Charleston Daily News.

MOVING ON.

VOLUME IX.-NUMBER 1391.

AN EARNEST AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING.

RICHLAND ELECTS HER DELEGATES TO THE REFORM CONVENTION.

Reported Outrage in Abbeville.

ELLIOTT PREPARING TO RUN AGAINST HOGE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, June 6. The meeting to select delegates to represent Richland Counts in the Reform Convention,

which assembles in this city on the 15th, was held to-day. All the proceedings were characterized by great earnestness, and the meeting was perfectly successful. Twenty-eight delegates were chosen. Their

names are as follows: William Wallace, John T. Sloan, Jr., E. W. Seibels, Alexander Smythe, John C. Seegers, Jackson Miller, colored, J. C. Bell, Richard O'Neale, James Claffey, Charles P. Pelham, John P. Thomas, James Mayrant, colored R D Senn, Lewis Wallace, colored W. H. Stack. Washington Gibbes, colored, H. D. Hamiter, Frank Faust, colored, E. S. Percival, James Goodwin, colored, Uriah Portee, colored. Jesse Lykes, William Weston, Tip Brown, colored, Warren Adams, S. G. Garner, Anderson Burns, colored, John Gilmore, col-

The movement causes a great deal of excitement among the negroes, and their agitation and active interest prove that striking and telling effects may be expected.

A rumor from Abbeville states that Mr. Boozer was assaulted, and Augustus Aiken threatened by negroes. This was on account of some part taken by them in the elections of 1868. No particulars have, so far, been given.

ble is brewing in Union League circles there, or account of an announcement made by R. B. Elliott, the colored Assistant Adjutant-Generatof the State, that he will be a candidate for Congress against Solomon L. Hoge.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, June 7.

The municipal election passed off with comparative quiet. The election of Emery seems to be con-

The Reconstruction Committee has adopted a rule not to remove disabilities except upon a written application. The recommendation of friends or of high officials are not respected. The petition must be accompanied with ex-

pressions indicating proper submission. SENATE. In the Senate bills were introduced chartering lands to the State of Alabama to aid the construction of the Savannah and Memphis

Railroad, and to prohibit contracts for the im-The New York merchants' and importers

petition for the abolition of the tax on sales, was presented. Stewart introduced a bill to prohibit con-

tracts for servile labor, which, he said, was intended to break up the system of coolle contracts, by which the Chinese laborers were imported to this country and held to labor for four years. The contract is to return the Chinese, dead or alive, to his own country at the end of four years, and the religious feelings of the Chinese prevented them from breaking their contract. This, he said, is really a system of servile labor. The wages are exceedingly low and can be called by no means free. The bill provides that no contracts with the Chinese shall be good longer than six months. Immediate action, he said, should be had as agents are now about to introduce them into South Carolina and Massachusetts. He moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and gave notice that he would press it to early action.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered. A motion to make the Texas Southern Pa

cific Railroad a special order prevailed, but was reconsidered. At the night session the bill for the settle

ment of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war, was debated. Motions to pass over the bill and to return it to the committee were

port a bill abolishing the duty on coal. Bowen introduced a bill (already published

the sea islands. It was referred to the Recon struction Committee. The report of the Committee on Foreign Al fairs was made the special order for Tuesday

next, when Banks' Cuban bill comes up. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

Schenck's tariff amendments to the Tax bill were adopted, also an amendment relieving coasting and fishing vessels from tonnage du ties. The bill finally passed by 150 to 35.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up, and Sargent withdrew a bill preventing servile labor contracts.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mr. Robert Rankin, of Liverpool, is dead. The Englishmen captured by Spanish brigands are rescued, and have arrived at Gibral-

Republican, is dead. He was formerly connected with the New York Herald. The ship William F. Storen, of the Blackball

Liverpool line, is burning at New York. Her cargo of lard, rosin and cotton is destroyed. The railroad bridge at Troy was set on fire and narrowly escaped destruction. The same bridge was burned in 1862, involving the destruction of the business portion of the town.

have repeated that calamity. The authentic contradiction of the Jewish massacre in Roumania, causes great rejoicing

throughout the country. from the port are five millions of gallons in excess of the same time last year.

LONDONDERRY, June 6. Wattetta, from New York, and the Frankfort, from New Orleans and Havana, have arrived. The Fenian Scare in England.

The Irish telegraph is working badly. The yacht Egeria defeated the Cambria yes-

ramifications of the Fenian plot everywherenot only in London, but in Wales and else where. War materials have been seized in several places, and the persons in charge arrested. The public excitement is unabated.

There was a grand demonstration yesterday in favor of Espartero as king.

THE EAST.

A Terrible Conflagration and Fearful Loss of Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6. falling walls is fearful. The loss of property is incalculable. The fire is still raging.

CUBA-MORE BLOODY WORK.

HAVANA, June 6. DeRodas telegraphs that a hundred Spanlards and two gunboats dispersed the filibusters from New York, on their landing near Neuvitas, killing ten, including Captain Harrison, wounding two, and taking prisoners. The stores were captured. Several of the prisoners were executed immediately. The steamer George P. Upton, which landed

HAVANA, June 6. Vera Cruz advices report that the Mexican Congress would probably hold an extra sesion to discuss constitutional reforms.

The stage between Vera Cruz and Jalapa had been robbed, and one passenger killed. Six bandits were captured recently at Zaca-

The new Permissello mines are vielding enormously.

The citizens of Guatemala have invaded

Mexican Territory. It is generally believed that Felix Diaz, the Governor of Oaxates, is the prime mover of this invasion, and intends establishing a separate republic.

The Guaymas revolution is ended, Lozada having refused to take part in it.

THE MONTGOMERY MUDDLE.

MONTGOMERY, June 6. The so-called meeting of citizens called to censure Judge Busteed for incarcerating Auditor Reynolds, for disobedience of an injunction of the United States Cour., was a grand fallure. Thompson, a negro member of the Legislature, presided, and announced that Busteed should be sustained. Resolutions denouncing Busteed were voted down. A warrant was issued against Busteed this morning for libelling Reynolds, and two negroes were deputed to execute it, but Busteed gave bond, and evaded an arrest.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Bismarck has recovered sufficiently to be able to visit Paris.

chant of New Orleans," died last week. He was a native of Baltimore.

-The King of Sweden meditates a tour around the world in order "to see with his own

the eminent Liverpool merchant, Mr. George Alexander Brown, of Brown, Shipley & Co. Mr Brown was an American

by Austrian Hebrews.

-It is announced that the Oueen of England will give a prize of £40 for the best fan, painted or carved, by a lady under twenty-five years of age; the competition being open to female

for the exhibition of 1871. -Thackeray, on his first visit to New York, was introduced to a very fashionably dressed young lady, the daughter of a publisher noted

for his piracy of the works of British authors. "Ah !" murmured the novelist, "a splendidly bound edition of 'The Pirate's Daughter.'" -A letter from London with reference to Mile. Nilsson's visit to the United States, says:

"The French Emperor has authorized the director of the grand opera in Paris to pay M. Strakosch \$50,000, the penalty of breaking her American engagement with him, and to engage her for ten years, with a pension." If this is true, the chances of her coming here, after all, are very dubious.

strength in proportion. He has served in the Sixty-Third New York Infantry in the late war, and has been an internal revenue inspector in New York City, where it is reported his campaigns against illicit whiskey were "bold, brilliant and decisive." It appears that he has also destroyed large quantities of liquor by the glass in bar-rooms.

-A strange story comes from Lisbon. M Viera de Castro, formerly deputy, and an aufound that she was carrying on an underhand afterward sent a challenge for a duel à outshould pass a certain spot at such an hour. The nineteen.

The People Looking to the Convention [From the Camden Journal.]

parties can unite without regard to political antecedents, and work together, heartly and earnestly, and with some prospect of success. Awake! Arise!

our life are not to be assumed and put off at pleasure. At no time is apathy commendable, and least of all, when the skies lower, and the storms blow and the ship of State quivers in every straining canvas, and creaking spar, and shaking timber. Now is the time for month.

Action! Action! Action! -[From the Orangeburg News.]

The people of our State are making the last holy effort for decency, for honesty. The last great prayer wells up from the heart of a stricken people, "from this miry, murky tide of pollution and moral, filth that is rising with simy crawl and overflowing with foul stench the holy avenues to our homes, our shrines, our hearts, threatening to stiffe and to drown all the lingering relies of the good and pure. Good Lord deliver us." From their great bowed heart wells up the prayer to God in heaven, and by their efforts and working for this movement their prayer finds expression. "Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God."

The True Issue.

We are glad to see the unanimity prevailing over the State, in regard to this meeting. It will be one of the most important conventions ever assembled in South Carolina, the object being to deliver the State from the hands of the thieves and robbers, who are now bleed-ing to death not only our credit and resources, but utterly ruining our character for integrity and honesty. Let it ever be remembered, that and honesty. Let it ever be remembered, that the object of the present movement is not to place in office Republicans or Democrats, but to drive out these "highway robbers," as they are called by Senator Cain, and put in honest men, irrespective of party. No man is to be voted for because he is a Democrat; no man is to be voted against because is a Republican. The simple test is fitness and integrity. Surely this is an appeal which commends itself to every honest minded man, to every patriotative.

ment is composed of all previous parties, and without regard to class or race. It is the representative and the movement of the peop in their might, for the vin lication of their own liberty and the administration of their own government. Our people are now ground down to the dust by excessive and oppressive taxation. Their hard-earned money, under the pretext of law, is wrenched from them and wastefully expended and used for pur-poses which "disgrace civilization." The state has reached the very verge where something must be endeavored for purity, order and good government, or where we must submissively and voluntarily pass under a yoke at war with all freedom, and where the only government is that of the strong and ruthless hand. The Reform party has placed tself upon broad and progressive principles, it has no selfish ends to answer, or purposes n view. It recognizes exact and equal justice to all. It is the party of the people who de-sire a government of honesty without plun-der, of fulers without corruption, and of pro-gress free from oppressive taxation.

[From the Columbia Guardian.] In order to give success to the enort for re-trenchment and reform, it is necessary to sink at once all partisan feelings, and to curb, re-strain and conquer all prejudices of race and color. Let those who may term this a sacri-fice of principle on the part of those who were in 1808 opposed to the extension of suffrage to the colored population. Of such we would ask, upon what grounds was the enfranchise-ment of the negro obnoxious? Aside from prejudice, and regarding the matter in a sober and statesmanlike view, was not the opposi-tion maintained from the honest conviction that in his present condition the colored man was not prepared to exercise with proper dis-cretion the elective franchise, and that the vesting him with it would lead to mischlevous results? The good of the State was the object sought. No sane man believed that there was any wrong per se in the colored man's voting. No man whose mind can rise above the leve of a vulgar prejudice opposed this elevation because his forefathers came from Africa, or be cause his skin is black or his hair unlike ours By what system of logic, then, can he be said to have deserted his principles who seeks to subserve that same end—the good of the State by the strove to secure by opposition to universal suffrage? We can conceive of no higher standard in political ethics than the good of the State, and whatever conduces to that end we deem it the duty of every good citizen to further. To rid the State of the vultures that are now preying upon her vitals, is the great necessity of the hour. To effect this, the colored citizens of the State must join us; and whatever tends to effect that junction is right.

THE BANK ROBBERS AT WORK.

ring's Bank Safe Folls Them.

White Plains, New York, has again been overrun by burglars, who, during the past few days, have carried on a profitable business. with one or two exceptions. On Friday nigh last a gang entered the Central Bank of Westchester County and attempted to blow open a large Herring safe, but without success. Strange to say, no arrests have been made, but the police are scouring the country in search of the offenders, who will be severely dealt with if captured.

LETTER FROM THE BANK OFFICERS. CENTRAL BANK OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 30, 1870. Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York:

GENTLEMEN-The Triple Champion Safe we bought of you about eighteen months ago has amply paid for itself. On Friday night, the 27th instant, a gang of burglars made a des-perate effort to break it open. They succeeded perate effort to break it open. They succeeded in blowing open the outer fire-proof. Next they commenced operations on the middle safe, made of Franklinite and hardened steel combined; first they knocked of the dial of the lock; then they tried to make an incision in the lower right-hand corner of the door, evidently for the purpose of inserting steel wedges (a number having been left broken wedges (a number having been left broken and used up;) failing in this, they then strip-ped off a portion of outer wrought-iron, all to no purpose. Fully two pounds of powder must have been used in these three ineffectual blasts We found in the morning two cans entirely empty, and the third one nearly empty. Ou window sashes were entirely blown out. One plece of metal from fire-proof door, weighing about three pounds, was imbedded in the ceil-ing overhead; clock ceased to run. The shock

THE REFORM COLUMN. was terrific, but wedges. drills and powder proved of no avail. They made very little or no progress toward getting open the middle safe or outer burglar-proof. We are happy to say the inner burglar-proof containing our treasure was not reached at all.

treasure was not reached at all.
We feel proud of our safe, and think it is
well worth of the name Burglar-proof.
Yours, with much respect, &c.,
W. H. ALBRO, President.
HENRY M. BISSELL, Cashier.

THINGS IN GEORGIA. GOOD NEWS FOR CHARLESTON.

The Condition of the Crops-The Completion of the Macon and Augusta Road-A Smelling Committee.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., May 31.

A year ago my business led me over this section of the Empire State, and in again travelling from Augusta to Macon, via Milledgeville to Athens, and thence to Eatonton, and again to Milledgeville, I have had a peculiarly good opportunity of noting the changes of the year, if any there be, and of seeing the condition of the crops. It is with no small satisfaction that I am able to report both cotton and breadstuffs in fine condition. The wheat crop of Georgia is unusually good, and the best evidence of though not as good as the wheat, has yet been brought out materially by the recent rains. One fact worthy of notice here, is that the farmers are using commercial tertilizers on their small grain groups with great success; and the one fact worthy of the control of th tent, and the manures that profess real merit will establish themselves beyond peradven-ture, and who doubts but that the Charleston fertilizers will win the day. And, apropos of the dear old, and now much cursed, city, her the dear old, and now much cursed, city, her merchants must be up and dolag, as the Augusta and Macon Raliroad (so that thoroughly efficient superintendent, Mr. B. K. Johnson, of the Georgia Road, tells me) will be done by September, and Charleston should be much benefited by it. One of the largest cotton buyers of Macon told me a day or two since that last year he shipped about 20,000 bales over the Central Road, but that as he bought to fill Northern orders altogether, he would this season ship to Charleston, and thence by our splendid steam lines to New York. It is estimated that from twenty to fifty thousand bales splendid steam lines to New York. It is estimated that from twenty to fifty thousand bales of cotton will go to our city over the Augusta and Macon Railroad. There is one thing in connection with the last season and this road that I cannot understand, unless my informant is mistaken, and he has no business to be as he is, the agent of Eatonton Road, a benche of the Central at this point. He asserts branch of the Central at this point. He asserts that his road is, up to date this season, 1900 bales allead of the Augusta and Macon R. R., while last season, 1868-69, the latter road beat

him 380 bales. If his statement is correct, why this falling off? The only crop that has been materially cut short by the long drought is the plum crop, and no doubt this gives great satisfaction to the many anxious mammas of refractory boys who will cut so many green plums. The effect of the recent rains is already visible; all nature smiles, the air is delightful, and even rallroad travelling comparatively pleasant. Georgia, although still under the iron heel and overrun by Grant's minions, flourishes. There is a refreshing independency of tone pervading the whole people, and they look for a speedy release from their burdens. Speaking of burdens, there is a batch of mouthy legislators, so-called, calling themselves an investigation committee upon the Penitentiary. As far as I can learn, it is just such an affair to get rid of the superintendent as that scheme of Scott and his brothers to get rid of Major Lee, the late able superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary. They are making a mountain out of smiles, the air is delightful, and even rallroad tentiary. They are making a mountain out of a moienili, as there are only some thirty convicts within the walls of the Pentientiary; the others, some five hundred in number, are under contract building the Augusta and Macon Railroad, and the Air-Line Road from Atlanta e are o

to Charlotte.

Milledgeville is a ghost of its former self, and, in a mercantile point of view, is almost a New Jerusalem once again. SEMLOH.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

The daily and weekly reports of the market

Influences Affecting the Trade.

The daily and weekly reports of the market have for many months shown an unsatisfactory condition of the cotton goods trade and manufacture. The greater part of the production leaves no profit to the manufacturer, while the declining tendency of prices has deterred dealers from making purchases beyond the immediate want of consumers. The mar-ket will not take the full production in some of the largest lines of goods except at prices which leave an uncomfortable loss to the manufacturer upon the cost of the raw cotton worked into them. There are some exceptions, as in the case of special fabries and fine goods, having an established reputation in market, the whole of which are readily taken at fair and steady prices. But these are chiefly consumed by people who need not econo-mize closely, who can always buy as they want; while the larger production of coarse and medium goods find consumption among and medium goods find consumption among the agricultural and laboring people chiefly. Upon these the influence of the great fall in the price of grain and other agricultural produce is seriously felt, as is the effect of every check to the well-paid employment of labor.

There is, however, a more important or farreaching reason for the depression in this trade. Every dealer in cotton goods, from the heaviest jobber in New York to the most remote of retail distributors, watches the cotton mote of retail distributors, watches the cotton market closely, and is as keen and often a more correct observer of the main facts in the market for raw cotton which determines its market for raw cotton which determines its rise or fall, than the cotton speculator or mannfacturer who studies mainly such points in the relation of supply and demand as the speculator lays before him. The principal dry goods houses have agents travelling through every district in the South where cotton is grown, and through them learned the truth of the shortened crop grown in 1868, and of the greatly lengthened crop of 1869. For a long time the trade as a body have pursued a con-

could quickly and without loss distribute. They have known that cotton was too high, and they interred that cotton goods were too high and must cheapen. The great increase in facilities for transportation also favors frequent replenishing, and relieves them from the danger in carrying heavy stocks.

This conservatism by the trade, and the conomy of the people, whether of choice or necessity, have concurred to reduce the demand for cotton fabrics below the needful supply to the people, and lately below the production of the mills, until it has come about that in the last twelvemonth our whole population in the last twelvemonth our whole population has taken but little if any more *neight* of cotton cloth than in the year 1860, when its numbers were so much less. Before the war, every well-to-do family had its store of cotton art well-to-do lamily had its stole of cotton arti-cles for domestic and personal use, beyond the immediate want, and this surplus was used up by and during the war. Because of the higher prices since, very little of it has been replaced, and the purchases of each year since 1865 have nearly measured the current needs. It follows that the country has no surplus of colfollows that the country has no surplus of cotton goods. Those in wear must soon be re-placed. This necessity is aggravated by an explaced. This necessity is aggravated by an ex-tensive substitution of light fabrics for the

en them preference in market; but the necessity for new cloth comes all the sooner.

The inference from all this is, that there

of October, 9700 in November, and 12,000 in December. They have now 20,000 well armed men. There are 60,000 enrolled and drilled,

must soon come a large and necessitous de-mand for the production of all our option mills. There is a limit to the "waiting for lower prices." These may come, but whether at higher or lower prices, the want, now real, though unseen, will become urgent and visible, and when once reoughized by the trade, there will be no idle looms. Our manufacturers have now the duliness of the summer before them. It may be expedient now, as in 1868 and 1869, to shorten the production in all mills whose fabrics do not sell close up. It would tend to hasten the turn in their favor, as the same policy produced it in 1868, when the few weeks of short work were followed by a very profitable autumn and winter. A suggestion has been recently made that manufacturers should combine to bring about a common reduction. Such a thing is impracticable, and would be wholly inexpedient if feasible. Even concert-ed action of this character is unwise. Every manufacturer should decide upon his own case, according to its facts, of market and of profit or loss, present and prospective. It would seem now quite sure that there will or can be no further material decline in the general value of cotton goods, except such as may properly result from a decline in the price of cotton. We need make no prediction in regard to that, especially now when the whole cotton-dealing world, awakening from its long-sustained blunder as to the supply of the cur-

sustained outnoter as to the supply of the current year, is carrying its opinion to the opposite extreme and looking for superabundance.

We place before our readers the prominent facts of cotton supply and consumption, as they stand to-day, leaving each to make his own deductions therefrom as to the future course of prices:

at all our ports amount to....bales... The visible stocks at seven interior towns were last year 24,000 bales; are year, the receipts at ports were 80,000 bales. The cotton other than that at the interior towns is supposed, from the ratio of recent deliveries, and from

The crop will be stated at about

.2.330.000

The movement of the India crop has been delayed equal to two months, chiefly from a tardy maturity and a more tardy preparation for market. We have not changed our opinion, early expressed, that the India crop now coming in, is considerably larger than the preceding one. Its shipments from Bombay to Europe stands about 190 000 bales behind that Europe stands about 190,000 bales behind that of last year. There are but two or three weeks more before the early monsoon, when its movement should nearly cease until October according to the experience of previous years. The receipts in Bombay are very heavy, and increasing weekly. It seems pro-bable that in the last quarter of the year there will be such an accumulation of cotton in Bombay and other Indian ports as has never been known; but whether, and how much of it will come to market in Burype, must de-pend upon the price and other conditions of

in the months when the supply of India cotton was lowest and of American largest; the use of India cotton increasing with its free supply.
The relative proportions up to May 27 and for
the whole year were as follows for three years

(per week:)
Taken for consumption Year's consumption from Livernool to May 27. in Great Britain

taken (for consumption) at the average rate of 25,150 American, and 12,000 East Indian per week, from Liverpool. It will be observed that the quantities for the first 21 weeks are from Liverpool only, while for the whole year they include deliveries from London, &c. Nearly all the American cotton goes to Liverpool, while London gets a large share of the India cotton, materially changing the propor-tions for the whole year. So far the propor-tions approximate those of 1868, and indicate the proportions approximate those of 1870 about a weekly average for the whole of 1870 about 23,000 bales American, and 17,500 bales of East India cotton. This would call for an aveage rate from now to December 31, of 21,500
American bales per week, and covers an average increase of consumption of all sorts equal to 3500 to 4000 bales per week for the whole year. Compared with 1869, a total increase of about 200,000 bales. The continent has been slowly increasing its consumption from year to year. Last year, worked to its full spinning year. Last year, worked to its fill spinning capacity, it can increase this year only by increase of its machinery or by heavier work. If the new spindles be reckoned at an increase of six per cent, which is hardly probable, they will require an increase of only 100,000 bales of cotton. To sum up: The increase in American supply actual and offered to Europe from the cern is a synct.

this crop is-export: This year.....bales 2,300,000 Last year......1,656,000 Increase from other countries.... Per contra : Required for English deficiency Deficiency equal to American..... Increase in English con-Increase in continenta consumption to Oct. 1.. 75,000 - 575,000

Net increase of available supply of American cotton, after covering all deficiencies, and a full rate of consumption..... To be added to stocks in Europe, Oct. 1.

This assumes what is not probable, that an export demand will take to Europe all of this crop that we have to spare; what does not go there will remain in our ports. We have allowed for home consumption the full require-ments of the capacity of our mills. Last Sepservative course, and during the last year have taken from week to week, with rare excep-tions, only such quantities of goods as they could quickly and without loss distribute. ments of the capacity of our mills. Last Sep-tember they began with stock in hand 50,000 bales larger than usual. To that extent, and more, they may reduce purchases this year, if so induced by the state of the market; in which case so much more may be exported, or left to swell the stock in ports.

THE CUBAN OUESTION.

Status of the Insurgents-Criticism of Spanish Brutality-Proclamation of Neutrality Recommended.

York paper gives the 'ext of the report on the the Cuban question, to be submitted to Con gress next Monday week, by the committee to whom the subject was referred. The report opens by referring to all the numerous petitions in behalf of Cuba, signed by nearly 75, 000 people of the United States, and recapitulating the early stages of the patriots' struggle: the delusive promises of Spain to speedily crush the rebellion, and immense efforts made by the Spaniards and volunteers.

heavier cloths in common use prior to 1861. Many more yards are now made from the same weight of cotton, and their cheapness has giv-The Cubans, the report continues, had at Yara, October 11, 1868, 147 men, 4000 the 12th

December. They have now 20,000 well armed men. There are 60,000 enrolled and drilled, but without arms, and they claim that with a supply of arms they can put into the field 200,000 fighting men—citizens, farmers and emancipated blacks—men of the country fight-ing for its libertles. These hostile forces have not forgotten the objects for which they were organized. From the declaration of Cuban in-dependence at Yara to this hour there has not dependence at Yara to this hour there has not been a week, scarcely a day, which has not been marked in the calendar of war by flerce and bloody contests. No revolution presents a more constant and determined struggle.

Although the Cubans were undisciplined and unaccustomed to the use of arms, of which in the beginning they had few or none, and their enemy was composed of the best troops of the army and navy of Spain, whose places in the military posts of the island had been supplied by the resident Spaniards organized as volunteers, the Cubans, nevertheless, have been ready to meet their foes in skirmish, combat or battle, and have shown themselves as brave ready to meet their localit skirming, combate or battle, and have shown themselves as brave in attack as defence. A record of nearly all raids, skirmishes, combats and engagements and battles occurring from the 1th of October, 1868, to the defeat of Puello and Goyeneche, which terminated the campaign of December, 1869, and January, 1870, give an honorable dis-tinction to the struggle of the Cubans for inde-pendence that would in no wise discredit a people long accustomed to self-government and trained to the use of arms.

The report then gives a review of the inhu man course of the Spaniards toward the insurgents, and after elaborate comments on the character of the struggle as a civil war, and | WEST. the duty of nations to belligerents, claims that a proclamation of strict neutrality on the part of this government is demanded, and

What objections can Spain make to a proclumation of neutrality in the case of Cuba identical with her own "prompt decision and friendly action" in the case of the United States, What objection can the European new Company States? What objection can the European nations, who instantly proclaimed their neutrality in the civil war in this country, urge against the neutrality of the United States in the war between Spain and Cuba, after the unparalleled atrocities of eighteen menths and the brutal nurser of scores nonths, and the brutal murder of scores of American citizens and repeated insults to our consular and commercial agents? Great Britain declared her purpose in regard to the American rebellion in the House of Commons, the 6th of May, 1861, twenty-three days after the attack on Fort Sumter, and before a single life had been sacrified or a drop of blood had been shed, except in the conflict between soldiers and citizens in Baltimore on the 19th of April 1861. Spain issued her proclamation of neu-trality, describing the contestants as belliger ents, the 17th day of June, sixty-five days after the fall of Fort Sumter, and before a single life had been sacrificed, except at Baltimore. What objection can Spain make to a declaration of neutrality on the part of the United States in the Cuban contest after a bloody and brutal civil war of a year and a half ?"

The committee distinctly defines its position as follows:

We ask only that in the armed contest in Cuba, the existence of which it would be a crime to question, the neutrality of the United States shall be proclaimed and enforced. We States shall be proclaimed and enforced. We ask for Cuba nothing but justice—that justice which Mr. Burke said is the chief concern of mankind. It is a misconception of fact to assume that by a declaration of neutrality we grant belligerent rights to the Cubans. They have an inalienable and natural right, admitted of all men, to fight against oppression for the liberty of their race. It would be inhuman for us to strengthen the hand of the oppressor. If we cannot espouse the cause of liberty, we If we cannot espouse the cause of liberty, we ought at least to stand neutral. When we ought at least to stand neutral. When we recognize that a contest exists, the law of nations—the enlightened code of the civilized workd—defines the rights and applies the law of beiligerents. It localizes the war, restrains the power of the conqueror, protects the vanquished, and substitutes for the rapine and murder of barbaran arms the restraint which murder of barbarous ages the restraints which are now everywhere enjoyeed by Christiad na-tions.

It is likely that the report will be amended in some of its particulars before being submitted to the House, it having been prepared by General Banks in April last, prior to the occurrence of events of considerable importance. No recommendation is made regarding the murdered Americans, Wyatt and Speakman, although it denounces in strong terms the cruelty and cowardice which caused their deaths, and it is considered probable that a resolution will be reported authorizing and instructing the Executive to demand prompt | TOR GARDNER'S BLUFF indemnity from the Spanish Government.

Railroads.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870. On and after Sunday, May 15th, the Passenger Trains upon the South Carolina Railroad will run

FOR AUGUSTA. FOR CULUMBIA. FOR COLUMBIA. 8.30 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia 4.10 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON.
Leave Augusta 8.90 A. M.
Leave Columbia 7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston 3.30 P. M.
Argusta 1.50 A. M.
Argusta 1.5 AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.

Arrive at Columbia 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Charleston 6.45 A. M.

Leave Charleston 2.50 P. M.

Arrive at Summerville 4.10 P. M. Leave Charleston. 4.10 P. M.
Arrive at Summerville. 7.10 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 8.25 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 8.25 A. M.
CAMDEN BRANCH.
CAMDEN BRANCH.
CAMDEN BRANCH.
Trains on
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and between Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays excepted.) connects with up and down Day Passengers at Kingville. 6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 1.100 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Camden. 5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Camden. 5.40 P. M. H. T. PEAKE. General Superintendent.

Miscellaneous.

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.

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SUMTER WATCHMAN. The WATCHMAN, published at Sumter, S. C., is one of the oldest and cheapest newspapers in the State, and has a much larger circulation than any other newspaper in the section in which it is published. The merchants of Charleston cannot find so good a medium for communicating with the businessmen of Sumter and planters of the

the businessmen of Sunter as surrounding country. Address GILBERT & FLOWERS, Proprietors, or W. Y. PAXTON, Business Manager, Sunter, S. C. SHAMPOOING AND HAIR CUTTING.

LADIES AND CHILDREN attended at their residences promptly reasonable rates.

TF YOU WANT PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS, and Bags of every description, go to EDWARD PERRY.

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FOR LIVERPOOL

The first-class British brig "J. L. PYE."

Pye, Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail with dispatch. For Freight engagements apply to J. A. ENSLOW & CO., jun6

No. 141 East Bay.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

The safe, fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht "ELEANOR" will make two trips daily to Fort Sumter and the other points of historic interest in the harbor, leaving South Commercial Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Yacht can also be chartered for private parties on reasonable terms. For passage or charter apply next door south of the Mills House, or to the Captain on board.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE REGULAR STEAM LINE-WEEKLY.

The Screw Steamship PROMETHE-US, Gray, Commander, will sail for Philadelphia direct, on FRIDAY, June 10th, at 20 o'clock P. M., from Brown's South Wharf. per cent.
For Freight engagements, or Passage (cabin

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and the cities of the North-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "MARYLAND,"
Johnson, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 1 P. L.
Connecting with the Bremen Steamer, "LEIPZIG, of the 15th. ZIG, of the 18th.

27 Philadelphia Freights forwarded' to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL O. TRENHOLM, Agent, jun44

No. 2 Union Wharves.

The A1 side-wheel Steamship SOUTH
CARCLINA, S. Adkins, Commander,
Will sail for New York on Tursday, June 7, at 6
o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves,
connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.
The SOUTH CARCLINA will make close connection with Liverpool Steamship NEBRASKA,
of Messrs, Williams & Guion's Line, sailing June
stb.

Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per ent. For Freight engagements, or passage, having

YESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weigh guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO., WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C. #2* Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.

VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING. Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Caroll White, will sail from Charles-ton for above places every Tussday Monni o'clock. Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beautort

mch24 FOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.)

VIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT. The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Carroll White, will leave Charleston every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for

above places.

RETURNING:
The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every
FRIDAY AFFERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at
Beaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting
at Charleston with Saturday's Steamships for New York
The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island
Wharf every fortnight, going to and returning
from Savannah.
J. D. AIKEN & OO.

PEEDEE RIVER, VIA GEORGETOWN. The Steamer PLANTER, Captain
The Steamer PLAN

FOR INFANTS TEETHING. ALLAYS INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS, CURING CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE SUBJECT WHEN TEETHING.

RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL is offered, o the public with an absolute guarantee against al danger from its use. Read the following certifi-cates: CHARLESTON, May 16, 1868. Mr. J. B. RUSSELL, one of our careful and intelligent Pharmaceutists and Apothecaries, has sub-

hilligent Pharmaceutists and Apotnecaries, has been mitted to my examination the formula for the preparation of a Soothing Cordial prepared and preparation of a Soothing vended by him.

It affords me pleasure to express a favorable of the state of the s particular cases of the diseases of children, which particular cases of the tis designed to relieve.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1868.

1 certify that I have most successfully used RUSSELL'S Soothing Cordial in the Summer Complaints of infants. He has fully exhibited the ingredients of his remedy, and the tedious method of preparation. I recognize the prescription—containing no anodyne whatever—as a most safe and efficacious one in bowel affections of children. When much pain or restlessness attends the affection, doses of Paregoric can be added to the prescribed doses of the Cordial according to the age of the patient. The compound, though more often, acts in an efficient manner without any addition of anodyne.

dition of anodyne.
In the Diarrhœa of the aged, in increased doses, it is of great value as a remedy; never disagree-ing with the stomach—increasing appetite, im-proving digestion, and acting as a slow but effi-

proving digestion, accient astringent agent.

W. M. FITCH, M. D. CHARLESTON, S. C., 1868.

over most preparations of the kind in containing no Opium or Narcotic. When these are required they can be added in proportions applicable to the case. I therefore can recommend its use in the affec-

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., 1868. Mr. J. B. Russell:

Mr. J. B. Russell:

DEAR SIR-1 have used your Soothing Cordial
for children extensively in my practice, and most
cheerfully testify to its merits. I have found it,
without an excention to accomplish all it claims. without an exception, to accomplish all it claims, and consider it superior to anything in use for

EUROPE.

Marine Arrivals.

LONDON, June 6. The weather is splendid.

It is reported that the police are discovering

The Vacant Throne. MADRID, June 6.

A fire has broken out in the richest part of the city, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A high wind was blowing. The residences of the English, American and Portuguese Amassadors and Consuls, the theatre, many churches and mosques, and the richest shops are burned down. The loss of life caused by

the expedition, escaped. MEXICO-A NICE STATE OF THINGS.

The national treasury is bankrupt.

-The New Orleans Picavune speaks of Senator Sawyer as "a white blackbird."

-Alfred Tennyson is to make a tour along the Rhine-on a new poem intent. -James Waters Zacharle, "the senior mer-

eyes whether it is round." -Our foreign files announce the death of

-Francis Joseph has conferred upon Baron Anselm von Rothschild the Great Cross of the Iron Crown, carrying with it the title of Excellency, which has never before been enjoyed

artists of all nations. The fan must be ready

-The Fenian General Gleason is said to be only six feet six inches tall, with breadth and Papal army, was lieutenant-colonel of the

thor of some note, had strangled his wife. He correspondence with M. Maria de Garrett, who was considered one of his most intimate friends, and in the end she confessed her actual guilt The husband then half smothered her with chloroform, after which he completed her death by strangulation. De Garrett, to whom he rance, declined to fight with him, but intimated that he was willing to lose his life as an explation for the injury inflicted, adding that he injured man, however, did not carry his revenge further, but went to the prefecture of police and constituted himself prisoner. The other, it was rumored, had entered a Trappist monastery. The murdered lady was only

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The people have done all they could in a collective capacity, and now look to the conven-tion to put matters into such shape that all

[From the Abbeville Press.] Let our people remember that the duties of

The people of our State are making the last

(From the Barnwell Sentinel.)

The Colored People Joining Us. [From the Union Times.] We were pleased to see at our county Re-form meeting a number of colored delegates in attendance, as well as some colored men from the Republican party. It should be the duty of every man who is in favor of Reform in our State Government to livite and encour-age the colored people to attend our meetings. Let them understand that what we do and say s done and said in broad daylight and wit open doors, for all to hear and, if they choose to participate in. Let us teach them that treason and robbery grows and flourishes only under the shades of secrecy and the darkness of night, while patriotism and honesty can only flourish in the bright light of open day, and in manly opposition to traitors and ras-

Down with the Taxes! [From the Lancaster Ledger.]
The movement for Reform and Retrench-

. The Sham Cry of "Principle." In order to give success to the effort for re by the assistance of the colored vote-which

Daring Attempt at White Plains, New York-Blowing Open Doors-The Burglars Work all Night, but Her-

Since September 1 the receipts of cotton me ratio of recent deliveres, and from plantation advices, to be in larger proportion than it was last year, but in relative proportion to the inland stocks the receipts to September 1 will be...
The overland cotton direct to the mills

Leaving available for export, if wanted.. 388,000

pend upon the price and other conditions of trade. Of the shipments prior to the monscon, though likely to be 150,000 to 180,000 bales less than last year, so large a part comes through the Suez Canal, that by the end of June or in July the supply of India cotton in Europe will not differ widely from that of last year. In each year since 1865 the consumption of American cotton in England has been largest in the months when the sumply of India cotton

17,150 15,400 18,400 For the first 21 weeks of 1870 the trade have

The Washington correspondent of a New

Send orders to

W. E. MARSHALL, Barber,

Broad street, next door to Te.egraph office.

FOR NEW YORK-TUESDAY.

very superior stateroom accommodations, all on deck and newly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 28 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. juni-6

FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-

early Wednesday Morning, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston. J. D. AIKEN & CO.

apr8

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE

Drugs, Chemicals, &c. RUSSELL'S SOOTHING CORDIAL

CONTAINS NO ANODYNE

Having had occasion to prescribe RUSSELL'8 Soothing Cordial in severe cases of Bowel Complaints in children and delicate females, I have been much pleased with its effects. I consider it a valuable medicine in all cases, in which it may be advisable to avoid the use of anodyne, and particularly for family use, as it is perfectly safe.

W. T. WRAGG, M. D.

Dear Sir—I have used your Soothing Cordial for Diarrhosa in teething children, and find it a very excellent preparation. It has a great advantage over most preparations of the kind in containing tions for which it is designed. Respectfully yours, &c., T. L. OGIER, M. D.

and consider it superior to anything children.

Its freedom from anodyne of any kind recommends it as a perfectly safe preparation in the hands of mothers and inexperienced nurses.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. R. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Made by J. B. RUSSELL, Chemist.

Sold by Dr. H. BAER, Wholesale Agent feesouth Carolina.

A citizen from Abbeville reports that trou-

ceded. . '

portation of Chinese coolles.

The House has adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to rein THE NEWS) for the sale of certain lands on

George Thomas, city editor of the Omaha

A high wind this morning would probably

Seven ships with pertoleum departed for Europe, from Philadelphia, this week, with over a million of gallons. The shipments