EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

MOSES OR CHAMBERLAIN THE CAN-

DIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. Arrival of the Delegates-The Supporters of the Rival Candidates-Bowen Supports Moses-Patterson's Purse Open-The Choice between the Devil and a Witch-What will Orr and Cor-

bin Do about It?

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 18. The delegates to the Radical State Convention have already begun to come in. Some arrived yesterday; more this afternoon. Quite a number of county delegates are quartered at the rooms of the I. O. U. B., over which a flag is flying, and around and about which are congregating the bummers and henchmen of the various aspiring candidates. The rival chieftains from Charleston, Bowen and Mackey, are quartered at the Columbia Hotel; their names appearing in dangerous juxtaposition upon

From the best information I can get, and I presume it may be relied upon, the struggle for the office of Governor is pretty well narrowed down to Moses and Chamberlain. Such is the invariable opinion of the delegates and resident Republicans here with whom I have conversed, and it may be safely regarded as the true reading of the political horoscope at the time of these presents. Chamberlain is the choice of the financial ring-Scott is his most prominent supporter, and Neagle will lend him what countenance he has. Moses is the choice of the lebbyists and the bribe-taking, thieving legislative crew; "Honest" John Patterson, of Blue Ridge notoriety, Worthington, Hege and the bummers generally rally around Moses. The Chamberlain combination is, perhaps, the most respectable, and therefore the more dangerous. They would do their spiriting in a financial and dignified manner. The Moses craw is a heterogeneous mass, composed of all of the corrupt elements in and around the legislative halls, from the pusillanimous rogue who would sell his vote for whatever it will bring, (a drink, if nothing else) to the committee manipulator and legislative schemers of larger ambition.

Hoge, Worthington and Moses dined with Patterson to-day. Instead of Patterson buying Moses off, as was thought to be the case a few days ago, it appears rather that Moses bas captured Patterson with the promise of the United States senatorship.

The Bowen faction, it is very generally be lived, will support Moses. Mackey is apparently treating with Chamberlain. They were closeted together to-day. The opinion now is that Moses has the inside track. Money was all that was lacked, and that he will now get in abundance from Patterson. Nothing much, however, can be ascertained until more of the delegates arrive.

It is reported here that John Cochrane has the Anderson and Pickens delegations in tow for Moses, despite the efforts of Orr, Earle and the other Reform Republicans in that sec-

The question now is what will the Orr-Cor bin party do about it. Neither Orr nor Corois can hardly support Moses or Chamberlain, and they claim to represent Grant and the National Republican party.

The county nominations here, with the exception of that for clerk of the court and for sheriff, are as bad as bad can be. Miller is nominated for clerk. Swygert, the nominee for probate judge, knows nothing of Webster's elementary spelling book, much less of law. The school commissioner is even more igno. rant than the present incumbent, Edwards. There is strong talk among the darkies of holding another convention. If they do, to candidates will propably be no better, probably worse. There was not a single white man in the late convention, and the blacks even commenced quarrelling bitterly with the mu-

Senator F. A. Sawyer is registered at the Columbia Hotel. He takes no stock, I understand, in either Moses or Chamberlain. It is believed he will work with Orr and Corbin. Lively times are anticipated in the conven-OUI VIVE.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN IRELAND.

A Large Number of Persons Injured,

LONDON, August 17. Further advices from Belfast confirm the reported serious nature of the rioting there Thursday. Several collisions occurred between mobs of Protestant and Catholic protween moss of Protestant and Catholic pro-cessions, during which a large number of per-sons received injuries more or less of a serious nature. The entire city was in an uproar of excitement, and the disturbances were only quelled by the most active exertions of the police. Many rioters have been arrested.

LONDON, August 17—2 P. M.

that the riots nave broken out afresh. Severe fights are now going on. The barracks of the police and several houses have been wrecked by the mob. A dispatch just received from Belfast states

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Augusts 17.

The races commenced to-day. Two mile race for three year olds was run in the mud, which was very sticky. Joe Danlels won in 3:49, beating Harness and Meteor half a length and London two lengths, with Cape Race four lengths behind, and others trailing. The summer handicap, for all ages, two and a quarter miles was won by John Morrissey's Detender, mer nandrap, for an ages, we had a described and miles, was won by John Morrissey's Defender, beating McDaniel's Hubbard and Doswell's Winesap by eight lengths. Hubbard was second, with Winesap lapped on him. Defender was backed at nine to eight against the other two. Time, 4:24½. The Kentucky stakes, one mile for two year olds, was yon by Belmon's mile for two year olds, was won by Belmont's Silk Stocking, Reviler second, Catesby third, and Strachinoo fourth. Silk Stocking beat the others, who were lapped on each other, by one length. Time, 1:52. Katy P. and Electra were not placed.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, August 18. Two highwaymen entered the office of Bles & Co., John street, Brooklyn, at five o'clock yesterday, while the employees were being paid, and selzed a roll of bills amounting to four hundred dollars, and both presenting refour hundred dollars, and both presenting re-volvers to the workmen present escaped to the

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Eight sunstrokes in New York on Saturday.

-Dr. Maynard, United States Navy, acci-

Brooklyn.

—A fireman, brakeman and baggage-ma

—A fireman, brakeman and baggage-master were seriously hurt by the wrecking of a train near Strondsbury, New York, on Friday. The passengers escaped.

—A Philadelphia police officer, Lewis E. Lare, was shot after midnight, on Broad street, by Elisha Warne, superintendent of Warne's shooting gallery. The wound is supposed to be mortal. Warne was arrested.

—The surveyor of customs at Memphis selzed a portion of the track of the Memphis posed to be morial. Warne was arrested.

—The surveyor of customs at Memphis selzed a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for unpaid dues on the ralls, amounting to thirteen thousand doilars gold, and is learing up the inclined plane leading to the ferry boat, and will bring the rails to the Memphisside.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Caldwell's Estimate of His Own Vic- DISCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE tory.

WASHINGTON, August 17.
A letter received here from the Governor of North Carolina, in response to a request for a copy of the certificate of election from the secretary of that State, says the result of the election, officially, will not be made known until after the speaker of the House opens all the returns in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, which does not convene until the third Monday in November. There are some fifteen counties yet to be heard from. Except partial returns, the most heard from are semi-official, and it is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Caldwell's majority will

Greeley at a Clam-Bake.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17.
At the Rye Beach clam-bake yesterday, Greeley merely made a few humorous remarks on the subject of clams, and said nothing political. Secretary Robeson was also present and spoke briefly, likewise avoiding politics. Greeley goes this morning direct to New York via Boston. A Black Candidate for Congress.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 17.
The Republicans of the Second District nom

inated J. L. Rapier, colored, for Congress on the first ballot, over C. W. Buckley, late member of Congress. A Wise Nomination.

Boston, August 17.
It is stated that at a meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats here to-day, it was resolved to ask Charles Francis Adams to become their candidate for Governor of Mas-sachusetts. A telegram on the subject is said to have been sent to Geneva.

Andy Johnson Against Grant. NASHVILLE, August 17.

Andrew Johnson made his promised speech to-day at the Exposition building in this city to about three ihousand people. It did not vary much from his Knoxville speech, though more elaborate. He referred to the general preference for military men for office, and warned ence for military men for office, and warned the people against it as of evil tendency, and while speaking of amnesty asked amnesty for himself. It is inferred from this that he de-sires the nomination for Congress for the State at large.

POLITICAL NOTES.

-Senator Doolittle is confident that the semocrats will carry Maine.

-George H. Pendleton will return home

rom Germany in time to take part in the Presidential canvass. He expresses himself earnestly in favor of Greeley's election. -John L. Clark, of Decatur County, Iowa, has just resigned his position upon the Radical State central committee, and declared himself

for Greeley.
—Captain Yeoman, of Fort Dodge, Ia., who belonged to the brigade which captured Jeff. Davis, was the first man in his town to declare

for Horace Greeley. A few Democrats met at the Girard House, adelphia, on Monday night, to make ar-—A few Democrats met at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Monday night, to make arrangements for attending the Louisville Convention. The Press says that one hundred Democrats will go from Pennsylvania.

—A correspondent from Columbia County, Penn., the home of the Hon. Charies R. Buckley, the Liberal majority will

alex declares that the Liberal majority will be fully two thousand five hundred, being seven hundred more than the usual Demo-

seven hundred more than the usual Delian cratic majority.

—Mr. Greeley telegraphs to the Tribune in relation to the special dispatch published in the Boston Traveller: "I have written none but private letters, and have written to no person that we shall carry but two New England States, as I know better."

—The Springfield Republican says: "There is no longer reasonable doubt that Boston will s no longer reasonable doubt that Boston will is no longer reasonate doubt into boston win give a large majority for Greeley, and it will probably elect two Liberal members of Con-gress. Besides the Times, which is the Gree-ley organ, the Herald—which prints more daily papers than all the other daily journals or the city altogether, and probably circulates twice as many in the City of Boston as all the other papers—is an earnest, steady-going, an ential supporter of the Liberal reform.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

-The Methodist Church in Fayetteville was struck by lightning on Wednesday, but not much damage done.

—A fine chalybeate spring has been discov-

-On Tuesday night a drunken colored man,

—On Tuesday night a drunken celored man, carrying a bottle of whiskey, was run over by a passing train, near Wilson, and killed.

—The Roanoke News says: A crazy negro has been creating great disturbance in the Ringwood section, threatening ladies with death, and otherwise frightening timid folks.

—The new iron bridge on the Petersburg Railroad, two miles below Weldon, is four hundred and sixty-lour feet long, exclusive of abuttments. Trains will pass over it in about

a month.

—At the grand jubilation over our victory, which took place in Raieigh, on Friday night, Judges Merrimon and Shipp, Hon. D. Barringer, Hon. Josiah Turner, Hon. T. J. Jarvis, J. H. Separk, Esq., and others, were speakers. Judge Merrimon said we had solid cause for repolicing that it remained to be a companion of the companion of the second state. rejoicing; that it remained to be seen whether our victory was not complete; that our work was not done, and that the grat battle is to e fought in November.

INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

SALT LAKE, August 17.

SALT LAKE, August 17.
The Indians of San Pete County are still on the war path. Infantry and cavalry will be immediately sent in pursuit.

SALT LAKE, August 18.
Three companies of United States troops left for the field of Indian danger in San Pete County. Generals Ord and Morrow leave immediately for the scene of operation with cavalry. In Page the telegraph operator at airy. J. D. Page, the telegraph operator at Mount Pleasani, was attacked last night by In-dians when leaving his office, and was terribly wounded in the nead by tomahawks. The wound is supposed to be fatal.

A BLOODY REVOLUTION IN PERU.

NEW YORK, August 18 Mails by the Rising Star, from Callao, give the particulars of the recent bloody revolution in Peru, headed by Gutlerrez, minister of war, In Peru, headed by Gutlerrez, minister of war, who was supported by the army. On July 22d he imprisoned President Bala, and exacted forced loans, but a few days afterwards was deserted by the troops. Callao was made a scene of anarchy and street fighting. A brother of Gutlerrez was killed; another brother, to avenge his death, shot and killed President Bala, in prison, afterwards. The president elect was placed in power, and the populace hung the three brothers Gutlerrez in the plaza at Lima, and burned their bodies.

MORE FEVER SHIPS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 18. The bark Pelayo, from Havana, and brig Bolear, from Central America, with yellow fe-ver on board, arrived here last night. There are now twenty-eight yellow fever patients at the quarantine hospital. The Spanish ram Numuncia is now at anchor at Southwest Spit, twenty-one miles from the city. Several additional infected vessels are expected to arrive daily. The health authorities are taking

TWO BATHERS DROWNED AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, August 17. Mary Calley, while bathing this morning, was carried away by the undertow, and when she was brought to land by a gentleman died on the beach.

Four servant girls, employed at the West End Hotel, while bathing were washed to sea. Three were rescued. The fourth was drowned and the body is not recovered.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

GENEVA, August 17. The supplementary arguments of the American counsel before the board have been pub lished in pamphlet form. The arguments of Evarts cover one hundred pages. Those of Cushing and Waite are less extended. THE WORM AT WORK.

SOUTHWEST.

Liverpool and New York had Better

Shorten their Estimates,"

The following extracts from leading papers show the present condition of the cotton crop

in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana: MISSISSIPPI. Raymond Gazette, 7th: The fears enter-

tained for the last month as to the early ap-pearance of the enemy of the cotion crop are about to be realized. There can be no doubt now but that the cotton caterpillar has ap peared all over the Southern States. They are not as yet in such numbers as to desolate the fields, but it must be borne in mind that the fields, but it must be borne in mind that the first crop is always in limited numbers, and that the damage is done by their progeny. The rains have continued so long that it is beyond doubt this pest will destroy a considerable portion of the crop. Should the weather be favorable for their propagation, even a short time longer, there is great danger we may not only see small patches here and there stunted by the worms, but whole districts swept clean, and but one quarter or one-third of the average yield obtained.

Woodville Republican, 6th: The worms are through this county on every plantation. The

through this county on every plantation. The crops will not come up to anticipated results.
Columbus Index, 8 h: Rust has appeared in many places, the worm has announced his arival, and the heated term is causing the

And the neatest term is causing the squares to drop off.

Meadville Journal, 8th: The prospect for a good cotton crop is still very flattering. No further reports from the cotton worm.

Natchez Democrat, 8th: Prospect for the cotton crop in this region continues to be more discouraging. Worms are appearing in large numbers on some places on both sides of the river.

Yazoo Banner, 9th : Captain Z. B. Stutte, a respectable planter in the Yazoo Swamp, near this place, brought in a stalk of cotton or Monday last, which was completely rulned by worms. He also brought in some of the worms, which the planters pronounce not to be the caterpillar; but if it destroys cotton more effectually than that pest, it is at least as much to be dreaded. Every form and boil were eaten off the stalk exhibited, and not a leaf disturbed. The ends of the limbs were cut off. As this worm does not confine itself to cotton, but eats grass, we hope that the damage it may do may not reach the point that some men greatly fear. We also hear of the caterpillar on several plantations, but thus lar have done but little harm.

of the appearance of the cotton worm on many plantations in this section, our reports as yet do not represent them as doing any considera-ble damage. The next two weeks, however, will tell the tale. Aside from this worm, the

cotton prospect at present, we think, is decid-edly the finest since 1860. Liberty Herald, 10th: Reports of the cotton worms come in from every quarter of the county. As yet they have not appeared in sufficient numbers to cause any serious alarm, but a few days suffice for them to bring up reinforcements without number. Should the begin their ravages in earnest any time during the present month, the damage will be almost

ALABAMA.

Union Spring Times, 7th: It is difficult to estimate the injury already done to the grow-ing cotton crop or the probable devastation of the caterpillar, which abounds in every por-tion of the country. Allowing for rust, drought and floods, all of which have affected and are affecting the cotton crop, and that, in addition, the worms will pretty effectually clean the fields within the next three weeks, title believed that there will be a somewhat larger cotton yield in the county than there was last year. Reports from almost every section of the cotton belt confirm the presen of the caterpillar, but generally they have not been very destructive. Monigomery Advertiser, 9th: The army caterpiliar, that pest of the cotton lands, has made its appearance in Macon County, and is

vigorously at work on plantations near Tus-

The army worm appeared some two or three weeks earlier than usual. South of this, on the black lands, they have already done seri-one damage. The cotton crop on the rich black lands of this section will certainly be materially injured by the worm, and the yield materiary below the estimate made two weeks ago. As yet there is but little com-plaint of the worms on the sandy lands; but, with the weather we are now having, and have had for ten days past, there is strong reason to apprehend their appearance soon, and in large numbers, on the sandy and all other kinds of lands.

Greenville South Alabamian, 10th: That most

Greenville South Alabamian, 10th: That most destructive worm, the caterpiliar, is ruining the cotton crop in this section. Since our last issue we have heard at least of twenty plantations which are almost totally destroyed.

Tuscalousa Times, 7th: Reports of the cotton crop still continue favorable. In this county the yield, it is believed, will be an average one, but the augregate crop of the

average one, but the aggregate crop of the State, it is thought, will fall much below an Jate, it is average one.

Demopolis News, 10th: We learn from a gentleman living in Linden that the cotton worm has made its appearance in that vicinity also.

LOUISIANA. The Monroe Telegraph of the 10th says: frierd writes from Columbia, on the 6th in-stant, that the "cotton worms have appeared in large quantities throughout our parish." Louislana Farmer (Quachita Parish) 2d

We regret to learn from nearly every quarter We regret to learn from nearly every quarter that the caterpillar has made his appearance. As yet no damage has been done by them; but great fears are entertained that they will at their next webbing do much highry.

Rayville Beacon, 10th: Crops are still very good in this parish notwithstanding the complaint of the worms. It is not a fixed fact the reliable the resistent with the resistent much

yet that they will injure the cotion much.
Vernon Standard, Juckson Parish: From
the best information that we have been able
to obtain, the cotton worm has made its apearance in this parish. It is in very small numbers thus far, doing but little damage, and nobody appears to be seriously alarmed

at its presence.

Mansfield Reporter: On account of the conmansfield keporter: On account of the con-tinued dry weather the prospects for a cotton crop in this section are not as flattering as we had hoped for. The cotton form has made its appearance in some places in the parish, but not yet in sufficient force to do any very

great damage. Olalborne Democrat, 6th: There is no shut ting our eyes any longer to the mournful fact that the army worm is in our cotton fields. A field near Fort Hudson, on the Norwood place, is eaten so badly as to begin to look ragged. ne confidently assert that the worms be found in every field in the parish. They came in 1867 about the 1st of September, and before the 10th of that month the crops were

entirely destroyed.

Alexandria Democrat: Our reports of the Alexandria Democrat: Our reports of the progress of the caterpillars does not vary much from our last. On the several places on Bayou Rapides which were much damaged, they have continued their work of destruction and nearly cleaned them up. They seem confined pretty much in one locality, that is in a ravaging form, but they are everywhere in some state, more or less. The majority of secounts still have them webbing up, and will do no harm until the 15th or 30th.

Madison Journal, 6th: We have no change to report in the cotton crop this week.

madison between the cotton crop this week. We hear that the cotton worm has been found on all the back plantations of this parish, except, perhaps, on a few small isolated places; a the crops generally are in such a backward condition—necessarily from the fact that a great deal of it was planted late—that worms will doubtless prove very destructive. Opin-ions vary as to the condition of the early crop, some protesting that it is indifferent, as others that it is likely to be as prolific as cot-

ton planted early in the season.

Shreveport Telegram, 7th: We learn from an agent of the Telegram, who has been trav elling extensively through several of the neigh boring parishes within the past two weeks that the cotton crop is now suffering terribly from the drought and that shedding has set

In. He says that the prospect for a full crop has been sadly interfered with, and that unless there is a timely rain and a late fall, the crop will lose over a third of its fruit. From various sources we hear the same report, and we take it that it is true. Liverpool and New York had better bestern their professor. York had better shorten their estimates of the growing crop in consequence. We are not near out of the woods yet, and we very much mistake if these authorities have not got their estimates entirely too high. The crop through-out this district will be cut short fully one-third by the drought.

CHARLESTON, MUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 17. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day: Receipts for the week at all ports..... | Receipts for the week at all puris. | 2,4-2
| Against last week | 1,173
| Previous week | 2,117
| Three weeks since | 2,666
| Total receipts since September 1, 1871 | 2,714,436
| Corressonding period previous year | 3,593,054
| Decrease since September 1, 1871 | 1,280,618
| Exports from all ports for week | 7,628
| For the sane | ime last year | 17,647
| Total exports for expired portion | 1,952,857
| Last year | 3,136,807 Last year..... American afloat for Great Britain..... Last year.....

condition of the crop. THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

Last year..... Weather at the South has been rainy in many sections, too much so for the present

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meet ing of the Trustees.

The Hon. William Alken has sent to this office a copy of the report of the proceedings of the sixth annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, held at Boston June 25, 26 and 27. The following is a sketch of the report:

of the report:

Of the board of sixteen persons appointed by Mr. Peabody in 1867, two have since died, Admiral Farragut and William C. Rives, whose places have been filled by the election of S. Watson, of Tennessee, and A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and Mr. E. A. Bradford resigned, and his place has been filled by the election of General Richard Taylor, of Louisana. Twelve trustees were present throughout the meeting, three of the remaining four being now absent in Europe. It was ordered that the annual meetings be held hereafter in New York, during the month of July, the day to be fixed by the chairman. Robert C. Winthrop, and the general agent, Dr. Barnas Sears, after consultation with the members. asultation with the members.

The long and interesting report of the gen-ral agent was read. It is dated at Staunton, Va., June 24th, 1872, and reviews the educa-Va., Jane 24th, 1872, and reviews the educational work of the year in the States where the Peabody education fund is applicable. Dr. Sear's travels and correspondence give him an intimate knowledge of the legislation and the practical efforts at organizing public instruction in the Southern States. He says that though the practical application of the principle of general education by public authority and the adjustment of plans of operation to the condition and wants of the people of each State are susceptible of great improvement, and require much consideration, the principle itself may be considered as pretty well settled. It is only a question of time, then, until the South shall have a system of public instruction, of which the whole country will be tion, of which the whole country will be proud. As Dr. Sears very carefully points out, there are many difficulties yet to be overcome. The legislation in many of the states as crude; the school fund in some has been plundered by carpet-baggers; in some places suitable taxes cannot be levied, owing to unremealed attitles: in others the influential lawyers and ousliess mea or the country high the tax levy for this purpose. Despite all these drawbacks, the general agent of the Penbody education fund takes a hopeful view of the matter.

kegee.

Greenville Advocate, 2th: The recent protracted rains have injured the cotton crop in this county very materially. The stakes are rapidly shedding, and should the worms prove as numerous and disastrous as some predict, the crop in our county will fall far below the expectations of the planter.

Greensboro' Beacon, 10th: As a natural consequence of so much rain in July, the cotton worms are appeared some two or three.

The army worm appeared some two or three tendence of State and county officals can be a supering the army worm appeared some two or three. tendence of State and county officials can claim any assistance from this fund. The superintendents of public instruction in the various States act as agents of Peabody's do-nation in their respective States. The follow-ing is the scale according to which appropriaare made: For well-regulated publi chools continued about ten months of the year and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the less than 100 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the agent pays \$300; 150 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the agent pays \$450; 200 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the agent pays \$600; 250 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the agent pays \$800; 300 pupils averaging 85 per cent., the agent pays \$1000.

Virginia has 411,104 children between the agen of five and twenty-one trease of the agent pays \$1000.

ages of five and twenty-one years; of these 130,469 attend the public schools which have been organized with marvellous rapidity and success since 1870. The cost of the system was, for the year, \$567,472. Received from the Peabody fund, \$26,900.

he Peabody fund, \$26,900.

North Carolina.—Poor laws and poor chools. Received \$11,500 from this fund. chools. Received \$11,500 from this lune.
South Carolina.—Number of children in the State between six and sixteen years of age 206 610, of whom more than hall are colored Only 66,056 attend public schools, about one-half being colored. The carpet-baggers have stolen the school funds. Received \$500 from

Georgia.—Laws imperiect. Number of chil dren in public schools, 80,980. Two-thirds of the State educational fund has been diverted rom its legitimate purpose. Received \$7000 rom this fund.

Florida.—Appropriation for educational pur-

Florida.—Appropriation for educational purposes very small. Fourteen thousand children are now in the schools. The prospects are improving. Received \$6950 from this lund. Alabama is tied by its constitution, which gives a kiad of Polish veto to the Legislature over the action of the board of education. Received \$9200 from this fund.

Mississippt.—Children of the legal age to attend school, 304,762, of whom 117,000 attend within a capacity. School laws faulty. School services are schools.

public schools. School laws faulty. School fund, \$2,000,000, from which the schools receive no benefit. Received from this fund,

Louisiana received \$9000 from this fund erroneously stated at \$7000 in the report.

Texas.—The new law relating to public in rexas.—The new law relating to public instruction very good. The school fund of the State is larger than that of any other Soutaen State. Ninety thousand children, or about one-third of the youth of proper age, attend schools. We find nothing appropriated from this fund last year, but as the column does not toot up properly, probably Texas received. oot up properly, probably Texas received

Arkansas has been teaching its teachers to live on nothing and teach school besides. The public school system does not thrive under this training. Received \$8650 from this fund. Tennessee-Waking up to its bad eminence n the ranks of illiteracy. Received \$26,900 rom this fund.

from this fund.
West Virginia—The number of children of scholastic age 166,749, of whom 76,599 attend the public schools. The total expenditures were \$577,718, nearly half of which was for Received from the lune

A committee was appointed to see wha measures were necessary to recover the value of the Mississippi bonds in the hands of the trustees, which have never been repudiated and vet never paid.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

LONDON, August 16. A special dispatch to the Standard from Paris, says at the meeting of Emperors in Berlin a proposition will be made for a congress of the European powers to sanction teration of Rome and the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

The Daily News discredies the Standard' report that the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Prussia and Austria at Berlin is for the purpose of settling pending questions in European national relations.

It was crowded with a demonstrative group, some congratulating Saunders and others

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

THE POLITICAL DISCUSSION BE-TWEEN GARNET AND SAUNDERS.

Pandemonium Broke Loose-Saunders Hooted and Menaced-A Gallant Fight and Moral Victory.

account of the discussion in that city, Thursday night, between W. U. Saunders, of Baltimore, and H. H. Garnet, of New York, colored champions respectively of the Greeley and

The New York Herald gives the following

ever witnessed in any city was held in the Cooper Institute Thursday night. Four thou-sand colored people gathered together, not-withstanding the intense heat of the night, to Histen to a discussion between the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of this city, and W. U. Saunders, of Baitlmore, Maryland, both colored, upon the relative merits and services of U. S. Grant and Horace Greeley. The debate has been much talked of and long considered but after sundry disappointments and much correspondence the preliminaries were finally arranged. Cooper Institute was engaged, the expenses were guaranteed, and the colored orators were afforded an opportunity of talking the matter out, much to the satisfaction of the negroes in particular and the public genthe negroes in particular and the public generally.

A BRAVE TAJK.

Saunders, who, when the task he has undertaken to convince a half-civilized people, may be called the leader of the forlorn hope, espoused the cause of Greeley, and Mr. Garnet, the distinguished pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, had the much more congenial task of presenting the claims of General Grant to an audience who were in entire sym-pathy with him and his principles.

When eight o'clock came it was evident that the audience was entirely one-sided, and that the Liberal orator had not the slightest chance or getting a lair hearing, the feelings of the negroes being evidently wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the influences which have been brought to bear upon them since the discussion was announced to come off, the narrow minds of the great majority present being evidently unable to comprehend what an orderly debate meant.

THE GLADIATORS APPEAR. Punctually to the hour the colored gladia-tors came upon the platform, amid enthusias-tic cheering for the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. On the motion of the Rev. W. Butler, the chair was taken by Mr. I. J. Yullie, cashler of the Freedmen's Bank, a bullet-headed negro, who presided over the meeting with all the impartiality it was possible to exercise in an audience which acted like a gathering of

Frire Islanders.
Mr. Hatton, a colleague of Saunders, was appointed secretary. The articles of discus-sion were read—whether the ascendency of the Liberal Republican party and the election of Horace Greeley, or the re election of Gene-ral Grant, would be most conducive to the welfare of the country and the proper admin-istration of justice, without distinction of race, color or party. The chairman announced the terms of the discussion, an hour for Saunders in opening, an hour and a half for Garnet, in reply, and half an hour to Saunders to close PANDEMONIUM BROKE LOOSE.

But the colored rowdles took no heed of the action, and one hideous looking ruffian struck a policeman for a simple remonstrance. Saunders went on to show what the past re-cord of Mr. Greeley had been, and how, in conjunction with Summer—[terrific groans for mner]-he had borne the brunt and heat of the battle against slavery, when it was a crime to be an abolitionist. [Cheers for Greeley, counter cheers for Grant, cat calls and waving of handkerchlefs by the ladies and flags by the visitors.] In striking language Saunders showed the incapacity of Grant, his neglect of the colored men and his Democratic ence would have nothing against drant, and any statements made concerning him were re any statements made concerning nim were re-ceived with derielve langhter. The white men in the hall made a good show for Saund-ers, and for a time succeeded in securing for him a partial hearing; but the wild blood of the Africans was aroused, and they soon burst through the little decorum that had hither

been preserved. According to the terms previously arranged. sumed in wanton and uncalled for interruptions. As an instance of the discernment dis-played, the following will suffice: Saunders, in the course of his speech, alluded to the fact, which might be apparent to all, that God freed the slaves, but this sentiment, in common with everything else uttered, was cordially hissed. Had Saunders been a Demosthenes, he could not have borne up against thenes, he could not have borne up against such a torrent of opposition, and before the close of his hour he was visibly exhausted. It was only by an extraordinary exercise of lungs that he could make the closing sentences of his first address audible to the reporters, and he resumed his seat amid applause from the few iriends he had in the half and a half of shours of corresponding hall, and a babel of shouts of opprobrium from the large majority opposed to him.

GARNET'S RESPONSE.

Rev. Mr. Garnet, a full fledged African, whose blood is uncontaminated with any white mixture, and who has the reputation o being one of the ablest men in the city, rose to reply, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, clapping of hands and waving o handkerchiefs, which were again and again renewed, mingled with counter cheers for Greeley and Saunders. Mr. Garnet com-menced by saying that no matter what the result of the discussion would be, he should lways treat Mr. Saunders with the respect he entertained for him as a friend, and in the same breath proceeded to give a scathing ploure of his motives and character, to the intense delight of the grinning "niggers," wh thought the jokes of the gentleman replet with wit and numor. Garnet showed an ad with wit and numor. Garnet showed an admirable knowledge of the audience he had to deal with, and, in a speech replete with sarcasm, oratory, mimicry and a thoture of buffoonery, held up Saunders to the ridicule of his congregation, whose delight knew no

The reverend gentleman called frequently for cheers for Grant, the Freedmen's Savings Bank, the memory of Lincoln and Stanton and John Brown, whose soul is marching on. He did not attempt to answer the arguments of aunders, but treated him in a manner which, considering the audience he had to deal with, was simply admirable. It is easy to under-stand how his reputation as an effective minister and revival stirrer up is so good, and his political effort was in the same railo of excelience. Of course, if it was addressed to an audience capable of measuring it, it would not go for much, but as an appeal to heated pre-judices nothing fleroer has ever been uttered Judices cothing fleror has ever been uttered in Cooper Institute. Mr. Garnet has not much oratorical style, but his powers as a mimic and his earnestness amply compensate for the deficiency. He spoke for upwards of an hour, recalled the spirits of the Republicans gone to ory, exhausted the great names which the peroration sat down as much exhausted as a

dancing dervish. A WILD SCENE.

Long before Garnet had concluded it was apparent that the feeling of the negroes was worked up beyond the power of control, and when Saunders rose to make the final speech the audience ran at him, many of them rushed the andience ran at him, many of their trainer to the door, and the halance who remained yelled like demons. Mr. Garnet and the chairman endeavored to secure order, but their effort was unwalling. The undaunted Saunders, however, would not be conquered. He threw off his shirt collar, flung back his coat, and advanced to the front of the platform to ncounter a scene which would be a disgrace encounter a scene with word as a distract to a party of cannibals. The police, seriously alarmed for his safety, grasped their clubs more firmly and ranged themselves around the stage. Every moment the situation became more perlious for Saunders, and grave lears were entertained that he would be taken bodily from the platform and mobbed. He succeeded in giving ulterance to a few dis-jointed sentences, and after a forcible rebuke to the uncharity of Rev. Garnet, whom he acto the uncharity of Rev. Garnet, whom he ac-cused of using his profession as a cloak for his foul play, resumed his sest, having elicited the admiration of every impartial mind in the audience for his coolness and daring. When the closing scene of all came, a rush was made for the piatform, and, in an instant,

manifesting a strong determination to go for his scalp. All this time cheering was going on for Garnet and Grant, the reverend gentle-man being fairly embraced by his admirers, male and female, after their kind.

CHARGE OF THE POLICE. The policemen eventually had to clear the

disposition to resist, but a vigorous use of muscle and clubs finally cleared the hall of what was probably the most unruly audience it has ever contained, and thus ended the great colored political religious discussion. The feeling was overwhelmingly with Garnet, but Saunders has gained a moral victory which should be more gratifying to him than the senseless yells and flendish applause which were given to his opponent. The arrangements of Capiain Byrnes for the preservation of the neces were advisable and it to arrive. of the peace were admirable, and it is entire by owing to his own precautions that no dis-turbance took place. After leaving the hall-the combatants were followed by their friends and enemies, who made the vicinity of Eighth street melodious with unearthly music.

GRANT SIGHS FOR PEACE.

Politic Letter to the Mayor of Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, August 19.
The following letter is sent to the Mayor of Chattanooga:

WASHINGTON, August 16.

To Hon. J. J. Bryan, Mayor of Chattanooga:
SIR—At the hands of Governor Samuel
Bard I received the kind invitation of the
Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Board of Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Board of Trade of the City of Chattanooga for myself and Cabinet to visit your city and Lookout Mountain some time during the present summer. I have delayed a final answer to this invitation, to consult with the Cabinet on the subject. I am compelled, most rejuctantly, after this consultation, to inform you that it is not practicable for us to accept. I assure you, however, and through you the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the invitation, that, on my part, I highly appreciated the compliment; doubly because appreciated the compliment; doubly because It is independent of political or party predi-lections, at a time, too, when party feeling runs high. I should edjoy a visit to Chatta-nooga under any ordinary circumstances, and particularly so as the guest of the citizens, without respect to party. My desire is to see harmony, concord and prosperity exist everywhere in our common country. With renewed assurances of my appreciation of the invitation to visit your city, and with my best wishes for its future prosperity, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

BAD FOR DE LARGE.

New York, August 18. Congressman De Large, of South Carolina, writes to the Herald that the statement that he has declared for Greeley is false.

THE MACE AND O'BALDWIN FIGHT.

New York, August 17.
The backers of Mace and O'Baldwin will
meet Monday and settle the place of fighting. Only a few will be allowed to witness the mili.

CHEERFUL CUBA.

HAVANA, August 17.
In an editorial article on the situation, the
Diarlo says: "We are now at the middle of
August, and indications are that a winter camouign against the insurgents will be neces-sary. We are convinced that this campaign of 1872-73 will be as it should be, the last we will have to sustain." The Diario says, if necessary, sufficient troops will be at the dis-

posal of the commander in this to hedge in THE "ARMED FORCE" FUND.

An Indignant Denial from General Whipper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. In your issue of this morning you give the opportunity to such persons as have drawn force to come torward and explain. I am charged with having received the in-

significant sum of forty-eight dollars, and subected to the inquiry if I, with others, who have drawn very large amounts from that appropriation, am a member of the armed force. I am free to assert that I have never performed any services that could be legiti-mately charged to the "armed force," nor have I any knowledge of ever receiving a single cent from that appropriation. If the amoun of money charged against me, as having been received from that source, has been received by me at all, it has been for services rendered of another character, and paid out of that appropriation without my knowledge; and I d propriation without my knowness, not believe even that.

I would be very glad if the parties who have rendered this exhibit would State the time and other facts connected with the payment.

Beneatfully. W. J. Whipper.

THE M'ALLEN CASE.

CHARLESTON, August 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. In your issue of the 17th appears a card from Trial Justice Woolf disposing of a "flagrant outrage" on Mrs. B. McAllen. In justice to me I call on you to give my side of the question, and to publish the enclosed certificate from my neighbors. I am over twenty years in Charleston, and I have never been to a court of any kind before. It my adversaries can say as much, the records must lie. In this community I am not afraid to be judged. The testimony of my good and respectable neighbors on the one hand, and Trial Justice Woolf and Manning on the other.

B. MCALLEN. This is to certify that Mrs. B. McAllen, liv ing in Jasper Cour., opposite Marion street, is one of the most peaceable and courteous in-habitants of that neighborhood, and we have never known of a single instance wherein she overstepped the bounds of propriety. Signed: E. G. Hoffman, John Welch, Elizasigneu: E. G. Hollman, John Welch, Eliza-beth Holloway, neighbor six years; Selph Wilkinson, F. R. Jones, J. M. Bogues, neigh-bor six years; A. Huxoli, neighbor six years; A. Luckin, neighbor six years; Richard Hogan, neighbor six years;

elghbor six years. Charleston, August 17, 1872. Hotel Arrivals-August 17 and 18.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

Louis Polsdamer, Philadelphia; W. Ludlow. U. S. Engineer Corps; James R. Gilmore, New York; H. E. D. Bell, Baltimore; W. Adler, Atlanta; E. G. Francis, England; L. Ruthrauff, Macon; Miss Simpson, Virginia; N. O. Tilton, Savannah; Jos. Fars, Miss J. Woddey, Thomasville; J. B. Jewell, Savannah; J. B. Connelly. Augusta; F. G. Nowell, Portsmouth; S. T. Souder, Philadelphia; E. F. English, St. Helena A. W. Jackson, Augusta; J. W. Peregoy, Philadelphia; J. M. Bolles, Wilmington; J. Cohen, T. A. Davis and wife, Davis Wisbein, L. Optman, Savannah; E. A. Marshall, Philadelphia; G. A. Hudson, J. C. Bruyn, H. M. Connor, Sa-

PAVILION HOTEL.

S. O. Kown, Wm. Cose, J. Tonville, Florida; E. L. Ward, Kingstree; C. S. Bartlette, Columbia; J. C. Hess, Philadelphia; D. Epps, E. H. Freeland, Baltimore; J. H. Mather, Beaufort, S. C.; Mrs. H. R. Long, M. A. Johnson, Griffin, Ga.; Joseph M. Clarke, St. John's; C. R. Harvin, Ciarendon.

THE TRUTH LEAKING OUT.

PRESIDENT GRANT AS THE PATRON OF FORGERS AND SWINDLERS.

the Public and Choked Off Investiga-

The Way the Military Ring Plundered

[From the New York Sun.] When, by an arrangement with President-Johnson, General Grant displaced Mr. Stanton and became secretary of war ad interim, entering upon the personal control of the war

department, he at once gave peculiar attention to three objects, as follows: I. Paying in full large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to half a milliou or more, which had been retained by Mr. Stanton on account of frauds in mixed grain furnished for the army of the Potomac. The frauds having been detected and part of the money restored by the immediate agents of the fraudaient contractors, in whose hands it was, Mr. Stanton also withheld further sums

which would have been due had the frauds not been found out and proved. These sums Grant paid in full. II. The second of Grant's three objects was the transfer to a ring of speculators in Call-fornia—a certain military ring had become in-terested in the affair—of a tract of land known as Military Reservation No. 7, com-manding Mare Island Navy Yard. This propmanding Mare Island Navy Yard. This property, whose possession was essential to the military safety of the navy yard, was worth \$10,000,000. Mr. Stanton had sternly repelled and resisted every overture looking to its transfer; but Grant, after he became secretary of war ad interim, promptly surrendered it, the government receiving between \$3000 and \$4000 only.

\$3000 and \$4000 only.

Iff. The third object to which General Grant especially devoted himself when he became secretary of war ad interim was the protection of his old associate and crony, Paymaster-General Brice, in carrying through and concealing the payment of a large amount of public money upon torged bounty claims. These forged claims had been got up by a claim agent in Washington, named Lowen-thal, who had presented them to Brice, from whom he had received various payments, one of which, and not the only one, had been proved before a committee or the House of Representatives to amount to about forty-seven thousand dollars.

seven thousand dollars.

Grant was exceedingly intimate with Brice, and they were both members of a coterie which met habitually for the purposes of recreation in the rooms of General B. Ingalis, on Pennsylvania avenue. Brice being paymaster-general of the army, had embarked extensivegeneral of the army, had emourked extensiveiy in the business of paying out the money in
his charge upon Lowenthat's forgeries. If the
fact that they were forgeries had not been
known to him before the papers were first presented at his office, it had certainly been disclosed to him and established by the most conclusive evidence shortly alterward. The clerks through whose hands these forged papers had passed had reported to Brice that they were lorged, and had been rebuked for their officiousness. An agent appointed by the defrauded soldiers—all of whom were colored men en soldiers—all of whom were colored men— had come to Washington and had exhibited to the paymaster-general clear evidence of the crime of Lowenthal; but some con-venient friend had notified the forger, and he venient friend had notified the forger, and he had gone to New Orleans, where he had established an office for the collection of new discharge papers on which to base more forged bounty claims. Thither the agent of the soldiers followed, and the fact that Lowenthal was engaged in the preparation of forged claims for bounty money was duly reported by General Sheridan at Washington. More than this, a subordinate paymaster, discovering the fact that checks to a large amount had been issued from the paymaster. amount had been i-sued from the paymaster-general's office upon forged papers, hastened to stop the payment of these checks at the New York sub-treasury. General Brice learn-lisue a new order removing the stoppage and

issue a new order removing the stopping and directing the payment of the checks to go on. The affair got partially into the newspapers, and having now oven brought to the nutice of secretary Stanton, he induced some of his friends in the House of Representatives to move an investigation by a committee of that body. The committee was appointed, and Mr. Stanton detailed clerks, who were familiar. body. The committee was appointed, and Mr. Stanton detailed clerks who were familiar with the pay department to assist in the in-quiry. Evidence of the most damning character was taken, and though the investigation was not completed, the report of the commit-tee was partially prepared. Hereopon Grant came into office as secretary of war ad interim, and his first act was to dismiss f and his first act was to dismiss from the ser-vice the cierks whom Mr. Stanton had detailed to aid the committee. At the same time his friends in the House of Representatives got through a resolution, which, without mention-ing this committee, effectually stopped its la-bors and prevented the printing of the evi-dence it had taken and the presentation of its

Upon this occurrence two of the members of the committee waited upon General Grant at the War Department, to urge him to withdraw his opposition and allow the investigation to continue. They represented to him plainly continue. They represented to him plainly the nature of the testimony already taken. They told him that it established the fact that They told him that it established the fact that forged claims had been paid by Paymastel-General Brice, he knowing them to be forgeries. They represented to him the duty of the Republican party and of all the officers of the Republican party and of all the officers of the Government to arrest such frauds and to make the Admisistration honest. To all this Grant turned a deaf ear, rudely rebuffing the gentlemen who made the appeal, and stolldly evincing his determination to statism. Brice in the paying of these forgeries, and as far as possible to conceal the facts from public browledge.

iar as possible to conceal the lacts from public knowledge.
Baffled in their attempt with General Grant, the gentlemen interested in the investigation alterwards went to President Johnson. It was near the close of his term of office, and when he had heard the facts, Mr. Johnson told them that the only thing he could do in the premises was to retire Brice. This he did, butten days later, when President Grant was inaugurated, his very first act, performed before the appointment of his Cabinet, was to issue a new order restoring Brice to the office of paymastergeneral!

The facts in this case, with the official docu-The facts in this case, with the official docu-ments, are fully set forth in the letter of our Washington correspondent, published this morning. That letter includes also the sup-pressed report of the special committee of the House of Representatives, precisely the same in form and language as the committee left it.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 18. Northerly to easterly winds and threatening weather on the Southern coast, from Wilming-ton to Southern Florida, and on the Eastern

THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKETS.

The Daily Bulletin, of Saturday, August 17,

sava: Potatoes are quiet and prices unchanged. Sweet potatoes are arriving freely and sell at \$3 50a4 for reds and \$4 50a5 for whites. sell at \$3 50a4 for reds and \$4 50a5 for whites.
Our quotations for potatoes are in bulk, in
shipping order 50c. per barrel must be added.
We quote at \$1 50a2, and early Goodrich and
Jackson whites \$1 25a1 50. Vegetables of all
kinds are in fair supply, but nearly every one
is complaining of the extreme duliness of
trade. We quote green corn 50c.a\$1 per 100; red
onions, per bbl., \$2 50a3; do. Connecticut,
\$2 50a3 per 100 strings; cucumbers, Long Island, 25c. per 100; sqnash, marrowfat, per
bbl., \$1a1 25; new turnips, \$1a1 50 per bbl.
cabbages \$8a11 per 100; beets, Jersey, \$1.50;
tomatoes, Long Island, 50a75c per basket; egg
plant \$1 50 per dozen.

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