THE DAILY NEWS.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

TERMS—THE DAILY NEWS, PRICE (payable in all cases IN ADVANCE), SIX DOLLARS A YEAR; FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND A QUARTER FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, PRICE (IN ADVANCE), THREE DOLLARS A YEAR; TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. No Subscription received for a less period.

No Paper sent unless the Cash accompanies the order.

No Paper sent for a longer time than paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES—Fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Marriage and Funeral Notices one dollar each.

LETTERS should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The English holders of Confederate cotton bonds want Newman Hall to plead for them.

—Two more cotton mills, each of 13,000 spindles, are to be erected in Fall River, Massachusetts.

—Mr. George Peabody has been spending the winter in Rome, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

—A recent fire in Jefferson, Texas, destroyed over a million dollars worth of property, and almost wiped out the town.

—Leading freedmen in Alabama are circulating the documents of the American Colinization Society, and endeavoring to make up a colony for Liberia.

—A gang of Vicksburg negroes recently exhumed bodies from the Jewish graveyard at that place, and cut off the fingers of the corpses for the sake of the rings they wore.

—Alderman Jourbert (colored), has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at New Orleans, an educational institution, for denying a member of his family admission to its privileges.

—The Harvard University Boat Club, it is announced, are having a six-oared paper boat built, the weight of which will be only one hundred pounds—about one hundred per cent. lighter than wooden boats of its size can be made.

—Advices from Hayti to February 22d state that Salnave and his army, near Cape Haptien, had been put to flight. The French admiral had demanded payment of the arrears of the Haytien Government to France. Conscriptions were active.

—It is authoritatively stated that General Hancock's recall to Washington by the President is purely to permit consultation in regard to the General's request to be relieved at New Orleans, and to determine what shall be done with him in case the request is granted.

—Hudson county, N. J., has now a population of over 120,000 souls, which is rapidly increasing. It is proposed to incorporate it as a city on the ground that, as a single municipality, it would be better conducted in all its departments. If the plan succeeds New York will have a formidable commercial rival.

—The use of benzine, one of the most inflammable products of petroleum, to take out grease spots from clothing and other fabrics, is attended with danger of explosion and injury to the person. Many of the specifics used to take out grease spots contain benzine, and should therefore be tested before using, to discover whether they contain benzine.

—Predictions are rife in Washington as to the result of the impeachment trial. Secretary Seward has expressed an opinion to his private Secretary that Wade would be President before June, and that Senator Sumner would be at the head of the State Department. Boutwell's judicial mind leads him to prophecy that before Andrew Johnson has completed his third year of office he will be removed by impeachment and conviction.

—The war in South America continues. The news from the armies facing each other on the Parana is meagre and unimportant. The allies have not yet made an attack on the fortified position of the enemy at Humata. A strong pressure had been brought to bear upon the Brazilian Emperor for the removal of Marquis of Caxias, commander-in-chief of the allies, but up to the time of the sailing of the steamer the Emperor had emphatically refused to comply with these urgent appeals.

—While in the Senate a bill has been presented to provide a temporary government for Alaska, the House committee recommends the postponement of the appropriation for the purchase until May, which is said to excite comment in diplomatic circles. As ratifications were exchanged on the 20th of June last, the ten months within which the money was to be paid at the treasury in Washington expires on the 20th April, several weeks before the committee even propose to consider the subject.

—An important sale of thorough-bred racing stock was made on Monday at Mr. James S. Watson's breeding farm, near Boiling Springs, New Jersey. The following were the horses sold and the prices realized: Onward, ch. m., $4000; Delaware, b. h., $1500; Captain Moore, b. h., $1500; Vixen, b. f., $340; Heather Bell, ch. f., $440; Bonnie Braes, b. i., $550; Bonnie Lass, b. f., $890; Sapphire, b. c., $2200; a black brood mare went for $210; a three-year old black colt, $625; and a black colt, yearling, $160. The total amount realized at the sale was $11,915.

—Hon. David Wilmot, at one time a prominent member of Congress, and author of the celebrated "Wimot proviso," died at his residence in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on Monday last, aged fifty-four years. The "Wilmot proviso," which became the source of great agitation to the country, was offered by Mr. Wilmot while a member of the House of Representatives, as an amendment to the bill placing $2,000,000 at the disposal of President Polk, to negotiate a peace with Mexico and provided that slavery should not exist in any territory thus acquired.

—Sergeant Bates will leave Nickerson's hotel Columbia, at 10 o'clock this morning, and arrive in Winnsboro' this evening; Tuesday, the 24th, he will reach Chester, Wednesday, the 25th, Fort Mills—stopping all night in each place; and Thursday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M. will reach Charlotte, N. C. From there he will walk to Greensboro', occupying about three days in the trip; will then take the cars for Raleigh, returning to Greensboro' by the same mode of conveyance; and from that point to Danville and Richmond, and thence to Washington, will "ride shank's mare."

—A new swindle has been started in New York, for the purpose of deceiving persons living in the country. The plan is to send out circulars with samples of prints, said to be manufactured at print works, the owners of which have an office in New York. The circulars, which are accompanied by the samples, state that twelve yards will be sent on receipt of one dollar, or ten yards on receipt of eighty-five cents. Many persons have been victimized in this way, and the New York postmaster, when his attention was called to it, sent to the address mentioned in the circular, and found that it was in charge of a boy, and that no business was transacted there beyond receiving letters which usually numbered from thirty-five to fifty daily.

A correspondent of the New York World suggests that possibly it may be thought best under all the circumstances to nominate Admiral Farragut for the Presidency on the 4th of July next. Assuming that the Chicago Convention will certainly nominate General Grant, he says that "the question will then be presented whether a civilian—a statesman however accomplished and worthy of the highest office known to our institutions—can compete successfully for the suffrages of our people, excited as they will continue to be over the war and its results. If there be ground for strong confidence that a statesman thoroughly schooled to the duties of civil administration and devoted to the principles of constitutional liberty can be elected, then let such a man be nominated. If no such confidence be felt, then let us cast around for some patriots upon whom the people will rally and whom we can safely trust to administer the government according to the old standards. If the temper of the people really is such as to render it unsafe to ask their votes for a statesman as such, where is there a fitter man to cope with General Grant than Admiral Farragut?" The New York Herald, in its latest sommersault, also advocates Farragut's claims to the Presidency.

—The outrage committed by Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, upon the Jewish citizens of that place a few days since is one which should not be lightly dismissed. For supreme folly and uselessness it even takes precedence of the silly nitro-glycerine plot which was hatched in the same brain, while the offensive meddlesome nature of his unwarrantable action is unparalleled except by some of the deeds of our own doughty constabulary. The Hebrews in New York city number many thousands. The Sunday Times says of them that, as a class, they constitute a portion of the most orderly, most law-obeying, most industrious, and most opulent citizens. They were good, Union-loving patriots during the war, and have been active, enterprising spirits in the endeavor to restore a state of business prosperity ever since. Such they will be found here and everywhere. The arrest of such citizens, of their wives and children, while going quietly from their doors to their carriages or from their carriages to the houses of friends, is a piece of interference below the dignity of the preservers of the peace and utterly unnecessary on any account. While thousands of maskers are allowed to traverse the streets on similar occasions unmolested, the "example" which the officious Kennedy has made must be regarded as induced more by petty spite than by a sense of duty.

CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1868.

Universal Suffrage.

What sort of suffrage is the country destined to accept as a finality? It is evident that we have not yet reached the aim to which the most active and progressive members of the Republican party are tending. Mr. STEVENS demands universal suffrage. Mr. WADE, Mr. CHASE, Mr. BEECHER, and others, insist upon female suffrage. The Radical Convention of South Carolina excludes paupers from the ballot-box. The Radical Convention of Virginia accords to them the right of suffrage. But if the principle that suffrage is an inalienable right prevails—an opinion avowed by many of the Republican leaders—there must be a further extension of the privilege.

If suffrage is an opinion expressed at the ballot-box, what right has Mr. SUMNER to restrict liberty of opinion to men, or Mr. CHASE to men and women. Our boys and girls have opinions upon political subjects, which are likely to be quite as good as those of any imported citizen or any emancipated field hand. Certainly a young man or woman of twenty can vote as intelligently as a person of twenty-one. Let the inalienable rights of young America be respected, say we. Let suffrage be universal. Inaugurate the political millenium at once. Let us go to the polls in pretty family groups, as the Patriarchs used to travel in the days of ABRAHAM. Or let the young people vote by schools, in a fanciful French way, the boys with tri-color rosettes at the button hole, the girls in white dresses and rainbow ribbons. Upon every church spire nail the flag to show that religion is free; spread the red stripes to show that the wounds of the nation are healed, and the thick stars to show that the night of despair is ended!

The worthy enthusiastic GUDIN, in his Supplement to the Social Contract, has shown how the assembly of the people for voting and the taking of the votes can be picturesquely arranged. GUDIN had thought of the churches as suitable voting places, but concluded upon reflection that there would be too much sadness and isolation in these resorts. He preferred that there should be an amphitheatre in each city, enclosing the field of federation. Here the citizens should assemble, each under the standard of his section, under the eyes of their wives and children, while the young people who had not yet attained their majority should be under arms for the maintenance of order. The ballots should be received by the officers under the flag, who should deposit them in a coffer upon an altar; they should then be counted anew by the City Council, after which the Mayor should proclaim the result to the multitude. The remainder of the auspicious day should be given up to banquets, dances and joy. GUDIN did not go quite as far as the Radicals are going; but he was an advocate of suffrage well nigh universal, and he has given some pretty suggestions which perhaps may be acceptable to our Radical directors and managers of suffrage. Perhaps it may be profitable to add that the fanciful arrangement of GUDIN was devised in 1791—just two years before the outbreak of the Reign of Terror.

Trick it out with the ornaments of rhetoric and the pomp of scenic representation as we will, this assertion of universal suffrage simply implies the overthrow of all government. In France it prepared the way for ROBESPIERRE; in England, where it was in like manner proclaimed by the Republican party, it necessitated the despotism of CROMWELL. There is a close correspondence between the condition of our country now and that of England in the age to which we refer. "The Republican party," says GUIZOT, "paid no respect to the past life of England; it renounced her institutions; it swept away all national remembrances; it threw down the whole fabric of English Government, that it might build up another founded on pure theory. It aimed not merely at a revolution in the government, but at a complete revolution of the whole social system. It contemplated changes in the electoral system, the judicial system, the administrative and municipal systems of the country. It dwelt upon the necessity of reform, not only of the public administration, but of the relations of society and the distribution of private rights. In the train of this party followed a mixed assemblage of subordinate freethinkers, fanatics and levellers—some hoping for license, some for an equal distribution of property, and others for universal suffrage." And the people of our country will conclude ere long, as the French and English concluded, that the supremacy of such a party is simply destructive of society itself.

A Confederate Raid.

There seems to be a fear of a Confederate raid among the STANTONS and FORNEYS of Washington. Such is the explanation given of the military guard surrounding the War Office, the regiments kept in marching trim, the forty wagons all prepared for the field, the night watch stationed at the Long Bridge and the pickets pushed far beyond it. FORNEY darkly hints, in the Chronicle, that had the New Hampshire elections gone for the Democrats, the national metropolis was to have been honored with a procession "crowded with such of the rank and file of LEE's army, as have within a few days taken up comfortable quarters among us, and well punctuated with the music of the marine band and the firing of official cannon." We are in doubt whether it is the Radical policy that affects, or the Radical pusillanimity that feels these panic terrors. LEE and his veterans have long since stacked their arms, and MOSBY and his men harnessed their horses to the plough.

Is it not time that this foolish clamor about Confederate plots should be silenced? It is groundless, unmanly, cruel. A raid from the South upon Washington is not more likely to take place than an invasion by CHARLEMAGNE and his Paladins. The apprehension, whether real or feigned, can awaken nothing but indignation and contempt toward those who avow it.

Even Professor GOLDWIN SMITH rebukes the agitators at Washington. This gentleman two years ago was passed by the Loyal League with fetes and acclamations, from city to city. Crowned with the honors of Oxford, and a devoted friend of the Union, he was hailed everywhere as the embodiment of political sagacity and elegant learning. Yet in his recently published letter on American affairs he thus characterizes the Republican leaders at Washington: "Revolution is to them the breath of life. They do not know its limits, or perceive when the time is come for bringing it to a close. They do not see that, the war being over, the people long for repose; that the heart of each man turns from the fierce struggle of contending principles to his own vine and his own fig tree. They strive, by inflammatory speeches and measures of violence, to spur enthusiasm again to the revolutionary pitch—and by so doing they increase and precipitate the reaction." This is the language at once of reason and of prophecy.

All that we ask of Congress is: Give us the peace you promised when we surrendered, and the liberties you seized when we were disarmed.

A Crack Shot.

The reason why General BUTLER fled from Richmond after receiving a challenge from Reverend General WHITE, is exposed by a certain Richmond correspondent, who describes the "Parson" as the best pistol shot in Virginia. He is said to crack almonds with facility by shooting them when they are thrown into the air, before they reach the ground. BUTLER declined to subject his shell, albeit none of the thinnest, to the tender mercies of this redoubtable nut cracker. The latter General has learned by the experience of many years that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to run another day."

Miscellaneous.

S. L. MOSES, M. D., HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Residence Northwest corner of King and Morris streets. Office hours until 9 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. thstu2mos March 12

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THE CELEBRATED SOUTHERN TONIC, PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, an unfailing remedy for all Diseases of the Digestive Organs and the Liver. For sale by all Druggists.