# THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1870.

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C ... JOHN T. SLOAN, jr., Columbia, S. C. W. H. B. TODD, General Agent.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

On the 17th day of March, 1870, Judge James L. Orr was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Fribune, and gave utterance to the following severe denunciation of the Radical party, with which he is now associated :

"The results of the last three years have satisfied the people that all the present evils of which they complain might have been averted by showing to the colored voters that they intend to maintain their new rights. Large numbers of the best men in South Carolina are even now willing to espouse Republican principles, and would doubtless do so but for the distrust which, as gentlemen of character and intelligence, they naturally entertain toward those who, by accidental circumstances, have been placed in the lead of the Republican party-men who do not, and never did enjoy public confidence; men who are ignorant, corrupt, dishonest and unfit, by reason of their early associations, for decent society .-They were adroit enough, however, to make the more ignorant among the negroes believe them to be their best friends, and by employing all the arts of the demagogue, and an unscrupulous use of disgraceful agencies, they succeeded in being elected to the most important offices in the State."

Housekeepers in search of a desirable pattern from John B. Benson & Co., of Hartwell, Ga.

Messrs. George W. Williams & Co., of Charleston, offer for sale a variety of Cotton Ties, which they propose to sell at the lowest prices, and in lots to suit purchasers. The paradvertisement.

Through tickets to New York, Baltimore and other important cities can be obour columns to-day.

The firm of Evans & Parker has been to them would be wise to heed the notice pubed to the late firm for so many years.

KINSMAN & HOWELL .- We direct special attention to the advertisement of the above firm in another column. They are enterprising and reliable Charleston men, always ready promptly and efficiently to serve their friends in the interior.

The proceedings of the County Convention, which met in the Court House on Monday last, are given in another column. Every township was represented, and the proceedings were conducted quietly and in good order. The delegates occupied the space inside the bar, and a large number of citizens were upon the outside as interested spectators. A spirit of entire respective favorites appeared to actuate the was then made, and the meeting adjourned. delegates, and there was every evidence of harmony and unity of purpose in the Convention. It remains for the people to endorse the action of their delegates at the polls next month.

speakers for a mass meeting at this place on Saturday nearly resulted in complete failure, so far as the speakers were concerned. It had nomination of candidates for the General As- with the Argonnes hills at his back, and they been spread far and wide that Gov. Scott, among the rest, intended to enliven the occasion with his presence, and render an account of his administration of the State government for the past two years. But we are satisfied that this was a Radical device to obtain an audience for lesser lights of that party, and that Gov. Scott never entertained the remotest idea of making a speech at this place. Nevertheless, the desired effect upon the colored people was perceptible at an early hour on Saturday morning, for they flocked to the Court House in large numbers from every section of the county. It has been estimated by many persons that about one thousand were in attendance during the day, but they were doomed to disappointment, for no speakers arrived on Friday evening. A rumor was started that an extra train would bring a full supply of orators in the forenoon, and this kept up the spirits of the crowd until it was finally agreed upon all sides that there would not be any speaking, unless the afternoon train brought relief to the local fuglemen, who had promised so grand a treat. But the country people were not to be appeased any longer, and although the militia

had paraded with fife and drum, and the monotony of the occasion had been relieved by a fight or two, they commenced leaving in considerable numbers. By four o'clock, when the the train arrived with R. B. Elliott aboard, the majority of the crowd had departed for their homes. The remainder were quickly gathered in front of the Court House, where Elliott de-Coffee Pot can obtain the celebrated Eureka livered a harangue of about three hours, as we are informed. And thus ended, ingloriously for the Radical party, the great mass meeting of Saturday last.

### Political Meeting at Providence.

citizens of Rock Mills township assembled at ticulars may be obtained by reference to their Providence Church on Saturday last, for the Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner. purpose of electing delegates to represent that township in the County Convention and to hear addresses upon political affairs. The meeting embraced about one hundred persons, tained of the agents at the principal depots on and was called to order in the school-house at the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as will 11 o'clock. J. J. McLees, Esq., was called he seen on reference to an advertisement in upon to preside, and after the chairman stated the objects of the meeting, it was determined to postpone the township business until after the public speeches. Messrs. John B. Moore dissolved by mutual consent, and all indebted James A. Hoyt and W. D. Evins were then severally introduced, and delivered addresses lished in another column. Mr. Parker will upon the situation of political affairs in this continue the lumber business near Walhalla, State. Mr. D. M. Watson was then called for, and seeks to retain the liberal patronage extend- and responded at considerable length. He was replied to by Mr. B. F. Crayton upon some of hours, during which time three hundred shells the points discussed. A call was then made for Wash. Sadler, (colored,) who made a brief speech as to the relations of the two races. He reviewed the condition of the black and white people for the past five years, and by the French Minister of War. On the same showed the necessity for harmony, urging upon his hearers of every class to elect only honest and capable men to office. He thought the time had arrived when both races could heartily unite in an effort for the good of the State. Altogether, it was a sensible, practical talk from an independent colored man, who seems only desirous of accomplishing good results, and we have no doubt that his sentiments will be warmly applauded and endorsed by the colored people of his neighborhood. The selec-

was declared to be entitled to five votes. The Convention then proceeded to make the

sembly, with the following result:

For Senator-James A. Hoyt.

For the House-John B. Moore, Dr. John Wilson and Minor Crawford.

At this point, Col. F. E. Harrison offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, pledge ourselves to support by our influence and votes the nominees of the Convention, and will oppose any one who, after submitting their names for nomination to the ring the siege of the capital, so that the de-Convention, shall persist in running for the office for which a nominee has been chosen. partments may have full scope for action. General Trochu, the Governor of Paris, has issued On motion, the Convention then proceeded

with the nomination of candidates for the County offices, which resulted as follows : For County Commissioners-B. F. Crayton,

W. S. Pickens and J. W. Norris.

For Probate Judge-W. W. Humphreys. For School Commissioner-W. H. Haynie. On motion, the editor of the Anderson Intelligencer was requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention. The meeting then adjourned.

R. W. SIMPSON, Sec.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

### A Card.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In conformity to the requirement of your Convention, I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for School Commissioner. Congratulating you on the choice of the Convention, I submit my sincere regards both for your nomination and the liberal support tendered me in the Convention. J. T. KING. Respectfully,

THE WAR IN EUROPE. In accordance with the published notice, the Surrender of the French Armies. Heavy Battles and Immense Loss. THE EMPIRE GIVES WAY TO A REPUBLIC.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF NEWS.

RECORD OF THE LAST TEN DAYS.

MONDAY, August 29, 1870. A battle was fought at Verdun on Thursday last, resulting in a repulse of the Prussians.

The fortifications were attacked at 9 o'clock in the morning, the assailants, 10,000 strong, being under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony. After an "ardent combat" of three were thrown into the city, the Germans were defeated. The French fought behind fortifications, and their loss was light, but they claim that that of the enemy was heavy. This news was fully confirmed by later advices received day the French garrison at Vitry surrendered to the Prussians. Seventeen officers, 850 soldiers, and 16 guns were captured. During the assault two battalions of the French Garde Mobile are said to have been annihilated. The headquarters of Marshal MacMahon are known to be at Stenay. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are at Rethel. A correspondent conversed with Napoleon on Wednesday and asserts that he was in excellent health and spirits. On the same day MacMahon and Bazaine were in perfect communication.

The King and Crown Prince are advancing rapidly on Paris. A Brussels telegram says fairness and generous rivalry in behalf of their tion of delegates to the County Convention that Prussian scouts have been seen at Meaux, which is but an hour by rail from Paris. Im-Darat tal for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position and provisions are accumulated for numbers. More Prussian spies have been shot and more vagabonds arrested. The French papers attribute the advance of the Prussians or Paris to the fatuity and obstinacy of the old King. They profess to know that the best gen-erals in the Prussian army opposed a movement until after Bazaine and MacMahon should be destroyed. A despatch purporting to come from Berlin undertakes to give the strength of the Prussian army. It is composed of 18 corps of 40,000 men each, or 720,000 men in the aggregate. Of these, four corps are reported to be under Steinmetz, five under the Crown Prince, marching on Paris, and three under the Crown Prince of Saxony operating against Verdun. An ar-my under General Werder is besieging Strasbourg, another under the Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin is stationed on the there was a full delegation from every township Rhine, and another under Generals Von Caustein and Lowenfield is at Berlin as a reserve. While all is agitation in the French metropolls, the German capital is given over to patrotic rejoicing. A public procession passed through the streets yesterday, carrying four mitrallieuses, twenty-three cannon and one eagle, captured from the French. The Queen came out on the balcony of the Palace and recame out on the balcony of the people. ceived the congratulations of the people. That of yes terday was unique in its way, and occasioned a prodigious sensation. The American ambulances, built for the French service, and under the charge of Marion Sims, the celebrated American surgeon, were taken through the city to the railway station to be forwarded to Metz. At the head of the procession marched the two beautiful daughters of Dr. Sims, one bearing the tri-color and the other the Stars and Stripes, and following them were Dr. Pratt and many members of the United States Sanitary Commission. This extraordinary scene produced the greatest excitement among the spectators, who cheered incessantly, and rushed to give money for the relief of the wounded. The appointment of M. Thiers to a memberdamage. ship on the Committee of Defence-which is virtually the new Directory of France-is a restoration of that veteran statesman to actual power in the government after a lapse of thirty years. He resigned the Premiership of the last Ministry to which he was attached, October 29. 1840, and has ever since been in opposition. In the Corps Legislatif on Saturday M. Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment as a member J. Gilmer, Spencer Glenn and Wash. Sad- of the Committee of Defence from the columns of the Journal Official that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country; but, he said, he must have the support of the Chambers. This declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon an-nounced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of M. Thiers. TUESDAY, August 30, 1870. Undoubtedly heavy fighting has been going on for several days between Chalons and Ver-dun. Despatches from Paris, London, and dun. Despatches from Paris, London, and Luxembourg, all concur in reporting that a great battle was raging on Sunday. The Lux-embourg telegram locates it at Dun, a village between control and ver-inter his evening, says: "Testerday Machi-hon gained an important victory." La Patrie has an account of the driving of a Prussian corps into Luxembourg, and of the disarming of the fugitives by the authorities thereof. into a nomination for Senator and members of the House of Representatives. 2. That the election be conducted by ballot. ing till night. There is reason to believe that ony has captured 10,000 French prisoners. It 4. And then for members of the House. the Crown Prince has abandoned his advance on Paris, if he ever designed to make one and that the final issue may not be known for sevhas thrown his whole army on MacMahon, with | eral days to come. declared the nominee of the Convention. 6. That the Chair appoint three persons to conduct the election. It was also resolved that the persons declared the view of severing his communications with the view of severing his communications with the west, and crushing him before he can com-bine with Bazaine. It is possible, too, that It was also resolved that the persons declared

fighting is a decisive one, and will result in crippling him or making France too hot for the invaders. He has the advantage of fighting are natural fortifications, which is something in his favor. The Emperor, at the last accounts, was at Bertheneville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons. Prussian cavalry scouts penetrate far into the country, both west and south. Marshal Bazaine is still at Metz. The Prussians report that typhus fever is raging inside

the city. The Parisians are still looking for the Germans. The Moniteur of yesterday morning calculates that they will arrive in six days, and the scouts sooner. There is some talk of transferring the national government to Tours dua proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of the countries now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the late battles are now arriving in Berlin, and are so numerous that the fortresses are overflowing. Camps are formed at Wittenburg and elsewhere to receive them. In South Germany an anti-Prussian feeling is rising. A crowd in Munich made angry demonstrations on Sunday before the palace against the war, clamoring that the Prussians put the Bavarian troops in the front of the fire. The story may have originated in the fact of the fearful losses sustained by the Bavarians at Worth and Haguenau.

The Belgian army is being rapidly concen-trated on the frontier in the neighborhood of the present theatre of war. The Belgian government evidently forsees that its territory is liable to invasion by either of the belligerents in carrying out a strategic movement. The national militia is being armed, and the fortifications of Antwerp strengthened. A war cloud, black and angry-looking, appears in the northeast. There is imminent peril of a Russian in-tervention, and apparently in favor of France.

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870. If the great battle at the base of the Argonnes has not already been fought, it cannot long be delayed. The hostile armies are within a few miles of each other. The French army under MacMahon left Vouziers on Monday in the direction of Rethel, and shortly afterwards the Prussian army under Prince Frederic Charles arrived. It is the opinion of a wellinformed London correspondent that when the battle is fought Bazaine will be able to support MacMahon. Their combined forces will be not far from 300,000 effective men, and to these may be added 50,000 additional troops sent from Paris on Monday. The French position is naturally the strongest, because of the moun-tainous condition of the country in its rear and the excellent railway facilities for moving troops. The army of Prince Frederic Charles is estimated at 100,000, that of Steinmetz at 120,000, and that of the Crown Prince at 150,-000, or 370,000 in the aggregate. This is the French view of the situation. All the French journals express the utmost confidence in the favorable result of the present movements. On the other hand, Berlin despatches assert emphatically that Bazaine's communications with Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night. The bombardment of Strasbourg is severe, and the Germans are boasting that its capture is only a matter of time.

Paris is now claimed by its defenders to be fully prepared. The Prussians are certainly expected, and the Parisians protest they will be disappointed if the siege does not come off. Engineers are tearing down buildings in front of the fortifications, so as to insure an unobstructed range for artillery, and 50,000 of the country people have moved into the city. All the workshops are closed ; the workmen occupy themselves at the fortifications, or in military exercises in the Champs de Mars and all the public squares. The Bois de Bonlogue is closed to the public, as it is filled with thousands of cattle. A legion of foreigners is forming to tal.c part in the defence. M. Gaillardet telegraphs, that the several departments of the government are moving from Paris, and that Tours will be the official headquarters while the siege lasts. The Emperor has been invited to betake himself thither, but he replies that "his place is with the guards. I was with the guards. I was with the King east with the day, on a hill above the Meuse, around the Meuse, being the mathematical state and the second the s his soldiers." The Paris Journal Officiel announces that the French blockade of the North German coast was completed on the 19th instant, and is now effective The French authorities have taken the important step of breaking up the passenger travel between England and France. The Calais ser-vice has been stopped, and that by Boulogne was to be stopped to-day. The channel steamers are all being withdrawn. THURSDAY, September 1, 1870. Fighting was in progress Tuesday and yester-day between portions of the armies of Marshal MacMahon and the Crown Prince. A report of a heavy battle and great Prussian victory on Tuesday comes from Berlin and London, but lacks confirmation yet from France. All these reports are based on the fact that skirmishing is going on in the neighborhood of the Argonnes. The most reliable statement is that a force of Prussian cavalry attacked the advance guard of MacMahon's army on Tuesday, between Mouzon and Carignan, and, after a hard contest, drove the French back and captured the railway from Sedan to Thionville. Yesterday the fighting was renewed at Armigny, on the same line of railway. Besides their movements in the north, the Prussians are operating in the Departments of Yonne and Aube, and are overrunning the environs of Troyes and Tounere, and cutting the railways and telegraphs. All our advices respecting the siege of Strasbourg come from the Germans. The defenders are shut in from the world, and have no means of communicating their real situation. The Germans claim to have destroyed a large part of the town, including the library for which the city is famous. They believe that the besieged cannot hold out more than three days longer. A London despatch says that the inhabitants are starving. These stories are similar to those we used to hear during the siege of Charleston. The Federal guns repeatedly demolished the entire city, and the besieged were continually dying of hunger. Yet Charleston held out until the close of the war, and the two

Anderson Intelligencer. The Radical Meeting on Saturday last. to be nominated shall receive a majority of the Prince. The battle which MacMahon is now the determination of the determination of the city before surrendering. The Prussians are bombard-ing dwellings instead of the fortifications, and ing dwellings instead of the fortifications, and the people are taking refuge in the sewers. The Prussian general has refused to spare buildings or permit women and children to de-wooded hill, where the Crown Prince and staff part, for the reason that such concessions would defer capitulation. stood during the day, having a more extensive view than ours : where stood the King Bin

> proceeds as usual. streets thronged and the cafes filled with loun- which they began to put into circle by a juncgers. The Empress remains in Paris, and has announced her determination to stay there in the Prussians on the left. This took place at case of a siege. She employs much of her time in the care of the wounded. The Prince ravine, behind Sedan. This terrible circle at Imperial is at Avesnes, and is not well. Gen. Motterongo, a Crimean veteran, has been appointed to the command of the National Guard of Paris.

The movement of a large body of the French Garde Mobile into the enemy's territory below Basle is reported. They cut the telegraph wires and retired. A new French army is forming at Lyons. M. Gaillardet telegraphs Department of the Seine within three days. The prisoners taken by the Prussians in the from Paris that the effective force of the French army now amounts to 700,000 regulars, 504,-000 National Guards, and the annual contingent of 140,000 conscripts called out on Monday-or 1,344,000 men in all. This, he thinks, will be sufficient to take care of the Prussians. SATURDAY, September 3.

The triumph of Prussia is announced by cable to-day. The Emperor Napoleon is a prisoner of war, and McMahon and Bazaine have surrendered. The excitement in England and America is intense, and everywhere the sympathizers with Prussia are highly elated.

It seems that McMahon was moving to the relief of Metz, when he encountered and was driven back by the Germans, who pursued closely. The pursuit involved a series of conflicts, which resulted in serious work at Sedan on Tuesday, when McMahon perched on the Heights of Vaux, near Carignan, whither the Emperor was to come. On that day, 30,000 of McMahon's troops were attacked between Mouson and Mouliers. This was the battle of

Beaumont. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson. The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving McMahon from Vaux. McMahon faced about, on Wednesday, between Dousey and Bazelles, when a severe engagement with the Prussians turned the French right, necessitating their retirement upon Sedan, before which the fight was again renewed, on Thursday, when the French retired into the fortress at Sedan.

A special to the New York Tribune from Thionville, dated Sept. 3, says two battles were fought yesterday. They were bloody but de-cisive. The fight begun at 5 in the morning and lasted till 3 in the afternoon. McMahon was driven across the Meuse. McMahon's surrender is confirmed by a messenger and a num-ber of Germans. The enemy are in force near the frontier.

A despatch from the King of Prussia to the Queen is as follows: "A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimfen, commanding, instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded.

"The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he has no command, and left everything to the the west are cut, and he is shut up in Metz. Regent of Paris. His residence I shall appoint The Emperor is still with MacMahon. The after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately.

"What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken. The particulars of the battle of the 1st are

still deficient, though, at Paris, it is thought that it terminated favorably to the French .---The Emperor certainly made a demand for a truce first, by letter, then come in personally and surrendered.

The Empress ordered Prince Napoleon to return to Paris and he refused. A decree has been issued, stripping him of the rank of Prince and Senator.

The Tribune has the following special from the King's headquarters at Vendres, near Sedan, under date of Friday:

"The battle of Sedan began at 6 a. m. on September 1 (Thursday.) Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having got there by long forced marches to cut off the French retreat to Mezieres. On the south of Sedan was the First Bavarian Corrs, and on ted at 120,000. It is reported that McMahon is

The French army, when once in the hands of the Prussians, the whole town of Sedan was at the mercy of the German guns. Further to efer capitulation. Private advices from Paris represent the city Marck, War Minister Moltke, Generals Sherias quiet and the people prepared. Everything proceeds as usual. The shops are open, the Generals was to close a crescent of troops, with Generals was to close a crescent of troops, with ravine, behind Sedan. This terrible circle, at once formed, grew steadily smaller, till at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were closed."

The French Minister of War yesterday made the following declarations in the Senate :

"We have learned, through various unoffi-cial channels, that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. McMahon, after endeavoring to join Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire to the environs of Sedan. There were several days of fighting, with alternations of success and reverse; but we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and, in spite of the most energetic efforts, the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms.

"Other advices, of Prussian origin, are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the govern-ment is not willing to give them an appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness without deep, emotion much courage and so much devotion rendered unavailing; but this spectacle, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it.

"Since the present cabinet came into power it has drawn from France new armies, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us out, and drive the enemy from our soil."

Jerome David added to the above a statement that the defences of the capital were now in the best condition, and, according to competent judges, well capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. Let us defend Paris, he said, on the walls and in the streets, and, if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins!

In the Corps Legislatif, a statement of the situation similar to that made in the Senate was given. Jules Favre declared: "We are unanimous for defence until death. [Great applause.] It is time that compliances should cease, if we wish to repair our disaster." He concluded by attacking the Imperial power and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu. Against this course Count de Palikao and the Chamber protested.

MONDAY, September 5. The news from Paris is exciting and interesting. The downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty is proclaimed by an unanimous vote of 185 yeas in the Corps Legislatif, and the people are shouting "Vive Republique" in the streets. A Provisional Government has been formed and has assumed office without the slightest disorder. All Ministers are acting with energy, and orders have been issued for the immediate formation of colossal armies. The Senate has been suppressed, and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. The Provisional Government is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville-General Trochu presiding.

At an early hour, great crowds of people were upon the streets of Paris. Popular agitation is reported to be very great, and a feeling against the invaders of France is singularly unanimous. The flags have been lowered at the Trilleries, and it is said the Empress has departed. The masses are tearing down signs containing the imperial arms and medals, and the police are no longer upon the streets.

Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world have been received in Berlin, and nearly all of them protest against foreign interference with Prussia in the adjustment of

The prisoners captured at Sedan are estima-

Elsewhere we give a summary of events connected with the war in Europe and which have transpired in the past ten days. The French armies under McMahon and Bazaine have surrendered, and the Emperor Napoleon is a prisoner of King William. The Empire of France has crumbled to dust, and a Republic has been erected in its stead. The defence of Paris is now the chief object of interest, and in this the whole population seems thoroughly united .-These are stirring events, and we have endeavored to comprise the narrative in brief space as possible. As full particulars arrive, we shall give our readers the most reliable accounts of the great battles and their results. An interesting and timely sketch of the fortifications around Paris will be found upon our first page to-day.

### Death of Judge Bleckley.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Judge James Bleckley, of Clayton, Ga., which occurred at his residence in that place on Monday last. He has been suffering from dropsy of the chest for some months, and his death wis net unexpected, although the fatal attack was quite sudden. His son, Mr. S. Bleckley, of this place, received the melancholy news at the depet on Tuesday morning, and was about to take the cars for New York, when the summons came that his father was no more. Judge Bleckiey was well known in this community, and greatly respected by all of his acquaintances here and elsewhere. He was a promi nent citizen of Northeast Georgia, and was stronrly attached to that region of country, where his death will be mourned as a public calamity.

#### Murder in Laurens.

We have received private information from Laurens that a shocking murder was committed in that town on Friday night last. It seems that a young man named Montgomery had a a slight misunderstanding with Mr. Thomas A. Tobin during the day, but their friends did not believe anything serious would occur between them. Both parties boarded at Simmons' Hotel, and after Montgomery had retired to his room that night, Tobin went to the door and knocked for admission, and when the door was opened, he fired upon his antagonist with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the right groin, | ford. severing an artery, from which Mr. Montgomery bled to death in about an hour. Mr. Tobin left the hotel and went to his store, where he remained until next morning, when he was arrested and committed to jail to await his trial in October. The victim of this terrible affair was a quiet, peaceable young man, and a sor of John D. Montgomery, Esq., of Spartan-burg Mr. Tabin is a manufar and anterminist burg. Mr. Tobin is a popular and enterprising merchant of Laurens, and had won the respect conduct the election. and confidence of the community.

A list of appointments for Col. Warren D. Wilkes to address the people on political three months. Foreigners are leaving in great topics is advertised in this issue. Col. Wilkes is a candidate for the Legislature.

# For the Anderson Intelligencer. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY CON-VENTION.

# ANDERSON C. H., Sept. 5, 1870.

Pursuant to adjournment, the delegates from the various townships met in the Court House this day at 104 oclock a. m., Col. W. S. Pickens in the chair. The object and importance of the Convention was explained by the Chairman in a brief and appropriate manner.

The Secretary was then directed to call a list of the townships, when it was ascertained that in the county, as follows:

Brushy Creek .- W. S. Pickens, Martin Phillips, J. W. Pickens, J. H. Burdine and J. P. Sitton.

Corner-Dr. A. Walker, Elias McGee, R. A. Pressley, J. L. Bryant and D. E. Carlisle. Hall-Maj. James Thomson, D. L. Hall, J.S.

Beaty, W. B. Tate and J. L. Nance. Savannah-J. R. Earle, A. N. Sanders, H. B. Major, W. C. Durham and P. K. Norris. Hopewell-A. M. Neal, P. R. Brown, Carolina McMurray, James M. Landress and F. G. Carpenter.

Honea Path--T. A. Hudgens, R. N. Wright, G. W. Cox, James Gambrell and Samuel Samp-

Fork-Benj. Holland, F. E. Harrison, M. Palmer and James Gantt.

Varennes-C. S. Mattison, A. R. Broyles, W. G. Watson, J. C. Haynie and W. S. Hall. Martin-Dr. Jasper Browne, J. A. Drake, Reuben Clinkscales, J. L. Smith and A. M. Hall. Pendleton-T. S. Crayton, W. H. D. Gaillard, Jas. Hunter, Peter McPhail and David Hagood. Garvin-R. W. Simpson, Jos. C. Eaton, J. P.

Glenn, J. W. Kirby and Moses Crews. Centreville-J. Y. Fretwell, R. W. Reeves, ). H. P. Fant, J. E. Breazeale and R. S. Bailey. Rock Mills-H. C. Cooley, D. M. Simpson. ler.

Broadaway-Thos. Erskine, Joshua Holland, Thos. W. Martin, Jas. B. Moore and D. A. Geer. Belton-G. W. McGee, G. B. Telford, A. W. Ramsey, Robert Wilson and W. C. Brown.

Williamston-B. F. Mauldin, D. L. Donnald. C. P. Rodgers, John C. Smith and Minor Craw-

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted :

Be it Resolved, 1. That the Convention go the House of Representatives.

4. And then for members of the House.

FRIDAY, September 2.

The battles of which we have had so many conflicting reports for several days are but parts of the great decisive conflict raging between the armies of France and Prussia in the region of the Argonnes. The fighting ground is of vast extent, and the intelligence we have es sometimes from one part of the field the news this morning that Marshal Bazaine is operating in conjunction with Marshal Mac-Mahon. There are no official accounts from either side, but the Paris papers have particulars of important French victorics on Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter affair is described as a total defeat of the left wing and centre of the Prussian army, with enormous losses. Only the right wing was able to retreat in compara-tively good order. The latest Paris despatch, dated last evening, says : "Yesterday MacMa-The firing On the other hand despatches from the Prussian side claim that the Crown Prince of Sax-

commanding a splendid view of the valley of that river and the field of battle. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians having entered the fortifications of Sedan, the Emperor capitulated. This was at five p. m. In his letter to the King of Prussia, the Emperor says : 'As

I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty. The news that the Emperor and McMahon had capitulated was received in Berlin with the most prodigious enthusiasm. Thousands of people thronged the streets, moving in ranks, with arms linked, singing patriotic songs, shouting and exhibiting every other sign of enthu-

siasm. A singing crowd assembled before the palace, when, in response to cheering, the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools are closed. The monument of Frederick II was literally buried with flags.-Demonstrations were made before the residences of Bismarck, Moltke and the Minister of War. The stores were closed and the day given up to festivities.

SUNDAY, September 4. The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following particulars of the great battle, written from the headquarters of King William, eight miles from Sedan :

"Thursday night, after the defeat on the 30th and 31st, the French retreated en masse on Sedan, and encamped around it. The French prisoners say they believe that the road to Miziers is open, and in case of another defeat, a retreat will be easily accomplished. On Wednesday the whole Prussian corps, those cut from Frederick Charles' army, second army and Crown Prince's, were making a forced march in the direction of Douchery and Mezieres, to shut in MacMahon's army in the West and drive them against the Belgium frontier. While this was going on, the Saxons and Guards, 80,000 strong, on the Prussian right, under Prince Albert, of Saxony, were marching rapidly, to close on the French on the right of the Meuse, which they had crossed on Tuesday years' bombardment did comparatively little the 30th, at Remely, in the direction of La Chappelle.

On Thursday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the King started for the battle-field, the cannonading was then going on. The King drove in an open carriage to Cherange, three and ahalf miles South of Scdan.

The French had flooded the low meadow in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bazille, to stop the Germans from advancing and then from another. This will account for the confusion in the details. It is clear from failed to mine the bridge at Bazille, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle, who threw up earthworks on the bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted to storm it, with the hope of breaking the Bavarian communica-tions between the left and right banks of the Meuse. On the projecting spurs of the hill the Bavarians posted two batteries of breech-loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day, with the siege guns of Sedan. Across the Meuse, still further to the right flank, was an undulating plain above the village of Bazille, terminating about a mile and a half from Sedan. At the woods near Rubecourt midway, there is a ravine, watered by a tiny brook, which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and frightful slaughter of the whole battle. Between this wood and the town were several French camps, where sheltered huge masses of troops which were never used, and separated from them by a wooded ravine, which was a long bare hill, where occurred some of the hardest fighting of the day, and which formed one of the keys to

claimed. Baron Gerolt has a dispatch from the Prussian government to the effect that Napoleon disavows his power to treat for peace, and that the French government being at Paris the war must continue.

A special to the New York *Telegram*, dated from Paris to-day, says the Empress Eugenie having received assurances from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son-who was also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arangements can be perfected. Gen. Trochu will at once be made temporary dictator, ane Paris will be defended to the last.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

MR. EDITOR: The following ticket will be supported on Monday next, for Intendant and Wardens of the town of Anderson, by TAX PAVERS

IAAIAI	the set
For Intendant. JOHN WILSON, Esq.	
For Wardens. W. E. WALTERS, J. B. CLARK, JOHN A. REEVES, RICHMOND PEYTON. Anderson, Sept. 7, 1870.	
THE MARKETS.	an Sti
ANDERSON, Sept. 7 COTTONTo-day, middlings command from 13 CHARLESTON, 5 Cotton quiet-middlings 17% to 18. Sales, 100 bz	to 16. Sept. 5.

NEW YORK, Sept plands 201/8 Gold, 1414. Cotton quiet and steady-

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County on the p	olitics of the	day at	Sel.
Brown's Muster Ground,	Tuesday, Sej	tember 20	).
Old Deep Creek,	Wednesday,	·4 21	
Holland's Store,	Thursday,	- " 2:	2.
Sherard's,	Friday,	28	3.
Milford's.	Monday, C	ctober 3	3.
Craytonville,	Tuesday,		
Honen Path,	Wednesday,		5.
Friendship Church,	Thursday,		3.
Belton,	Friday,		100
Williamston,	Saturday,		3.
John Long's,	Monday,	" 10	
Equality,	Tuesday,	" L	
Sandy Springs,	Wednesday,	. 1	
Ball's Mill,	Thursday,	" 18	1000
Sept 8, 1879	11	5	1
Dept a, rora	THE REAL PROPERTY AND	0	14.5

## **COTTON TIES!** TE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND TO AR-

-RIVE, the

Celebrated Beard's Lock Tie, Self-Fastening Buckle Tie, Eureka Tie, Swett's Patent Tie.

> Butler's Tie, Arrow Tie.

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GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Factors, Church street, Charleston, S. C. Sept 8, 1870 -11