CHARLESTON, WEDENSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY FOLLOWS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

GOVERNOR SCOTT AT THE CAPITAL.

A DODGE TO SAVE WHITTEMORE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, March 22.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day. The object of his visit has not transpired. It is reported as coming from him that he will not issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of

To-day the President informed several Southera men that as soon as the Texas bill was passed, he would send a special message to Congress favoring universal amnesty as a fitting close of reconstruction.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Sutro Tunnel is up in the House. The Reconstruction Committee heard Perkins, Speaker of the Tennessee Legislature. No action. The Tennesseeans will have a further hearing on Thursday.

The Foreign Relations Committee agreed mnanimously to report adversely on the Denmark treaty for the acquisition of St. Thomas. In the Supreme Court, in the case of Benjamin F. Flanders vs. John P. Tweed, in one of the Louisiana cotton cases, the judgment of the lower court was reversed, and the case remanded back for a new trial. LATER.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the House agreed to report a resolution of neutrality between Spain and Cuba, and repealing the neutrality act of 1818.

Associate Justice Strong will be assigned to Grier's district; Bradley will be assigned to the fifth district, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The Foreign Relations Committee, in addi-

tion to action adverse to San Domingo and St. Thomas, agreed to set their faces against any further acquisition of territory.

Revenue to-day one hundred and sixty-nine thousand. The Naval Committee, by a vote of seven to

three, favor selling the Brooklyn Navy Yard property. Spain has eighty-nine vessels, six hundred guns, and thirteen thousand seamen in Cuban

In the House there was no action on the Sutro Tunnel. The Elections Committee reported in favor

of Booker, in Booker vs. Tucker, from Vir-

The Utah Polygamy bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment. In the Senate, Sumner's bill to strengthen

the legal reserves and promote specie payment was indefinitely postponed.

Johnson introduced a bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts.

The Judiciary Committee reported Ames as ineligible, which was discussed to adjourn-

THE WAR IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 21. The city is quiet to-night. Ellyson's police are in possession of the city. Un of forty men are still in their station-house, around which a large crowd of blacks have been gathered all day. Governor Walker has sent a reply to General Canby's letter, in which the Governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that General Canby had no shadow of authority for interfering in municipal affairs unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities, nor has he any authorita under the orders issued by the President or Secretary of War. He says it is clear from a letter written by General Canby to Chahoon, on the 18th instant, that he (Canby) had determined to protect Chahoon in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, he did not and could not

Governor Walker says, that as chief executive of the State, he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequte, he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York, neither General Canby or any other military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with any other. An appended letter from Mayor Ellyson, states that General Canby, on the night of the 17th Instant, said he would get Chahoon's friends to advise him to withdraw his men from the station-house, and Ellyson should discharge his special police and take possession. The next day General Canby himself took possession. LATER.

A dense crowd of blacks, which have been standing all day around Cahoon's headquarters at the third station-house, so blocked up the streets that Mayor Ellyson determined to clear them. At 11 o'clock he sent a force, who proceeded to clear Jefferson street, when they were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Bush, a special policeman, was instantly killed, and aptain Wm. Knox wounded. The Ellyson police then fired upon the crowd, and after a short fight drove off the negroes, who carried their wounded and dead, if there were any, with them. The police succeeded in clearing the streets, and at this time (midright) all'is quiet. Bush's body was brought to the City Hall.

ARMED RESISTANCE TO LAW IN VIR-GINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22. Another attempt was made to place the owners of the Celry Smith farm into posseswhich failed, by the sheriff of Elizabeth City County, with a posse of fifty men, who found some two hundred armed male and female negroes-five or six shots passed close by the sheriff. The posse reached Hampton in safety. The sheriff has called on the Governor for assistance.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

MINERVILLE, PA., March 22. A large boiler in a colliery here exploded killing several and wounding many.

AID FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 22. The Governor signed one million worth of bonds for the South Pacific Railroad, the proceeds to remain in the State Treasury, to be used as required.

EUROPE.

Proceedings of British Parliament-Discussion of Religious Equality in Schools-Trial of Pierre Napoleon-Funeral of Count Montalembert, &c. LONDON, March 19.

In the House of Commons last evening, after some unimportant business, the Educational bill was again taken up.

Vernon Harcourt supported the amendment suggested by John Bright, viz: That the basis of the bill should be religious equality; without about it. The report of another negro being this its provisions were unjust. He objected to relegating sectarian controversy to vestries. Schools in the rural districts are sure to be monopolized by the Church. Parliament, to prevent this, should settle the question on a basis of religious equality.

Mr. Mundella, the member for Sheffield, spoke in favor of the bill, taking the ground that merely permissive clauses alone should be made compu'sory.

Mr. Hoare, the member for Southampton, demanded the withdrawal of the religious clause of the bill. Mr. Bright, the member from Manchester.

spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child, and made attendance compulsory. The debate was continued until adjournment, at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Temple favored the project for religious teaching, and Beresford Hope, of Cambridge University, thought the plan heathen-

Mr. Ricard, of Merthyr Tydvil, charged the government with underrating the religious sense of the people, and Messrs. Bailey, of Herefordshire, and Fawcett Brighton opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. Dilke, of Chelsea, favored the Bright amendment.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated it as having a tendency to sunder the liberal party. He vindicated the bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measare. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments that had been made against it, and showed that it was an imperial measure, and that it was non-partisan in its character. After speeches by Mr. Hardy and others in support of the bill, Bright's amendment was

withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned. The Trial of Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, March 19. The high court for the trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, for the homicide of Victor Noir, convened at Tours yesterday. Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd of people collected at the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers. PARIS, March 20.

Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours, in charge of an officer of the gen d'armerie, and accompanied by the chief officer of the police. Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and Milliere, both on the editorial staff of La Marselliaise, are also in Tours, as witnesses. Rochefort, Grousset and Milliere were transported in charge of officers, because they are undergoing sentence as prisoners at Sainte Pelagie. Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

PARIS, March 22. The trial of Prince Napoleo : commenced at noon. The utmost solemnity prevails in the court. Paschal Grousset was so irrevelant and indefinite in answers, the court refused to hear

A Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, March 22. The truce between parties in the Cortes is broken. Prim, in a speech, said: "Since the Unionists give us battle, Radicals, let us defend ourselves." The cause of the rupture is in the Unionists supporting Figuera's amendment to the new loan for ten millions sterling. The amendment was defeated by 123 to 117. A crisis is imminent. Prim's victory apparently involves the retirement of Regent Serrano. Admiral Berangere succeeds Topete in the Cabinet.

Rome. ROME, March 19. The funeral of Count Montalembert, forganzed by General De Meridi, in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, being regarded as a nanifestation against the Council. As the incident produced a bad effect, mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalembert by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

ROME, March 20. The Marquis de Bauneville, Roman ambassador, is expected to arrive in Paris to-day. He has received conge for eight days, and has been summoned there for consultation. It is believed that the absence of Bauneville will last three weeks. Discussion in the council on the twenty-one canons of the church will not begin until he returns to Rome.

The answer to the note of Count Daru, demanding the admission of a French representative to the council, has not yet left Rome, as was reported.

The Pope torbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of Count Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Œcumenical Council. An Italian bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. As the ceremonies took place while the council was in actual session. out few of the bishops could assist.

The arrival is expected here of an agent of Ali Pasha, charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians, caused by infringement of their privileges by the Papal Court.

The Steamship Samaria, QUEENSTOWN, March 22.

The steamer Samaria reached this harbor today, all well, The passengers and mails were forwarded on the steamer Java. Milicellancous.

The officers of the Bank of England have determined to express the assay of gold in thousandths hereafter, instead of carats. Thus bars will be calculated in parts of one three-thousandths, instead of one seven hundred and sixy-eights, as at present.

The contract for the construction of the Honduras Railway was signed in London on Thursday last. The work is to be begun within a

The Madrid Official Gazette publishes a decree requiring bishops and the clergy to take eath to the constitution within one month. Among the sporting men of London the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.

An American named Booth has been imprisoned at Londonderry for killing a man named Tyle, in November last. The French Emperor and Empress are to be

godfather and godmother to the grandson of Ambassador Lavallette. The Portuguese Government will send an ex-

pedition to restore order at Macan

The Bishop of Barbadoes died on Saturday, et his home, in western England.

King William, of Prussia, on Friday received the eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Burlingame. Ollivier is a candidate for the Academy of

QUIET IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, March 21. The insurrection in Alamance is overrated and affairs are quiet. The people here are astonished at the reports in Northern papers hung here is groundless. There is no resistance to law in any county in the State and has not been. Persons accused of crime have been arrested, when discovered, without trouble, and there has been no attempt at rescue. The statement that disguised men visited the postmaster at "the Company's Shops" is untrue. Some negroes who, in disguise, whipped other negroes in Alamance, have been arrested and are now all in jail. The murderers of Outlaw have not been discovered, but should they be there will be no more difficulty in arresting them than there was in arresting the alleged Ku-Klux in Lenoir last year. Spies and detectives are understood to

WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE UP-

be in various counties, but have made no dis-

coveries of conspiracy or insurrections.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PENDLETON, March 30.

I wrote you about the cold snap before and up to the 21st of February, when our thermometer stood at 14 degrees, and others in our neighborhood at 12 degrees. Therein I expressed a hope, from appearances on that day, that we should have better weather for day, that we should have better weather for the preparation of our farms, which had been very unfavorable before; but we whooped before we got out of the woods. That day was clear. On Tuesday morning, 22d, thermometer 20 degrees, hazy; by night thick and cloudy. At 10 P. M. commenced snowing, and in the morning, on going out early, we found the snow to be rather above, than at, five inches. Our friends of the Intelligencer must have slept late to find the snow only three or four inches at Anderson; but it was deeper at four inches at Anderson; but it was deeper at Walhalla than at Pendleton, and our being north of Anderson accounts for the difference in depth. From the 22d to this date the

in depth. From the 22d to this date the weather has been unsettled, and from rains and freezes but little ploughing has been done.

The range of thermometer, where noticed, is as tollows: February 23d, 26 degrees; 24th, 29 degrees; 25th, 28 degrees, with rain and high winds. Up to March 3d, 30 degrees; 4th, 32 degrees, with rain and high winds. Up to the 91h, 24 degrees; 10th, 26 degrees; 11th, 52 degrees; 12th, rain; 13th, clear, 40 degrees; 14th, 42 degrees; 15th, rain; 16th, 26 degrees, cold wind; 17th, "3 degrees, very cold wind, mountains covered with snow; 18th, 28 degrees; 19th, 30 degrees; 20th, 34 degrees, clear. In all propability most of the late sown spring oats have been destroyed in the sprout by the recent freezes. Preparations for planting very backward, and as we could not afford to feed our cattle on cotton, cow food was never our cattle on cotton, cow food was never known to be as scarce. All stone fruit must undoubtedly be killed. Gardens unusually backward. May potatoes frost-bitten. S.

JORDAN IN CUBA.

News from the Cubans in the Field Puello's Defent Described by an Eyewitness-His Losses not Exaggerated-How Goyeneche Escaped-Valor of the Negroes and Chinese-Jordan Finds a

The Yew York Tribune prints the following interesting letter from the "brisk, familiar hand" of an American fillbuster in Cuba. In its editorial comments, the Tribune says:

The letter is of the first interest, inasmuch as it gives an account which will not be impeached, by an eye-witness, of the battle that ended so disastrously for General Puello and ended so disastrously for General Puello and so victoriously for General Jordan. The num-ber of Spaniards killed and wounded exceeded the number of Cubans engaged in this battle— a piece of information which the patriots ac-quired in part by having to disinter the Span-iards to get their clothing. It is General Jor-dan's own testimony that none fought better in this battle than the negroes and the Chinese; but the account of our correspondent permits some painful deductions. General Jordan fought the battle with 548 men, including negroes and Chinese, and some of them so ragged that they had to strip the dead. But it will be seen that the need of the Cubans is

not men, but arms. The letter is as follows :

CAUNAO, CANAGUET, February 14. The bombastic Spanish accounts of the New Year's Day fight at Minas, where Puello was riven back with great loss, and the subse-

quent check of Goyeneche, caused much amuse-ment in camp. The facts are these: Puello, with picked details from five battalions of the best regular troops, amounting to 2200 men, with four pieces of artillery, went to Nuevitas by rail from Puerto Principe, thence by water to Baga, and advanced into the inte-rior. Near a plantation called Las Minas, Gen-eral Jordan had prepared an ambuscade, and was posted with 548 men, all told—infantry, cavalry and artillery (but one small piece)— behind his hastily devised entrenchments. The Spaniards advanced in apparent security, and did not discover the "hon in his path" until within thirty yards of the muzzles of the Cuban gans, when a withering fire was opened in their faces and on both flanks. For a few minutes discipline and the pride of the Spanish minutes discipline and the pride of the Spainsh officers kept the ranks steady, but human nature could not stand the storm of leaden death hurled into their very faces, and the ranks broke and fled to the rear. The Spanish artillery was badly served and the dring wild, doing no damage to our gallant ranks. Our single piece, on the contrary, did fearful execution at the close a range. ion at its close range.

Three times he well trained Spanish Infan-

try were brought to the charge, solidly mass-ed in platoons, and as often reeled, broke and tell back, fearfully cut up by the Cuban fire. General Jordan, mounted on horseback, was everywhere along our lines inspiring his adopted countrymen by will and example. His color-bearer was mounted at his side. White Puello was preparing for a fourth charge, the General, finding his ammunition nearly exhausted, thought it prudent to withdraw his men, and this was done at a walk, coolly and calmly, the men highly elated with the severe punishment inflicted upon the enemy. None lought better in the ranks than the negroes and Chinese, and General Jordan is loud in his

praise of them.

The Spaniards buried their dead on the field, and retreated seven miles to fortify themselves in a strong position, where they remained for two weeks, without daring to leave their en-trenchments even for food, which became very scarce. Their loss included 200 killed and puried on the field, and 125 who died and were buried in their refuge. This is beyond doubt, as our men disinterred the dead to obtain their clothing. Alas! what a sad picture of this war—dire necessity and unconquerable determination to succeed or perish on one side, and the most savage ferocity of the Spaniard on the other. Deserters confirm this Spanish loss, and place their wounded at about 800, making their total loss exceed the number of our men engaged in the battle. Among their dead was olonel and 32 officers. Our loss was two killed and twelve wounded. The fight re-minded me of the ambush of Braddock at Fort Duquesne, and had we an abundance of amn, Puello's command would have been cut off to a man.

Puello retreated to the coast by a circuitous

route, enabled to do so by the necessity of our looking after his compadre, Goyeneche, who had come into this district from Espiritu Santo with a body of 3000 men, and was threatening Guaimaro, where we had some supplies, be-sides looking for his friend Puello. General Goyeneche was found, and ambushed in like manner as Puello, and, had it not been for a premature shot, and the giving way of some raw troops, before the cordon was completed, enabling the Spaniards to break through and escape, Goyeneche would have had no reason to reproach Puello for his bad luck. As it was

The country is filled with enthusiasm over these recent successes. The dry season is passing away, and the time is at hand when the Spaniards must remain inactive, while we can operate everywhere and in new fields to advantage. We hold the interior lines. The people are one in the sentiment of freedom. The Spaniards have no power beyond the shadow of their bayonets, and hold only the ground they stand on. The end is near, and this suffering and bleeding country will soon be free.

free.

The recent landings of our friends Cisneros and others on our coast have brought us many needful things; and our active friends in your country, we trust, may not allow their energy to flag in aiding us by moral force and powder and ball. Willing arms and hands enough we have weapons we need.

have; weapons we need. General Jordan is greatly indignant at the Spanish falsehood that he offered to surrender, and holds General De Rodas responsible for the calumny. Colonel Ryan is with us, and his friends, and those of Peters, Johnson, Warren, and other Americans here, will be glad to know they are in excellent health.

MORE FRAUDS IN WALL STREET.

The Women Brokers Victimized.

Another fraud was made public in New York on Saturday in the matter of altered checks. on Saturday in the matter of altered checks.

On the 17th instant, says the Post, Woodhull, Claffin & Co., (the firm of women brokers recently started in Broad street) deposited at the Fourth National Bank, where they kept an account, what purported to be a certified check for \$4366 52, drawn by Park & Tilford on the Greenwich Bank. The Fourth National Bank on the next day sent the check through the clearing-house to the Greenwich through the clearing-house to the Greenwich Bank. As an extra precaution, however, a messenger was sent by the Fourth National to the Greenwich to ascertain if there was no mistake about the check, and the teller of the latter pronounced the check and certification good. Later the Greenwich Bank discovered that the check was not good, and that it had good. Later the Greenwich Bank discovered that the check was not good, and that it had been raised from \$40 to the amount above given. The Greenwich Bank will be the losers, provided Woodhull, Claffin & Co. can show that they were innocent holders of the clieck. In addition to the above there has been discovered a fraudulent check of the amount of \$6600 on the New York County Rolk drawn by Park & Tilford to the order of Hank, drawn by Park & Tilford to the order of Woodhull, Claffin & Co. It is stated that the check was certified by the said bank, but that

the certification was afterwards cancelled. The Express says: "Madames Woodhull, Claffin & Co. claim that they are 'innocent lambs,' brought to the slaughter by the adroit forgers who have been operating extensively in Wall street for some time past. They scout the idea of any other connection than that of victims in this affair. connection than that or victims in this affair. Their explanation is to the effect that an individual, some days since, entered their office and introduced himself as a representative of the firm of Park & Tilford, and that he stated his firm was desirous of assisting them in their efforts to succeed in business, and that Park & Tilfordwould in future buy all their gold through Woodhull, Claffin & Co. Their story further runs, that he ordered some gold which they bought from Utley & Dougherty, and he gave them a certified check on the Greenwich Bank, which turns out to be an altered one. Upon in quiry at the office of Messrs. Utley & Dougherty we found that Woodhull, Claffin & Co., on Thurs we found that Woodhull, Claim & Co., on I hursday, bought \$3890 gold, which amounted to \$4376 25 currency. In payment for this gold the female brokers tendered the altered certified check of Park & Hilford on the Greenwich Bank, but they did not like a certified check on the Greenwich Bank, as that institution is too far from Wall street for a business man to send to for information in regard to the genu-ineness of checks, and therefore declined to accept this check, notwithstanding the fact that it was tendered by the bandsome femal broker of Broad street. The gold was finally paid for by a check of Woodhull, Claffin & Co., on the Fourth National Bank, which was certified regularly by the bank before the gold was delivered. Further developments in re-gard to this affair are awaited with much in-

GOLD AND PRICES.

The New York Tribune remarks that the general trade of New York has steadily improved since the price of gold has become more steady. Among buyers, it says, there is considerable comparison of the present prices and those ruling before the war; a few articles are selling as cheaply as at that time, and some even cheaper, considering the price o raw material and the increased rates of duty. The following is a record of the comparative prices of staple dry goods in January, 1861, and at present. The Tribune says:

It must be remembered, however, that the cost of labor, the cost of building factories and constructing machinery, the rates of duty and the prices of raw materials are very much greater now than in 1861, and that much time must pass before these items of cost can be made to correspond with those of ante-war times, even with gold at par and specie pay-

ments resumed.		
Prints.	Jan. 1, 1861.	March, 1870.
Merrimack W	. 1014	1312
Cookeen L	. 10	12
Sprague	. 914@1014	101/2@11
American		111%
Dunnels	. 9 (911	111%
Lodi	. 7 @ 9	914
Manchester	8 @ 022	1134
Ticks.	Jan., 1861.	March, 1870.
York, 30 inch	.12%	26
York, 32 inch	16,4	32
Amoskeag, ACA	17	35
Amoskeag, A	14	27
Amoskeag, B	13	22
Amoskeag, C	12	20
Amoskeag, D	11	18
Conestoga, 4-4	.16%	30
DOADGESTANDERS BEFORE		

[From the New York Times.]

There is, no doubt, even among our most in there is, in doubt, even at all of the telligent business men, an impression spreading that this country is an exception to one great law of political economy—that is, that gold is the standard of value. The cause of this distrust of science in practical matters of business, is that a man of business must always look at the probable prices of the few weeks or months just before him, and they are sometimes affected by exceptional or local causes, and not by general laws. He loses thus the habit of judging from principles, and confines himself to facts, and is usually all the more successful from it. But, for that very reason, the ordinary business man is often the poorest of all authorities on any general meas ire of finance which must be based on broad The financial history of the last ten years

will be hereafter one of the most valuable conwill be hereafter one of the most variable contributions to economical science, and will, we are persuaded, only demonstrate more clearly its great laws. But it has yet to be written. In the meantime we can only refer to facts and figures as they present themselves in the daily journals. These show how remarkably the price of many articles have followed the ap-preciation or depreciation of the currency. In December, 1864, gold was at 222; in the beginning of March, 1870, it was 115, or a fall of about one-half. Most of the great staples have fallen nearly in proportion. Thus coal is down fallen nearly in proportion. Thus coal is down about one-half, from \$12 to \$6; sugar, from 30 cents to 13 cents; flour of the best Western brands, from \$16 to \$8, and even lower; pork, from \$37 to \$20; molasses, from \$135 to 60 cents; wool, from 90 cents to 48 cents, and cotton even lower, from \$1 20 to 22 cents. Other articles, however, are still held up by dealers, but must eventually yield. Thus butter, cheese, eggs, apples, potatoes and mutton have fallen, perhaps one-third or less, and beef has scarcely fallen at all, owing to its scarcity.

In the retail trade it is still harder for the

consumers to force a reduction of prices, partly because wages and rents still hold their gold rate, and compel dealers to keep up prices. Beef is perhaps 3 cents a pound cheaper; steaks about the same; mutton from 4 to 10 cents less; chickens and turkeys are higher; fish a little less; potatoes \$1 cheaper the barrel; apples 50 cents less; coffee some 15 cents, and brown sugar 13 cents cheaper; crushed sugar 17 cents, and rice 6 cents less. The general tall in the retail provision market is about one-fifth, against one-half in the gold market since 1364 There is a large margin yet for decline, which consumers must soon experience. A little combination among consumers must speedily bring down prices and more fully illustrate the principle that "gold is the standard of value."

GROUND-RENTS. How Houses are Built in Philadel phia-A Hint for Charleston.

An admirable plan of building houses, first adopted in Philadelphia, is rapidly becoming popular in the Northern and Western cities and might, we think, be followed with advantage in the rebuilding of the burnt district of Charleston. The following, from Lippincott's Magazine, gives an interesting explanation of the mode of carrying on building operations in

It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars—earning an average of sixteen per cent. a year—are employed in Philadelphia in the business of erecting houses for sale. The usual mode of procedure is as foldelphia in the business of erecting norms for sale. The usual mode of procedure is as follows: A capitalist buys three or four acres in the outskirts of the city, has streets run through the property, and then advances to a mechanic about sixty per cent. of the cost of building a block of houses. When completed, the owner of the fee makes a deed conveying the property to the builder, reserving a rent-charge of so much a year. The rent-charge is sold by the capitalist and the process begins again. The builder retails the houses—known as "bonus houses"—to persons of small means, and each being subject to a ground-rent of two-thirds of its value, more or less, the amount to be paid by the purchaser is small. The greatest demand is for houses of six to eight rooms, with bath, gas, hot and cold water and kitchen range, worth about twentyfive hundred to three thousand dollars apiece A mechanic or clerk who can raise seven or eight hundred dollars can buy a comfortable little house with his money, and pay off the ground-rent at his convenience ground-rents are peculiar to Pennsylvania, and, joined with the comparative absence of , banking facilities," they have done much to nake Philadelphia a cheap and desirable place

of residence. To the above statement of the facilities afforded by ground-rents should be added a no-tice of an institution comparatively new in this country, but which has been in operation for the past half century in England and Scotland. We speak of the "Building Association." There are, it is estimated, between one and two thousand of these associations in operation in this city, each disbursing, on an average, at east one thousand dollars monthly. Putting their number at the lowest figure, say one thousand, we have here twelve millions of dollars annually invested in real estate-for that is the only security taken by the association for their loans—by the workingmen of this city. Truly it is no wonder that Philadelphia is growing at the rate of a square mile of outldings annually, and that nearly every famil ly occupies its own house.

THE CRACK OF DOOM.

The Dissolution of the Planet we Ir Regard to the End of All Things-The -The Coming New Zole Cycle.

[From the New York World.]

"There are chemical changes now active or the earth's surface whose continuance must inevitably bring about the final extinction of man, and ultimately that of all other life on our planet. * * * Comparatively and geologically speaking, the end is near."

This startling announcement, made by Pro-essor Wurtz, is, according to some authori-les, based on strict deduction from physical Carbonic acid forms one-thousan of the atmosphere of our globe, and is the fun-damental nutriment of vital existence, furnishing, as it does, the carbon to grow plants It is evident that, compared with other con stituents of the atmosphere, this gas exists to but a very limited extent in the form in which alone it can support vegetable life, and the only means by which it is restored to the air are the combustion and decay of organic bodies, and the respiration of animals. If the gas were used only by plants, these means of its restoration to the air would be sufficient to counterbalance its consumption, and for this reason: The approximate number of living species of plants is 100,000—the individuals of cles outnumbering those of each sp cies of animals. The number of species in the animal kingdom is, approximately, radiates, 10,000; mollusks, 20,000; articulates, 300,0 vertebrates, 20,000—making in all 350,000. is thus seen that, animals being so much in is thus seen that, animals being so much in excess of plants, they would throw out more ga than would be sufficient to support the vege-tables, taking bulk by bulk. Plants, in decay-ing, would restore carbon to the air, and, as nearly all that animals take from the air they restore to it, an equilibrium would be kept up. lut there are other instrumentalities which are unceasingly disturbing this equilibrium and withdrawing the gas from the atmosphere. What are these instrumentalities which are thus untiringly rendering the globe unfit to

support organic life?
Within the sea are living beings preparing destruction to all life. The devil-fish, of which Victor Hugo has given such a romantic and horrible description, is as naught when compared with the mute, inglorious clam, and the delicious but deadly oyster, who, like the heartless monster that he is, lies in his bed and less monster that he is, iles in his bed and bides his time, watching in grim repose his evening prey. Babbage undertook to show that the destruction of one animal by another produced more happiness than the world would know, if no such destruction went on, which was a scientific way of saying that if no ani mal ate, none would live, and that animal like to live. It took many pages of the Bridge-water treatises to prove this astounding fact, but what solace is that to the eaten—although it gives moral support to the eater? in eating oysters, but ah! to think the while they are nibbling at our vitals, while pretending merely to be assimila ting infusoria. Yet such is the horrible fact. Disguise it as we may; shut our eyes to it; turn our backs and refuse to see it—it is still there.

The oysters are after us.

The ocean covers about three-tourths of the The ocean covers about three-tourns of the earth's surface, or 15,000,000 miles, but it is not nearly so deep. Marine animals with calcarcous shells or skeletons secrete carbonates from the ocean water, the carbonia acids of these carbonates having originally come from the atmosphere. When we consider the al-most infinite number of these fish with calcareons shells or skeletons-those large fish who will take in carbon if they can get it-we must admit with Professor Wartz, that they are likely to cause the "great machine to run down," and let "affinity obtain its final victory over its mysterious antagonist, vitality."

Water, at ordinary temperatures, readily absorbs carbonic acid, an l, under the usual

pressure of the atmosphere, it tak s up its own bulk of it. When the gas has passed from the water, and become a constituent of the shells of fishes, it is permanently locked there, and ever afterwards is unavailable for purposes of organic life. Thus, the water of the ocean is ced to draw from the air immediately above it in order to maintain its regular and natural proportion of carbon. This it is constantly doing; to replace every atom of the gas which becomes shell, the ocean extracts one atom from the air, which is thus steadily rendered less and less fit for the growth openats, and consequently less and less fit for supporting animal life.

Mollusks were the very first beings who set about to take away our carbon. The most an-clent forms of animal life found in the lowest ossiliferous races are mollusks, repres by the lingula and the abolas. Fishes were in the early times a weak and pusillanimous race, destitute of backbone—they merely had back-cartilage; but, as time went on, they, too, learned the advantage of carbon, and soon became stiff-necked and overbearing, multiplying, as they did, to an alarming extent. It is beging and they have a some stiff-necked and soverbearing, multiplying, as they did, to an alarming extent. It is beging a some stiff-necked and overbearing multiplying, as they are the some stiff-necked and some s by the lingula and the abolus. is heartrending to think of, but it is neverthe far as to be true verterbrates, and have firm and carbonaceous backbones, appear in our own State in the coralline formation of the upown State in the coralline formation of the up-per Helderberg; nor can the Catskill group be held entirely guiltless, for they soon followed. Evil is far more contagious than good. And the oysters got bigger and fatter, and more of them, and the fish became more officious, and grew under the superficies of the sea; and, since that time, they have been taking away. ince that time, they have been taking away our carbon, stealthly and noiselessly, it is

our carbon, stealthly and noiselessly, it is true, but not, therefore, less fatally.

Then plants followed in the conspiracy. In the old times carbon was as plentiful as heart could wish. In the carboniferious age, the Boston on Saturday, aged 54.

sent out trees to rob us. Giant ferns and all imaginable shapes and forms of plants grew in rank luxuriance, and as soon as they had got raink inxuriance, and as soon as they had got all the carbon they wanted, the earth shook its back and laid them away for coal. This was all very well, if it had not gone on, for it gave men a show, and when there was just enough carbon in the air to let him live, he availed himself the opportunity and lived. But the thing is being carried too far. It should be stonned now but, unfortunately, the fishes

earth, not content with its fishes and clams

be stopped now; but, unfortunately, the fishes have the best of us. If the worst comes to the worst, we must set fire to our coal mines and release the carbon there stored, for as Professor Wurtz says: "Geologically speaking, the end is near." Let man do his best to ward it off; let him build his Birminghams, his Pitts-burgs and his Sheffields, and thus endeavor to burgs and his shellering and the restore the rapidly vanishing equilibrium, but by so doing he is only partially and temporarily winding up the machine only to see it rarily winding up the machine only to see it run down again. Nothing better could be said in conclusion than in the Professor's own

Into the ocean depths this precious constituent of the air is continually undergoing

words:

"A sea-change Into something rich and strange,"

never to reappear in form available to life, un-til, indeed, that time shall arrive when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat;" and which, under the influence of this heat, the calcic and magnesic carbonates shall be converted into igneous silicates, rendering up again the treasure of carbonic acid in their marble grasp, the atmospheric oxygen, repre-sentative of affinity, enemy of vitality, shall also then be at least partially withdrawn by oxidation of sulphides and of ferrous oxide; and the earth be thus far advanced in preparation for a new zolc cycle.

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

-The minister of a Glasgow church recently referred to the Mordaunt case in his prayer, and requested divine sympathy in "Her Majesty's affliction !"

-the Israelites of West Russia are at pres ent suffering severely from famine and disease, and, lacking the impulse of liberal laws to encourage their industry, have lost heart and energy, and have appealed to the proverbial benevolence of their brethren for relief. It is proposed to remove the sufferers to the interior of Russia, where a more moderate clim ate, a fertile soil, abundant crops, and milder laws, may restore them to comfort, and inspire. them with encouraging hopes for the future. Contributions in aid of this project have been solicited by the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, the president of which body is Abraham Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia.

-The French Court which is trying the claim of Don Francisco de Assis, husband of the ex-Queen Isabella, to deal with their joint habit-Professor Wurtz's Theory in fortune in the interest of his children, has prohibited the ex-Queen and Count Ezpelata, her Destruction of Carbon by the Mollusks steward or majo-domo, from all acts of administration pending the final decision of the cause. This financial difference seems to have produced a coldness between the husband and wife, for it is reported that the former has left the common residence, and has taken up his abode with his friend Senor Meneses, on whom the title of Duke of Banos was a few months ago conferred, the Queen, although dethroned, still claiming the right to confer such honors.

-Enthusiasts have long said that the Indian ryot is open to conviction, and that if his acquisitiveness were more developed, the large cotton-growing districts under his care would produce marvellously superior results. Model farms are now established for his benefit, and on them the out-turn of cotton per acre has been very much raised without irrigation or manure, and by such means only as are within the immediate reach of the native cultivators. Besides cotton, a quantity of the mulberry has been planted, with a view to a revival of the silk trade, and attempts are made to introduce and accilmatize tobacco of a superior descrip- ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, deceased, are hereby on. The co-operation of those who are now at the head of Indian affairs is freely given, and the prospect of obtaining increased sup

plies of cotton is once more held up. -What a million is worth in some minds may be judged from these two bon mots, which have just come to light. Hope, the celebrated London banker, who was suffering from an inexorable malady which prevented him from eating, seeing a friend at work upon a chop, exclaimed with accents of emotion. stopping his friend's hand as it was conveying a piece of chop on a fork to his mouth, Cherished friend, I would give a million to be able to eat that chop as thou art doing !" And M. Nathaniel Rothschild, who was paralyzed. on hearing of the accident to his brother from a fall from his horse exclaimed, "Ah! how happy he must be to be able to get on horseback at the risk even of breaking his neck by a fall! I would give a million to be able to risk

as much !" -The French doctors are famous for striking out in new directions and for performing all sorts of experiments on living and dead bodies. amusing and horrible, in order to satisfy their curiosity or contribute to science. The latest discussion that has arisen is on the question whether the brain of a guillatined man retains any consciousness after the head has been severed from the body. Some of the savans maintain that there is sensation and knowledge for a considerable period after execution, while others contend that the brain is instantly placed in a comatose state which terminates in the complete oblivion of death. In order to settle this disputed point, there have lately been some very singular experiments. The head of a parricide was placed in the hands of medical men within five minutes after it was cut off. They began by shouting in his ear the name of the dead man, but there was no contraction of the muscles. They then placed a sponge filled with ammonia to his nose, cauterized an eye, and applied a heavy shock of electricity, without producing any effect. So far the experiments indicate that there is no sensation in the head after decapitation, but the doctors are not satisfied. They have taken the head of a decapitated dog, and by injecting fresh blood have induced signs of voluntary movement. It is now their intention to do the same with the head of the next guiliotined man which comes into their possession. We do not suppose that any use ful purpose will be subserved by the decision of the curious question that has been raised, but there is perhaps no greater mischief in these ghastly and horrible experiments than in the others which have so long amused the French doctors, and certainly not so much as in the vivisection about which there has been a great deal of well exercised indignation.

-The funeral of Captain Williams, of the —The inneral of Captain Wilnams, of the Oneida, took place at Yokohama on the 8th of Pebruary. The ceremonies were very imposing. Minister DeLong and Lieutenant-Commander Mullen were the chief mourners. The French, Prussian and English ministers, the admiral of the English navy, and the military and nevel officers of various, nationalities the and naval officers of various nationalities, the consular staff, and a large concourse of civil-

-Charles H. Wynne, a well known citizen of Richmond, Virginia, and for some time after the war publisher of the Times newspaper in that city, died on Friday night, aged 51 years.

-Francis Louisada, English consul for Mas-sachusetts and Rhode Island since 1859, died in

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. Obitnarn.

BURT.-A faithful spirit has passed her higher Iffe.

Those who knew, in her domestic relations, the widow of Governor Frank Burr, who departed this life on the 2sth day of February, 1870, near Marietts, Georgia, aged 63 years, can attest to the womanly graces that surrounded her sphere of

They know, though nurtured in luxury, (and They know, though nurtured in iuxury, fand blessed by those ties which make the full circle of female happiness, how nobly she bore poverty and bereavement, and how, as the most delicate flowers, if not unrooted, gain strength by swaying winds, she took root and blossomed in the storms of life.

But, though distant from us, the Unitarian Church, in Charleston, whose faith she graced and honored, must not let her pass away without a tribute to her memory.

The solitary reading of the Bible, brought the strict unity of God to her convictions, and having received that conviction, she held to it with the tenacity of an earnest will.

Although a stranger, after a period of reflection, she addressed Dr. Gliman, then Pastor of the Unitarian Church, at Charleston, asking advice and instruction. A correspondence was the result, and a bond of sympathy formed, that was never broken on earth, and we trust is renewed in heaven.

heaven.

It was a pleasant duty to him to supply her with a choice library to meet her wants in the works of Channing, Ware, &c., and she prized it as one of her greatest treasures.

Guided by the Spirit of Truth, and having "found her Lord," Mrs. Burr availed herself of the earliest period in visiting Charleston, to obey his last request, by commemorating his death in the church of her choice.

It is an easy thing "to walk to the house of God

church of her choice.
It is an easy thing "to walk to the house of God in company," and to see familiar faces, but to cole after nourishing the divine seed of faith alone, without social sympathy, requires a trust almost sublime—and such a trust was hers.

No one who saw that modest, almost shrinking stranger, in mourning garb, receiving the sac red

No one who saw that modest, almost shrinking stranger, in mourning garb, receiving the sac red elements, could have suspected the great up-heaval of mind and heart which, in the sectusion of country life, without religious sympathy or theological aid at the outset, could have brought an unpopular truth to the surface, and then "confess it before men."

Mrs. BURY was to the last a devout follower of the Saviour, and we tenderly commit her to "His Father and our Father, to His Ged and our God."

C. G.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR oscription to the Stock of the ENTERPRISE RAILROAD COMPANY of Charleston will be opened on and after THIS DAY, the 23d instant, athe office of Messrs. WHIPPER, ELLIOTT & AL-LEN, No. 91 Broad street, where the undersigned may be found daily between the hours of 10 A. M. WM. McKINLAY,

mch23 ws2mths ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THEODORE F. MALLOY, merchant, of the Town of Cheraw. in the County of Chesterfield, and State of South Carolina, having this day made an assignment to us of his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors and the creditors of the latefirm of MALLOY & BENTON, with preference or priority of any of their claims: Notice is hereby given to such creditors to avail themselves there of by coming in and accepting and complying with the terms of said assignment within ninety days from this date; and also to attend a meeting of creditors at the office of W. L. T. PRINCE in Cheraw, S. C., on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., in order to appoint agents to act-

in their behalf, jointly with the assignees, if they see fit so to do. Cheraw, S. C., March 21, 1870.

W. L. T. PRINCE, H. P. DUVALL, Assignees. MEDICAL NOTICE.—PATIENTS. fering from Diseases pertaining to the Genito-Urinary Organs, will receive the latest scientific treatment, by placing themselves under the care of Dr. T. REENTSJERNA, Office No. 74 Hasel street, three doors east from the Postoffice.

CHARLESTON COUNTY—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—Equity Side.—MARY CUN-NINGHAM, EXECUTOR, vs. ANDREW CUNNING-HAM, HORACE S. HALL, ET AL.-BILL TO SET-TLE ESTATE.-In accordance with the order of the Hon. R. B. CARPERTER, of the 15th of notified that they are required to establish their respective claims before me on or before the fourth Monday in May, next.

Special Refere TO ROWENA M. CLARK, ET AL, VS. JOHN PORTEUS DEVEAUX EXECUTOR OF . P. DEVEAUX .- By virtue of an order of the Honorabie R. B. CARPENTER, Judge of First Circuit, to me directed, the Creditors of the late J P. DEVEAUX are hereby required to present and prove their claims before me, at the Office of RROWN & MIRRLI, Attorneys at Law, Law Range, Broad street City of Charleston, on or before the first Monday of May, 1870, or be debarred the benefit of any Decree which may be made in the WILLIAM B. MIKELL.

Special Referee. Charleston, March 8th, 1870. mch9 w8ml TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES. FRECKLES and TAN from the face, use PERRY'S Woth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

A and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. TO PRINTERS.—IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Rill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Print-

ing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to

IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL

EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. decl4 6mos LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping, and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron LIEBIG, the inventor, and of MAX PETTENKOF-

FER. delegate. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

mch18 ftu1mo BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the worldharmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive reparations boasting virtues they do not possess The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has had thirty years' untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye, Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond street, New York.

PATA GRAND EPOCH IN SCIENCE. From the time when, in 1834, Dr. RUGGE discovered "Carbolic Acid" and its extraordinary medical effects, nothing in the history of Medicine has equalled it. Largely used by the French physiclans in treatment of consumptive and scrofulous diseases, it was introduced by the Court Physician of Berlin, MAX ERNST HENRY, into Prussia, and from thence to the United States. Nothing else of the present day can equal HEN-RY'S SOLULION OR CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. Patients get better after only one dose has been taken, and we cordially recommend it to the public .- [Editor,"Argus." jan17 lyr

TAMES CONNER'S SONS

UNITED STATES TYPE AND ELECTROTYPE -FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE, NOS. 28, 30 AND 32, CENTRE STREET, CORNER READ AND DUANE STREETS, NEW YORK.

manufactured from the metal known as .onners Unequalled Hard Type Metal. Every article ne-cessary for a perfect Printing Office furnished. ... fan29 stuthômos*