all the clerks, conductions. ent Rucker handed in his resignation, and with him go mearly all the clerks, conductors and other officials of the old regime. The revolution is complete. Who would have thought this possible a year ago, who had walked into the gorgeous office of James Eisk in the railway building, and seen him in his shirt-sleeves at his deak dispatching business like a steam engine at wors?

The new-papers have various devices for adverticing thems-lives at the expense of their cotemporaries. The Hersid's search for Livingstone, the World's exposures of the Brook.

cotemporaries. The Hersid's search for Liv-ingatone, the World's exposures of the Brook-lyo-frands, the Tribune's celebrated raid on the keno saloons and panel-game houses, are cases in illustration. They get themselves very widely talked about all over the country, and that was just what they wanted. The Times has hit upon a scheme which combines an opportunity to puff itself with a really benevolent and praiseworthy purpose. It has been calling for subscriptions to enable it to get up free picuies for the children of the poor. Money flows in liberally in response, and the drst of the "Times' picules for the poor" comes off to-morrow. Five hundred children, col-lected from the slums of the Five Points, and who rarely see more than the loathsome dens surrounding them, are to be taken to a beauti-tul grove on Long Isl: d, about twenty miles from the city, where they are to spend the day in pleasures quite unknown to their previous

in pleasures quite unknown to their previous experiences.

The only condition precedent to their going on the excursion, prescribed by the Times, is that they shall be cleen and have their clothing as nest as possible. They will march in grand procession through the streets to the East River, and be taken on board a steamer to the pleasure grounds, where they are to have all the means for recreation, such as swings, balls and feedibles for comes. Then a barquist of the means for recreation, such as swings, balls and facilities for games. Then a banquet of ice cream, roast meats and other inxuries will be served up, and probably there will be speakers present who will take advantage of this unusual assembling of the atreet Arabs to interject some moral and religious observations. A number of Times reporters will go along to manage the affair, and undoubtedly it will be a success. Other picnics will follow during the summer. This is really a clever business idea—doing good to yourself and the poor at one lick. Even the most inveterate of "Grant's Own" must wish luck to its rater of "Grant's Own" must wish luck to its

scheme.

The foreign bands from the dead Boston Jubilee have all appeared in this city, the Englishmen once, and the Prussians several times.

But the band of the French Garde Republication of the French Garde Republication of the Programment of the pair of several runsia. caine has borne off the paim for superior music here as it did in Boston. It performed at the here as it did in Boston. It performed at the great rink on Third a renue yesterday to a delighted audience of three or four thousand prople. The Prussian band is in the hands of the lager beer saloon proprietors, and as not yet played anywhere in the city where ladies could be taken. These foreign men of brass-Britons, Teutons and Gauls—are giving our people some correct notions of what martial music should be. We have two or three magnificent local bands; but all the genius of Dowling, Dodworth or Grafalia cannot supply the want of that training which army discipline gracis. The foreigners are soldlers as well as exacts. The foreigners are soldiers as well as exacts. The loreigners are supported artists. They play with a precision our musicians have not attained. In other remarks the bands are about equal. Dowling spects the bands are about equal. Dowling with the Ninth Regiment band created a furore at the Jubilee, for in his show pieces he

THE SQUEEZED ORANGEMEN.

New York, July 13.

The Orange procession was a fat affair.
Only four hundred persons were in the procession, when they distanted in the Bowery,
where they folded their banners and quietly
dispersed. At the start there were only three
lodges with their bands and about two hundred men. Twelve hundred policemen were

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE

-There were several "colored rows" in Barowell on Saturday.
—Sergeant Kearing, stationed at Yorkville, fell out of a three-story window on Friday. No serious injury.
—Candidates are as thick as hops in Barn-

serious injury.

—Candidates are as thick as hops in Barnwell County, but few will know who they are until after the election. They are waiting for a nomination, and how many a poor fellow will be left out in the cold.

—The Abbeville Pressays: "A characteristic of the heavy storms which have visited various portions of our district recently, has been the severe lightning attending them. Fortunalety, there has been but illus joss of life. Mr. Robert A. McCaslan informs us that on Monday the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Cambridge, was struck with lightning which, after shattering ceiling and doors, passed out without lightly to the inmates. On the same evening a mple was killed in the vicinity and the rider stunned. We have heard of some "big scares" and narrow escapes in other sections."