THE ROBBING RING.

WORK OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

A BLACK MAN FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Another Bolt Determined On.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.

The Radical Nominating Conventions for the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts met

For the Third District the opposing candidates were S. L. Hoge, (the present incumbent,) and R. B. Elliott, (black,) the Assistant Adjutant-General, and a member of the State a committee on credentials was appointed. who were in consultation until 4 o'clock. The delay was caused by the fact that there was a double delegation from Abbeville. The permanent organization was then effected, and the balloting began. This resulted as follows: Hoge (carpet-bagger,) 9 votes, and Eillott, (black man) 19 votes. Elliott was declared duly nominated. This announcemet was followed by immense cheering. The crowd lifted Elliott on their shoulders, and carried him around the lobby, and into the Senate chamber where he delivered a speech. It is rumored that Hoge will run any how, but that is doubtful.

The Fourth District Convention was organ ized by the election of a temporary chairman, when a number of dissatisfied delegates, headed by Wimbush, colored, State senator, "bolted" from the convention. They charge that the friends of A. S. Wallace, the present incumbent, had brought in two contesting delegations from York in order to secure enough votes to elect a temporary chairman favorable

About half-past six o'clock the convention again met, but falled once more to agree, and the "bolters" withdrew as before. [SECOND DISPATCH]

COLUMBIA, July 29-10 P. M. After a great deal of wrangling, the Wallace

delegates from the Fourth Congressional District met about 6 o'clock P. M. and organized. All the counties in the district but two were represented. The number of delegates present was 17. Wallace, as was to be expected, was nominated unanimously.

The "bolters" still hold out, and are deter mined not to be sold out to the Wallace

Both Wallace and Elliott have receptions

A mass meeting is to be held to-morrow morning by the persons who are dissatisfied with the county nominations.

PHOSPHATES AND THE CITY DEBT. Judge Willard Decides Against th

Phosphate Grabbers-Arguments in the City Debt Case.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.)

COLUMBIA, July 29 Mr. Justice Willard this morning delivered learned and elaborate opinion in the phosphate cases, holding that the phosphates in the beds of navigable streams are the property of the State, and can only be dug and mined by those having a grant or license therefor from the State. An injunction was accordingly granted restraining all unauthorized persons from dig-

sing phosphates. The arguments in the city debt case began this morning. Colonel L. W. Spratt and Chancellor Carroll represent the committee of citizens, and Messrs, T. Y. Simons, John Phillips and William Whaley represent the stockholders. City Attorney Corbin represents the city. Colonel Spratt opened the argument, and spoke until two o'clock, when the court adlourned until to-morrow.

A PENITENTIARY BIRD.

"What to Do with Whittemore."

[From the New York Tribune editorial.] We see it stated that Mr. Whittemere, the rejected cadet-pedding Congressman, purposes becoming open more a candidate for the place from which he has been ejected. We should like to know how to happens that this criminal is at large, to run for any office. Who is the district atterney in South Carolina. is the district attorney in South Carolina, charged with the duty of prosecuting notorious offenders against the statutes of the United States? Why has he for months neglected this plain case, and how much longer does he propose to neglect it? Here is the law which Mr. Whittemore has

broken:
"If any member of Coursess shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable compensation for procuring any office or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable compensation for procuring any office or place under the government, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in a Indied States Court, and upon conviction shall pay a five not exceeding \$10,000, and b) imprisoned in the pententiary for a tarm not exceeding two years, and be thereafter dusqualified, from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

That the proper officer may have no doubt s to there being sufficient evidence of guilt as to there being sufficient evidence of guilt to warrant the promptest proceedings, we recall to his attention this almost unanimous declaration of the House of Representatives:

"Resolved, That B. F. Whittemore, late member from the let District of South Carolina, did make appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis in violation of law, and that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such 23 to show him unary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such 23 to show him unworthy of a seat in the douse of R-presentatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of the representative of the people."

Now, why has not this notorious offender been brought to justice? Why are we threatened with the disgrace of another canvass in which he shall be a prominent candidata? Why must we be subjected to the possible humiliation of having this man again presented. of memoerson at the bar of the House? We call upon the district-stories and the courts to do their too-long neglected duty. And we call upon attories General Akerman to see that they neglect it no longer. Open the pententiary doors for him, and let us have an end of Whittemore!

Annival in London of the Hon. Ben Wood.—We copy from the New York Standard an account of the "God-speed" given to the Hon. Ben Wood, proprietor of the New York Baily News, on his recent departure for Europe. We are happy to announce the safe arrival of our old and much-esteemed friend in London; with his wife, en route for the Contistient. The New York Daily News has stained an average circulation of over 100,000 copies. an average circulation of over 100,000 copies, and is a decided power in the State. This is Mr. Wood's first visit to Europe, and biase travellers may well envy him the pleasure of "first impressions."

[London Cosmopolitan, July 5.

A POLITICAL PANDEMONIUM.

THE WAY THE RADICAL CONVENTION WAS PACKED.

The Negro vs. Carpet-Baggers. .

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] WALTERBORO', S. C., July 25.

We have just witnessed the adjournment of the dullest and most unprofitable court that has ever sat in Colleton. In the few sessions presided with greater moderation and justice than heretofore, and now seems to recognize the fact, that the white man has some rights the negro is bound to respect. The unmisakable preference he has hitherto shown for the negro may be accounted for, we hope by his belief that they were being oppressed but now seeing they are the oppressors, he is willing that both eyes of justice should be bandaged, and the blind goddess (recently so curious) shall no longer be allowed to squint

When ex-parson L-n-e, of Summerville, nor a practitioner in the Sessions, implored the ury to disregard the fence as a relic of bar-arism—an obsolete statute no longer to be supected, a statute imposition parism—an obsolete imposing an improper respected—a statute imposing an improper restriction upon the rights of the poor man, the judge administered an indignant and merried rebuke, and eulogized South Carolina crimmal law in a strain as eloquent as unexpected. We have to regret that he did not

crimmal law in a strain as eloquent as unexpected. We have to regret that he did not exhibit this commendable spirit in all cases, but allowed his partialty for his favorites to put his best frieeds to the blush.

Mr. Burrell canders, a highly respected and public spirited cauzen, prosecuted before the grand jury, J. J. Klein, the chairman of the county commissioners, (at whose house Judge Platt and Solicitor Wiggun have always sojourned during their attendance upon court, on several specific charges, on affidavit giving the names of witnesses to prove each offence. The foreman of the grand jury, in making the presentment and report, read these charges to the court; they also presented Solicitor Wiggins for derelation of duty in refusing to prosecute the county commissioners at the

ute the county commission

last term of the court.

Mr. Sanders, who is better skilled in the art of making fine crops of rice and cotton than induting and stringing together courtly phrases and legal specifications, called offences against the law by their old-fashioned names, as "fraud." The charter "the charter" that the court is the court of the court

dicting and stringing together courty pursees and legal specinostions, called offences against the law by their old fashioned names, as "fraud." "bribery," "stealing," &c. Judge Platt seemed very much inceused at these charges—told the foreman to keep those papers pre-ented against Klein as his private property; that the records should not be soiled by any such disgraceful documents. He asked if Air. Sauders was in court. On being answered in the affirmative, proceeded to abuse him in genuine Billingagate, calling him a low blackguard, moved by the worst motives.

Of the charges against Klein, we are unable now to say whether wellor ill founded. Judge Platt has cut off all chance of investigation. If this officer is innocent, our autocrat of criminal law has debarred him of his just vindication. If he is guilty, his frien., Judge Platt has screened him from mer ted punishment. How long will this state of things continue? How long will we be cursed with judges who will interpose judicial authority to screen offenders against the law, because they happen to be their political associates? How long will hosest prosecutors be driven from courts of justice (where they have always been specially protected) by a shower of low epithets and personal villification emannting from an ermine protected vartisan?

This week was a busy one for those who had the packing of the Boott Convention. The first attempt to appoint delegates from the Walterboro precinct was a failure, on account of the presence of a number of white citizens in the courthouse, where the mass meeting was held. The greater part of the night was spent by the wrangling and contention of the two rival faccious. One, headed by Senator Hoyt and the garpet-bag element, attempted to expet the white people from the meeting; the other by McIutyre and the negroes, who were opposed to any act of discourtesy to their white neighbors and friends.

The new issue of "carpet-bag er vs. negro" the presence of t

white neighbors and friends.

The new issue of "carpst-bagger vs. negro" was joined and fairly tested, the result being the total discomiture of the carpet-bagger and the adjournment of the meeting in great confusion, till the next day, when the delegates to the County Convention were elected. The most noticeable feature of the County Convention were allowed to the county convention absence of white most noticeable feature of the County Conven-tion was the almost entire absence of white men—there being but four in a convention of fifty or sixty, and one of those (a carpet-bag ger) was expelled because hailing from a pre

ger) was expelled because halling from a precinct where he did not live.

This convention was a perfect pandemonium—the moet frantic and discordant screems
of "Mr. Chairman"—the most violent personal
abuse—sustohes only of which reached outside
barbarians, such as "liar," "fool," "jackass,"
"robbers," "perjury." &c., besides others too
foul for ears polite.

McIntyre, the chairman, found it impossible
to bring order out of chacs, and after wearing
out the Sessions dockate as a gavel, he invited
the convention to adjourn to his house to supper, which was carried with marked unanimity.
After supper the chairman's whiskey and the
creature combotts by him provided dispelled
all dissension, and the greatest good feeling
prevalled, while Captain McIntyre, (late of the

all dissension, and the greatest good feeling prevalled, while Captain Alcharyre, (late of the forty thieves,) with great adroitness packed his attellites as delegates to Columbia, to vote for his master, Scott.

The carpet-baggers who have been voted out are perfectly free and out-spoken in their abuse of George F. McIntvie and his colored minions, and would join the Union Retorm or any other party where there would be a chance minions, and would join the Union Reform or any other party where there would be a chance of their actting office pickings. The negroes, satisfied with this test of their eincerity as Re-publicans, prophesy a wholesale hegira as soon as their present term of office has ex-

Great dissension and bitterness exist among the rival factions. Criminations and recrimin-ions, disclosures of past bribery, deceptions and fraud, are constantly reaching those who are shelving them for use in the coming campaign, and their aggregate will make out an indictment that will bring a verdict of conviction before the needs. non before the people.

REFORM IN THE UP-COUNTRY.

The Anderson Intelligencer publishes a glowing report of the Reform mass meeting, hold at Pickens and Auderson. It says that the meeting was "the la gest and most enthusiastic meeting it had had the fortune to attend for a long time." Of Judge Carpenter the Intel-

ligancer 8878: The next speaker was the Hon. R. B. Car penter, who made a telling and effective speech, in which he enhated the absorbed attention of the whole audience. He is one of the most the whole andience. He is one of the mist powerful stump speakers we have ever heard, and, as the advocate of the Reform movement will surely win hundreds and thousands of both races to the standard of honesty and retrocotment. Judge Carpenter handled the reigning State Government with gloves off and exposed the pressition by which high officials pressiting the practice by which high officials prostitute their positions for private gains and emolu-ment. He defied them to meet him before the people, and answer the charges upon which they stood indicted. Throughout his speech Judge Carpenter was onthusissically app and-ed, and when he closed there were deafening

WEATHER AND CROPS.

houts of approval.

The Newberry Herald says: "Our immediate vicinity is still suffering for rain, only a elight shower having fallen in several weeks, and that scarcely sufficient to lay the dust. Crops and gardens are all but dried up in the belt thus deprived of rain, but we are rejoiced to say that good seasons have blessed the dis-trict generally. The dry spots are not many, otherwise we would have much cause to despend over the prospect. As it is there will be a large crop of corn and cotton made. The upper districts, too, are having good rains, and we learn that corn and cotton both are fine, and that the former, of which a great deal has been planted, never promised better." The Sunter News says: "Recent rains, we understand, have materially benefited the crops, especially corn, in the various parts of the county. A friend at Packsville, Clarendon County, writes as follows: The crops are very good in this section of the county. Where they have been worked, they are better than they have been for several years past."

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

NAPOLEON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE SECRET TREATY.

cases that were tried, we think Judge Platt MASSING THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN

The Forward Movement Begun-The Imperial Guard on the March-Napo

Paris, July 26-Midnight. Dispatches received from Thionville, Sierch, St. Avold, Metz and Bitche state that the army is preparing to move to the frontier, and that the Imperial Guard has already started. A special dispatch from Strasbourg, received

to-day, says that the élite of the French army is now concentrated at Strasbourg and Belfort. The Algerian forces, consisting of zouaves and Turcos, and filling eighteen railway trains, reached Strasbourg on the 24th, and to-day took up their positions at Belfort, close to the Baden line. Sixteen squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique arrived to-day via Lyons.

The Cherbourg Naval Expedition-The First Division Already Sailed-Des tined for a Descent on the Schleswig Coast-A Lost Chance for Attacking

LONDON, July 26. Advices from Cherbourg state that the squadron is completely formed. It is under the command of a vice-admiral and two rear admirals, the chief in command being Vice-Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez, whose flagship is the iron-clad Surveillante, Command ant Grivel. The first division is under order of Rear-Admiral Pothouan, whose flag-ship is the iron-clad frigate La Savoie, Commandant Perigot. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate Guienne, Commandant Du Quillo; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, Commandant Descheney; the Iron-clad guardship Rochambeau Commandant Boule; and the iron-clad ram Taureau, Commandant Duperre. The second division is commanded by Rear-Admiral Dieudonne. It comprises the iron-clad frigates Gaulois, Commandant De Jonquires, and and Flandre, Commandant Duval; the ironclad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Serres, and Jeanne D'Arc, Commandant Reboust. The Rochambeau above mentioned is the Dunderberg, bought in the United States. The thickness of her plates is five inches; that of all the other shins 8 inches. The Rochambeau's armament is 15 guns of 94 and 103 inches bore, throwing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The first division was to sail on Saturday evening, the second probably. on Tuesday. [The first division doubtless was the same which passed Dover on the 25th.

The transports would follow last, embarking the corps of marines now forming at Cheroourg. Gen. De. Vassaigne arrived this morning to inspect this corps; Gen. Reboul goes in nmand of it. The corps numbers 8000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to toin Gen. Bourbaki's 30,000 men. The squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. The

troops are expected to operate from Denmark. The defences of Cherbourg have been ned within a few days, but had a Prusslan fleet attacked the place last week it might have entered through the western pass, burnt the arsenal and the town, and retired through the eastern pass without receiving a shot. Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels with auxillary crews, and will be commanded by Vice-Admiral La Roncière Le Noury. With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats to operate on the coasts and rivers.

The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zonaves and Spahis, and two of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Forward Movement from Metz - No Journalists Allowed with the Army-Americans Would be Allowed if Anybody-General Bazaine Leaves Metz.

LONDON, July 26. The correspondent of the Tribune, at Metz, sends advices to the 24th inst., that there were then no news from the front. There was no possibility of passing the lines. He had an interview with the Secretary of General Bazaine. To the repeated requests of the nephew of the latter for a pass, the reply consisted in showing a letter from LeBoeuf, saying that by the Einperor's special desire all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. Our correspondent urged an exception in tayor of American journalists. He re plied that permission would be given to Amercans if to anybody. The uncle regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. Our correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to LeBoeuf, refusing even to look at passports and letters from the American Legation. On Monday, 25th, the correspondent telegraphs from Metz: "General Bazaine leaves this morning with fifteen thousand men; Ladmirault goes also." The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The Army of Africa was rapidly arrivng. The Zouaves that left Constantine on he 16th had also come. Letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press. The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes, he will go quickly.

From Strasbourg, on the 22d, there are ad vices of a steady concentration of troops to ward Thionville. Nothing remains at Stras bourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish Provinces. But the Prussians seem to be falling back be hind the Rhine.

a Grand Movement-The Plan of the Campaign. LONDON, July 27.

The correspondent of the Tribune, at Matz, expresses the belief that a grand movement cross the frontier will commence at once. The contro and nearly the whole of the right, exept the army of Africa, which is rapidly com-

THE WAR ON THE RHINE | ing up, and of which the corps des Etats is al-Betche and Sarroguemines.

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 39, 1870.

The left wing, which is immensely strong at Metz and Thionville, will make for Saarlouis and Birckenfeld, the right heading for Kaiserlusten, and thus the movement will be along the western slope of the Vorges, although a corns will probably be ordered to move in a paralle! the defile and give warning of a flank attack by the Prussians.

It is not unlikely the French army will then descend the Valley of the Nobe, and the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will a mept battle somewhere about Kreutznack, a position strong in itself, and affording a secure retreat upon Mayence. With regard to the chances of success of the two combatants in the first battle, I believe the odds are immensely in favor of France. For the last twelve days she has been massing the whole of her army on the frontier, and within one or two marches of the Betche or Sarrogue-

talions being sent forward, and of others remaining behind, but as far as I can judge the French are evacuating every garrison en ma sse. I put 800,000 down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand and in complete communication at the entrance of the campais n, and I believe the concentration now (July 24) to be within forty-eight hours of

The Prussians have hardly yet been able to ffect such concentration of strength as the French have cartainly done, and I believe that on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a battle, the Prussians must retire behind the Rhine. The weather is most inviting for military operations. The country seems made for war from the absence of fences to embarrass movements. Water, fuel, and standing or stacked corn for forage, are to be met with everywhere. There are many villages in which troops might, if necessary, sleep at

Eugenie and the Navy. PARIS, July 26.

The Empress, when at Cherbourg, read to the sailors of the fleet an address from the Emperor, which says:

"Though not among you, my thoughts follow you to those seas where your valor will be displayed. The French navy has a glorious

history; you will be worthy of its past. "When in front of the enemy remember that France is with you, and calls the protection of Heaven upon your arms. While you fight on sea your brethren fight on land for the same Go, and show with pride the national standard. When they see it the enemy will know it enfolds the honor and genius of

After the delivery of the address the Empress was overcome with emotion. The effect of her visit to the fleet is said to be great.

A Battle Imminent-Strength of the Opposing Forces. LONDON, July 29.

Everything indicates a battle within three ssians have four hundred thousand troops on the River Saar, between Treves and

Menzig; the opposing French have three hun-New Complications. LONDON, July 29.

The people of the Danubian provinces are preparing to take advantage of the war to strike for independence, hence, the preparations on the part of Turkey. Napoleon's Address to the Army.

PARIS. July 29. The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army, in assuming command "Soldiers-I come to take my place at your

head to defend the honor and soll of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of Europeon countries; but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places bedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond your persevering efforts.

"Soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico-You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sense of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers, we shall find upon ! glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show onrselves worthy of them. All France follows you with confident prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civili-

"Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of battles will be with us.

"NAPOLEON. "At General Headquarters at Metz 28th July, 1870."

The Scoret Treaty-Bismarck Check mates Napoleon.

LONDON, July 29. Count Von Bismarck, in a dispatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirms the authenticity of the secret treaty published in the London Times. He says, since 1866 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident Prance will not obtain any extension of territory even by fighting for it, and says if the disclosures made by the Times had been withheld France, though fully armed, would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of

the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium. The Attitude of England-A Strict Neutrality.

LONDON, July 29. The floor, galleries and lobbies of the House of Lords are crowded with privileged visitors and other spectators anxious to hear the statement of the government's position in the Earl Granville said the government was em-

arrassed by explosive material lying around it, with matches ready lighted, efforts to extinguish which had been useless, though Lord Lyons had been able to hold back a declaration of war for five days. The incident at Ems was remarkable, but no insult was intended. All observance of the Paris protocol. which provides for a settlement of dispute by mediation, was repudiated by both parties. In the presence of this war England had but one duty to observe strict neutrality. Lords Malmesbury and Russell approved of

the action and the attitude of the government. The war was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain the government in its policy of neutrality. and await an opportunity of intervention. The French Intrigues-England Pre

paring for an Emergency-Napole. on's Bid for an Italian Alliance. LONDON, July 29. Parliament adjourns on August 11. Mr. the adjoining room heard nothing.

Gladstone proposes that it reassembles six days after the adjournment.

The Prussian Ambassador to England states that France in 1866 offered to lend Prussia 300,-000 men to make war against Austria if Prussia would give up the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. The rejection of this propotion aroused Napoleon's sympathy for Austria. These offers, which Napoleon finds it convedirection along the east of that range to watch nient to repudiate, have been repeated since

The British Government is quietly, but actively, preparing to meet any emergency. The dock-yards and arsenals are busy day and

The story is repeated that France offers Italy 60,000,000 livres and the evacuation of Rome for her fidelity. Arrangements for the Advance-A Move-

ment into South Germany. PARIS, July 29. A large number of American and English newspaper correspondents, who were arrested at Metz as spies, have been released with a warning that they must keep away from the

army in future. It is stated that the return of Le Brun from the front hastened the departure of the Em-The Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's

staff. Large bodies of French troops are moving northeast from Metz.

General Trochu leads the corps which advances into South Germany. It is thought that the Prussians will decline battle until the French cross the Rhine.

The Prussians are massing at Nieuwied, near Coblenz. Sharp Talk About English Neutrality. BERLIN, July 29. All foreign officers are forbidden to enter

the Prussian lines. The North German Gazette has a sharp article on English neutrality, saying that England furnishes France with cartridges for the slaughter of the Germans.

Wild Talk in Paris-The Fortifications PARIS, July 29. The French newspapers are furlous at the

restrictions regarding the publication of war The early abdication of the King of Prussia

s rumored. A state of siege is proclaimed in the depart ments of the Moselle, Haut and Bas Rhin. The following fortresses have been placed in

thorough state of readiness for offence or defence: Metz, Thionville, Lougwy, Marsal, Sfalzbourg, Schutzstadt, Belfort, New Breissach, Dichtenbourg, La Petite Pierre, Montmely, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg. Hungary Leyal to Austria.

LONDON, July 20 Count Anderson has assured the Austrian Diet that under all circumstances Hungary would go with Austria.

Another Peace Canard. LONDON, July 29. It was rumored in the street to-day that Lord Lyons and the Duke de Grammont had completed negotiations assuring peace. The

rumor is not credited. The War Panie in England.

LONDON, July 29. The Times says that the drain of gold is subsiding, and that the amount of specie on the way from New York will go a long way to counteract the tendency to pressure in the money market. The advance in the bank rate to five per cent. was a precautionary measure rather than a proof of an actual

scarcity of money. The panic on 'Change continues. Six more failures were announced to-day, making thir-

The depression in the Liverpool market is

still very great. War Balletins.

BERLIN, July 29. Bismarck lately submitted to the Italian

Government proofs of Napoleon's double-faced policy towards Italy. The government has reorganized the telegraphic bureau. War bulletins will be posted

throughout Germany. A Warning to Belgium BERLIN, July 29.

The official Journal, in an article to-day, says that Belgium has been enlightened by the publication of the secret treaty as to French greed. If Germany be conquered by France then Belgium is lost. Belgium is in a position to oblige Napoleon to pursue without result a war begun without motive. If Belgium is firm Prussia will protect the Belgium frontier. The National Bank has been anthorized to treat 30,000,000 florins of foreign bills as as part of Its specie reserve.

Facts and Rumors.

The French lost one officer and eight men in a skirmish at Valkengen; one Prusslan The iron-clad Warrior has been commis

sioned to bring the Crown Princess of Prussia to England. Bogus American agents are buying arms for

France at Liege, in Belgium. Food aud forage are said to be scarce in

Germany. It is officially denied that the Bank of France has asked permission to suspend specie payments.

The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday. Rentes 66.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLES.

The Rev. Henry Griffin Williams, professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, 1s The London Times, discussing the recall of Minister Motley, says that fickleness is the re-

proach of the republic. It eulogizes Motley and congratulates the world that he goes back to The cable connecting France with Algeria is

complete. The demand for discounts at the Bank of England is diminishing.

The steamships Bremen and Baltimore will discharge their cargoes at Southampton, and will not attempt to reach Bremen. The Leipsig is the only vessel of this line known to be

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The revenue yesterday was \$749,008. At Windsor, yesterday, the Fenian General O'Neil and Colonel Brown pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the neutrality laws, and were committed to await the sentence of the court. Colonel Hugh McGinnis forfeited his bail. Judge Guigon decides that the Richmond

municipal offices are vacant, and orders a new election next November. The court will appoint city officers ad interim. Benjamin Nathan, son-in-law of Judge Cardozo, was murdered in his room, in New York, yesterday. His jewelry was taken from the

safe. His head was beaten to a jelly with a

carpenter's tool, called a dog. Servants in

SENATOR SAWYER'S DEFENCE. Remarks of the Hon. F. A. Sawyer Be

fore the Ring State Convention in Columbia, July 26, 1870.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Convention of the State of South Carolilina—Little did I anticipate when two years ago the Legislature of the State of South Carolina entrusted in part to my hands the representation of this Commonwealth in that most dignified place, the Senate of the United States, the senate of the United States, that such a condition of things would come about in two years' time, that standing in the capitol of the State I should be denied the privlege, or that the attempt would be made to leny me the privilege of free speech to those deny me the privilege of free speech to those gentlemen who had been my constituents. I had little cause to suppose that reason would so far desert the minds of the representatives

so far desert the minds of the representatives of the Republican party of South Carolina that they would forget that ancient and honored maxim, "Strike, but hear."

Little did I suppose that those who for a life time had breathed aspirations for freedom, freedom of the person, that an assembly composed almost entirely of men but recently emancipated from a condition of bondage and put upon the platform of equality with all men before the law, would grudge the trifling favor of a patient listening to a public servant who has labored and prayed for that freedom and that emancipation, who has sought to protect it by every device known to honorable men.

Mr. President, when you cast your ballot for Mr. President, when you cast your ballot for me for United States senator, when many of those about me cast their ballots for me for that office, little did I suppose that the voice of calumny would have produced this result; least of all, did I suppose you would listen to-day to the slanderous tongue of one who, while I was breathing prayers, day by day and night by night, for the success of the cause of the by night, for the success of the cause of the Union and for the emancipation of your race, was baring his arm in the cause of the rebel-

T. J. Mackey. I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that the gentlemen was de-vivering these prayers while engaged in run-physical behavior.

ning the blockade.

Mr. Sawyer. That charge, based upon false mr. sawyer. That charge, cased upon faisehoods, so far as it has any effect upon my loyalty, was long ago exploded. I should insult
the intelligence of the one who interrupts me
if I supposed he did not know he is making
that charge upon fraudulent bases. I should
insult his acute intellect. But, sir, the groundwork of his point of order is a baseless labrication, and he has had abundant opportunity to work of his point of order is a baseless and tea-tion, and he has had abundant opportunity to know that such is the fact. I only wish I could add to that homage so freely paid to his intel-lect, the homage which every honest man ays to every other honest man.

pays to every other nonest man.

He has seen fit to allude to a vote given by me on the Virginia bill. I cail attention to the fact that, on that twelfth day of December referred to, I had the honor to vote in the matter to which he alludes, exactly as many here. Remillers, exactly as many brave Repullcan senators voted w many prave Repulican senators voted whose soundness has never been questioned. That vote was given upon broad fundamental principles, that in the admission of States the same conditions should be imposed upon one as upon another where the circumstances were the same. Senator Morton took on this question of "fundamental conditions," in the admission of States, the ground that they question of should be imposed. He brought all the pow should be imposed. He brought all the power of his strong intellect to sustain this position when the Georgia bill was before the Senate. Yet, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, answered Mr. Morton triumphantly by quoting from his own (Mr. Morton's) former specches. Good Republicans differed on this question. As true, as faithful, as well-tried Republicans were found on one side as on the other. That is a sufficient answer to the whole innuendo of the gentleman from Charleston.

I trusted the last time I had the honor to ad-I trusted the last time I had the honor to address my friends in this State, that this irrepressible individual would never tempt me to say another word in reply to him. But he is like the toy which I think is called a "jumplar Jack," a little box from whose interior when opened there springs unexpectedly sometimes a white figure, sometimes a black one, sometimes a snake, sometimes a monthly sometimes a snake, sometimes a snake. but ever a disgusting and disagreeable key, but ever a disgusting and disagreeable object. You never can calculate when he is going to jump, nor when he will show his un-

Mr. President, I had no design or desire to Mr. President, I had no design of desire to speak to this convention. I have just come from a long and exhausting session of Con-gre-s. I have come here to find myself, con-trary to my disposition and wish, elected, without my knowledge, by the Republican citizens of Charleston, a delegate to the convention. I find myself in a position of this kind—a position from which I am told I shall be ousted by the Republican party of South Carolina, because, forsooth, it is said I am not a Republicitizens of cause, forsooth, it is said I am not a Republilican—that I am a rebel sympathizer—a Democrat. To be sure the Republican members of
the Senate and House of Representatives saw
fit to place me upon the National Republican
Congressional Committee. To be sure that Republican Congressional Committee saw fit to
place me as one of the seven composing its executive committee. We have a notion that a
committee presided over by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and comprising Senators Chandler, of Michigan, Rice, of Arkansas,
General Loran, of illinois, Ketchum, of New
York, and Platt, ot Virginia, is a Republican
committee. Nobody ever heard of their being
anything else politically. But, forsooth, I committee. Nobody ever heard of their being anything else politically. But, forsooth, I stand in the way of somebody in the City of Charleston, who wants perhaps to be a trial justice, possibly to be a delegate to the State Convention, and nominate a Governor, or of somebody who may want to go to the Legislature, so that he can be paid for voting for some little bill. I stand in the way.

President. The chair must call the attention of the gentlemen that he cannot be permitted to proceed in any such manner unless the convention choose to do so. The gentleman can be as sarcastic as he pleases, but he must not infringe upon the courtesy of the

must not infringe upon the courtesy of the

onvention.
Mr. Ransier. I hope the gentleman will be allowed to proceed. I would not meet him in

allowed to proceed. I would not meet him in the way he met me to-day.

Mr. Sawyer. I t ust I have not sinned beyond forgiveness. I did not suppose I could flutter the wings of any bird perched here, or that any allusions I made would touch any of those pure gentlemen that sit around me. I could suggest that in Charleston, not here. only suggest that in Charleston, not here, there are various people, perhaps vultures you might call them, vultures, who are birds of prey, and who might be injured by—
The President. I must again call the gentle-

man to order.

Mr. Sawyer. I am sorry indeed if I have not kept within the rules. I'll try and avoid saying more that will cause a flutter in this fock. But I was going to say that it was a remarkable thing I should come home and field reveal to Democrat. I have since the was a remarkable thing I should come home and find myself a Democrat. I have since the convention of 1860, held by the Democrats in the City of Charleston, regarded myself a good Republican and a loyal supporter of the United States. I was an admirer of President Lincoln, a despiser of the administration of
Andrew Johnson after he apostatized,
but a warm, firm advocate of Andrew
Johnson while he was true to the Republican cause; a thorough worker for the election of Grant and Colfax, and a firm supporter of their Grant and Colfax, and a firm supporter of their administration, now in power. I am safe in saying that I am so regarded all over the country. But, forsooth, I come to South Carolina and I find that I have gone astray, and am no longer a Republican. It this is true, have the thing put in the form of a public address, directed to my Republicans friends in the Senate and House of Representatives, and more especially to this Congressional Republican committee, and tell them of my backslidings. For, God forbid that I should be a thorn in the side of Republicans.

of Republicans.

No Mobley. Does the gentleman not be-

of Republicans.

Mr. Mobley. Does the gentleman not believe that when he was having removed so many persons political disabilities he was putting obstacles in the way of Republicanism?

Mr. Sawyer. I am obliged to the gentlemen for asking that question. I have a resolution of the Convention of the State of South Carolina, in 1887, I have also a resolution of nearly every convention, and of every Legislature of the reconstructed States recommending the removal of political disabilities. I have petition after petition endorsed by the Legislature or Governor or treasurer or adjutant-general or other public officer requesting me to procure other public officer requesting me to procure relief from political disability of A B and C down to Z, all good Democrats. In answer, I say if I have sinned, it has been in common with my dark colored, chocolate colored, and white Republican friends of South Carolina. But I have a higher motive than this associa-

But I have a higher motive than this association. It is because I believe any class of peo

lass I advocated the raising to the platform of equality before the law my honored friend, who presides with so much dignity over this assembly—because in this I asked the paternal Government of the United States to extend its protecting hand in the only practical way to that people whom it had relieved from a state of bondage to a condition of liberty and manhood; because the only safety in a community for an individual is to hold in the hand the ballot, and to be equal in civil and political privileges to any other man. It is because such equality does not exist that we suffer to-day in South Carolina, and in the whole South, many of the evils under which suffer to-day in South Carolina, and in the whole South, many of the evils under which we live. To have any man not convicted of crime point to himself and say, "you have barred me from privileges which you enjoy," is a political evil, the consequences of which are far greater in magnitude than will arise from admitting to complete equality, beforthe law, those who were engaged in the late rebellion. I stand on that platform where the great majority of the Republican party stand, and where I have no doubt the whole will stand in very brief period. I am as well aware as a very brief period. I am as well aware as you are there are hundreds of men over this State who would if they could trample me under foot, and sever my connection with the Senate of the United States. I am well aware there are thousands and thousands of men whose political disabilities I would have relieved who would vote to banish me, not only from the Senate of the United States, but from the State of South Carolina. But that is a the State of South Carolina. But that is a paltry, mean, low view of the situation which says that because a man does or wishes wrong to me, or holds different opinions from me, I will forever bar him from participation in the Government. England for centuries has been practicing proscription against Ireland. What has been the history of Ireland and England?

there?
Mr. President, I do not wish to as that the South, or any portion of the South, stands in the same relation that Ireland does to England. That is an unnecessary question for me to discuss. But the condition of Ireland for the last century is worth considera

How has the policy of proscription worked

ass of Southern people.

A word or two and I am done. I am not going to weary the patience of this audience. It has been said that I am in favor of a white man's government; that I am opposed to the privileges and advancement of the black man; that I am not willing to give to the black man his fair share of offices, his fair share of repre-sentation in the Legislature of the State and the National Government. No man who utters that saying has any conception of what I am or what I believe. It is known, or can be proved that I have recommended the appoint-ment of more colored men to office under the Federal Government than any other man representing this State, with the exception of Mr.

Mr. Adams. I rise to a question of privi-lege. As the committee on credentials are ready to report, I move that they be allowed to submit their report. Mr. Sawyer. I trust that I shall not detain-the convention much longer. I was saving

the convention much longer. I was saying that, with the exception of Mr. Bowen, the representative of the Second Congressional District, no man in the State, and I do not believe all the other representatives in the State together, have recommended as many colored men to office as I have. I am perfectly wil-ling and shall always welcome a black man in the Senate of the United States, so that he comes as an honest

man in the Senate of the United States, so that he comes as an honest man, as an American citizen, and not simply as a black man. If there is any one thing taught by the lessons of the last fifty years; if there is any one thing taught by the struggle through which we have gone; if there is anything taught in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment, it is that the color of a man's skin is to be cast out of question in estimating his value or his place in the community. When I hear men, like Mr. DeLaney and Mr. DeLarge, standing up here and advocating the representation of the colored race, as a colored race, advocating the sending of a man to Washington because he is a colored man, let me tell you that they are uttering dogmas which will not only injure the Republican party, but seriously jeopardize the interest of the black man. [Applause.] No popular prejudice shall prevent me from uttering the truth. In conversation with my distinguished colored friend, lether the state of the later of the later. sation with my distinguished colored friend, John M. Langston, whose intelligence towers high above most others of his race,

and I say it without meaning an disparagement to them, he said to me in sub stance, "Send no man to Congress because his black. Put him in office because he i qualified to go there, and because he can ren der the hest services. Let there he no nandering to the prejudice of color." No trim-ming shall induce me to say what I do not believe. Thank God I have this consciousness, that I have never stood up in a political as-sembly and utered that which I knew was not the truth, or that which I would not say in

the truth, or that which I would not say in my closet or to my God.

I ask whether others can say as much? I care not for the few hisses I heard in this hall when my name was called. I have gone through life thus far a poor man, otten hardly knowing where to get the means to meet my necessary expenses; gone through too much to be atraid to stand up and tell the truth, because traceth it may fit the political occasion. cause, forsooth, it may fit the political occasion to tell a lie. I have not served in that line. to tell a lie. I have not served in that line. I have a wife and children. I shall die one of these days. God knows whether I shall have any legacy to leave them but a good name. I do not propose to let that name be the name of a trimmer in politics or a beggar for votes, at the sacrifice of political honesty. Rather let this hall echo and re-echo with hisses when my name is uttered, than get plaudits from assembled multitudes at the expense of being

an honest man.
I am done. I did not expect to speak here remarks have been often interrupted; my remarks have been disconnected, but I think you understand me. I think the people of the State will understand me. One word more, and I tresspas no longer upon your patience.

Mr. President, whatever that individual who
objected to my addressing this convention
may say hereafter; however he may assail, in whatever place, in whatever languager him no more forever. I make nouncement, in this public place, that I may have done with an annoyance and pest, and I will not add another name which might be less

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

odorous even than that.

In Darlington the crops are unusually fine. Mr. Jaonie McCrea, of Kingstree, died suddealy on Friday night.

On Saturday last John Anthony was shot with a gun in the hands of his brother Simon, at the plantation of F. M. Rodgers in Darlington County, and from the wound he died on Tuesday. We learn from the Abbeville Press and Ban-

ner that the contract for furnishing posts for a telegraph line to that place has been given out, and the people there expect soon to b) in telegraphic communication with the outside world. Col. T. L. Bozemon, of Greenville, died on Saturday night last, at the residence of Dr. J. L. Woodside, near Williamaton, and was baried on Monday last, at Fairview Church, Bev. C.

E. Stewart preaching the funeral sermon to a very large concourse of sympathizing friends. His complaint was consumption, from which he had been suffering for a number of years. John Bufus Sm zer, Jr., was struck dead by lightning, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, during a severe thunder storm, at his bome, twelve miles below Greenville. The Enterprise says he was killed outright, bruising him very much, and setting fire to his clothing. An elder brother was slightly affected, who was elder brother was slightly affected, who was standing some fifteen yards from deceased. His flesh was much torn and in places crisped His flesh was much torn and in places crisped up, and his brother, on running up to him, said that a stream of fire poured out of his mouth. The body of the unfortunate young man was immediately placed in water in order to endeavor to revive him, but all to no purpose A horse not far distant was also very slightly injured. The deceased was only about fourteen years of age, and was a promising led. We sympathize with his family.

_A letter-writer says : "What impressed memost of all, however, was the French drum-beat from that score of drums shaped like great cheeses. Mars and Bellona! what a peat from that score of drums snaped like great cheeses. Mars and Bellona! what a rattle and a ring! How thundering, yet how waspish! What power and what spite! It seemed to me that I had never heard the voice ple who do not stand on an equality before the law with every other class are a burning and blistering sore in the body politic. I did it for the same reason that, in 1865, 1866 and of war before, and this fierce sound is now to wake up the more fearful din of the musket and cannon upon the beautiful Rhine."