VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 2028.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1872.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

Greeley at Chappaqua-Grand Social Gathering on the Farm,

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., July 13. The assemblage of the Democratic committee and others on the farm of Hon. Horace Greeley to-day was merely a social gathering or picnic. Greeley conducted the various delegates over his farm in the forenoon and described all its peculiarities. A bountiful dinner was served at one o'clock, after which Greeley addressed the meeting, consisting of about five hundred people. He said it was a social gathering, having no other purpose than congregating for pleasure. There were friends from home, from far and near, and he wished they would frequently visit him at his farm. The speaker then described his sojourn at Chappaqua for the last twenty years, and said that in spite of what the public at large might think of his farming capabilities, he could inform them that he had lost nothing. It was true he spent some money; so had he lent some, and the latter had gone "where the woodbine twineth;" whereas, the money he spent on his farm was to some good. At all events, he knew where it was. His present property was bought at the request of his wife, and he meant to live and dle on it. Ex-Senator Grier, Judge Reagan, of Texas, and other gentle men also made speeches, prophesying the election of Greeley.

The Liberals Organizing.

NEW YORK, July 13. The National Liberal Republican committee met yesterday and elected Ethan Allen permanent chairman, whereupon he delivered an address. The following executive committee was appointed by the chair: Charles G. Davis. of Massachusetts: J. P. Ladd. of Ohlo: S. A. Pearce, of South Carolina; S. G. Burbridge, of Kentucky; H. C. Warmouth, of Louisiana; M. C. C. Church, of West Virginia; George W. Anderson, of Missourl, and James M. Scoville, of New Jersey. Ethan Allen was made chairman of the executive committee; D. R. Godlove, of North Carolina, and Jasper W. Johnson, of Oregon, secretaries.

Resolutions were passed recommending the union of the Liberal Republicans with the Democrats in selecting candidates for State and congressional offices. Carl Schurz and Gratz Brown were present. The committee visit Chappaqua to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAPITAL.

Posttion of Senators Schurz, Stockton and Sumner-Grant and Wilson in Georgia-North Carolina the First Battle-Ground-Pennsylvania, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Balti-

A convocation of the leading delegates to the Baltimore Convention and Senator Schurz occurred here to day, at which the latter gave his enthusiastic adhesion to Greeley and Brown and announced his intention of entering at once upon the campaign. He left to-night for St. Louis via New York and will make his first speech in the former city. After that he will make a tour in the South and will speak in the pending campaign in North Carolina. Later in the summer he will speak in Pennsylvania and New York

and New York.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, who opposed to the last the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, to-day yielded his opposition and to-night left for North Carolina to speak at a great conservative mass meeting to be held to-morrow at Weldon, in that State. Senator Sumner, in conversation to-day, fully er dorsed Greeley and Brown and Indicated that possibly he might, contrary to his established custom. enter the campaign and make speeches.
Senator Cameron, who was in this city yesterday, declared that it would take a great deal of hard work and considerable money to Pennsylvania for Grant. It appears that

carry Pennsylvanis for Grant. It appears that the administration party is thoroughly alarm-ed over the situation in that State, and greatly fear that if some change is not made in the ticket, or more active work commenced, that Buckalew will be elected Governor in October by a very positive majority. Cameron says that while the Republicans are divided, the Democrats are not only solidly united, but enthusiastic over the strongest State ticket ever presented from that party in Pennsylva-nis. It is said that measures have been inau-gurated to reconcile the disaffection among the Republicaus, the result of which remains

the Republicans, the result of which remains to be seen.

North Carolina is to be the first battle-ground in the Presidential campaign. The election takes place in that State three weeks from Thursday next. As has been stated, the administration is sending speakers and money into the State, and intends to leave nothing undone to carry the day. The opposition are sending speakers there every day, and, according to present advices, will have the most brilliant and largest array in the State. The Deminant and largest array in the State. ocratic majority in the last State election in North Carolina was 4221, cast in 1870, but in 1871 there was over nine thousand reajority against a State Convention, called by the Democrats, on which the Republicans are boasting that they can carry the State. District Attorney Farrow, of Georgia, is in

the city, ostensibly on business with the attorney-general's office, but really, it is supposed, to see what can be done to aid the cause of Grant and Wilson in his State. He is iree to admit that the result in Georgia is very doubtful, and he consequently requires all the ald that the administration can give him. There has been such success in drawing money from the treasury for election purposes in North Carolina that the Georgia Republicans would like to have the experiment repeated for their

· WASHINGTON, July 14. The Democratic and Republican committee were again in joint conference yesterday, per fecting their arrangements for circulating documents and providing speakers for the

campaign.
Secretary Boutwell, who will leave Washington to morrow morning for North Carolina, has already prepared the speeches which he intends to deliver in that State.

SUMNER FOR GREELEY.

St. Louis, July 14 The St. Louis Times to-morrow will publish the following letter from Charles Summer, addressed to L. M. Reves, of this city:
"I think, on reflection, you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on matter to which you call attention. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many We were born in the sar things. We were born in the same year. I honor him very much. Between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly."

THE POLITICAL NOTABLES.

LONG BRANCH, July 13. Senator Wilson left this A. M. for North Carolina. He will speak in the principal cities and towns of that State during the pres-ent campaign. Senator Morton started to-day entcampaign. Senator Morton started to-day for his home in Indiana. President Grant for his home in Indiana. President Grant leaves for Washington Monday evening, to attend to official business. A large crowd as-sembled at one of the hotels this evening expecting to see Horace Greley, but were dis-appointed, Greeley having postponed his visit until next week.

O'CONNOR'S SPEECH.

What the New York Papers Say of It.

The New York papers speak highly of the speech of the Hon. M. P. O'Connor. The

World savs:. Mr. O'Connor made a flaming speech, full of peal Irish eloquence, in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominees. He presented the Southern view of the question on all sides so glowingly that the convention yelled again.

THE LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

The desperate condition of the South, her sufferings under the present administration, her desper of any hope or aid save through the present coalition—this was the theme elaborated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rated by Mr. O'Connor. His speech was a spicy rate of the rote on the rote of the country we prefer General Grant. But the administration party had better understand that a choice between evils is not the choice they ought to present to the country. We have developed to the country we prefer General Grant. But the administration party had better understand that a choice they ought to present to the country. preparation for the vote on the platform.

The Tribune says :

Mr. O'Connor, having straightened out every point on which opposition had arisen, close point on which opposition had arisen, closed with a most pathetic appeal to the convention not to stop at mere words, but to lay aside unimportant differences of opinion and come to the rescue of the down-trodden and afflicted South. Strong and earnest as Senator Bayard was, had there been any considerable division in the convention, it would have disappeared after this remarkably eloquent and effective

A South Carolina Irishman, by the name of O'Connor, was at once recognized by Doolittle, and he came forward and took the stand for about twenty minutes, and made a speech such as few members of the Cincinnati Con-vention would have had the pluck to do. He said relative to the blacks in the State from which he came, that nobody was anxious to take their hard-earned and hard-won ballot from them, and, at these sentences, to the surprise of the whole convention, the galleries rose up and gave one of the loudest yells yet raised in the Presidential nomination. O'Con-nor is a stout, prompt and florid debater, full of action, and he made one of the great successes of the day.

And the Times (Grant's Own) makes this spiteful fling:

O'Connor, of South Carolina, made a stirring appeal for the surrender, in which he managed to show that the Democracy had been totally wrong on every political issue for the last twenty years.

CRACKS FROM GREELEY RIFLES.

Ex-Senator Doolittle is gone to attend a Democratic meeting at Baleigh.

Every Democratic Journal on the Pacific coast has accepted the Baltimore ticket.

The executive committee of the Labor

in San Francisco have declared for Greeley and Brown. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Knoxville will ratify the nominations of Gree-

ley and Brown this evening.

The Brooklyn Times, a Republican organ, in the eastern district of that city, supports Greeley.
—Senator Schurz is to speak at severa

points in North Carolina before the first of August.

—There is talk in New York of making Sanford E. Church the coalition candidate for Governor. The Sun holsts his name, and

ey is said to favor him over Kernan. -Mr. Greeley took breakfast with Arch-bishop McCloskey, of New York, and thirty

bishop McCroskey, or New York, and unity others, Thursday morning. No speeches were made, the meeting being wholly informal.

—The Greeley nomination occupied the gossip of the New York clubs and crowds throughout the city Wednesday pight. Greeley was repeatedly cheered when recognized at the Garde Republicaine Band concert at the

rink.
—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, alled for Europe on Saturday. He has addressed a let-ter to his constituents advising them to suport the Baltimore nominees, and giving his reasons therefor and in explanation of the op-posite course he took in the Baltimore Con-

—Saunders, the colored Grant elector who resigned in Maryland and joined the Greeley ticket, and White, a colored lawyer, and Dr. Augusta, another colored man, ci Washington City, are about to go to North Carolina to adiress the colored people in favor of Greeley

and Brown.

—Atter the adjournment of the convention a movement was set on foot in Baltimore for a reunion of soldiers. North and South, in New York during September. The call is to have the names of Generals Thomas L. Clingman, J. B. Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee, Bradley T. Johnson and J. B. Imboden.

THE BOND SCRIP CASES.

The Scrip Declared Illegal and the Blue Ridge Bonds Invalid.

The Columbia Union gives the following particulars of the second day's proceedings in the revenue bond scrip cases, in addition to those already printed in THE NEWS:

"In the case of Gary vs. Parker et al, yesterday, at the opening of the court, Mr. Melton, of counsel for the defendants, rose and stated that defendants' counsel declined to enter further into the argument. Mr. Corbin then asked whether the court wanted to hear further from the plaintiff. Judge Willard repiled that the main question was whether this scrip was of the nature of bills of credit. He had examined Craig vs. the State of Missourithe decision upon which both sides seemed to rely-and his impression was that the majority of the court sustained the point that any obligation designed to be used as currency would be a bill of credit within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. In this case, there has been an attempt to make this scrip a legal tender to some extent, which makes the point still stronger. If his conclusions were erroneous, it rested with the defence to show them so. It they did not wish to make the attempt, there was hardly any use for further argument. It seemed to him that there was little for him to do except to follow the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Corbin read a short argument, with the design of further elucidating the point that the scrip are bills of credit, and also to show that there are no bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company lawfully issued by the company and guaranteed by the State, and that, therefore, no scrip can be lawfully

is also null and void, because it is in violation of several articles of the State constitution." CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

ssued to redeem said bonds. The act of 1872

NEW YORK, July 13. A death from Asiatic cholera is reported

have occurred on Wednesday. A PLUM FOR AN EX-REBEL.

Washington, July 13.
The treasury yesterday paid to Colonel John
T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate army,
\$75,000 for data from the Contederate archives
against claimants before the Southern claims
before the special was paid by special.

commission. This sum was paid by special order of Secretary Boutwell, upon the recomnendation of Messrs. Aldis and Ferris. GENERAL SHERMAN SNUBBED.

NEW YORK, July 13. A Berlin correspondent writes that General Sherman expressed himself disgusted, not only with his reception there but with German manners generally. At the union at Minister Bancroit's, at which Von Moltke was present, the two generals scarcely did more than exhange salutations. Sherman's meeting with Prince Frederick Charles passed off in about he same way. At Potsdam Sherman was re-used admittance to the Park occause the Em-

peror was entertaining some imperial guests. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-A Cuban letter charges General Ryan with rrant cowardice during the expedition of the

Fannie.

—In New York, on Saturday last, a gang of strikers killed a carpenter while at work.

arrests.

-Grant and Wilson were hobnobbing at Long Branch on Saturday. Wilson goes to North Carolina to stump the State.

-The San Francisco and Colorado Railroad Company, to connect with the Texas Pacific

Company, to connect with the Texas Pacinc Railroad, has been organized.

There were eight hundred and fitty-five deaths in Philadelphia last week, including four hundred and nicety-seven from smallpox. Deaths of the corresponding week last year four hundred and forty-six.

What the Leading Newspapers Say of over the country assuring the people that in the Action of the Baltimore Convention.

Grant, while dozens of other able and

The leading journals throughout the country not absolutely committed to the Republican party are almost unanimous in approving the renomination by the National Democratic Convention of the Greeley and Brown ticket, originally nominated by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati in May last. Popular sentiment finds its great expression in the heartiness with which the various exponents of the masses greet the action of the Baltimore Convention. We give below extracts, pro and con, from the leading journals of the country:

[From the New York Tribune.] The Presidential campaign is thus opened under auspices of higher hope and encourage-ment than seemed possible even to the most sanguine of the reformers who embarked in it two months ago. We are surrounded by omens of victory. Each day of the canvass has been marked by unexpected and substantial additions to a movement in which principle was from the first held more important than success. But the work of yesterday was so complete and so perfect, it indicated so plainly that not only the organization, but the full popular strength and enthusiasm of the entire Democratic party is thoroughly enlisted in the Before movement, that it is difficult to see how any further doubt can rest upon the issue of the campaign. While this prospect cannot but be regarded with intense gratification by these who initiated this effort for reformes. initiated this effort for reform as cause alone that all good men should congratulate each other upon the work at Baltimore. The election of Greeley and Brown will be an event of lasting and beneficial influence upon the country. But we earnestly believe that this end is not greater or more beneficent than the year is made memorable. Already the campaign is a victory. The Democratic party has gained a triumph over itself which is worth more than any material advantage which can ever be reaped at the poils. The blind guides of the past have been cast aside. The honest and incorruptible masses of that great historical party have taken into their own hands the work of their own rehabilitation. With no less magnanimity than sagacity, they have burst away from the thraldom of old traditions burst away from the thraidom of old traditions and wornout prejudices, and, while sacrificing no essential principles, they have planted themselves upon a platform of liberty and re-form wide enough to embrace all honest and patriotic men, and progressive enough to secure the future. No broader or simpler creed was ever promulgated. Liberty, honesty and peace, against centralization, corruption and perpetual war. To fall with such a cause would be giory and gain. To succeed with it will be the greatest political victory ever achieved for the cause of good government, and the greatest moral victory ever gained for the cause of peace and good-will among men.

[From the New York Herald.] We regard it as fortunate for the country that the present election is thus to be fought out upon the single question of the endorse-ment or condemnation of the existing adminstration, because whatever may be the result, it is likely to lead to desirable reforms. The American people are essentially revolutionary, and a large number of persons may always be found in favor of a change for the sake of change alone. Our citizens could not live inder a permanent centralized government ny affect to believe is contemplated archy, however limited in power and however strongly guarded by constitutional guarantees. Their quadrennial elections are the saiety-Their quadrenolar elections are the salesy-valve of their democracy. This restless Amer-ican spirit has grown weary of seeing the Southern States still held in the iron grip f their sins of rebellion, and of hearing imposition of proscriptive test oaths, the enforcement of military despoism and the establishment of a negro balance of power as a check upon white men all over the South. establish their prosperity peacefully and loyally, as good citizens, il permitted to do so. At this very Baltimore Convention, we find the hottest rebels of the South nominating as their residential candidate, the flercest abolitionist possible, to elect, such a candidate, in the hope that a change in the administration may obliterate the last traces of the pains and penalties of their treason. The men of the North sympathize with them and desire the success of the Liberal Republican and Democratic candidate for the same rea-son. The thought will probably occur to General Grant and his friends, howo General ever, that it may be hazardous await the result of the election awalt the result of the election be-fore commencing the practical work of re-torm. They must now understand the danger that threatens them, and can no longer close their eyes to the fact that a dis-atisfied feeling is abread all over the whole country. As an independent journal, caring nothing for par-ties, politicians or presidents, the Herald has frankly told General Grant on former occasions, and tells him now again, that he is sur-rounded, far and wide, by parasites, who are belittling and breaking down his administration, and that he has about him advisers inca-pable of statesmanlike policy. The nation was humiliated by our blundering, weak and un-American course in the Alabama negotia un-American course in the Alabama negotia-tions from first to last, and our whole foreign policy has been disgraceful to a great, power-ful and earnest nation. The cliques, all influ-ential at Washington, must be broken into fragments and driven from the capital. The men who hold office in the Southern States and keep up a continual state of excitement by their acis, must be turned adrift.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.] It will be a most remarkable campaign. In It will be a most remarkable campaign. In the following of Greeley the great Democratic party must overlook his great defects and his lite-long hostility to them and their principles, and give hin their support to rescue the coun-try from what they consider to be the greater evil of the present misrule. In the following of General Grant there will be no enthusiasm. for the great body of his supporters confess that he has not won any desirable reputation in the civil service. For ourselves, we may say frankly that we cannot exult in the tri-umph of either side. We believe that out of the present most uncertain and perplexing elements there will arise hereafter a union o good men of all parties in support of the right This great lesson has been taught alike by the failure of the present administration and the neglect of a golden opportunity by the as-sumed leaders of the other side. It is too late to recover ourselves in the present strie, but, whichever may win, we believe that none of those now at the front will be trusted again, or lead the people to victory in any

[From the New York World.] The Democrats who dislike the nomination of Greeley hold the balance of power. On them it depends whether Grant or Greeley shall be the next President. It Mr. Greelev friends should be so foolish as to impugn their motives instead of attempting to convinc their judgment, the campaign is lost. It is essential to the success of the canvass that their views should be respected and their prejudices humored; that due allowance should prejudices humored; that due allowances mould be made for their institutive opposition to so strange a candidate, and that instead of driving them away by furious aspersions of their motives, they should be courted and concillated by conceding their patriotism and courteously persuading them that a Democratic triumph under Mr. Greeley would be altogether better than anything that could come in the realection of that. Now come from the re-election of Grant, Now Democratic nomination, everything depends upon his receiving a full Democratic vote, a result which cannot be accomplished by abuse and imputation of improper motives, but only by kind and courteous appeals to the good sense and magnanimity of hesitating Democrats.

[From the New York Evening Pest.]

The work of the campaign now begins, and very warm work it will be. It is unnecessary for us to repeat what we have so often said

"THE WORM THAT NEVER DIES." choice they ought to present to the country We have dozens of able and patriotic men al

Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Texas and the Far West. Grant, while dozens of other able and patriotic men are engaged in assuring the people that Grant is worse than Greeley. There is no real principle involved in the canvass, for both parties vow and protest that they are in favor of civil service reform, of amnesty, of revenue reform and of decentralization. The only matter about which

tions of the South by the sudden appearance and rapid spread of the caterpillar. Private advices continue to report the presence of the there is any real dispute is: Which candidate can you trust to carry out these reforms? And so we get back to the relative merits of the worm in greater or less numbers generally along the Carolina coast. characters of the two men. It was clearly the The Worm in Louisiana, policy of the administration, immediately on the nomination at Cincinnati, to take meas-ures looking to a genuine adoption of the re-forms indicated in the platform adopted there. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] SHREVEPORT, LA., July 12.

The passage of the amnesty bill was a measure of this kind, and so far as it went was very good. But what has been done since? Not a thing. Now we assure the administration that this is not the way to stimulate enthusiasm for General Grant. On the contrary, it is the way to elect Mr. Greeley.

[From the New York:Times.] No one can now vote for Greeley under the delusion that in this way Republican princi-ples are to be advanced. He cannot expect he support of any considerable number of his the support of any considerable number of his fellow-citizens who do not approve the purposes and sympathize with the spirif of the Democratic party. There is not a single Democratic tendency to which Greeley, in his present attitude, opposes the slightest resistance. There is not a single element of Democracy against which Greeley, in his present position, dares offer the faintest objection. He stands before the country with his lips sealed to any utterance of warning concerding the grave and numerous evils he has justly taught the country for years past to expect from the supremacy of the Democratic party.

(From the Philadelphis Inonirer.)

passage of the amnesty bill was a measure

[From the Philadelphis Inquirer.] Mr. Greeley's nomination was originally made in consequence of the South having de-manded it. The people of that section be-lieved in him as in no other Northern man. and they gave him from the first their unway and they gave him from the arts their unwavering support. During the rebellion they had no more inveterate enemy than Horace Greeley; but when peace had been conquered and its rewards realized, Mr. Greeley was foremost among the men of the North to demand that the government should put into execution a policy of conciliation and good-will toward the enemy it had subdued. They recognized the service he had done them, and in the only way service he had done them, and in the only way known to them they sought to express their graittude. But it was not the South alone that should itself hoarse and threw up its hat for Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati. The West, where the Tribune's editor has an immeasurable popularity, was also heartly in favor of his nomination, and, as a result of this combination that the three terms at the second was the combine of the second was the combine of the second was the combine of the second was the second w tion between the South and West, Charles Francis Adams, who was the choice of the Liberal Republicans of the North and East, was defeated.

[From the St. Louis Republican ] The Baltimore Convention, in formally re nominating Greeley and Brown, and readopt

ing the Cincinnati platform, departs slightly from the strict Missouri policy, but the policy which has received so many endorsements of its substantial points, and achieved so many Its substantial points, and achieved so many successes, can well afford to acquiesce in this triffing departure from its striot letter. The Democracy will give the ticket the full benefit of three million of undivided popular votes, and the electoral vote of the fourteen admittedly Democratic States, and if the Liberals shall, with the aid of the Democracy, do more than effect a change of five per cent, in the popular vote of a few other States, already half estranged from the administration, the campaign will end in triumph.

[From the Boston Herald.]

[From the Boston Herald.] The political revolution is complete. The Democrats have recognized the fact that old issues are settled, and that the party organi-zation, so long adhered to, and about which cluster so many associations, is an empty form when the questions upon which it was formed are settled. The Liberal Republicans have recognized the same fact, and gladly join hands with those they formerly opposed to carry out ideas of political reform which they hold in communion. Every party must have some good and vital principles, or it can have some good and vital principles, or it can never get into power. The Democratic party was started as the party of equal rights—a protest against aristocracy and monopoly. It was late in its career that it became the advocate or the a check upon white men an over the south.

Eight years have passed since the close of the war, and there is no evidence, except that concocted for political effect, that the bulk of the people of the rebellious States are not content to accept its lessons and to tented to accept its lessons and to the constitutional apologist of slavery. That was the only listed ever made between it and the Republican party, and that is settled. The Republican party was started as the party of freedom, as a protest against slavery. That issue has been settled, and the purty only lives to-day a supporter of monopolies and a divider of plunder. The nomination of Horace divider of plunder. The nomination of horzes Greeley, the life-long aposite of freedom and equal rights, by the Democratic party- is the acceptance by that party, North and South, of all the results of the war. It is a revolution, but it is a peaceful and beneficent one. It is one of those movements by which the people of a Republican country preserve the equili-brium of their government and their own libertles. We welcome the promised change, and no man is better fitted to be the representailve of such a movement than he who has all his life been the advocate of freedom, equal rights and a government of laws. Hurrah for

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

This is Peace, Indeed.

[From the Beaufort Republican, Radical.] On Wendesday last a strange spectacle was presented in Baltimore. A Democratic convention enthusiastically adopted a Republican vention enthusiastically adopted a Republican platform, and almost unaulmously nominated two lite-long Republicans for President and Vice-President. Thus are all the issues of fifty years of partisan strife, four years of war, and seven years of reconstruction, buried and forgotten. This is peace, indeed. Whether the ticket is successful at the polis or not, the bridge is made, and a great party passes over into new domains of thought and action.

Do Not Jeopardize the Cause.

(From the Winnsbore' News, Democratic.) We are powerless to help the friends of Re-We are powerless to help the friends of Reform, and we had better act so as not to do anything that would jeopardize the cause, in the success of which there is everything for our ultimate good. If our moral support can be of avail in securing a victory for Greelev, let us by all means give it without stint. In his election is our only political salvation, and in the event of his deleat we must prepare ourselves to receive the malignity of a vindicourselves to receive the malignity of a vindic-tive and tyrannical administration.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA. July 13.
In the first race Joe Daniels was first; Silent Friend second, and Wade Hampton third. In the second race, Harry Bassett won easily—Littlejohn and Victoria making a dead heat for the second place. Time, 2.114.

AN AMERICAN ROW IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, July 13. An affray occurred here yesterday between G. H. Butler, United States consul general, and Wadleigh, his secretary, on one part, and and Wadleigh, his secretary, on the part, and Generals Loring and Reynolds, and Major Campbell, ex-Confederate officers in the Kne-dive's service, on the other part. Shots were exhanged, and Major Campbell was wounded. The affair creates great excitement, and there are various accounts of its origin. Butler's plea, in justification of the emoroglio, is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated at-tempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain will prevail on Monday from Tennessee to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and the Northwest. Southeasterly to southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness for the N who is and increasing cloudiness for the New England and Middle States, with possibly areas of rain from Virginia and Pennsylvania to Southern New England. Southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional areas of talu for the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather on Monday afternoon, and at night westerly winds and generally clear weather for the Gulf States. COTTON AND ITS FOE.

The Caterpillar Reports from South

The flourishing prospect for cotton a fortnight has been sadly changed in many por-

The Board of Trade reports the Bettel worm n the cotton fields along Red River. But .little damage has been done, so far. All depends upon the weather henceforward. No caterpillars have yet been seen in this region.

The Worm in Texas. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 13. We have positive information that the caterpillars are eating the cotton in Sabine and Ciberty counties. We hear reports of the vorm at many other points, but have not, as vet, been able to get the information direct. It is feared that the rains now falling daily will develop the caterpillar rapidly.

New Cotton from Florida. The Savannah Advertiser of Saturday savs: A sample of upland cotton was received in town yesterday from Florida. This is an early arrival for staple of this year's growth.

The Worm in Alabama. Under the head of "Spreading," the Eufauli Ala.) Times, of the 9th instant, says:

Becent advices from Jackson County, Flori-ia, and from the lower part of Henry County, Alabama, establish the fact that the cotton caterpillar is to be seen on most of the planta-tions on the river in increased and rapidly inreasing numbers. They are to be found in the web and from that to full grown, with all the immediate ages. They do not confine themselves to the Alabama and Fiorida side of the river, but crops on the Georgia shore are equally ravaged. Near and below Gordon in this State, some of the fields are reported riddled already. A very short while slace-scarcely longer than a lew days—the prospect was never more flattering. Now from all rich lands, where the growth is rapid and the weed large and tender, we have accounts of

The Montgomery, Alabama, Advertiser of Baturday says :

The rain which commenced to fall day be ore yesterday, and which continued without interruption until twelve o'clock last night niminated just before the latter hour in a per lect little deinge. Such a season of unremitting tain has not been known in Alabama for many long years. We cannot see much hope for the cotton crop unless a speedy change occurs for the better.

The Worm in Florida. A planter writing from Lake City, Florida on July 11th, says:

The grass caterpillar is all over the country, and — from Ellisville neighborhood tells me they have rulned seven or eight acres of short cotton for —, and — tells me his morning they are taking his short cotton. They do not trouble the long cotton as yet, but eat the grass and then take to the short cotton, as it is young and tender.

COTTON IN THE STATE.

Reports from South Carolina.

The Clarendon Press says that cotton looks well, and will compare favorably with its isual average.

The Chesterfield Democrat says: farmers have had abundant rains during the past week, and we learn that prospects for a large corn crop are better than they have been for several years. The weather has been

sultry, very favorable for the The Georgetown Times says: "Since our last, we have had an abundance of rain, gladdening the hearts of those planters who had salt water at their doors. It came just in time to save the planters on the lower parts of our rivers. The upland crops are looking up, and it may be that the crops of the district may not be so very short as was anticipated a week

go." The Laurens Herald says: "During the past week, in every portion of the county abundant rains have failen, and the crops are foing well so far as rains are concerned; the only thing to be apprenhedednow is a lack of ealy thing to be apprenhedednow is a lack of labor to keep the grass down. The crops, we learn, promise well, though are somewhat backward, caused by long droughts. Cotton, where a good stand was obtained, is doing well, and with seasonable rains will make a

well, and with seasonable rains will make a fair crop."
The Union Times says: "For two weeks heavy rains have fallen almost daily in this section. In some places much damage has been done to crops, while mill dams and fences have been washed away. The grass in many places has taken possession of the land and ploughing is out of the question. Corn is looking very fine. Cotton is as yet looking well where there is a stand, but much of it did not 'come up' until the rains set in, consecuently it cannot have time to make anything quently it cannot have time to make anything quently it cannot have time to make anythink unless frost keeps off much longer than usual." The Anderson Intelligencer says: "On Tuesday evening last, the 2d instant, a severe rain and hall storm passed over this county. In the Belton section of country it was heavier In the Beston section of country it was neavier than any place we have heard from, where it did considerable damage to the crops. Within the last four or five days rains have fallen almost daily and the ground is now thoroughly saturated with water. From all portions of the county there are cheering accounts from the

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

mith. Edwards & Co.'s Monthly Circular.

Liverroot, June 29, 1872.

The tone of the market throughout the month has been generally flat, and prices show fully id. decline since our last report.

At the beginning of the month a rather sanguine feeling prevailed; a considerable busi-ness has been done in Manchester, which led the trade to buy freely in this market, and there was a general expectation of an advance n the price of American and all long staples outon in the autumn, owing to the very smal supply available. This strong feeling lasted about a week longer, carrying middling uplands to 11½d. on the spot, and Orleans to 11 13-16d., and some sales were made of Augus delivery of Orleans at 12d. per pound, and new ctop, October-November shipment, was sold freely at 10½d. per pound for uplands and

sold freely at 104d, per pound for uplants and 104d, for Orleans.
We began about this time to receive very favorable accounts of the growing crop in America, and shipments for October-November were pressed for sale. A lamer feeling came over the market, and it gradually relapsed into a very dull state, which lasted without intermission till the middle of this week. intermission till the middle of this week. Spinners bought very sparingly, the export demand kept very poor, and there was hardly any speculation, so that the business doing was unusually small. Holders, however, have anxiety to sell, and the extreme showed little anxiety to sell, and the elighest decline on American cotton from the highest point was only id. per lb., and a few sales took place of uplands and Orleans on the basis of place of uplands and Orleans of the basis of 11½d. and 11½d. Delivery contracts were done at 11½d. to 11½d. for August-September Or-leans, and shipments at 10½d, to 10½d. for Octo-ber-November uplands.

A stronger tone came over our market last Wednesday. An impresion gained ground that stock-taking would show a decrease, and prices hardened id on Wednesday and Thurs-day, with a good healthy demand. The result of stock-taking was different from what was expected. An increase of 30,000 bales was shown, chiefly in East India, and whereas a shown, chieny in East India, and whereas a decrease was generally looked for in long staple, on account of the large amount of for-warding from ships' side, there was a slight increase. The result was only what might warding from ships' side, there was a slight increase. The result was only what might have been expected from the board of trade figures, but it appeared to disappoint expec-

tations here, and a dull tone has ensued, and the little improvement gained the two preceding days is lost. We close flat at 11½d to 11½d for upland and Orleans on the spot, and 7½d commencement at erskine colfor fold Dobllersh for fair Dohllerah.

In Manchester during the past month

very quiet tone has prevailed, and prices have declined; but still there has been no depres-sion, and a fair demand has existed all the time, which has carried off the production without difficulty, and there has appeared, from time to time a desire to place contracts on a large scale, which has only been checked by the duliness of our market. Altogether the position of Manchester has been sounder than could have been expected, judging from its depressed state during the spring months. Though the accounts from the East and generally from fereign markets are not very en-couraging, yet merchants appear willing to operate with more confidence, and it is evi-dent that no short time need be expected this year, and probably not any serious accumula-tion of stocks. At the same time the business doing is not satisfactory to producers. The margin between cotton and cloth is quite in-adequate, and this becomes more apparent when it is recollected that an enormous rise has taken place in the price of coals, and generally in all articles used in a mill, so that the osition of a spinner is worse than the margin indicates. There seems no prospect of any change for the better during the remainder of the year, and the hopes of the trade must centre on the next American crop.

centre on the next American crop.

The prospects of our market have changed somewhat for the worst since our last issue, owing to the highly favorable accounts reaching us from America about the growing cotton crop. The report of the agricultural bureau shows an increased acreage equal to 13 per cent., which is confirmed by private advices, and it is alleged that the appearance of the plant all through the country is excellent. We believe the crop generally got a late start, and a considerable portion of the seed used did not germinate until after the middle of May, owing to drought; but genial showers that occurred in the second half of May brought up that portion, and though it will be brought up that portion, and though it will be later in maturing than the rest of the crop, we are informed that the fields now present everywhere a most promising appearance.

As a natural consequence, very high estimates begin to be indulged in, and four millions is freely mentioned for next crop. We consider it entirely premature to form any consider it entirely premative to form any such opinion at present. Two-thirds of the critical season have still to be passed, and we believe that any figure between 3½ and 4½ million of bales is possible, according to the remainder of the season.

mainder of the season.

To guide opinion, we may remark that the last crop in actual growth cannot have exceeded 2,800,000 bales, for there is good reason to believe that 100,000 to 200,000 bales were carried into it from the previous season, and, therefore, the entire growth of the previous year must have been 4½ millions, a difference that appears almost incredible. As the decrease of acreage was about 12½ per cent. crease of acreage was about 12½ per cent.
while the deficiency of growth was nearly 40 per cent., it is evident that the difference of season was the main cause. We consider that 1870 was the best growing season known in our times; whereas last season was a very poor one, and therefore the average of the two crops may be taken as a fair guide to this one. This would give 3,650,000 bales as the probable figure, plus about 6 per cent. additional acreage, say 3,850,000 of total growth, or 32 millions commercial crop, and therefore we 33 millions commercial crop, and therefore we conclude that it will need an extra good

conclude that it will need an extra good season throughout to give four millions.
The leature that attracts most attention at present is the remarkably large stock held in the ports, say 1,242,000 bales in Liverpool and London, arginst 123 600 bales in Liverpool and London, against 793,000 bales last year, a result that appears almost incomprehensible when we remember the prodigious failing off in the American crop. Nothing can show more clearly the wonderful effect of high prices in hurrying forward supplies and econoabout 200,000 bales over last year, but there about 200,000 bales over last year, but there is the important set-off of a deficit of 400,000 bales in cotton affoat, taking the latest tele-graphic dates, and considerably less to be shipped from all the producing countries than after this time last year. The host is we have drained our sources of supply far sooner than usual, and we have less to get for the next for months than is now year since the ment dive months than in any year since the mactive months than in any year since the American war. Everything at present conspires to make our visible supply look as large as possible; spinners are holding far smaller stocks than last year; the producing countries are emptied, and the average weight of the bales

cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption this year. We expect from this time forward a rapid and continuous decline in stock, and our supply of long-stapled cotton must be extremely small during September, October and perhaps November. At the same time, it is evident that great economy will be practiced and no surplus stocks held by spinners so long as the growing crop in America looks so well, and little stimulus to speculation will apparently be given in the second half of this year, unless, unfortunately, some mishap befall the American crop. There must, however, be a steady trade demand, and probably an increasing export demand, as the year goes noreasing export demand, as the year goes on, and it seems not at all unlikely that prices may exhibit comparatively little change for a considerable time to come. The present enorconsiderable time to come. The present enormous difference between American and East Indian cotton seems likely to continue throughout the autumn, for spinners show nearly as much reluctance as ever to consume the latter

heariy's much reinculate as even to constant the latter.

Some anxiety is now felt about our grain crops, owing to the long continuance of cold and wet weather. So wet a season as this has rarely been known, and not a dozen days of summer heat have been experienced this year. summer neat have been experienced this year. The green crops, however, are looking well, and these are now quite as important to this country as cereals, and there is still time to make fair crops of the latter if the autumn dry and warm. The weather will now be watched with great interest, for it will be a perious matter if a change for the better does on the Alabama claims will now go on as the indirect claims are officially withdrawn.

THE NEW YORK COTTON TRADE.

New Regulations of the Exchange.

The following amendments to the by-laws of the Cotton Exchange were adopted at a

meeting on Friday last: Cotton shall be deliverable and receivable, upon contracts from any wharf, warehouse or place above the level of the street, in the City of New York, south of Fourteenth street, and such other places within the limits of the port such other places within the limits of the port such other places within the limits of the port such specified and eatter be accepted, specified ilicensed by the Cotton Exchange, upon the filing of an accepted bond, with surelles, guaranteeing the laithful performance of the

guaranteeing the latinity performance of the services agreed upon.

The charge for storage, including the labor of receiving and delivering, shall not exceed twenty-five cents per bale for the first month, and not over fifteen cents per bale for each succeeding month. They shall restore all cotton delivered by one party and received by another without other charge.

Where a simple transfer of the ownership is made without any handling, the charge for

Where a simple transfer of the ownership is made, without any handiling, the charge for the first month's storage shall be exclusive of labor. All picking, mending, &c., to be done by the warehouse owners at proper charges, and all cotton taken from bales in sampling, except that taken by samplers picking and handling, shall be held by them for account of owners. They shall deliver promptly all cotton received for storage upon any wharf or alongside of any vessel within the limits of the city, when ordered by the owner, at a cost not exceeding twenty cents per bale, and at any city, when ordered by the owner, at a cost not exceeding twenty cents per bale, and at an place south of Fourieenth street, by carts, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five cents per bale, they being responsible, as insurers, to the owners from the time the cotton leaves their premises until delivered at the point where

Warehousemen, receiving licenses, shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Cotton Exchange, upon the payment of the same annual dues as are assessed to the other

members. Cotton, which may have been stored below the level of the street shall not be a good de-livery until after the same shall have been re-stored above the level thereof for at least the

The Great Day of the Year in Due West -The Crowd, the Incidents and the Ex-

ercises-Honorary Degrees Awarded. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] DUE WEST, S. C., July 10. To-day has been commencement day in earnest at Erskine College, and of all the rural phenomena that your correspondent has

ever witnessed one of the most astonishing has been the size and nature of the crowd that, to-day, has swarmed in this little village to do honor to the occasion. The trains in both directions on the Greenville-road have been for the past two days bringing scores of strangers to Due West, and this morning the throng of visitors was augmented by the arrival of vehicles of all descriptions and from every point within a radius of fifteen miles from the village, filled with young men and maldens, old men and matrons, all pouring in to swell the human tide which at about 9 A. M. set toward the college cam pus. In speaking of a crowd, of course the adjectives employed in its description must be considered relatively to the size of the place in which it is assembled, as the crowd that would overwhelm a village might be an unnoticed influx in a great city; but speaking proportionately to the size of Due West, the tide that thronged its streets to-day was an immense one, a living avalanche, a human deluge. It was also a characteristic and an interesting crowd. It comprised the educated and higher classes of the surrounding comand higher classes the structuring com-munities, and was a well-dressed, cultivated, and even elegant assemblage, displaying a de-gree of material prosperity and of attention to the comforts and luxuries of life that was hardy to be expected in a rural district of plundered South Carolina. Long before the hour of the exercises the human streams began to converge toward the college uegau to converge toward the college campus, and the scene became animated and picturesque. A large grove to the south of the college grounds was filled with hun-dreds of empty vehicles, which, having dis-charged their loads of visitors, were left under

charged their loads of visitors, were left under the forest trees to await their return. Near this field and just outside the classic bounda-ries was pitched a good sized tent, whose thrifty owners, foreseeing a crowd, had estab-lished a burnt cork minstrel show for the ob-sorption of stray currency, and booths of enterprising merchants in such dubious inxu-tions as quererbead and root bear (nothing ries as gingerbread and root beer, (nothing more exhilarating being allowed within a mile of Erskine's sacred shades) formed a cordon around the place. The campus (thirteen acres in extent) was filled with visitors, exchanging greetings and congratulations, forming new equaintances, or cementing life-long friend-hip. The doors of Lindsey Hall stood ship. The doors of Lindsey Hall stood open, and those who chose entered and selected their seats for the day, and in front of the hall stood the college band discoursing sweet strains of music, which sounded better in the open air than in the hall last evening, and which converted the occasion that the commender convertion the shady grove. evening, and which converted the occasion into a promenade concert in the shady grove. Ublquitous throughout the grounds were the grand and awe-inspiring in their faulties evening dress, and with college colors ping to their manly, breadcloth bosoms. The color their manly, breadcloth bosoms. The color their manly, breadcloth bosoms. to their manly, breadcloth bosoms. The college color of Erskine is a bright cerulean, and galiantry impels the college men to intertwine therewith the pink of the Female College; so that with the prevailing white of the surrounding tollettes the eye rests everywhere upon the bright tri-color, which has lived in the banners of both South and North. Just before nine o'clock the young ladies of Due West Female College marched in long procession to grace the triumbas of their sterner rivals. and formed the prettiess process of the whole kaleldoscopic scene. They were one hundred and twelve in number, all dressed in white in every variety of handsome summer fabrics, of elegant shape and elaborate and mysterious ornamentation, and all wearing the nucleus favors of their states. grace the triumphs of their sterner rivals, elegant shape and elaborate and mysterious ornamentation, and all wearing the pink favors of their Alma Mater, wherewith some impulse, probably the corollary of that galantry above recorded, prompted the comingling of the Erskine blue. To describe the full loveliness of that galaxy of faces is not within any power, nor does the delicate health? is much less than last year.

The spinning capacity of the cotton in the world is undoubtedly far less than last year, and a greater proportion of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumptions of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the consumption of the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the stock held cannot aid materially in meeting the stock held cannot aid materially in the stock held cannot aid materially in the stock held cannot aid materially aid to stock held cannot aid materially aid to stock held cannot aid materially aid to s to say that upon each fresh young face there was the bloom of perfect health; in each eye the gleam of quick intelligence, and on each brow the stamp of truth and purity, and let the reader who has been fortunate enough to see, and artist enough to appreciate the best types of Southern beauty, conceive the rest. When these honored guests had been seated in the front seats of the auditorium, the rest of the spectators wedged into the remaining space, and the students of Erskine arranged upon the stage, the exercises of the morning began.

the students of Erstine arranged upon the stage, the exercises of the morning began. These consisted of orations by the members of the graduating class who had not performed last evening, according to the following pro-"Love is like the Bat." H. Mc. Henry, Chester, S. C. Music, Pittsburg Polka.
"Change." T. J. O. Holloway, Edgefield, S. "Change." T. J. O. Holloway, Edgefield, S. C. Music, Beautiful Bells.
"Fallen Empires." J. B. Lathan, Blackstock, S. C. Music, Cottage by the Sea.
"Think for Yourself." J. M. McLain, Elk

als, N. C. Music, Trap-Trap Gallop, by "Angelic Woman." T. P. Pressly, Stark-"Angelic Woman." T. P. Pressiy, Starkville, Miss. Music, Ladies' Fancy.
"Geology and the Bible." G. S. Robinson,
Lancaster, S. C. Music, Julia Waltz.
"Words Though Sweet may be Deceptive."
C. C. Simpson, Anderson, S. C. Music, Grecian Bend Quickstep.
"Earth's Heroines." J. A. White, Chester,
S. C. Music, When you and I were young,
Maggie.

S. C. Music, When you and I were young, Maggie.

"All things that are, are with more spirit chased than enjoyed." W. A. Wilson, Monticello, Ark. Music, Grand March in Norma, "Power of Habit." W. A. Young, Guntown, Miss. Music, Dolly Varden Schottisch. This afternoon, the anniversary address was delivered by Colonel John Y. Fitzpatrick, "the eagle orator" of Selma, Ala., and the baccalaureate address by the president of the college, Rev. W. Moffat Grier, in connection with the presentation of the baccalaureate degree to the fifteen members of the graduating class. The first was an able, dignified and scholarly address and was well received by the class and the audience. The second address was one of the most admirable efforts in every way that it has been my good fortune to hear. way that it has been my good fortune to hear.

It was devoid aike of the sentimentality and metaphorical verbiage with which such efforts It was devoid alike of the sentimentality and metaphorical verblage with which such efforta are sometimes accompanied, and the tone of patronizing superiority too often assumed in addresses to young graduates. It was terse, eloquent and forcible, and altogether just such a speech as was calculated to impress upon the students a sense of their responsibility without unduly inflating their amour propre, and of inciting them to honest, earnest effort in life without the deduction that they must inevitably be heroes. their amour propre, and of inciting them tohonest, earnest effort in life without the deduction that they must inevitably be heroes.
It was also announced this afternoon that the
degree of master of arts had been conterred
by the trustees of the college upon the Rev.
J. F. Latimer, professor of metaphysics in
Davidson College, North Carolina, and Mr. J.
Darilagton, of Rome, Ga., and the degree of
doctor of divinity upon the Rev. J. P. Smeitzer, of Newberry College, Walhalls, and upon
the Rev. John Miller, of Oak Hill, Alabama.
This evening another large and interesting
audience attended at Lindsey Hall to listen to
the alumae and alumni essays of the Due
West Female College and Erskine College respectively. Miss Flora J. Todd was the essayist of the alumnae association, her essay being
read by President Grier. It was a careful and
admirable paper upon woman's sphere and
admirable paper upon woman's sphere and
duttes, full of healthy fresh and vigorous
thought, and was in i ell an ample vindica-

duties, full of healthy fresh and vigorous thought, and was in i elf an ample vindication of woman's right to the holy and elevated, but modest, graceful and tender position claimed for her. The alumni address was by Dr. J. C. Maxwell, of Greenwood, S. C., who was introduced by Mr. J. R. Hemphill, editor of the Abbeville Medium, and who made a cozent, forcible and interesting speech. cogent, forcible and interesting speech.

To-morrow the public exercises of the Female College will take place, and will, as always, prove the culminating feature of the interest and pleasures of the week. In the evening the awards of the lesser prizes in the male college will be made, and then Fale to Erskine.