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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878. VOL. XIV--NO. 9

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - - $3.00
Estate notices, three insertions, - - - 2.50
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

☞ We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO.,
Anderson, S. C.

THE EBB-TIDE OF CRIME.

Law and Justice in all South Carolina.

Correspondence News and Courier.

The following replies are given by the Circuit Solicitors to a note in which we asked them to inform us at their earliest convenience whether, so far as their knowledge extends, there has been, since the installation of Governor Hampton, a diminution in the number and degree of crimes committed in South Carolina, especially of crimes committed by whites against colored persons:

SOLICITOR JERVEY, OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT.

W. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., Solicitor of the First Circuit, writing on the 14th instant, says:

My experience does not date as far back as Governor Hampton's installation, but commences at the beginning of the special June term of the Court of General Sessions, held in this city in 1877.

At that time—say June 20, 1877—having been appointed by the Court to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by the ouster of Mr. Butz, that functionary turned over to me, by order of the Court, 172 cases in various shapes, some indictments in which "true bills" had already been found, some indictments not yet given out, and some warrants. These cases comprised almost all possible offences known to the Common Law or Statutes, from murder down to till-tapping. A very large proportion of the cases concerned offences committed previous to the installation aforesaid.

At the November term, 1877, I received 114 warrants from trial justices, these covering the general catalogue of crime.

For the February term, 1878, but 51 cases were sent up, and for the June term last past 60.

As far, therefore, as numbers go there has been a decided diminution in crimes.

With regard to the character of the offences charged, of course the majority of warrants were for such offences as larceny, horse-stealing, mischief to cattle and assault and battery, but if you take murder and burglary as the types of the graver offences you will find a very decided diminution in the degree of crimes since the date from which my experience begins.

At the June (special) term, 1877, there were tried eight murder cases. In November one case, charging two persons. In February, 1878, one new case, also charging two persons, and in June two cases. There was a third case of murder trial in June, but it was a mere form, there being no shadow of proof elicited against the defendant.

Cases of burglary were very numerous on the docket of this county for the first three terms at which I represented the State, but at the last session only three appeared, and two of these three failed because the buildings entered proved not to be dwelling houses. I attribute this sudden unpopularity of the crimes to a great extent to the wholesome sentences pronounced upon offenders of this class by the eminent statesman and jurist who presided at the February session, 1878.

As regards color: Of the cases involving murder or violence, many have been of colored men charged with assaulting or killing white men, while in only two cases which I can recall have white men been charged with offering violence to the colored citizen. One of these cases (the Johnstone-Shrewsbury case) arose from a killing which occurred about the time of Governor Hampton's installation, and, although Shrewsbury was a colored man, both parties were Republicans, and the quarrel which resulted in the killing was in no way connected with the question of race or of politics.

In the other case the defendant was acquitted.

So much for Charleston County. In Orangeburg County defective juries and other causes have prevented a fair test of the nature of the crimes charged there. As far as I can judge, however, except the cases of official misconduct and corruption, of which there are a great many, there seem to be but little crime committed in proportion to the size and population of the county. The offences charged are usually larceny, horse and cattle stealing, and almost entirely confined to the colored people.

The only case of murder which I have encountered in that county is a case where three colored men are charged with murdering a white man during the political excitement of 1876-77.

SOLICITOR GANTT, OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT.

F. Hay Gantt, Esq., Solicitor of the Second Circuit, writing from Bamberg, in August, says:

I am pleased to state that my experience is, that whereas I started with a crowded docket, not only of old cases left over on the docket, but also of new cases which took their origin under the Radical regime, I have found the business to rapidly decrease, so much so that at the June term in Aiken I had not more (I think) than ten or twelve new cases; at Barnwell I think four, (all white,) at Walterboro' I think not more than ten or twelve.

At Beaufort, as we have had no trials for the last two terms of the Court, by reason of irregularity in drawing and summoning the jury, we have not had much chance in that county as yet to show how the present government deals with crimes, but the news seems to have reached there from other counties in the Circuit, as I think that fewer such are handed in or returned to the clerk.

I would further remark that in the new cases that have arisen on my Circuit, I do not remember to have noticed anything in them which could be attributed to an issue between the races, as although there are many cases of larceny in which white men are the prosecutors against colored, this can be accounted for by reason of white men owning most of the property.

In cases of the nature of assault and battery, malicious mischief, &c., I find that the parties are apt to be of the same race.

SOLICITOR HIRSCH, OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

M. J. Hirsch, Esq., Solicitor of the Third Circuit, writing from Kingstree on August 9, says:

1st. From my experience as solicitor, during the present State Administration, I can safely say that crimes in this Circuit have wonderfully diminished, so much so that where, two years ago, the entire term of the Courts were taken up in the trial of criminal offences, to the exclusion of civil business, the business of the Sessions has been so reduced that once again litigants on the civil side have ample time for the speedy disposal of their cases.

2d. During the past two years in this Circuit, I can remember but of one case in which the defendant was a white man and the prosecutor a colored man. This was on a charge for assault and battery with intent to kill, and, after a fair trial, he was acquitted.

3d. I am confident, from the reduction of crime and the improvement in the Circuit, that the law and its authority meets with that proper respect due from good citizens.

4th. I found when entering upon the discharge of my duties charges for official misconduct against many of the officers in the Circuit. This condition of things has disappeared. With the present intelligence and fitness of incumbents discharging the various duties of county officers, every satisfaction is given, no complaints are made, and the machinery of local government moves along smoothly.

5th. In this Circuit the pledges made by the administration as to the protection of persons, their rights and property have been rigidly adhered to, and any one seeking to encroach upon these solemn promises and to violate the law have been held to a strict accountability.

In conclusion I respectfully state Governor Hampton's administration has been a *success* in *every particular*, and I am prepared to say so far as my knowledge extends, the people are more prosperous and there exists a feeling of good will and harmony amongst all classes.

SOLICITOR SELLERS, OF THE FOURTH CIRCUIT.

W. W. Sellers, Esq., Solicitor of the Fourth Circuit, writing from Marion on August 9, says:

Crime on my Circuit is greatly on the decrease. Since my official term as prosecuting officer for the State on this the Fourth Circuit commenced, at least three-fourths of the cases prosecuted in the Courts of Sessions were for crimes committed anterior to the evacuation of the State House by Governor Chamberlain in April, 1877, a very great number of which (and most diabolical in degree) were perpetrated during the contest for the State Government in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and spring of the latter year.

My Circuit (perhaps the heaviest in the State) was, during the time indicated, visited and infested by all sorts of criminals. Crime was prevalent, as the records of the courts will show, and as Col. Parmele's books will attest. But I am glad to see a marked diminution, both in number and degree.

During the same time I have but few cases in which white men had violated the rights of the colored man, and such cases now are very rare. When such cases occur I feel it even more than a duty, if possible, to prosecute with vigor.

I attribute the decrease in crime to several causes combined; the chief one, however, is the fair and impartial administration of the law and the certainty of punishment that follows its violation. Wherever there is confidence, awe and respect are inspired.

SOLICITOR ABNEY, OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.

J. R. Abney, Esq., Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, writing from Saratoga, on August 23, says:

In the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to which my personal knowledge is confined, I think there has been a decided diminution in both the number and degree of crimes. It may not, however, so appear to every one, as there have been tried in the courts annually since Governor Hampton's installation more criminals than before; but this may be explained by remembering the inefficient and corrupt trial justices and officials, who were then charged with the duty of enforcing the law, and how they failed to prosecute. Now it is otherwise, and the law is enforced in every case where the circumstances require an investigation. Yet, it cannot be denied that in some counties of this Circuit the law is not reverenced as it should be, but in those there has been a diminution. In one or two of them it might properly be said that there was scarcely any administration of the law for eight years previous to the installation of Governor Hampton, and the people had but little confidence in its certainty; and this caused passionate and bad men to take the law into their own hands, and sometimes quiet and good men were exasperated to it. Confidence in the administration of the law is now restored, and the habit acquired by some of taking the law into their own hands, or rather of disregarding all law, must be given up, as every good man condemns it, and every county will cease to tolerate it.

As to your special inquiry I am pleased to reply that there are now comparatively few crimes committed by whites in said Circuit against colored persons. The sentiments expressed by the Governor as to the colored man's rights I believe to be entertained by the people in all sincerity; and I believe the white jurors generally are scrupulous to award justice to the colored people. Since the colored race have been rescued from their pretended friends, their real friends find in their breasts the sympathy and kindly feeling of old fully restored, and that race, too, seem to appreciate the truths told them by the whites during the last campaign and before.

It should be a matter of pride to every white man in the State that the pledges made by the Governor and the Democratic party have all been kept, and the justness of our position demonstrated and every allegation against the other party sustained, and every colored man in the State should rejoice.

SOLICITOR GASTON, OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

T. C. Gaston, Esq., Solicitor of the Sixth Circuit, writing from Chester on August 10, says:

Within the limits of the Sixth Circuit of this State there has been, since the installation of Governor Hampton, a great diminution in the number and degree of crimes committed, especially of crimes committed by whites against colored persons.

SOLICITOR BALL, OF THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

B. W. Ball, Esq., Solicitor of the Seventh Circuit, writing from Laurens Court House, August 20, says:

Generally in this Circuit crime has largely decreased since the inauguration of Democratic jurisdiction, say eighty per centum. There were a large number of convictions in 1877 for offences committed previously, chiefly for larceny, burglary and arson.

These crimes, more particularly, have diminished, and the criminal calendar now consists mostly of assaults of a minor character, and not as between whites and blacks.

There rarely happens a case of assault or homicide between parties of the two races, and a case of outrage by a white man upon a negro I cannot recall since the inauguration of Governor Hampton. Perfect accord seems to obtain between them. In Union County a white man in 1878 committed a homicide upon a negro, the white man being a laborer on a plantation with a large number of negroes, the white man using a pistol and the negro a knife.

The expenses of the Court of General Session have largely decreased, and invariably in 1878 the grand juries have been discharged on the second day of the term, whereas in 1877 they were retained for the greater part of a week investigating the criminal charges. An examination of the dockets would show this view of the case more strongly than I have stated it.

SOLICITOR COTHRAN, OF THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

James S. Cothran, Esq., of the Eighth Circuit, writing from Abbeville, on August 16, says:

When I entered the solicitor's office of this Circuit, January, 1877, the criminal calendars were heavy, owing mainly to the fact that the Courts of Session were almost suspended during the campaign of 1876, which was a heated one in this Circuit, and out of which grew many acts of petty violence.

During the present year the diminution has been very marked. Two terms of the court have been held already. The summer term began at Abbeville in June, where there were two cases for trial, both of petty character. Two at Anderson, one for homicide, and all the parties concerned were colored. No case at all at Walhalla. Two at Pickens, both small and mean, and less than the usual number at Greenville, and not one of any magnitude.

The administration of the criminal law has been perfectly impartial, and in proof of it the following interesting fact is stated:

Judge Mackey held the first terms of the Court for this year upon this Circuit. There were several cases of criminals for trial, among them four at different points upon the Circuit, which presented all the possible race combinations, viz: A white man for killing a white man; a white man for killing a negro; a negro for killing a negro, and a negro for killing a white man. The only acquittal was in the case of the negro for killing the negro. The others were all convicted either of murder or manslaughter.

So far as I know the only crimes committed by white men against negroes have been those of manslaughter, trespass, and assault and battery. The cases of burglary, arson, larceny, rape, bigamy, forgery and the like committed by colored persons have been against white men and against persons of their own color—wherever white men have committed any of these crimes, the offences have been against white persons alone.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CASE.

The Fight for the Appointment of a Receiver Begun in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1878.

The case of Calvin Claflin and Cyrus Gatewood of New York, John Parsons of New Hampshire, Frank C. Eddy and Benjamin S. Hatch of Massachusetts, and others, against the South Carolina Railroad Company, praying an injunction to restrain certain holders of a portion of the second mortgage bonds of the Road from disposing of them, and an order of the Court for the appointment of a receiver of the Road, was commenced to-day before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, sitting in chambers in Baltimore. It is charged by the plaintiffs that the affairs of the Road have been mismanaged, that it is insolvent, in default of interest on the second mortgage bonds, and that a portion of these bonds was illegally issued. A number of parties are made defendants to the suit, including the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, the People's National Bank of Charleston, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company and others. The issue involves several million dollars.

The hearing of the case has brought hither a large number of the prominent members of the Charleston bar to represent the various interests that are at stake. Ex-Governor Chamberlain arrived last night from New York, and Mr. D. T. Corbin came this morning. Archibald Stirling, Esq., United States District Attorney here, had been retained with them by the plaintiffs.

Immediately upon the opening of the court, the question of jurisdiction was raised. Mr. Chamberlain began to state the objects of the motion, when Judge Magrath, interposing, said that there was a preliminary motion that should be heard, as it affected the question of jurisdiction. The Judge, however, allowed Mr. Chamberlain to finish, and then heard Judge Magrath, who read an elaborate statement of the objections to the exercise of jurisdiction by Judge Bond in the motions asked for by complainants. Mr. W. E. Earle followed Judge Magrath, and argued strenuously against the right of the Circuit Judge to hear and decide the motion outside of the State of South Carolina. Mr. Chamberlain replied, reciting the history of the legislation in regard to circuit courts and the issue of injunctions, &c., by their judges from 1793 to 1872, and in the course of his argument he remarked that the plaintiffs had been fully informed beforehand that the question of jurisdiction would be raised by the defendants and informed by more means than one, and that they were in consequence fully prepared to argue the point. The Hon. W. D. Porter followed, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, and contended that it was the object of the laws that justice should be administered at home. Judge Magrath here made the telling speech of the day, following a line of argument based upon the constitutional law, and, after a few concise sentences from Gen. Conner, and a brief reply by Mr. Chamberlain, the Judge adjourned the court until 11 a. m. to-morrow, when he will render his decision upon the question of jurisdiction. He is confined to his bed to-night with an attack of ague, but has sent for papers bearing upon the case, and is studying it in spite of his sickness.

Bishop Lynch entered the court room during the trial and, by invitation of the Judge, took a seat by him, which he occupied until the adjournment. In his argument Mr. Chamberlain used the expression: "A decision of the Supreme Court is as infallible as is a dogma of the Pope of Rome, speaking *ex-cathedra*," and looked directly at the Bishop. Every one smiled and Judge Bond turned and bowed to Bishop Lynch.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, 1878.

The hearing of the South Carolina Railroad case in the United States Court was resumed shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and Judge Bond at once delivered his opinion, reading from manuscript, upon the question of jurisdiction, overruling Judge Magrath's motion and ordering the case to go on.

The rest of the day was consumed in the reading of the bill and the many answers made by the defendants. The court adjourned between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Argument upon the motion for a receiver will be begun to-morrow by Mr. Chamberlain for the plaintiffs, who will be followed by Gen. Conner, the argument for defendants being closed by Judge Magrath. Speeches will be heard from two on each side, but it is understood that this means that two of the counsel from each interest on the side of the defendants may argue.

Judge Bond refused to consider at present a petition presented by Mr. O'Connor on behalf of the Bank of Charleston to be allowed to intervene and defend the interests represented by non-mortgage bonds; and he also refused to listen to the affidavits of English holders of first mortgage bonds, offered by Mr. G. R. Walker, who sought a postponement, as counsel from England was now on the Atlantic hither bound.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

The Tale of Woe Comes from the Southwest with Heartrending Terror.

Grenada, September 5—Noon.—The situation here is heartrending. There were eights deaths to-day. Mrs. B. P. Anderson, widow of Col. Anderson, was stricken with fever at Hernando. There no longer remains a house in Grenada that has not been visited by the destroyer. Ten deaths in the last twenty-four hours, and no change in affairs.

Canton, September 5.—Sixteen new cases and six deaths for the twenty-four hours preceding 9 o'clock a. m. to-day. Is it possible to send me any colored nurses? The suffering among the blacks is terrible, and we need colored nurses or nurses willing to nurse negroes. Send five white nurses. Over one hundred cases now under treatment.

G. W. THOMAS,
President Howard Association.

Vicksburg, September 4—Midnight.—Louis Dubroca, cupper and leecher, is down. The Right Rev. Bishop W. N. Elder, after a most noble and glorious service, fell to-day.

WM. ROCKWELL,
President Howard Association.

The following dispatches were received by the Howards in New Orleans, on the 5th inst.:

Greenville, September 5.—Send via Vicksburg at least three doctors and twenty nurses. They must meet at Grand Tower, leaving thence from Vicksburg here. Don't fail, they are needed.

W. P. KRETSCHMAR.

Holly Springs, September 5.—James Fort, B. P. Oliver, Mrs. James Metall and Robert McLean died last night. There are five or six new cases, seventy cases altogether. The physicians are broken down, and three of them are sick.

Holly Springs, September 5.—To Dr. Cheppina: We are in great need of physicians and nurses. You can help us. Send physicians and twenty nurses at once.

J. W. GRAY, M. D.

Holly Springs, September 4.—Can you send us physicians, also nurses? Malignant fever has broken out here, and there have been three deaths and sixty cases.

J. W. GLEN.

New Orleans, September 3.—A member of the Young Men's Christian Association, returning from a visit to his patients at a late hour to-night, reports the increase in the number of cases as fearful, attributing it to the continuous rain to-day. Among the stricken are Maj. G. W. Cary and Mr. Leslie Robb. Among the deaths is that of Mrs. Frank Youille, *nee* Buckner, one of the belles of society, and a bride of only two months. W. B. Stith, son of the ex-mayor, died at 7 this morning. Gen. W. H. Morgan, late of the United States army, was buried to-day with full honors by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The distress from destitution multiplies each hour. Prominent Howard physicians state that they do not report one-fourth of the cases for lack of time. They estimate that 12,000 persons are down with the fever.

Another experiment with ice has been made—different from Choppen's, with marked success in its results. A young sister of one of the inspectors of the port was in a comatose condition night before last, congestion of the kidneys having supervened. Ice was freely applied over the kidneys, and to the wrists and feet. In a short time the congestion was removed, consciousness restored, and this evening she was pronounced out of immediate danger.

The medical and spirtual authorities came into conflict to-day in the following manner: Rev. Father Allen, canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, went to visit a lady penitent, who was in an exceedingly critical condition. The physician in charge, who was in the house at the time, refused him admission, stating that it would endanger the patient's life. The priest insisted, but to no avail. He finally applied to the chief of police for assistance to enable him to make a forcible entrance, but was peremptorily refused, on the ground that the doctor's authority was supreme in such cases. Father Allen then threatened to denounce all parties concerned from the pulpit. The affair created no little excitement.

Special dispatches to the *Times* report 2,000 cases at Vicksburg, 500 at Port Gibson, and numerous local cases at Holly Springs, at which place there is now a panic. The situation here is hourly growing worse, and a spirit of general uneasiness is for the first time prevalent.

Memphis, Sept. 3.—The atmosphere is heavy with the stench of dead bodies. Several corpses were found to-day, and no one was able to tell where or how they died. It is impossible to describe the condition of affairs here. Four dead men were found in the streets before noon to-day in different parts of this city. There is some improvement in the movements of the undertakers since the citizens, relief burial corps have taken matters in hand, and to-day the number of interments was larger than on any previous day. The number of new cases and deaths to-day are considerably less. Destitute and want are on the increase. White persons, who cannot stand all day in the clamorous crowd of negroes that throng the delivery windows of the supply depots, are suffering for provisions. Hundreds who have sick families cannot leave them long enough to procure food, and it is next to impossible to get any one to attend to their wants. Postmaster R. A. Thompson, who was also half owner of the *Avalanche*, died this evening. The first Chinese victim of the yellow fever, perhaps, in the United States was taken down here to-day. He was attended by Dr. Wow Chin Foo, also a Chinaman, who came here declaring his ability to cure eight out of ten cases. His first victim died under his peculiar treatment. The dead body of Mary Frankland, colored, was found in a house on Commerce street. Her living child was trying to nurse on her bosom. Hundreds of the dead are reported at the health office to have had no attending physicians, or to have been deserted by their nurses.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The King of Terrors continues to snatch victims with fearful rapidity.—One by one those who remain in the city and are liable to the monster malady are taken down, and the question is asked by those yet on their feet, "Who will be the next to fall?" But three short weeks ago our city was active with business of all classes, our people were happy and prosperous, and the entire business community was in cheerful temper over the prospect of a heavy and lucrative fall trade. Now our streets are deserted, our stores and residences empty, and out of a population of more than 50,000 barely 5,000 remain, and of these nearly 500 are in the grave, and perhaps double that number lie suffering with racking pains and burning fevers. But three weeks have passed since the fever broke out among us, and from six to eight weeks must yet elapse before relief can be extended and the fever checked by the appearance of frost. The scenes about the aid centres remind one of the days of war. Particularly does the waiting crowd of basket holding people about the commissary department awaken in the writer's memory the days following the capture of the city of Savannah, when the people of a starved town, many of the members of the families of the first social position, went daily to take their place in a long line and draw the rations which the generous people of the cities of the North had sent in great ship loads to the suffering Southern port. Here the crowd is made up of negroes, who sit on the curbing, sit on the pavement of the street beyond the railing of the commissary depot, and, clutching their baskets and the orders from ward committees, watch intently the large door and listen long in vain to hear their own names pronounced by the black crier, mounted on the box upon the window's ledge. The crowd is four or five hundred in number during the livelong day. The system of giving rations, as worked by the relief committee, is as cautious, as proof against imposition, probably, as it is possible to make it. All applications of the needy are made to ward committeemen, whose duty it is to look into the justice of the claims made to them, and then to give a draft on Commissary Maccabe for the number of rations and the number of days. This draft is presented, and the holder's name and time for drawing and number of rations are entered in a large indexed book. From this book they are fed in turn as long as their drafts call for. Over 30,000 rations have been issued so far, and the demand is increasing daily in proportion to the rapidly growing want and utter destitution among the colored people. The books of the commissary are admirably kept, showing every ounce of food received through any source, and showing clearly its disposition.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Action of the State Board of Examiners.

The State Board of Examiners, at a recent meeting in Columbia, decided upon and announced the following selection of text books to be used in the public schools of this State:

Reynolds' series of Readers.
Appleton's series of Readers.
Davidson's History of South Carolina.
Swinton's Primary History of the United States.
Swinton's condensed History of the United States.
Swinton's Outlines of Universal History.
Holmes' History of the United States.
Cornell's First Steps in Geography.
Cornell's Primary Geography.
Cornell's Intermediate Geography.
Maury's Manual.
Maury's Physical Geography.
Robinson's Arithmetics.
Sanford's Arithmetics.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in English Grammar.
Quackenbos' English Grammar.
Quackenbos' Illustrated Lessons in Our Language.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos' Course of Composition and Rhetoric.
Webster's Dictionaries.
Appleton's Series of Copy-Books.
Reynold's Series of Copy-Books.
Swinton's Word Primer.
Swinton's Word Book.
Swinton's Word Analysis.
Westlake's 3,000 Practice Words.

The gentlemen composing the board have given the subject of their duties the most careful and conscientious consideration for several weeks past, and only reached their conclusions after patient discussion and the fullest comparisons of opinions.

The somewhat divergent claims and interests of city and country schools required to be reconciled in some instances, and this fact led the board to adopt alternate series in some cases, as in the particular instances of Cornell's and Maury's geographies. It is expected that Cornell's will be generally used in the common country schools, while the more advanced pupils in the city schools and in the country schools where desirable may have their studies confined into Maury's manuals.

The preference was given to Webster's Dictionaries for the sufficient reason that a very large majority of the schools were already and fully supplied with the series, and a change would have involved additional and needless expense not compensated by any other consideration.

Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, have purchased the copyright of Reynolds' Southern Reader and Copy Books, and will hereafter publish and push them.

Mr. Hayes as a Financier.

ST. PAUL, September 5.

The President was enthusiastically received this morning, and the city is in holiday attire in his honor. The President breakfasted with Governor Ramsay. This afternoon he was introduced to the citizens at the Fair grounds, and after acknowledging the kindness of his reception, made a speech upon public affairs with reference generally to the financial condition and the public debt, of which the President said more than one-fourth has been paid off in thirteen years, and it is demonstrated, he said, that the United States can and will pay the national debt. Since the panic of five years ago there has been a great change in the condition of the debt. The change has been one of improvement. First, the debt has been greatly reduced; second, the interest to be paid has been largely diminished, and third, it is to be paid at home instead of abroad. Further on the President said that coin and paper are practically abreast of each other. The fluctuation in the value of the paper dollar has not in the last five months exceeded the fraction of a cent. The total increase in the coin value of our paper currency since 1865 is about $175,000,000. Nothing connected with the financial affairs of the government is more interesting and instructive than the state of trade with foreign countries. Exports from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1878, were larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. From the year 1863 to 1873 the net imports into the United States largely exceeded the exports from the United States, the excess of imports ranging from $39,000,000 to $182,000,000. During the years '74 and '75 exports and imports were about equal, and during the years ending June 30, 1876, '77, '78, the domestic exports from the United States greatly exceeded the net imports—the excess of exports increasing rapidly from year to year.

Concluding, the President said: "With diminished and still diminishing public burdens of debt, expenditures and interest, with an improved condition of currency and foreign trade, we may well hope that we are on the threshold of better times. But we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and unstained national credit."

Country life, fresh air, and bathing are all very well, but if you want to cleanse your system thoroughly use a few bottles of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

HON. W. E. EARLE'S VIEWS.

He Expresses Himself on the Recent Revenue Troubles, on the Course Likely to be Pursued towards Patterson and Kimpton, and on the Probabilities of the Coming Election.

From the Washington Post.

W. E. Earle, of South Carolina, special counsel for the imprisoned revenue officers arrived in the city on his way to Baltimore, where he is engaged in several important railroad suits. Besides being retained by the Government in the cases against four revenue officers, who are in prison for shooting Amos Ladd, an illicit distiller, who was concerned with Redmond and others in breaking open the Pickens county jail and releasing prisoners, Mr. Earle has also acted as counsel in the cases of several of these jail-breakers, recently concluded. As this position of Mr. Earle has been severely criticized, the *Post* embraced the opportunity of questioning him about the matter.

"I suppose, Mr. Earle, you have seen what the papers have said about you recently?"

"Oh, yes; especially the article in the New York *Times*, which was written by a revenue officer down there, and misrepresented not only me, but the public sentiment. I appeared in the case as I would in any other, and fail to see the impropriety in such a course. These men had no case, as every one admitted. They were clearly guilty. No extenuation was attempted for them during the trial. The only point made by me in the defense was the manner in which the indictment was drawn up. It was a very bungling affair, and very unjust to the prisoners. General surprise was expressed that the court allowed such an indictment to stand."

"How about the public sentiment being with the prisoners and against the decision of the court?"

"It is certainly not the case. The guilt of these men is beyond dispute, and the people are tired of their lawlessness and glad to get rid of them. It seems to be the general opinion North that the people favor the illicit distillers and are opposed to the enforcement of the law. While this may be the case in regions where illicit distilling is extensively carried on, it is by no means generally so."

"How is Commissioner Raum's policy working?"

"Admirably. It will eventually result in cleaning out the illicit distillers and putting an end to the whole illegal traffic. He is indorsed by our people."

"What has become of Redmond?"

"Oh," said Mr. Earle, smiling, "he has taken to the woods, and has become like the wind. It is a great pity that the commissioner did not extend to him the amnesty granted to all the illicit distillers, as I requested, and then he would have come in and given himself up, and by this time he would have been tried, convicted and in prison, with the rest of his gang."

"When will the trial of the revenue officers occur?"

"As soon as the Circuit Court begins."

"Is there any truth in the statement that Senator Patterson has offered to resign, to escape prosecution in South Carolina?"

"Well, now," he replied, after a moment's hesitation, "I really do not care to have anything to say about those matters, because I am not interested in them. I am practicing my profession, and though a Republican, as everybody knows, I am not taking any part in politics."

"But you are in a position to know about these matters, Major, and the *Post* would like to get the truth."

"I can't speak officially, but from all I've heard Gov. Hampton say my belief is that he will prosecute Patterson and Kimpton to the better end. Hampton can't do otherwise. How can he justify his campaign of 1876 unless he prosecutes them? Gov. Hampton has amnestied all the political offenders in the state. He has taken the position that they were mere tools of the men who reaped the profit. He has faithfully kept every promise he made to the Republicans. His policy has been generous, indeed, it has been very liberal. He has been just to the negroes, and just to the whites. He has restored peace and quiet to the State. He allowed the negroes to retain their military organizations even, and they appreciate that. Gov. Hampton has been generous to his political opponents, but he has never made a record of what he called the villainous steals under carpet-bag rule. He let off all the minor offenders, but he proposes to hold Patterson and Kimpton and the chief offenders, and on them make the record. As for Corbin and Chamberlain, I don't believe there are any charges against them that will stick; but the penitentiary is yawning for Patterson and Kimpton, and it will get them both yet."

"Is it true that the South Carolina people were disposed to resist the United States authorities in the case of the revenue officials?"

"No, it is not. There was not one-twentieth the excitement there over those cases that you had here about Cohen. The people were willing to submit to the law, and they have done so peaceably and quietly."

"What do you think of the coming election?"

"There will be a fair election. That is, Governor Hampton will see that there is a fair count. Some of the candidates may make it a little rough for the negroes who are running against them, but if Smalls and Rainey are elected they will have a fair count. I know that from conversations with Hampton."

"Is Hampton popular with the people?"

"So popular that he will be elected United States Senator next winter without a dissenting vote. That you may rely upon, and if he is nominated for Vice President he will get every vote in South Carolina."

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.—A telegram from Washington, under date of September 3, says: The Secretary of War to-day responded to the call for relief from the Federal officers in New Orleans, by ordering rations for twenty days to be issued to 2,000 of the suffering poor of that city. If there is not sufficient rations there for that purpose, a special train with such supplies will be sent from Chicago. While the Secretary, in responding to the appeal, acts under the law of charity alone, he has no doubt that his act will meet with the full approval of Congress. This relief to New Orleans and that heretofore to Memphis are, as he said this morning, exceptional cases, justified, it seemed, by the strongest appeals of humanity for all possible relief in the plague-stricken locality; and as the government cannot be depended on for continued supplies, he expressed the hope that private charity would continue to be exerted in that direction.

Mothers should take warning and stop dosing their Babies with laudanum while teething. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup answers the same purpose, and is perfectly harmless. 25 cents.

REDMOND IN A NEW ROLE.

The Noted "Moonshiner's" Reception at Eastatoe.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 28.

In connection with the recent proceedings in the United States Court now in session at this place, and in view of the interest generally manifested in regard to all the acts of the great outlaw, Redmond, the following account of a scene which occurred lately in which he bore a conspicuous part, is regarded as worthy of being recorded. The particulars of the occurrence, as narrated to me by several eye-witnesses, were as follows:

A few weeks ago the candidates for the various offices in Pickens County met by appointment at Eastatoe for the purpose of presenting their several claims to popular favor. The precinct is situated almost in the heart of the mountains, and is distant but a few miles from Redmond's nominal "home." The majority of those present were inhabitants of the surrounding mountainous country, and it may be safely assumed that a large part of the expectant audience were not altogether disconnected with the business of illicit distilling. The crowd, which numbered about 500 persons, also contained a fair proportion of mountain matrons and maidens, and altogether the occasion was a memorable one in that quiet community which so seldom experiences any excitement other than that attendant upon the unexpected honor of receiving the visits of raiding deputy marshals.

The meeting was duly called to order, in the course of the day, and the candidates proceeded in turn to discuss the momentous questions of locat polity now agitating the public mind of Pickens County.

The speaking was at last concluded, and the crowd, now broken up into groups and engaged in discussing the merits and perhaps the whiskey of the respective favorites, was wholly taken up with these matters when a great commotion was observed in one quarter, and every one rushing thither to see the fight, if possible, or whatever other attainment might be on hand, was suddenly greeted with the most unexpected spectacle of a slender young man, surrounded by a circle of friends and engaged in the eminently peaceful pursuit of shaking hands with all within his reach. The young man, as it very quickly became known, was none other than the terrible Redmond. How he came there, or when, or by what avenue of approach, no one knew, and no one has ever attempted to explain; but there he was, and the greeting this fearful enemy to his community received at the hands (literally) of its members would have been matter of great surprise to any stranger ignorant of the fact as to how the unfortunate youth is regarded by all those of his neighbors who know him so well, and so well what he has wrongfully suffered at the instance of mistaken authority.

The excitement over his presence increased rapidly, and presently reached its climax when he was hoisted upon the shoulders of half a dozen friends and carried some distant up the hill and hoisted bodily upon the frame of a wagon which stood in a conspicuously accessible spot, where he was released, and vociferously called upon to make a speech.

As himself afterward and needlessly informed me, Redmond had not come prepared to meet such a reception, and still less, of course, was he prepared to meet such a call, but once "up" he determined to make an effort and do the best he knew how. That best was by no means bad. "Of course," will say the merciful executors of the revenue laws, "of course he did not lose such an opportunity to abuse the government and its agents, to defend his own crimes and to incite his gang to renewed deeds of wholesale violence and slaughter." Of course he did no such thing. On the contrary, this man, who alone and by name has been excluded from the general amnesty extended to his fellows, (and all agree that there are in the mountains to-day many worse men than the Major,) this deeply-dyed criminal and implacable foe to law and order, devoted himself to a modest, earnest appeal to respect the revenue laws; to stop the practice of illicit distilling, and to discountenance it in others as well.

This was before the Court met at Greenville, and of course, before the amnesty was proclaimed. It follows that Redmond hoped for no reward for what he was doing, and he at least never expected that what he did would be reported in his behalf. It was not from him that I learned of the circumstances I have here narrated. The argument he used was not one of high morality, but it was at least sound, and painfully illustrated in the person of the speaker. It was addressed to simple hearers, and was simply to the effect that the law was against them, that it was useless to attempt to evade it, and that it brought far more pain than profit to those who disregarded its commands. He used the only argument known to himself and insisted upon it with effect; his speech it is said created a marked impression, and I'll be bound went further than all the threats and thunders which could be launched from the seat of power for a year together.

He was not allowed to finish his address. New comers crowded into the wagon to shake hands with him, and his voice being finally drowned in the clamors of the multitude, he was pulled down from the wagon and escorted to the ladies stand, where he was compelled to go through the hand-shaking ceremony all around again. After a time—as the witnesses tell it—he disappeared more suddenly than he came, and the bewildered meeting disbanded.

Redmond is neither feared nor hated by those among whom he lives. He is rather loved and pitied for his misfortunes, and his influence is great for evil or good. He chooses to exercise it for good.

I put it to you, Messrs. Commissioners, whether it is wise—I have shown you that it is not *just*—to array such a man, perforce, against the law? One kind word would enlist his powerful influence on the side of obedience and order, would relieve you of much trouble and expense, and many of your ignorant victims of oppression. Can you not afford to speak peace to the troubled heart of the mountains?—*News and Courier.*

THE HINCKLE CASE.—In the United States Court in Greenville, S. C., on 2nd instant, Judge Bryan passed sentence upon the two Hinckle boys, convicted of participation in the raid on Gary. The elder, A. J. Hinckle, was sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment in the county jail and five hundred dollars fine, and the younger, John T., was sentenced to five months and the same fine. They were aged 20 and 17 years respectively.

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Wreck of the Princess Alice.

LONDON, September 4, 1878.

The excursion steamer Princess Alice, which was run into and sunk, with such frightful results last evening, was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company. She left London at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Gravesend and Sheerness, many excursionists being indu