

The Port Royal Commercial

Thursday, January 8, 1874.

Subscriptions: One Year, \$3 00; Six Months, \$1 00

Advertising Rates: Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square (10 Nonpareil lines or less) for the first insertion, subsequent insertions by contract.

Fancy Job Printing: Every kind of Fancy Job Printing executed in the best manner, promptly and at low prices.

Stationery: A full assortment of paper, envelopes, ink, pens, desk furniture, etc., always on hand at Charleston prices.

Address: Communications may be addressed to THE PORT ROYAL COMMERCIAL, Beaufort, S. C.

The Printing Swindle. The printing swindle and the legislative swindle are, in fact, one and the same. The Republican Printing Company consists of the clerks of the two houses, and certain members of the legislature. We were shown by a person once connected with business, a list of senators who had received dividends in a certain year. There were thirteen of them, and they were charged with sums varying from \$1,500 to \$5,000 each. These sums were paid in several ways. One bought a pair of horses and gave an order on the company for the amount; another ordered law books from New York and paid for them with a draft on the company; some took cash, and so it went. We believe that every prominent republican senator and representative has shared, more or less, in this plunder. Most of the conservatives are also kept quiet by giving patronage to their county papers, and by little perquisites in the shape of initial paper supplied in any quantity to members, gold pens, knives, patent clocks, ink stands, etc. These things are paid for either by fraudulent printing bills, or by joint pay certificates for contingent expenses. The two clerks are necessary for either of these modes, and the members are necessarily very much attached to them.

We have obtained from several state treasurers the amount paid in their respective states for printing. Let us compare them with what it costs South Carolina.

IOWA. Dear Sirs: I enclose a copy of the public printing for the year 1872, which includes the cost of publishing the laws in all the papers of the state, which expense has been saved by abolishing the custom.

MASSACHUSETTS. Dear Sir:—I enclose a copy of the public printing for the year 1872, which includes the cost of publishing the laws in all the papers of the state, which expense has been saved by abolishing the custom.

PENNSYLVANIA. Dear Sir:—The total amount paid for the public printing for the year 1872, was \$73,377.74.

OHIO. Dear Sir:—I enclose a copy of the public printing for the year 1872, which includes the cost of publishing the laws in all the papers of the state, which expense has been saved by abolishing the custom.

The aggregate amount paid for printing in these four states is \$347,135.95. This is actually less than the printing bills made up for South Carolina in 1873. The aggregate population of the four states is 8,812,761, while the population of South Carolina is 705,006; so that we pay for public printing in the proportion of twelve to one.

The state of Maryland more nearly approaches us in population than other states. Let us compare her printing account with ours.

ANNAPOIS, Sept. 27. The amount paid by the state of Maryland for public printing for the year 1872, was \$38,000.

So that South Carolina pays ten times more for printing than Maryland whose population is about 75,000 greater. Even here another comparison may be made against us. Maryland with a population of 780,834, has a taxable value of \$42,835,918, or two and a quarter times more ability to pay than we. It is only by such comparisons as these that the enormity of the swindle is made apparent.

We commend these figures to Treasurer Cardozo. He is the one to break up this ring. What we ask of him is to give us the vouchers upon which he paid out over two hundred thousand dollars last year, while he left the asylums, without funds and the public officers with their salaries dreadfully in arrears.

Reform the Conservatives.

The conservative members of the general assembly number 27; 8 in the senate and 19 in the house. It is true that they have a rather discouraging time of it, but we think they lack industry and ability. They fall too easily into a state of hopeless indifference to what is done, and appear to be humbugged without much difficulty by their more cunning opponents. In the senate their number is large enough to make a show, and it is not to their credit that they are found voting unanimously for the silly, transparent deception called a "settlement" of the public debt. Not a radical in either house voted on it; any thought that it was a settlement, or that it was likely to be accepted by the creditors of the state. It was nothing in the world but a political dodge, by which Governor Moses was to be re-elected. Yet these conservative senators swallowed the thing whole. Let the

taxpayers convention, when it assembles, resolve to send a better class of conservatives to the general assembly.

The Taxpayers' Convention.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Convention are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston on Tuesday, 13th day of January, instants at 12 M., for the purpose of consulting upon the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Convention be re-assembled "to take into consideration the present condition of the Taxpayers of the State," and also a proposition to enlarge the numbers of the said Convention. The following gentlemen compose THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. James Chesnut, 10. William Wallace, 2. Johnson Hagood, 11. R. L. McCoskey, 3. Thomas Y. Simons, 12. T. J. Goodwyn, 4. W. C. Dabney, 13. J. L. Westwood, 5. E. C. Cash, 14. A. H. Dwyer, 6. F. F. Warley, 15. A. B. Woodruff, 7. A. P. Aldrich, 16. John L. Manning, 8. Henry Gordon, 17. M. L. Bouhman, 9. H. C. Smart, 18. A. Burt, W. D. Porter, President.

Spain.

On Friday last Senor Castellar, president of the Spanish republic, read his message to the Cortes giving a hopeful account of the condition of the nation. Several votes were taken, all resulting adverse to the Castellar government.

Gen. Pavia, who is a friend of Castellar thereupon occupied the palace of Cortes and other public buildings with a force of fourteen thousand troops. He dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including members of the present government, only excepting Carlists and Intransigent, to form a new government. Sagasta was named president.

The Delegates.

If the Taxpayers convention is to amount to anything the people must take an interest in it. The delegates should not be self-concocted. Such conventions have met often enough to resolve and adjourn. Every such failure gives renewed audacity to the professional politicians who run this state for their own benefit. They are shrewd enough to see through any sham convention. If the time is not yet ripe for a real, earnest effort, the convention had better not meet.

Don't Overpay Your Taxes.

Remember that those who paid the two mill tax last year, levied without authority last year by the county commissioners, are entitled to have it deducted out of their taxes for this year. Don't forget to demand it when you come to pay your taxes.

The Collection of Taxes

It is now thought that the auditor will be unable to complete his duplicate before the 15th inst., and consequently the treasurer cannot begin to collect the taxes until after that date. The auditor has several men at work helping him, and is doing all in his power to hurry up the work.

According to law the penalty for non-payment of taxes should be added on and after the 15th of January. As the treasurer cannot receive the taxes, even if tendered, until the duplicate is complete, there will have to be an order issued to abate the penalty until some other day. We are authorized by the treasurer to state that due notice will be given of the points and times at which he will receive taxes. He will probably be ready at some day between January 15 and February 1.

The N. Y. Tribune.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Tribune in another column. We think it the best paper in the world. If any one wishes to subscribe for it, we will send him a copy of the Weekly Tribune and the Commercial one year, for \$3.

Resignation of President Jackson

The Augusta Chronicle of Saturday says that on Thursday last President George T. Jackson, of the Port Royal Railroad, called a meeting of the executive committee of the direction and formally tendered his resignation as president of the road, such resignation to take effect immediately, if the committee so desired, but in any event by the 14th of the present month. The committee received the resignation as information, but took no action in the matter.

Port Royal is attracting attention

in all parts of the west. While Savannah and Charleston are holding conventions and resolving, our port is open to the commerce of the world. Read the article published elsewhere from the Atlanta Constitution.

Pleasant News for the Printing Ring.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times, (semi-official Grant organ.) has this interesting paragraph: "The custom of issuing due bills as currency by corporations in South Carolina has become so extensive that Congress will be requested to prohibit any further issue of such irredeemable currency. The State of South Carolina itself has also issued due bills to a large amount, and to the injury of the State credit. It is believed that the issue of these bills, both by the private corporations and the state, is in contravention of the provision of the Constitution which forbids the issue of bills of credit."

The Rural Carolinian and its Beautiful Chromes.

In our last issue we noticed the liberal offer made by the publishers of the "Rural Carolinian," to its subscribers in the form of two beautiful chromes, one as a gift, the only charge being fifty cts. for mailing, and the other for the exceedingly low price of Two Dollars. They will be delivered at any place, on the line of the Southern Express Company, for twenty-five cents each, prepaid, which amount must in all cases accompany all orders. The publishers are desirous of organi-

zing a corps of canvassers in every County of each of the Southern States, and offer the most liberal inducements to competent persons. Persons desirous of undertaking the duties of a canvasser should make early application to Walker, Evans & Cogswell, at Charleston, S. C.

An New Election in Louisiana

Our advices from Washington indicate that the result of the investigation into Louisiana affairs will be the ordering of a new election. This is as little as the Government can do. Let there be a fair election and a fair count, and the people of Louisiana will be satisfied.

Port Royal.

The arrival at this famous harbor of the first of a line of steamers from Liverpool, affords an opportunity for our importers and wholesale merchants which should not be allowed to pass unimproved. The line differs from other attempts at the direct trade with England so much desired in the South, in a few points not clearly understood among our merchants.

In the first place, the steamers do not depend altogether on their freights via Port Royal. They run to New Orleans, and touch at Port Royal to land and receive freights and coal. Four thousand tons of coal passed through Atlanta without a cent of expense to the shippers. Thus in the last few weeks for their coal they have been afforded the rate of only one and a half cents per ton, and from a new place which has its business to make.

Next, there are no charges for wharfage or drayage at Port Royal. The steamers load directly into the cars, after taking the usual entry at the Custom House. Freight thus delivered may be received by through freight cars in Atlanta in twenty-four hours, via the Port Royal and Georgia Railroads. What these charges may amount to is illustrated in the case of a large ship load of cotton ties which was imported for Augusta and Savannah. The ship drew two much water to go to Savannah until she had been lightened by the delivering of a part of her cargo at Port Royal. But she came alongside the railroad wharf at Port Royal at nearly low tide, and discharged the portion of her cargo intended for Augusta directly into the cars and then proceeded to Savannah. It has been stated, and not contradicted to our knowledge, that the Augusta portion of her cargo cost no more after paying freight over one hundred miles of railroad than did the Savannah portion delivered at her wharves, after paying all local charges.

It is difficult to direct the current of trade into new channels. Our merchants in the interior, long accustomed to import through New York, Charleston or Savannah merchants, are shy of setting up as importers themselves, although it is evident that to do so successfully will be to put into their own pockets the profits now paid to the importers at our seaports.

Again all other Southern seaports are limited in the size and draught of vessels frequenting them by the depth of water which may be brought to them. However, there is no such limit at Port Royal. It is the only first-class Atlantic port South of Cape Hatteras, into which any vessel yet built may enter. But freights and insurance rates are less on large vessels, rating A 1, than on smaller ones, thus offering another saving.

Port Royal has to fight its way into notice and importance in spite of the opposition of the well known cities of Charleston and Savannah, lying on either side of it. The local interests of those cities, opposed and rivals in all else, are interested in keeping down and throwing discredit upon the commercial value of any intermediate port however great may be its natural advantages.

The city of Savannah might, with great advantage to her merchants, use Port Royal for ships of too great draught to come to her wharves, precisely as Leith is the seaport of Edinburgh. The entrance to Port Royal is but eleven miles from the entrance to the Roanoke, and the pilots and steam tugs of one place could also be those of the other. Why not? But the main point for the interior cities of the South and Southwest to consider is, how can their grain and cotton be got to market in the least time and for the least money, and how can they obtain in return those articles of foreign production which they need for consumption at the least expense and in the shortest time.

May not this problem find its solution at Port Royal, and is it not worth while for the merchants of St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and other cities lying near the great routes of interior railroad communication with the Southern seaports to look into the matter?—Atlanta Constitution.

To holders of County Paper.

All persons having claims against the county who are unwilling to dispose of the same at a discount are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Beaufort, S. C.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. OVER 30 YEARS, 1873

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER.

And after thirty years' trial the PAIN KILLER may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no relief of the most excruciating pain found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no chronic to which it is not a powerful and effective remedy for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every case. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medical chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most valuable preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for bruises or cuts, or any of the kind, but for Rheumatism, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has been the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Croup, Asthma, and all chronic affections, it has been proved by the most illustrious and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever introduced such a boundless popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled.

Thirty years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the PAIN KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors' claims for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a Safe and Effective Remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

S. M. WALLACE, Cotton Factor

AND GRIST MILLER,

Wholesale Dealer in GRAIN, HOMINY, MEAL, FEED, ETC.

Sea Island Cotton Bought, Ginned and prepared for market.

Advances Made on Consignments.

Having the best machinery for ginning cotton and grinding corn and meal, he is prepared to execute all orders on the shortest possible notice.

The highest price paid for Cotton and Corn.

Gotton ginned on toll. jan. 7.

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT DIRECT.

The Fast Sailing Schooner, Georgia,

FORBES, MASTER.

Will leave NEW YORK for the above ports on Saturday, Jan. 20.

For freight or passage apply to CHAS. L. HATCH,

22 SOUTH ST., New York.

OR S. M. WALLACE, Beaufort, S. C.

An Ordinance.

To raise Supplies for the year 1874, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Beaufort in Council assembled:

1. That a tax for the year 1874, for the sums and in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall be levied and paid into the Treasury of the Town, for the use and service thereof; that is to say:

2. That after the passage of this ordinance there shall be paid into the Town Treasury One hundred cents on every hundred dollars of the value of every house, building, lot, wharf or other landed estate, within the limits of the Town, excepting such property as belongs to and is occupied by religious, charitable, or fraternal associations.

One hundred cents on every hundred dollars of the value of personal or possessory property of every kind, including money in hand or on deposit, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness and exclusive of household furniture to the value of One hundred dollars.

3. That immediately after the passage of this Ordinance all persons or corporations doing business within the limits of the Town shall be and are hereby required to pay special taxes for the same into the Town Treasury as hereinafter prescribed, to wit:

1. For a dray, cart, buggy or other vehicle kept for hire, \$1.00

2. For non-residents of the Town, selling or offering for sale, or re-hauling by sample or otherwise, not to exceed \$50 nor less than \$10, at the discretion of the Intendant.

3. For any person or persons selling any wares or merchandise and offering in connection therewith any price or reward to be given by lot or divided by chance, \$50.

4. For any show, or public performance not exceeding 75, at the discretion of the Intendant.

5. For Express Companies, \$25.

6. For Telegraph Companies, \$25.

7. For all signs on buildings, signs and hotels where figures are sold, \$10.

8. For every person or persons using steam as a motive power, \$5.

9. For every Undertaker, \$5.

10. For every Auctioneer, \$25.

11. For every Junk dealer, \$20.

12. For a Commission merchant, \$20.

13. For every billiard or bagatelle table or bowling alley kept for public use, \$20.

14. For each Bank for deposits or savings, \$50.

15. Traders who have commenced business since Jan. 1, 1874, shall pay a special tax for the balance of the year at the rate of two dollars per month in lieu of the tax on personal property.

4. That all taxes on property imposed by the provisions of this Ordinance shall have reference as to possession and valuation to the first day of December, 1873, and be for the year beginning January 1st, 1874, to Dec. 31st, 1874.

5. That the committee appointed to raise supplies for the year 1874, shall constitute, together with the Intendant, the board of assessors whose duty it shall be to assess the property of each person or corporation such amounts as in their judgment they may deem just and proper, which assessment shall be duly recorded in a book which shall be open for inspection and revision for the space of ten (10) days from the date of public notice within which time the parties so assessed shall have the privilege of correcting the same under oath, before the board of assessors, if or when they deem themselves ever assessed, and all persons so offering to have their assessment shall answer on oath all such questions in relation to their taxable income, receipts or property as said board shall ask. And all assessments so made, and not corrected, as aforesaid, at the expiration of said ten (10) days, shall be deemed as correct, and no further appeal thereafter allowed.

6. That the basis of taxation shall be the assessment made for the year 1874.

7. That all taxes not paid on or before the 28th day of Feb. 1874, shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to raise Supplies for the year 1868, and for other purposes," ratified in Council, April 29th, 1868.

8. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this, except that concerning the sale of gun-powder, ratified March the 12th, 1869, are hereby revoked.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, Intendant.

SHEPARD D. GIBBERT, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Zedon Richardson and J. F. Baker, respecting the business of a reliever, Beaufort county, S. C., is dissolved this 26th day of December, 1873.

Z. Richardson will continue the business.

PACIFIC GUANO CO.'S

(CAPITAL \$1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano.

THIS GUANO IS NOW SO WELL KNOWN in all the Southern States, for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor, as not to require special recommendation from us. Its use for eight years past has established its character for reliable excellence. The large fixed capital invested by the Company in this trade affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of this Guano. The supplies put into market this season are, as heretofore, prepared under the supervision of Dr. St. Julian Raymond, Chemist of the Company, at Charleston, S. C. Hence planters may rest assured that its quality and composition is precisely the same as that heretofore sold.

J. N. ROBINSON, Selling Agent, Charleston, S. C.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore.

Terms—\$48 cash; \$53 time, without interest.

To accommodate planters, they can order now and have it 1st of April to decide as to whether they will take it in time or cash price. When delivered from the factory by the car load, no drayage will be charged.

Acid Phosphate, Guano, Bone Phosphate, etc., always on hand, quality guaranteed.

J. N. ROBINSON.

Alfred Williams, TRIAL JUSTICE,

Croft's Building,

BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.

N. B.—Court will be held every Friday at Brick Church, St. Helena Island.

A. MARK, BOOTMAKER,

Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C.

Having opened a shop upon Bay Street, I am prepared to do first-class work.

A. MARK.

PURE WATER

Guaranteed by the use of the AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL,

Now being put down in this County. They are Cheap and Durable,

And give universal satisfaction. Pure Water can be introduced into any house by the AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL in a few hours. Apply to

M. L. MAINE, Sea Island Hotel, or

E. G. NICHOLS, Permanent Agent.

febt7-6m

S. MAYO,

BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.,

HARDWARE,

Liquors, Segars and Tobacco,

Net Yarns, Fish Lines & Cordage,

Glass, Paints and Oils,

White Lead and Turpentine.

Special attention given to mixing Paints, and glass cut to order of any size.

febl

M. POLLITZER,

Cotton Factor

AND Commission Merchant,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

PIERCE L. WIGGIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Solicitor Second Circuit.

Beaufort, S. C.

Sept. 1-ly.

JERRY SAVAGE & CO.,

Wheelwrights & Carpenters.

Carrs, Wagons and Carriages repaired in the best manner at low prices.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

MAGNOLIA St.,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

J. K. Goethe, M. D.

Dr. Goethe offers his professional services to the public. He may be found at his residence,

Gamp Hill, near Varnsville,

Beaufort Co., S. C.

Jan. 1-ly.

A. S. HITCHCOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

BOUNTY, PENNSON AND CLAIM AGENT.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Dec. 1-ly.

WM. KRESSEL

HAS THE FINEST STOCK OF

Liquors, Segars & Tobacco

IN BEAUFORT, S. C.

LANG & BERNHEIMERS WISKEYS.

HENRY WALLACE & CO'S. OLD RYE,

JOHN GIBSON'S OLD BOURBON,

HOLLAND GIN,

BEST FRENCH BRANDY,

CHAMPAGNE, OLD SHERRY & PORT,

FINE BRANDY RHINE WINE,

AND ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN DRUGS.

SEAGRASS AND CHICKEN TOBACCO,

PIPES OF VARIOUS TYPES.

AT

KRESSEL'S.

FINE GROCERIES,

SUGAR CURRED HAMS,

FAMILY FLOUR,

BOOTS AND SHOES,