CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo-The National Finances-

Appointments, &c. [FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 27. The President has nominated Vidal, of Louisiana, consul to Tripoli; Burger, of South Carolina, to Algiers; W. B. Jones, of Alabama; to Brindisi; Pike, of North Carolina, to Tampico. The national banks are lobbying against the

pending Funding bill. The Reconstruction Committee heard General Thurston, formerly of Thomas' staff, who is averse to military reconstruction.

Secretary Boutwell directs the sale of two millions gold and the purchase of two millions of bonds on account of the sinking fund, and the purchase of two millions of bonds on account of the special fund.

It is almost certain that there will be a failure of the San Domingo treaty. A joint resolution like that annexing Texas, which requires only a majority, is proposed.

The debate in the House of Representatives yesterday was devoted to the tariff. Mr. Hayes spoke against the protective system, and favored a large reduction of the import duties and internal taxation. Several other speeches were made, mostly in favor of protection.

NEWS AND GOSSIP BY MAIL.

The Mormon Reformation Bill-Indian Policy-Tax of Incomes-Probable Protracted Session of Congress-A Queer Petition.

From the Washington dispatches in the Northern papers we glean the following intel-

INCOME TAX.

Members continue to receive numerous memorials for the repeal of the income tax. So far as learned, the Ways and Means Committee will go no further than to recommend a reduction of the tax, and possibly to increase the exemptions. SUPREME COURT.

The attention of counsel is called to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States will hereafter strictly enforce the rules in regard to the filing of business, and will not permit, under any circumstances, the filing of a brief after a case is called for argument.

The indications of a protracted session of Congress increase. The Appropriation Committee of the House do not think they will get all their bills through before the middle of May, and it will probably take the Senate and House one or two months after that date to settle the difference between them and these measures. There have been introduced in the House and Senate so far in this Congress nearly three thousand bills and joint resolutions, a fact without precedent in the history of the government.

A PETITION FROM MASQUERADERS. SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A PETITION FROM MASQUERADERS.

A polition has been received at the Treasury Department from Mobile, stating that there has been in existence in that city for forty years, an institution chartered by the Legislature of the State, known as the "Gowbellions De Rakin Society," a secret organization devoted to the entertainment of the citizens on the eve of New Year's Day, and also partly charitable in its organization. They are anxious to import from Paris, for their own pleasure, a number of masquerade suits for their next entertainment, to cost from \$2500 to \$3000, and request the Secretary of the Treasury to allow this importation duty free, inasmuch as the articles are not for purposes of profit or barter. The petition is signed by a number of prominent citizens of Mobile. Secretary Boutwell has responded that he knows of no law authorizing him to comply with such a request, and therefore cannot instruct the collector of the port in accordance therewith.

The Piegan Massacre. A PETITION FROM MASQUERADERS.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

General Sherman has written a letter acknowledging the receipt of one from General Sheridan wherein the latter defends his conduct on the lu dian question. General Sherman replies that he endorses Sheridan's letter, and says he prefers to believe Colonel Baker relative to the details of the attack on the Piegans, rather than stories trumped up at Benton, one hundred miles from the scene of the fight. He believes Baker when the scene of the fight. He believes baser when the latter says a majority of the Picgans who were killed were warriors; that the firing on them ceased when the resistance ceased; that quarter was given to all who asked for it, and that one hundred women and children were allowed to go free and join other portions of the tribe. He believes this, he says, rather than the absurd re lieves this, he says, rather than the absurd report that only thirteen warriors were killed, the rest being women and children afflicted with smallpox. Nor will he believe that Colonel Baker wantonly killed any of them. General Sherman alludes to the tide of immigration encroaching on the Indian reservations, and tells General Sherman that the army has a divided duty. It must, when called on, protect the white settlers, and it must also protect the Indian lands. The letter is brief, and is not intended for the public, but the above covers the points of it.

CONGRESS AND POLYGAMY. The bill to punish polygamy in Utah, which passed the House on Wednesday, provides that the marshal of the Territory shall select the grand and petit jurors, which will enable him to take them from the anti-Mormon or gentile population —though the right of challenge is reserved to the accused. In indictments for concubinage, bigamy, &c., it is not necessary to prove the first or subsequent marriages, but the accused's admission that he has more than one wife, first or subsequent marriages, but the accused's admission that he has more than one wife, his acts recognizing them as wives by introducing, treating or deporting himself toward them as such is to be regarded as suficient evidence. After this bill becomes a law any man in Utah who shall live or colabit with one woman or more, other than his lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years. In all prosecutions, the alleged concubines of the accused shall be competent witnesses to establish or disprove the charge. Punishment for adultery is provided fer, and any person who practices polygamy shall not be allowed to hold any Fe, erai office. The bill is full of details, but these are the main points. A section directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such persons as may be made destitute, as superfluous wives, &c., by the abelition of polygamy, was voted down. The bill now goes to the Senate.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, March 26. Three brothers, Rivera, and a man named Garcia, were shot for furnishing supplies to rebels.

There has been a severe engagement at Los Tunos. No details,

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Newark, New Jersey, Methodist Episcopal Conference votes two-thirds in lavor of lay

representation. A large quantity of opium was seized in San Francisco on Saturday. The smugglers in attempting to escape upset the boat, and two

were drowned. The deputies of the defaulting New York collector (Bailey) are being arrested for trespass upon business men, breaking safes and

removing books. One of them, named Koop, was bailed in \$10,000. A serious riot is progressing at Des Moines Rapids at the government works. Thousands

of Swedes and Irish hold the works. The sheriff with a large posse has gone to dislodge them. Thirty-seven strikers were arrested. It is feared the canal will be cut and the works flooded. Advices from Nassau report that the author-

ities there had seized, condemned and sold the steamer Salvador for a violation of the passenger act. She was bought by the government

A terrific easterly gale prevailed along the Northern coasts yesterday.

The war between the two factions of the New York Democracy proceeds with great vigor, and mutual denunciations are the order of the day.

izing a force for the invasion of Canada at three points. Large quantities of arms and mmunition are said to be stored near at hand. Rumor states that General O'Neil is organ-

EUROPE.

The Irish Question. LONDON, March 27. The bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland, after an amendment limiting its operations to March, 1871, had been rejected,

was passed. Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

PARIS, March 27. The Procureur General made his argument in the High Court yesterday. He opened with an energetic denunciation of the party to which Noir belonged, and made frequent references to Rochefort's newspaper, the Marsellaise. Nearly all of the evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur, who demands the condemnation of the Prince, because the shooting was not done in self-defence The Prince was much excited during the delivery of this argument. Heroux and De Mage, counsel for the defence, both denounced the Marsellaise. The court will meet again at noon to-morrow, when a verdict is expected.

The Prince Acquitted. Tours, March 27.

Prince Bonaparte was sequitted to-day, in spite of a strong appeal made by the Procureur-General for a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced, a claim was set up for 100,000 francs on a civil suit, in consequence of which the Prince remains in custody. The Prince is exceedingly indignant at this restraint, and also at the menaces on his life.

Paris, March 27. The news of the acquittal of Prince Bonaparte produces intense astonishment, and is the universal topic of conversation.

The strike at Creuzot continues. There have been many arrests, but no collisions between the troops and the workmen. Spain and Cuba.

MADRID, March 27. Senor Becerra, minister of the colonies, has declared in the Cortes that the Captain-Gener-

NEW YORK, March 26. The Alaska, from Aspinwall, has arrived. The Guatamalian revolution is over. The leaders were captured or shot. Bogota will confirm a treaty with the United States for the Darien Canal. Yellow fever is at Rio Janeiro. Chili has Indian troubles. A Frenchman named Anelio Antonio has proclaimed himself King. The Legislature of Colombia recognizes Cubans as belligerents.

RADICAL RULE IN NEW ORLEANS-A NEW DODGE.

Governor Warmouth has appointed a Mayor and seven administrators, who elect secretary, city attorney, surveyor and six recorders. Four of the commissioners were recommended by an electoral jury of citizens, and Joseph H. Oglesby, the new Mayor, was a member of the electoral jury.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLES.

Riots at Pavia and Bologna were suppressed.

A new Peruvian guano loan will soon be in
brail citizens to vote and hold office as therein inroduced in London.

Liberia is prosecuting active warfare against neighboring natives. The cases of persons accused ot conspiring against the State and life of the Emperor will

come before the High Court of Justice now in

session at Tours. MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

The Hebrew residents of Americus contemplate the establishment of a synagogue in that place at an early day. Constitution reports capital flowing into the Colonel G. W. Adair sold over \$100,000 vorth of real estate last week. The doctors at West Point are in smiles over the engagement which the measles are playing in

A new paper mill in Carroll County, just above Kewnan, has commenced operations. Mr. P.

A new paper mill in Carroll County, just above Kewnan, has commenced operations. Mr. P. Kellogg, of Newnan, is president.
Mr. C. A. Hall, superintendent of the printing establishment of Messrs, J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, has been presented with a beautiful and costly walking cane by his associates in the office. At Fort Pulaski, on Wednesday, two negroes engaged at work on the fort, flector Rankin and Elijah Glenn, got into a difficulty, when the former drew a large dirk and stabbed the latter mortally. Rankin was arrested and placed in irons.

The site of the old Atlanta Hotel, near the passenger shed, the property of Dr. Thompson, was sold on Thursday to H. J. Kimball, for \$76,000. Mr. Kimball will put up a fine hotel, to be finished next fall. next fall.

next fall.

A negro woman at St. Mary's wen' to school on Monday night, and returned from her educational pursuits to find that her child, which she had locked up in her house before leaving had been burned to death, the house having caught fire and burned down, with no chance to rescue the child, during her absence. during her absence.

The executive committee of the Georgia State

Agricultural Society publishes in the Atlanta pa-pers the correspondence that took place in 1860, relative to the hoisting of the United States flag relative to the hoisting of the United States flag over the fair building, showing that the society acquiesced in the matter. The action of the society is prou pted by rep ated statements in Northern papers and elsewhere, that the society refused to raise the United States flag over the laboratory building during the late fair at Macon. The Covington Examiner, of Fribar, reports a fire at Oxford that morning, which destroyed a two-story tenement, jointly occupied by Mrs. White and Dr. William Anderson's family, nearly opposite the Palmer Institute. Some of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. Fire was also communicated by flying sparks to a

was also communicated by flying sparks to a barn of David Dickson, which was also consum-ed, together with a lot of cotton seed and guano. The Rome Courier relates the following, which it says will be vouched for by at least three hun-

The Roine Courier relates the showing, which is asys will be vouched for by at least three hundred citizens of that place:

"The most remarkable death we have ever witnessed came under our notice on Saturdar. A negro was working beneath a bank of dirt, the dirt broke off, fell on him and crushed him. His heart was shot out from his body and thrown to a distance of sixty-two feet (by measure) from him. His lungs and liver were scattered between him and his heart, and his body was completely crushed by the dirt. When the dirt was thrown off, it was found that he was broken all to pieces. His chest and his stomach were rifted, and his legs were shapeless masses. We warrant no such death has ever been recorded. If a bombshell had exploded between his ribs, his heart and entrails could not have been thrown further."

DEATH OF AN ENTERPRISING WORKINGMAN. We have already announced the decease of W. W. Cornell, a member of the firm of J. B. & W. w. Cornell, of New York, who were widely known throughout the United States by the numerous iron fire-proof buildings they had erected. The deceased was the architect of his own fortune. Commencing life in humble circumstances, he served a regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade of an ticeship of seven years to the trade of an iron founder. In 1847 he and his brother commenced business and established an iron foundry, in which, owing to the small capi-tal of the partners, only one man in addition to themselves was employed. In ten years' time the business had increased so rapidly that removal to another locality became necessary, and on this spot their present wellequipped and extensive foundry was erected. The fineness of the castings turned out by this establishment, and the skill displayed in the establishment, and the skill displayed in the erection of iron buildings, conferred upon these industrious mechanics a reputation that is appreciated in every large city of the Union. Some of the most magnificent buildings in architectural design in New York. Savannah and other cities, were constructed by the Cornells. The successful life of W. W. Cornell were that the greening who thoroughly learns. proves that a mechanic who thoroughly learns his trade and attends carefully to his business,

THE CITIZENS' CAUSE.

VIEWS OF THE INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.

A RALLY OF THE PRESS AND PEOPLE.

A Hearty Approval.

[From the Edgefield Advertiser.] The principles enunciated in the resolutions are liberal, progressive, and comprehensive; sufficiently so, we think, to meet the approval and secure the support of all classes of citizens. The Edgefield Advertiser endorses them with uneigned good will. In fact, Edgefield has already acted practically upon these self-same principles, in her late municipal election, both parties, Democratic and Republican, met in friendly conference, and agreed upon one and the same ticket. We thought, and still think, that, under existing laws and circumstances, this was a wise proceeding. The present intendant of Edgefield is a white Republican. Two of the waruens are white and Democratic; the remaining two are colored and Republican. The principles enunciated in the resolutions are

and Republican.

The resolutions of the press conference assure the colored voters that their rights are in no geopardy, and that their common and true interests will be promoted and secured by a union with the honest of our people against the corrupt and the ignorant. This is wise and sincere, and we earnestly hope the colored voters will realize it as such.

ing campaign, not as Democrats against Republicans for the triumph of party, but together, with one accord, to get capable and honest men into office. into omce.

As regards the proposed convention, we think it of the highest importance that a State convention, representing all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Radical administration, should be held in time to organize and prepare for the summer and fall campaign. As to the time of holding the convention, we think it would perhaps be better to defer action until after the assembling of the Radical convention. In this matter, however, we cheerfully defer to the voice of the majority.

of the majority.

And when our convention is authoritatively called, let it be called by the united voice of all South Carolinians who are opposed to the party now in power in our State, whether they term themselves Liberals. Conservatives, Democrats, Republicans, or Citizens.

Let us go into the next fight to win; not to dis-cuss by-gone issues, empty platitudes or meaning-less generalities.

The Great Desire of Our People. From the Yorkville Enquirer.

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]

So far as the matter of the resolutions is concerned, we see nothing objectionable in them. They make intelligence and integrity the only tests of political preference. By eschewing all complication with national questions, the campaign is narrowed down to a thoroughly local contest. This is probably the best basis which the convention, when it meets, can select, on which to rally the people of South Carolina. The great desire of our people, we believe, is not to build up any party. Democratic, Conservative or Republican. Nor are they immediately concerned about female or Indian suffrage, annexation of foreign territory, the Alabama claims, or the national debt. What they want is a good, economical and houses Sia'e government—one that will be just to all classes of citizens, and will not squander the resources of the State for private and party purposes. They want officials who believe that they were elected to promote the general interests of the people, and not to enrick themselves. This is our platform, and it is on these grounds that we oppose the Republican party of South Carolina, as represented by those whom it has put into office.

There is one suggestion in the resolutions which does not impress us favorably. The time proposed for the convention is too soon. The people have crops to make as well as an election to hold, and experience proves that a long and heated political campaign seriously interferes with farm work. Unless there are reasons of which we are not aware for holding it sooner, we think that the third of August would be a more suitable time for holding the convention. By that time the crops will have been laid by, and there will still remain eleven weeks for the campaign.

All Agreed. (From the Yorkville Enquirer.)

All Agreed. (From the Camden Journal.)

We agree with the sentiments expressed in the Press resolutions, and feel sure that all citizens desiring good government and honesty, as well as justice in the administration of it, will cordially concur with us in saving that the logic of

The Citizens' Party.

(From the Darlington Southerner.) THE CHARLESTON NEWS lays down a broad plat-form; just such as we laid down long ago, and for which we were dubbed "Radical." We were not which we were dubbed "Radical." We were not scared from our purpose by a name, for we believed that names were nothing, acts were everything. We called eurselves Conservative, knowing that we were such. We advised obedience to the laws, whether agreeable or not; strict justice to the colored man, and a burial of the corpse of the past. We saw no objection to our people fillthe laws, whether agreeable or not; strict justice to the colored mat, and a burial of the corpse of the past. We saw no objection to our people filting offices under the present State government, or deemed them any less worthy of respect when doing so. We never filled our sheet with personal abuse of Democrat or Radical, and always gave praise where it was deserved. We never called a man a vile devil because he was a Republican, or a lovely angel because he was a Democrat. We never expected the Democratic party to save the State, and we have not been at all disappointed. The change which has come over the views of our State journals, has led us into thus reviewing our own cours?. Since the ending of the war we have advocated but one thing, do that which seems the best for our State, even if in doing it we are compelled to sacrifice pride and prejudice. On the subject of a name, what we would say to the party is this: Never mind the name, only let there be unity of purpose; let the Democrat and the Republican, the white man and the black, join heartily to lay anew the foundations of this good old State; and let the blocks they bring bear the inscription, worth and truth, honor and honesty.

honesty. Devil Take the Hindmost. (From the Columbia Phoenix.) [From the Columbia Pheenix.]

In the present state of affair. In South Carolina, we have observed a disposition on the part of some men to adopt what may be valled the policy of sauce qui peut, which, laterally rendered, means "the devil take the hindmost," or "every man for himself." Such a cry is the cry of despair. It implies the bitter consciousness of defeat—it reflects the anguish of fallure—it means that the day is lost. We need hardly say that a policy, based upon a feeling like this, is not the policy upon which to base a political effort. If South Carolina is to be restored to good and honest government, and to be left free to develop her If South Carolina is to be restored to good and honest government, and to be left free to develop her resources and to welcome inmigration, we must adopt a policy not unlike the policy which has al vars been adopted under similar circumstances. At who oppose the present regime in South Carolina must unite together—must organize—must sink minor differences—must work earnestly and energetically—must feel the inspiration of a good cause—must take counsel of their hopes, and not of their fears—must raise their standards—must throw traitorous doutts to the winds—and with one mind, move steadily to the attainment of their purpose. There is no royal road to success. their purpose. There is no royal road to success.

Let the cry of the defeated soldiers of France give place to the firm and decisive utterance of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo, as he shouted:

"Up Guards and at them:" and turned the way. ering tide of battle.

What we Need.

[From the Greenville Mountaineer.] We certainly need a good and honest govern-nent, and we are willing to advocate any mea sures which promise to give us one. If ceution will promote this end, let us, by all means have the convention. And let all the people, irre-respective of party, who can forget self-interest in their love for the State, be represented.

The Opening Shot.

[From the Laurensville Herald.] This action of the press may be regarded as the opening shot of the press may be regarded as me opening shot of the campaign, and we are not prepared to say that it is ill-directed.

We are glad that the conference was held; had intended to be present, but were prevented by stress of business engagements. The time suggested for a convention of the people is well chosen, and will be accepted generally.

Giving up Dead Issues.

[From the Walhalla Courier.]

The Press resolutions exhibit the purpose of the State press to give up the dead issues which have trammelled the Democratic party, and to labor for the future improvement of the State government. This is true wisdom, and if the press as a unit will advocate the course proposed, a few years will wipe out the passions and prejudices of the pass, and the colored man, identified with us by interest and association, will unite with the white cltizens of the country to restore order and harmony. Their Interest is with us. Though but few own property or pay taxes, yet the industrious and economical expect to, and will accumulate and become taxpayers. They will soon perceive that high taxes operate against their interest, by compelling landowners to claim higher rent or to pay lower wages. Let every one treat the colored man as a citizen, and endeavor to instruct him in his true interests. The errors of the last campaign are now apparent to all, and every clizien should set to work to repair them. This can be easily done. It only requires strict, fair dealing confidence in the [From the Walhalla Courier.]

The taxes for the present year have been somewhat reduced, but we trust no one is so blind as not to perceive that this is an electioneering scieme on the part of the Radicals. It is not because the expenses of the government are less, nor because the amount levied is sufficient to meet them. The future will prove this. In truth, our expenses are greater than for last year. The School bill will add \$100.000 to them, and then the pay of physicians for the indigent sigk, phonographers for the courts, and numerous other offices not existing heretofore, must swell the amount.

Another View. [From the Anderson Intelligencer.]

[From the Anderson Intelligencer.]
The Conference of the anti-Radical press of this state was held, as agreed upon, in Columbia, on Wednesday, 16th list. From all we can gather, there was unanimity and accord among the gentlemen present, and their action goes forth to the people with united endorsement. As we were unable to be present, and do not know the controlling reason upon which was based the action of the Conference, we deem it improper to criticise its recommendations. We may be permitted to state, however, that our views do not concur in the policy suggested to the people of holding a State Convention as carly as the 18th June "for the purpose of nominating a State ticket." The time suggested is too soon, in our Judgment, and it may be rested is too soon, in our judgment, and it may be that the end in view-organizing a ticket for State officers-could wisely be dispensed with. Under other circumstances, this feature of the political situation would be discussed at length; but courtesy to our brethren, and lack of information as to the reasons by which they were controlled, demand an exercise of restraint upon our thoughts. As to the declarations made by the conference giving full recognition to the legal right of all citizens of the State to suffrare and office, this journal has been fully committed for hat the end in view-organizing a ticket for right of all citizens of the State to Sanrale and office, this journal has been fully committed for the past eighteen months. The election of Grant settled the question of suffrage, in this State, at least, and we have not been disposed to revive cheat dissues at any time. On these points, then the action of the conference receives our hearty and unqualified approval.

The Practical Question [From the Union Times.]

[From the Union Times.]

From the mountains to the seaboard the antiRadical press is a unit, and presents one bold,
unbroken, defant front to the corruption, venality and misrule which now govern this State,
and which is fast driving the honest and intelligent from the ranks of the Radical party. We
most cordially endorse the resolutions of the
Press Conference, and under those resolutions
we shall fight the company bettle for most cordially encores the testimators of the Press Conference, and under those resolutions we shall fight the coming battle for the redemption of the State. We have no sympathy with any nan or party who would deal dishonestly with any class for the purposes of securing their votes or influence. We fought boldly against the reconstruction acts, because we believed those acts would bring about just such a corrupt, extravagant and malicious exercise of power as now exists, and we are not ashamed of the fight. We were defeated, and the result of that defeat is before the people—in our opinion fully sustaining us in our efforts to prevent it. That is passed—those issues are dead, and we have no more to do with them. We have now to deal with live issues—issues that will affect the future—and it behooves us to look the matter squarely, practically and honestly in the face, and so trim our salis as to steet the ship of the present the property of the present the printiface, and so trim our sails as to steer the ship of State clear of the mælstorm into which her pirati-cal officers are determined to carry her. The negro is invested with all political rights to vote and hold office. That is now engrafted upon the fundamental law of the land, and we believe it will never be removed. He is an integral part of will never be removed. He is an integral part of our body politic. His vote counts equal with ours at the ballot box. His vote, obtained by fraud, threats, lies and bribery, has therefore been concentrated to foist the present corrupt State officials upon the people. What, then, is our duty Is it the part of wisdom, by persisting in fighting dead issues, to drive him from us? Certainly not. We honestly acknowledge the rights guaranteed to him under the law, therefore we acknowledge him our going at the ballot hox, and entitled teed to him under the law, therefore we acknowledge him our equal at the ballot box, and entitled to all the rights which flow from the elective franchise: consequently it is our duty to defend him in those rights, encourage him to exercise them and restore the natural attachment which has been maliciously torn asunder by the enemies of our common section, and the greater enemies of the negro.

Yes, the colored man sentitled to vote and hold office, and he will exercise those rights. Now, the practical question is, shall we doggedly persist in allowing the "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag" to monopolize the colored vote, to perpetuate the in-

allowing the "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag" to monopolize the colored vote, to perpetuate the infamous rule which is now ruining and disgracing the State and the Southern people of both races, or shall we lavite and encourage the colored men to "come over and help us" hur! from the throne of venal power those who have deceived them, ruined us all, and will, if permitted to control public affairs much longer, swallow up every political position and make honesty a disgrace, and virtue a by-word?

[From the Lancaster Ledger. It will be seen that the editorial conference undertake neither to make a platform nor to unmake one. The resolutions express the sense of the conference. It is behaved that they will meet with the approval of all anti-Radicalists in the State, including Democrats and Republicans, whites and blacks. From their first word to their left they take the proof ground that the coming whites and blacks. From their first word to their last, they take the broad ground that the coming contest has no connection with national politics or national political parties, but is one in which all citizens shall work and toil together to secure a capable, honest and respectable government for them and for their children. No distinction is made of class, of color, or of past political action. The equal rights of all citizens are freely admitted, and when the proper time comes, it will be seen that this is no barren pledge, but means that every class and every closs and every class and every color shall have its fair and every class and every color shall have its fair and honest representation in the administration of the affairs of the State.

A New Bill of Rights.

[From the Abbeville Press.] These resolutions recognize in their fullest extent the civil and political equality of the black man—his right to vote and his right to hold office—his right not only to "equal and exact justice," but to office and enfolment—recognize all of this, not as a mere abstract truth, but as a controlling principle in the coming elections. These resolutions give prominence to that policy which in the present crisis rises above party principles and national issues—the prime necessity of securing good government at home—of elevating honest and capable men to office—and this by the suffrage of "all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color or previous condition." Here is a platform broad enough for us all to stand upon.

As a matter of course, the action of the conference is only advisory. With a view to some determinate and authoritative action, they suggest a meeting of a convention of the people on Wednesday, the 15th June next. We had thought that a later day would have been more advisable, but we suppose that satisfactory reasons determined the selection. But whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the time of meeting, we had thought there would be none as to the importance of the meeting itself. If we are to gain anything at all, it is by union—by concerted purnoses and united efforts. As a first and necessary These resolutions recognize in their fullest ex anything at all, it is by union—by concerted pur poses and united efforts. As a first and necessary step to this, we must have a convention. The Conference have suggested the 15th June next, and we suppose the people of the State will ratify and confirm.

BACKING DOWN.

[From the New York Tribune, March 21.] A Washington correspondent tells us this A Washington correspondent tells us this morning something further about the sales of cadetships, and shows that Congress has by no means got to the end of the inflamous story. But we fear that Congress has got to the end of its virtue, and the culprits who may hereafter be convicted have little to dread. Even the flagrant case of Mr. Whittenore was not believe the punjshment it merited. He after be convicted take that to dream. Even the flagrant case of Mr. Whittemore was not followed by the punishment it merited. He was permitted to resign, when he ought to have been expelled with every mark of indignity the House had power to inflict, and after that most lame and impotent conclusion to a serious inquiry, the demoralization of the House went on rapidly. Mr. Butler has been allowed to escape with a reprimand, and the small offenders, whose cases are yet to come up, will probably get off still more easily.

In some cases the publicity given to these shameful transactions will be a severe penalty for the delinquents to endure; and if we only wanted te punish the individuals, censure would perhaps be enough. But the first object of Congress ought to be the preservation of its own honor, and if it is so careless of that as to allow men who have disgraced it to retain their seats, it must not be surprised if the people become more and more suspicious of its reasons. tain their seats, it must not be surprised in the people become more and more suspicious of its integrity, and corruption in the halls and lobbies becomes more and more daring. Men have little respect for the virtue which will not defend itself. If the House of Representatives values public opinion, it cannot afford to hesistene in eating out, every man who ate an instant in casting out every man who has abused his official position for private

gain.

No matter who is hurt; no matter what may be the personal popularity of the political influence of the culprits; no matter how great their party services, we tell our friends in Congress that they cannot afford to falter in this stern duty, and the delinquency which they have already shown will yet cost them dear.

They have allowed accused persons to tire They have allowed accused persons to tire them out with frivolous defences, to work upon their feelings by personal appeals, to plead, protract and sophisticate until the committee and the House have both grown weary, parent to all, and every clizen should set to work to repair them. This can be easily done. It only requires strict, fair dealing confidence in the political and civil rights of the negro, to restore perfect confidence between the races. Let every one work to this end. It is a matter of vital importance that our next Legislature should be composed of honest, capable men who will restore something like economy in the government.

WINCEY — BOLCHOZ. — On Sunday, the 20th of March, by the Rev. W. S. Bowman, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. John H. WINCEY and Miss THEODORA M. BOLCHOZ, all of this city. DEAN-SYMMES.-On the 27th ultimo, at Chester, by the Rev. Hugh McLees, Dr. J. H. Dran, of Greenville, to Miss Marie, daughter of the late Dr. F. W. Symmes, of Pendleton, S. C.

ROBERTS-MATTHEWS .- On the 20th of January, at Chester, by the Rev. T. D. Gwin. Mr. John M. ROBERTS to Miss Lou S. Matthews, all of Greenville County. LAWSON—SMITH.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. J. Gibbs, Mr. John Lawson, of Union County, to Miss Frances Smith, of Spartanburg.

Inneral Notices.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sweeny, and of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of MAGGIE ELMA, infant daughter of the former, at their residence, No. 32 Coming street, at half-past 3 o'clock, This AFTER-NOON.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE, from New York, are notified that the cargo is being discharged at Pier No. 2, Union Wharves. All Goods uncalled for at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. WM. A. COURTENAY,

Union Wharves. ZET-CITY TAXES .- CITY TREASURY, MARCH 23, 1870 .- Pursuant to Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the year 1870, the FIRST INSTAL-MENT of one-third of the Corporation Tax will be received at this Office from and after this date to the 10th of April. S. THOMAS. mch26 smwstus6 City Treasurer. .

Subscription to the Stock of the ENTERPRISE RAILROAD COMPANY of Charleston will be opened on and after THIS DAY, the 234 instant, at the 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 MATASSIGNEES' NOTICE .- THEO-DORE F. MALLOY, Merchant, of the Town of Cheraw, in the County of Chesterfield, and State of South Carolina, having this day made an assign- are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best ment to us of his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors and the creditors of the late firm of MALLOY & BENTON, without preference or priority of any of their claims, notice is hereby given to such creditors to avail themselves thereof 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 WEDNESDAY, the in order to ward off more serious consequences. 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in order to appoint agents to act in their behalf, jointly with the as signees, if they see fit to do so.

W. L. T. PRINCE, Assignees. Cheraw, S. C., March 21, 1870.

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 preparations boasting virtues they do not pos-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. nov26 fmw1yr

NO MORE MEDICINE. SEVENTY thousand cures without medicine by DuBarry's delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, acidity, nausea, vomiting, wasting, diabetes, sleeplessness, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhea, palpitation, nervous, billious, liver and stomach complaints. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 68,413-"ROME, July 21, 1868.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Food, this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins of MACHINIST AND FOUNDER, one pound, \$1 25; 24 pounds \$18; carriage free. Also, the REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in one pound packets, \$1 50. Copies of cures sent gratis. Address C. N. DUBARRY & CO., No. 163 William street, New York, and at all Druggists and Groian1 3mos

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New dec15

F IF YOU WANT LAW BOOKS, LAW BLANKS and Legal Printing, go to EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. dec14 6mos

FO MANHOOD .- A MEDICAL ESSAY on the Cause and Cure of Decline in Premature Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c. "There is no member of society by whom this

book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent Preceptor or Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington,

D. C.

WEDLOCK-THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY .- Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCI-ATION, Box P, Philadeiphia, Pa.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, dec15 New York.

TO JUST OUT .- CHERRY PECTO-RAL TROCHES, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness.

None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating

Brown Cubeb things.

For sale at wholesale by GOODRICH, WINE-MAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Hayne JAF IF YOU WANT STRAW, MANIL-

LA and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS, go to

EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, oppo site Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. TO PRINTERS .- IF YOU WANT NEWS, BOOK, CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM PAPERS, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Card Board, Print ing Material, Binding, Ruling and Cutting, go to

EDWARD PERRY, No. 155 Meeting street, oppo-

site Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. deci4 61108

A 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 physicians 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

Special Notices.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON .-The Annual Commencement of this College will be celebrated at Hibernian Hall THIS EVENING. 28th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Candidates for admission in the Freshman or the Sophomore Class, will present themselves at the College on Monday Monning, at 9 o'clock. F. A. PORCHER, Secretary Faculty.

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 March, 1870, the Creditors of the Estate of ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, deceased, are hereby notified that they are required to establish their respective claims before me on or before the fourth Special Referee.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER .- The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the equirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accom-

One of the principal uses of HasTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious proper ties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudder SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for billous disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or con

vulsing. The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial Persons of a billous habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which the liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the BITTERS should be resorted to mch28 6t

Machinery, Castings, &c. MEETING STREET FOUNDRY. THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW FURNISHING THE IM-

PROVED

MCCARTHY COTTON GIN, STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Sugar Mills, Sugar Bollers and Pans, of all sizes. Horse-Powers and Gin Gearing, from 6 to 16 feet

mproved Vertical and Horizontal Corn Mills

Improved Lever Cotton Presses, for Hand, Power Saw and Rice Mills.

Machinery and Castings of all descriptions made Particular attention paid to House Fronts and

Castings for Buildings, Gratings, Cistern Covers,

Sash Weights, &c., &c. WILLIAM S. HENEREY.

No. 314 MEETING STREET,

DHENIX IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1844. JOHN F. TAYLOR & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO CAMERON & CO.,

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, &c., NOS. 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12 PRITCHARD STREET (Near the Dry Dock,)

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS-MARINE, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

RICE THRESHERS AND MILLS OF EVERY DE-SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND GEARING.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS. CASTINGS OF EVERY KIND, IN IRON OR

Guarantee to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of as good quality and power, and at as low rates, as can be had in New York, Baltimore or Phila-

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Business Cards.

THOMAS FROST, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

FOR ALL THE STATES, No. 54 BROAD STREET, Charleston, S. C. mch18

CHUPEIN & WINKLER, DENTISTS OFFICE NO. 275 KING STREET.

nov13 9mes

T. HUMPHREYS, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS SECURITIES AND PERSONAL PRO-PERTY ATTENDED TO.

Shipping.

TESSELS WANTED. . Two VESSELS, of the capacity of 5000 to 7000 bushels, to freight Corn from North Carolina. Apply to SHACKELFORD & KELLY, mch26 2 Boyce's Wharf.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR BOSTON

The Good Schooner MONTANA, Parker, Master, having heavy cargo engaged, will take cotton or other light freight for above port. For freight engagements apply to RISLEY & CREIGHTON, mch22 Accommodation Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK.

ON TUESDAY.

JAMES ADGER.

Of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's Line, will leave Adger's South Wharf on JESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. and comfortably fitted up for passengers, and their tables are supplied with all of the delicacies

turing towns. Insurance by this Line half per cent.

of the New York and Charleston markets:

The Side-wheel Steamship CHAMPION follows on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 5 o'clock P. M ... JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents...

DOR NEW YORK-THURSDAY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

P. M. Through Bills Lading will be issued for Cotton to LIVERPOOL, HAVRE, Boston and the New England Manufacturing Cities.
Freight on Sea Island Cotton, &c; Upland, &c; Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOS-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship SEA GULL, Dutton, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Wednesday, the 30th, at 6 o'clock A. M. The "MARYLAND" will follow on SATURDAY,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
mch28 North Atlantic Wharf.

CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA AND AIKEN, And other places, should lay in their supplies of Clarets, Champagnes, Cordisis, Brandles, Whiskies Wines, Canned Soups and Meats, American and English Biscuits, Devilled Ham, Tongue, Lobster, Durham Smoking Tobaccc and Imported Segars.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.

No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH VIA BEAUFORT.

The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every-FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, connecting with New York Steamships in Charleston on Saturday. Cabin Passage \$5; including Meals and Berth. Freight to Besufort reduced fifty per cent. mch24 J. D. AIKEN & CO.

FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING.

FREIGHT REDUCED PIFTY PER CENT.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

jan13 FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE

The Steamer PLANTER, Captain
J. T. Foster, is now receiving freight
at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave on
TURSDAY MORNING, the 29th instant, at 5

This Steamer has been taken of the line to Beaufort for, the present, in order to undergo some necessary repairs, alterations in her cabin arrangements, &c.

DOUGLAS NISBET, Agent, Mch28 1

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR EDISTO,

The steamer ST. HELENA, Captain D. Sinclair, will leave as above WEDNESDAY MORNINO, March 30, at 3 o'clock, from South Commercial Wharf. Returning, leave Edisto same day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Freight received on Tuesday until sunset.

JOHN H. MURRAY, mch28 1 Market Wharf.

No. 27 BROAD STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

REFERENCES.—Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRET Wharf, toot of Market street, Returning at hall past 2 o'clock.

WARING. Esq. General JAMES CONNER. T. R. WARING. Esq.

WARING. Esq.

The Steamer ST. HELENA, Captain D. Sinciair, Jr., will leave as above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, from above This DAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Fare \$1.50.

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The Superior First-class Side-wheel Steamship

'T. J. LOCKWOOD, Commander.

Through Bills of Lading given on Cotton to Liverpool, Boston and the New England manufac-

LOCAL AND THROUGH RATES ALWAYS AS LOW S ANY OTHER LINE. Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay.

THE A1 SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

Adkins, Commander, will sail for New York on Thursday, March 31st, Above at hair-past 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4

ent.
For Freight engagements, or passage, having very superior stateroom accommodations, all new-ly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & OO., No.-28 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. mch28 4

2d April, at 5 P. M.

23 Philadelphia Freights forwarded to thatcity by railroad from Baltimore without additional expense for insurance.

23 Consignees by this line are allowed ampletime to sample and sell their Cottons from the
Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

mch28 2 PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
Mo. 2 Union Wharves.

The Steamship ZODIAC, Captain Hines, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on Thursday, 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th s

(INLAND ROUTE.) The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Carroll White, will leave Charleston every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for RETURNING:

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Caroll White, will sail from Charleston for above places every TUESDAY MORNIS
8 o'clock. Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort-early WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to-Charleston.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA JACKSON-VII.I.E AND LANDINGS ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain
George E. McMillan, sails every
TUZEDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Steamer "CITY POINT," Captain Fenn Peck,
sails every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Connecting with Steamer STARLIGHT for Enterprise.
Through Tickets and through Bills of Lading
for Freight given.

J. D. AIKBN & CO., Agents,
jan13 South Atlantic Wharf.

PEEDEE RIVER, VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMER "ARGO."

ENTERPRISE, AND WAY LANDINGS.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

o'clock.
O'clock.
Freight and wharfage must be prepaid.
For Freight or Passage, having Stateroom accommodations, apply to
RAVENEL & HOLMES.
mch26 2D&C
No. 177 East Bay.