THE RING CONVENTION

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

A PRETTY PAIR.

B. K. SCOTT FOR GOVERNOR AND A. J. RANSIER FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Whittemore, the Cadetship-Seller. De" fines the Principles of his Party.

THE BOWEN-DELARGE SQUABBLE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, July 27.

In the Republican State Convention to-day, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the State.

During the absence of the committee on cre dentials, the convention was addressed by Chief Justice Moses, Secretary of State Car dozo, and R. H. Gleaves, the president of the first Republican Convention held in this State. The chairman of the committee on creden tials made a report on the case of the contesting delegations from Orangeburg, Abbeville Laurens and Clarendon, declaring that the delegates from those counties were those who were wouched for by the signatures of the coun ty chairman. The report, after some dehate. was adopted.

Whittemore, the chairman of the commit tee on platforms and resolutions, made the following report, which was adopted. WHITTEMORE'S PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Bepublicans of South Carolina in convention assembled, in a spirit of amity and peace towards their opponents, and of justice to themselves, . make the follow-Ang declaration of principle and policy:

First. That, as citizens of the nation repre senting the Republican sentiment of a prouand honored Commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by President Grant to the Republican party, and we pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated by him to insure conciliation economy and justice at home, and command consideration and respect abroad.

Second. That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor Scott, as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the loval people of South Carolina.

·Third. That we insist on a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our government, in order to maintain the happy financial condition which our State has attained under Republican rule.

Fourth. That we ball with gratitude the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as the crown ing act of American civil emancipation, and that, in the exercise of the sacred right of the elective franchise which it proclaims and perpetuates, we will elevate to public office only capable and honest Republicans, irrespective · of race, color or previous condition.

Fifth. That we hereby pledge the Republican party of South Carolina to a firm, fearless and unfaltering support of the Civil Rights bill, and sind demand the strict enforcement of the princiales that it enunciates, as just and practical assertions of the civil equality of all American citizens.

Sixth. That we appeal to the National Congress to open to settlement and pre-emption the forty-eight millions of acres of public lands in the Southern States, and to provide by a mitable law for the purchase, through the gen- 6 P. M. eral land office or otherwise, of lands in this State, to be sold to the landless, under the pro visions of the Homestead law of the United

Seventh. Congratulating ourselves upon the return of peace, the representation of our be loved State in the National Councils, and the comparative quiet that prevails in our midst, relying upon Disinc Providence for wisdom in council and efficiency in our actions, with malice toward none and charity to all, we pledge our earnest and best'efforts to the success of the Republican party in South Carolina and enter upon the campaign of 1870, confident of victory, with the noble words, "Equality before the law, free speech, a free press, a free ballot, and free schools," emblazoned upon our banners

THE NOMINATIONS.

On the motion of R. C. DeLarge, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

T. J. Mackey nominated R. K. Scott, and moved that the vote be by acciamation, which was agreed to. The question was taken, and the president announced that R. K. Scott was the unanimous choice of the convention the candidate of the Republican party for Governor. This was followed by long and vehement cheering.

F.J. Moses, Jr., after a speech, Lominated A. J. Ransier, colored, as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. This was also carried unanimously and greeted with cheers.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of the action of the convention.

ORMANIZING THE PARTY.

The convention then proceeded to organize the State Central Committee, which resulted in the election of A. J. Ransier, colored, chairrani; W. B. Nash, colored, vice-president; F. L. Cardozo, colored, treasurer; E. W. M. Mackey, secretary.

- The election for chairmen of the congres sional districts for the ensuing year resulted as follows: First District, S. A. Swalls, colored; Second District, W. J. Whipper, colored; Third District, Samuel B. Thompson, colored; · Fourth District, Joseph Crews.

County chairmen elected for the respective ounties are as follows: Abbeville, H. J. Lomax, colored; Anderson, Henry Kennedy; Barnwell, C. D. Hayne, colored; Charleston, R. H. Cain, colored; Chester, John Lilly; Chesterfield, R. J. Donaldson; Colleton. George F. McIntyre; Clarendon, E. E. Dickson; Darlington, E. C. Fludd; Edgefield, Prince R. Rivers, colored; Fairfield, W. J. McDowell; Georgetown, J. H. Rainey, colored; Greenville, Wilson Cook, colored; Horry, J. H. Durkam; Kershaw, Henry Cardozo, colored; Lancaster, Allen Hutson Laurens, Y. J. P. Owens; Lexington, B. J. Hayes; Marion, H. E. Hayne, colored Mariboro', H. J. Maxwell, colored; Newberry, Simeon Young; Oconee, Alexander Bryce; Orangeburg, Chas. H. Greene; Pickens, O. M. Folger; Richland, C. M. Wilder, colored; Spartanburg, W. M. Fleming; Sumter, T. J. Coghlan; Union, J. S. Mobley, colored; Williamsburg, F. H. Frost; York, J. L. Watson.

THE SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SCOTT. The committee appointed to wait on the ominees of the convention returned and es corted Governor Scott and A. J. Ransler to the president's desk. After the cheering had absided, the Governor addressed the convention. He returned his thanks for the unanimous renomination. If the past had given satisfaction, it would be his greatest aim and effort to make the future more so, and more prosperous to the country. His efforts would be in the interest of every class, every color every shade of political sentiment.

An administration of the State government should be for the interest of all classes of the people, while at the same time there might be a difference of opinion as to the proper mode of administration. In conclusion, he express ed his gratification at the unity of the party and the determination evinced to make the future as great and successful as the past. Ransler also addressed the convention, returning his thanks.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE. The convention then nominated two repre sentatives at large for Congress : J. P. M. Epping and L. Wimbush, colored.

THE DISTICT CONVENTION.

The convention for the Second Congres sional District, with Bowen's Charleston delegation, met at 9 o'clock this evening, and was called to order by Dennis, the chairman. Ezekiel, of Beaufort, was made chairman, and Berney, of Charleston, secretary. Eighteen delegates from Charleston, six from Barnwell, three from Beaufort, and three from Colleton, made up the total number present, which was thirty. The full convention would be thirtysix. DeLarge's Charleston delegation refused to participate.

The convention proceeded to nominate, and C. C. Bowen was unanimously chosen.

The DeLarge Congressional convention, by order of Whipper, the new chairman, meets at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. This will result in the nomination of DeLarge.

The convention at half-past nine o'clock, ad-

THE STATE CANVASS.

Appointments for Judge Carpenter and General Butler.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, July 27. The Reform candidates are to speak at Darlington on the 11th of August.

The Executive Committee have opened as office on Main street, over the Savings Bank, which is accessible to all friends of Reform The hours are from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to

DETAILS BY MAIL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RADICAL CON-VENTION.

SPEECHES OF COLONEL GRAHAM, THOS. J. MACKEY AND SENATOR SAWYER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26. The first day of the State Republican Convention has been a stormy one. During the abence of the Committee on Credentials speeches were delivered by Cain, Delaney, DeLarge and Elliott, in which all dwelt on the right of the colored man to a fair and equal division of all the offices, State and national. They had held back long enough from motives of policy, because they were told that the time had no arrived; but now that the Fifteenth amendment had secured the rights of citizenship, they demanded, in the name of eighty-seven thousand voters, as a protection to them, full personal representation of their race in every department of government. It would also, they argued, be a protection to the small minority of white Republicans. Not a preminent Federal office in this State was filled by a colored man. This should be changed, and they also demanded at least three representatives of the colored race in the halls of the United States Congress. They denied that this was an effort to form a black man's party. Similar speeches were also delivered at a cau-

Hall. DEMARES OF COLONEL GRAHAM. Colonel Graham, of Marion, was called upon, and gave the reason for his recent change in

his political sentiments. So far, he said, as patriotism and devotion to the State of South Carolina is concerned, he claimed an equal position with any man in the State. If there was any man in South Caroing who had sacrificed more for the State than he had, he had never seen him. And when he became a member of the Republican party he knew and felt that, as far as he was personally concerned, he made a great sacrifice. His former friends had turned their backs upon him, given him the cold shoulder, and withgiring the reason for his change. When the great war broke out he was a young man. At the call of the State he entered the service, through its varied fortunes stood to his post, and hore upon his person the scars of that t. Upon its close he returned and in the contest of 1868 took a prominent part in the campaign, and at that time tried to induce the people to vote for their own disfranchisement. But he could not carry on the farce any longer, and he saw the necessity of every white man coming forward and doing

something for the State. To do that he deemed it necessary to go with the Republican party. As a Republican, he was known only in ty. As a Republican, he was known only in his own county. The good people had seen fit to send him here to represent them, and he stood here to pronounce himself as good a Republican as the State holds. The State was heretofore governed by one set of politicians, by one set of political ideas, and no man in the State dared to deviate from that set of ideas. He has demonstrated the absurdity of those deas, and that the doctrines of Calhoun were not the doctrines that ought to govern the United States of America. Viewing the subject United States of America. Viewing the subject in a practical light, all the reason is on the side of unity with the Republican party. The great object of the Reform party is to overcome the antagonism between the races. The object of the Republican party is to overcome the antagonism between the races. Now what kind of antagonism is there between the two races? As far as the white people are conserned, there is a personal antagonism, but as far as the black man is concerned, there is no personal antagonism, as far as his experience served him. In the political antagonism, the white man stands almost a unit on one side. white man stands almost a unit on one side, and the black man as a unit stands on the other side. The political line of demarcation between the two races is broadly and plainly drawn. A large majority of the white people have come to the edge of the margin, and the black man of the State will not receive a white man politically unless he crosses. ceive a white man politically unless he crosses that margin, and the only way to harmonize this antagonism between the two races is to join the Republican party. Another great error that his white friends makes, and he had

found that in the cardinal principles of Repub-licanism they keep their leaders up to the notch, and keep them up to the standard. State Senator Donaldson moved that Hon. F. A. Sawyer be requested to address the conven-

earned it since he became a Republican, is in thinking that the colored people, as a general thing, are led by the leaders of the party. In his conversation with even the field hands, he

T. J. Mackey, before taking the vote on the motion, said they had met in preliminary organization as the Union Republican party of bouth Carolina. The acts of the body therefore whether they were acts pursuant to the special object for which they had assembled, or whether acts of courtesy and compliment. or whether acts of courtesy and compliment have a marked and distinct significance. He submitted whether it was properly timed and prudent courtesy to extend an invitation to prodest courtesy to extend as a member of this party, invested with an eminent office, involving within its range great patronage, when in the judgment of a large majority of the Union Republican party of South Carolina that gentlemen has proved false to the party he represents. On the 12th of December, 1869, he was a grainet an amendment to the sents. On the 12th of December, 1869, he vo.ed against an amendment to the Virginia bill providing that in the distribution of the school fund there should be no distinction on account of color. Was it proper that this gentleman, fresh from the Senate of the United States, where he ex-emplified his extraordinary industry by mak-ing an earnest and successful effort to remove ng an earnest and successful effort to remove the political disabilities of Butler, one of the authors of the Black Code, so that perchance by any scheme, affairs may take such a turn he may take his seat as Lieutenant-Governor while the assassin's knife may relieve him of the presence of a loyal Governor? He would the presence of a logal Governor? He would be false to the constituents he represented, false to the principles he professed, false to the mission upon which he had been sent, if he were to sit in silence and not enter his solemn protest against allowing United States Senator F. A. Sawyer to occupy the time of the convention, and by it giving him the endorsement of the Union Republican party of South Carolina. He asked the Convention to withhold its

George Lee moved the previous question. Considerable excitement and a running debate ensued relative to granting Mr. Sawyer the privilege of speaking. It was finally decided in his favor, and Mr. Sawyer took the

REMARKS OF SENATOR SAWYER.

Amid great applause, Mr. Sawyer said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Repub ican Convention of South Carolina Little did anticipate when two years ago the Legisla-ure of the State of South Carolina entrusted to me the keeping of the honor and reputa-tion of this commonwealth in that most digni-fied place, the Senate of the United States, that such a condition of things should have been, brought about in two years' time, that standing in the capital of South Carolina, I should be defied the privilege, or attempted to be denied, the privilege of free speech to those gentlemen who had been my constituents. Had I reason to suppose that reason would so far desert the minds of the representatives of the Republican party of South Carolina, that they would forget that ancient but honored maxim, ear and strike: strike, but hear ?"

Mr. Sawyer then made a telling and eloquent reply to the charges made against him, and explained the position he took on the removal of political disabilities, expressing his belief in the good, sound policy of a general removal of such disabilities from every citizen of the United States. As the mail is about to close reserve his speech for my next letter.

REFORM MEETING IN MARION.

Parsnant to notice, a meeting of the voters of Moody Township was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held at Marion Court-

house on Monday next. house on Monday next.

On motion, E. J. Moody, Esq., was called to the chair, and B. T. Williams, Esq., requested to act as secretary. Mr. Moody, on taking the chair, brigfly explained the object of the meeting, and urged the necessity of taking a decided stand on the side of Reform in the coming political campaign. He then read to the meeting the speech of Hon. R. B. Carpenter, in Charleston on Wednesday evening last. Very appropriate and well-timed romarks were made by Messrs. John H. Moody, Samuel Ell-tibe, colored, and Ned Crawford, colored. The colored speakers manifested a commendable zeal for the cause of Reform, denoused the corrunt government of the State, and exthe corrunt government of the State, and ex-pressed a determination to join hand in hand with the Reformers in the October election. The following were elected delegates to the county convention: Whites—E. J. Moody, S. J. Coleman, J. T. Moody, J. H. Moody, J. H. Moody, J. H. Colored— Mat Crawford, Jack Lane, Samuel Ellerbe, Mitchell Emacuel, James Caupbell and Ned

A WHITE MAN KILLED BY A NEGRO.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist, July 27.] Intelligence was received in the city yester day morning, reporting the shooting and ing of a white man, Henry Griffia, on Be ing of a white man, deary drimit, on been Island, by a negro man, named Joe Berryhili on the plantation of Mr. McElmurry, at an early hour yesterday morning. The brother early hour yeaterday morning. The brothe of the deceased, residing in this city, was sum moned to attend the preparation for burial of his brother. The deceased was employed on the plantation of Mr. McElmurry, and it seems had called upon the negro for explanation of cus held the previous evening at Bursar's some infamous report which he had circulated, involving the reputation of a lady in connection with that of Griffia. A difficulty ensued. during the progress of which the negro setz:d a gun and fired, the load taking effect and pro-ducing almost instant death. A messenger arrived in Hamburg yesterday

morning for the purpose of securing some duly authorized officer to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased, but we understand failed to find such officer, the most of the Hamburg to flud such officer, the most of the Hamburg officials being absent in Columbia, in attendance on the Radical Nominating Convention. We are informed that Deputy Coroner E. R. Cunningham, who retuined from attendance on official duties in other parts of the district, will go down this morning and hold the inquest. We are not advised as to whether the correlate vertices, we have the correlated. negro has yet been arrested.

The American officers engaged in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, still in this country, but who are expected to leave in October, have received instruction to report at Cairo immediately. The officers number about seventy. The instructions were telegraphed from Alexandria to the representatives of the Egyptian andria to the representativ Government in New York.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THE EMPRESSS EUGENIE AS REGENT OF FRANCE.

"ENGLAND MUST PREPARE FOR WAR."

THE VAST RESOURCES OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian-French Treaty-Intense

Indignation. LONDON, July 25. The secret treaty which was projected be tween France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French Embassy. A dispatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in the London Times this Government knew of its existence a short time

"The Treaty" in Parliament.

LONDON, July 25. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said he was unable to state where the Times obtained the text of the treaty. After the announcement of the existence of duty of France and Prussia, immediately and spontaneously, to explain the matter to Eu-

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons tonight, after questioning the Foreign office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the government for withholding correspondence on the subject. He declared England could never have tolerated such a proposition. The extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the government would give all the particulars.

Mr. Gladstone said he was sorry the papers were not ready for submission, and that he was unable to give the information required or explain how the project became public. Its purport certainly was astounding. Doubtless the powers implicated would explain the mys-

The "Thunderer" on the Situation. LONDON, July 24.

The Times argues from data that the marvel ous rapidity with which the Prussians had rallied, and the celerity of their concentrations upon the Rhine at the critical points, have de eated Napoleon's plans for the conquest of the Rhine Provinces, and the disintegration of the German States. It says that the plan upon which Napoleon proposed to wage the conflict was, by rapid movements, to hurl the various corps d'armée which had concentrated at the camp of Chalons into Central Germany, thus dividing the North and South German States through their very centre. The wonderful rapidity of the Prussians in covering their exposed points has folled this manœuvre. Prus sla now has a powerful army arrayed upon the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, with a powerful force occupying the Rhine fortresses She also has a strong force in Southern Germany to repel assault upon that quarter.

The Fortifications of Paris.

PARIS, July 25. The Journal Officiel announces that the Minister of War has given instructions to commence putting in a state of defence and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris, and the forts beyond the present line of works.

The Austrian Circular.

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to the Austrian Ministers abroad. He says: "If not successful in sparing Europe bloodshed and Austria the most serious consequences, indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, we desire at least to mitigate the violence of that war. Therefore, Austria will preserve an attitude of entire neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent, if we are desirous to remain masters of our own destinies, to omit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European people,"

Napoleon to King William.

. BERLIN, via London, July 24. The only written document which Prussia has received from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at 1.30 P. M. on Tuesday last, and was the declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he de sires that Prussia disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is seced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was endered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French Government, therefore, is taking steps for the defence of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted the measures which the circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia.

France as to the Declaration of 1856. PARIS, July 25. The Journal Officiel of this morning contains the following declaration:

The French Government has issued orders that, in the prosecution of the war, commanders of the French forces scrupulously regard with respect the neutral powers, the rules of international right, and that they especially conform to the principles of the declaration of of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows:

Privateering is abolished. A neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war. The merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag. Blockade must be effective. Although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856. French vessels will not seize property of the enemy when such property is the cargo of a Spanish or an American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war.

France will no longer claim the right to coniscate property of Americans or Spaniards found on board of vessels of the enemy. American Ladies' Sanitary Commission

PARIS, July 25. The American ladies held another meeting

esterday to organize a sanitary commission. Mrs. Burlingame was chosen president; Mrs. Evans, vice-president; Mrs. L. L. Ward, secre- ous and durable peace may quickly follow the tary, and Mrs. Koch, assistant secretary. The griefs and sacrifices of war."

following committee was appointed: Mesdames Paul, Forbes, Parnell, Bates, Cummings, Johnston, Levermore, Merrill and Crain, and Mad'lles Harwood and Benton. The bureau of the new commission is at No. 15 Rue de la Paix.

A Tribune Correspondent in the French Lines-The Defensive Works at Metz-Probable Delay in the French Advance -Denmark to be Forced Into Hostllities with Russia.

(Special to the New York Tribune.) London, Midnight, July 24.

The special correspondent of the Tribune on July 21 visited three camps formed around Metz, and ase allowed to inspect the forts of St. Quentin. Full information was furnished by the officer who took him through the fortiications. The work upon the forts was to be inished within twenty-four hours. Sixty cannon were brought into position. Ditches, esemates, bomb-proof barracks, &c., were in process of construction on an immense scale. This is not merely intended to defend Metz. which was before sufficiently fortified, but to protect a vast encampment like the one at present; or, perhaps, to give shelter to a beaten army. The fact that these additional works were commenced months ago is a clear ndication that France has been preparing so as to be ready, upon the first opportunity, for morning, is perfectly authentic. The Belgian an aggressive war. There are two forts of St. Quentin, commanding the broad valley of the Mense and the approaches to the town. Their gans would play with tremendous effect upon any enemy advancing through the valley to attack the town. In the valley itself there is ample shelter for a whole army, guarded on one side by the zuns of the town and on the other side by those of the forts.

Officers did not expect to leave for the fronsuch a remarkable document it would be the tier in less than eight days. A Prussian captain of engineers had just arrived in the fort, captured as a spy. Marshal Bazaine and staff are in Metz, and their horses stand all day eaddled before the hotel, but there is no forward movement yet made. There have been great difficulties in bringing supplies forward, not only from Paris, but from all the country about Metz. All the horses were seized, and even meat and vegetables are beginning to fail. This seems to indicate that French movements may yet be for some time delayed.

A special dispatch from Paris says that some Prussiau troops passing through the Black Forest towards Basie, had several detachments stopped by the Swiss, who have a corps of observation numbering 25,000. At McMahon's headquarters in Strasbourg, a strong French force is massing to prevent a surprise. Through the defiles of Vosges, troops are pouring into Straebourg from Beneancon. Everything seems to indicate that the first great blow will be struck in that vicinity. There is fleet of French gunboats at Strasbourg. The reat force is sent thither by railway.

A French frigate has been dispatched to the Scotch coast to collect seamen from the fisheries. The French war office is taking extraordinary precautions with a view to secrecy. Boreau chiefs are prohibited intercourse outside their departments. All instructions proceed direct from the War Minister, and not through subordinates.

The special correspondent of the London Daily News in Paris, states on Saturday that France is resolved to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia, notwithstanding the determination of the Danish Cabinet to remain neutral; that a French squadron will appear pefore Copenhagen, and occasion a movement that will overthrow the ministry and save the Danes from Prussia in spite of themselves.

McCnllogh Torrens will this week ask the English Government whether the statement is e which has been received by telegrap from America, that Clarendon, replying to a communication from Motley, had declined to reopen the Alabama negotiations, and if this be true, whether the government will produce the correspondence. The tone in English ministerial circles is rather indifferent to the protection of Belgian neutrality. English relations with France are less strained than they were a few days ago. Some fears are express ed that the English Government will be found to have been too deferential to Napoleon, and doubts are expressed whether the whole correspondence will be published.

Leopold in Bad Odor-The Secret Treaty Between France and Prussia-The Empress Proclaimed Regent-Calling Out More Men.

Hohenzollern is in bad odor at Berlin, because of his precipitate declension of the Spanish candidature, which prevented an estrangement between France and Spain. Many German deserters come into the

French lines. The Journal Officiel denles the complicity of

Napoleon in the projected treaty. It implicates Bismarck and the French Ambassador. The Journal adds: "It can escape no one that the publication in the London Times was de signed, merely to influence opinion in England " A decree has been published declaring the

Empress Regent during the Emperor's ab-

The department of Moselle and both Rhine lepartments are declared in a state of siege. Another decree calls out 90,000 men of the contingent of 1869.

John Bull Must Prepare for War. LONDON, July 27. The Pall Mall Gazette says now that French designs are known, England must prepare for

BERLIN, July 27. The rapid and vast war preparations have extinguished the inquietude caused by the boasted readiness for war of France. The Treatment of Prisoners of War-

Calm Confidence in Germany.

France Praying for the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor has given orders to treat the

Prussians with the utmost humanity.

A circular from Ollivler says that newspapers are only forbidden to mention the movements of troops, or preparations for active operations; they have a right to speak of the events of the war in the light of accomplished facts. The Journal Officiel adds, as a matter of duty, the reminder to all persons that the penalty prescribed by the Code punishes with death any person giving intelligence of the movements of the army to the enemy. It also reminds non-political papers that they are not entitled to print anything relating to the war. Another circular from Ollivier calls upon the bishops to offer public prayers to place France and her chief and his noble infantwho goes to battle at such a tender ageunder the protection of Him who helds in His hands the fate of her battles and the destinies of her people. It says: "At a time when our

heroic army is on the march, let us ask God

to bless our armies, and to grant that a glori-

The French Version of the Treaty-The Object of its Publication in England.

PARIS, July 27.

The Journal Officiel has an article this morning on the pretended treaty recently published in the London Times, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France, on the condition of France not opposing the union of the States of South Germany with North Germany. It says that after the treaty of Prague in 1866, several conferences were held at Berlin between Count Von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of a prolected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the Times were then advanced, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project desired, and as far as the propositions which were described at the interview were mendioned, the Emperor rejected them. The Journal adds that it can escape the notice of no one that this publication on the part of the London Times is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

The Prussian Account-What Franc did Propose to Prussia.

BERLIN, July 27. The Correspondence to-day prints the text of the treaty offered by the French Emperor to Bismarck, and in its comments says that the Emperor waved all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French in the acquisition of Luxembourg and the reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the proposed treaty, in Benedetti's autograph, are preserved in the war office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria. Napolean had offered to aid Prussia with an army of 300,000 men, with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for the cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the

PARIS, July 27. All the organs represent that the secret treaty was not seriously proposed by France, but was rather an attempt to test Bismarck.

ETROPE.

Colliery Explosion in England-Faiures on the Corn Exchange. LONDON, July 27 The proceedings in Parliament are uninte

At a colliery explosion in Wales, nineteen ersons were killed and many injured. Three fallures are reported on the Stock Ex-

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Assassination of a General. HAVANA, July 27.

The Cuban General Cornello Porro has been assassinated by his men, who had heard that he intended to surrender to the Spanlards. The Cuban chiefs, Fortun Castellanos and Freese, recently visited General Caros's camp. It is supposed to surrender themselves. They did not find the general, who had left for Menanagua at the head of three thousand men, and withdrew

The gensdarmes captured eleven men belonging to Carlos Garcio's band of brigands. who have committed robberies and outrages in the neighborhood of Belucal. Seven of the prisoners were identified and sentenced to

General Goyeneche has arrived in Havana.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 27. The steamship Wisconsin takes out \$800,000. NEW YORK, July 27.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE-THE CAMBRIA WINS

lions in specie.

NEW YORK, July 27. The Cambria arrived at half past three o'clock to-day. The Dauntless was sighted at four o'clock. The English yacht wins the race.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The murderer of Colonel Buell has been captured, after being badly wounded by his pur-

John Bates, the veteran theatrical manager,

of Cincinnati, is dead. He leaves a million. A terrific storm has been raging throughout the Canadian Dominion. Many houses are unroofed, and the crops are laid waste. The commissioner of the internal revenue has decided that an actual manufacturer of tobacco must use his own brands and labels.

He cannot use upon cigars which he manufactured the brands and labels of another. The Athletes, of Philadelpha, beat the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, 11 to 7. The latter were whitewashed in the first five innings.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL EXHI-BITIONS.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. BRITISH CONSULATE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.

Sir-I beg leave to state to you that I have received the general rules and regulations which will govern the Annual International Exhibitions; the first of which is to be opened at South Kensington, London, on the 1st of May, 1871. And, as the Government of the United States has not, as yet, appointed a commissioner to aid Americans desirous of exhibiting works of fine and industrial arts, or scientific inventions, I have to add that such persons are worthly at liberty to send objects for exhibition direct to London; and that I shall be hap py at any time to afford applicants all the information they may desire on the subject.

H. P. WALKER, H. M. Consul THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

Barnwell. The Journal says: "Partial rains have fallen in

different localities and corn in places is much improved. Cotton is generally small, owing to European war continues it is not likely that cotton will pay for the making. Will the people ever qut staking their whole energies on cotton?"

Marion.

The Star says, "The crops near the village are now so fiering for rain. The cotton has begun to shed its leaves, and the corn, during the heat of the day, has begun to wilt. We learn that the farmers in the upper part of the county were blessed with refreshing showers during the past week."

-The Army and Navy Journal, speaking of the report that Prince Napoleon would make a descent on Hanover with an army corps under convoy of a heavy war fleet, says it is "ob-vious to the careful observer that such a move ment is not altogether ill-advised," as it must "divert from the Rhenish field a large section of the Prussian army.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WHITE SULPHUE SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA., July 25.

The White Sulphur is gay and glorious. Beildered and delighted by the lovely women, grand scenery, music, drives, dancing, flirting, dressing, and Southern society of this American Baden, your enraptured correspondent exclaims with Tom Moore : "If there be an elysium on earth, it is this."

For many years this celebrated watering-

place has been the favorite summer resort of

the beauty, culture, refinement and aristocracy of the South. Here, in the good old times, came the Southern gentleman with his family, in his carriage and four, and his servants, Summer after summer, all that was best and brightest in our then happy land assembled on these magnificent mountains, and the grace, the gayety and the fascination of Southern life and Southern manners were transferred to this beautiful spot. Now, quantum mutatus ab illo! The Southern gentleman and Southern lady come indeed, but they come not with their equipages and their servants. They are still distinguished by their elegance and refinement, but they are outnumbered and outnesses of the service of the shone by the vulgar possessors of newly-ac-quired wealth. The diamonds of the shoddy, like the rattle of the snake, should serve as a

varning to the unwary.

It is sad, but at the same time I am sorry

It is sad, but at the same time I am sorry to observe the plans and strategems of some ambitious mammas with marriageable daughters. They regard the White Sulphur as a grand national market where they put up their daughters for sale to the highest bidder. Thrice each day are these wise and foolish virgins "trotted out," like horses at a fair, for inspection. After breakfast and after direct the grand march of the female warriors ner, the grand march of the female warriors takes place in the splendid drawing-room. Here they view, and here they are reviewed, Here they view, and here they are reviewed, while the dowagers sit around the walls in awful state, watching the sayings and doings of their darlings, to prevent them from showing too much interest in, or receiving to much attention from, undesirable parties. Youth being the season of the affections, the lovely and innocent girls naturally like bright, clever and handsome men, without thinking or caring whether they are rich or poor, and therefore they cannot understand why their mammas should call them to account for "being always with that Mr. Detrey," and urge, nay require them to receive the attentions of Mr. Simkins, Mr. Detrey being yound, handsome and agreeable, trey being young; handsome and agreeable with the best blood of the South in his veins while Mr. Simkins is old, ugly and disagreea-ble, with the worst blood of the North in his veins. But Mr. Detrey is poor, and Mr. Sim-kins is rich.

The nightly ball, however, is the grand occasion for the match-making mammas, when their little dears come all wreathed in smiles to win partners for the ball, and, perhaps, for life. But lest some people may suppose that I am a sufferer in the matter which is here so heartily deplored. I hasten to say that your correspondent, with the cleverness which belongs to one who represents THE News at the White Sulphur, has assured everybody that he is not a marrying man—that he can see the rich, red rose without wanting to pluck it. By this means he has won the good graces of the most dreadful dowagers, who smilingly allow him to carry off their fair daughters to the spring, to the bowling alley, to the ball, nay,

spring, to the bowling alley, to the ball, nay, even to Lovers' Leap.

But it is time to return to the ball, where the sparkling music of La Grande Duchesse invites, and the lovely glance of the graceful girls reward. It is gay; it is beautiful; it is bewitching. Those gliding figures, those working arms; those flashing eyes. Oh youth to music! oh love! Who would be away from the condenting seems. I such hours as from this enchanting scene! Such hours as these make up for all life's ills.

In such a bey of beautiful girls, it is diffi-cult to particularize; but I would select one from that fair throng, who charms by her love-liness, and fascinates by her wit; who has all the gayety, vivacity and manner of a French-woman, and all the sweet, unaffected but irresistible grace of an American cirl So. irresistible grace of an American girl. So bright and beautiful a being might have in-spired one Southern poet, Pinckney, when he wrote the exquisite lines, commencing,

"I fill the cup To one made up Of loveliness alone."

and by the first of August the so on will be at its height. Generals Lee, Joseph Johnston, Beauregard, and Governor Walker, of Virgini will be up at that time.

will be up at that time.

Charleston is represented by the Pringles, Chestnuts, DeLeons, Lowndeses, Trenholms, and other well known names.

While the thermometer is raging among the 'upper ten" in Charleston, we are slee ten" in Charleston, we ankets, and congratulating ourselve LEMOINE.

that we are here.

Railroads.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Trains leave Charleston daily at 9.30 A. M., Sundays excepted,) and 6.30 P. M. Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M., (Mondays ex-

Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) and 5 P. M.
Passengers for all points North, by leaving at 9.30 A. M., can go via Weldon and Richmond, or by leaving at 6.30 P. M., can go via Weldon and Bay Line, or via Richmond, and thence via the Aquia Creek or Gordonsville routes to Washingcon.

Passengers for the Virginia Springs, leaving by
the 9.30 A. M. train, will reach Richmond at 11.15
A. M., and leaving by the 6.30 P. M. train reach
Richmond at 8.15 P. M., in time to connect with Richmond at 8.16 P. M., in time to connect with train leaving for the Springs at 8.45 P. M., or can lay over until the following morning, at 8 A. M.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points West and Northwest, both trains making close connections at Washington with Western trains of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

S. S. SOLOMONS.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Engineer and Superint P. L. CLEAPOR, General Ticket Agent.

COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

OENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870. On and after Sunday, May 15th, the Passeng Trains upon the South Carolina Railroad will re as follows:

| Columbia Night Express. | Columbia Night E

(Sundays excepted.)

 Leave Charleston.
 7.80 P. M.

 Leave Columbia.
 7.50 P. M.

 Arrive at Columbia.
 6.00 A. M.

 Arrive at Charleston.
 6.46 A. M.

 SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

...2.50 P. M ...4.10 P. M Leave Charleston
Arrive at Summerville.
Leave Summerville.

General Superi

COMMISSION MERCHANT. NAVAL STORES, OCTTON, LUMBER AND RICE.

Charleston, S. C.

may13 TOHN MARSHALL JR.,

MARSHALL'S WHARP,