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THE GRANGES.

All over the state the republican leaders are becoming alarmed at the

rapid organization of the Granges. It is their belief that it will prove a powerful political engine in the next campaign. They are aware that the comptroller-general issue his warrants victory last year for the republicans was made easy by the total lack of organization in the democratic or conservative party. Had the granges existed then, how easily could the sixty thousand conservative votes have been thrown for the bolter's ticket if it were thought best, or for a clean conservative ticket.

Agricultural Land Scrip Bonds.

The agricultural college land scrip was sold for seventy-six cents an acre. and the money invested in \$192,000 of South Carolina bonds. The trustees were too negligent or too trustful. So they never got either money or bonds. In a moment of severe "pressure" Kimpton hypothecated the bonds to a New York Safe deposit company, for the sum of \$57,000, which went "where the woodbine twineth," The bonds are in that Safe company's possession now. By the terms of the contract between the United States and the state, the interest on these bonds will have to be paid in full. No scaling here.

Blue Bidge Scrip.

Eince the decision of the United States supreme court upon the bills of the bank of the state, holders of the revenue bond scrip, generally called Blue Ridge, have determined to make a case by having a non-resident tender it for taxes this fall, and if refused to carry the question of its legality as a tender for taxes to the United States supreme court. They think that the same principals which governed the court in the bank bill case, will secure for them a favorable decision.

The United States and S. C. Bonds.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of South Carolina bonds are held by the United States government in settlement of certain Indian annuities. Can our sapient legislators scale down there; yet, it is not believed he or any Uncle Sam's bonds?

The Insurance Co's Bonds.

Do our scalers propose to take the bonds deposited with the comptroller by foreign insurance companies and scale them down to forty cents on the dollar? We rather guess our merchants would soon be unable to procure insurance at all. Every reputable company would withdraw from the state. The bonds held thus in nearly a million of dollars.

The bill reported by the judiciary committee of the senate, to punish persons for removing, or secreting personal property levied on for taxes, cannot fail of meeting with the hearty approval of the laborers of South Carolina. They are the ones who suffer by the loss of horses, cows and other property, perhaps their whole means of subsistence, while the well-to-do sharper put his property in his pocket and skedaddles. "The mills of the Gods"

We learn that there is much inquiry in the interior and upper portious of the state, relative to Port Royal advantages. Since it has gone abroad that we have the best port in the world, why should it be otherwise? There is room enough for all and a welcome.

Por a representative, who claims to be a republican, to advocate the fixing of voting precincts by statute, is one of the most astounding blunders that has lately come within our observation. Our Columbia correspondent gives the particulars of such an irstance. We call it a blunder on the part of the member, being willing to be considered charitable always.

The Want of Parisor Room and Beep

Water at Savennah. The following from the Savannah Advertiser of Thursday, October 30, would seem to indicate that there is a great want of proper water facilities at that port for the movement of large ships. It

"Quite novel sight presented itself in the river yesterday afternoon. Three steamships were coming up the river at the same time that a large ship was mying to get up to the wharf. They all came together about the foot of East Broad street. The steamship Montgomecy, from New York, ran aground about three n'clock yesterday morning, and swinging around stopped directly across the chausel. The ship Union, coming v. later, tried to pass between the Montgodery and the waters. In the accompt sac also grounded. Later in the day the s.eamships San Saivador and Satarosa came, and, as the channel was complete ly blocked up, neither of these could pass. They drifted around in such a manner as to made almost a perfect pon-cou bridge from one side of the river t taining the views he took, that they were unission may have been the tirade against gists, grocers, &c. A. M. Bininger & Co., established unission may have been the tirade against 1778, No. 15 Beaver Street, New York. manner as to made almost a perfect pon-

the other. When the tide rose, howevcr. the grounded vessels were relieved and came up to their wharves.'

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. The Grangers and the Future Fair week.—A Splendid Showing of Stock. —State Officials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 31: The senate adjourned to day to meet next Tuesday at 12 m., and the house to 7 p. m., the same day; many of the members have taken the opportunity to

leave town. Not much has been accomplished in the way of arranging the debt, the time having been employed in short sessions, debating principally resolutions of the day, which generally have been killed. The Finance committee, or rather subcommittee still have under consideration, the bills to scale each class of bonds seriatim, and not to apply the pruning

knif to the whole batch at once. Among the many new measures, and there are a plenty of them now-a-days, for securing a currency for immediate use, is one suggested by ex-governor Scott. His proposition is that the on convenient amounts to suit all classes of trade, for a considerable sum less than the floating indebtedness of the state; these warrants to be received at the treasury for taxes, but not paid out again by the treasurer; he thinks this would dodge the prohibition of bills of credit, imposed by the constitution of the United States. If the warrants are all taken in by the treasurer (and no one else gets taken in of course) he proposes that the comptroller receipt to the treasurer for the m, and then issue them over again, as in the first instance, for any indebtedness of the state, excepting the bonded debt. If there is any merit in this project, it has failed to attract the attention of the legislature.

A lively debate occurred in the senate to-day, over a resolution offered by Mr. Jervey of Charleston, which in effect requested the attorney general to settle the difference of opinion, as to whether members are entitled to extra pay for extra session. During the discussion, which at times waxed very warm, several senators, Mr. Whittemore in the lead unmistakably expressed themselves in favor of not spending their time for nothing, and also more firmly set forth their belief that they were the sovereign power, and as such, were as fully cabable of judging of the constitutionality of drawing pay, as was any law officer. The resolution was referred to one of the

committees. The general opinion now is that the bill providing for the payment of the Morten, Bliss bonds will be passed. Messys Patterson and Negle are both here, and are given the credit of having the matter in hand.

Among a very few extraordinary bills given notice of, but not yet reported, is one by John Waltee (he was elected on the bolting ticket) of union county to fix by statute the voting precincts in that county. Nothing could be more fatal to the interests of the Republican party other colored man would purposely favor a project of that kind; it only goes to show how careful all should be, of the scheming politicians who have not lost all hope that the Democracy may again be in the ascendency in those upper counties. Bills have been introduced in both branches, looking to a provision for the payment of the expenses of the extra session, also for the payment of the claims of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Co., the Citizens Savings Bank, trust by the comptroller amount to and the Central National Bank all of

> A bill has also been repotred favorably upon by the Senate Printing committee, to appropriate seventy-five thousand dollars to pay for the compilation and printing of the Immigration statisties authorized by the last session; twenty five thousand dollars for publishing the Supreme Court decisions, and twenty five thousand dollars for printing the abstracts, and other tax papers. Of the two last items little can be objected, and as to the first, the objection lies mainly in the fact that the state is in the condition she is.

It is estimated the work, which has been prepared with much care, and other things aside is historically valuable, will cost, per data, an average of a thousand dollars to the county; that it will occupy about 2000 pager. It may be a question as to whether the state can afford it, but thus far in accordance with the resolusion authorizing it, the work has been done without payment being made. It would be a pity to lose the information already obtained.

The Normal school regents have organized, and arranged a system of instruction, very elaborate, and adapte i to the needs of the times in this state.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 4. The bonded debt question, and all other questions, were lost sight of this evening upon the re-convening of the house of representatives. The news that was flashed over the wires last night, that the supreme court of the United tates. had reversed its decision in the case of the bank of the state, which was argued last month was anything but welcome intellicence. The decision is reversed upon the grounds that the old charter of the bank of the state (1802 I believe) entered into a contract with bill holders to receive the same as taxes; i.e. the state. and that it was the duty of the supreme

court to protect the holders of those bills. The bills issued ante bellum were destroyed by act of legislature, since reconstruction, and the charter of the bank, repealed in 1868. The bills issued during the war, 1860, 1861-62-63 are those in question, and which the court say are

lega tender for any sate taxes. The case went u; , upon the refusal o county treasurer to receive them for taxes, the supreme court of the state sus-

fore unconstitutional. In the first instance the United States supreme court sustained the court below, but upon the reargument, it has reversed that decis-

The legislature this evening, it may be said, was on fire over the matter. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the matter, and discussion followed free and earnest. Hurley; Bowley and Boston were the principal speakers. During their remarks it was ntimated that instead of there being six hundred thousand of the bills now outstanding there was was over two and one half million. The fact that all these could be turned into the state treasury in payment of taxes very naturally created a great sensation; especially as it is a very serious matter to contemplate where any morey is to come from if this calamity had not occurred. Resolutions were introduced, and are still pending to the effect that the highest tribunal of the rovernment has stabbed the republican party in South Carolina to the heart, and that the democrats, by delays, njunctions, &c., have so laid the track that nothing remains but to walk over it and win the next race. However, the scare over, something may be done to dodge the impending evil. Several modes have already been suggested, one of which, the most reasonable thus far, is to levy no tax, but allow the state treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness. All agree for once, that if the decision is carried out in letter the party in this state goes to the wall. Judges, courts and administrative officers came in for a round share of abuse, and states rights were howled by the more unreserved. The democratic side of the house, viewed the matter with seriousness, but whether from any common feeling of disaster, or from a kind of gratified malice, was be-

vond divining. Many of the officials, state and national were on the floor, and manifested a

deep interest in the proceedings. Judge Andrews was unanimously seated as senator from Orangeburg.

November 5. Both houses of the ge eral assembly introduced measures to-day, yet to be considered, relating to the bills of the bank of the state. Many projects are on foot. Those that have seen daylight in the legislature, are in the senate, a resolution which intends that all the bills of the bank, shall pass through the comptroller-general's office, to be there examined, and stamped genuine, or not genuine, as the case may be, before they can be taken for taxes by any county treasurer; this would give time as the expert employed would not be likely to hurry over the matter. The resuscitation of the bank by the state; the appointment of a president and directors, and the runing of the institution by the state, is also suggested as a method of getting out of the fix.

In the executive session of the senate to-day nothing came up affecting Beau fort county. Gen. Whipper was refused confirmation as treasurer of Barnwell county. In the house scarce anything of importance was done, except the suspenion of the operation of the previous question, and limiting the remarks of any member to fifteen minutes, with the privilege of speaking but once on the same subject. This evening a caucus was held in the hall of the house, called for the purpose of discussing the situation. It had been given out that it was to be a caucus of republican members of the general assemby, but when order was obtained, it was found that a number of gentlemen of the opposite party were present, beside a very large -number of spectators, among whom were judges, members of congress, state officers and so on. Points of order and motions to invite all who were not members to leave. occupied the time until the caucus adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. Nothing whatever was done in the way of explaining the crisis, and everybody went home as wise in this re-

spect, as they came. November 6. The day has been made gloomier still, by the hard cold rain storm now in full force. Little was done in the legislature beyond routine business. In the house a bill was introduced looking toward an adjustment of the debt-as it may be termed-of the bills of the bank of the state. While in committee of the whole Mr. Hurley made a remarkable speech. it commanded general attention from both sides of the house; he went minutely into the operations and history of the bank, and advised eareful, but prompt movement in the matter. Timothy, who usually finds it difficult to keep his gravity, rather redeemed himself on this occasion, and took his place near the head. as if he belonged there from the start. His remarks of last evening, that he had not always been in the legislature but had been around it a good deal, was strengthen ed by his knowledge of the working rings n the past, which showed that he had been no stranger to their plans. A goody proportion of the members are of the opinion that it is too soon to "holloa," and are prone to wait until the decision has been received, before they act in the

There is up to this time no settled line of action, and in fact but very little progress has been made towards any.

Private caucusses will be held, and the matter fully considered during the remaining nights of the week.

November, 12.

The debt puzzle, and the supreme court decision, have sent the brains of the general assembly a wool gathering. It is not a singular fact in this dilemma, that where over a hundred and fifty men are at a loss what todo, they should nitch upon some one thing they know how to d) to perfection. In this instance, it appears to be to abuse the state officers, Whatever their sins off omission or com-

issued in aid of the rebellion, and there- them is so conducted, that one feels ac witnessing it, in the same mood that the irishman did who observed two men sawing a log; thinking the large man was endeavoring to pull the saw away from his co-worker, he plumped him in the eyes, at the same time asserting he would see fair play.

Poor state treasurer Cardozo, (or he of the poor state treasury) comes in for an unlimited amount of rapping. To listen to the harrangues against him a stranger would be led to believe that he had pocketed half the appropriations. It seems, that it is a handy subterfuge to have some to load down with blame, because unlike the Great Miracle worker, baskets full of loaves and fishes cannot be gathered up after all have had a square meal. It would indeed be as easy to drive that camel through the needles eye, as it would to pay two and one half millions dollars, with appropriations of a million and a half. That's what's the matter; and some people appear to be in a disposition to cast obloquy upon the treasurer because he cannot do it. The governor also comes in for a share, and the judges have in some instances been handled without gloves. Not knowing what to do, it seems as if everybody was bound to find fault with everybody.

The city is rapidly filling with visitors to the state fair which commences on Tuesday. Forty race horses, and a large amount of stock have arrived. The prospects are that the occasion will excel by far any heretofore held in this city.

The Granges are here in force. They are almost as much a puzzle as the debt problem, when anything is said, conveying the idea that the organizations are in any manner political, the members manifest a good amount of sensitiveness. As we understand the matter, this

Grange movement originted in a growing conviction among intelligent husbandmen that the agriculturalists are merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the rest of the country. They discovered that, by various combinations in the great cities, they were deprived of the proper profits of their industry; that the transportation of their products, by railroad and otherwise, to the seaboard, left them nothing in return for their labor. In many parts of the West, for this reason, corn was cheaper for fuel than coal or wood. Millions of bushels of this valtable product have thus been consumed, when, under an equitable adjustment, it would have cheapened food-not only in the form of bread, but also in meats of various kinds. So that the farmer is not the only person injured. Every man of every city or town is injured, for the cost of transportation is, in a due ratio. paid by him. It increases the price of his bacon, and makes flour and potatoes, etc., dearer. But in this respect, perhaps, we have no right to complain, for, in all these essential elements of subsistance, the South should be entirely independent of every other section of the

country. So far so good, but when, as actions appear to indicate will be the case, the main purpose shall be lost sight of, in the political rangling of two factions, they will become an eye sore to the country; worse than any of the political eagues, the day of the necessity of which has gone by.

It is quite plain that the motives that nspired the western granges have been lost sight of here, or are being sadly percerted. It is true that the colossial fortunes enjoyed by many have been dug from the soil by the farmer who seldom boasts of but a scanty sufficiency. It is true that but few wealthy farmers are found, while those ignorant of the products of the soil roll in wealth. It is right that there should be a leveling down of this great evil, but in the attempt to do it the innocent and inexperienced farmer must not, by any political chicanery prove himself a self deluded

-An Englishman was asked how he spelled S-a-l-o-o-n. He answered with hess, a hay and a hell, two hoes and a

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PIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF OAK, PINE AND hammock Land, situated six mites from Brunson's Station on the Port Royal Railroad, and eight miles from Matthew's Bloff, Savannah River, lying on Beech Branch, waters of Coo awhatehic, Jonanus Reck Branch, waters of Coo awhatehic, Jonanus Green's Area of this partion is in first-rate planting order; all of it has been cleared within five years, and is very productive. Cotton, Corn, Foduces acc., grow exceedingly well; three hundred acres more could be cleared and put in cultivation at small outhy; and much of it is as fine Hammock hand as can be found in the South. There has be n recently erected on the place, good quarters for a force of ten working hands.

orking hands, The situation is convenient to Churches, Physi-The situation is convenient to contents, typically, Post Office, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin Ac, Ac, and is in a thickly settled and remarkably pleasant neighborhood, which with its nearness trailroad and river transportation and many other alwantages, renders it a most desirable property; it is only sold because the owner's profession prevents the solution.

is only soid because the purchase a fine new Farm can see the property by calling on Dr. W. T. Breeland, who lives near the place and will take pleasure in showing it, or they can correspond with BENJAMIN F. EVANS,

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ber 5, 1873 .- James A. Early et al. vs. Brig Waltham and Carco-Libel for Salvage-In Admiralty. By virtue of an order of sale in the above cause o me directed, by Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Judge of the

lo me directed, by Roll. Os. St. try, and a support of the United States, I will sell at public suction at the wharf in Beaufort, in the County of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, on Thursday, the Sth instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The American Brig WALTAAM, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the wharf. Also about 4,000 cross-ties-cypress and pine, Terms cash.

R. M. WALLACE, U. S. Marshal.

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scourge the Cholera. In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then in about fifteen minutes, begin to give a table-spoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the ilmbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

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DEAR-SIRS: During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have f und it a most excellent medicine. In the summers 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shangahi, I found it an almost certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do no remember failing in a single case, For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged ofter to fall upon my own resources in cases of siekness.

The Cinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical know ledge ourselves, the few simple remidies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. allow them to come, because it brings us into contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhea, colle, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

Rev T P CRAWFORD Tungchow, hina, Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe th ollowing directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonfull of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear, Should the diarrhea and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen mi. In this way the dreadful scourge may be cheeked and the patient relieved in the course of a

N. B.-Be sure and get the genuine article; and it recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. 56 Price 25 and 50 cents and \$1

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ill continue to do so, for they contain th pure Oil in the best and cheapest form. DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more cit of Sandal-rood in the manufacture of their Capsules than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and performers in the United States combined, and this is the sole cason why the pure off is sold cheaper in their Causules than in any other form.

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The illustrations of THE ALDINE bave won a The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its word cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in layor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's orieinal. riginal. The Christmas for 1874 will contain special designs

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izinals. These chromos are in every sense American. They be by an or ginal American process, with material American manufacture, from designs of American of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Jour-nal. If no better because of all this, they will cer-tainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every re-sect to other chromos that are sold singly for double the publishers only a trine, while equal if each yes spect to other chromos that are sold singly for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons I note will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreci-ate the enterprise that renders their distribution resulted.

ossible. If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14x20 inches representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

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