

THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE BEAUFORT, S. C.

The Governor's Message.
 Too late for notice in our last issue came the inaugural message of Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

While admitting the existence of all the defects, to put it mildly, which have appeared so glaring under the two preceding administrations, he promises to correct abuses as far as in him lies. He does not, however, refer to the duty incumbent upon the past and future attorney-generals, to commence action against any official as soon as they become aware of any dereliction of duty.

It appears to us that the message was written too much with the view of impressing those under whose notice it will come, that the General Assembly must be held responsible for all the short comings of the new administration.

Every one will agree that the review of our present tax system is admirable and the candid expression of opinion that the "valuations" made previous to the present year have been to a great extent "just and oppressive," is well timed. The promise of judicious appointments of officers concerned in the assessment and collection of taxes, if redeemed, will be a great abatement of the evils which taxpayers have labored under in the past.

The necessity of keeping the expenditures of the State within its receipts, the Governor very properly terms a reform measure, and urges it upon the General Assembly. The issuing certificate of indebtedness, even conceding the right to do so, is shown to be an unwise measure at a time when the National Government is embarrassed with the great problem of restoring the national currency to a sound basis. Wholesome advice is given in regard to the expense of public printing, and even the last Assembly, it appears from the reports from Columbia, but a check upon one of the most outrageous swindles by which a government was ever defrauded, as is manifest in the fact that the printing is to be done for fifty thousand dollars.

We fear that the elective system if applied to Trial Justices, as is recommended would give us worse officers than we now have; but Mr. Chamberlain's determination meets our warm approval that "while the present system remains, to use the power of appointment now conferred on the Governor in such a way as to give the people trial justices who know the law and will use their power to preserve and protect the interests of all."

The suggestions in regard to the needed changes in the law governing the board of state canvassers, and concerning the propriety of reviewing the registration act are all that could be desired.

In short, the message throughout is a confession of flagrant violations of the law during the past six years, and shows the way in which the evils may be corrected, and if promises mean anything, and the veto power is as surely exercised, as it is as surely to be required before the General Assembly adjourns, then Mr. Chamberlain will receive the merited encomiums of all good citizens.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGE OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT.

It is to the exaltation of the standard of the Bench that the spirit of true reform must have its beginning. Our senators and representatives may resolve themselves into committees of the whole for the consideration of the message of the Governor from day to day which they will do in vain, if their discussions do not result in a firm determination to elevate the Bench above the considerations of mere party faction. The duty of electing a judge of the First Circuit will soon claim the attention of the General Assembly, and we trust that a wise and judicious selection will be made from among the array of pure names that have been suggested for so vitally important a position as the one required for that circuit demands. This circuit embracing as it does the erubite and accomplished bar of Charleston seems to us to demand one of more than ordinary ability, one of tried and replete legal lore and above all, one capable of measuring the tithes of so skilled and varied talents as will appear before it. We hope that none but a most accomplished jurist, none but a most unexceptionable character will for a moment be entertained by the electing body. From the number of, and energetic canvassing by the gentlemen who are seeking office to seek them it is palpable that the first ballot will be without other result than to disclose the relative weakness of

the aspirants. The Legislature will elect a man who has not yet appeared before them or the public. He will not be such as the conservatives would nominate—but he will be an honest man. We think at least, or judge so from the very respectable expressions from the members of both houses.

The Executive branch of the Government have already been reformed. The legislative department seems itself to consist of a reformatory majority, and an irreclaimable minority. They are attempting to reform the judicial branch of the First Circuit. The future alone will show the success of those who echo Governor Chamberlain's inaugural. It would seem to be a pre-requisite of a successful reformatory judicial appointment that the next First Circuit judge should be unembarrassed by any entangling alliances with dead issues or living frauds. A man without official record since the war and one who would not be expected to adhere to any existing phase of opinion or procedure of a political kind is necessary to a new departure. Let us have an honest and upright judge for that important Circuit. Let us have such a pure man that would be acceptable to all classes and conditions.

—The New Orleans Picayune gives some of the harrowing details of the sinking of the steamer Empire near her wharf in that city. It appears that when the steamer sank her upper works with the cabin remained fast to the hull, and hence only a few of those drowned floated to the surface. To get at the interior of the boat it therefore was necessary to break off her upper works, and then a diver descended into the hull of the vessel, in order to get at the place where the victims of the disaster were supposed to be, when a terrible scene met his eyes. The passengers, must have been sleeping at the time of the accident, and, huddled in by the freight, they were unable to escape and were helplessly drowned. The dead bodies lay around in all attitudes, some evidently drowned in their sleep, while others were only awakened to make a terrible and vain struggle against the dark waters. Immediately upon the drawing up of the first body the diver again descended for the purpose of bringing up more, but the freight, swept by the fierce current, had shifted, and it is now thought that those lost may never be recovered, the constant changes, the swift stream and the strong undertow sweeping away many. The loss of several of the crew and of the captain's family prove with awful conclusiveness that the calamity was altogether unexpected and unprepared for. It is generally believed that the Empire was overloaded and that the thumping of other boats landing alongside had started the seams in her deck.

There is nothing more true than that the affairs of South Carolina will be made one of the great issues of the national campaign in 1876. In this consists the real statesmanship of the inaugural address. If, after all our pledges, these reforms are not earnestly and completely effected, then we shall have a committee of investigation sent down here next spring by a democratic congress, and the administration of the State for the past six years will be shown up in the most exaggerated way before the whole country, as a powerful weapon against the national republican party.—Union-Herald.

It will not be necessary to find out half the truth to condemn the Republican party in South Carolina, although it may be difficult to get at the facts, if there is any "honor among thieves" in the South Carolina ring, there is circumstantial evidence enough to convict the party of any amount of fraud.

The next Congress will take delight in painting this picture in the brightest colors, and the most prominent figures in the panoramas will be the ones whose pockets have been stuffed with plunder, and who bellow loudest for reform.

Outrages in Louisiana.

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York World gives some details of the working of the "outrage," manufactory in that city about election time. The explanation shows what an efficient servant the Administration has in Marshal Packard. He is a man of never-failing resources. At an early hour of the recent election day morning ominous placards were posted upon conspicuous places in the city bearing pictures of skulls and cross-bones and the dimensions of a grave. Packard, in his despatch to Edmunds, mentioned these posters as a striking proof that the White League had attempted to intimidate the colored voters by terrible suggestions. It seems to have recently transpired, beyond the shadow of a doubt that these posters were no expense to the White League, and a colored man who was detected in the act of posting them confessed that they originated at the Custom House, and that Packard had employed him to distribute them. This was the feature of intimidation that was most dwelt upon. White Leaguers and negroes went to the polls side by side and deposited their votes amicably and without disturbance, sometimes casting ballots for the same candidates, and sometimes for different ones. No city was more peaceable on election day than the city of New Orleans, but as long as the menacing placards remained "Othello's occupation" was safe. Of course it was despicable, but then it was business, and why should a man like Packard hesitate to perform what his masters and friends, Gen. Grant and Attorney-General Williams, encourage and support?

MULLET.
 We shall miss Mullet. The Treasury Department will miss him. The future establishment which he superintended so gracefully will miss him. Unfinished public buildings all over the country will miss him, and the white arms of a thousand derrieks looming up stark and tall against the November sky will toss and beckon and wait for the Mullet that comes back never. Ah, the plans that man has planned, the buildings he has built, the money he has spent, and the amount of able-bodied iron-clad profanity he has mixed in his daily discourse—how well we remember them now. Yes, Mullet was gifted, not precisely as an architect. We would not say that. We do not think architecture was his forte, though being a man of a nervous temperament and great spryues, we should judge he might be quite happy in the use of the hammer, and possibly develop talent as a shingler. Foom all accounts the scene in the Treasury Department when Mullet announced his purpose to tear himself away from the service and pay of the Government must have been thrilling in the extreme. There sat the Secretary of the Treasury, dignified and serene, little dreaming of the blow the country was about to receive, and there sat Mullet, about the size of a fire-cracker, and brim full of the remarkable qualities of that exasperating explosive.

But imagine Mullet's amazement and indignation when the Secretary actually insisted upon enforcing the law. Right before his face and eyes, he sitting there in front. How that peppery little benefactor of the Congressional "destricts" must have swelled up and spluttered and snapped and cracked at such treatment. And if the recording angel does charge up profanity, what a job of short hand double entry bookkeeping he must have had to follow Mullet as he skipped around the Secretary and let his chin swing loose.

And then the blow came. The Secretary could not have anticipated it. If he had he never would have said anything about the law. Mullet resigned. Yes, standing there in the department for which he had done so much, he flung his resignation in the face of an astonished country, and with a few carefully selected "cuss words" went out. He took but one oath on going into office; nobody knows how many he took on going out. It was an awful moment no doubt. The Washington Monument stopped in its upward progress. A thousand derrieks creaked. Widely scattered "destricts" trembled for their unexpended appropriations, and unfinished public buildings in all parts of the country began to gather mildew and rust.

Capabilities of an acre.

J. M. Smith, a market gardener of Green Bay, Wis., furnishes some interesting statements of his experiments in high culture. He has found the rule invariable, not a single exception to it, that the more he has spent in cultivating and manuring the greater have been the net profit per acre. Last season he cultivated fourteen acres, and began with a more thorough and expensive cultivation than ever before. The result was that, although there was a "terrible drought," one of the driest seasons ever known in that region, after spending \$3936, or \$384 per acre, he had a better balance than in any previous year. He appears to regard constant cultivation, especially through drought, in connection with copious manuring, as all important. Stable manure is the standard, with such use of superphosphates, plaster, lime, ashes and other manures as experience and good sense point out. "After you have learned how to spend money to the best advantage," he remarks, "a larger profit may be made by laying out \$300 per acre than with less. After the second year, if your land does not pay all its expenses, taxes, and ten per cent. of \$1000 per acre, there is something wrong somewhere. I have some acres of land that did not pay expenses for two years, but for a number of years past have not failed to pay ten per cent. on at least \$3000 per acre. I expect my whole garden to do more than that in a short time." He adds that he is now aiming at 1000 bushels of onions per acre, then a crop of carrots or turnips, or 500 bushels of early potatoes; or if strawberries, 12,900 quarts, or 400 bushels per acre.

There is a hopeful report going the rounds that Secretary Bristow has been conducting a quiet examination into the organization and general efficiency of the various custom houses, and having arrived at the perfectly legitimate conclusion that reconstruction and reformation are necessary, will act accordingly as soon as he can have the cooperation of Congress. Over a year ago various journals exposed the fact that there were dozens of customs posts along the coast that did not begin to return sufficient revenues to pay the salaries of the officials employed in them. Others just about consumed income in expenses, and while taken in the aggregate there was a large deficit. A well drilled and loyal corps of political workers was supported at public expense, and it was not the policy of Republicanism to cast made such a serviceable system of party machinery. Even the custom houses in the leading commercial cities have been to a considerable extent mere barracks for the skirmishers of the dominant party. If Secretary Bristow can cut off or sensibly

reduce these expensive superfluities, these rapidly accumulating barnacles that fasten upon commercial progress, he will deserve the thanks of the country for his independence and decision.

We doubt whether there is a custom house on the coast conducted with more economy than the Port of Beaufort. With all the business at Port Royal and Bull River the government is only taxed to support a collector and one deputy. But then it has never been run as a political machine.

The application of his official boot to his impudent subordinate Mullet shows that Secretary Bristow has very wholesome views in regard to discipline; but he cannot expect to continue on good terms with the President if he keeps up such an aggressive policy.

Not a glee club—The policeman's.
 To remove stains from character—Get rich.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
 Will be received until Jan. 2nd 1875, by the County Commissioners for feeding the poor for the year 1875, the rations to be as follows.

Six quarts of hominy,
 Three lbs. of meat,
 One pint salt,
 One quart of molasses,
 One quart rice,
 Quarter pound coffee or equivalent in tea,
 Half pound C sugar,
 Half pound soap,
 Two oz. tobacco and pipes.
 The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PAUL PRITCHARD,
 Chairman Co. Com's. Bt. County.
 SHEPARD D. GILBERT,
 Clerk of board.

FURNITURE.

Just Received from Cincinnati a Lot of Old Fashion
OAK BOTTOM CHAIRS,
 PRICE ONLY 75 Cents,
 ALSO,
 CHAMBER SETS,
 MATTRESSES,
 CARPETINGS,
 CURTAIN ROLLERS, &c. &c.
 Geo. Waterhouse.
 dec2-55.

R. P. BARRY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods,
 CLOTHING,
 BOOTS AND SHOES,
 HATS AND CAPS,
 NOTIONS, &c. &c.
 Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C.,
 dec2-54.

CHAS. E. VERDIER,

AGENT FOR
Singer's Sewing Machines
 For Beaufort County.
 MACHINES with NEEDLES and
 ATTACHMENTS Constantly on Hand.
 dec2-55.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

Maple Sugar,
 Choice Syrup,
 For Sale By
W. M. FRENCH,
 A. E. & F. W. SCHEPER,
 DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Clothing, Notions, &c.,
 Have Laid in an Immense Stock of
 Fall and Winter Goods,
 LADIES GOODS,
 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
 HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.,
 Call and Examine the stock, which cannot be surpassed by any House in the State.

Prices Low to Suit the Times,
 dec2-53.

Santa Claus.

TOYS! TOYS!
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TOYS
 AND ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMASS PRESENTS,
 Come and see them for yourself. For sale very cheap at
 H HARMS.

BEAUFORT MACHINE SHOP.

Having opened a Shop here, I am prepared with the LATEST IMPROVED TOOLS to Build and repair all kinds of MACHINERY, both Wood and Iron.
 Particular attention given to
 Designing and Pattern Making,
 For New Work.
 STEAM PIPE and FITTINGS,
 Constantly on hand
 At Northern Prices.
Common Sizes of Iron Nuts AND STEEL.
 Personal attention given to
 SETTING and CONSTRUCTING
 STEAM BOILER
 FURNACES FOR SAVING FUEL.
 Shop next to Post Office
J. A. Whitman,
 Mechanical Engineer.

BEAUFORT HOUSE

Beaufort, S. C.,
 Having fitted up the above named House, I am Prepared to accommodate the
 Public,
 Carriages will be on hand to carry guests to and from the Depot and
 Port Royal.
 J. A. DUFONG,
 Proprietor.

MRS. MORILLO,

Has Just Received a Fresh Stock of
FRUITS and Confectionery.
 Store Opposite the Bank,
 BAY STREET.
 nov25-54.

SCHOONER BERTHA,

CAPT. M. B. TREVETT,
 Will ply between Savannah and Beaufort, in connection with all Steamships between
 Northern Ports
 AND
 Savannah.
 F. eight Carried as
 LOW
 Orders
 As by any other route with Quick despatch. All entrusted to me will be punctually attended to.
 M. B. TREVETT.
 nov25-51.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS

AND
COTTON SHIPPERS,
 Port Royal Cotton Compressing
 Warehousing & Power Co.,
 Are prepared to receive on storage and Compress Cotton at the usual rates at their works and yard at
 Port Royal.
 CHAS. ROGERS,
 Superintendent.
 nov25-50.

P. M. WHITMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
 BAY STREET, BEAUFORT, S. C.,
 Has Just received from the North a fine assortment of goods at
 Northern Prices.
 WEDDING RINGS, \$3.00 to \$12.00,
 SILVER RINGS, 50c. to \$1.50,
 SILVER NAPKIN RINGS, \$2.00 to \$4.00,
 LADIES GOLD WATCHES, \$36 to \$50.
8 Day & 1 Day Striking Clocks,
 \$3.50 to \$8.
 GENTS' GOLD CHAINS, PINS, BRINGS, SLEEVE BUTONS, STUDS, WATCH CHAINS,
 LADIES GOLD and PLATED JEWELRY,
 GOLD PENS, &c. &c.
 Gents' Gold and Silver Watches.
 Call and examine before purchasing, and satisfy yourself you can save ten to twenty-five per cent from Charleston or Savannah prices.
 nov25-57.

JAS. E. MCGREGOR,

CARRIAGE MAKER.
 Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop cor West and Craven Streets,
 BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-50.

A. ARTIS,

Barber.
 SHAVING,
 HAIR CUTTING,
 DYEING, AND
 SHAMPOOING.
 In the most
 Artistic Style.
 Shop in the rear of the Drug Store,
 BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-51.

LUMBER YARD.

A Full Stock of Lumber and Timber constantly on hand at
 Low Prices.
 Parties desiring estimates for large quantities are requested to give me a call. Yard in rear of the Post Office.
 R. G. HOLMES.
 nov25-57.

JAMES E. BOYCE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
 Dealer in
 ALES,
 WINES,
 LIQUORS,
 AND TOBACCO
 NOTIONS,
 DRY GOODS,
 BOOTS
 and SHOES.
 DAY ST.,
 BEAUFORT, S. C., nov25.

J. A. ENSLOW,

FACTOR,
 SHIPPING, AND COMMISSION
 Merchant,
 141 East Bay, Street,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dry Goods.

Fancy Goods,
 CLOTHING,
 Boots and Shoes,
 Trunks, Valises, &c.,
 Millinery and Dress Making
 On hand a large assortment of
 NOTIONS,
 At Prices Bound to Please.
MRS. MARY McBRIDE,
 North East Cor. Bay and Scott Street.
 BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-49.

N. BRADY,

Dealer in Groceries, Liquors, &c
 The highest price paid for
 Otter Mink & Deer SKINS
 and all kinds of
 COUNTRY PRODUCE,
 BAY ST., BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-52.

W. M. FRENCH,

AGENT,
 Wholesale and Retail
 DEALER IN
 Fine Groceries, Fruits and
 Vegetables, A full Assortment of
 Canned Goods,
 Dried Fruits, &c.
 Just Received a Barrel of CANADA SALMON,
 10 pickle,
 20 Barrels Biscuits,
 16 Barrels Apples,
 \$3.50 per barrel,
 Catawba Grapes,
 Oranges, Cranberries,
 Figs, Onions,
 Cabbages,
 Potatoes, &c.,
 THE BEST HAMS IN THE MARKET
 SMOKED TONGUES,
 DRIED BEEF,
 BREAKFAST BACON,
 4,500 pounds SHOULDERS,
 Suitable for Country Merchants.

WM. MITCHELL,

Blacksmith and
 Horseshoer.
 Any work in my line Executed promptly and with despatch. Satisfaction Guaranteed and work done as well as any where in the State.
 SHOP OPPOSITE THE ARSENAL,
 BEAUFORT, S. C.
 nov25-48.

W. H. CALVERT,

TIN SMITH.
 DEALER IN
 JAPANESE FLANISHED and
 PLAIN TIN WARE,
 Constantly on hand a full Stock of
 Heating, Cooking and Box
 STOVES and PIPE.
 Particular attention given to putting on and repairing Tin Roofs, Leaders and Gutters.
 Terms Cash.
 Hoping for a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on me, I will warrant all work to be done in the most workmanlike manner.
 nov25-56.