precious deposits of sulphur ore and sales of delinquent laud by the county The Beaufort Republican. the mineral phosphates of the coast of South Carolina. Were these two more THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873. S. B. THOMPSON, Proprietor. J. G. THOMPSON, Editor. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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THE ACID PHOSPHATES.

The northwestern part of North Carolina is probably as rich in minerals as any region of the world. Among Its treasurers are rich lodes of sulphurretted copper ore. At Ore Knob, in Ashe county the deposit of copper is almost unprecedented. From a recent letter in the New York Tribune we learn that in the first ten weeks of its opening over 1,500 tons of ore of 25 per cent were extracted by 14 men ; in other words, the labor of these men produced daily during that time over 10 000 pounds of copper in the shape of a 25 per cent ore. This, at the present price of 27 cents, is worth \$2,700, and its conversion into ingot copper and shipment to market would still leave a net profit of over \$2,000 a day. This remarkable deposit of over a mile with a breadth of from 12 to 15 feet, and it is not too much to say that, if the future developments of the mine, when shafts and galleries shall permit an adequate number of miners, are at all commensurate with the present working results, it will be unrivaled in the history of American copper mining. A company has lately been organized in Baltimore for the working nah and Charleston are talking about of this great mine, and preparations are being made for the reduction of the ores on the spot and also for the construction of a railway about 40 miles in length, to meet the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad near Marion.

The advantages offered by a great deposit of very rich ores, like those of Ore Kuob, are enormous, but it must not, however, be supposed that the mining of low-grade ores is unprofitable.

Many of the low-grade copper ores are like those of Ducktown, rich in sulphur, and this, though there allowed to pass of into the air, is in other regions a substance of great value. In the shape of sulphuric acid it forms the starting point of the great industries of the soda-manufacture and of mineral fertilizers. The native sulphur beds of Sicily formerly supplied the world; but the chemical manufac. tures of Great Britian are now inde. pendent of this source, since they find a more advantageous supply in the beds of suppuret of iron and copper of | ed, but we think he is decided y wrong. Spain, from which more than a half a million tons are annually shipped to very thoroughly examines the whole England. These ores when burned in question and comes to the following conproper kilns yield from 35 to 40 per clusion: cent or more of sulphur in a form fitted | The only law in force. in regard to for the making of sulphuric acid ; while from the residues a portion of copper amounting to two or three per cent is tained in the Revised Stitutes made extracted with profit, leaving behind a valuable ore of iron. The profits of this industry are enormous, and the by which the Secretary of state declares is the progress which the manufacture is making in the southern states. The edthis industry are enormous, and the demand for sulphur ores in Great Britian is daily increasing. The great success of the Tharsis Company, which has hitherto controlled the trade in Spanish sulphur and copper ores, has led to the organization in London of a new company, the Rio Tinto, with a capital of £2,250,000 sterling. It proposes to construct a railway of fifty miles, to the sea coast in Spain, and to ship yearly 500,000 tops of sulphur ore upon which the profit is estimated at £775,000. Large quantities of the sulphur thus brought from Spain into England are used for the treatment of precision, the course prescribed by law, the phosphates of South Carolina which are shipped to England for the manufacture of fertilizers. The value of these mineral manures for our soils is becoming more and more understood, especially for the cotton and tobacco crops. The production of superphosphates in the works of Charleston, this year is about 50,000 tons, for the manufacture of which 5,000 or 6,000 tons of native sulphur are imported from Sicily. Large quantities of the crude phosphates are from South Carolina to the coast of New-England, where they are treated, as at Charleston, with the acid made from Sicilian sulphur, and the product is sent back to the cotton lands of the South. It be in strict compliance with the Statute may well be asked, why do not our authorizing the sile." Blackville, 34 manufacturers imitate the example of the English and substitute the sulphur ore or pyrites for the native sulphur of to sell, id., 33-'4. "The power to impose ficily ? The answer is easy. Avail- a tax, on real estate and sell it, where able deposits of pyrites suited for the purpose are not accessible. For many years manufacturers of acid in the vicinity of New-York have drawn limited supplies of sulphur over from the provinces of Outario and Quebec, and] from Vermont, and to day a similar the disposition of the courts in regard to ore is brought from near Richmond, Va., to Phila lelphia, there to treat the South Carolina phosphates and convert them into fertilizers, which are destined for the Georgia market. The Vivians, great copper smelters of Swansea, in Wales, manufacture yearly some 60,000 tons of fertilizers, or more than the entire manufacture of the year 1873 in accordance with law, for Charleston, from the waste sulphur from their copper ores, and the sulphur which goes to waste this year in Dicktown would, if converted into sulphuric acid produce as large a quantity. Why then, it may be asked is not this valuable product utilized ? Simply for the want of communications. A mountain barrier, traversed 1868-970-77, and which were required to be sold the first Monday in June, 1872 by no railroads, stands between this

accessible, the one to the other, the value of both would be greatly enand void, and even "bona fide" pucha-sers canno. take any title under them. hanced, and the benefit to Southern agriculture would be immense. It is only necessary to examine the Be-vised Statutes, Tit. 3, chap. 13, in regard to the collection of taxes, with the A. That this desirable conjunction will be one day realized there is little doubt, the more so as recent investigaorrectness of this position. tions indicate that the deposits of nat-From the above remarks, and citations ural phosphates in South Caroliaa are the following conclusions of law are ostablished

DIRECT TRADE.

Nelson Tiff, of Savannah, has been speaking in the principal cities of the south-west in favor of direct trade between Europe and the south Atlantic ports. He has asked the merchants to pledge themselves to import and export through a steam line which he says will be established from Liverpool to Savannah.

the case has convinced us that the owner Of course we endorse all he says has two years to redeem lands sold as dclinquent. We go further. We believe about the benefits arising from a direct communication between our section, that the whole business of these land and European markets. But he has sales in this county have been so badly botched by careless and incompetent taken advantage of of our friends of officers that not a single tax the interior in asking them to pledge themselves to import only through the title acquired from the state will stand as sufficient in case of a contest line of steamers which he hopes will be established with the port of Savanbefore a court and jury. There are many white people and many more colnah. That no line of European steamers can be profitably run to either ored people being daily fooled into buying such worthless titles. We have Savannah or Charleston is a self eviwarned them repeatedly, and we warn dent fact. It is not from any lack of energy or enterprise on their part. It them again, that they are throwing away is simply a physical impossibility. No money for the benefit of speculators. Don't buy any land without a careful steamer of sufficient size to pay can go scrutiny of the title. to the docks of either port.

ales

1. That the only law regulating the

assessment and collection of taxes is to be found in the Revised Stats., Tit. 3,

chap's. 12 and 13. That the A. A., March 12, 1872, is

not in force in regard to sales of land for

taxes due for the year 1872. 3. That no certificate of purchase gving under this act is legal and no deed executed by the County Auditor

conveys any title to purchasers at such

A careful reading of the arguments in

Ocean steamers of small size cannot Better Times Coming for the South. be profitably run and those are the only kinds possible for a trade with Savannah.

The only harbor on the south Atlantic capable of competing with northern ports is Port Royal. While Savan the depth of water on their bars at 464 pounds each. This crop has been high tide, we can offer a port where there is a greater depth of water than either at low tide. =

The shipmasters and owners of the world are better informed than the audiences which Mr. Tiff has been addressing in the interior. They know that a steamer large enough to pay cannot come within ten miles of the docks of Savannah and cannot cross the bar of Charleston at all.

If there is a necessity to develop direct trade between Europe and the South-west, there is but one point to rapidly-we shall probably have to record which it can come. Nature has decida series of cotton crops far surpassing in ed that Port Royal harbor will be that bulk those of the ante-war period. point because there is no other.

The Delinquent Land Sales.

suming fewer yards of cotton cloth per head than in the years before the war, Newspapers and lawyers in several counties of the state are discussing the has hardly died away, and already the question as to the right of the owner to statement has ceased to be true. It never was an argument; for wirv should redeem land sold by the auditor for delmen be called poorer because they have inquent taxes. The comptroller has derestricted their consumption of an article which has doubled in price? The statiscided that such lands cannot be redeemtics now show that in the three years A writer in the Elgefield Advertiser | ending Sept. 1. 1873, 3,506,000 bales of cotton were taken from the crops for manufacture in the United States, while in the three years ending Sept. 1, 1861. the corresponding quantity was 2,743,000 bales. The increase is 763,000 bales, or

the assessment and collection of taxes, and the redemption of lands, sold by the in consumption is considerably larger

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. Feed the Hungry treasurer was in authority exhausted, and from thenceforth inoperative. The sales of delinquent lands in 1873 STATE OF NEW YORK,

having been made under the void Act of March 12, 1872, are consequently null CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK WE THE UNDERSIGNED. HERE-BY associate ourselves together to form a corporate body, and organize under the General Statutes of the State of South Carolina as revised and adopted by the A., 12 March, 1872, to recognized the Senate and House of Representatives,

WM. HARRISON IS NOW BAKitting in General Assembly, in the year 1871, and approved. The said association is for the purpose ING the largest loaves of the best bread in the town of Beaufort. See what a

of cotton compressing, warehousing merchandise, supplying and using steam or committee of council says. other power for general purposes, at Port Roval, S. C.

We hereby adopt and assume as the name and style of our association, the following title, the +OWT ROYAL COITON COMPRESSING WARE-IOUSING AND. POWER COMPA-Y. The term of the existence of the

said company is to be fifty (50) years. The amount of capital stock shall be forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars, which shall be divided into two thousand (2,-000) shares of twenty (\$20) dollars each, said shares shall be only issued for cash or its equivalent at a cash par value of

one hundred cents for each dollar. The paid up stock of said company this fifteenth day of September, 1873, is thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars. In testimony whereof, we have here-unto affixed our hands and seals the fifteenth day of September, 1873.

DAVID WHITE, WM. W. BENNETT, [L. 8.] GEO. A. BENNETT, [L. 8.] Signed, sealed and delivered in pres-

ence of J. B. Nones,

C. H. JOHNSON. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.

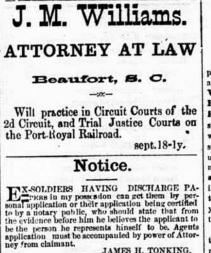
BY THIS PUBLIC INSTRUMENT BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this fiftcenth day of September, A. D., one thousand eight The cotton statistics of the crop year hundred and seventy-three, before me, just closed have been compiled with unthe subscriber, JOSEPH B. NONES, a usual care and completeness by The Commissioner in and for the State of Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York, appointed by the Governor this city. The crop of 1872 foots up 3,of the State of South Carolina to take 930.500 bales of the average weight of proof and acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, or any other instrument to be used or recorded surpassed only three times, viz: in 1870, in the said State of South Carolina, and in 1859, and in 1856, leaving out the to administer oaths and affirmations. year 1861, of which we have no statistics. take depositions, &c., &c. Personally appeared DAVID WHITE, WILLIAM W. BENNETT and GEORGE A BEN It thus appears that of the four crops known to have exceeded 3,900,000 bales, two have been made since the war. NETT, the persons described in and who Again, we find that the average crop of executed the annexed instrument, and the six years 1855 to 1860, inclusive, acknowledged to me that they executed was 3,800,000 bales, while the average of the same voluntarily and free'y, for the the three years 1870 to 1872, inclusive, uses and purposes therein stated, as their is 3,750,000 bales. The crops of 1853 and free act and deed. 1854 were each less than three million

And I further certify. That I know bales. These figures, we submit, amply demonstrate that free labor is quite as the persons who made the said acknowledgment to be the identical persons deeffective as slave labor in the production scribed in and who executed the said anof cotton. As the capital of the south nexed instrument. increases-and it certainly is increasing

In testimony whereof, I have hereun to subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, the year, month and day first The cry of Mr. Wells and the Free-trabefore written. J. B. NONES, Com'r. State S. C., for the State of ders, that the nation's poverty appeared

from the fact that the people were con New York. No. 91 Duane Street. spt.25 31 Time Tests the Merils of all Things. 1840] FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS [1872

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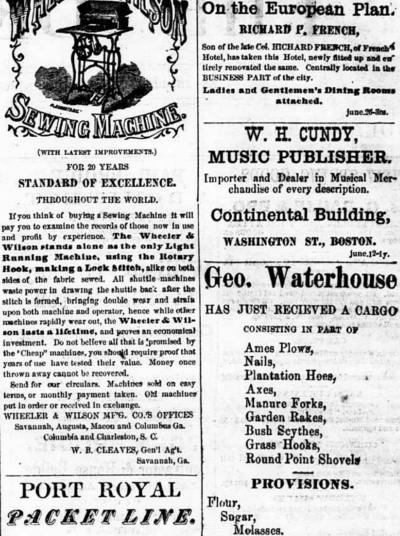
has during the past year, earned an enviable reputa tion by its smooth track, prompt time, sure connecions, and the magnificence of its passenger could ment. Its trains are made up of new and commodious day cars, provided with the celebrated Miller

upler and platform, and the Westinghouse airrake. It is possitively the only line remaining Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Curs through without any lange from Nashville to St. Louis. No other line pre-BRUNSON, S. C. uds to offer such advantages, cither in distance time or equipment. Why, then journey by circuitus routes? Do not be induced to purchase tickets a St. Louis or the West by any other line, remen

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County Treasurer as delinquent is conthat this Act became law by virtue of the Constitution of the State, without the approval ci the Governor, Pamphlet Act, 1872, p. 37.

The conclusion irresistibility follows that no sales of alleged delinquent lands by the county treasurer, are valid, and no deeds conveying them carry any title, unless both transactions are in in strict accordance with law as above contained Chief Justice Marshal has said "That no individual or public officer can sell and convey a good title to the land of aroth er, unless authorized to do so, by express law, is one of those self-evident propositions to which the mind assents without hesitation; and that the person invested with such a power. must pursue with has been repeatedly recognized in this court." Thatchher vs Powell, 6 Whea, against 5,127 in 1870-1. Three more

Another authority decides that "so strict indeed are the decisions in reference to this class of sales (tax sales) that it has been said that a tax deed is prima facle void." 4 Smedes & M., 628; cited in Blackville on Tax Titles, p. 35. Another authority decides " that the

officer authorized to sell. must act in conformity with the law, from whence his power is derived, and the purchaser is bound to inquire, whether he has so acted. It is therefore held to be a condition precedent to the passing of the title at such sales, that all of the proceedings of the officers who have anything to do with the listing and valuation of the land, the levy and colection of the tax, the adverisement and sale of property, &c., must and the numerous authorities there collected. "The validity of a tax sale de-pends upon the authority of the officer there is failure to pay the tax, is a high prerogative, and should never be exer-cised in doubtful cases," *iil* 33. "As a matter of public policy tax sales should not be sustained unless the laws are shown to be have been complied with.

id., 47. These authorities are sufficient to show tax sales, and will satisfy any rational man that such sales are nullities, unless every requisition of the law is observed. Now for the tax sales of the county treasurer for the year 1873 for the taxes of 1872. Supposing that the assessment of real estate has been made according to the provisions of the constitution, and laws in pursuance thereof, has the coultty treasurer sold delinquent lands during if he has not, then all such sales are null and void?

The only authority under which the county treasurer could make such sales is that contained in the Revised Statutes. Tit. 3, chap. 13. His sales were made ander Sec. 4. of the A. A., Feb. 12, 1872, which in this respect is a special net, and relates to, and only authorizes ales of lands for taxes due for the years 1868-'9'70-'71, and which were required After such sales, this act in respect to

than this, owing to the loss of the greater part of the export trade which we had succeeded in building up before the war. is the progress which the manufacture is making in the southern states. The editors of The Chronicle obtained from Mr. Walker, the superintendant of the census, a list of all the cotton manufacturers in the south, as collected by the census marshals in 1870, and sent inquiries to each of them in order to obtain their consumption in 1873. The result is that it

was found that these southern manufacturers, who were reported by the census to have used 83,056 bales, 36,500,000 pounds of cotton in 1870, required, in 1873, 137,662 bales or 60,500,000 pounds, being an increase in three years of sixty-

six 1-er cent. The information obtained by The Chronicle is confirmed by the accounts of the progress of this manufacture contained in our southern exchanges. From them we learn that the mills at Columagainst 5,127 in 1870-1. Three more factories will be built there next year, and the number of spindles and loomsat present 32,000 spindles and 900 looms will be more than doubled. The mills

Fail.

at Augusta, Ga., for the last six years have paid quarterly dividends, at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, on their capital, and have carried each year large sums to the reserved fund. The Augusta company is now building a new mill, which will add 7,000 spindles and 264 looms to the 16,000 spindles and 522 looms already in operation. Its consumption of cotton in the year ending June 7, 1873, was 2,901,106 pounds, and the pro-duct was 9,082,717 yards of cloth, weighing 2,525,694 pounds. The number of hands employed was 503, and the aggregate of wages paid during the year, \$164,720. The dividend was \$120,000, being 20 per cent on \$600,000, and \$19,-314 07 were carried to the reserved fund, which now amounts to \$307,764 66. It will be seen that the financial condition of this mill is a strong one. Outside of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are now the only states which rank above Georgia in the manufacture of cotton, while in proj ortion to her pop-ulation Georgia outranks both New York

and Pennsylvania. The foregoing statistics show that the influence of bad government in the southern states has been overstated. In this country bad government manifests itself, sooner or later, in the shape of oppressive taxes, and the only southern states which are oppressively taxed are South Carolina and Louisiana. A state debt on which no interest is paid can have no material effect on production, and of no material effect on production, and of this kind are the debts of North Carolina. Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and, in great part, of Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. What disposition the Royal. southern states make of their debts is no concern of ours, so long as they do not attempt to saddle them on the general government. For a generation at least, we of the state of New York have maintained numerous bands of thieves at Al bany, along the canals and railroads, and in all our chief cities, yet still we have prospered. We should put a stop to the

stealing, neverthe'ess, and so should the stealing, neverine ess, and so should the people of the south, for whom we wish as large a share of the blessings of prosper-ity and honest government as we do for ourselves.—N. Y. Tribune,

