CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1872.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

MORE VENTILATION OF THE SECRETS OF THE GREENVILLE RING.

Financial Ku-Klux Surrenderin Themselves and Confessing their Con-

The bankruptcy proceedings upon the petition of Daniel E. Scannel, of New York, in re, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in the United States District Court before Judge Bryan, Mesers. D. T. Corbin and Geo. D. Bryan appearing for the petitioner, Messrs. A. G. Magrath and C. D. Melton and John T. Rhett, of Columbia, for the railroad company, and Messrs. Porter & Conner. Simonton & Barker and John D. Pope, of Columbia, for various creditors.

The re-direct examination of President W. J. Magrath being continued by Mr. Corbin, he testified as follows: The new bridge over the Broad River has not been built, the engines and cars have not been purchased, nor the new rails laid as suggested by Colonel Dodamead in his annual report. *He advised those things as good and useful things to be done, but not as necessary things. The bridges, &c., have all been kept in thorough repair. The interest account last year was \$242,285 64. The witness made a long explanation of his reasons for believing that the completion of the Air Line Railroad would not be detrimental to the Greenville and Columbia Road, stating that the great cotton mart of the Souther States was New York, that cotton sought that market always by the cheapest route, and that by the Greenville and Columbia Road, and via Charleston, the distance was four hundred and forty miles, while by the Air Line Road, and via Portsmouth, the distance would be six hundred and sixty-two miles, commuting the sea miles according to the contracts with the respective lines of steamers. The expenses of the South Carolina Railroad in 1869 the Continental Telegraph Company. They were sixty-five per cent. of its earnings, in were directors of the Railroad Company, and 1870 sixty-two, and this year they will be less than sixty-two per cent. Sixty per cent. is a fair average of the expenses of the roads throughout the country, but the Greenville Road has less necessity now for liberal expenditures than the South Carolina Road.

Re-cross-examination by Judge Magrath: The superintendent is subordinate to the directors. His reports are intended as intormation for the company, and not as binding to any line of action. His suggestions are not made with reference to the financial capacity of the road at any particular time. My purchase of the road showed that I did not deem it insolvent, and the amount of the purchase money indicated its value to me over and above al its liabilities. I would not sell out for what I gave for it. I have heard within three weeks of a person who wanted to buy it for more than I gave for it. The effect of the Greenville road passing into the hands of persons who would operate it in the interest of people outside of the State would be very detrimental to the lower part of the State. Out of 88,000 bales of cotton shipped over the road last year, 81,000 came to Charleston. If the road passed into other hands, not one bale would

Mr. Charles H. Manson, the assistant treasurer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, was next called by Judge Magrath, and testified that he had been instructed by President Magrath last April to go to New York and ascertain the nature of the claim of the Commercial Warehouse Company. He saw the president and two of the vice-presidents of that company, who said that a cash loan of \$150,000 had been obtained from them by H. H. Kimpton, as financial agent of the road, who had given therefor three not signed by John J. Patterson, as vice-president of the road, and that the money had been given to Kimpton. The loan was made at seven per cent. Interest and \$600,000 of Greenville and Columbia second mortgage bonds were deposited as collaterals, upon the face value of which the Warehouse Company was to charge five-eights per cent. per month commission, making the commission and interest amount to thirty-seven per cent. per annum of the amount of the loan. If it became necessary thes were to sell the collaterals to repay the loan, and for this they were to receive two and a half per cent. more upon the face of the collaterals. The loan was made in the summer of 1871. Three notes were given, each a four months time, for \$75,000, \$50,000 and \$25,000 respectively, and dated June, July and August. No report of that negotiation was ever made to the company by Kimpton. In his account current in January, 1872, he mentioned three cash loans for \$75,000, \$50,000 and \$25,000 respectively, which the witness supposed, from the similarity of amounts, to be the ones above mentioned. The witness produced the minute book of the directors of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and read various resolutions and proceedings of the board. The first was on May 23, 1872, in which the present board of directors resolved that in view of the indefinite statement of facts regarding the claim of the Commercial Warehouse Company, and whereas they were about to sell the bonds in their hands, the president be authorized to take steps to prevent or stop such sale, as they regarded the transaction fraudulent. He found no record of \$600,000 of bonds being put in Kimpton's hands for the purposes of this transac tion. On May 1, 1871, a resolution was found. which was introduced by Joe Crews and carried, that Kimpton be turnished with notes for the amount due him, and --- bonds to secure the payment of the -- debt. On April 28, 1871, an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Frederick Bush, Joe Crews and Niles G. Parker. Kimpton's transactions with the company were very large, and would be naturally supposed to involve a large correspondence, but the new board, when they came into office, did not find a single letter from Kimpton among the records. On May 1, 1871, a resolution was adopted that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company purchase the franchise of the Continental Tele-

buy the Continental Telegraph Company for

\$300,000, he be authorized to make such

changes in the receipts and vouchers as to

correspond with the amount actually paid

out. On May 2, 1872, a resolution was intro-

duced in the new board by Judge Orr, and

adopted, that the last mentioned action of the

late board having been taken without a quo-

rum being present, and could not have been

taken any way without the consent of the

stockholders, it was repudiated and declared

void. At the same meeting a resolution,

introduced by J. C. Low, was adopted, which directed the financial officers of the

company to ascertain the amount of bonds | THE CAMPAIGN OF PEACE. that had passed out of the possession of the company without any consideration being received therefor, and directed the president to proceed by litigation or otherwise to secure the recovery of the same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Corbin: Kimpton was the financial agent of the company in New York. His accounts showed sales of bonds, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of interest and drafts upon him. He acknowledged receiving \$626,500 of bonds. Company, were continued yesterday morning The first executive committee was Bush, Crews and Waterman; the next one was Bush, Crews and Parker. Do not find any record of the late board having repudiated the actions of Kimpton, Patterson and the executive committee. The accounts appear to have been duly audited. Do not know of any thing to impeach the conduct of the Commercial Warehouse Company in connection with the

Redirect examination by Judge Magrath: Kimpton's last account was audited by the late board of directors. It was for \$182,861 50. I have inspected the account. It is not a correct account.

C. D. Melton, Esq., was next 'called as a witness by Judge Magrath, and testified as follows: "I am an attorney of the Greenville and Columbia Rallroad Company, and have received instructions and have taken action regarding the recovery of the bonds alleged o have been embezzled from the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company by the Continental Telegraph Company. I have met with some success. Two of the parties have come forward and surrendered the bonds held by them, and I have hopes of some others. Those who surrendered confessed that the whole thing was a scheme to obtain the \$300,000 of bonds to be divided up among themselves. I have received \$37,500 of these bonds from J. L. Neagle, and \$21,000 from John J. Patterson. They were second mortgage bonds, re celved by them as their share of the price of the purchase money was divided up among them in proportion to their shares in the Railroad Company. They were themselves the directors of the Railroad Company, and they held between them \$50,000 of stock.

An affidavit was read by Judge Magrath which was made by Bentley D. Hasel, of New York, who deposed that on the first of June. 1872, he went to the office of the Commercial Warehouse Company and served upon Mr. Navarro, one of the vice-presidents, a notice that if the company persisted in the sale of the Greenville Railroad bonds, he would atraliroad company denied the validity of the bligation and the bonds. That he did attend the sale, and notified all who were in attendance that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company had no evidence of the alleged indebtedness, that no authority had been given to any one to contract such an obligation, that they denied the right of the Commercial Warehouse Company to hold, use or sell such securities, and would deny the right of any purchaser to buy or hold them. That the sale nevertheless proceeded, and one lot of the bonds was bought by Mr. Castellanas at 25 per cent. of their face value, and the romainder by Mr. Parsons, at 291 per cent. The court then adjourned until this morn-

THOSE DIRECT DAMAGES.

LONDON, July 18. The British agent at Geneva has presented a demurrer praying that the tribunal exclude the cases of the Taliahassee, Chicamauga, Sumter, Nashville, Retribution, Boston, Sallie Jeff Davis, V. H. Joy and Music. Pending a decision, each side presented a process conence of the argumentative por tions of the case and counter-case. A summary of the American argument and statement in the case of the Florida was presented to-day.

The preliminaries have been settled, and the board has finally decided to take up the case of each ship seriatim. Professor Montague Bernard arrived to-day. The roofs and conies of the hotels are again decorated

THE SARATOGA RACES.

The first race, hurdle, two miles, was won by Lochlel beating Astronomer four lengths, Tammany third, Lobella fourth, both close up. Time four minutes and three-quarters. The betting was four to three on Lochlel against the field. The second race, purse five hundred dollars, for two year old, three-quarters of a mile. Luna won very easily, with Liver-pool second, Bonner third. Calvert was beaten. Time 1.19. Luna was the favorite at four to three against Bonner, and five to three against the rest.

The Sequel stakes were won easily by Wade

Hampton beating Sue Ryder. Time 3.422. THE BOTHERED BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the South Carolina bond

holders to-day the committee reported little progress in the collection of the subscription for the prosecution of their claims, and a resolution was adopted requesting all holders to deposit one per cent. on the par value of the bonds for use in the contemplated suit.

NATIONAL BANK ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 18. The comptroller of the currency has given notice to the creditors of the National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., and the First National Bank Selma Ala., that claims must be presented within the next thirty days or they will not be allowed. Claims can be presented with the requisite proof to the comptroller of the cur-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The trial of Boss Tweed, in New York, has been adjourned until September.

—The Ouban privateer Pioneer is still in the custody of the treasury department, awaiting an investigation by the judicial authorities.

The steamship Clyde, from Galveston for New York, went ashore in a fog, yesterday

norning, at Fort Hamilton, and remains high morning, at Fort Hamilton, and remains high and dry.

—A dispatch from Port Faid announces the arrival there, and the sequent departure for England, of Stapley, the Herald's hero of the Livingstone search. He is accompanied by the son of Dr. Livingstone.

—A prominent member of the German House of Representatives writes confirming graph Company, and pay therefor \$387,500 in the news that Bismarck is to try and stop, by legislation, the great flow of emigrants from the Empire to this country, and characterizes the movement as stupid. He says the only second mortgage bonds at par value. On Japuary 5, 1872, Patterson offered a resolution , hich was adopted, saying that, whereas, way to prevent emigration is to afford the people the same advantages they have here. the president reports that he has been able to

> THE NEW YORK FRUIT MARKET. The Daily Bulletin of Wednesday, July 17

Watermelons are arriving freely from Geor Watermeions are arriving freely from Georgia and in good condition. Lawton & Wilson blackberries are plenty and a trifle easier. Other berries without material change. New apples abundant and lower. We quote: New apples, good, \$2 50a2 50 per barrel, \$1 76a2 per crate. Raspberries 6a10c per quart. Cherries 3a12c per pound. Currants 7a12c per pound. Gooseberries \$3a6 per bushel. Watermeions \$50a70a80 per 100. Blackberries 15a20c tfor Wilson's and Lawton's, and 6a8c for common. Whortleberries \$3a5 50 per bush.

"ORGANIZING FICTORY." Activity of the Liberal Leaders in New

York City.

NEW YORK, July 18. The Republican Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was executive in character and for the most part secret. Measures were discussed for forwarding the canvass in Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Ex-Senator Abbott made a cheering report of the canvass in North Carolina. Colonel Evrett, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, appeared from Pennsylvania in place of W. H. Kimball, who is ill. A suggestion was considered from West Virginia, looking to the utilization of all the elements opposed to the Democratic Liberals of that State. The details of the campaign will be organized in a few days at headquarters here. A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union League of America was also held in the afternoon, at which it was resolved to co-operate with the National Committee.

A STUPID ANTAGONIST.

Disappointed Politicians-Presidential Complacency-Not Afraid of Greeley-Summer and the Colored Men, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 16. The President did not arrive to-day from Long Branch, as promised by telegraph, and it is quite doubtful if he returns to Washings ton this week, though he is expected. Officlais at the White House state that he was not expected to-day by them, though announced expected to-day by shell, strongs announced elsewhere as coming. Several members of the Cabinet were at the Executive Mansion, however, but only had routine matters to submit. A few office-seekers and politicians were on hand, and gave evident signs of disappointment at the failure of the President to arrive.

Several promisent Republicans who have been to Long Branch to confer with the President. ident on the political situation, and to suggest features for the campaign, have arrived in Washington, where they have quietly expressed their great surprise, not only at the indifference with which General Grant treated their visits, but the utter want of in-terest which he felt in the result of the fall elections. He did not seem to care to be bothered with politics, for he regarded the contest as altogether one-sided, and had no doubt of his re-election. He placed great taith on the Democratic votes he expected to receive, and believed they would fully equal the Republican strength which would be cast for Greeley. Those who went to advise the President that a close, bitter contest was at hand, found him so strong in his own convictions that they re-mained silent. One of them expresses the mained slient. One of them expresses freopinion that he will get pretty well scared before October rolls around, and be glad enough
then to listen to some of the politicians.

Senator Sumner is about to prepare a reply
to a letter signed by one hundred colored
men, asking him to advise them in the present political revolution. They do not speak
of any choice in candidates or platforms but

of any choice in candidates or platforms, but many of them are evidently inclined to both

MASSACHUSETTS IN MOTION.

Conversions from Grant Going On "In Shoals"—General Banks Sala to be

Boston Correspondence of the Springfield Re-Boston, Saturday, July 13.
Those wise men in the East who thought
the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore would drive off both Republicans and Democrats from supporting him have a chance now to see how much their wisdom was worth. Not a single man of either side has given up Greeley for Grant in-this latitude that I can hear oi, while the conversions to Greefey go on day and night by shoals. The Customhouse folks, the Grant State committee and the Beaton editors who have non-hooped the the Boston editors who have pooh-poohed the anti-Grant movement are now thoroughl anti-Grant movement are now thoroughlightened, for they find their party exceedingly shaky. Senator Wilson is unceedingly shaky. Senator Wilson is un-

on North Carolina—If that State goes for Grant then he is sure of a re-election; if not, then the country is going Carolina-It that State to be ruined right away. He is going down to make a few speeches in the "Old North State" himself, contrary to his past intention to make himself, contrary to his past intention to make his first stump orations in Pennsylvania and Indians. The sooner he goes the less he will get mixed up in Butler's schemes, which will depend largely upon Wilson for their success, and will come to a head within the next two weeks unless all signs fall. It is not expected here that Charles Sumner will take the stump against Grant in North Carolina, but he will currently have an opportunity in Fanguil Hall. against Grant in North Carolina, but he win certainly have an opportunity in Faneuil Hall, when he comes home, to tell his constituents what he thinks about Greeley and Grant. The Greeley movement here, as well as in States further West, is fast taking the form of a great popular uprising—not a noisy and singingone, like that of 1840, but a quiet and susone, like that of 1840, but a quiet and sustained political revolution. The men that are now joining in it are not only the Democrats of all kinds, and the unsteady Republicans, many of whom went for Buller last year, but staunch old anti-slavery Republicans that never cast à vote before for any but the regular candidates. I meet such men every day, and their adhesion to the Greeley ranks is fast making the election doubtful in this is fast making the election doubtful in this part of the State. The Boston city govern-ment, in all its political diversity, goes almost unanimously against Grant, it is said, and very largely for Greeley. In New Bedford the Republican city committee is touched with the Greeley intection, and in every town there is more or less of it. Mr. Sumner's hesitation in pronouncing for Greeley does something to hold back many who would etherwise join the Greeley party at once; but it is so plain that he will eventually go that way that the progress of the revolution is not much impeded. There are rumors of changes among prominent Grant men. General Banks, for example, is said to be shaky, but most of the conversions hitherto have been from the middle rank of the party.

rank of the party.

The following gossip about the Massachusetts governorship appears in the Springfield Republican:

'The chance of a caudidate on the Graeley side begins to be agitated. Some of the Democrats want to nominate Charles Francis Adams, (the father;) others talk of Charles Summer; others of F. W. Bird, and of General samilet. There is little prospect of nomina-ting either Sumner or Adams, I think; but C. F. Adams, Jr., may possibly be the candidate. Probably, however, the chance will fall on Mr. Bird or General Bartlett, either of whom would make a good run, and against Butler could be elected."

PENNSYLVANIA -- BEFORE AND AFTER.

A Prophesy.

[From the Philadelphia Press-Before Baltimore. If Mr. Greeley's Indorsement at Baltimore could enthuse and consolidate the Democratic party of Pennsylvania as the nomination of Hancock would, there might be some chance of his carrying the State. Of the party press but two Democratic papers—the Titusville Courier and the Venango Spectator—urge his nemination; twelve papers have no preference whethere have semestive. ence whatever; fifty-three have earnestly protested against his indorsement, and ten positively assert they will not support him, even it nominated. There will be as many Democratic journals to oppose Horace Greeley as there are Republican ones that refuse to advocate the election of Hartranit.

From the Philadelphia Press-After Baltimore.] Of all the Democratic journals in Pennsylvania, not one remains to do reverence to its party. Of all the editors of that faith who have been abusing Greeley for thirty years, and who for the last three months have been clamoring for a straight-out nomination like a criminal, on the way to explate his crimes,

begging for mercy, not one lifts up his voice against the surrender of his party. Even the rural Democracy of Berks, which has been wont to consider itself of divine origin, bows to the decree of fate, and, through its organs, talks glibly of "clasping hands across the bloody chasm." The unanimity with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania have the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania have hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown is as emphatic as their nomination at Baltimore. We have yet to see a single one that opposes Greeley. His flag has been simultaneously unfuried all over the State, while the great organs at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, have broken out with the extremest laudations of his career. The epidemic of Liberalism, as it has been called, has dayeloned here as strongly as in New York or demic of Liberalism, as it has been called, has developed here as strongly as in New York or Indiana. We concess to a deolded feeling of surprise as we read the Democratic papers of Pennsylvasia; at the Philadelphia Age and Herald and Pittsburg Post accepting the nomination of Greeley without qualification and promising him a hearty support; at the Winchester Jeffersonian and Beliefonte Watchman—the first a high-toned, old-tashloned Democratic organ, and the second a pro-slavery, rebel sheet—declaring that they will, not revolt; and at the Harrisburg Patriot and Lancaster Intelligencer jubilating over the event. There are many stranger things 'twixt heaven and earth than ever entered into our philosophy, and this is one of them.

THE CANVASS IN MAINE. Democrats and Liberal Republicans Combining on State and Electoral

A Portland dispatch to a Boston paper dated July 13, says:

The Liberal Republicans, Thomas F. Lang, F. A. Pike, and some thirty others, who were in consultation at the Preble House last evening, did not fully complete the programme for the opening of the campaign. They pro-pose to have a thorough organization throughout the State, including State, district, county and town committees. The Democracy will keep in the background, giving the lead into the hands of the Liberals. The latter are exthe hands of the Liberals. The latter are expected to support C. P. Kimball, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The electorship will be divided up to suit. Meetings are to be held at once in various parts of the State, to have a big "send off" in the grand political race in Maine. A joint Liberal Republican-Democratic mass meeting will be held at Bangor on Saturday next, which will be managed and run on the hall-and-half plan. General Judson Klipatrick and others are to speak. A similar meeting will be held here in the course of a few weeks. There was a joint consultation here yesterday and to-day of the Maine "Chappaqua Sachems" with such prominent Democrats as C. F. Kimball, J. C. Madigan, Bion Bradbury, and others. J. C. Madigan, Blon Bradbury, and others.

ILLINOIS SAFE FOR GREELEY. Enthusiasm of the Hooslers.

. The Chicago Tribune says of the campaign in Illinois: There is no local reason why Greelev should There is no local reason why Greeley should be more popular in Illinois than in Massachusetts, yet the revolution in this State is astounding even to his friends. So general and sweeping is it that there is not at this time a Congressional district in this State in which the friends of Mr. Greeley do not have the strongest hopes of electing their candidate. Several districts which in 1868 gave Grant majorities by the thousands, are, even at this early day, considered safe for Greeley. As to the electoral vote of this State being given for Greeley there is no doubt. The Greeley for Greeley there is no doubt. The Greeley state ticket and a Legislature of Greeley supporters are regarded as certainties.

St. Louis, July 18. The Democrats of the Sixteenth District of Illinois, in convention at Vandalia, yesterday nominated S. L. Bryan, for Congress. The Liberal Republican Convention at the same time and place ratified the Liberal Republicans to be better support of the ticket. to a hearty support of the ticket.

KANSAS ALL RIGHT.

Her Riectoral Vote will be Cast for Gree ley and Brown. Kansas is claimed for the Democratic and

Liberal Republican candidates by the St. Louis Times, which says: Our reports from Kapsas are of the most

Our reports from Kapsas are of the most gratifying nature. A gentleman, whose name, if we left at liberty to give it, would be recognized at once as the very best authority, assures us that the Liberal party is organized in every county, that in a good many places it will squarely divide the Republican vote with Grant, and he has no doubt that the electoral vote of the State will be cast by a fair majority for Greeley and Brown.

SENATOR THURMAN.

He Goes In for Greeley and Brown-Democrats Bound by the Action of the Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16. CLEVELAND, O., July 15.

The Plaindealer to-day publishes a letter from A. G. Thurman, in which he says that though he would prefer that the Democrate had resolved on a straight Democratic ticket he will work earnestly for the election of Green and the straight of the clean of Green and the straight of the he will work earnestly for the election of ree-ley and Brown, as it is the will of the party, and he believes that the welfare of the country requires the deleat of the present Administra-tion. The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, he says, was the work of the at Baltimore, he says, was the work of the people, pollucians having nothing or little to do with it. The Democratic party does not abandon its principles, but believing as it does that the course of the Radical leaders threatens to destroy all constitutional and Demo-cratic ideas, it is bound by its principles to seek to overthrow those leaders, and if it cannot do it by the mode it would prefer it is but common sense to take the next best mode.

THE FIRST GREELEY AND BROWN

An adjourned meeting of citizens of Charles ton interested in the Liberal Republican movement was held last evening at the office of the Dally Republican, and an association formed for the purpose of organizing the campaign in this city, under the name of the Greeley and Brown Central Liberal Republican Club. The organization was completed by the election of the following permanent officers: J. Evans Britton, president; Aaron H. Harper (colored) and Thomas Devine, vice-presidents; Moulton Emery, secretary, and B. A. Carson, treasurer. The following brief and pertinent platform was adopted : Resolved, That as good Republicans we desire and will work for the election of Greeley and Brown in preference to Grant and Wilson because, first, they represent better principles, and, second, they are better fitted for the position. It was resolved to hold the regular meetings of the club as often as once a week, and subject to the call of the chair, to be published in all the dally papers; and it was also ordered that a notice of the organization be sent to Colonel S. A. Pearce, chairman o the State committee, and to the Liberal Republican headquarters in Washington and New York. It is now proposed to organize auxiliary clubs in every ward of the city, and as soon as practicable to hold a mass meeting at which prominent speakers will address the citizens upon the Liberal Republican movement.

THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE MARKET. The Dally Bulletin, of Wedneday, July 17th

says: New potatoes rule about steady, with a fall demand. Cucumbers are easier, but other articles without material attraction. We quote new potatoes \$1 50a2. Green corn \$1a1 50 per 100. Southern onions, per bbl, \$2.75a3; do. Connecticut, \$1 per 100 strings. Cucumbers, Jersey, \$2.50 per bbl, and Long Island 75ca\$1 per 100. Squash, per basket, 25a50c; do, marrowfat per bbl, \$150a2. New turnips \$3a \$6 per 100 bunches, and \$150 per bbl. Cabbages, \$4a6 per 100. Green onions \$4 per 100 bunches. Beets, Jersey, \$4a5. Southern tomatoes, \$1 per crate; Jersey, \$2 per crate, and Long Island, \$2 per basket.

RISING FROM THE ASHES.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Literary Retreat for the Ladies-An Improved Marine Railway in Process of Construction-Foundries, Machine Shops, &c.

The substantial success which has been

achieved by Fogartie's Book Depository has induced its pushing proprietor to commence preparations for enlarging his business. The rear wall of the store will be taken down and an addition made seventy feet long and one story high. It will be furnished throughout with skylights and ventilators. An entrance will also be cut into the second story and communication supplied by an easy flight of stairs landing inside of the store at the point where the addition begins. The second floor will be remodelled and divided into four spacious and airy rooms, which will be well supplied with furniture, and some of which will be adapted to the use of several ladies' literary clubs recently formed, while others will be fitted up as pleasants resorts for the clergy of various denominations. On the first floor, an apartment in the rear will be enclosed by a ralling and furnished with chairs, tables and desks as a ladies readingroom. The work begun yesterday is being done by Mr. J. C. Lacoste for Mr. H. H. Raymond, the owner of the property, and will be completed by the first of September next. Mr. Fogartie, we are glad to learn, contemplates re-establishing his circulating library and bringing it up to the highest standard, supplying it with all the best periodicals and finest literature of the day. His business facilities will likewise be largely increased, and large and important additions made to his stock of theological and other literature. Sundayschool literature will constitute a special department, which will contain the best books and papers of every denomination. Extensive additions will also be made to the station ery department. A very important enterprise, fling a want

long felt by Charleston, has recently been commenced at the east ends of Society street. This is a first-class marine railway, three hundred feet long and twelve wide, fitted up with the most improved working apparatus. The ways will rest upon iron rollers, travelling, over foundations covered with iron plates, and will be drawn up by chains attached to a steam drum. When completed the railway will be capable of hoisting from the water any salling vessel of ten feet draft under three hundred feet long. A small portion is already in operation, though worked in the old way with the capstan, and finds steady employment. The Marion has just been lowered, the Pilot Boy will be holsted to-day, and the Planter lies alongside ready to take the Pilot Boy's place. The railway is the property of Mr. S. Zanoguera, an enterprising Spanlard. In order to construct it he has had to build a wharf four hundred feet long by about a hundred wide, where there has never been anything but a mud flat since Charleston became a city. The river front of this wharf is considerably wider than the shore end, and is separated into two piers, between which the railway gradually slopes down to the water's edge. The work is being done under the management of R. Hunter, Esq., the energetic pile-driver, and will be completed by the first of October. The entire cost for machinery and everything connected with the enterprise will be about twenty thousand dollars. The importance of this work will be realized when it is remembered that such vessels as the Dictator and City Point, which have heretofore been compelled to go to Wilmington, Delaware, or some other city fer repairs, can now be repaired at home. The such officer. City Council should second the exertions of Mr. Zanoguera by extending the foot of Concord street to his wharf, which is but a few yards below, and thus open communication to t for vehicles

On Hasel street, a short distance east of East Bay, Messrs. Smith & Valk are constructing a brick foundry forty feet square. The walls have already been completed and are about fitteen feet high. The roof now nearly ready for putting up, will be of the kind known as the "peak roof," pyramidal in form, with a cupola-shaped ventilator at the apex. The brick work was done by Mr. C. C. Trumbo, and the wood work is under the superintendence of Mr. Wragg. The building will be finished by the first of September. Tue proprietors have also recently completed a wood en structure one story high and thirty feet square, which they contemplate using as a blacksmith shop. Extensive additions have already been

made, and others are in course of completion to the Phœnix Iron Works. On the east side of the premises, adjoining the boiler shop to the west, a shed is going up, torty feet long by thirty wide. On the north an addition to the foundry, consisting of a one-story wooden structure, forty feet square, with a peaked roof, is rapidly approaching completion. On the west of the machine shop, and adjoining it, a wooden building has already been completed, eighty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and one story high, and is used as a branch of the machine shops. During the present summer the proprietors of the Phænix Iron Works have added to their stock of machinery three new lathes for turning iron, one planing machine and one drill press. They steadily employ one hundred and sixty-five hands, and have sufficient work now under contract to keep them busy until November next. Among their contracts are eight large boilers and two cylinders for West Point Mills; the complete machinery for two steamboats now building by Mr. A. Morgan, of Georgetown, S. C.; the machinery, two hundred places, weighing from one pound to fifteen thousand pounds each, for a powerful cotton press, Taylor's patent, about to be established in the Walker Press Building, Church street, below Broad, by the Charleston Hydraulic Press Company; a large boiler for the Savannah and Charleston Company's steamer Fannie; the machinery of phosphate-washer boat for the Coosaw Mining Company; two large bollers for partles in Augusta, Georgia; and another boller for the Marine and River Phosphate Company, to replace the one recently exploded on Bull River. Besides the above they have a large quantity of outside work, such as repairs to machinery of steamships and other vessels in port. The old office in the centre of Bennett's Mills yard, at the east end of Wentworth

street, has been pulled down and a new and neater structure has risen in its stead. It is a one-story frame building, fitteen feet wide by thirty long, with a flat tin-roof depressed in the centre, and rests upon a brick foundation four feet high. The interior will be divided into two rooms for the use of Mr. Bennett The work is superintended by himself.

...There were many sun-stroke cases in New

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. OFFICE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPART-

MENT OF THE LIPE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 29 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, July 18, 1872.

A meeting of the trustees of the "Life Assoclation of America." in this city, was held today for the purpose of organizing the South Carolina Department. Present, Wm. McBurney, J. H. Wilson, C. F. Panknin, G. W. Almar, Edward McCrady, Jr., Wm. C. Bee, J. B. Steele, Wm. P. Holmes, A. S. Johnston, B. H., Rutledge, H. E. Young, A. T. Smythe, T. D. Eason, C. H. Simonton, Wm. G. Whilden, R. G. Chisolm, Geo. E. Boggs.

On motion, Mr. McBurney was called to the chair and Mr. Geo. E. Boggs requested to act

On motion of Colonel Simonton it was resolved that ten of the trustees and officers of the late "Policy-Holders Assurance Company" be elected directors of the South Carolina department of the "Life Association," and that to their number be added three of the trustees of the former department of the "Tife Association" in this State

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the department: Messrs. William McBurney, L. D. Mowry, A. S. Johnston, Wm. C. Bee, Jno. R. Dukes, Wm. K. Rvan, James H. Wilson, W. G. Whilden, T. G. Barker, Augustine T. Smythe, C. Irvine Walker, C. F. Panknin, G. W. Almar.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. The board of directors subsequently met, and Mr. J. H. Wilson having been called to the chair, the following officers were elected: W. McBurney, president; L. D. Mowry, vice-president; A. S. Johnston, treasurer; Geo. E. Boggs, secretary; B. A. Kinloch, medical officer. On motion, it

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the plan and objects of the "Life Association," and recommended it to the confidence and patronage of the people of our State.

Resolved, That the president be authorized to appoint such standing committees as may be needed.

It having been brought to the attention of the board that certain interested parties had endeavored to circulate a report that the Policy-Holders' Assurance company had "failed," a committee was, on motion of Mr. C. F. Panknin, appointed to take the matter into consideration. The committee consisting of Messrs. Panknin, Almar and Barker, afterwards offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the board takes this occasion According to contradict a report that has obtained circulation in the State and city, that the Policyholders' Company had falled, and to say that such a report is entirely unique. That E. W. Bryant, Esq., of New York, consulting actuary, who was sent to this city by the Life Association to examine the condition of the company hefore concluding the contract of release claion to examine the condition of the com-pany before concinding the contract of rein-surance, pronounced it to be in a sound and healthy condition, and promptly confirmed the contract which reinsures every policy of the Policy-holders' Company in force, and gives each policy-holder the same dividend for the current year the association is paying to its own members. The Policy-holders' Company has turned over to the association assets, at cost, \$92,552 26; at market value, \$72,340 98, sufficient to provide for all its liabilities, ad-justed and unadjusted, to reinsure all its risks and besides a surplus in cash of over \$6000. and besides a surplus in cash of over \$6000.

In point of fact, the only reason which influenced the policy-holders to consent to the change was the depreciation in State securied to invest, and the large prospective taxa-tion by the State and city equal to four per cent. upon the assets of the company, which were calculated to hamper future operations. GEORGE E. Boggs, Secretary.

N. B.—The attorney of a department is not elected by its board of directors, but is appointed by the board at the "Home" office. Colonel Simonton has long held the appointment of attorney for the company in this city. Hence no recommendation was made by the

EXAMINATION AT THE WIDOWS' HOME.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen asmbled at the Confederate Widows' Home. Broad street, last evening, to witness the examination of the classes and distribution of prizes prior to the closing of the school for the summer. The exercises of the evening were opened by music on the plane from some of the young ladies of the home. Next tollowed dialogues and recitations in French from the first four classes, under the management of Madame Girard, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, in all of which the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. The following prizes were awarded, and presented by the Rev. C. S. Vedder with appropriate remarks:

For proficiency in composition, Cowper's complete works, to Miss Mary B. Snowden. First class, for first position, a volume of illustrated poems, to Miss Annie H. Smith. Second class, first prize, a copy of Tennyson's poems, to Miss Marion Thompson. Second prize, a copy of Shiloh, to Miss Mattle

Third class, first prize, a copy of Gray's poems, Miss Mary Simpkins. Second prize, Parnell's Hermit, Miss Lizzle Prentiss. Division B, first prize, Stories for my Chil-

Elfe.

dren, Miss Mary Snowden. Second prize, Hans Andersen's Story Book, Miss Florence La Roche. Fourth class, first prize, Girls' Own Book, Miss Victoria Nowell. Second prize, the

Black Ship, Miss Julia McKelvey. Third prize, Girls' Own Book, Miss Mary Legare. Fifth class, first prize, a fan, Miss Marcis Whittaker. Second prize, a fan, Miss Sarah Nowell. Third prize, picture card, Miss

Agnes Moffett. Fourth prize, picture card, Miss Mary Toomer. Captain S. Y. Tupper presented prizes to the following young ladies for proficiency in writing : Misses Bessie Croft, Virginia Muldrow,

Estelle Muldrow, Lena Parker, Adela McKelvey, Sallie Woodward, Mary Snowden, Carrie McKenzie, Carrie Sams and Lizzie Prentiss. After which the guests conversed awhile and then dispersed. Professor Frederick Por-

cher has been kind enough to deliver a course of thirty-three gratuitous lectures, during the past term, ou English literature and the history of South Carolins, and has promised to renew them at the next term. DEATH OF BISHOP VANDERHORST, -Bishop

Robert M. Vanderhorst, of the Colored M. E. Church of America, died yesterday, at his residence in this city, after a long and painful iliness. Bishop Vanderhorst was a native of this city, and born, in 1814, in slavery, but, obtaining his freedom some years before the war, he devoted his life to the ministry of the M. E. Church, and, after a long period of active, zealous and efficient service, he was ordained a bishop about eighteen months ago by Bishop Pierce, of Georgia. He was well known in the city, and exerted great influence for good among the colored people. He was a man of true plety and marked talents. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at the Bethel M. E. Church, corner of Calhoun and

THE PLANTING INTEREST.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WORM AND THE CROPS.

accounts from Planters and the Press

The following extracts from letters received

by different factors in this city are of interest:

with signs of more rain. The corn crop is the best we have had since the war, and with no freshet in the water courses! there will be an meanet in the water courses; there will be an abundant supply made.

OCALA, FLA., July 14, 1872.

Have carefully examined my cotton to-day, as I leave home to-morrow. Could find no caterpliar. I am not anxious, as our crops are very fine, and will begin to pick earlier than for years.

CHRIST CHURCH, July 16, 1872.

CHRIST CHURCH, July 16, 1872.

Can find no caterpillar in my cotton; de not hear of them with my neighbors.

JOHN'S ISLAND, July 17, 1872.

No caterpillar with us. Crops very fine.

EDISTO, July 17, 1872.

Have searched for caterpillars in my cotton; found none. Have heard of them on the island, but do not know if true.

The Rains and the Crops.

The Rains and the Crops.

The Sunter News says: "The rains have been abundant in this county, recently, and the crops in consequence are reported to be in superb condition. If no unforseen contingency in the shape of caterpillars, boll-worms, &c., occurs, the harvest will be more remunerative than for years past."

The Abbeville Medium says: "Abundant rains have come at last, and all sections of the district have been in a red with the refreshing showers" Indeed, the fear begins to be entertained by the farmers that there will be too much rain for the cotton, producing a rank much rain for the cotton, producing a rank growth of weed at the expense of matured

The Edgefield Advertiser says : "The cotton

and corn crops in Editefield at this time are more promising than ever heretofore known. In fact they are all that heart could wish. And we defy any section of the cotton belt of the United States to show finer crops than ours. The Spartanburg Spartan says: "The rains in this section for some ten days past have been coplous, and the crops are very promising. We sear, however that upon the Pacolett ing. We sear, however that upon the Pacolett and Tyger Bivers some damage has been done by the high waters. Captain S. C. Means, who lives on the Tyger, informs us to-day (Monday) that his low grounds are covered with water; we also hear that the bottom lands on Pacolett are covered to a considerable extent. If the rains above have not, however, been the water will some

nt the rains above have not, however, been unusually heavy we hope the water will soon run off without doing much damage."

The Newberry Heraid says: "We learn that rain has been abundant all over the county, and that cotton and corn are looking beautiful, and that cotton and corn are looking deautini, but that the showers continue in some places to the detriment of the crops, owing to the rapid growth of grass, against which the farmer cannot well contend. A late fall season, should the caterpillar and the worm and the weavil not interfere, we trust will bring our suffering people relief."

Crop Reports by Telegraph. CHOAGO, ILLINOIS, July 18.

The crop reports from Central Wisconsin promise well. The small grains, with the exception of spring wheat, will return a full average. The crop of spring wheat has been badly damaged by drought and the chinch bug. The yield will be light. Corn shows well, but rain is needed to insure a good

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, July 18. There was a heavy rain, with great damage to the Pittaburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad. The streets were flooded the greatre part of the day.

RUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, July 18.

The rain has damaged the crops. The bottom lands were overflowed.

A WELL-MANAGED COMPANY.

Southern Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

Relow we insert a paragraph, clipped from the Insurance Times of New York, edited by Stephen English, Esq. We are pleased to see in so influential a periodical a recognition that the business of insurance can be managed board to-day in regard to the appointment of with as great skill and fidelity at the South as elsewhere, and a disposition at last to do jus-

SOUTHERN LIPE, MEMPHIS. We are glad; to learn that the honest and judicious policy paraued by this company is producing most satisfactory results. It has gained the confidence of the Southern people by establishing its business on a solid basis of ample capital, and has become the most flourishing life institution in the South. Its able and spirited secretary, Ben May, Esq., took our strictures in good part, and instead of shutting his eyes to the truth, corrected the or sautting his eyes to the truth, corrected the errors of the early management and piloted the enterprise into a safe and legitimate chan-nel. He enjoys great popularity in his section, and his perseverance, devotion, and ability entitle him to the thanks of every iriend and

member of the company. We are delighted to record the improvement and prosperity of this institution of the South, and trust that other companies in that sunny clime of chivalry will emulate its example. When they have done so, we shall be delighted to do them justice.—Insurance Times, N. F., July, 1872. The above, from the pen and quarter so little given to improper commendation, is entitled to due appreciation, which it receives from the management of the company. It is quite a compliment to this company to be set forth in so conspicuous an insurance journal "as the most flourishing life institution of the South." We can certainly give to the Southern Life our hearty endorsement as worthy of the confidence of the people and doing a most

pany, in Charleston, is Mr. Eben Coffin, of No. 31 Broad street. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

successful business. The agent of the com-

WASHINGTON, July 18. The conditions are favorable for local rains in Virginia and North Carolina; rising barometer and pleasant weather will prevail in the Gulf States on Friday.

BOAT BACE ON SATURDAY .- A boat race will take place off the Battery on Saturday afternoon next, at half-past six o'clock. The course will be three-quarters of a mile from the White Point buoy to a point opposite the Bathing House. The following are the boats entered with their respective crews:

Rosa-Coxswain, H. DeSaussure: stroke, N. Parker, W. Lesesne, DeSaussure Parker, and H. Bull, bow.

Carrie-Coxswain, J. E. Cay; stroke, H. B. Rose, John Roper, Louis Chisholm; E. P. Ross,

Little Belle - Coxewain, M. Dougherty; stroke, E. Dougherty, W. Hughes, D. Hughes: . C. H. Wilson, bow. The race will, without doubt, be quite as ex-

citing as the last, if not more so, and will attract large crowds to the Battery.

Hotel Arrivals-July 18.

PAVILION HOTEL.

James Harper, J. L. Turner, Kingstree; W. A. McGee, Effingham; E. McC. Clarkson, Gadsden; H. C. Lancaster and wife, Wide-Awake Landing; A. J. Atkins, Cowards; B. Williams, Leesville; T. M. Creecy, N. E. Ballroad; M. J. Jones, Graham's Crossroads; Jas. Q. Meredith, Newberry; James R. Sparkman. Jr., Georgetown. CHARLESTON HOTEL.

Raiph R. Osgood, Troy; S. Quinting, Wilmington; Clara R. Chambers, Savannah; W. Stevenson, Alken: Wm. Hone, D. Cox. E. Dukes, R. Bradley, Savannah; Rev. B. F. W. Perry, Camden; J. H. Burkhalter, Williston.