

The political trials commenced in the United States Court in Charleston on last Monday, and we publish in another column of this issue the first day's proceedings. With the rulings of the presiding Judge, the application of the test oath, and ignorant and partisan juries, there is but little hope that any man charged with an offense of a political character can receive a fair and impartial trial. What justice can be expected when the virtuous and intelligent are excluded from the jury, and ignorant negroes and scoundrels, who are the political enemies of the accused, are empaneled to try them? What a mockery of justice! President Hayes, with the regular army and his thousands of deputy marshals and supervisors, has failed to arrest the successes of the Democracy, and the calling to his assistance the Federal Courts will not avail him. The outrage upon that sense of natural justice which is implanted in the bosom of every man, will condemn such mock trials. It is due to Judge Bryan to say that in the commencement of these trials he has proven himself the able jurist and the impartial Judge.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

The proposition to change the schedule of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in connection with the South Carolina Road, so as to run through from Charleston in a day, is now under consideration by the proper authorities, and we are informed that a portion of them favor the necessary change. If such is the case, we are satisfied it must be from the lack of an examination into its operations last year, for that schedule was neither an accommodation to the business public nor was it advantageous to the travelling public. To begin with, the amount of time saved by the change is not very great so far as the up-country, which is the objective point, is concerned. From Charleston to Anderson, as the present schedule is arranged, occupies from 9.15 p. m. to 8.45 p. m. of the next day, or eighteen and a half hours, while the new schedule would take from 5 a. m. to 9.30 p. m., or sixteen and a half hours. It would therefore be of very slight advantage in point of actual time consumed in the trip, while the disadvantages will be immense. As the schedule now stands a letter can be mailed in Charleston for the 9.15 night train Monday and reach Anderson at 3.45 p. m. on Tuesday. The merchant in Anderson can upon its receipt arrange to procure exchange or attend to other business connected with it and reply so as to have his answer in Charleston at 10 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, so that it only requires forty-eight hours and thirty minutes to write and receive a reply, while by the new schedule a letter must be mailed in Charleston on Monday night to leave at 5 o'clock next morning. It would reach Anderson at 9.30 Tuesday night, but could not be answered that night, as business is closed, and the morning train would pass before it could be answered. The reply then would be mailed on Wednesday and reach Charleston at 10 p. m. on Thursday, having occupied sixty-five hours in going to Anderson and returning, and having been in the Post-office a considerably longer period. The same would be true of express and of freights, and applies to the whole line from Honea Path to Greenville and Walhalla, and to all points on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. It would, therefore, be of no possible advantage to the business public, and as a consequence, the citizens of Anderson, and indeed of every town above Honea Path, are as a mass opposed to the change, which they attested by numerous petitions to have it abolished last year, and in addition to this, we know that many firms in Charleston do not desire the change, which, if it has any effect at all upon the business of the city, will be injurious and not beneficial.

In its effect upon the travelling public it will be equally as bad if not worse. The through travel must be aroused before day some time in order to be ready to leave, and then after travelling all day must be kept up until several hours after dark in order to reach its destination, if the point be higher up than Honea Path. It entirely precludes the propriety of ladies travelling alone, for in case of a failure of friends to meet them at their destination they would be most disagreeably situated. It would be unpleasant to persons visiting private families to have to keep them up and waiting to receive them, and disagreeable to the families in many instances to receive at such unreasonable hours. It would be unpleasant to those who might have to travel some distance in the country after the arrival of the train, especially in rainy weather. The proposed schedule would almost entirely break up local travel on the upper portion of the Road, for the inconvenience would induce those who were compelled to go to use private conveyances and the balance to stay at home. Those who have to leave Charleston to go as a general thing prefer leaving at 9.15 p. m. and getting to the end of their journey before the next night, as at present, leaving at 5 a. m. and travelling from 9 to 11.30 p. m. Again, as the schedule now stands a very convenient connection is made at Seneca City for both the North and West, while under the proposed change it would be about as bad as possible.

There is also another consideration which should receive the company's attention—the welfare of the employees. As now arranged those in charge of the trains can stand their work, but to keep them running to 11 o'clock at night, with another hour of work in shifting, &c., and then require them to be up by four or half-past four in the morning, to be ready for starting again, is to treat a tax, and if such schedule is adopted the company ought in justice to its employees to provide a duplicate set of hands.

appreciated, but it does seem to us that it would be secured at too much inconvenience to justify the change, and therefore we trust that General Connor will not impose an actual delay in the delivery of all the mail except that from Charleston in order to hasten the delivery of the News and Courier. We hope he will not so greatly incommode the travelling public for the purpose of accommodating our contemporary. We think the present schedule suits the people of the upper part of the State better than any that can easily be arranged.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, which lately passed the House of Representatives, is now before the Senate for its consideration, with every probability that it will pass that body substantially as it went from the House. This bill is one of the most important ones that has been before Congress for years, as the contested provisions of the bill are designed by the Democrats to secure fair and impartial juries in the Federal Courts, the right of citizens to go to the polls and cast their votes unawed by Federal bayonets and United States marshals and supervisors; and that these contested provisions will form important factors in the Presidential contest of 1880. The bill making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending the last of June, 1880, contained provisions repealing the sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States which authorized the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States to administer to each juror before sworn the test or imprecation oath; the use of the United States army at the polls on the day of election; and the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals and Supervisors to attend at elections, with the power to arrest. This bill, when it passes the Senate, as it will do, will go to the President for his approval or rejection. Will he veto it? The Republicans say he will, and cry out revolution. Should the veto come Congress cannot pass the bill over it, as there are not two-thirds of each House President must yield, or the supplies for the army will be cut off. Where will the responsibility rest if the country should be left without an army? It is the duty of Congress to provide for an army equal to the exigencies of the country, and it is its right to say how and for what purposes that army shall be used. Congress provides for the army, and says it shall not be used by the President to influence and control elections; but the President says to Congress unless you permit me to use the army for the purpose of surrounding the polls with bayonets on the day of election, I will veto the bill, and the country shall have no army. Congress represents the people and the States, and for these to yield to the one man power, in matters of such importance as the purity of juries and the rights of the ballot, would be a shame upon a free government. The responsibility then would be with the President, who, by his veto, would practically say to Congress unless the army is used by me to control the ballot and perpetuate in power the Republican party, there shall be no army for any other purpose. Let the Republicans make this issue if they desire; they will find that the people are not craven enough to surrender to any party their right to cast their vote untrammelled by bayonets and a partisan army of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors.

A few facts connected with the elections of 1876 and 1878 will show the danger to Republican institutions of the employment of soldiers, marshals and supervisors at elections. In the election of 1876 there was an army of more than eleven thousand Deputy Marshals, all belonging to and working for one party, clothed with the authority of the United States, surrounding the polls and tyrannizing over the voters. In the single city of New York there were twenty-five hundred of these Marshals, men generally of no character, and selected in consequence of blind adhesion to party, and unscrupulous as to the means used to procure the success of their party. In the election of 1878 there was appointed for the State of New York upwards of twenty-one hundred Deputy Marshals and for the city more than twelve hundred. These, under the direction of the Chief Supervisor, swore out complaints against more than nine thousand voters, had issued there more than five thousand warrants of arrest, and actually arrested under these warrants three hundred men. The object was to produce intimidation, and not only to prevent the arrested from voting but to deter others. It is the beginning of the destruction of free elections, and, if tolerated by a free people, will lead to a military domination more to be dreaded than a despot. Congress need not fear the issue with the President and the Republican party on the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, for the people will stand by the party which secures to the country a free election.

Mr. Hendricks interviewed.—The New York World publishes a report of an interview with ex-Governor Hendricks at Fort Wayne, Ind., a few days ago. Mr. Hendricks is reported as expressing the opinion that the differences in the Democratic party upon financial questions are less threatening than heretofore. The question whether paper currency should be furnished directly from the national treasury or through the medium of the national banks, Mr. Hendricks thinks, is one of expediency, which will, no doubt, be settled so as to leave no strife on that account. He thinks treasury notes should be substituted for national bank notes, and that if it is certainly no ground for fear that the question of coming prominance is that of centralization as opposed to the constitutional rights of all the States, and that in the contest of 1880 the Democrats will be everywhere united upon the side of the constitution of the States, but as opposed to the centralization of powers of the general government. Mr. Hendricks declined very positively to say anything whatever about Mr. Tilden, but announced his determination on no account to accept again the second place on a Presidential ticket. Mr. Hendricks is further quoted as saying that if it should be no test oath for jurors, he does not see upon what ground the President can exercise the veto; or, upon the other hand, if with deliberate consideration Congress should decide to withdraw Federal control and interference with elections, there is no ground for a veto. It is certainly, he thinks, very clear that it is no ground for the interposition of a veto that general legislation is attached to appropriation bills.

There are, as to immigrants, two classes of citizens in Texas. One encourages immigration and the other discourages it. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and, for the most part, large land-owners, encourage and invite immigration, while the frontiersmen and men engaged in stock raising, for the most part, discourage it; and as counties are formed and settled up by us—the people from the States, and they call us—the latter class more on to the front, and will always be there. A person desiring to settle in Northwestern Texas, and especially in the frontier counties, where lands are as rich and productive as could be asked, will find it no flowery bed of ease, unless he has sufficient money to buy a two-horse wagon—for this one could not keep house without two horses for each plow he wishes to run, which can be had for thirty or forty dollars apiece. Add to this fifty dollars for farming implements, and you are equipped for the field. In addition you should have means to defray the ordinary expenses of your family for one year, which would require about the same there as here. I can safely advise any friend against moving, and especially to the frontier, unless he first determines to own a spot of land of his own. Otherwise he will find himself raving from place to place without either money or friends; and his cry will be "Carry me back to Carolina once more." But if he plants himself upon that soil, and uses the industry that he is compelled to use here to make a living together with the economy, I see no reason why he should not succeed and grow independent in a few years. I have many other impressions about the country, but could not safely state more than I have here stated.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEXAS.

Mr. Editor: Having business in Northwestern Texas, in company with my brother, Jas. B. Moore, I left Anderson Court House on the evening of the 17th of March last, and went by the way of Atlanta to West Point, at which place we changed cars for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Morgan City, and from thence by steamer across the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston, thence up the Galveston Bay to within six miles of Houston, making the remainder by rail, and from Houston to Dallas on the Galveston and Texas Central Railroad, and from there to Fort Worth, thence by stage to the city of Weatherford, in Parker County, and Jacksboro, in Jack County. Our business being in that County, we remained in it for four days, upon lands on the Trinity River—the only time spent in the State outside of the time spent on steamboats, railroads and back lines. Therefore, under the circumstances of such rapid passage, it is not to be expected that we can give a very accurate account of the soil, climate and business of the sections of the State through which we passed; but we think we take no risk in saying that the soil is by far the richest we have ever seen. Its productive qualities are not likely to be over estimated, and an average crop in N. W. Texas is claimed to be from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat, from 30 to 60 of corn and about three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. No manure is used. We never saw a single sack of fertilizer of any kind in the State. The lands in N. W. Texas are not only rich and productive, but they are in large quantities already cleared and ready for the plow, with a sufficiency of scrubby timber for fencing and building of log cabins and out houses. Two horses, or a yoke of oxen, are sufficient animal power to draw an eight or ten inch plow. The sod is cut by the plow from two to two and a half inches and turned completely over, and when rotted the land is ready for cultivation. To turn the sod in spring or early summer fits the land for sowing wheat in the fall; to turn it in the fall for cultivation in the spring. An average team of horses will turn one acre a day, and the same manual labor that guides the plow here will guide it there; in other words, a good plow boy here is one there.

HEALTH.

The citizens claim the country to be healthy, but you find many families who suffer and are now suffering with chills and fever, and many persons have pneumonia in Jack County this Spring—some cases fatal—but the great majority of the citizens appear to be as healthy as any people any where. The way many of them live, in miserable huts, dirt floors, &c., it would seem that they invite sickness and disease. I will state here that while it is claimed—and it is doubtless for the most part true—that Texas has more doctors than she needs, this is not the case in all of Jack County.

WATER.

Jack is a limestone County, as are all the other Northwestern counties of the State. Often nearly all the streams go dry. The Trinity River was barely running when we were there; but the creeks and rivers when they cease to run do not dry completely up, but stand in lakes, furnishing plenty of water for the stock. On the creeks and valleys are to be found lakes disconnected with the creeks. They are sinks, filled with rain water, and the character of the ground is such that it holds this water until it evaporates or is taken up by use. The citizens, cows, horses, sheep, hogs and goats all use water in common out of these lakes, and as a matter of course the water is as filthy as it will be. But they say it is good enough, and make no effort for better. In some places good limestone springs are found, and the more industrious find but little trouble, for the most part, to find a well of good water, but you often times fail to obtain water by digging, and sometimes when obtained in unfit for use. All persons can have good cistern water as cheap in Texas as here. The creeks and lakes have quantities of fine fish, among them the blue cat.

IMMIGRATION.

There are, as to immigrants, two classes of citizens in Texas. One encourages immigration and the other discourages it. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and, for the most part, large land-owners, encourage and invite immigration, while the frontiersmen and men engaged in stock raising, for the most part, discourage it; and as counties are formed and settled up by us—the people from the States, and they call us—the latter class more on to the front, and will always be there. A person desiring to settle in Northwestern Texas, and especially in the frontier counties, where lands are as rich and productive as could be asked, will find it no flowery bed of ease, unless he has sufficient money to buy a two-horse wagon—for this one could not keep house without two horses for each plow he wishes to run, which can be had for thirty or forty dollars apiece. Add to this fifty dollars for farming implements, and you are equipped for the field. In addition you should have means to defray the ordinary expenses of your family for one year, which would require about the same there as here. I can safely advise any friend against moving, and especially to the frontier, unless he first determines to own a spot of land of his own. Otherwise he will find himself raving from place to place without either money or friends; and his cry will be "Carry me back to Carolina once more." But if he plants himself upon that soil, and uses the industry that he is compelled to use here to make a living together with the economy, I see no reason why he should not succeed and grow independent in a few years. I have many other impressions about the country, but could not safely state more than I have here stated.

CLIMATE.

The thermometer in Jack County, winter and summer, is about the same as here, but they are subjected to sudden changes called "norther" that is exceedingly disagreeable, and sometimes damaging to stock in the winter. They usually last about three days. In the summer you have nearly all the time a delightful breeze from the south, called the Gulf breeze.

THE INIQUITOUS PERSECUTIONS.

A Nice Batch of Jurors to Try Decent Men.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14. At the opening of Court Judge Bond announced that he overruled the challenges to the array of the grand and petit jurors, on the ground that no improper conduct or fraud was complained of on the part of the officers who drew the juries, and the irregular drawing was, therefore, not a ground for objection. Judge Bryan divided on this point in an able opinion and the division was certified. This prevents the imprisonment or other punishment of any one tried by these juries until the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the points upon which the Judges divided.

The case of the United States vs. William Kerrigan, for assaulting a supervisor, was then called, and Mackey claimed to examine him upon his *voir dire* as to his participation in the rebellion.

Colonel Edward McCrady, for the defense argued, first, that the section of the revised statutes making this a cause of challenge had been repealed, and, second, that if now law, such participation must be proved, and the witness could not be compelled to acknowledge himself guilty of what was, according to the statutes, unproven.

Judge Bond overruled both points, and the Court again divided.

Mackey then applied the test oath, excluding nine jurors in this way, and his challenge three peremptorily. The defense challenged three peremptorily, but refused to challenge participation in the rebellion of the judges divided.

The following jury was empaneled: White—B. F. Hayes, Philip Heller, W. A. Leslie, J. H. Lindaman, Charles F. Osborn, L. H. Russell, N. K. Reed, John R. Tolbert; colored—E. P. Wall, Jr., T. F. Wall, J. P. Wragg, A. S. Nix.

Dupee Colored Emigrants.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate quotes from the St. Louis Presbyterian a circular, copies of which are said to have been extensively distributed in Mississippi and Louisiana. This circular, which is indorsed "strictly private," is dated from the "Office of Colored Colonization Society, Topeka, Kansas, February 2, 1879," and is headed "Attention, Colored Men!" It goes on to say that "Your brethren and friends throughout the South are being persecuted by the white rebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes, by his iniquitous Southern policy, has deserted you, while the Democrats, who now have control of Congress, will seek to persuade you if you remain South, and to protect you from their designs the colonization society has been organized by the government to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of 160 acres gratuitously. This land is located in the best portions of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there are no distinctions in society; all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to free Kansas. Lycurgus P. Jones, President. Show this circular to none but colored men, and keep its contents a secret."

It is almost impossible to believe that such a cruel piece of deception as this could be practiced upon these poor, harmless, ignorant people—a barbarity worse by far than the most atrocious of the outrages attributed to the "Butchers" of the South. It is to be regretted that the colored people have been designedly duped in growing stronger from day to day. The Advocate quotes the Presbyterian further as averring that "some of the poor creatures" have discovered how grossly they have been deceived, and have written to their former residences in Madison Parish, La., a few days ago the means having been furnished them by their late employers. These denied that they had been ill-treated in Louisiana, and said that they habitually voted the Republican ticket in the States. The colored men had voluntarily called on a firm of St. Louis cotton brokers and asked to have their passage paid for the homeward voyage. They said they had no particular reason for leaving the South except that they "hearn tell" of Kansas, and "as a bed of roses" and "talked their things and come along." They had been sick ever since they came to St. Louis, and were very eager to get back. One of them said he meant to warn "all de folks" against turning their faces up the river and looking for Kansas. When he had said this he had a large garden, fourteen hogs, mules and plow and everything, and could lay down at my ease and enjoy the water I drank. But I went North, and here I am, homesick and nigh distracted. Folks in the North don't want you niggers, and talk in general about the colored man, and say "folks in the North" do not want the colored emigrants. At a meeting recently held in Wyandotte, Kansas, where there are 1,200 of these expatriated freedmen, destitute and suffering, it was declared and resolved that the communication to the colored man, and the State authorities were called up for aid. Of course there are no government lands in any accessible section for these people to take up, and the claim of the "Colored Colonization Society" of Topeka that the Government grants lands in close proximity to that city is utterly false as all the other statements made in the circular.

THE REGISTER ON DEPORTATION.—This paper, it seems to us, is not only entirely just in its conclusions, but is also generally very correct in its facts. The general fever of her colored citizens. If any can go, we bid them God-speed to Liberia, Kansas or anywhere else. They can never be a controlling element in legislation. If they are to be a bone of contention and keep the country in a state of anarchy, the sooner they depart the better. Such campaigns as we have had destroy not only the material resources of the State, but degrade the whole moral tone of our people. In 1876 we surrendered business and all else to politics. In 1878 very much the same course was pursued; industries paralyzed, and we repeat, worse than all, ruinous habits entailed, especially on the young. Then, in the name of reason and common sense, let all dissatisfied darkeys seek a more congenial climate, where the carpet-bagger and the "nigger" will be treated as they will be true economy to help them go.—Nix's Guardian.

The sponge trade of Cedar Keys, Fla., since the first of January amounts to \$76,500.

Richard Taylor.

A telegram from New York announces the death in that city of Richard Taylor—a son of Zachary Taylor and a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army. General Taylor was born in Florida, but his father was a resident of Louisiana, where he seems to have had a good deal of political influence. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Charleston in 1860, and did everything in his power to prevent the breaking up of that body. He was elected to Congress in 1861, and, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations in the Louisiana Legislature, reported and assisted in passing an act calling a convention of the people. He was a member of that convention, which severed the State's connection with the Union. When the war commenced he was commissioned Colonel of a Louisiana regiment, which he fought under his command at Bull Run. In October, 1861, he was promoted Brigadier-General and attached to Stonewall Jackson's command. Under that great military leader he served in the famous Valley campaign, and continued to serve as a Major-General. In 1863 he was transferred to the West and made commander of the Louisiana Department, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He showed great skill in his new sphere, frustrated the object of General Banks' Red River campaign, defeated his army in two bloody engagements, destroyed several of his gun-boats, and would have captured the enemy's whole army and fleet but for the incompetency of General Kirby Smith, who, as commander of the whole trans-Mississippi Department, was his superior officer. After Sherman's march he was placed in command of the relief of Hood and his shattered forces, but before anything could be accomplished the successive surrenders of Lee and Johnston necessitated his own surrender. On the 8th of May, 1865, at Citronelle, Ala., General Taylor surrendered to General Canby the last armed force of the Confederacy. After the war he for awhile took some part in the local politics of Louisiana. In 1873 he went to Europe, where he remained for some time. For the past few years he has been a good deal for New York, periodically coming to the States to visit his wife and but a few days since published a book containing his personal experience of the struggle. General Taylor was a brave soldier and an able General, and had fought on a side where there was any chance of success would doubtless have forced his way to the front rank of skillful commanders. Society has recognized the highest type of Southern manhood—mixing with the best society of his own country and Europe, he shone wherever he appeared as an intelligent, accomplished and chivalrous gentleman.—Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

Fire in Charleston.

About half past 11 o'clock last Saturday night, fire was discovered in the two story frame building on King street two doors south of Broad, occupied by William Maguire as a shoe and miscellaneous store. When first noticed the flames had made great headway, and volumes of smoke was pouring from the rear. Mr. Maguire's family had barely time to escape before the fire barred communication with the interior.

The fire soon spread from Mr. Maguire's to the three-story building next door, at the southwest corner of King and J. J. Berger as a store, bar-room and residence. The buildings, being both old and built of wood, burned like tinder and soon formed a sufficed illumination to show the location all over the city.

Mr. Berger and family, who were only awakened by the smoke, managed their escape with difficulty through the rear windows, only saving the few clothes they had time to put on. A colored man named William Sally occupying the rear of the house, barely escaped with his life receiving a burn on the arm sufficiently severe to warrant his being sent to the hospital.

The two buildings were a mass of flames within two hours after the discovery of the fire, and within an hour fell completely destroyed.

Mr. Berger was insured for \$1,000 in the Carolina Mutual Insurance Company on the store, and for \$500 on his furniture in the same company. Both buildings were owned by William Breidenburg, of Augusta, Ga., and were insured, where or for how much, could not be ascertained. Mr. Maguire's stock was insured for \$1,000 in the Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond. The building and contents were a total loss.

The three story frame dwelling next west of Berger's grocery store occupied and owned by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel, was subjected to an intense heat from the burning building on the corner, and very shortly caught fire on the roof and the southeast corner of the third story. Several streams of water, however, were promptly directed to this building, and, with much difficulty, it was saved with comparatively little injury.

Ravenel saved almost all his furniture, instruments, books, &c., but much of the contents were the damaged. The building was insured in the insurance agency of Ravenel & Bowen for \$4,000.—News and Courier.

The Flurry in Cotton.

The daily sessions of the Exchange last week were probably the most exciting of any that ever occurred and certainly more so than in many seasons. The business in cotton was very remarkable, reaching the enormous total of \$80,000 bales for the six days, while a liberal addition to values was made, the gain from the lowest point being 95¢/97 points, or within a small fraction of 1c. per pound advance, most of which was due to the movement and rapid the improvement at times that occurred. Everybody who was "short" did what they could to correct their error, while the scramble to secure the cotton increased in the regular trade, and the infection spread to a large number of outside operators. The basis for the advance is to be found in the great discrepancy as shown in present supplies as compared with former years, the strong evidences of light additions to come, and the general belief that cotton must be increased in cost until the production of goods is curtailed sufficiently to equalize supply and demand. Liverpool appears to be in a vacillating sort of mood, but only when sending over cable dispatches of a buoyant character did the influence amount to anything here. In our market a heavy independent one to the extent, and contained most influence, within itself, through which the daily manipulations were conducted. In view of the radical change in the situation as compared with a few weeks ago and the violence of some of the fluctuations, it is somewhat remarkable that no interest has been announced.—N. Y. Bulletin.

Freezing the Fever Germ.

WASHINGTON, April 12. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was laid before the House this afternoon, giving information in reply to the House resolution regarding the breaking out of yellow fever in the United States ship Plymouth. The Secretary says the opinion generally prevails among experienced naval men that the freezing process is a sufficient protection against the appearance of yellow fever after it has once appeared on board of a vessel. There are instances where it has resulted otherwise, although they have not been sufficiently numerous to entirely destroy the opinion. Why the Plymouth was not sufficiently frozen and fumigated has been referred to a medical board to report thereon. The remarkable fact that the disease broke out at the precise point in the ship where it appeared in November last, may be supposed to weaken somewhat the theory that the freezing process is a reliable remedy. A single example cannot, however, be sufficient to entirely overthrow the presumption in its favor. The demonstration of the efficacy of the process in all cases, but will at the same time add to it all other known sanitary remedies as well as such additional investigations or science may suggest should be omitted to arrest the progress and ravages of this terrible scourge.

The Vicksburg papers report that the negro exodus has ceased. This was to be expected, says the New York Tribune. The season for active work on the cotton crop has now begun on the Lower Mississippi, and the blacks who have resisted thus far the impulse to join the emigration movement will stay until the next crop is harvested. After they have once commenced ploughing and planting they naturally stick to the fields where they have already invested some days or weeks of labor. By next spring the plaintive voices of the divested and starved colored man in Kansas will penetrate the everglades and cane-brakes of the South, and there will be no more "exodus." Senator Windom's Emigration Society will go into liquidation.

Capt. Eads says that there are now 37 feet of water the entire length of his Mississippi jetties. He has strengthened the sea end of his jetties by concrete capping, which stands two and a half feet above average high tide. The capping is made in 70 ton blocks of cement, sand, gravel and broken stone, which are mixed in molds, and left till they harden. They are placed on the willow matresses which form the jetties, and protected on the seaward side by stone and gravel, driving all the water down the channel, and forming a wall that will be permanent.

AS SENATOR VANCE PUTS IT.—The common sense of the people will teach them that the man who stops the wheels of government is the man who stops the wheels of government. In other words, if Congress votes the necessary supplies and the President vetoes the bill furnishing the supplies, the people are going to say that the President is the man who stops the supplies. I know they tell us that the Republican voters on the stump will show the people that it is Congress who stops the supplies, and not the President, but if our orators on the stump can't show the people that it is the President who stops the wheels of government, and not Congress, we had better put up the shutters, go home, and let some one run the party who knows how. "You think, then, Senator, that the people will be made to see that the President and not Congress is responsible?" They will see it without making them. Their good sense will show it to them. All that will be necessary will be to state the case. As I said before, the man who stops the wheels of government is the man who stops them, and not somebody else who does something which he does not like.—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New York Times devoted thirty-two columns to reports from various sections of the country on the popular inclination for Presidential candidates in 1880. It has special reports from one hundred and fifty-seven localities, embracing all the leading sections of the nation, of which one hundred and thirty have been reported by Messrs. Blaine, Washburn, Garfield, Sherman, Conkling, Edmunds and Chandler coming in as scattering in the order named. Of the same localities, the correspondents of the Times report ninety-eight as preferring Tilden as the Democratic candidate, twenty-three declare for Thurman, elected for Bayard and the other half divided between Hendricks and Hancock. The Times may be right about Grant; but its report as to Tilden is all fudge. It tells us rather what it hopes than what it knows.

Abbeville Medium: An election for intending and wardens was held in Due West last week with the following result: Intendant, W. M. Grier; wardens, Wm. Hood, H. E. Bonner, H. M. Young, J. Y. Sitton.

Chester Bulletin: Not a single prisoner in the county jail.... Cotton is now bringing 10¢ in this market.... The election was visited last Thursday and Friday nights with heavy frosts. The peach crop and early vegetables were entirely cut off.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF Anderson, at Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business April 11th, 1879.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts (\$1,650,510), Overdrafts (\$2,482), Cash on hand (\$2,000,000), U.S. Bonds on hand (\$20,000,000), Due from approved Reserve Agents (\$1,757,488), Due from other National Banks (\$2,830,844), Real Estate and Mortgages (\$1,688,320), Current Expenses and Taxes paid (\$1,225,000), Premiums paid (\$1,449), Fractional Currency (including nickel) (\$4,084,600), Legal Tender Notes (\$5,500,000), Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer (2 percent of Circulation) (\$250,000). Total Assets: \$210,257,741. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in (\$2,000,000), Undivided Profits (\$12,535,464), National Bank Notes outstanding (\$4,000,000), Deposits subject to check (\$7,211,292), Demand Certificates of Deposit (\$20,525,224). Total Liabilities: \$210,257,741.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. I, JAMES H. MCCONNELL, Sheriff Anderson County, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the report of the National Bank of Anderson, at Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business April 11th, 1879.

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NEW FIRM AGAIN.

THE undersigned, having bought out the entire stock of SULLIVAN & CO., will continue the GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS at the same stand formerly occupied by them, under the name and style of

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

We will keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of— Groceries, Provisions, Plows and Patent Plow Stocks, FLOUR, from \$5.50 per barrel up. BACON, very low. N. O. MOLASSES, new crop, price reduced. COFFEE, seven pounds for one dollar. SUGAR, ten, twelve and fourteen pounds for one dollar. HATS, from 40 cents up. SHOES, men and ladies, 75c. a pair up. DRY GOODS, a full line. We have just received a new and beautiful lot of SPRING and SUMMER CALICOES. Our terms are CASH EXCLUSIVELY. Therefore, we are prepared to offer inducements in the way of good bargains, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. J. P. SULLIVAN, C. F. JONES, W. A. VANDIVER.

April 17, 1879 40

EXTRA FINE FLOUR, CHOICE N. O. MOLASSES, And BACON in abundance.

Call in get Prices before Buying.

A FINE VARIETY OF RIO COFFEE, from 15c. to 20c. per pound. There are some Coffees higher, but none better.

Staple Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SCYTHES AND CRADLES, HOES AND PLOWS, And other Farming Implements for sale at the very lowest cash prices.

REED & HERRICK.

April 17, 1879 33 1y

Spring and Summer 1879. Spring and Summer 1879. CLOTHING AT BOTTOM PRICES.

WE ANNOUNCE to the people generally that we are now receiving a larger lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING than we have ever had before. You can buy from us a Suit of Clothes from \$3.00 to \$40.00. We are also receiving a fine assortment of

SHIRTS, Cheaper than you can make them. We also carry in our stock Piece Goods, comprising all the latest styles of Black Doeskins and Broadcloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Cashmeres, which will cut and make up at the very lowest figures.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.—We are prepared to furnish anything you may desire in this line—such as Half Hose, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs,