Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor:
WADE HAMPTON, of Richland.

Lieutenant Governor:
W. D. SIMPSON, of Laurens.

Attorney General:
LEROY F. YOUMANS, of Richland.

Secretary of State:
R. M. SIMS, of York.

Comptroller General:
JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell.

State Treasurer:
S. L. LEAPHART, of Richland.

State Superintendent of Education:
HUGH S. THOMPSON, of Richland.

Adjutant and Inspector General:
E. W. MOISE, of Sumter.

For Congress—Third District:
D. WYATT AIKEN, of Abbeville.

The primary election in Pickens County on last Saturday resulted in the nomination of Col. D. F. Bradley for the Senate, with Messrs. Child and Bowen for the House. We have not received the full vote for the candidates nor a list of all the nominations. This nomination is equivalent to an election. These gentlemen will serve Pickens efficiently in the positions which have been assigned them.

We have frequently wondered at the honors which the puritans of Massachusetts have conferred on B. F. Butler since his New Orleans war exploits, but it ceases to be a matter of surprise when the Attorney General and the Governor of the State deliberately, and after the mockery of a pretended trial, refuse to give Kimpton up for trial on an indictment for conspiracy to defraud the State of South Carolina. If the people of the Bay State sustain the present administration after this base action, they will be looked upon by the other States as an asylum for corruptionists and rogues.

We take this early opportunity to suggest to Senator John J. Patterson that he need no longer have any fears about the requisition from South Carolina. All that is necessary for him to do to be safe in the future from molestation is simply to remove his residence from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts. Massachusetts has a tender love for honest (?) men of his stamp, and would never consent to turn them over to other States to be harassed by confinement in some unpleasant penitentiary, simply for buying a seat in the United States Senate, and helping to gobble up a little trifle of one or two railroads and such like commendable (?) transactions.

Ex-Congressman Shellabarger thinks Grant's nomination in 1880 inevitable, if he will accept. He thinks Grant can consolidate the party and be elected. The New York *Tribune* says that the woods in all parts of the country are full of men who are talking in much the same way. The *Tribune* has been a little more candid in locating the habitation of the crowd which is howling for Grant than we expected to find it. The men who are talking this way in the *woods*, will be found to consist largely of thieves and other criminals who are hiding in the woods from justice. Of course all this class is lusty in talking up for Grant. They remember how he permitted them to thrive while he was at the head of the nation.

The Senatorial race in North Carolina is assuming interesting proportions. Gov. Vance has a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature favorable and pledged to him, and the Democratic party has a majority of the General Assembly of that State, so that if the caucus rule is adopted it ensures his election. Gov. Vance's friends will favor the caucus plan, while his opponents will oppose it, for the purpose of combining with the Republican vote to elect some other man—probably to re-elect Senator Merrimon, who was elected before by a combination between those opposed to Vance and the Republicans. Any way the contest goes a Democrat will be elected, but it is uncertain who that Democrat will be, and whether he will be a straight-out party Democrat or a skirmisher outside of the party caucus.

President Hayes has contributed largely, it is said, to the Republican campaign fund, and the Republicans who are supporting him are boasting of this as an evidence of his loyalty to the party. It may prove that he is loyal to the party, but it does not go very far to show that he is loyal to good government in his nation. This is the first time that the donations of a President to campaign funds have ever been openly boasted of before the country, and it is not calculated to increase the respect for his administration either at home or abroad that he and his friends for him have to cite his contributions as evidence of loyalty to the principles he professes. As some of our exchanges have suggested, it would have been more commendable for him to have turned this contribution over to the yellow fever sufferers if he wished by giving his money to perform an act which would entitle him to public praise.

We regret to learn that the health of Governor Hampton is not improving as rapidly as was hoped for from the rest which he is now taking at Cashier's Valley. Col. Wade H. Manning, the Governor's private secretary, informed us on last Monday, as he was returning from a visit to the Governor on official business, that it would probably be two weeks yet before he is able to enter actively upon his duties again. As soon as he is well enough he will begin the State canvass, and will probably be most continually occupied in the low country. We fear his recent illness will prevent the up country from seeing much of him during the canvass. We will, however, not forget the virtues of our chieftain, though he may be compelled to spend the time away from us; and the up country will show by its ballots the admiration it entertains for Hampton, and the devotion it has to the principles of pure Democracy.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

In the Southwestern States, the visitation of yellow fever is proving the most terrible scourge which has afflicted any portion of our country within the memory of the present generation, at least. Cities, towns and villages are quickly depopulated; where only a few days since peace and plenty reigned, desolation is written all over communities; sickness and death have taken possession of smiling homes and busy marts of trade; the dreadful scourge engrosses the time, the thought and the attention of every one within reach of the infected places. Amid all this woe and anguish, it is creditable to the humanity of the American people that generous relief has been promptly forwarded. Physicians, nurses and needed supplies have been sent in profusion; money has flowed without stint from almost every quarter, and there is an anxiety pervading the public mind to learn from day to day of some abatement of the fearful disease. But the grim monster pursues his death-dealing mission; hundreds of victims are added daily to the hundreds and thousands already stricken down, and the end is not yet. In all human probability, the fever-infected localities are to undergo the scourge for sixty days to come. Can our people realize the extent of the devastation? Is the suffering, the anguish and the deprivation of our fellow-creatures in the Southwest vividly realized by the people of Anderson? The contribution of a few has been sent to the sufferers already. But is this our whole duty, under the circumstances? Blessed in health and store as are the inhabitants of this region, can we not do more than to send a mere pittance for their relief? Anderson County has become distinguished for meritorious works in various directions. It has been signally favored in many respects, and prosperous fields are now whitening with fruitful harvests. A general movement for the amelioration of distress and succor to the prostrated section would still further exemplify the patriotism, devotion to duty and noble character of our people. Who so competent to lead in this worthy endeavor as the ministers of the gospel—the heralds of Christ, their great exemplar, who went about doing good, and was touched with the infirmities of our nature? If all the ministers of every denomination would unite in a systematic plan for securing contributions to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, the result would be highly gratifying, and thousands of perishing mortals would derive benefit from the labors so abundantly rewarded. The suggestion for concert of action among the ministry, it seems to us, deserves their prompt consideration.

Blue Jeans Williams, the popular Governor of Indiana, is making love to the members of the National party in his State, and it is thought they will cooperate with the Democrats in the coming election. Gov. Williams puts in his plea for the votes of this party as follows: "I claim a party kinship to the Nationals, as I demand exactly the same financial reform that they do. In fact, the Nationals hold the same relation to the Democratic party that I do to the Methodist Church. My wife is a Methodist and I am a brother-in-law to the Church. I want the Nationals to come up and help their brother-in-law out." The Democratic party in both Ohio and Indiana is thoroughly organized, and the prospect for a splendid victory is very flattering. The Republicans are divided into factions, and are quarreling among themselves; hence the adage "when thieves fall out and fight honest men may get their dues," is likely to be verified by a Democratic success in each of these States.

Kimpton, while Financial Agent of South Carolina, defrauded the State, and helped others to defraud the State, of several millions of dollars, and therefore Mr. Attorney General Train and Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, decline to surrender him on an indictment for these offenses to South Carolina for trial. If it had been the case of a poor wretch who had stolen a little bread and meat to appease the hunger of himself and family, he would have been hustled back to the penitentiary without ceremony; but inasmuch as it is an accomplished criminal, who has made thousands out of his rascality, he must be protected. This is Massachusetts justice; and, by the way, it reminds us very much of the way things went on down in this State while it was under Radical rule. Hence, we conclude this is the Radical party's idea of administering justice—punish the poor man and the petty criminal, but respect and protect the rich and powerful in their crimes.

Butler's canvass for Governor of Massachusetts as an independent candidate bids fair to render the canvass lively in that State, as he is supported by many of the leaders of the Republican party, and will also receive the Democratic vote in order to defeat the Republican nominee, Gov. Rice, the present incumbent. He has been invited to run as an independent candidate by a list of ten thousand signatures, at the head of which is the name of Wendell Phillips. This race will produce a general breaking up and recrystalization of parties, which may wrest Massachusetts from the control of the Radical bigots who now hold sway in her government. The Republicans cannot bring any charges against Butler because they have so frequently honored him; and, on the other hand, the Democrats will riddle Gov. Rice upon various things which render him obnoxious to the advocates of good government in that State.

The action of Attorney General Train, in deciding that South Carolina wants Kimpton for some other purpose than to try him, is an insult which he was no doubt pleased to have the opportunity of giving, but it will not reflect credit on him with the thinking portion of the people of the United States. Kimpton is charged with a crime, and if surrendered he would have been tried, or he could have had the charge dismissed. If it had been deemed best to make a State's witness out of him, the State had the right to do so, and the officers of Massachusetts have no right to say such should not be done. The trial of Kimpton was the severest treatment he could have received, and if the State was willing to dismiss him with a punishment less severe, it would certainly not have hurt Kimpton, and Massachusetts should not have objected. The action of Mr. Train and Gov. Rice is far from creditable to their intelligence or their integrity of purpose.

The New Jersey Republicans have nominated Ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson for Congress, and he says he is going there to get even with Whitthorne and the men who have been investigating him. There will be two difficulties in the way of Mr. Robeson's accomplishing this purpose. First, it will be very difficult for him to be elected in the face of the charges which are made against his competency and honesty while he was Secretary of the Treasury; and, second, if elected he will have to secure another installment or two of brains before he will be a sufficient match for Mr. Whitthorne to get even with him. The nomination of Mr. Robeson is another proof that the Republicans always select the men who are charged with the greatest offences as their standard bearers. They seem to take kindly to this class of men on the principle that birds of a feather will flock together.

President Hayes has "gone back on" his civil service order himself, for he is attempting to use his position to control political elections. He is especially desirous of defeating Hon. Milton Saylor, a Democrat of Ohio, for Congress, and hence wrote a letter to Judge Longworth of that District urging him to become a candidate for the position in opposition to Mr. Saylor. The Judge declines to run, and pokes considerable fun at the President by incidental references to the civil service order. The correspondence will be good Democratic campaign literature, and the Congressional Campaign Committee will print both letters in pamphlet and send out to the country, that they may appreciate the consistency and sincerity of the President's so-called civil service reform order.

THE CHERUB TAKES FLIGHT.

Massachusetts Declines to Give Up Kimpton.

Attorney General Train, of Massachusetts, in his report to Governor Rice upon the Kimpton requisition case, transmits a report of the proceedings at the hearing, as a part of his communication, for the guidance of Governor Rice, as follows:

"It was claimed on behalf of South Carolina that the requisition complied substantially and formally with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, Article 4, Section 2, and with the Statutes of the United States, Revised Statutes United States, Section 5,573, in aid thereof. The requisition is accompanied by a copy of the indictment against John J. Patterson, Niles G. Parker and Hiram H. Kimpton for a crime committed against the laws of that State, within the State, in March, 1872, which indictment was found in August, 1877, also an affidavit that Kimpton is a fugitive from justice from that State and is within the limits of Massachusetts, and the papers are certified by the Governor of South Carolina to be duly authenticated, and thereupon it was claimed that there was no discretion reposed in your Excellency, and that it was your imperative duty to forthwith issue a warrant of extradition, and cause respondent to be delivered to the agent of South Carolina. Should I adopt this doctrine and so advise your Excellency I must assume the Statute of Massachusetts, which has now been in force for a period of seventy-five years, in aid of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States for the rendition of fugitives from justice, to be unconstitutional law. Many of the States have no statute upon the subject, while many of them have a statute like our own, and it is not improbable that the statute by the State upon the subject is unnecessary. But I shall not presume to declare so ancient a law as our own to be unconstitutional, nor to disturb the practice under it, which is now well settled and thoroughly understood. The authorities which are relied upon by the learned counsel of South Carolina are entitled to great consideration, but they are controlled by a more recent decision in the case of Taylor vs. Taintor, 16th Wallace, 366, in which it is distinctly held that the Executive of the State may exercise discretion in the rendition of a fugitive from justice. I am bound by the law of that case, as well as by our statute, to inquire and report whether the party whose rendition is required is held in custody or is under recognizance to answer for any offence against the laws of this State or of the United States, or by force of any civil process, and it is clear that if a party is so held the Executive may at his discretion decline to comply with the requisition. It is worthy of remark that in none of the cases cited was the question of Executive discretion before the courts, and its discussion is incidental. So the doctrine claimed has never been judicially decided. The uniform practice of yourself and your predecessors, as far as I can ascertain, has been to exercise discretion in such cases, not only as to matters specifically named in the statute, but as to any matter which might or ought to control the judgment of the Executive. A familiar illustration is to be found when a requisition is made for a party charged with the crime of obtaining property by false pretences. If it is manifest that rendition is sought to enable the prosecutor to collect a debt, and not with the intention of convicting an alleged fugitive of a crime with which he is charged, the uniform practice has been not to comply with the requisition. So when an indictment has not been sought or found for several years after the alleged commission of a crime, unless satisfactory reasons appeared for delay, and where the offence charged is so trivial in its character that it would be a perversion of this great power to put it in exercise, and where it appears that a requisition has been improvidently issued, or that it is for a purpose other and different from that which appears upon its face, a warrant of extradition has always been denied. Illustrations might be given of the exercise of discretion by the Executive in this behalf, but those already given are sufficient for my purpose. As I have already said, the practice has been uniform since the passage of the first statute in the year 1801, and the practice in other States of the Union, as I am advised, is the same. Upon the most careful consideration which I am able to give the question presented, I feel bound to advise your Excellency that Chapter 177 of the General Statutes is constitutional, and that it is your duty to exercise sound discretion in its administration. In the present case I find, and so report to your Excellency, that the requisition is in due form of law, and that Kimpton is not held in custody or under recognizance to answer for any offence against the laws of this State or the United States, or by force of any civil process. Were this the whole of the case I should advise your Excellency that a warrant of extradition might properly issue, but I find, further, that the crime with which Kimpton stands charged was committed in April, 1872, and that no attempt was made to prosecute him or his confederates until August, 1877; nor does it appear that there is any present intention to try them upon the indictment. It does appear that for many months negotiations have been going on between the authorities of South Carolina and this respondent, under which he was offered immunity if he would return to that State and volunteer as a witness in her courts, and that this offer was renewed after his arrest here.

Upon all the evidence I am of the opinion that the indictment when found was for an ulterior purpose which does not appear, and not for the purpose of trying him for any supposed crime against the laws of that State. I therefore advise your Excellency that it is not expedient to comply with the request.

Very respectfuly, your obedient servant,
CHAS. R. TRAIN.
BOSTON, August 30.

The requisition of the Governor of South Carolina upon the Governor of Massachusetts, for the surrender of Hiram H. Kimpton, has been refused by Governor Rice. The Attorney General submitted his opinion on the case to the Governor on Thursday. In the opinion he cited numerous facts and precedents showing the action taken in similar cases, and where the discretion of the Executive had been exercised and the warrant for the surrender of the alleged fugitive refused. In the present instance the surrender is denied on the ground that the State of South Carolina, in procuring the indictment of Kimpton, had a purpose different from that of bringing him to trial. This is altogether new ground, and was not taken by Kimpton's counsel in their argument.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 30.

On the receipt of the telegram from Boston stating that the Governor would refuse to surrender Kimpton, the latter was discharged by the Police Court of this city, by which he had been held on a merely nominal charge. He is now at liberty.

A Mystery in Abbeville.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 1.

Sheriff Jones has been missing since August 22. His office was opened and investigated by his bondsmen to-day. He is behind some $2,000, and the whole affair is shrouded in mystery. In a letter addressed to the public, which was found in his safe, he says:

"By one hour of neglect I have wrecked my own happiness. I have been robbed, whether through negligence or not I am at a loss to say, but such is the fact. I cannot meet my bondsmen, I cannot meet my friends, with suspicion written in their faces. I have raised sufficient money to carry me safely and securely across the ocean."

This letter was written on the night of the 21st ult. A letter received from the fugitive yesterday, postmarked Cincinnati, August 28th, said that he was making for Canada or England. He is evidently insane, as he left sufficient property to meet all liabilities. He is due the sheriff's office from $1,800 to $2,000, and has left available assets to the amount of $2,500.

SENATOR PATTERSON.—The Washington *Post* having announced that Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, was seeking to avoid arrest on a requisition alleged to have been issued by Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, a press representative interviewed him in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 27th, relative to the statement. The Senator did not seem to have the least fear of being hurried to South Carolina. He denied the truthfulness of the reports that he was trying to flee from justice; he did not believe that Hampton had issued a requisition, and talked as if he did not anticipate any. A similar report had been circulated several weeks ago, and out of curiosity one of his friends had communicated with the authorities at Columbia with a view of ascertaining the truthfulness of the statement published. To this a reply was received that nothing was known of such action.

Patterson laughed at the statement in the Washington *Post* that he had made a proposition to resign his seat in the United States Senate provided he were granted immunity from arrest. He strongly intimated that if he had any idea of making this sacrifice he would have abdicated in favor of a Democrat when it would have been advantageous to that party, referring to the struggle over the admission of Senators Butler, of South Carolina, and Kellogg, of Louisiana. The reason he gave for remaining in the North was that his health, which had been very much impaired, did not justify him in going to a hot climate, such as prevailed in South Carolina. He predicted a solid Democratic Congressional delegation from South Carolina, and freely admitted that he had no influence with Mr. Hayes.

General Joseph E. Johnson, who has been nominated as the Democratic Conservative candidate for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) District, is in the 72d year of his age, having been borne in Prince Edward County, Va., February, 1807. He graduated at West Point as a second lieutenant in 1829, and served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, a portion of the time on the staff of General Winfield Scott. In 1837 he resigned his commission to engage in civil engineering, but in 1838 re-entered the service as first lietenant of topographical engineers, and for gallantry in Florida was breveted captain. At the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, he served on engineer duty, was appointed lieutenant colonel of voltigeurs; at Cerro Gordo received severe wounds and was breveted major and colonel. He afterwards participated in the battles of Conteras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the final assault on the City of Mexico, being again wounded at the latter place. In 1855 General Johnston was appointed lieutenant of cavalry, and took part in the Utah expedition as inspector general. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general, which position he resigned in 1861 to follow the fortunes of Virginia. His career in the Confederate army, where he rose from the rank of Major to that of a full general, is familiar to the public. He was early wounded in the advance upon McClellan and was immediately succeeded by General Robert E. Lee, and subsequently, as is known, his military operations were in the Southwest. After the war General Johnston engaged in the insurance business in the South, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., and few months ago made his home in Richmond, Va. General Johnston married a sister of the Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, who is an aspirant for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Fourth Maryland District.

— A prominent Republican of Columbia has informed the correspondent of the *News and Courier*, that in the next election the Republicans expect to carry the counties of Charleston, Colleton, Clarendon, Beaufort, Darlington, Hampton, Richland, Sumter, Marlboro, Georgetown, and possibly others not named. They do not expect to elect Ensor, who has been nominated for Congress in opposition to D. Wyatt Aiken, but hope to make a political martyr of him, and thrust him forward as deserving of a Federal appointment.

— Another famine in Ireland is threatened by the failure of the potato crop. The Boston *Pilot* states that the present season has been almost a repetition of that of 1847, in which and the preceding year there were half a million deaths from famine in Ireland. The potatoes of last year were almost a dead loss, the yield in some cases not paying a tenth the cost of planting, and now from many sections comes reports of blight to the haulms and taint in the tubers. If famine comes, it cannot be so fatal as in the previous half dozen visits during the century, but it will be bad enough.

THE CARNIVAL OF DEATH.

Cities Given up to Gloom and Despair.

Memphis, August 29.—The carnival of death continues without abatement. From 6 p. m. yesterday to noon to-day the interments numbered fifty.

Father Walsh of St. Bridget's, and Father McGarney of St. Peter's, are dead, also H. Harden, a merchant. W. C. Woodruff is reported to be in a dying condition.

Sixty new cases were reported between 6 p. m. yesterday and noon to day. Two more members of the Howard Association were taken down to-day.

At a meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Lawrence reported a fearful condition of affairs among the colored people in some localities. Hundreds of them have been sick for days without medical attention.

New Orleans, August 29.—The yellow fever reports show 140 new cases and 49 deaths.

The Louisiana division of the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia have appealed to the ex-Confederates of other States for contributions to aid them in providing means of subsistence for the members of their families, who, on account of business prostration, are without means and are dependent on the association.

Memphis, August 30.—There were 99 new cases yesterday and 70 deaths. The death roll yesterday exceeds that of any day during the scourge of 1873, but it is feared, owing to the wet and damp weather, the mortuary report to-day will exceed that of yesterday. There were several deaths at Camp Joe Williams. Among the new cases is the Mother Superior at La Saletta. The death roll includes Fathers Martin, Walsh and McGarvey. Fathers Maher and Bokel are in a dying condition. Many deaths are reported from adjacent country places, among them that of S. G. Ryan, a merchant of this city.

New Orleans, August 30.—There are 169 new cases and 59 deaths to-day. The weather was warm and showery in the forenoon. Heavy rain and thunder storm from 3 to 4 p. m., and the streets flooded throughout the city, and some quarters impassable for more than an hour. The Howard Association to-day responded to 118 new applications for relief, and the Young Men's Christian Association to 43. The Telegraphers' Relief Association report Benjamin F. Chisolm, operator at Port Gibson, and W. W. Wall, operator at Bayou Des Allemands, down with fever. From noon to 6 p. m. 26 deaths were reported at the office of the board of health.

The Peabody Subsistence Association make the statement that their association, the object of which is to supply subsistence to the destitute, in no way conflicts with the operations of the Howard Association. The Howards confine their attentions mainly to providing physicians, nurses and medicines for those suffering with yellow fever and necessary nourishment to the convalescent. Here the duties of the Howards end and the work of the Peabody Association begins.

New Orleans, August 31.—To-day's report is 234 new cases and 48 deaths. During the week, ended yesterday noon, there were 1,204 cases of yellow fever and 333 deaths, making in all 2,877 cases and 867 deaths.

The Rev. Father C. J. Bercher, a native of Buffalo, New York, died yesterday of yellow fever. The death list today includes twenty children under seven years of age. The following telegram was received this morning, from Port Gibson, and nurses will leave this afternoon:

President Howard Association—Please send ten good nurses. Five male and five female. There have been here three hundred and fifty cases and forty-eight deaths. We are all broken down and there is great distress.

JAMES A. GAGE.

Twenty-six applications for medical aid were made Saturday to the Young Men's Christian Association and thirty for relief. The thirty seeking relief are heads of families, aggregating one hundred and seventy persons. Applications for relief are made out in blanks, specifying the name, age, address, number in family, occupation and references. On the blank being filled out it is given to a member who institutes inquiry of the references or makes personal inspection, the result of which he embraces under the head of remarks. If the information obtained is satisfactory a printed ration blank of the New Orleans Peabody Association is filled out, signed by a visiting member and stamped. The blank is then presented to the Peabody depot, which was opened Saturday morning with a good supply of flour, meal, sugar, tea and cornmeal. Early as 8:30 a. m. applicants made their appearance and their wants were supplied.

The Telegraphers' Relief Association here have sent $100 to the sick telegraphers at Grenada.

New Orleans, September 1.—New cases to-day 260, deaths 88.

Memphis, August 31.—The weather this morning is bright and warm, but the clouds of woe over our city show no signs of breaking. Physicians, nurses, visitors druggists and undertakers are becoming exhausted by constant working. Dr. Wise, an active young physican, was taken down this morning. At the board of health office, up to noon, only seven physicians out of about twenty had made their reports of new cases, the number aggregating forty-two. From this it will be seen that not more than half the cases are reported, and that the epidemic is more appalling than the official reports indicate. At the county jail there are about twenty cases of fever. M. C. Williams, under sentence to the penitentary for murder, died last night, and Buzzel, a negro murderer, under sentence of death, is in a dying condition. At Camp Joe Williams five or six deaths occur daily. The hospital contains about twenty-five sick, and the worst is feared for the poor people living in tents. Some have become frightened and returned to their homes in the infected district in the city.

The undertakers report 55 yellow fever interments up to noon to-day. The report for the week shows 721 cases and 241 deaths. The official records to-day exhibit 148 new cases for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., and 77 deaths.

Mobile, August 31.—Dr. E. P. Gaines reports one case and death from yellow fever this morning—a white child 9 years old.

Vicksburg, August 31.—During the week 116 deaths from yellow fever have occurred, making 185 deaths in all, 17 of which occurred during the last twenty-four hours. It is estimated that 800 cases of fever have occurred to date, about half of these in the past week, and 59 new cases in the last twenty-four hours. Dr. Booth, in charge of the patients of the Marine Hospital service, died on the 27th.

Louisville, August 31.—Since the last report 11 refugees and boatmen have been attacked with yellow fever after arrival in Louisville, four of whom have died.

Cincinnati, August 31.—Nine cases of fever, five from the steamboat Golden Rule, and four deaths have occurred since last report. Two of the deaths were cases reported last week. All came from infected places South.

— Memphis *Avalanche*: The people are leaving town in every conceivable vehicle. Carriages, buggies, wagons, are all in demand. A charcoal-colored darky was seen riding down Main street yesterday on a spavined horse, with a little trunk strapped on behind him. Forty or more people pawned watches, diamonds, and even silver spoons, yesterday, to raise money enough to get away. Many small depositors drew their respective accounts from bank and left the city. People went away with as little as $10 or $15 as their total worldly possessions.

— The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Vienna gives some interesting details concerning the reception accorded Gen. Grant in that city last week. He arrived there on Sunday night, August 18. At the railroad station he was met by Minister Kasson, the secretaries and members of the American legation, and a large number of the American residents. He was loudly cheered as he stepped out of the railway carriage. On the 19th the General was visited at the legation of the United States by Count Andrassy, the first minister of the Council, and several colleagues. In the evening he dined with the Countess and Mrs. Grant at Post's. On the 20th he had an audience of his Imperial Majesty, Francis Joseph, at the lovely palace of Schoenbrum, spending the remainder of the day driving apout the imperial grounds and forests and visiting points of interest. On the 21st General and Mrs. Grant were entertained by the imperial family and dined with the Emperor in the evening. On the 22d Minister Kasson gave a diplomotic dinner in honor of the ex-President, at which nearly all the foreign embassadors were present. The General leaves Monday next for Steirmart.

— Yellow-fever paragraph in Memphis *Avalanche*: It tries men's soul's such a season as this. The fountains of selfishness have gushed deep in thousands of hearts. Friends have closed their doors on friends. Warm hearts have grown chilled and hard not to be touched by the tender chord of love or tie of gratitude. The presence of death, the fear of death, blocks out all else, and under the light of heaven's fires are revealed the utter selfishness, the repulsive blackness of human hearts and the hollowness of human love and friendship. Hourly illustrations arise where the bolt is held on fleeing sufferers; where a stone is given for bread, a curse for welcome.

— The hot Summer has had the effect of making cotton mature earlier than usual, and the receipts are unprecedentedly large for this season of the year. The planters fear that it will all be forced open at once, and that there will be no bottom crop. However this may be, it is opening very rapidly and is being sent to market and sold as fast as it can be ginned and packed. The indications are that the business season will open very early in the South, and that a legitimate and healthy trade will be carried on during the Fall and Winter months.

— The New Orleans mail train runs through Mississippi towns at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The other day it jumped the track, and remained in Canton for an hour. So much haste bodes right little speed.

— Next to Russia, with 21,570,000, the United States have the most horses. Our contingent is quoted at 9,500,000.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of Chesley Martin, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 8th day of October, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

WELBORN MARTIN, Adm'r.
Sept 5, 1878 8 5

Due West Female College.

NEXT SESSION opens OCTOBER 7th. Faculty full. Teachers of Music and Art superior. Course thorough and complete. Location desirable. Buildings good. Health unexcelled. Terms moderate. Circulars sent on application.

J. I. BONNER, President,
Due West, S. C.
Sept 5, 1878 8 4°

Great Reduction in Price of the
TOZER ENGINES.

6 Horse, mounted on wheels.....$650
8 Horse, mounted on wheels..... 725
10 Horse, mounted on wheels..... 825

32 Tozer Engines in Anderson County.
For further particulars apply to
SULLIVAN & CO., Agents,
Anderson, S. C.
Sept 5, 1878 8 3m

Notice to Overseers of Public Highways.

ALL Overseers of Public Highways in Anderson County are hereby required to call out all road-hands in their respective divisions to work out and put in good repair the public roads wherever needed. A failure on the part of Overseers and road-hands to perform their duty in working the roads between this and the 1st day of October next, will subject them to the penalty as prescribed by law.

O. H. P. FANT,
SAMUEL BROWNE,
J. C. GANTT,
County Commissioners A. C.
Sept 5, 1878 8 1

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of A. J. Stringer & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by either member of the old firm, and those indebted by Note or Account are hereby notified to call and settle the same without delay.

A. J. STRINGER,
J. B. LEWIS,
JAS. W. POORE.
Belton, S. C., Aug. 31, 1878.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the conduct of the Mercantile Business in the Town of Belton, where they will keep a full stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, which they offer on terms as favorable as can be obtained in any neighboring market. Thanking the public for the patronage heretofore extended them, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same with the new firm. We will be pleased to see you and show our goods.

STRINGER, POORE & CO.
Belton, S. C., Sept. 2, 1878. 8—3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Stephen S. Cartee, Plaintiff, against Anna Gore, or her heirs, Polly Black, A. F. Welborn, Assignee, George W. Anderson, Assignee, Thomas J. Cartee, Caleb Cartee, Matilda J. Cartee, Doylie Cartee, Defendants.—*Summons for relief—Complaint not served.*

To the Defendants above named—

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Probate Judge for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at Anderson, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the petition within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated July 23d, A. D. 1878.

To the Defendants above named—

TAKE NOTICE, That the summons and complaint in this action is for sale, payment of the debts of Elizabeth Cartee, deceased, and for partition of real estate of Caleb Cartee, deceased, containing 211 acres, more or less, in Anderson County in said State, and that the said summons and complaint was filed in the office of the Probate Judge of said County on the 23rd day of July, 1878.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept 5, 1878 8 6

Caroline Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened again SEPTEMBER 9th, 1878.

Charges per Term of Thirteen Weeks.

Primary Studies, in advance, $4; at end of Term, $6.
Intermediate Studies, in advance, $8; at end of Term, $10.
Highest Studies, in advance, $12; at end of Term, $14.
Entrance Fee, per term, 25c.
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $10 per month, payable promptly at close of each month.

For further information, apply to
W. J. LIGON, President.
August 22, 1878 6 3

AGENTS If you want to MAKE MONEY pleasantly and fast, address FISLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have in Store a complete assortment of Goods in our line, consisting in part of—

A Nice Line of Spring and Summer Prints,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings at prices lower than ever was known before. Ticking from 10c. to 25c. per yard.

Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns—Our Cottonades and Plaid Homespuns, made in Columbus, Ga., are the best goods in that line that can be had. Colors warranted.

Hosiery, &c.—A good assortment of English and American Hosiery and Notions.

Boots and Shoes—Persons in need of a good Shoe or Boot will please call on us. It is not economy to buy a shoddy Shoe.

Flour—Best Tennessee Flour. Buckwheat Flour at 5c. per lb.

New Orleans Molasses, common to the best. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron and Nails.

IN FANCY GROCERIES,

We have Mince Meat, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Apple and Quince Butter, Corn Starch Flavoring Extracts, Fresh Soda Crackers, Canned Goods, and other things too numerous to mention.

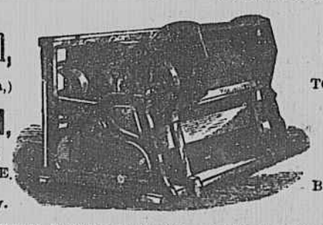
Potware—Another lot of that cheap Potware.
French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Buggy Materials, Manilla Rope.
Crockery, China and Glassware, Lamp Goods and Chandeliers, something new and nice.
Woodenware—Trays, Churns, Buckets, Brooms, &c.
Fish, Hardware, Bacon, Lard, Lard, Garden Seeds, Kerosene Oil.
A nice assortment of Wall Papering.
To arrive this week Cashmarets, Tweeds and Linen Goods.

We solicit the attention of Cash Buyers, and all of our friends and customers, to our Stock and Prices. We do not say we will sell Goods lower than anybody else, but that we will sell as low as any one will sell the same class of Goods. We keep good Goods and will be pleased to have you examine our goods and prices before you buy.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.
No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C.
April 11, 1878 39

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Cotton Bloom,
(Formerly Magnolia,)
COTTON GIN,
PRICES LOWER THAN ever BEFORE.
Over 25 already Sold in this County.



GUARANTEED TO MAKE THE BEST SPEED WITHOUT CHOKING Breaking the Roll or Cutting the Lint.

THE GULLETT STEEL BRUSH, TAYLOR and SUMMER'S GINS are also offered at low figures and on liberal terms, with or without Feeders or Condensers.

The VICTOR CANE MILL and COOK EVAPORATORS, warranted to give satisfaction, on hand at reduced prices.

TOZER'S PLANTATION ENGINES are still ahead, and we are ready to receive orders for the ginning season. Every kind of Agricultural Machinery furnished at moderate prices. Always see us before buying elsewhere.

July 18, 1878 **SULLIVAN & CO.**

LADIES' STORE.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

THE acknowledged LEADER OF FASHION and FIRST CLASS GOODS has just returned from the North, where she superintended the selection of A LARGE and HANDSOME LOT of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which she proposes to sell CHEAP for CASH.

The MANTUA and MILLINERY Departments are of the first class, and no pains will be spared to gratify the taste and accommodate the purse of customers. Our stock is large and in varied tints and texture, and great variety.

Thanking the public for past favors, we beg them to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

March 28, 1878 37

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

LOOK AT MY PRICES.

PANTS from 65 cents to $7.00 per pair.
VESTS from 75 cents to $5.00 each.
COATS from $1.25 to $15.00 each.
SUITS from $3.50 to $25.00.
HATS from 75 cents to $3.50.
CASSIMERES from 50c. to $6.00 per yard.

A LARGE LOT OF
READY MADE CLOTHING

Soon to arrive. A beautiful lot of CASSIMERES already received from New York.

Sewing Machines at $25.00 Cash.

Call and see me.

L. P. SMITH,
McCully's Corner.
March 28, 1878 13 1y

35,000 pounds of Bacon,
50 barrels New Orleans Syrup,
100 barrels of Choice Flour.
25 bags of Coffee.

WE keep a large lot of fresh **Fancy Groceries** constantly on hand, and will sell them at the lowest prices. Also, we are just receiving an extensive stock of **DRY GOODS**, for the Spring trade—Ladies' Dress Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trimmings, &c., in great variety. Gents' Dress Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., in all the latest styles. Also, a large lot of **READY MADE CLOTHING.**

We keep a full line of Hardware, Cutlery, Earthenware, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c.

We will be pleased to have you call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not be undersold.

BARR & FANT,
NO. 10 GRANITE ROW, ANDERSON, S. C.
April 4, 1878 12 1y

GOODS ARE SOLD

AT

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

AT THE

LIVE CASH STORE

OF

LIGON & HILL.

May 30, 1878 11 1y

SIMPSON, REID & CO.,

KEEP THE

BEST DYSPEPTIC MEDICINES KNOWN!

Simmons' Hepatic Compound,
Merrill's Hepatine for the Liver,
Green's August Flower.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Patent Self-Acting Cow Milker M'f'g Co.

Every one who owns a cow should have one of our wonderful Milkers. A child can use them. S