

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

WALKER, EVANS & COSWELL, 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 Tribune...

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.

Housekeepers in search of a desirable Coffee Pot can obtain the celebrated Eureka 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...

Through tickets to New York, Baltimore and other important cities can be obtained of the agents at the principal depots on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad...

The firm of Evans & Parker has been dissolved by mutual consent, and all indebted to them would be wise to heed the notice published in another column.

KINSMAN & HOWELL.—We direct special attention to the advertisement of the above firm in another column. They are enterprising and reliable Charleston men...

The proceedings of the County Convention, which met in the Court House on Monday last, are given in another column.

Elsewhere we give a summary of events connected with the war in Europe and which have transpired in the past ten days.

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.

Murder in Laurens. We have received private information from Laurens that a shocking murder was committed in that town on Friday night last.

The Radical Meeting on Saturday last.

The regular appointment of the Radical speakers for a mass meeting at this place on Saturday nearly resulted in complete failure, so far as the speakers were concerned.

Political Meeting at Providence. In accordance with the published notice, the citizens of Rock Mills township assembled at Providence Church on Saturday last...

A list of appointments for Col. Warren D. Wilkes to address the people on political topics is advertised in this issue.

Proceedings of the County Convention. Pursuant to adjournment, the delegates from the various townships met in the Court House this day at 10 o'clock a. m.

Corner.—Dr. A. Walker, Elias McGee, R. A. Pressley, J. L. Bryant and D. E. Carlisle.

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

For.—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 Clinkscapes, 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, O. H. P. Pant, J. E. Brezeale and R. S. Bailey.

Rock Mills.—H. C. Cooley, D. M. Simpson, J. J. Gilmer, Spencer Glenn and Wash. Sadler.

Broodway.—Thos. Erskine, Joshua Holland, Thos. W. Martin, Jas. B. Moore and D. A. Geer.

Benton.—G. W. McGee, G. B. Telford, A. W. Ramsey, Robert Wilson and W. C. Brown.

Williamston.—B. F. Mauldin, D. L. Donald, C. P. Rodgers, John C. Smith and Minor Crawford.

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted: Do it Resolved, 1. That the Convention go into a nomination for Senator and members of the House of Representatives.

It was also resolved that the persons declared to be nominated shall receive a majority of the whole vote of the Convention.

to be nominated shall receive a majority of the whole vote of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to make the nomination of candidates for the General Assembly, 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...

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. Pickets and J. W. Norris.

For Probate Judge—W. H. 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.

A Card.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In conformity to the requirement of your Convention, I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for School Commissioner.

Respectfully, J. T. KING.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Surrender of the French Armies.

Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner.

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 hours, during which time three hundred shells 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 by the French Minister of War. On the same 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 Reims.

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 that Prussian scouts have been seen at Meaux, which is but an hour by rail from Paris.

up from the Moselle to the support of the Crown Prince.

The battle which MacMahon is now fighting is a decisive one, and will result in crushing him or making France too hot for the invaders.

He has the advantage of fighting with the Argonne hills at his back, and they are natural fortifications, which is something in his favor.

The Parisians are still looking for the Germans. The Monitor 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 during the siege of the capital, so that the departments may have full scope for action.

General Trochu, the Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of the countries now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days.

The prisoners taken by the Prussians in 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 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 concentrated on the frontier in the neighborhood of the present theatre of war.

The Belgian government evidently foresees 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 intervention, and apparently in favor of France. WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.

If the great battle at the base of the Argonne 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 Reims, and shortly afterwards the Prussian army under Prince Frederic Charles arrived.

It is the opinion of a well-informed 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 mountainous 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.

mander has published the determination of the citizens to suffer the destruction of the city by surrendering.

The Prussians are bombarding 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 depart, for the reason that such concessions would defer capitulation.

Private advices from Paris represent the city as quiet and the people prepared. Everything proceeds as usual. The shops are open, the streets thronged and the cafes filled with loungers.

The Empress remains in Paris, and has announced her determination to stay there in case of a siege.

She employs much of her time in the care of the wounded. The Prince Imperial is at Avesnes, and is not well.

Gen. Mottorongo, 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 killed a new French army.

forming at Lyons. M. Gaillardet telegraphs 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 1,844,000 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 MacMahon and Bazaine have surrendered.

The excitement in England and America is intense, and everywhere the sympathizers with Prussia are highly elated.

It seems that MacMahon 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 war at Sedan on Tuesday, when MacMahon perched on the Heights of Vaux, near Carignan, whither the Emperor was to come.

On that day, 30,000 of MacMahon's troops were attacked between Mouson and Moulins. This was the battle of Mouson. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson. The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving MacMahon 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 decisive. The fight begun at 5 in the morning and lasted till 3 in the afternoon.

McMahon was driven across the Meuse. McMahons's troops were attacked between Mouson and Moulins. This was the battle of Mouson. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson.

The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving MacMahon from Vaux. McMahons's troops were attacked between Mouson and Moulins. This was the battle of Mouson.

The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson. The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving MacMahon from Vaux. McMahons's troops were attacked between Mouson and Moulins.

This was the battle of Mouson. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson. The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving MacMahon from Vaux.

McMahons's troops were attacked between Mouson and Moulins. This was the battle of Mouson. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson.

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 the left lay the village of Olley, set on fire early in the day by the French shells.

Above the railway bridge, on the line to Metz, was a wooded hill, where the Crown Prince and staff stood during the day, having a more extensive view than ours; where stood the King, Bismarck, War Minister Moltke, Generals Sheridan and Forsythe.

The object of the Prussian Generals was to close a crescent of troops, with which they began to put into circle by a junction between the Saxon Corps on the right and the Prussians on the left.

This took place at noon, near the village of Olley, on the Bazelle 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 declaration in the Senate: "We have learned, through various unofficial 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 government 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, so 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 defenses 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 188 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 Trileries, 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 peace.

The prisoners captured at Sedan are estimated at 120,000. It is reported that MacMahon is dead. A dispatch from Minister Washburne to the State Department at Washington says the Empire is ended and that a Republic has been proclaimed.

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 arrangements can be perfected.

Gen. Trochu will at once be made temporary dictator, and 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 PAYERS. For Intendant, JOHN WILSON, Esq. For Wardens, W. E. WALTERS, J. B. CLARK, JOHN A. REEVES, RICHMOND PEYTON. Anderson, Sept. 7, 1870.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market data for Anderson, Sept. 7, 1870. Columns include item, price, and date.

Col. Warren D. Wilkes

WILL ADDRESS the people of Anderson County on the politics of the day at Brown's Muster Ground, Tuesday, September 20.

Table with market data for Anderson, Sept. 8, 1870. Columns include item, price, and date.

COTTON TIES!

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, the Celebrated Beard's Lock Tie, Self-Fastening Buckle Tie, Eureka Tie, Sweet's Patent Tie, Butler's Tie, Arrow Tie.

These TIES are so well known throughout the country for their superiority, that they need no recommendation from us. We are prepared to sell them at the very lowest prices, in lots to suit purchasers.

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