

# Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

NUMBER 29

**DeTreville & He, ward**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW

**Orangeburg C. H., S. C.**  
Will practice in the various Courts of the State.  
W. J. DeTreville, James S. Heyward  
June 23

**ABIAL LATIROP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Orangeburg, S. C.  
Office in rear of Masonic Hall.  
March 3 1v

**Knowlton & Wannamaker,**  
ATTORNEYS  
AND  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Orangeburg C. H., S. C.  
Aug. B. Knowlton, F. M. Wannamaker,  
Orangeburg C. H. St. Matthews,  
May 5 1877 if

**DENTISTRY.**  
**DR. B. F. MUCKENFUSS**  
Dentist Rooms over Store of Mr. Geo. H.  
Cornelison's.  
Charges Reasonable.

**DENTISTRY.**  
Dr. L. S. Wolfe can be found at his office  
over Ezekiel's Store where he is prepared  
to execute work on the most improved  
styles, at short notice and at reasonable  
prices. All work guaranteed.  
June 20 if

**MAKE NO MISTAKE!**  
**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Indigestion and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Constipation and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Sick Headache & Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Chills, Fevers and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
The Great Cure for Bilious Attacks and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
For Sour Stomach, Headache and Liver Disease.

**TAKE HEPATINE**  
For Female Weakness, General Debility and Liver Disease.

**WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?**  
A state of the Stomach in which its functions are disturbed, often without the presence of other diseases, attended with loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, sour stomach, rising of food after eating, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, acid or fetid eructations, a fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach, palpitations, illness of the senses, morbid feelings and uneasiness of various kinds, and which is permanently cured if you take

**HEPATINE**  
**WHAT IS Constipation or Costiveness?**  
A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as designed by nature and are inordinately hard and expelled with difficulty, caused by a low state of the system, which diminishes the action of the muscular coat of the stomach. This disease is easily cured if you will take

**HEPATINE**  
**WHAT IS INDIGESTION**  
A condition of the Stomach produced by inactivity of the Liver, when the food is not properly digested, and in which condition the sufferer is liable to become a victim of nearly every disease that human flesh is heir to—chills, fevers and general prostration. It is positively cured if you take

**HEPATINE**  
**WHAT IS Sick & Nervous HEADACHE?**  
It was at one time supposed that the seat of the brain was the seat of the pain, and a sympathetic sympathy exists between the two, and what effects one has an immediate effect on the other. So it is that a disordered stomach invariably is followed by a sympathetic action of the brain, and headaches are the result of this cause. Headaches are easily cured if you will take

**HEPATINE**  
**WHAT IS Sour Stomach? Heartburn?**  
The former is the primary cause of the latter. A sour stomach creates the heat and burning sensation. The contents of the stomach ferment and turn sour. Sick stomach, followed by griping, colic and diarrhoea, often occur.

When the skin is yellow, **TAKE HEPATINE**  
When the tongue is coated, **TAKE HEPATINE**

**HEPATINE**  
**DEATH TO DISEASE!**  
For bitter, bad taste in the mouth, **TAKE HEPATINE**

**HEPATINE**  
A teaspoonful in a wineglass full of water, as directed on bottle, and you never will be sick. This is saying a great deal, but we

**MAKE NO MISTAKE!**  
**TAKE HEPATINE**  
FIFTY Doses in Each Bottle.

FOR SALE BY  
A. C. DUKES, Druggist,  
May 19 1877 1y

[FOR THE NEWS AND TIMES.]  
**A Jewish Wedding.**

The writer was privileged, in company with several from our Town, to receive an invitation to an Israelitish wedding at Lewisville, S. C.

The parties were relatives of our learned townsman "RABBI" RICH, who seemed, with his son, to act as master of ceremonies.

Three vehicles containing seven men, left Town at 3 p. m., and after a pleasant ride of some 13 miles, found themselves in Lewisville before the appointed hour, 6 p. m.

We received a cordial welcome and stood prepared to witness a ceremony new to most of our party. After a little delay, several young men took from a corner of the room a curious long package, which, on being opened, proved to be "THE CANOPY." This was the Paradise—a representation we suppose where Adam was married.

Four stout mahogany uprights with circular bases, were placed in the centre of the floor and connected at the top by cross pieces. Over this was thrown a white cloth canopy, caught up in loops with cord and tassels. Stretched from one post to another was a wide blue ribbon, having printed in the hebrew character, a welcome to the bride and groom. A table was placed in centre upon which we saw a small silver pitcher containing wine, several wine-glasses and a lamp.

The Rabbi or priest, Rev. Steel, of Columbia, S. C., then came forward holding in his hand a bag. He was a small, dark man with very bright and intelligent eyes. On a sign from him, the bride was brought from her room by two bridesmaids, while two groomsmen produced the trembling groom from another quarter.

They were placed side by side and then all present were requested to place their hats upon their heads during the ceremony. The scene at this point was very striking. The bride in her costly and beautiful attire, seemed to fully appreciate her position and hid her face from view—the groom, also handsomely dressed, with the maids and men attendant, standing in waiting attitude, while the guests Jew and Gentile looked on expectant.

The Rabbi here opened his bag, from which he took a book, a cap and a sash. Having opened his book, he placed the little cap upon his head and threw the sash over his shoulders.

The couple faced the East and having clasped hands the ceremony commenced by the Priest solemnly asking each one if he or she desired wedlock, somewhat in the way, "I ask thee, Leophole—son of Abraham—dost thou desire to have the woman whom thou now hold by the hand? Dost thou, in the presence of Almighty God, of these men of your race and of these many witnesses voluntarily declare your desire to have this woman to wife according to the instituted order of holy religion and the custom of your race? Then answer, "I do!"

In the same manner the bride was made to signify her willingness. Then the Priest intoned in the soft hebrew a part of the service, after which taking a ring from his pocket he caused the groom to put it upon the finger of the bride.

After some further reading, the Priest took a glass of wine and presented it in turn to bride and groom who each sipped it as did also the Priest. Then two of the assisting ministers, one of whom was "RABBI" RICH, read from the hebrew book and held the glass of wine. After which the Priest declared the couple man and wife and placing a wine-glass beneath the feet of the groom, the latter, with his foot, crushed it into fragments and the Priest said: "May it forever be as impossible to sunder you two, as it is impossible to join together these fragments."  
This closed the ceremony and the whole party, after hearing music from the Orangeburg string band, marched

in to supper. A large table, probably fifty or sixty feet long, was loaded with everything the taste could desire and, after partaking of its bounties, the guests proceeded to spend the evening as best pleased them.

This wedding feast was prefaced and concluded by solemn and peculiar religious ceremonies.

On the whole it was a remarkable occasion, and one notable fact was the perfect good-will, joyousness and hospitality exhibited. Our hebrew friends know how to enjoy themselves in moderation.

During the whole proceedings not an unpleasant word was heard and not a sign of immoderation in any respect was visible.

The most noticeable items were the beauty and solemnity of the services, the handsome costumes of the bridal party and the tasteful abundance of the wedding feast.

To "Rabbi" Rich, the Orangeburg guests are indebted for a rare and pleasing privilege.

Yours,  
OBSERVER.

[FOR THE NEWS AND TIMES.]

**Convention School Trustees**  
**Orangeburg County.**

On Saturday August 25th a Convention of the School Trustees of the various Townships of Orangeburg County was held at the Court House.

The School Commissioner having called the meeting to order, on motion, Vandy Bowman was elected Chairman, and Stiles R. Mellichamp Secretary.

The first business claiming the attention of the Convention was the employment of Teachers, and the making of necessary arrangements for the opening of the public schools. After some discussion the following resolution offered by S. R. Mellichamp was passed:

Resolved, That the School Commissioner be requested to confer immediately with the State Superintendent of Education with a view to obtain such advice and information as may be useful to the Trustees in opening and successfully maintaining the public schools for the ensuing year, and that the School Commissioner convey said advice or information to the Trustees, as soon as received, in such manner as he may find most convenient.

The following offered by B. G. Frederick was also passed:

WHEREAS there have been various prices paid to Teachers in the different districts of the County,

Resolved, That we the Trustees of said County determine to lay what prices we will pay the different Teachers according to their respective grades.

In accordance with the above resolution the following offered by H. H. Hanes was passed:

Resolved, That the limit of pay to the different grades of Teachers be fixed as follows: 1st. grade \$40, 2nd. grade \$30, and 3rd. grade \$20 per month, but that the Trustees be authorized to employ Teachers at any prices below these figures that they may be able.

The following offered by H. H. Hanes was also passed:

Resolved, That no school with less than fifteen scholars should be established by the Trustees, at the above prices.

A discussion arose on a motion for the people to build their school houses without drawing on the public school fund, which was participated in by Dr. R. W. Bates, R. S. Tarrin, S. L. Duncan, Hamp Miller, T. K. Saporitas and others, but the motion was finally lost.

After the passage of a resolution offered by H. H. Hanes, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Orangeburg News and Times, the Convention adjourned.

VANDY BOWMAN,  
Chairman.  
S. R. MELLICHAMP,  
Secretary.

In calamity, says the Arabic proverb, there is hope, for the end of a dark night is the dawn.

*Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:*

I was last week at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, where I met Commodore Pegram, who is so well known throughout the country. In the course of conversation, at which Dr. William Huger, Mr. Frank Huger and other Charlestonians were present, the Commodore gave us the following information, which was so new to all of us that I determined to publish it, which I now do, with the Commodore's consent, that the gentleman whose heroic conduct is narrated may receive at the hands of his fellow citizens that honor which he has so richly merited. In the year 186— Commodore Pegram, then in command of the Nashville, was, with his wife, in English waters. One day a very bright-eyed, intelligent, well-mannered young gentleman, an Englishman, came to him, and asked that he might take passage with him to the Southern States, as he wanted to come and join the army of the Southern States. Commodore Pegram refused the request, saying he was under age and he could not think of taking the youth out among strangers, to run all the risks of war. The young man besought the Commodore, but in vain. He asked if he could get the consent of his guardian if he would then let him have passage? The Commodore still declined. The youth then went to Hon. W. L. Yancey, then in London. He so worked upon Mr. Yancey's feelings that he wrote an earnest request to the Commodore to bring the young man over. Still the Commodore refused. Just then the Queen of England, having gone down to the coast, and seeing the Tuscarora and Nashville in port, ordered both to sea. This command, for reasons, the Commodore declined to obey, and he went up to London to arrange for his stay. While away, some hands were shipped on the Nashville, and in due course she put out to sea. Some days after the Commodore was accosted by a very bright youth, who was all begrimed with coal dust and dirt. He asked who he was and where he had come from, and, to his surprise, found it was the young man who had tried to come as passenger. He told the Commodore he must overlook it, but he had determined to fight for the South. The Commodore, pleased with his spirit, told the officer of the ship to put him to some other work. One day, a certain paper passing through the young man's hands to the Commodore, he said it was very bad English, and, if the Commodore would allow him, he would correct it. This was done, and so excellent was the report as made out by the youth, that the Commodore immediately made him the Captain's clerk. On the arrival of the Nashville in the South, the Commodore informed the secretary of the Navy of his appointment, and asked that it be continued, this was at once done. Soon after this Commodore Pegram was put in command of the James River squadron, and took the English youth with him, to whom he had become greatly attached. The Commodore says more faithful or intelligent service he has never seen rendered than did that young man give to a cause for which he had left country and friends, and had come, a perfect stranger, to help them in their struggle for constitutional freedom. The fleet in the James River was, for a long while, inactive. It seems that this young man's spirit chafed, for he had come to fight, and so one night a splash was heard alongside of the ship, and soon a man was seen rowing over toward the enemy. There was a general discharge of guns at him, but it was not known whether he was hit or who he was. The roll was called, and none was missing but the young Englishman. The Commodore was very much hurt by this, but he felt sure it would be explained. A few days afterwards there was a very heavy engagement, in which Capt. Pegram's battery was in the thickest. After the fight Commodore Pegram received a message from his relative, saying there was a young Englishman with

them badly wounded who wished to see him. The commodore went at once. Capt. Pegram told him that he had never witnessed such cool bravery in his life as this young man had displayed; that he knew he had come from his ship; he had told all the circumstances. He had swam out towards the Yankees to escape our sentinels, but had turned as soon as possible and swam to Capt. Pegram's battery where he had taken part in the fight, and had been severely wounded in the leg and the shoulder. The commodore had him taken to Mr. Cary's, in Richmond, and carefully nursed. While there an order was issued for an examination of men for office in the ordnance department. Commodore Pegram furnished his young friend with books, and came two or three times a week to examine him. The commodore says he progressed so rapidly that soon he found himself unable to examine him, as he knew more about it than he did. He introduced the young wounded man to a certain gentleman in Richmond who had some very fine horses. This gentleman conceived such a liking for the intelligent, brave young fellow that he offered him the pick of his horses if he would come out No. 1 in the examination. This the youth modestly said could scarcely be expected. Well, said the gentleman, pass your examination and you shall have the second choice. The examination came off, the young man came out No. 1. The best horse of the stables was given him, and still wounded and against remonstrances he reported for duty. Before the war was over he had pushed himself up to the first position in his department. Commodore Pegram's history is much longer than this, but it may be summed up in these words—that in all his experience of men he never met with more devotion to duty, more patriotic action, seldom more ability than this young man displayed on all occasions, and in every position, and now he has for him the most sincere and devoted affection. The circle to whom these things were told were all so ignorant of them that it occurred to us that many others were curious, and that was only due to ourselves that we should all know the record of one who has for well or woe cast in his lot among us. This young Englishman, my fellow-citizen, is none other than F. W. Dawson, Esq., one of the able editors of the Charleston News and Courier. All honor to whom honor is due.

Respectfully,  
A TOOMER PORTER.

**PHOSPHATES.**—When phosphates fail at the root of the plant, grain fails at the mill; and when, from waste at the mill, phosphate fail in the bread, the bones and the teeth fail in growing bodies. The imprudence that leaves excretory phosphates to be washed away to the salt sea, further from the reach of life than they were in the primitive rocks, is an imprudence that prepares an inheritance of poverty for after generations; and the ruthlessness that permits the purveyors of food to sift phosphates from the food of men, does its part to enfeeble the present generation.—ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, in Popular Science Monthly.

**EGGS FOR WINTER USE.**—It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best method for "putting down egg." This used to be deemed one of the first tests of thrifty house-keeping—the number of eggs put down for winter use. But a much better way is to have your eggs fresh the year round. If hens have enough to eat and of the right material, they will lay in Winter as well as Summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls; then if they would save all of the waste meat that accumulates in the fall to feed the hens in the winter, they would be repaid in fresh eggs. This makes good work for the boys, in saving such refuse, in some out building, to chop up and use when needed.—American Poultry Journal.

**A Georgia Farmer's Experience.**

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer gives the following as the experience of the Georgia Farmer. We think it is also the experience of the North Carolina Farmer. "I am poor because I buy more than I sell. In the first place I buy a part of my meat from the North-west, my fish comes from Portland, for the taking of which the Mainlander receives a bounty from the Government. My onion sets and all my garden seeds I buy from Michigan. I sold the wool from eighteen sheep at 37 1/2 cents per pound to an agent of a hat manufacturing company at Reading, Pa. Four months thereafter I bought a hat from the same company, paying at the rate of six dollars a pound for the wool. The hide of a buck I sold at five cents per pound, it went to Elmira, New York, was tanned, sent back, and I bought it at 35 cents per pound, and it weighed more than it did when I sold it. My ax-handles came from Delaware; my pen, ink and paper from New York. Am I the only fool in Georgia?"—Carolina Farmer.

**A LAUNDRY SECRET.**—The following receipt for doing up shirts will be found of use to many housewives: Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder; put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or so of water; and then, having covered it up, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, and cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to the lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed.—Exchange.

**CHICKEN CHOLERA.**—Seeing considerable about this disease in the different poultry and agricultural journals, I give you a very simple cure, which was communicated to me by a lady friend. We have tried it and found it "work to a charm." It is simply a piece of salt bacon or shoulder nailed to a stump or board and placed where the fowls can pick at it. Old wormy stuff that is not fit to eat is just as good as any, and a large piece can be bought at almost any country store for a mere song. Try it.—HAYSEED, Jefferson La., in Son of the Soil.

I would rather have forty acres of land and a log house with one room—yes, and the woman I love, and some lattice work over the window, so that the sunlight would fall checkered on the baby in the cradle, and a few holly hocks at the corner of the house—I would rather have that, and a nice path leading down to the spring, where I could go and hear the water gurgling; would rather live there and die there than be a clerk of any government on earth.—New Orleans Times.

Last June a western farmer turned 100 shoats, averaging 125 pounds each, into a twenty-acre clover field, kept them there four months, and the first of October they averaged a weight of 230 pounds each, or again of nearly 500 pounds of pork to each acre of clover, besides the land was well dressed with hog manure. It is well known that hogs fed on clover during the summer months are in fine condition to finish off with corn in the fall.

**SPANISH MOSS.**—This epiphyte (plant parasite) so abundant in southern forests, is used for cushions and other upholstery purposes, for packing purposes, and even for paper making; 10,000 bales have been shipped from the port of New Orleans alone in one year.

Good luck is a bird of fine feather, but good thought takes the early and the late worm.

Farmers gather what they sow, while seamstresses sow what they gather.