

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

THE SUN AND THE TIMES.

We regret that our remarks in our last issue in opposition to the course of the Charleston Sun in discouraging the Independent Republican movement should have been misconstrued by that paper. That we meant no "unjust imputation," we think is clearly shown by our expression in the very local referred to, that "we have no doubt the Sun is sincere and friendly to the Convective cause."

We did not mean to insinuate, in the slightest degree, that the editor of the Sun was designingly lending assistance to the Ring, for we have too much confidence in his sincerity, and too exalted an opinion of his independence, as exhibited in all his editorials; but we simply meant, as one of the people, to record our honest dissent from his judgment in ridiculing and discouraging this Independent Republican movement. That such a course gives comfort to the Ring, is shown conclusively by the eagerness with which the Chamberlain organs quote and utilize every crumb of this nature, which the Sun sees proper to throw out.

If an honest expression of a difference of opinion is to be characterized as a "spirit of intolerance and dictation," we think the freedom of speech is somewhat assailed. The Sun is right that the question should be debated fairly, and if we were guilty of unfairness it was unintentional on our part, and we confess our error. We think however we now understand each other better, and if, as we are encouraged to believe, the decision of the Convention will bring us together, our present differences are of little concern.

We believe our aim is the same, if our plans of accomplishing it are different. We agree then to differ peaceably now, in the hope that after the Convention we may pull all together upon the same line.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

The work for the Conservative State Convention to perform is one of great interest to the people of the State who are opposed to the Ring, and it is hoped that that body will be composed of our wisest and best men. This Convention meets on the 8th, and the Independent Republican Convention on the 2nd of October; so that the action of the latter will be known in time for consideration by the former.

The important question for debate and consideration by the Conservative Convention will then be, whether to endorse the Independent Republican nominations, or to put candidates of our own in the field. We trust that the action of the Convention will be a wise one, and whatever it may be, we hope the people will acquiesce in it, and do all they can to crown it with success. The light now before us inclines us to the opinion that the best course would be to endorse the action of the Independent Republicans, if they nominate Green or any other Republican, with as good a record.

The foremost consideration in our minds is the breaking up of the Ring, and this being done, we believe good feeling, as well as good government will be the result. Our preference of course, is Gen. Kershaw, but the experience of the past is enough to convince the most unobserving, that the colored man, however much he may respect a Conservative, will never vote for him as long as there is a Republican opposed to him, whether he respects that Republican or not. How then can a Conservative break into the twenty odd thousand colored or Republican majority?

The slavery of party will prevent the colored man from voting for a Conservative, but the whites should be intelligent and free enough to rise above such petty considerations, when the common good requires it, and vote solidly for an honest Republican against the candidate of a corrupt Ring. We can only hope to elect candidates of our own when the colored majority is neutralized by immigration.

There is a vast difference between the Tomlinson bolt, and the present Independent movement. Tomlinson's connection with a corrupt government was a subject of repeated attack; whereas, even the fertile imagination of the

Ring press, has not yet been able to fabricate a single plausible tale against Judge Green's honesty. Besides this, Tomlinson was surrounded by men who rendered themselves odious to Conservatives by spurring their assistance, and otherwise; while the Independent Republicans express a desire to combine with us.

In the last election many of the Conservatives who went to the polls at all, cast their votes for Moses, but now, if the choice is between Chamberlain and Green, the indications are that they will go almost unanimously for Green. Another light to guide us in our decision is the light which shines from our enemies camp. The Union Herald very magnanimously advises that if Chamberlain is opposed by Green, the former will win by 40,000 majority, whereas if he is opposed by Gen. Kershaw he will hardly win by half that number.

Depend upon it, it is safest to take the advice of our enemies by contraries. The true interpretation of it is, that the Ring don't want us to unite with the Independent Republicans. They fear the result of such a combination. We are not as apt to err, if we do what our enemies don't want us to do, as if we do what they want us to do. If we could elect Gen. Kershaw we say candidly let us nominate him, but, if this is impracticable, let us unite upon the best of the other two candidates. However, the whole matter is with the people, and, while we here record our candid views, we shall abide by the action of the Convention.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—You have no doubt with myself observed that the contest thickens, and that the efforts of Chamberlain & Co., are sometimes even drowned amid the din of falling scaffold and cheers for Green. So mote it be, even to the end. I do not anticipate any lack of zeal on the part of the disaffected Republicans. I believe they are bent on seeing it out to the bitter end. Nor need we stop to carp at what may be their ultimate purpose. It is enough that they nominate an honest man; that is, a man who has neither been convicted nor suspected of theft. But Judge Green is more than this: he is not only "sans reproche" but he is emphatically a man "sans peur." A consistent Union man through the war, and a consistent Republican ever since, he has been everything that Radicalism could require, except a thief. Is it indictable mildly to inquire, was it for this he fell?

We observe that Melton in his Charleston speech, amid tallow candles and unruly scuffling, says that he approached Judge Green with an offer of the nomination, and that Judge Green declined on the ground that he could not "put up the necessary amount." The Attorney-General evidently intended to imply that Judge Green was not above buying the office of governor. He says he afterwards persuaded Mr. Chamberlain to accept. It did not seem to occur to Mr. Melton that his position would be liable to this construction: that he was the political broker for the Radical Ring who offered this office to Green, and when he declined it at the price, found a customer in Mr. Chamberlain. The query here comes up: Did the ring pledge itself to make good his purchase to their nominee? To return to my purpose, I want to ask every body who desires a Governor who will not steal, if they are willing to sit at home and let Chamberlain walk over the course; and in this query I address all parties and all colors.

Do the colored people of this county mean to sit down and pass again under the beck of party instruction? Is there to be no move for honesty in the Republican party in Orangeburg? Are there no honest ones among them, white or black? Or do they believe in Chamberlain, of whom their own party say that he procured their nomination by bribery? Do they not suppose that a man, who will allow a Convention to be bought for his use, will, if possible, debase a Legislature, a Court of Justice, and himself may be liable to the seductive influence of bribery. We do not, of course, say that Mr. Chamberlain will do these things, but we leave it to any unbiased mind to see for itself, if these are not logical conclusions to which we arrive, guided by present Republican showing. And if this be so, are they prepared to be again robbed of their hard earned livelihood, without making an effort to avert this evil; without giving a token of approval to their brothers who call to them throughout the State? If they are men, they must feel, and feeling must sympathize with one side or the other. Have they no pulse to heat responsive to the call of patriotism? Does their right hand refuse to move in the cause of Honesty? Let the Republicans in mass meeting speak from this County. It is a duty they cannot shirk. The move is portentous and of vital interest. Their fellow citizens, Republican Conservative and Democrat, call for their approval or condemnation, and they must answer. They cannot dodge the issue and be men.

RAMBLER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"They Already Begin to Make Excuse."

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 17th instant, a communication appears bearing the above caption, which is an attack upon a discourse, recently delivered by me, on "the mode of Christian Baptism." And, inasmuch as said article, not only contains false and slanderous assertions, but is doubtless intended to leave the public mind under a wrong impression, I feel constrained to reply.

The writer, in his first and third paragraphs, lays considerable stress upon the fact that the services at Antioch and Santee churches "were deferred," in order to give place for my sermon, and wishes us to believe that it was altogether an act of commendable christian charity.—Well let us see: We are very creditably informed that the Rev. Mr. Hartly went to Antioch, on the morning of that day, to engage in religious exercises, not intending to be at my church, but was sent for by his Baptist friends. He, being pressed to attend, by those of his own faith and order, and fearing that non-compliance would seem to imply an evasion of the matter, concluded to come up and hear my discourse. He came then not so much from choice as from necessity. So far as the Santee services were concerned they consisted only in a prayer-meeting.

In his second paragraph we find these words:—"The sermon was well delivered and reminds one most awfully, of many expressions and phrases of different writers that many of us perused, over and over again; and it is the knowledge of that fact, that destroyed the belief that he was delivering what he had earned by 'hard mid night lamp trimming.'" He here seeks to destroy the influence of my sermon, in his section, by laboring to make it appear that I am indebted altogether to some other writer for "many expressions and phrases." Rather poor logic against invincible arguments. Now, in reply to this, I must say, that none but an ignoramus would be guilty of using such language. While I am free to admit that I am indebted to other writers for many valuable thoughts, I am hold 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; and, if we are not to use the ideas of other men, why go to colleges and seminaries of learning? and why does "A. B." take up his dictionary so often to learn the use of words? and why read the productions of others? My friends insist on the publication of that discourse, affirming, unhesitatingly, that it was the most satisfactory thing of the kind they ever heard or read, and if it be published the Baptist are urged upon to procure copies, read, study, criticize, compare with other productions and handle to their soul's content. If "A. B." has mental acumen, sufficient to lead him out of a shower of rain, he remembers that I quoted from a goodly number of authors, giving their names and generally, the pages where their words could be found. Now I certainly intended these things to sound familiarly to some, and if they had not to him he ought, most certainly, to be ashamed to own the fact.

A very excellent Methodist minister who once labored in this county, told me that a certain Baptist divine did, to his certain knowledge, preach one of Dr. Bascom's printed sermons, before three Methodist preachers. My informant further "sayeth," that he, and a Rev. Mr. M., did read Dr. Bascom's discourse, after its delivery by a Baptist, and found it to have been copied verbatim et literatim. Now friend "A. B." I wish to remind you, and those of like persuasion, that Baptist measures will not hold good when applied to Lutheran divines. We are required to be able to write our own sermons, and thanks to God, we do write them.

I make no claims to great originality of thought, but have culled the most precious jewels to be found on this subject, and, connecting them with my own thoughts, have given them my own moulding; and now it remains to be seen whether they are worth any thing or not.

"A. B." in his third paragraph says, "The whole affair was one of darkness and confusion to ten eleventh of the congregation, as the ground was dreadfully rooty." He certainly deserves credit for being the author of a new feature, of a "rooty" sort, in mathematical nomenclature. It may truthfully be said, that the congregation was about one-fourth Baptist. The remaining three fourths being Methodists and Lutherans. These latter have very generally given an expression of their views and speak of the sermon as being clear, convincing and completely in accordance with the dignity of a christian minister. So far as I am informed, there was only one A. M., in that congregation and made this remark:—"It was the best thing I ever heard, and gave me more satisfaction than any thing I ever read." How could he have said this, had the sermon been so dark, and had I only "aped" other writers, as "A. B." would have the public believe? What now is the inevitable conclusion? Only this:—The sermon was "darkness and confusion" to a few Baptists, who would not see. If my discourse was so dark, why did several Baptist preachers become so much agitated? and why does it require two of their preachers, and "A. B.," all at once, to battle against its influence? Since that discourse was

nothing but "darkness and confusion to ten eleventh part," the Baptist brethren ought not to have taken any notice of it. Truly, none are so blind as those who will not see." "A. B." says, "The ground was dreadfully rooty." Doubtless it was to him, and others; and I have not the least shadow of a doubt but that his faith was considerably wrecked when I reached the terminus of that (to him) "rooty" road.

The appropriateness of the caption of "A. B.'s" article, when applied to us, I can not see, but it now applies very nicely to him. He wishes to leave the impression, on the public mind, that I am the offending party, when indeed the Baptist people are on the aggressive side. They have annoyed my Trinity people with their proselytism for several years, and have succeeded in leading some of the weaker sort away. At last they became so bold, and were so sanguine of success, that I was attacked, my faith questioned, a sermon on Baptism was preached at Santee, by a Rev. Mr. G., and indeed, a Baptist parson said to me: "If I could convert you to my faith, I would feel it my duty to do it." And very responsible men say, that this same minister did, on one occasion, take up the Methodist and Lutheran churches, comparing one to Confederate currency, the other to currency worth very little more, and concluded by saying, "the Baptist church is pure gold." I did not hear this myself, but others say they did; and under circumstances of this nature forbearance ceased to be a virtue.—Hence, I announced that I would, on the first Lord's day in September, preach a sermon on 'the mode of Christian Baptism' not for the sake of controversy, but to give a reason of my faith. This I did charitably and candidly—and I have no apology to make, but "A. B." begins, in advance, to apologize for the couptemplated discourses, and charges my members with making assertions which necessitate a reply. "A. B." knows this to be a very lame excuse, for the Rev. Mr. Hartly (it is said) was induced to be present in order that he might reply.

"A. B." seems to be quite uneasy, at the thought that I may not hear that reply, but, for his comfort, I here give notice, that I will be at Santee on the day appointed, together with any of my people who may wish to attend; and I shall then and there gather material for future conflicts. And perhaps "A. B." and others, will get all they desire, and more than they at present anticipate, before this matter shall have ended.

S. T. HALLMAN.

For the Legislature. CAPTAIN P. W. AVINGER is respectfully nominated as a suitable Candidate for the Legislature in the coming election. MANY VOTERS.

DR. E. J. OLIVEROS DRUGGIST.

Again desires to return his Grateful Thanks to the public for the magnanimous and liberal Support given him. By assiduous efforts and faithful performances of the Responsible duties devolving upon him as dispenser of Medicines, he hopes ever to maintain their confidence and patronage. n12-1f

PLANTATIONS, Gin Mill Iron Circular saw etc. in Aiken & Orangeburg Counties, S. C. At sale of Assignee in Bankruptcy Aiken, South Carolina.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, in Bankruptcy, will be sold at public outcry, free from liens and encumbrances of creditors of the Bankrupt, at the place and within the usual hours of Sheriff's sale, in the town of Aiken S. C., on the first Monday in October next, a certain portion of the estate of Michael O'Dowd, Bankrupt, to-wit:

A certain plantation and tract of land, with improvements thereon, situated in the county of Aiken containing two thousand acres, more or less, on the Edisto river and waters of Hunter's branch, and known as the "Casper Staley place." To be sold in four parts, to-wit: One part containing about 600 acres, with Saw Mill, Gins, large dwelling, and other improvements thereon, beginning at Cade's road at the old bridge, and running to the mill pond—middle mill. One part containing about 650 acres, adjoining said house tract and having the Smith branch for the other line. One part containing about 350 acres, known as the "Kelly Nake Track," adjoining land of Mr. Posey and Mrs. Owens. One part containing about 450 acres, wood tract, well timbered, adjoining lands of Uriah Corbett, Mr. Posey, Mr. Cadle and Mr. Holman.

Also, a certain other plantation and tract of land, situate in Orangeburg county, S. C., containing 914 acres, more or less, in the fork of Edisto river on Good and swamp, bounded by lands of Porter, Winingham, Martin, Allen, Corbett and others, same conveyed to M. O'Dowd by J. H. Morgan, and and known as the "Larey place." To be sold in three parts, to-wit: One part containing 355 acres, more or less, having the houses thereon and being the widow's tract, and having such shape as appears by plat of H. J. Sally, dated March 10, 1847. One part containing 317 acres, more or less, adjoining said widow's tract and others, and having a shape as per plat of Urbane Jefcoat, dated November 4, 1850. One part containing 43 acres, more or less, adjoining the Mary and Allen Porter land and having shape as per plat of Urbane Jefcoat, dated December 15, 1848.

Also, one Carver 60 saw Gin, one Circular Saw, and other machinery and gearing [not fixtures], at the Saw Mill. Terms—Cash, or thirty days, as its equivalent. Possession given first JANUARY next. JOHN T. SHEWMAKE, Assignee of M. O'Dowd, Bankrupt.

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A FISCHER.

March 26

1874

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Apr. 9, 1874

NEW STORE.