Orangeburg, S. C., Aug., 7, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY.

STILES R. MELLICHAMP, Editor.

To change Contract Advertisements, notice

must be given before Monday noon. Our friends wishing to have advertisements inserted in the TIMES, must hand them in by Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar and a half per square for the first insertion, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal terms made with those who desire to advertise for three, six or twelve months. BO. Marriage notices and Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Henceforth, all Legal Advertisements, of County Interest, whether notices or others, will be published for the benefit of our readers whether they are paid for or not.

> FOR PRESIDENT: -HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

We want a government without corruption; a Congress without price; and a Judiciary without politics." --- B. GRATZ BROWN.

The Election in North Carolina.

All eyes are now turned to the Old North State. Both parties admit that the result of the elections here will have a material effect upon the Presidential campaign.

The Conservatives, however, would not lose as much by a defeat as the Re publicans, from the fact that the State with but one exception, has always gone Republican since the war, by very large

It will take time for the final result to be known, on account of the remoteness of some of the Western Counties, but up to this time the Conservatives are ahead

It is certain that the Legislature will be largely Conservative, and even if the counties which have not yet been heard from, should so change the present majority for Merrimon as to elect Caldwell, the Conservatives would still be victorious.

The Conservatives are also ahead in Congressional representation.

The Gubernatorial contest is very close, and as yet doubtful, although we have every reason to hope, from present indications, that Judge Merrimon is elected Governor.

When we consider that North Carolina has almost invariably gone Republican heretofore, by from nine to twenty thousand majority, we could really afford to let the Radicals have the Gubernatorial office by two or three thousand majority, and still be joyful over what has already been accomplished. North Carolina has been redeemed. The Radical demons who have been tyranizing over and plundering a helpless people without mercy, are now checked in their base villainy.

And further than this, the effect of the immense Conservative gain over the last election, has been to bring thousands of Republicans over to the cause of Liberalism, which means Peace, Union Reconciliation.

The campaign in North Carolina will show us how hard it is to restore the liberties of a people when once crushed, and inspire us with the importance of "eternal vigilance."

The duty of the Conservatives, from now until the election of Greeley, is comprehended in one word-WORK.

A Mrs. Elliott killed her daughter in New York, on the 5th inst. She was insane, caused by the dissipation of her busband.

The Orangeburg News calls upon the TIMES to show "where Grant got the tion.

Indeed, Mr. NEWS! So you think Grant GOT THE BEST OF IT then ?. Well, we must confess we never took that view of the subject before. Our position was that the United States got the worst of it, in the lowering of the national dignity, by Grant's unjustifiable claims for indirect damages, and his subsequent yielding from the menaces of England, but we never meant to insinuate that Grant GOT ANYTHING AT ALL FOR HIS

We charged him with imbecility and lack of executive ability or firmness, but in our charity we withheld the imputation of corruption. Our eyes are now opened, however, and that too by our op-

When we connect this expression of the Orangeburg News with the following significant rentence from the London Echo: "The INTEREST of England will be best furthered by Grant's re-election," we are constrained to fear that there may be something more serious in this little Alabama game than we at first an-

We hope these things will be cleared up, for Grant, poor fellow, is so far in the background now that we are not disposed to be hard on him.

As the campaign advances, the blunder of the Republicans in their choice of candidates becomes more apparent .-Both of their Standard-bearers have rendered themselves odious to the foreign American population, either by word or deed.

Carl Schurz, the great German campaign speaker, says that he is prepared to prove to his people that Grant in the Franco-German war took sides with France, and even entered into a compact with some of his friends to sell arms to that country. Mr. Voorbees also in his excellent speech in Indiana, showed that Grant had furnished the French enough arms for 60,000 men, and adds that "this sinister and revoiting fact does not rest upon Democratic testimony, but upon that of the oldest and abiest Republi

The IRISH WORLD also publishes in a prominent place several extracts from a speech made by Henry Wilson several years ago, in which he denounces foriegners in the most abusive and scurrilous language, and makes the most odious comparisons between them and Ameri-

When we consider that the foreign element in the United States is very large, we do not think that this record of the Republican Standard-bearers will be very advantageous to them.

The Republican papers boast a great deal of Grant's splendid record as a soldier, and even insinuate that if he wanting in other respects he ought to be elected on this gound. To us this seems strange doctrine. For President we want a statesman, and not a soldier, and if Grant possessed the military renown of Napoleon or Alexander-if nations bowed to his will as subserviently as he wishes the people of South Carolina, we would regard this as no recommendation if he was devoid of statesmanship.

But where is Grant's splendid record as a soldier, so boastfully referred to?

He took command of the Union Army when the Confederate forces were reduced by descrition to at least one half: and even then, with ports open to the whole world, with arms of every degree of improvement, with an army swelled to four or five times the Confederate by hirelings from every foreign country, and recruits from densely populated States, he extended the time four years to crush the little Southern band, who were cut off by a powerful blockading fleet from all external aid.

An easy victory was open to a man of the most ordinary ability.

McClellan or Rosencrans, but Grant is a mere creature of fortune, as much devoid worst of it" in the Alabama Claims ques- of military genius, as he has glaringly shown himself to be of statesmanship.

A Voice from the Fork.

ROBERT SWAMP GRANGE, THE PEOPLE OF THE "FORK" PROGRESSING. -CHEW-ING FIRE COALS.—HOW GREELEY

Mr. Editor.—Pursuant to a notice given a few days before, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, of Union Township and vicinity, met at Union Church, on Thursday. July 25th to organize a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. W. A. Easterlin, addressed the meeting on the nature and character of the order, the necessity of, and benefits to be derived from the organization. This very chaste and appropriate address was listened to with earnest attention throughout, creating an enthusiam in favor of the subject in hand, which, we think, is seldoin witnessed on such occasions.

As evidence of this we would state that the constitution of the order, will admit only thirty charter members, yet when the call was made for proposals for membership, several applicants had to be refused admission until a future day, on account of said limitation.

The organization was effected under the name of "Robert Swamp Grange," and W. A. Easierlan nominated by committee, as Masier. Mr. Easterlin, however, for private reasons, declined to hold any office in the Grange, and our worthy and excemed citizen, Ira T. Shoemaker Esq., was then nominated and unan mously elected Master. Under the integrity and efficiency of this administration, we hope to rapidly develope the strength of union, and to illustrate those tender feelings of brotherly love, and community of interest, which certain other administrations not only ignore, but, unscrapulously trample in the dusi. Said administrations, you observe, are "nameless here." in obedience to the law, that some things not specified, are necessarily taken for

And now, Mr. Editor, we would ask your indulgence, while we produce anoth revidence, that we of "the Fork" are progressing. But, in order to recure your good grace, we would gently hint, that we believe all editors to be good-natured and therefore willing to be bored a little, except two classes, and we think you will agree' with us in this-that those who are in the habit of chewing fire-coals, under the extremely delesive imp ession that there is honey in them, and those who are fed from silver spoons and can't get the spoons made large enough. There two classes, we have thought, do occasionally lose their temper, but we are charliable enough to believe that they don't really "mean any harm by i." Like ourselves, they are mortal, and most be allowed some little faults, which we imagine will be corrected after a while, as they are also, doubtless, sive spirit of the age.

Experience may have a good deal of gall in it, but it is apt to show us, at last, where the honey may be found.

An almost irresistible impulse. Mr. Editor, carried us off on a tangent, just now, but asking your pardon, we will now give the second evidence of our

It is this-in the language of Charles Sumner-between the grand old sage and patriot, "Horace Greeley, and another person, who shall be nameless here, we are for Greeley earnestly." Our prejudices, our animosity our bitter memories, our past, we lay upon our country's altar and shall galdly see them burn, if from their ashes a guardian be evoked, who shall be able to appreciate the real value of a nation's freedom, and to comprehand a people's wrong—and who shall also have the moral courage to bend his energies not only in securing the one but in removing the other.

Misreoresented, slandered and robbed, as we have been by those who pretend to be champions of freedom, while they revel only in the dissensions and slavery and strife of their countrymen, we are looking anxiously through the gloom which surrounds us and sighing for the return of reason and of justice and of honor, to the land.

And lo! the standard-bearer, comes Not, indeed, as one whom we have been taught to regard with feelings of gratitude and love, but, as one whose resistless and interests. We have ever seen him,

aimed, has crumbled into dust, the principles which he fought to establish, have been planted in eternal rocks, and now the cronwing glary of his life is, to erect a temple whose foundations shall be laid in the hearts of his country-men, and which towering above the clouds, shall be a shining mark for the admiration and wonder of the world. Yet, those whose emancipation from slavery, has ever been to him dear as the apple of his eye, and Who are the recipients of its greatest blessings, have, now that the great work, is to be crowned, turned their backs upon their benefactor, and those upou whom his heavies blows have fallen, now recognizing the integrity and purity ot his character, and the moral grandeur of his devotion to elevated principles, hail him as he comes with "Peace" upon his lips, as the same fearless Champion of human rights.

Of course, this adminious condition of things is to the intelligent mind, explained in few words. On the one hand, the blind refuse to receive sight preferring to to led by unscrupulous hands on the other, they that were blind rejoice, because now they see. Incorruptible and infiexible, as Horace Greeley has ever been in his adherence to principles, we feel, when he extends his hand, "across the chasm." and cries "Peace," that there is no hypocrisy or treachery in the sound, as has been the case with some who might be named berein, but who for the sake of enphony are "nameless here,"

> COMMUNICATED. Duty of the Agriculturalist.

TRELLO.

MR. EDITOR:-There is a disposition on the part of many farmers, either to sell out, and move to our villages and towns where they can engage in mercantile business, or go to a new county with the hope of bettering their forumes. Others, hating to sever the ties that bind them to their homes, build little shope. and in connection with their farming interests, carry on a precarious business the best of doubtful propriety as to honesty the former of these classes does mischief, because it drains the farming districts not only of capital and skill gained by experience, but carries away the strong and active youths, thus hurting the moral one of the country. The latter does still a greater mischief, because it lowers the position of the profession and weakens its influence among the pursuits of life. This is an injury that cannot be repaired by the government which now rules the country but may be made less hurtful by force of high moral princip-

To arrest these evils then, it becomes the duty of the agriculturist to make his profession not only profitable, but attractive and intellectual. He must use every effort to raise it above its present position, and give it influence in our social and political system. To do this, planters as a class must urge such measures as will accomplish the desired end. to some ex ent, imbued with the progres- They must be educated to adopt their tastes and habit to the condition of the country and the circumstances by which they are surrounded. Such an intellectual interest and attractivenss must be thrown around the profession as will make our farmers satisfied with their pursuits, and their families love the homes of their birth.

The conditions of climate, soil, market, and other things which characters ize our county make the business of the planter exceedingly difficult and it profits at all times uncertain. Indeed. the former to be successful, requires as much varied knowledge and business tact as any man in the county; and the wonder is not that so many fail, but that so many do succeed. Much of this, before the war, was due to the abundance and cheapness of labor, and the ability of the farmer to fell the forest and plant the virgin soil. Now it is quite different. The freedman is unwilling to perform such hard work, and if willing would demand too much wages; so the planter is obliged to fall back upon his poor soil and the use of commercial fertilizers,-The effect of this ante bellum system was gradually to reduce three-fifths of the planting lands of our country to a quarter or less degree of impoverishment, while one-fifth, perhaps, barely holds its own in point of fertility and the remaining fifths so cultivated as to grow richer year after year. Nor will this state of things cease until intelligence becomes the basis of success, and the laws of scipower has ever been wielded against ence direct the skill of the agriculturist saloor. what me regarded as our dearest rights and the inventions of the mechanic .--

The successful planters of to-day are "through a glass, darkly." But, old just such men who have thrown aside things have passed away-the mighty the old notions, have taken up the en- State, the last one being organized at The Union army may well be proud of incubus against which his blows were gines and the principles of the new age Graniteville, S. C.

and are endeavoring to keep pace with the times in which they live. It is only now and then such men are to be met with; and wherever found should bave the praise their merits deserve.

To prove how far impoverished lands may be made productive, and what we may yet expect to be accomplished by basing success upon intelligence, and skill upon the laws of science, I will give one or two estimates of the cost of production, and the profit realized, of an acre of cotton, cultivated respectively by Mr. John L. Moorer and Laurence R. Beckwith, boils intelligent and eminently practical and successful farmers. There may be, and doubtless are, many others, who have been equally successful whose experience would encourage and stimulate those planters less fortunate than themselves. These estimates are made upon the basis of an acre yielding 500 lbs. seed cotton without any fertilizing material, and on the average cost since the year 1866. Acre cultivated by-Mr. Moorer.

Interest on value of land	8 1.00
Cultivation,	6.00
Ginning &c	
Manures,	10.00
Total investment,	\$22.00
Preceeds of acre	60.00
Deducting cost	22.00
We have a nett profit	38.00
Or nearly 173 per cent on	investment.
Acre cultivated by Mr. Bo	
Preparation of land	\$ 3.00
Fertilizers	11.75
Planting	50
4 Plowings	3.00
4 Hoeings	2:00
Picking	6.00
Ginning &c.	8.66
Total cost	834.91
Proceeds of acre	86.00
Deducting cost	34.91
We a nett profit	51.09
	一年 日本

Or nearly 150 per cent, on investment Now, Mr. Editor, need any one despair of success with such reliable facts before him; and might not a question here arise: Can land become so impoverished as never to be resuscitated?

LATEST

NORTH CAROLINA.

MERIMON AHEAD!!

FIVE CONSERVIIVE CON-GRESSMEN ELECTED,

1000 Majority!

GOVERNMENT FUNDS OF NO AVAIL.

[Special Telegram to the TIMES.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 6-10 PM

All returns in, except from nine Western counties, which gave a conservative ma jority in 1870, except two; and as returns now stand, if those counties show no de crease in conservative majorities on Ship's vote, the majority for Mercimon will be one thousand. Five Conservative members of Congress, out of eight, are elected and the Legislature two-thirds Conservaive on joint balloi. If those Western Counties prove true to Shipps vote, the election of Merrimon is certain; and we have good reason for believing they will give an increased Conservative majority. notwithstanding the immense amount of the funds of the Government that were in that portion. If the State goes Conservative, it is against the vast machinery of the Government, including the Treasury, iraudulent voting and bribery. PLAUBA.

List of Letters Remaining in the Orangeburg P. O. to Aug. 7th, 1872. Henry Martin,

Mrs. Macy Riley, Bobert Shivers, Mrs. George Sellers, Dari J. Summers, Alfred Sims.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

F. DeMars. P. M.

A Mrs. Neggle, of Labanon, has sued a salcon-keeper for five thousand dollars damages, for the death of her husband, which occurred in a drunken row at his

PROGRESSING.-There are now seventeen Lodges of the I. O. G. T. in this TOWN DIRECTORY.

Mayor-F. H. W. Briggmann. Clerk-E. J. Oliveres. Treastirer-Wni. Willcock. Aldermen-E. J. Oliveres, Wm. Willcock, Geo. Boliver, A. Martin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention is called to the following new advertisements: List of Letters-F. DeMais. P. M. C. D. Blume-Photographing.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET. Corron,-No sales for the week ending Aug 3. Ordinary, 16 cents, low middling 171c; middling 181.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug 3 .- Demand for cotton dull. @ 19. Rice market 81. Gold 113. New York, Aug 3 .- Cotton dall

21. Gold 14. NEW ORLEANS, Aug 3. - Cotton

dull; middling 20.

Prices Current. PREPARED FOR THE TIMES. [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Cotton :: :	- lb	. 21 @	23
Bacon Hams :	1h	16 @	00
" Sides : :	- 44	10 @	12
Lard : :	u	14 @	
Corn : : :	bu	90 @1	00
Pens : : :	**	@1	1000
Oats : 1 1 1	a	75 601 6	
Flour : : : :	cwt	5 60 @6	
Fodder : : :	ii .	1 00 @1	
Rough Rice : .:.	**	1 50 @	
Butter : : :	Ib	25 (6)	50
Eggs : : : :	doz	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	13
Furkeys : . : :	pr	2 00 @ 2	
Geese : : : :	- 44	ELONG VALUE OF THE PARTY OF THE	25
Chickens : :	2 a		25
Bees Wax : : :	lb .	16 @	
Beef : 2	41	. 10 @	E/4253
Fallow	4	10 @	
Manual Street and Street Street	-	-consumous	=

ORANGE GRANGE, NO. 25. WILL Meet at the usual place, on WED-NESDAY, 14th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the W. M.

JNO. COLCOCK & CO., FACTORS and COMMISSION MER-CHANTS, CHARLESTON, S. C. JOHN COLCOCK, THOS. H. COLCOCK, S. HAGGOD,

O. P, HAY, AGT. July 16, 1872 23

COTTON STATES

LIFE

Insurance compamy.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, MACON, GA.

The undersigned having been appointed State Agents for the above Company and established the office of the Company in Columbia, invite attention to one or two of the advantages offered to them who may desire to effect insurance on their lives in a safe Home Company;

The Board of Managers at a recent meeting; passed unanimously the follow-

ing resolution:
"Resolved, That in view of the fact that there are unusually large sums paid for Life Insurance, to the Companies of the North and East, which sums being there invested, contribute to the enrichment of those sections, whilst our own South is greatly in need of cash capital to prosecute successfully our Agriculturul and Mechanical enterprises; it is ordered, that for the purpose of retaining these sums in our midst, hereafter a certain proportion of the net cash receipts from premiums, amounting to not more than 70 per cent. of the same be invested in such manuer as may be in accordance with the regulations of the Company, in those sections from which the said premiums are attained."

(Signed) WM. B. JOHNSTON. President.

GEORGE S. OBEAR, Sec'y. The Financial strength of the Company places it in high rank. Its lats

Annual Statement shows that the Company possesses, besides its large Guarantee, \$170 for every \$100 of its liability. . ABNEY & PARKER,

State Agenis.

June 5.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, BY F. P. BEARD, Editor and Proprieter.

One year - - - - \$2.00 Six menths - - - - 1.00 ADVERTISEMENTS Legated at published

JOB PRINTING, in all its departments neatly executed on the most reasonable terms, Give us a fair trial and we assure you we will satisfy you.