

The Charleston Daily News

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 1435.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1870.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE RING CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

A PRETTY PAIR.

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

Whittemore, the Cadetship-Sceller, DeLange the Principles of his Party.

THE BOWEN-DELRANGE 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 credentials, the convention was addressed by Chief Justice Moses, Secretary of State Cardozo, and R. H. Gleaves, the president of the first Republican Convention held in this State.

The chairman of the committee on credentials made a report on the case of the contesting delegates from Orangeburg, Abbeville, Laurens and Clarendon, declaring that the delegates from those counties were those who were vouched for by the signatures of the county chairmen.

Whittemore, the chairman of the committee on platforms and resolutions, made the following report, which was adopted.

WHITTEMORE'S PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of South Carolina in convention assembled, in a spirit of amity and peace towards their opponents, and of justice to themselves, make the following declaration of principle and policy:

First, That, as citizens of the nation representing the Republican sentiment of a proud and 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 loyal 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 hail with gratitude the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as the crowning 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 unflinching support of the Civil Rights bill, and demand the strict enforcement of the principles 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 suitable law for the purchase, through the general land office or otherwise, of lands in this State, to be sold to the landless, under the provisions of the Homestead law of the United States.

Seventh, Congratulating ourselves upon the return of peace, the representation of our beloved State in the National Councils, and the comparative quiet that prevails in our midst, relying upon Divine 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.

On the motion of R. C. DeLange, 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 acclamation, which was agreed to. The question was taken, and the president announced that R. K. Scott was the unanimous choice of the convention as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor.

F. J. Moses, Jr., after a speech, nominated 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.

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

The election for chairmen of the congressional 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.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THE EMPRESS 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 between France and Prussia, and which has been made public, has excited intense indignation in the press and in Parliament.

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 morning, is perfectly authentic.

"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.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons to-night, 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.

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.

The "Thunderer" on the Situation.

LONDON, July 24. The Times argues from data that the marvelous rapidity with which the Prussians had rallied, and the celebrity of their concentrations upon the Rhine at the critical points, have defeated Napoleon's plans for the conquest of the Rhine Provinces, and the disintegration of the German States.

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.

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 BENTZ, 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."

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

PARIS, July 27. Hohenzollern is in bad odor at Berlin, because of his precipitate declaration of the Spanish candidature, which prevented an estrangement between France and Spain.

THE TREATY OF METZ.

PARIS, July 27. The Journal Officiel denies the complexity of Napoleon in the projected treaty. It implicates Bismarck and the French Ambassador.

John Bull Must Prepare for War.

LONDON, July 27. The Pall Mall Gazette says now that French designs are known, England must prepare for war.

Calm Confidence in Germany.

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—France Praying for the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

PARIS, July 27. The Emperor has given orders to treat the Prussians with the utmost humanity.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Barneville. The Journal says: "Partial rains have fallen in different localities and crops in places much improved. Cotton is generally small, owing to the late start, and will never recover. If the European war continues it is not likely that the people will pay for the making. Will the people ever quit staking their whole energies on cotton?"

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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.

THE PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT—What France 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 would offer Prussia a German unification, provided Prussia would accept the French in the acquisition of Luxembourg and the reduction of Belgium.

A Serious Jest.

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.

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Colliery Explosion in England—Failures on the Corn Exchange. LONDON, July 27. The proceedings in Parliament are uninteresting.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

ASSASSINATION OF A GENERAL. HAVANA, July 27. The Cuban General Cornelio Porro has been assassinated by his men, who had heard that he intended to surrender to the Spaniards.

SPRINKLING SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 27. The steamship Wisconsin takes out \$800,000. The Scotia sailed with two and a half millions in specie.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE—THE CAMBRIA WINS.

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 Bull has been captured, after being badly wounded by his pursuers.

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 Philadelphia, beat the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, 11 to 7. The latter were whitewashed in the first five innings.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

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 Exhibition, 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 art, or scientific inventions, I have to add that such persons are worthily at liberty to send objects for exhibition direct to London; and that I shall be happy at any time to afford applicants all the information they may desire on the subject.

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GOSSIP FROM VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENSBORO, W. VA., July 25.

The White Sulphur is gay and glorious. Bewildered and delighted by the lovely women, grand scenery, music, driving, 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 gaiety and the fascination of the Southern life and Southern manners were transferred to this beautiful spot.

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