The Weekly Star,
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
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☞ The paper will not be sent to single subscribers at club rates. When clubs renew their subscription they must do so in a body—all the names, with the money, to be sent at once.

THE DEMOCRATS DESIRE A DECENT CAMPAIGN.

Fiery Bob Ingersoll and crafty Morton are flaunting the bloody shirt in the North, assisted by "that other man," Mr. Wheeler. They are saying cruel things of the white people of the South, and endeavoring to keep up a wild frenzy of opposition to the Democratic party as the party of disunion. *They* are the true disunionists. They are the traitors. They are the peace-breakers. But for them the olive branch would wave and men would discuss politics in decency and good order as intelligent human creatures. We have been much pleased by reading extracts from the able speech of Mr. Hubbard, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Connecticut. We quote a few sentences from his Hartford speech, with our full and earnest endorsement. We are sure it meets with the approval of all good Democrats. "I desire," says Mr. Hubbard, "that the "first word I utter in this campaign shall be an appeal to decent "behavior on all sides in the manners "and methods of the canvass. When "I speak of the manners of the canvass I mean the style and temper of "political thought and discussion. A "canvass is, or ought to be, only an "earnest, temperate and respectful "debate between differing friends, "neighbors and fellow-citizens, all of "whom have a common purpose for "the common good. I know no reason why a political discussion should "so generally degenerate into license, "rancor, falsehood, and every form "of personal abuse, nor why a "tongue, which is civil and truthful "in all business and social relations, "should seem to be set on fire of hell "the moment it touches upon party "politics." Just what we have often thought. The sequel of the hurly-burly style of conducting discussions Mr. Hubbard says will be to make American politics come to resemble a dog fight or a brawl between fish-women. He then pertinently and pathetically asks: "Why not carry "into politics the method of an honest man, and the behavior and "courtesies of a gentleman? The issues of the present canvass are sufficiently grave to require something "of gravity in their treatment, some-"thing of truthful statement, some-"thing of sober reason in their discussion."

Let the Average Republican answer the question, and let the voter, to whatever party he may belong, resolve that an improvement shall take place.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 7. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876. NO. 48.

THE LURID BRAND.

The incendiary course of Judge Settle in his canvass with Gov. Vance exhibits the bad manners and the worse policy of the Radical candidate in a light not at all flattering to the soberer leaders of that party in this State and elsewhere who have ludicrously built up hopes of carrying the election. At Charlotte the Judge, who ought to have learned how to do better even on the Supreme Court bench, behaved in a manner that would have done discredit to a fish-monger in a market town. He failed utterly to controvert Vance's arguments, and railed at him furiously This course of Judge Settle is not only disgraceful, but it is as unwise as any that could have been adopted. He will alienate every respectable man in his party by persisting in it. Already has he caused defections. It shows that the bottom is falling out of his canvass. His cause is weakening fearfully when it becomes necessary to stir up sleeping passions, and cater to the lowest appetites of his followers. All wise men and all decent men repudiate such utterances as he has several times given expression to. The person of lowest intelligence in the Republican party knows that neither the Democratic party in North Carolina nor any other party that exists, or that could exist here, is composed of fiends of hell. Yet Judge Settle has employed that identical language in characterizing the Democrats of North Carolina. Judge Settle was once respected in this State for his intelligence. Has becoming a Radical candidate for office caused him to lose his wits with his self-respect? It would appear that in his desperation he has lost all control of himself. The waning of his fortunes may anger and embitter him towards those who refuse from principle to support him, but he has no right to turn the canvass into a fish brawl or a mob. There is something in the sober sense of the North Carolina public that will teach him manners if he be not wholly and irretrievably demented. He cannot carry the lurid brand so recklessly without scorching his hands.

THE HERALD AND THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The New York *Herald* is now engaged in the pious task of warning the Republicans to flee from the wrath to come. Hear the *Herald:* "It is undoubtedly true that the exhibition of the conspicuous 'bloody shirt' in this campaign will lose many thousand votes to the Republican party. It ought to, and it will. There are sections of the country where this issue may be brought up to alarm and excite ignorant voters; but take the Northern States at large and the mass of Republican voters, who are in the main thoughtful and sensible men, and the cry of Southern outrages and of danger from the South or in the South will lose the party more votes than it will gain

"But, finally, this sudden and general determination to carry the campaign on the Southern issue shows a deep and uncontrollable alarm among the Republican leaders. They are evidently panic stricken. They have by this time compared notes, and their conclusion appears to be that on a fair and honest canvass, on the real issues of the year, they will lose the country, and in desperation the word has gone out to fling the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and make the appeal, not to the reason, the honesty and patriotism of the country, but to prejudice, hatred, fear, and ignorance. That is the way it looks to cool observers; and even if this were not the correct theory of their policy it is still true that such is the impression it makes. Shrewd political calculators say, if the Repablican managers were not badly frightened they would not force an obsolete and, to a large part of their party, a hateful issue upon the country."

THE CANVASS.

Vance and Leach and Ransom and Waddell in the southeast, Yeates and Coke and Gilliam in the northeast, Davis, and Cox and Busbee in in the centre, Scales and Robbins and Steele and Engelhard and Kenan in the west, are doing the work of Titans. They are drawing out crowds of people in every precinct, and informing them on the Constitutional Amendments, need for reform, and other issues of the day. It is a fine canvass and is progressing with hope of splendid results.

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER.

As will be seen by reference to an advertisement printed in the Star this morning, Peter M. Hale, Esq., of New York, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., and Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of this city, will commence the publication, at the State capital, of a daily and weekly newspaper bearing the above name. The old Whigs of North Carolina cherished the Fayetteville *Observer* as the apple of their eye. It was their principal mouth piece after the decease of the Raleigh *Register*. Even before that venerable journal fell into the remorseless arms of death, the *Observer* was no whit its inferior in any respect. The Hales, who so long and faithfully conducted its fortunes, and who have been compelled by the depression of business in North Carolina and the South to seek fortune and reputation anew in the broader field of Metropolitan life, are household names in the whole of North Carolina, and household gods still at the Conservative hearth-stones of the Cape Fear Region. Peter Hale comes back, then, to receive, we do not doubt, a cordial greeting and a generous support.

Of Col. Saunders, who has so ably edited our city contemporary for several years, it is unnecessary for us to say more than simply to express our confidence in his capacity to make the *Observer*, in connection with Mr. Hale, one of the great lights of Southern journalism. The people of Raleigh and the central counties, among whom he was brought up, need not to be informed who W. L. Saunders is or what are his abilities.

The Raleigh *Observer*, under the joint management of these gentlemen, can hardly fail to meet the requirements of the times for able, sincere, straight-forward and energetic journalism. We wish them great success.

AID FOR WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

The Philadelphia *Times* states that a movement has been organized in connection with the Centennial Celebration for the purpose of increasing the endowment of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., (which was founded by George Washington, and presided over for several years by General Robert E. Lee,) by contributions from all parts of the country, as Centennial offerings or expressions of good will towards the school, as well as to serve the important purpose of strengthening the cause of education where strength is sadly needed. In furtherance of this object a meeting will be held in Philadelphia on the 10th of October, Northern and Southern men, Republicans and Democrats, having cordially united in the call. Among the prominent gentlemen interested in the movement are ex-Gov. Curtin, Franklin B. Gowen, Chief Justice Waite, Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Senator Bayard, Congressmen Hoar, Pierce and Banks, of Massachusetts, Judge Black, Wm. M. Evarts, Senator Thurman and others of equal prominence.

While this movement should be encouraged, and while we should rejoice in the prosperity of that ancient and honored seat of learning, let us who live in North Carolina remember that we have a University to build up and keep up. That University is in need of money and moral support. Let it receive both at the hands of a generous and enlightened public.

THE AMENDMENTS AGAIN.

The proposed Amendments to the Constitution provide for a better time for the people irrespective of party. Intelligent Conservatives, however, must see to it especially that they are adopted. If an objection is made on slight grounds to one or two of the articles, let the good of the whole overcome the objection. Vote for the Amendments. If they are examined carefully, no reasonable objection will be found to any of them. You must vote for them as a whole, remember.

ECONOMY.

On the score of economy—and in these times this is a mighty big "score"—the thoughtful man can not fail to support the Amendments. They will save the State a large sum of money each year. Remember, they cut down the Legislative salaries and keep them permanently down at a reasonable rate. Remember, likewise, that they reduce the cost of our expensive Judiciary.

INTIMIDATION.

Disgraceful Proceedings at a Republican Meeting—Threats of Violence Against Colored Democrats—A Colored Man Beaten, &c.

We had hoped that politics in this city would not be brought to assume that disgraceful character which it has attained in various other localities, but more especially in South Carolina, where such of the colored people as choose and claim the right to vote the Democratic ticket are denounced, threatened, and in many cases violently assaulted for their political opinions. We had hoped that we should be spared the repetition of these scenes in our midst, and that every man in Wilmington, white and colored, would be allowed to cast his vote or express such opinions as suited his inclination, without being subjected to threats, efforts at intimidation or personal violence. It seems, however, that we have been disappointed. We hear that a colored man, who had expressed his intention of voting with the Democrats at the approaching election, was assaulted and severely beaten in this city Friday night, by men of his own color, for daring to act in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience.

Another case in point occurred in a Republican meeting in the Fifth Ward on the same night. Mr. John Sidbury went before a Notary Public yesterday and made affidavit to the effect that he accidently became a spectator at the meeting in question, which was presided over by a white man by the name of Peterson, who, with one exception, was the only white man in the house. The affidavit then proceeds as follows: "Jim Winfield, colored, made a very violent speech, in which he denounced the Democrats and the whites in the bitterest terms; the said Jim Winfield advocated that the negroes should draw the color line, and in the most violent manner denounced any negro who would vote the Democratic ticket; that the said Jim Winfield, in urging his views on this question, said that any colored man who would vote the Democratic ticket *ought to have his naked body stuck full of lightwood splinters and burnt*; that at this point of his speech he paused to make a motion, and moved a resolution that any negro who would vote the Democratic ticket should be hunted up and killed; that this resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting, amid the wildest enthusiasm, with cries of 'kill him!' 'kill him!' 'kill all such d—d traitors!'" The affidavit further declares that no effort was made, though the meeting was subsequently addressed by a white man named Allen and two colored men named Waddell and Jones, to mollify the passion into which the speech of Jim Winfield had worked the assembly.

It is to be hoped for the sake of that peace and good order which has heretofore characterized our city, if not from motives of right and justice, that such disgraceful proceedings as the above will be frowned down by the respectable and right-thinking portion of our colored population.

Heavy Rains in Pender—Damage to Crops, &c.

We learn from Mr. W. L. Rivenbark, of Union township, Pender county, that the low lands in his section are completely overflowed in consequence of the late heavy rains, and especially that of Friday night

The North East River is now sixteen inches above the usual tide water, having raised six inches Friday night, and the freshet in many instances has overflowed the crops, doing them much damage, which will be greatly increased if it does not soon subside. The crops up about Chinquepin, above Hallsville, are also badly damaged by the freshet. Lewis' Creek bridge, between Mr. A. M. McMillan's and South Washington, which has withstood many heavy freshets, was carried away. The rain seems to have been pretty general up the country, and for this reason it is feared that the freshet will be increased instead of diminished, and that much additional damage will be the result.

Wilmington Retail Market.

The following prices ruled yesterday: Apples, (dried) 12½ cents per pound; dried peaches 25c per pound; walnuts, 25 cents per peck; pickles 20 cents per dozen; lard, 15 cents per pound; butter, 30@40 cents per pound; cheese, 20 cents per pound; grown fowls 65@70c a pair; spring chickens from 20 to 30 cts a pair; geese $1 50 per pair; beef 10@11½c. per pound; beef, (corned) 12½@15c. per pound; veal, 12½@16½c. per pound; mutton, 12½@15 cts. per pound; ham, 15@16 cts. per pound; shoulders, 12½@14 cents per pound; tripe, 20 cts. per bunch; clams, 25 cents a peck; open clams, 20@25 cents a quart; soup bunch, 5 cts; eggs, 20@25 cents a doz; sturgeon, 25 cts. a chunk (5 lbs); potatoes, new Irish, 40c a peck; fish, trout 25c. per bunch; mullets 10@25 cents per bunch; turnips, 10 cents a bunch; onions, 10 cents a quart; cabbages 5@20 cents a head; bologna 20 cents a pound; parsley, 5 cents a bunch; carrots, 5 cents a pound; rice 10@20c a quart; crabs 15 cts dozen; apples 20@40cts per peck; Sound oysters 20 cents a quart; cauliflower, 10@25 cents; celery, 25 cents per bunch; beets 50 cents a peck; tomatoes 5 cts per quart; watermelons from 5 to 10 cts apiece; stone crabs 30c a bunch; cider 20@40 cts a gallon; sweet potatoes 75c@$1 per bushel; scuppernong grapes 5 cts a quart.

Hon. George Davis.

At a meeting of the Tilden and Vance Club, of Raleigh, as we learn from the *News*, the following among other proceedings was had:

"Sherwood Haywood moved that a committee be appointed to request Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington, to address the club at some time during the month of October. The motion was carried, and the following were appointed said committee: Sherwood Haywood, Chairman; W. R. Gales and Geo. M. Smedes."

THE REBECCA CLYDE.

More Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship—Statement of a Passenger, &c.

Below we give the statement of Mr. J. M. Cronly, of this city, who was on the ill-fated steamship, *Rebecca Clyde*, when she was wrecked near Ocracoke Inlet on Sunday morning last.

We lay at anchor at Smithville Friday night. Getting under weigh the next morning, about six o'clock, we steamed out the harbor, passing the steamship *D. J. Foley* just outside, coming in. It had rained nearly all night, at short intervals, and was then raining quite hard, the wind blowing moderately from the northeast. I slept in the Captain's room on the sofa, and was conversing with him continually during the morning. He was engaged in examining charts and instruments most of the time. Getting up occasionally to walk around the deck, he would return, shaking his head, evidently not liking the appearance of the sky, it being overcast with dark, dismal clouds around the entire horizon. Nothing of interest occurred during the day, and little change in the situation, except the shifting of the wind occasionally to the westward. I turned in about eight and slept soundly until awakened by the Captain's shutting the door as he entered. He looked at the barometer, then examined the chart, and said to me that the waves appeared to be rising and running more from the south; that it was still raining, and the wind shifting continually. I asked was the barometer stationary, or falling. "It is still falling," he said, "and I think we are going to have a gale before long." It was then about eleven o'clock. Shortly after twelve I was awakened by the first mate entering to report. Lookout light was sighted, lying off the bow north northwest. Captain Childs then got up and went on deck. I dropped to sleep, but was awakened by the rolling of the ship, and found it impossible to sleep, hardly being able to keep on the sofa. About six o'clock he came in the room and told me I had better get up and come on deck if I wanted to see some waves. I got up and walked around, but finding it very difficult to keep my feet, soon returned, the Captain with me, to the room. He said the wind was blowing a gale then from the southeast, and he had to heave the vessel to, to ride it. I asked him what the chances were, and he replied that everything depended on the engines keeping all right.

He then went into the pilot-house. Shortly afterwards Mr. W. L. Parsley came to our room, and he and I sat conversing, until we and could hear the sea breaking all over her. As soon as she righted, Capt. Childs' face appeared at the window and he called to us to come on deck, that nearly everybody was washed overboard. We threw off our coats and got on deck, when a fearful sight met our eyes; chairs, stools, tables, dishes and debris of every description were scattered everywhere, the wind whistling, spray flying, ropes popping, and the vessel laying in the trough of the sea, completely beyond the control of human power. We soon ascertained that the rosin on deck had gotten loose and had broken the steering apparatus, and that while endeavoring to heave the deck load over, the Captain, two mates, a passenger, the steward and two seamen were washed over; the lashing having become entangled in the propeller while they were at work causing the stoppage of the engine and the ship to fall off into the trough of the sea. The second mate caught the railing and got back on the vessel; the Captain grabbed a rope attached to the mast and as it swung back over the deck he let go and dropped on board. We remained in the galley for about an hour, when the Captain called us out and told us to cling to the railing, as he feared the galley would be blown over and would crush us as it fell. While in this position Mr. Price opened his room door, and, seeing him, we called to him to get a good hold on the railing near us and to hold on for life. Sea after sea dashed over us with blinding fury until, nearly exhausted, I returned to the galley, considering it as settled that I could not hold to the railing much longer. Messrs. Parsley and Price came back also, and we three remained there until just before the ship struck, when, looking on deck, the Captain beckoned to us, and, getting to the fore-rigging, he told us to secure life preservers, as we were getting into shallower water. I was fortunate in getting one, as neither Parsley or Price could. The Captain then got on top of the house and was working about the port boat, when the cook, Phillip Myers, sighted land. Captain Childs called me and said if he succeeded in clearing the boat he would take Price, Parsley and myself in it. As before, the boat got away from him, and he got on the bow with the rest of us. The vessel soon after struck and careened down on the starboard side. I clung to the hull until it went to pieces, when, upon coming to the surface, I saw Captain Childs a few feet off on the foremast, and the rest scattered in all directions, some on pieces of the wreck, others endeavoring to get hold of fragments, when a wave came over, and, looking round after it passed, I saw no one. I soon found that I was floating nicely, and struck out for land with an easy stroke, my practice in surf-bathing on the sound enabling me to ride the breakers with comparative ease. I gradually neared the shore until I felt, as a wave receded, my feet touch bottom, when I was dragged down instantly by the undertow, and was nearly exhausted when I was grabbed by the end man of the string of Islanders, who joined hands, the man at one end being on dry land, the one at the other waist deep in the surf. All who reached the shore were brought in this way, as it was impossible to get out of the undertow unaided. Capt. Childs' body washed ashore warm, but although every effort to restore life was tried, the coldness of death gradually came over his form, and his resuscitation was finally, but very reluctantly, given up as impossible.

Before the ship beached it was a most terribly grand sight, with the waves running, it seemed, up to the very skies, the tattered sails crashing, the ship laboring and cracking fearfully, and certain death staring us straight in the face. Mr. Parsley also clung to the ship to the last and came up among some pieces of the wreck, grasping which he placed them under each arm, on the principle of a life preserver, and by kicking, and being used to the surf, got into the under-tow, whence he was dragged to the shore by the men on the beach. Mr. Price, too, only let go the hull when it washed from under him, and on coming to the surface grasped a piece of the vessel which was near him and was gradually drifted ashore. His escape is certainly miraculous, as he was unable to swim. We were cared for by different families on the island during our sojourn. Those from Wilmington left Monday about 12 M. for Beaufort in an open sail boat, a distance of fifty-five miles, through the sound, stopping at 3 o'clock about five miles below, on account of the adverse wind. About 12 o'clock, Monday night, the wind changed favorably, and we started about 3 o'clock, Tuesday morning, reaching Beaufort at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where we remained until the arrival of the steamship *Regulator* from New York bound to Wilmington via Morehead City, when we embarked for home.

Savannah Relief Fund.

Under the head of "Help from Wilmington, N. C.," we find the following letter of acknowledgment in the Savannah *News*. The list of contributors, with amounts annexed, is also given, which we omit for the reason that it has already appeared in the Star:

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18, 1876.

J. H. Estill, Esq., Proprietor Morning News, Savannah, Ga:

Dear Sir: In behalf of the citizens of this city, named in the accompanying list of contributors, I enclose herewith two checks on National Park Bank, New York, together amounting to $917 79, which, with the list, you will please turn over to the Savannah Benevolent Association as an offering for the relief of the suffering ones of your afflicted city. It will afford this people pleasure to add to this contribution should your necessities require. With the prayer that the dread scourge may soon pass from you, I am truly yours, &c.,

For the contributors.

The following additional contributions have been left at the office of The Morning Star:

Norwood Giles	$4 00
R. S. Radcliffe	2 00
A Minister's Family	1 75

Board of County Commissioners.

During the session of the Board yesterday the following Registrars and Poll-holders were appointed for the ensuing election in November:

First Ward (Upper Division)—C. H. Strode, Registrar; H. Brewington, William Phinney, M. M. Johnnson, Inspectors. Polling place, Thornton's Cart House.

First Ward (Lower Division)—Harry L. Thomas, Registrar; James Heaton, George Robinson, Robert C. Orrell, John H. Strauss, Inspectors.

Second Ward—J. J. Cassidey, Registrar; Wm. M. Hankins, Marcus Bear, G. H. Jackson, Jos. H. Neff, Inspectors. Voting place, Court House.

Third Ward—Allen Evans, Registrar; Charles Bissenger, J. H. Allen, Alf. Hargrave, Alex. Hostler, Inspectors. Voting place, Giblem Lodge.

Fourth Ward—James Green, Registrar; Wiley A. Cornish, W. H. M. Koch, James K. Cutler, W. H. Banks, Inspectors. Voting place, Ann Street Engine House.

Fifth Ward—A. Howe, Jr., Registrar; Watson Hall, W. G. Fowler, Jr., W. A. Jordan, Henry Penny, Inspectors.

Cape Fear—H. E. Scott, Registrar; Wm. Moore, James Mosely, Claus Schriver, John Castine, Inspectors; voting place, Williams'.

Harnett—J. A. Hewlett, Registrar; Jordan Nixon, James Grant, Jerry Hewlett, W. B. Giles, Inspectors.

Masonboro'—Wm. Pratt, Registrar; Joseph Smith, Alonzo Hewlett, Joseph Farrow, John A. Farrow, Inspectors. Voting place—Head of Whiskey Creek.

Federal Point—Stephen Keyes, Registrar; Henry G. Davis, Baalam Wade, H. L. Horne, John F. Biddle, Inspectors. Voting place—Biddle's Store.

The Fever in Charleston.

The following editorial reference, from the Charleston *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday, contains the only information we have been able to gather, either by telegraph or through the mails, since our last report, in regard to the progress of the fever in Charleston:

"The city physicians discussed yesterday the propriety of making daily official reports of the number of deaths and new cases of fever in the city. The impression seems to be that it is now merely sporadic, and that at this late season it may not become epidemic. All the cases that have occurred thus far can be traced to their origin, and have either been brought here or been taken by parties coming in contact with those bringing the fever here. Under these circumstances the Board have not agreed that it would be advisable to make further publicity of the matter, but promise that when the inhabitants of the city are in danger, they will be notified that the fever has become epidemic."

The Fever in Charleston.

The Charleston papers received here yesterday morning confirm the statement made in the last issue of the Star, to the effect that the terrible scourge of yellow fever had made its appearance in that city. From the *News and Courier* we take the following "prompt and candid statement of the facts from the Board of Health":

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, the committee on Epidemics, Hygiene and Sanitary Regulations submitted the following report, which, on motion of Dr. Lebby, was adopted, and the Secretary directed to have the same published in the city journals:

REPORT.

The committee on Epidemics, Hygiene and Sanitary Regulations beg leave to present the following report to the Board of Health:

It is with extreme regret that we announce to the Board the fact that yellow fever has made its appearance in our city. We were greatly in hopes that the season was so far advanced that we would be spared a visitation from the much dreaded disease. In this we have been disappointed. Up to the present date three deaths have occurred in the city from yellow fever, one of which was on board a vessel at quarantine. This vessel loaded for a foreign port at Marshall's wharf, near the eastern terminus of Calhoun street, and, while lying in the stream ready for sea, the mate was taken sick, and the case was reported to the Health Officer, by the attending physician, as yellow fever, on Saturday, the 16th instant. The vessel was immediately ordered to quarantine, where the case terminated fatally on the 17th instant. There are a small number of cases under treatment, mostly confined to the eastern part of the city, near the terminus of Hasel, Wentworth and Calhoun streets. As to the origin of the disease we cannot now speak definitely, but the subject will be thoroughly investigated.

In order to secure and maintain the confidence of a community the official bodies representing the various interests of the community should strictly and faithfully redeem every pledge that has been made. Truth and duty constitute the only basis of action under all circumstances, however conflicting private interests may seem at the time. This Board has pledged its honor and veracity that as soon as a case of yellow fever occurred in our city it should be announced. The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, for the redemption of that pledge, so that each one may act in the premises as is most compatible with his social obligations and business relations.

As it is late in the season, and it will require a much larger number of cases before the disease can become epidemic, we are justified in expressing the hope that we may reach cold weather before it becomes prevalent much beyond its present limits. The committee would earnestly urge the city authorities to renewed activity in the use of every means that can be brought to bear upon the sanitary condition of the city. The committee would also respectfully urge upon the citizens calmness and deliberation, avoiding all precipitate action and undue excitement. Above all, let there be no stirring up of strife, avoid all controversy upon mere matters of opinion, but, with one heart and one voice, unite in one harmonious and earnest effort to promote the comfort and happiness of the entire community.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. Robertson, M. D.,
Chairman Committee on Epidemics, Hygiene, &c.

Office Board of Health, Charleston, S. C., September 19, 1876.

We also publish the following editorial reference to the matter, which we take from the same paper:

[illegible] of yellow fever in the city. Three deaths have taken place, and three patients are under treatment. This is the extent of the trouble, and unless the fever, as is unlikely, should become epidemic, there is no cause for alarm. The good faith of the Board, in announcing so promptly the existence of fever, will go far to preserve confidence; and the public may rest assured that, whenever there is any real danger, timely warning will be given. Every possible means of preventing any spread of the fever will be applied, and the lateness of the season warrants the belief that Charleston will escape without serious injury. The bark Sylph, which appears to have brought the fever here, touched at St. Thomas, an infected port, and we have no reason to suppose that the disease in Charleston had a local origin.

In this connection we would state that the Augusta Board of Health have ordered a quarantine against Charleston for thirty days, and given notice that any violations of the same will be punished.

The authorities inform us that the quarantine will also be strictly enforced here, no vessels from Charleston being allowed to come into our harbor or refugees by rail permitted to enter the city.

From the Altar to the Tomb.

We learn that Lieutenant Albert H. Mellen, of the Second U. S. Artillery, stationed at Smithville, whose marriage and death were recorded in yesterday's paper, had been engaged to the lady of his choice—Miss Prioleau—some time previous to his illness, and that the marriage was soon to have taken place. Becoming prostrated with the disease which terminated with his death, and finding that his end was surely approaching, he insisted that the nuptials should at once be solemnized. The lady consented, and the solemn ceremony was performed just about one hour before the spirit of the groom took its everlasting flight.

THE FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

Heaviest Mortality—Fever on the Increase—Help Needed.

[Savannah News, of Wednesday.]

We report to-day thirty-three interments, of which twenty-seven were yellow fever. This is the largest mortality that we have had to report, and among the deaths are those whose names and faces and familiar to many of our readers. There is no abatement in the epidemic, and there is a very general complaint of want of medical attendance. We trust this matter will be looked into at once, and if medical aid is needed that the volunteer aid which has been so generously offered from other cities will be accepted.

This is due to our suffering sick, and to the cause of humanity. A terrible calamity is upon our city, and it behooves every one to aid in allevating the universal distress. We would say, however, if physicians come, let them not come from our interior towns, as their presence would only swell the death record. Physicians from the Southern coast cities, who have experience in the treatment of yellow fever, are the only ones who can safely face the danger.