

We are in no way responsible for the views or opinions of our Correspondents.

WASTED LIBERALITY.

In Anderson county, the Conservatives, although in a decided majority, have accepted a proposition from the Republicans to make no party nominations in that county, in order to avoid the animosities which political agitation, and especially too strict an adherence to party lines, are apt to engender. The plan is to run men for office upon their own merits and personal character, rather than upon their political affiliations, which is surely a great improvement upon the present corrupt system of conventions.

The resolutions submitted to the Conservatives by Col. Jno. R. Cochran, acting for the Republican Convention, admit that "in Anderson county peace and prosperity reigns, law and order are enforced fairly and justly, and the two races are living happily and harmoniously together," and the desire is expressed in them that this good feeling may not be disturbed by the drawing too tightly of party lines.

This admission of the Anderson Republican Convention, not only that peace and good will reigns, but that the government is justly and fairly administered in this Conservative county, is a plain and honest contradiction, from a trustworthy Republican source, of the oft repeated and studiously disseminated lies about the intolerance, injustice and oppression of the Conservatives, when they have power, and we would invite the attention of the colored people to it, because it is not what we say, but what a Regular Republican Convention says.

Besides this we notice that the Conservatives of Union, who also have a majority, have placed three colored men on the County ticket.

We are gratified to note these clear indications of a spirit of harmony and conciliation on the part of the Conservatives of Anderson and Union; but, judging from past experience, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the Republicans, in any county in which they have a majority, would see us in the bottomless pits of his satanic dominions, before they would grant us similar advantages.

The legislative is a more important branch of the government than the executive, and, if the Conservatives elect their own representatives in every county in which they have a majority or an equal number of votes, nearly, if not quite half of the counties of the State will be represented by them in the legislature.

We are ardent advocates of harmony, good will and political freedom and liberality of sentiment, and would hail as an auspicious omen of liberty and political progress, the day, when men are elevated to office upon individual merits instead of party affiliations; but we fear that our up country friends, who are stigmatized as ku-klux, and yet who have made such liberal concessions, of their own accord to the Republicans, without exacting from them corresponding concessions in counties in which they are in the ascendancy, are doing an act which will never be appreciated, and which under the present indications of Republican intolerance, will only result in diminishing the number of Conservative representatives in the coming legislature.

Far be it from us to discountenance a spirit of liberality on the part of the Conservatives, but we do think, in a political light, when concessions are made, that they should be reciprocal, and not altogether one sided.

BAD LOGIC.

The Ring organ in Columbia very candidly characterizes the Chamberlain ratification meeting in Sumter as a disgraceful riot, but throws the blame upon the Green men.

Of course it is no especial concern of ours, both factions being Republican, but we don't see how the Chamberlainites can complain, if they send out "Confidential Circulars" urging "their friends to assemble in force to control the action of the Independent meetings."

If we pull our neighbor's nose, we should certainly expect him to pull ours in return, if he can.

Col. M. R. Delaney has resigned his position in the Customhouse, in consequence of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—In reply to the Rev. Mr. H. in your issue of October 1st., I must first and foremost pronounce the second paragraph of that communication, and all other allusions to the Rev. Mr. Hartley, and the Antioch church as false, in toto, ab initio, ad finem. So destitute is it of truth, that it must be branded as a wilful falsehood. A. B. is truly sorry that the Rev. gentleman should have allowed madam rumor to furnish him with weapons in his controversy, as those of her manufacture generally break in the using, or seriously injure those who employ them. May I advise you to rely no more upon her sayings for the triumphant success of your amicable disputations. Never until lions fear mice, will Mr. Hartley fear Mr. H.'s midnight productions. That Barnwell Union communion; that "slip of the tongue," with many other "slips," force me to say that hereafter when you make an assertion that common facts won't establish as truthful, will not be received. Since you presume so freely and confidentially upon the beautiful and truthful features of that sermon, why did you on that very Sabbath after the delivery of that sermon, let your tongue lose its balance again by telling S. that he should certainly have it to read over, when he requested it of you. It is sincerely hoped that you will publish that sermon. A. B. will certainly procure a copy, and hopes to find it the identical sermon verbatim et literatim, no change made since its delivery at Trinity church. Mr. H. made a perfect fumble of that comparison of churches to the different currencies. I suspected there'd be some midnight misunderstanding about what the preacher was saying, when Mr. H. was keeping up a continual line of remarks with that young lady, Miss I. Here is what the preacher said: "Certain modes of baptism (so called) are received by some denominations, and rejected by others, some sprinkle, others pour, while others immerse; each had its value, and while the two former modes passed only in certain places, the latter mode was good and passed all over the world; it was like gold, none would reject, some kinds of money will not be received everywhere; they are considered doubtful, but gold will pass any and every where. If one of the members of this church would apply to Trinity or Jericho church for membership he would not be rebaptised, all receive immersion, it is like gold and will pass every where, but sprinkling is not so." (Do you understand?)

A. B. confesses he was a little uneasy, from the time Mr. H. made an excuse, by saying he could find no Sunday convenient for him to hear Mr. Hartley's reply until his announcement, that he would be there, but he is all right now, and is anxious to know what Mr. H. will do with that unlimited measure of testimony that was filed upon him, those fourteen pedobaptist authors against his assertions, that immersion was unscriptural. A. B. will be silent on the mode for the present, he expects to learn something about that, when Mr. H. complies with Mr. Hartley's request. No friend, you mistake; A. B. was only astonished that a man of the learning of which Mr. H. boasts, would condescend to use other men's language with out giving them the credit for it. A. B. does not propose to be a logician, Mr. H. does. A. B. does not pretend to be a latin and Greek scholar, nor has he ever received the compliment of knowing more Hebrew than his Professor; he may therefore be classed an ignoramus. "Out of a shower," did he mean from? did he mean, that if, I were in (at, near by) a shower, I would not have mental acumen enough to get from (out of) it? A. B. would be glad if Mr. H. would explain himself. Since that memorable first Sabbath in October, 1874, (he will ever remember the day.) A. B.'s mental acumen has been so propositionally upset, that he is high in the notion to see a bible fixed up so he can understand it. It was the prayer of Job that his "enemy would write a book." Mr. H. has written a letter, the one I've just been handling, and I fear it has made his enemies feel glad, and his friends feel badly. He evidently intended in that article to hurt somebody, but unfortunately for himself, he overloaded his gun and it kicked terribly, and hurt worst behind than before. His article shows first, that he has lost his temper. The expression: ignoramus, "not sense enough to carry him out of a shower," tell but too plainly, that his argument is exhausted, and his last round of ammunition fired. No one that has

lead to put in his gun, will ever discharge dirt at his enemies. Truth is like the sea when at rest, calm and mighty in its repose; error, is like the sea when storms are upon it, angry and tempestuous. "Ignoramus!" was it for epithets like this, that Mr. H. has been so industrious in "midnight lamp trimming?" I ask has not every man, who has rushed into controversy with out counting the cost, and lost his temper when he couldn't call his antagonist anything else, called him an ignoramus?

We are surprised that a mind that has done what the greatest minds of this age have failed to do—find out new arguments for sprinkling, as New Testament baptism, should exhibit so little originality in the selections of abusive epithets. Secondly, Mr. H.'s article shows more egotism and vanity than we ever remember having seen in the same space. Take a few illustrations—speaking of his sermon on baptism, he says, "my friends insist on the publication of that discourse, affirming unhesitatingly, that it was the most satisfactory thing of the kind they ever heard." Again, "so far as I am informed there was only one A. M., in that congregation and he made this remark: 'It was the best thing I ever heard, and gave me more satisfaction, than anything I ever read.'" Of course, the other pedobaptists are now out of date. Having given us the opinions of his friends and brethren, and the learned A. M. he gives us his own opinion of it in the following precious morsel of self praise: "I am bold to say, that my sermon is my own, in the strictest sense of that term, and contains ideas no where found from the pen of any divine."

Well, what rejoicing there'll be throughout the whole pedobaptist world over this pedobaptist Columbus, who has at last found terra firma upon which pedobaptists may rest from the fury of the waters. Mr. H. evidently thinks he has done a wonderful thing, but others doubtless will call to mind the mountain, of which, we believe, Aescop speaks, "montes parturiunt, ridiculus mus nascitur." We mean of course, the offsprings are alike. Mr. H. boasts that he has labored and brought forth something new and overwhelming on the old question and if he don't say so, certainly he can't have settled it. Well, if so, we can only account for it on the ground that these new ideas have been hidden from the wise and prudent, and been revealed to those otherwise. But lest our baptist brethren be unduly frightened and our pedobaptist friends unduly elated, we'll give one specimen of the "ideas nowhere to be found from the pen of any divine."

(To be Continued)

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.]

DURSLEY GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND, August, 1874.

Editor Orangeburg Times:

Of arable land he has about one hundred acres, which he cultivates as follows: He lays down one third in roots, hauling on each acre about eighteen loads of well rotted barn-yard and stable manure, composed of the straw from wheat, barley and beans, and trodden by the horses and cattle. That which has been trodden by his fattening stock being much more valuable than any other, because they are fed on meal, composed of corn, peas, beans and oil cake, which makes the manure rich in nitrogen; this scattered broadcast over the land and turned under in the winter or spring, with a two or three horse plough; it then remains until May, when from three to five hundred pounds of phosphate is applied and worked over again with the plough; then the scuffer harrow, and clod crusher is used until the land is finely pulverised and level; then man gel wurtzel and swedes or ruta бага are sown by a drill, which puts in four rows at a time, twenty inches apart. As soon as the plants get to a size they are hoed, and as a general thing get three hoeings; 1st hoeing between the rows, cleaning out all weeds and grass; 2nd thinning down to a stand, or nearly so, to one plant every ten or twelve inches, removing all weeds from the drill; 3rd finish thinning and cleaning the ground perfectly, never putting dirt to the root. Hoeing is generally let out by the acre for the three hoeings at about thirteen shillings and six pence, or three dollars and thirty cents per acre. The average crop per acre being twenty long tons. In the winter and spring the bulk of the roots are fed to sheep on the ground on which they grew; the roots are pulled on a quarter of an acre, which is then huddled in, sheep put in them, the turnips cut up by a machine and fed to them with clover, hay and oil cake; by the time the turnips are eaten off, the ground has been richly manured, it is well broken up and about the first of October sowed in wheat or barley, always drilled with a large drill, put-

ting in about eight feet wide at a time. Nothing being done to it afterwards, only to remove thistles and weeds. After the wheat or barley has been put in, clover, rye and grass seed is sown broadcast, which comes up and makes good pasturage for sheep during winter and spring after the green has been cut off, and in summer one or two heavy crops of clover, rye and grass hay; then it is broken up and the fall peas or beans are put in, which are harvested in July and August. Then it is again broken up with ten or twelve loads of good rotted barnyard manure wheat or barley again put in in October, without the clover seeds. After being cut, the land is again prepared as before for turnips, the crops being: 1st beets and turnips, 2nd wheat or barley, 3rd peas and beans, 4th wheat and barley again, and then to turnips. The root crop is considered the basis of good farming; without it they could not manure the lands to bring the fine crops of grain they do; it fattens the sheep, improves the wool in quality, and quantity, and enriches the land sufficiently for three years. The average crop of wheat is about forty-five bushels per acre, barley about fifty; he makes annually about two thousand bushels of wheat and barley, five hundred bushels of beans, and about one hundred of peas, worth eight hundred and sixty pounds, or near five thousand dollars. I had forgotten to say that after the sheep have eaten all of one hurdle-pen, they are penned on another, until the whole field has been eaten off. He keeps about three hundred and fifty sheep, selling off annually one hundred and fifty fat sheep to the butcher, their average weight being eighty-five pounds net, after being dressed, worth three pounds, or fifteen dollars per head; which in addition to the wool cut from their backs, averaging ten pounds each fleece, selling at eighteen pence or thirty six cents per pound, would make the value of each sheep eighteen dollars and sixty cents, or the one hundred and fifty sold at twenty-seven hundred dollars. He always buys his pigs or hogs for fattening; gets them when about ten or twelve months old; in two months he has them fat and ready for the butcher; he fattens about fifty per year, on which he clears about two pounds each, or about five hundred dollars for the whole. He has always demand for his straw, which he may have to spare, and has always enough to sell, at fifteen dollars per ton, to pay for all the commercial manures he may use.

He keeps on his farm twelve laborers constantly, giving them about three dollars per week with half gallon of beer, also cottages for them to live in; among his laborers is one shepherd, whose duty is to attend to the sheep, and a cowman whose duty is to attend the milking department; then he has his carter whose business is to see to the horses ploughing &c. The average cost of wages per year is about twenty five hundred dollars.

I fear that I have already tired you with my description of English farming and shall therefore close.

RAMBLER.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION, OF THE ORANGEBURG AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

WILL BEGIN ON Tuesday Nov. 3rd, 12 a. m. AND CONTINUE TILL Friday Nov. 6th, 5 p. m.

ADMISSION 50 cent each day. Children under 12 years half price. Exhibitors Tickets whole Fair \$1.00.

TOURNAMENT 2nd day BASE BALL 3rd day. DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS 4th day, Annual Address, 3rd day by MAJOR T. W. WOODWARD, President of the State Agricultural Society.

Persons wishing to enter Stock will aid the Directors by applying to the Secretary and selecting their stalls or pens.

Arrangements have been made with the South Carolina Railroad, for the Transportation of articles and Animals for Exhibition for one charge of freight

Visitors will get Exeursions Tickets for the week.

Full Brass Band in attendance.

For further particulars, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained of KIRK ROBINSON, Secretary and Treasurer,

Or either of the Directors, Dr. W. F. BARTON, SAMUEL DIBBLE, L. R. BECKWITH, Capt. F. H. W. BRIGGMAN, J. G. WANNAMAKER, M. J. KELLER, O. B. RILEY.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?
THE ENTERPRISE GROCERY STORE.
HAS JUST BEEN FILLED WITH FRESH, CHEAP and GENUINE GROCERIES, Such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter, Flour, Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Coffee &c. &c.
And in rear of the Grocery, is the ENTERPRISE SALOON,
WHICH is kept full of the finest grades of LIQUORS, SEGARS &c., which will be sold to suit the purchaser. Call and see for yourself.
A. FISCHER.
March 26 1874

Bacon, Sugar Coffee & Flour
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, AT THE Cheap Grocery House of J. S. ALBERGOTTI, Corner Russell Street and Railroad. Feb. 19 1874

W. K. CROOK
HAVING JUST OPENED A FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,
Would call the attention of the public to his well selected Stock of Bacon, Flour, Lard, Butter, Molasses Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Can Goods, LIQUORS &c.
OPPOSITE BULL, SCOVILL & PIKE

T. B. BOYD
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST BOOTS SHOES, GROCERIES &c., Which he will sell low down ALSO THE LARGEST STOCK SEGARS AND TOBACCO
Ever offered in this market. No humbug, Call and convince yourself.
T. B. BOYD'S

C. D. KORTJOHN
HAS A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS TOBACCO & SEGARS.
C. D. KORTJOHN.
Nov 20, 1874

THE GRANGE STORE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS. IN it will be found a large supply of Groceries, Bagging, Ties &c.,
At the the lowest Cash Prices, also prepared to pay the Highest CASH Prices for RICE, CORN, PEAS, CHICKENS, EGGS, WOOL, WAX, RAGS and all other country Produce.
PATRONS can receive all information in respect of purchasing supplies through Grange, with the prices &c. For further information call at the THE GRANGE STORE,
Opposite where Whittemore's Soap Factory used to be.
E. EZEKIEL AGENT
Aug. 27-74

FALL 1874 GRAND OPENING WRITER 1874
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT T. KOHN & BRO. DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.
DAILY OPENING ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS AND DESIGNS
Dress goods Prints Shawls Flannels
Woolens Jeans etc. Furs Hats
Boots, Shoes Trunks Satchels Baskets
Musical Merchandise etc etc
Youths and Gents Clothing & Furnishing Goods,
THE DIAMOND SHIRT Fit and Wear guaranteed
In Fact our stock will be replete in every Department and sold at Usual Popular Prices.
THEODORE KOHN & BROTHER.
Apr. 9, 1874 NEW STORE.