



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1878.

Foreign News.

In the International Monetary Conference yesterday Mr. Walker, of the American delegation, made a speech, pointing out the consequences of the demotization of silver.

Mr. Horton also addressed the conference. He repelled the accusation that the United States came to the congress with antiquated theories, which were only supported by nations having forced paper currency. He said the point to be ascertained was whether the Powers considered it advantageous to concert together upon the conditions of their silver currency.

The question was then raised whether the conference should adjourn.

Gov. Fenton declared that there had never been a more important question than that under discussion. The American delegates had crossed the ocean to discuss it exhaustively. It would be greatly to be regretted if this were not done. The American delegates had still many things to say.

The conference was adjourned for one week. M. Leon Say announced that Germany had declined with thanks the invitation to participate in the congress. Mr. Walker argued that the gold standard was condemned by the experience of the last few years. The conference of 1868 committed a great mistake in proclaiming a crusade against silver for the sake of an international coinage. Only two or three countries were able to maintain a sufficient gold circulation. Others would be driven to a circulation in which silver would preponderate above its nominal value. The Swedish and Swiss representatives disputed Mr. Walker's argument.

General Jovanovich announces that the insurgent positions before Stoltz were carried by the Austrians on the 21st instant, after several hours of severe fighting. Several of the insurgent chiefs were killed. The Austrian loss was ten killed and thirty two wounded. The Austrians captured twenty seven cannon at Sarajevo.

The loss of the Basnians at Sarajevo was 300 killed and 700 wounded. It is thought that many in addition to those were carried away by their friends. The Austrian wounded numbered 300.

A Vienna correspondent says the authorities all owe the transmission from Sarajevo of telegrams stating that proofs had been discovered of Servia's complicity in the Bosnia insurrection. Montenegro is accused of like violation of international obligations. The loss to the Basnians at Sarajevo is estimated at 1,000. It is said that the number of Austrians killed is comparatively small, but many were severely wounded.

A Vienna dispatch says the fact that Gen. Philippovich, the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg, Baron Pambor, Gen. Szapary, and Baron Bismarck have all been named commanders of army corps, gives an idea of the extent of the proposed mobilization of the Austrian army, and causes speculation as to the mission of such a large force.

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs brings assurance that the Powers will support the claims of Greece against Turkey.

A Berlin dispatch says: "A note from the Porte was received here yesterday, agreeing to surrender Bataora, but positively refusing to enter into any discussion with Greece."

A great festival was held at Belgrade yesterday to celebrate the independence of Servia.

As the Rhodope insurgents ignored the summons to evacuate their positions, the Russians attacked Karan-issar and Akburnar, but the insurgents maintained their ground.

President MacMahon has pardoned or commuted the sentences of eighty communists.

A Paris dispatch says the Exposition will be closed on October 21.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—General Garibaldi has written a letter denouncing Austria and Germany, and approving socialism.

A heavy storm, seenpanied by thunder and lightning, prevails here.

Virginia News.

The Warrenton Enterprise says:—"It is whispered that several of our reigning belles are 'to step off the carpet' this fall."

Frank Waller, of Stafford county, has been sent to the penitentiary from Rookingham county for fifteen years for horse stealing.

Mr. Albert Compton was attacked with an axe and badly injured by an insane man at Washington, Rappahannock county, last week.

The Virginia Brotherhood, a local life insurance company, having its headquarters at New Baltimore, Fauquier county, has been dissolved.

The Messrs. Ficklen, of Fredericksburg, who sent a sample of their flour to the Paris Exposition yesterday received an order from Paris, by cable, for three hundred barrels.

Drowning Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—G. E. W. Reed, a Virginian, aged twenty years, was drowned in the Hudson, south of New Hamburg, yesterday. He arrived at New Hamburg the evening before to visit the family of Francis R. Rives, his grandfather, at their summer residence. Yesterday with young Mr. Rives, he went sailing in a boat, and when at a point south of New Hamburg, where the water is thirty feet deep, Rives disrobed and went swimming. While he was in the water he saw Reed undressing, and knowing he could not swim, shouted to him to stay in the boat as the water was too deep. It is thought the latter did not hear, and he jumped in also. Rives swam toward him and grappled with him, and both went down together. The tide was strong and their boat floated away. They appeared on the surface and went down a second time, Rives still clinging to his companion. As they were going down the third time Rives was so exhausted that he let go his hold and Reed sank out of sight for the last time. Francis Rives and his wife, the grandparents of the young man, arrived at New Hamburg a minute after the boat had gone down.

Some of our State exchanges are bearing Secretary Sherman for hoarding greenbacks. Give the devil his due. The Secretary has enough to answer for in all conscience, without attributing to him offenses of which he is not guilty. The only greenbacks he holds are offsets for certificates of deposit of the same sort of currency, and these the law compels him to hold.

The President has appointed James Hill postmaster at Vicksburg. As it is generally supposed the deposed postmaster would have died with the yellow fever if he had retained the office much longer, and that the new one would die of the same disease before he shall have filled it many days, the chance is of no consequence.

A resolution endorsing President Hayes, introduced in the Tennessee Republican Convention, yesterday, had to be withdrawn in order to prevent a split. It was needless for Mr. Hayes to announce that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

This is the land of the free, if not the home of the brave, and affords an asylum to the oppressed of all nations—but the Chinese. Among the immigrants who arrived at New York yesterday was a family of Syrians.

Messrs. Wendell Phillips and Caleb Cushing support General Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. Birds of a feather flock together.

Joseph Eastman, builder and contractor of Chicago, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The secured debts amount to \$655,000 due Chicago loan agents and secured on city real estate. Unsecured debts, \$9,000. Accommodation paper, \$18,000.

The Presidential Fraud.

After the Gazette's report of yesterday's proceedings before the Potter committee, in New York, Major Burke, continuing his testimony, said he saw Anderson on Sunday morning in a restaurant. Witness was in company with Mr. Guthrie, and at the other side of the restaurant Mr. Sherman and Mr. Stoughton were sitting. Anderson told witness that he had signed something in the nature of a protest, but that he was under the influence of liquor when he signed it, and could prove that Anderson told him that in consideration of what he had done for the republican party they had promised him a naval office. In an interview with Anderson about the 16th of November he stated that he was in possession of documentary and other evidence that would throw out the bull dozed parishes of East Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland and East Baton Rouge. He further said that he could secure the parish of East Feliciana, but that he was poor, and if he did so, would probably be thrown into prison on trumped up charges. He agreed, if he was paid \$4,000 then and \$1,000 after the count was declared. Witness continuing, said it was communicated to Governor Nichols that there was a determination to exact two republican United States Senators from the Nichols Legislature in consideration of the yielding up of the State. This was what chiefly brought him to Washington. It was learned that leading republicans, close to the administration in power, came to the conclusion that bayonet rule could not be maintained in Louisiana, and that they were willing to abandon Packard if they could strengthen their waning power in the United States Senate. These facts were communicated to witness on his arrival in Washington. He had an interview with Secretary of War Cameron on Louisiana matters and as to how the Nichols government might be allowed to maintain itself. That interview took place about the 6th or 9th of February, 1877. It was at a private house. Mr. Cameron appeared to be impressed with the conviction that the Nichols government should prevail, as he appeared to be fully aware of the condition of things there. Difficulties in the way were touched upon, such as decreasing the power of the republican party in the United States Senate, and that they would, as to the party question, oppose any action in Louisiana that would lessen their power in the Senate. Difficulties presented in case the vote of the State was declared for Hayes were also discussed, and witness assured Mr. Cameron he could present a legal theory on which the Nichols government could be sustained even if the electoral count was given to Hayes; that the returning board had no power to count the vote for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and that he had already a majority in both Houses. Witness was to have prepared a memorial setting forth the law under which he claimed they could act. He telegraphed this matter to Governor Nichols. A memorial was to be drawn setting forth all laws and facts, and should be addressed to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, with a view of getting a bill passed separating the power from the returning board of counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Governor Nichols by his replies did not seem to fully understand the proposition about the memorial, while witness understood from Secretary Cameron that two republican United States Senators would be exacted from Louisiana, provided the Nichols government was recognized; yet there was no special pledge made, and the matter was deferred, and Mr. Columbus Delano went to Columbus, Ohio, in reference to the matter. Secretary Cameron seemed to think that the Nichols government should be recognized. The whole subject may be said to have been in abeyance pending the preparation of the memorial.

Q. Then you object in that interview was for the purpose of securing some pledge that if Hayes was counted in the Nichols government would be recognized?—A. There was nothing said about the count. What we wanted to have done was the withdrawal of the troops, as then we felt we could sustain ourselves. Witness said he believed Mr. Sherman was acting with Mr. Cameron in the matter of the United States Senators. There were two sets of republican gentlemen in Washington; one set at the Wormley conference, who were interested only in the seating of Hayes, and the other, Mr. Cameron and his friends, who wanted two United States republican Senators as well. It was told me by Mr. Randall Gibson, Representative from Louisiana, that Mr. Sherman was in company with Mr. Cameron in regard to republican Senators. I have hesitated mentioning his name as I believe he was strictly opposed to the surrender of the two Senators and would not be a party to any such proceeding. In conversation with Mr. Sherman on the 25th of February the difficulties of reorganizing the Nichols government were mentioned, and from that conversation he believed that Mr. Sherman was opposed to the election of two democratic United States Senators. Witness suggested that that could be overcome by postponing the election by the Legislature for United States Senators until after the inauguration of the President and the formation of the Cabinet.

Q. Then, after all this, was not Cameron against you?—A. Once, when he went to the telegraph office with Governor Penn and stopped the order issued by President Grant, withdrawing the troops, and said "that he was Secretary of War, and would be dead if he would let the order go; that he was Secretary of War, and the order should have gone through him."

Witness (continuing) said that he did not believe that at any time after the 10th of January General Grant believed that the Packard government should be sustained. He believed that General Grant's policy favorable to the Nichols government began on the 6th of January, when he refused Kellogg's request for more troops, and on and after January 20, he evinced a desire to recognize the Nichols government. Mr. Nichols became Governor of Louisiana, in full possession, January 9, 1877. I believe that Mr. Sherman, General Garfield, and other leading republicans in both Houses were influenced by considerations proposed at the Wormley conference.

Q. What did Gen. Garfield ever say that induced you to believe that of him?—A. On December 6 appeared a report to the President, signed by Sherman and Garfield, stating that the election in Louisiana had been carried by bloodshed, riot and intimidation, and sustaining the returning board decisions.

Q. Now, concerning the fact that Packard was detected by bull-dozers, etc., did that justify them in arguing that a government in fact in possession should be subverted?—A. The dispatch sent by President Grant, stating that if either government was recognized it should be the Packard government, was sent, so we believed, solely with the object of keeping the Packard Legislature from falling to pieces. In conversations with Messrs. Howe, Frye, Waldleigh, and others they always maintained the policy of recognizing the Packard government. Our apprehensions were of old republican leaders, and not as Mr. Hayes' action. We wanted the troops withdrawn before issues were raised likely to endanger the peace. We wanted to have as many prominent republicans as possible committed to our policy, in case anything should turn up. We claimed there was fraudulent census and fraudulent registration, and a fraudulent vote in Louisiana. Persons who either caused this fraudulent census or registration to be done or did it themselves are Messrs. Blanchard, Jewitt, Catlin, and Dibble. We have already wiped out these obnoxious election laws which the republicans kept in force. My impression of Mr. Delano's

visit to Columbus was that it was for the purpose of finding how far Mr. Hayes would go in the matter of recognizing the Nichols government in violation of Louisiana returning the United States Senators. I think I heard from some one that Mr. Hayes refused to have anything to do with the matter.

The Labor Question.

Professor Sumner in his examination by the Congressional committee on the labor question in New York, yesterday, said he was professor of political and social science in Yale College. He thought it was difficult for any person to claim that he had thoroughly investigated the labor question. He did not know any person who had undertaken to study this general depression, because he thought any political economist would be careful in giving his views because it was such a broad subject. He directed attention to the fact that within the last few years the means of transportation and communication had become greater, and by these means he thought that over production was a consequence, and had made a complete revolution over the whole world.

He spoke of the opening of the Suez Canal and its effect on the market in England. He said that when it was first opened goods came much quicker and caused a glut in the market, raw goods accumulating on top of old. But this glut had now been overcome. Within the last quarter of a century there had been a great improvement in machinery of all kinds, and, taking the accumulated effort of all these machines, they must produce a temporary set back, and was another factor in causing this depression in labor circles. The effect of machinery was to cheapen luxuries and bring down things to poor classes which a century ago they never thought of. Machinery had been a great good to the masses, though in case of individuals and classes it has worked them evil. People came to the United States first because they were oppressed in the old country, and they did not like to leave their old homes, but were forced to do so.

Immigration from Ireland was caused by poverty and reports of famine. Ireland's condition since the famine was very prosperous, and he understood now that it was in very good condition. Another cause of reaction which has been going on was the Franco Prussian war, which threw a great trade to England, and consequently in 1871 and 1872 England was in a state of wonderful prosperity, so much so that the London Economist used to speak of it every week. Germany since 1873 has gone through a period of great privations. During this prosperity in England many people accumulated large fortunes, and she began making improvements in South America and Australia, building canals, railroads, &c. If the United States had been free in 1872 she might have been able to compete with England when the coal and iron trade was being carried on to a great extent. The laborer in the United States, said witness, in the present time is not having a good time, as good a subsistence as the laborer in England. In this country there were twelve people to the mile, and in Belgium there were four hundred and sixty persons to the mile, and the latter lived very fairly. He did not think a revolution would cause any change in this respect. The only way was to find some method by which a man's labor could be made productive, or else to move to another place where labor was more productive. Witness spoke very highly of Mr. Wright's statistics of the condition of labor in Massachusetts and said that it was very carefully compiled. The state of labor in Massachusetts was very bad. If there was any other State in which it was worse, it was that of Pennsylvania, on account of depression in the coal and iron trade. Local causes of depression in this country all dated from the war. Fifteen years ago we set to work to destroy capital, and took many men from their labor and set them at work to do this work of destruction. During all this destruction the people in the North did not find any depression, but the Southern cities were devastated. We were issuing notes to meet this destruction and showing off this period of suffering which would revert to us again. In 1873 we began to feel this period of suffering, and we have not got over it yet. This present depression in business was the result of war, and we were now just shouldering our burden, and had not paid off the debt. We had not taken up this unredeemed paper. The effect of this vast amount of paper passing as currency induced an era of speculation. There was no way of making up for the capital debt, and we could postpone the period of suffering from this inflation, but it would be all the heavier when it came in the end. When the crisis of 1873 came it shocked every person, and people began to ask themselves if they were solvent, and began making inventories of what they owned. The people of the whole country since 1873 were trying to solidify and settle up their accounts. During the last five years many persons had accumulated capital by reducing their expenditures. He thought legislation could do nothing for this situation in labor. Every person could only work along the best way he could. He knew of no other way. Since the war we had to put up with heavy taxation, and this burden we had to bear. Taxes had to be paid for the protection, not to the Government, but to protective bodies. We had heard a great deal lately about overproduction; he classed it as disproportionate production. He thought manufactures could grow up as well in this country as in the old country. They had grown up in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Ohio and Illinois had built up great independent industries on account of their railroad facilities. To Mr. Hewitt witness said that where trade was free there could be no disproportionate production. Witness thought it was due to the protective system. Protected industries had a tendency to rush along and hasten this state of things. The tariff was greatly to blame for our production of every year being greatly in excess of the demand. The tariff congested the population in some districts to which it would not otherwise have been attracted. The only remedy for this was a distribution of the people among the industries of the country. He thought benevolent organizations could do better than the Government.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—H. R. Davis, of Grenada, died at the Waverly Hotel, in this city, this morning, of yellow fever.

HOLLIS SPRING, Aug. 22.—The commissary here, by direction of the Commissary General at Washington, will send to the sufferers at Grenada 3,000 rations each of four, beans, coffee and sugar, and 300 pounds each of bacon and pork. There are three cases of fever here, all recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Up to seven p. m. sixty new cases and ten deaths had been reported to the Board of Health since noon. These will be included in tomorrow's report. Funerals continue to later hours than usual. One is reported this evening after seven o'clock. Lanterns are being used for lights. A dispatch from Morgan City reports one case of yellow fever there. Physicians and nurses are badly needed at Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The Howard Association received from Port Gibson an application for eight nurses. The dispatch says:—"Ninety cases of fever and five deaths. Very great distress and want." The nurses have started.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A special from Grenada, Miss., dated yesterday, says:—"Gen. W. J. Smith, vice president of the Howard Association of Memphis, was stricken down with fever to day. He was our leader and we have followed him by day and night since this fearful scourge began. It is useless to attempt to describe the state of affairs to night. The negroes are demoralized. Streets were broken open last night, goods carried off and to-night many more will probably be plundered as there is not a man on the streets. Only five deaths have occurred within the past twenty four hours and a few new cases are reported among women and children principally. Eighteen nurses arrived from New Orleans this morning, and in half an hour all were busy. Supplies are being received, but there is no one to cook or furnish them to the needy. Hereafter I shall be compelled to get my death list from the grave diggers as every thing is now so disorganized that information is unobtainable. The Secretary of War telegraphed to the relief committee to day that two hundred tents had been sent here. The question is, who will put them up? There are not twenty active men in this town to night. When the special train that was sent here to carry General Smith to Memphis left it seemed that all hope was gone and to night the agony of the suffering for ice water and attention, and the calls for help, can better be imagined than described."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—Nearly \$2,000 additional subscriptions were made by merchants yesterday to the yellow fever fund and several amounts were made by individual exertions in response to appealing telegrams aggregating perhaps \$1,000, and have been sent to Port Gibson, Vicksburg and one or two other places. Of the amount raised on change day before yesterday, \$500 were sent yesterday to Vicksburg. W. R. Stubblefield, Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of Missouri, sent \$300 to Jackson, Miss., and additional sums will be sent to other points. Mayor Overholt appointed several soliciting committees yesterday in response to a resolution passed by the merchants on Wednesday and a general committee. These committees will canvass the city by districts and several thousands will probably be raised.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch was received last evening:—"HELENA, ARK., Aug. 22.—To the Associated Press agent, Memphis:—Miss Gertrude Weathers, a refugee from Memphis, died here last night with yellow fever. Thousands of people have left here and others are leaving as fast as possible."

A special to the Memphis Appeal from Sanatoga, Mississippi, announced the death there of a Grenada refugee and three other cases are in quarantine. The people are much alarmed and are fleeing the country.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Health, last evening, there was no quorum, only Dr. Choppin and Mr. Molt being present. Dr. Choppin stated that the meeting of the Board of Health would be held next Thursday. The Board of Health addressed the following circular to physicians:

Dear sirs: The board of health are desirous of preparing a complete registry of the cases of yellow fever occurring this year, in order to have the material for future study of the disease; you are therefore earnestly requested to make to this office a report of every case occurring in your practice according to the forms provided. Copies of this form will be furnished on application. This request is intended to apply to cases previously treated as well as those hereafter attended.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D., President of the Board of Health.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Agents of the steamship St. Louis, which steamer is expected soon from Liverpool, have addressed a note to collector Smith, asking permission to lighten the cargo at the mouth of the Mississippi River, the object being to have the crew avoid coming in contact with the fever. In reply the collector says you are informed that every facility will be afforded you. When you are ready to unload the steamer please notify me, and I will detail a corps of officers to go to the steamsip to discharge the cargo or lighten the merchandise so unloaded that it may be delivered here the same as if the vessel had come to the city.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—John F. Long, late Collector of Internal Revenue, has sent \$500 to be distributed among the fever stricken people. The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association has raised about \$1,500 and sent it to the Howard Association.

No one can long abuse health without suffering generally with blood disease. Keep the blood pure by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—Our overworked force of telegraph operators was further reduced to-night, Bert Ayres, familiarly known as "Patsy," being taken down with the fever.

The fever record to-day shows a large increase in the number of new cases, fifty-one being reported for the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m., but only ten deaths for the same period. The relief organizations are hard pushed to attend to all the sick and answer all calls of the destitute. Appeals for aid continue to be made.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 22.—The yellow fever is attacking the negroes now. A number were stricken down to day. Fully fifty new cases were reported to day. There were ten deaths up to three p. m. Physicians are greatly needed. Some estimates place the cases of yellow fever here at 600, but a general estimate is a little over 300.

Sheriff Flanagan, of Warren county, publishes a call on State and county officers throughout the country for financial aid to the sufferers here.

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Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The first race, a free handicap for all ages, one mile, was won by Vermont, Ritz second, Majestic third. Time 1:44.

The second race, free handicap for all ages, one mile and three quarters, was won by Inspiration, Konny second and Shylcock third. Time, 3:12.

Nominations.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 23.—The following Congressional nominations were made yesterday. By the democrats of the Fifth Indiana District, W. S. Holman. By the democrats of the 15th Ohio District, D. A. Lawson. By the greenbackers of the 11th Ohio District, John Priddy.

A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, are about to publish a little book on international exhibitions, uniform in style with Walker's "Our World's Fair, 1876," containing some valuable criticisms upon, as well as interesting descriptions of the appearance, management, and probable success of the exhibition at Paris, by Chas. Gindriez, a French architect of note. The value of the book will be increased by the addition of Prof. J. Morgan Davis's review of the Vienna Exhibition, which appeared in the Continental Commission, which appeared in the International Review, January, 1876.

LOST TEETH.—I do not wish to make light of a serious matter, nor do I intend any reflection upon one of the best officers that the city of Alexandria ever had. Officer Gray was assaulted on Saturday last by a gang of negro roughs on King street, and had three of his lower teeth knocked out. On Saturday a wag walked up to the office of Justice Padgett and enquired for Mr. Gray. Mr. Gray was not on hand at the time. "I heard that Mr. Gray," said the wag, "had lost three teeth; I went down to Brown, Bone mill and got them. I hope they will do. Well, the justice took them, wrapped them in paper, and measured them by a rule. They were four inches in length, and three and a half in width. There was a slight staining around the teeth, but Gray appeared at the office, but the wag would not be found. DAN.

A HEALTHY BODY AND A CLEAR HEAD. If indigestion, constipation and biliousness torment the body, the best remedy is Compound Cathartic Pills, which operate gently, fully, and produce a cloudiness in the system, thought not experienced by a healthy man. Happily these brain oppressing maladies may be entirely dispelled by that peculiarly adapted Hostler's Stomach Bitters, which cures, refreshes and invigorates the brain and nerves, while it regulates the organs of digestion, assimilation and bilious secretion. It expels the morbid humors which poison the system, purges the bowels and urinary passages, and exerts a powerful tonic effect on the system. Its cathartic action is never irritating, violent or painful, but even, natural and progressive. As an appetizer and sleep promoter the Bitters are unrivalled; it mitigates the bitterness of bile, relieves the ailments peculiar to the gut, arrests premature decay, and restores up an exhausted system.

QUININE AND ARSENIC form the basis of many of the Aque remedies in the market, and are the best restoratives and people who know no more potent remedy in any form, for a distressing complaint. The effect of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing of the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AQUE CHINA is a vegetable discovery, containing neither Quinine nor Arsenic, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver Complaint, and all the complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. It acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, thus stimulating the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For sale by E. S. Leshbecker & Co.

LIVER IS KING.—The Liver is the important organ of the whole human system, and controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. Indigestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing persons affected with dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the morbid conditions of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try 100. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Those doses will prove that it is just what you want.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, and have now in stock as fine and select an assortment of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings as can be found in any of the largest cities, and VERY CHEAP. I can fit a child of six years and a man of 800 lbs weight. My Fine Dress and Business Suits are as good as can be made by any merchant tailor; and in Underwear my variety is complete, including Gaiters, Shirts at 20c, Lisle Thread Shirts at 30c, and Linen Drawers at \$1.75; two fine four ply Linen Collars for 25 cents, &c., &c.

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in the city. W. B. WADDEY, 110 KING STREET.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, of the finest material, best workmanship and perfect fit, go to WADDEY'S, No. 110 KING STREET.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS and SHOES for gentlemen's wear at WADDEY'S, 110 KING ST., ALEX., VA. 1878.

EXQUISITE LOW QUARTER SHOES, very cheap at WADDEY'S, 110 KING ST.

BOARD OF HEALTH. A called meeting of the Board of Health was held at the Council Chamber, August 21st, 1878. Health Officer E. A. Stabler, M.D., presided.

S. H. Janney, esq., was elected President pro tem., to act in the event of the absence of the Health Officer, and J. H. D. Smart, clerk of the Board.

The following committees were appointed for the wards of the city: First ward—George Washington and W. P. Graves. Second ward—John Harlow and M. Bond. Third ward—G. H. Robinson, O. Nye, and S. H. Janney. Fourth ward—J. H. D. Smart and E. T. Brown. Henry Eaton was appointed Messenger. Aug. 22-19 J. H. D. SMART, Secretary.

OFFICE ALEXANDRIA GAS WORKS, Room No. 5 Market Building, (Royal street front). Alexandria, Va., Aug. 12, 1878. COKE! COKE! COKE! The cheapest fuel that is used, 50 per cent. load of 28 bushels, delivered, for sale at the Alexandria Gas Works. J. ROXBURY, Sup't.

OFFICE ALEXANDRIA GAS WORKS, Room No. 5 Market Building, (Royal street front). Alexandria, Va., Aug. 12, 1878. GAS LIME for sale at the Alexandria Gas Works; considered one of the best fertilizers, and being strongly impregnated with ammonia and sulphur. It will be sold cheap. J. ROXBURY, Sup't.

GREEN GINGER at RAMSAY'S, Aug. 21.