The Port Royal Commercial

Thursday, January 15, 1874. SUBSCRIPTIONS. Onc Year. Six Months, 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.

\$2 00

\$1 00

Fancy Job Printing. Every kind of FANCY JOB PRINTING executed i

the best maniser, promptly and at low prices. Stationery.

A full assortment of paper, envelopes, ink, pens, desk forniture, etc., always on hand at Charlest prices.

Address. Communications may be addressed ROYAL COMMERCIAL, Beaufort, S. C. ed io THE PORT

SOMETHING WE WANT TO SEE.

we have received the report of the supervisor of the public printing of the state of Ohio, made to the governor, and sent in with his message to the the appropriation for the support of legislature in 1873.

It may be well to state that since the organization of the state in 1868 to the present time, no report in detail of the enormous amounts of printing paid for by this state has ever been made public. From the very beginning it has been a very leech upon the state treas. | what they can to foster it. ury, but we only know its enormity by the gross amounts appropriated.

A document similar to this Ohio report is some thing we would greatly like to see. The materials for its preparation must be in existence somewhere. Mr. Cardozo could help us to it if he chose. He pays the printing bills and must have the vouchers.

A comparison between the two states of Ohio and South Carolina will be of use in contemplating the disparity between their printing bills-Ours between three and four hundred thousand a year and hers less than sixtythree thousand. We give a few figures from the last census :

Wealth of Ohio,\$1,167,731,697 Wealth of So. Ca \$183,913,337

Ohio having nearly five times as many people as this state and being over eight times as able to pay. Yet Ohio gets all the printing needed for her 2,695,260 citizens for less than sixty-three thousand dollars, while the 705.606 people of South Carolina pay nearly four hundred thousand dollars per year into the hands of the Republican Printing Company.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF PRINTING AND PAPER, FOR THE WORK EXECUT-ED FOR THE STATE OF OHIO, IN THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

Total.

\$90 05 32 96

2,169 34

5,000

76 78 471 54

190 45 159 95

88 90 114 19 129 54

258 29 1,337 65 1,312 28

460 03 213 32

172 0

1,996 51 7,188 09

2,087 5

Names of Documents, etc.	No, of Copies
Governor's annual message	2,600
Governor's Inaugural address	2,600
Secretary of State	10,000
Secretary of State 2d editiou	10,000
Secretary of State (German)	1,500
Auditor of State	2,600
Tressurer of State	1,000
Comptioller of the Treasury	1,000
Sinking Fund commissioners	1,000
Attorney General	900
School Commissioners	18,600
Commissioners of State Library_	1.200
Railroad Commissioners	2,000
Geological board (Rep of Progress	300
State board of Agriculture	18,000
State board of Agriculture (Ger-	1.000
Insn	2,000

best of all, the building was heated by special commissioner, to have testimony hot air registers from top to bottom. taken by him and time and place of The place, too, was scrupulously clean hearing arranged with him. Claimants whose claims amount to and neat, and the poor inmates looked bappier and heartier for the change. over \$5000 and not more than \$10,000, All this great improvement is the who desire to have their testimony taken by a special commissioner, must make work of the superintendent while laan application to that effect to the comboring under difficulties which would missioner of claims in Washington to have disheartened a less energetic obtain leave. Claimants whose claims man. For his report plainly shows are over \$10,000 are compelled by law to that the institution has suffered greatly for lack of the funds which it had bring their proof and their witnesses before the commissioner of claims at every right to demand from the treasury. The truth is the inmates could Washington. Mr. Epping further informed our not vote, and they were left in the eporter that Col. Parmele of Columbia lurch. While there is money found to had also been appointed a special compay fraudulent printing bills in admissioner, and although the appointvance, none can be had to pay approment of each ran throughout the state, priations for such sacred charities. they would not interfere with each other Dr. Ensor paints vividly the embarby encroaching on what may be regarded rassments, mortifications and sacrifices suffered in keeping the asylum open. as their natural territorial jurisdiction, there being more than work enough for The institution is now in debt to the

amount of sixty thousand dollars. This debt ought to be paid off at once and the asylum for the current year should be liberal and should be promptly paid. The Lunatic Asylum is about the only one of the state institutions which have been creditably managed by the republican party and we think the legislature and the treasurer should do

The Taxpayer's Convention.

The president and the executive committee of the Taxpayers' convention have unanimously resolved that the convention shall reassemble in Columbia, on the other States of the far South. These Tuesday, February 17, the day prior to that on which the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet at the same place. The taxpayers in the several counties are requested to assemble in public meeting on the first Monday in February and elect as many delegates to the convention as their counties have lieve that "our political system can stand anything and defy anything," should members of the more numerous branch of the General Assembly. This, with condescend to cast some serious glances upon the hapless circumstances of our the former delegations, will give a confriends and brethren of the Southern vention of nearly two hundred members, States. Of this we may be sure, that the present apathy of Northern people upon this subject is largely conditioned amongst whom will be found, we hope, trustly representatives of all the taxpayon their ignorance of the real state of the ing classes.

INFORMATION

For those having claims against the United States.

We have already mentioned in our ability and of unquestionable repute paper some days ago, that Mr. J. P. M among us could pass through the South Epping of Grahamville, S. C., had been ern lands and study the actual situation appointed a special commissioner of and report to us in terms which we could altogether trust. claims for this state. Not knowing the From this point of view, we deem it exact nature of his mission, and being an event to be particularly mentioned anxious to lay all useful information that one such citizen, Mr. James S. Pike. an old abolitionist, a journalist of high before the public, we instructed our restanding, and, by appointment of Presi-dent Lincoln, late Minister of the Unitporter to see him and try to obtain from ed States at the Hague, took the trouble him the wished-for information. Mr. Epping cheerfully complied with the to go to South Carolina during the last session of its Legislature, and to spend request and the reporter learned from two months at its capital in the study of him the following particulars: men and things. He has now made his report, and has embodied it in a little The commissioner of claims appointed under the act of Congress of March 3d, book. just issued by the Appletons, and 1871 and May 11th, 1872 must not be

bearing the gloomy title that stands at the head of this article. The book is so confounded with the court of claims in small that it can be read in an evening, Washington. These two bodies have but it is large enough to give to every American anxious reflection for many a quite distinct and different functions. The court of claims has jurisdiction over property taken from loyal citizens

day. Mr. Pike finds society in South Caroli-na "bottom side up." The people of by government officers and by them character and culture, who, in a normal turned over to the Treasury of the U. S. and righteous state of affairs, would give by government officers and by them direction and tone to public proceeding

were also found in each ward. But commissioner) must be made to the said commendation of white men because they are white. What is wanted to save South Carolina is not a rally of white people against black people; but of hon-est men of all colors against secondrels

of all colors. We must not despir of the Republic, even though that Republic be South Carolina, and even though it have be-come a den of thieves. And the specific advice which Mr. Pike gives as a suggestion of remedy to the peop e of that State is in the main wise and good. He ad-vises them to hold on to the faith that the State can be redeemed; to make a systematic effort to attract foreign im-migration to the State; to get rid of their hereditary prejudices against strangers, and of their old-time intolerance of opposing opinions. It is not a war of races or of colors that should be brought on bu acalm; resolute, patient increase and combination of the forces of good in society against the forces of e i'. Society needs to be turned right side up; and in this effort letall men help who can, whatever be their color.

The Withdrawal of Williams.

The president, on the 8th inst, with drew the nomination of George H. Wi liams for chief justice of the supreme "THE PROSTRATE STATE." court. Mr. Williams requested the presi-Henry Ward Beecher on the State of South Carolina—The True Remedy for Her Condition—A Rally of Honest dent to do so in a letter which is published, in which he says : "Since my nomination the floodgates of calumny have been Men of All Colors Against Scoundrels opened upon me; my abilities have been disparaged; my integrity brought in [From the Christian Union] It would be hard to find in the history of modern nations a more saddening or disgustful picture of the wreck and desolation of society than is presented at this moment in South Carolina; and the condition of South Carolina, and the book while perhaps more picturesquely miser-able, is but a type of the social wretched-ness and political shame which attach to



STOTHER FAVORIN Alfred Williams, TRIAL JUSTICE. BELER Crofut's Building, BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C. R. B.-Court will be held every Triday at Brich Church, St. Helena Island. moh25-17 · A. MARK, BOOTMAKER, Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C. Having opened a shop upon Pay Street, I am g pared to do first-class work. mch20-ly MAGINA MAGINA A. MARK. (WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.) PURE WATER FOR 20 YEARS Guaranteed by the use of the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL, If you think of buying a Sewing Machine it will ay you to examine the records of those now in use profit by experience. The Wheeler A Now being put down in this County. They are Wilson stands slone as the only Light Cheep and Durable Running Machine, using the Rotary Hook, making a Lock Stitch, sike on both And give universal satisfaction. Pure Water can be des of the fabric sewed. All shuttle m introduced into any house by the AMERICAN DRIVEN WELL in a few hours. Apply to waste power in drawing the shuttle back after the stitch is formed, bringing double wear and strain upon both machine and operator, hence while othe M. L. MAINE, Ses Island Hotel, er 20 E. G. MIOHOLS, Permanent Agent. achines rapidly wear out, the Wheeter & Wilson lasts a lifetime, and proves an econ investment. Do not believe all that is promised by the "Cheap" machines, you abould require proof that years of use have tested their value. Money once S. MAYO. BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C., brown away cannot be recovered. Send for our circulars. Machines sold on easy terms, or monthly payment taken. Old machin

NEW SPRING GOODS. Jas. C. BAILIE & BRO.

R. HOR W the following DESIRABLE GOODS of fared by them for min-

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLOOR OIL

34 foet wide, and of the best quality of pasts manu-factured. Do you want a real good Of Cloth ? If so, come now sad got the very best. Of Cloths cut any size and laid promptly. A full line of cheay FLOOR OFL OLLOTHS, from 60c, a yard up. Table cloths all widths not cover

CARPETS.

Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets of new de-ingra. A full stock of low-priced carpets from | 300. a nessured for, made and laid with dispetch

LACE CURTAINS. nch Tambourd Lace, "Exquisites," lingham Lace, "Beautiful." aboured Musin, durable and cheap, from \$2.5" a pair and mi

Resewood and Git, Plain Git, Walnut and Gits Oursies, with or without centres. Curtain Bands, Pins and Pines.

Sands, Pins and Loops. out and made to ht windows and put up.

WINDOW SHADES. 1,000 Window Shades in all the new tints of co Beautiful Gold Band Shades, \$1.50, with all t

Besutiful Shades 20c, each. Besutiful Shades 20c, each. Store Window Shades any color and any size. Window Shades squared and put up promptly Wakes, and peinted wood Shades,

RUGE AND DOOR MATS. New and beautiful Rugs. Door Mats, from 50c, up to the best Engli

BATTINGS.

New Matting, Plain and Fanoy, in all the different dibs made. Matthing laid with dispatch. Out a Ganda and startes day

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS. 2,000 Rolls Wall Papers and Borders in new pat-terns, in gold, panels, hall, oaks, imarbles, chinizes, Sa, in every variety of colors-beautiful, good and thesp. Faper hung if desired.

idits required for Upholete ad Tacks for same.

CURTAIN DAMASKS.

English Embroidered-Cloth and Plano TableO Embound Felt Plano and Table Oovers, Plain and gold hand Thocked Plano Oovers, German Fringed Table Covers,

Now patients in any size or width winted, To all of which we ask your sitention. All work lone well and in reason, by

AUGUSTA, GA.

H. M. Stuart, M. D.,

Corner of Bay and Eighth Streets,

Beaufort, S. C.

FAMILY MEDICINES, FANOY AND TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY,

BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.,

Together with many other articles too numerou to mention. All of which will be sold as the lower price for cash. Physicians prescriptions careful compounded...

W. H. CALVERT

DEALER IN Sepanned and Stamped Tin Wares, Constan

TERKS CASE. d for past favors, and hoping by strice

W. H. CALVERT. Bay St., between 8th and 9th Sts.,

sept.18.2m

are facts which concern not alone the all the members suffer, and whatever is a blot upon Texas or Georgia stains through to Maine. The time has fully arrived when all citizens who do not be

States immediately immersed in this civic chaos. The nation is a partnership in diseases and disgraces as well as in benefits ; with the suffering of one member

each one in his own section.

of All Colors.

3.2

2,100 2,600 1,200 1,600 2,600 2,100 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 300 2,100 900 500 1,000 1,800 1,800 2,000 1,000 300 2,000 25,000 3,000 1,000 1,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 S nate Journal. House Journal. Rules of General Assembly-lat 1,500 300 600 300 8 Pamphlets for State Library... Reprint 2 forms Geological Rep't 87 Legislative Jobs-Special Re-800 300 300 300 ports, etc...... Attorney General's Brief..... Senate Bil's-1 to 220...... Congressional District maps and Consus charts....... Exp nses to Cincinnati and Clevelard, Advertising "Proposals for Printing".....

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

One of the paragraphs of Gov. Moses' message which we could heartily assent to was that in which he commends the course of Dr. Ensor. as superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum. We visited the asylum in 1866, just after the close of the war, and after making due allowance for the long period of distress through which the state had passed, we could not refrain from expressing surprise at the squalid, comfortless and careless appearance of everything connected with the institu- beds, and the materials of buildings tion.

The rooms were little better than dungeons, so far as comfort was concerued. There were no conveniences for fires for warmth; the only bath room a filthy place under on archway; all the patients were herded together at meals; in fact, there was a sad want the t rm "stores and supplies" for the of care, and a negrect of the commonest provisions for the health and comfort of the inmates. We did not again braced in claims. see the establishment until a few months ago. Everything in the

meantime had been bettered. Hot and cold water was conveniently to the commissioner of claims in Washat hand on every floor-it had previously to be carried over the When this is done and the number be abated by a certain indiscriminate entire asylum in buckets. Each ward ascertained, an application, (on a blank denunciation of black men because they had its own dining room. Bath rooms which will be furnished by the special are black, and an equally indiscriminate

40

This property, consisting principally of are trampled under foot by a host of cotton, having been sold the proceeds were paid into the Treasury. The judgement of the court of claims, up to a certain amount, are, by provision of same, paid upon presentation by the treasury department; for larger amounts the sanction of Congress must first be obtained.

The duty of the commissioner of claims is to take cognizance of and investigate all claims for stores and supplies furnished or taken during the war for the use of the Army and Navy, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military or naval service there. By sheer force of superior numof the United States.

Awards by the commissioner of claims 1,919 3 2,482 26 2.967 84 are not paid by the treasury department however until Congress makes an appro-142 03 priation for the amounts so awarded. 22 33 (which is done annually) and then the 46 76 treasury pays the different claimants. $128 51 \\ 103 15$ All stores and supplies turnished or 1,058 31 1,553 74 taken for the use of the Army or Navy may be included in the claims to be pre-465 45 sented to the commissioner of claims at 856 53 Washington, but no claims are allowed 6,257 82 for theft or pillage by soldiers. All legimate claims of citizens, who 960 00 188 50 remained loyal adherents of the government of the United States during the 14 50 war will be allowed, but it is for the 534 00 claimants to prove their loyalty. Loyalty \$62,923 83

> unfrequently disallowed, not because them to the stations they fill, and which there is po-itive proof of disloyalty, but enable them thus to rob and plunder.' because the proof of loyalty is not satis-If it be asked how the corruptions of factory.

is a fact to be proved. Claims are not

No claims are received or recognized for damage, destruction and loss of property, nor for rent or occupation of buildings grounds or other real estate.

Houses, mules, cattle, hogs, wagons, corn or other grain, hay and fodder, meat or bacon, rails, fencing and standing timber used for fuel or for other purposes, fields of grass or growing crops used for forage, cotton used for hospital thrown down, if such materials are applied to military uses, fall within the

at the capital, that there is no such thing as an influential local opinion to be term "stores and supplies" and testibrought against the scamps. They plunmony will be taken to prove the approder and glory in it. "How did you get your money? was asked of a prominent legislator and lobbyis'. I stole it, was the priation or use; but articles of luxury, wines, liquors and cotton, (unless taken prompt reply." The impression made upon as by Mr. for hospital stores) are not included in Pike's report concerning the prostrate State is that nothing can save society use of the Army and Navy. They will

not be allowed and should not be emthere from utter dissolution but the speedy achievement of rule by the class who ought always to rule. We regret All claims under \$5000 which are to that Mr. Pike, in announcing an opinion be trought before a special commissioner substantially the same as this, seems to must be submitted in the first instance us to imply that these classes can be ascertained by color. We know that this cannot be his real meaning, but the force and value of his book are likely to ington to be docketed and numbered. When this is done and the number

s neither standing nor holding ground.

voting barbarians-"the most ignorant democracy that mankind ever saw"-"the dregs of the population habilitated in the robes of their intelligent predecessors, and asserting over them the rule of ignorance and corruption through the inexorable machinery of a majority of number." Carpet-bag rule is at an end in South Carolina, for the carpet-baggers were, on the outside at least, white men. Even negroes tainted with white blood. and so unfortunate as to have the noble blackness of the ancestral complexion debilitated into some shade of yellow, are beginning to feel the contemptuous autagonism of the unmixed African, who means to have things all his own way hers the ignorant and unprincipled classes have taken complete possession of the government of the State. And what sort of a government have they formed? According to the testimony of Mr. Pike, the rule of South Carolina "should not be dignified with the name of a government. It is the installation of a huge system of brigandage. The men who have had it in control, are the picked villains of the community. They are the

highwaymen of the State. They are professional legislative robbers. They

