

THE FREE CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED AT
ORANBURG, S. C.

E. A. WEBSTER, - - - Editor.
A. WEBSTER, PUBLISHER.

TERMS:
ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, - - - \$2.00
Invariably in Advance.

Add I will come near to you to judgement; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts.—MALACHI, III, 5.

NOTICE.

We are not responsible for the views of our Correspondents.

Advertisements to be inserted in the CITIZEN must be received by Thursday evening.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per inch, for the first insertion. Further terms can be had on application to the Editor or Publisher.

Communications on matters of State or Local Interest, respectfully solicited.

All orders for Job Printing left at this office will receive prompt attention.

Agents and Correspondents wanted in all Towns of the County.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875.

Newspaper Law.

We invite attention to the law concerning newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their paper discontinued publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices or places to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence as intentional fraud.

False Insinuations in Regard to the Agricultural College.

The editor of the Orangeburg News and Times says:

"We have been requested to ask Mr. Webster, Secretary of the S. C. Agricultural College to publish an account of the expenditures of the twenty-five thousand dollars of the people's money collected as interest on State Agricultural Bonds."

The above contains an untruthful insinuation. The sum mentioned, nor half of it, has never been paid by the people to meet an honest debt due this institution. On the Agricultural College farm, authorized by the Legislature of our State to be purchased for this institution, the secretary has been obliged to advance, of his own private funds and that borrowed from friends, over six thousand dollars, to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage held against it for the purchase money. More than this, many of the trustees of the college have been to the expense, for over two years, of attending the meetings of the board, and doing much personal work for the institution without receiving one dollar even for their traveling expenses. Such men as Hon. A. J. Willard, Judge Wright and R. J. Donaldson, have faithfully attended the meetings of the board, and have never yet presented a bill for expenses, for the reason that they have preferred to give to the institution, rather than deduct anything from its scanty funds.

Two years ago the Legislature appropriated to be paid one year's interest on the money due the college on the interest of Agricultural bonds amounting to between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. Last year no appropriation was made. The house passed an appropriation for another year's interest, but the Senate struck it out, and we were left with no means of paying out debts contracted for the institution. The first year's appropriation, as yet, has only been a little more than half paid. The State treasurer gives as a reason for not paying it, that the requisite funds have not, as yet, been paid into the treasury? The reason why the people's money has not got into the

treasury, is information which the editor of the News has promised to give the public. He at least knows something of our affairs in this county, and the people will know more than now when he produces those "affidavits" showing why a "neat little pile" of the money from our county did not get into the State treasury. County officials, in too many instances, have been too eager to use the people's money instead of paying it over with strict integrity and promptness to the State Treasurer. This is one reason why the Agricultural College is left without funds, and the trustees have not only been obliged to pay their own expenses, but to advance their own property to prevent the entire loss and ruin of the institution, and this, too, when the State is holding funds due the institution. In this condition of affairs, a State Senator and editor of our county, seeks to mislead the public with the assumption that \$25,000 of the people's money has been paid in here for the benefit of the institution. More than this should have been paid, as some forty thousand is due. No doubt more would have been paid if we only had been favored with honest officials to take charge of the people's money. The Agricultural College cannot be held responsible for the money that others have lost. It is a very easy matter to show what has become of the scanty amount that has been placed at our control; but there seems to be many leaks for the waste of the people's money before it reaches the objects for which it is intended.

A. WEBSTER,
Sec'y of Agricultural College.

The Southern States.

The South needs schools—schools, schools for whites as well as blacks, and blacks as well as whites. We do not say separate schools, nor mixed schools. That is not the matter which we wish now to present, and is one which as we believe, will soon regulate itself. But good schools of the one class or of the other, as the people shall agree upon, ought to be provided for all the children. It is easy to see that there never can be general prosperity and a peaceful condition of society in the South unless the elevating and restraining influences of a Christian education shall be diffused among all classes of its population. A homogeneous white population will never exist there, except upon that condition. Equal opportunities for educating their children must also be provided for the colored people.—There is no choice in this matter if the conditions of peace and national prosperity are to be created in the South. One-half of the population can not with safety to the other half, or the county, be abandoned to gross ignorance and to the degrading vices to which an ignorant free population would become the inevitable prey. No: for the sake of both classes of the population, for the South, for the sake of the whole country, which must prosper or suffer together, the influence of education—of education with religion—must be universally diffused.

The system of free common-schools must be everywhere established, and attendance upon school, if need be, must be required and enforced. It is due to the colored man, on the principle of Christianity, that his opportunities for culture and mental development should be equal to the white man's. It is also for the peace, the elevation, the virtue, and the prosperity, in all respects, of the white population and of the country, that he should have such opportunities and be urged to improve them. Therefore, as appears evident to us, the white people of the South could pursue no public policy more suicidal for themselves and for their children, or in respect to the peacefulness of society and the material development of the South itself, than to obstruct the progress of education among the blacks. If they were to continue to do this, and succeed in it they would make their whole land the abode and the nursery of ignorance, licentiousness, brutality and crime; a land not surpassed in these evils by any portion of heathendom, or by Sodom itself.

We say these words that our Southern friends and co-religionists who read them and have some responsibility in molding public sentiment and

policy, may see more clearly than they have done the pure, the Christian and patriotic motives which have actuated the Christian people generally of North to take a deep interest in the promotion of education in the South. Their efforts, their contributions of of teachers and of money, are not prompted by the spirit of conquest or party zeal, but by sentiments of philanthropy and convictions of duty.

But, after all that Christians and philanthropists of the North can do, the labor the responsibility, the duty of establishing free, universal education rests upon Southern men. The Federal Government can not assume the task and burden. It cannot provide the money, nor establish the schools, nor enforce attendance.—These things, if done at all, must be done by the people on the spot, who are to pay the taxes, and, in return, are to reap an adequate benefit in the diffusion of culture and the elevation of society.

A vast responsibility in respect to the attainment of these objects rests upon the religious portion of the population, upon whom also rest the strongest obligations, both as Christians and citizens. The collective action of this numerous and influential class could not but be felt in educating public sentiment and in directing the general policy of the Southern States. Indeed it is not too much to say that if they will but exert their energies, the religious people of the South hold its social, moral, educational, and consequently its political destinies in their own hands; and if they are true to the highest interests of good citizenship, to the benevolent spirit of Christianity, to the welfare of themselves and their posterity, they will make their influences potential, and in molding public sentiment for the benefit of all classes of the population, poor as well as rich, black as well as white. Neglect will be sure to be followed by disaster. An avenging Nemesis pursues States as well as private crimes.

When there is manifest in the South generally the cultivation of a spirit of fraternity toward their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen in the North, of patriotism and loyalty toward the Nation and General Government, and of justice and benevolence toward the enfranchised blacks, there will be no disposition in any quarter to interfere in their local affairs. It was only because of the menaces with which their attitude and policy have threatened the great interests of the nation itself, and those for which the National Government had made itself responsible, that the policy of interference was ever taken. It has been as disagreeable to the North as irksome to the South. Remove entirely the sense of its necessity, and it will immediately and forever cease.

Of this the people of the South may be sure, the people of the North are not hostile to them. Even in the raising of great armies and in bearing the burdens and sacrifices of war, they were not actuated by a spirit of animosity, but by a solemn, overpowering sense of patriotism.—They now desire only that the great interests of the nation, to which they gave costly, ever memorable pledges, should be protected and transmitted to posterity unimpaired; that equality before the law shall exist not in name only, but that equal and exact justice shall be meted out to all by the laws and in the courts. In securing these objects the North—the people generally—desire the hearty co-operation of the South; and they do not desire that the South shall be subjected to injustice or oppression. *Western Christian Advocate.*

MENTAL INFLUENCE. The mental condition has far more influence upon the bodily health than is generally supposed. It is no doubt true that ailments of body cause depressing and morbid conditions of the mind; but it is no less true that sorrowful and disagreeable emotions produce disease in persons who, influenced by them, would be in sound health; or if disease is not produced, the functions are disordered. Not even physicians always consider the importance of this fact. Agreeable emotions set in motion nervous currents which stimulate blood, brain, and every part of the system into healthful activity; while grief, disappointment of feeling, and brooding over present sorrows or past mistakes depress all the vital forces. To be physically well one must, in general, be happy. The reverse is not always true; one may be happy and cheerful, and yet be a constant sufferer in body.—*Selected.*

M. Y. O. B. S.

There are are a great many secret societies which have strange names, and some whose names are unknown to outsiders, but whose members use certain letters as symbols or initials to express their character.

It is very true that many good men belong to such societies, and people say if the societies were bad, such good men would not join them; but it is just as true that many bad men also belong to them, and if the societies were very good these bad men might not like them so well. But really neither of these arguments prove much, because none of the men know anything about the societies before they joined them, and all of them are sworn not to tell what they have found out since. So if the men are so good, or ever so bad, they are bound not to expose the good or evil they see, or in any way reveal the secrets of the order to which they belong.

I never like to open my mouth and shut my eyes at the time. When my mouth is open I keep my eyes open too;—when my eyes are shut I think it is time to shut my eyes also. Rats and mice sometimes get into places they do not know much about, and sometimes never get out again alive. I prefer not to go into a place till I know what I go in for, and how and when I get out again. And I do not make promises to people till I know what they are.—So I do not join such secret societies, and I do not advise other people to join them.

There is one society, however, to which I should be glad to have all my friends belong. All can join it, old and young, male and female, white and black. It costs nothing for initiation, regalia, or show. There are no oaths taken, no pass-words, or grips, and no secrets, constitutions, nor bylaws to be learned. This society has among its members most of the good men and great of all ages. You can join it at any time, no matter where you are. It makes people more happy, their families more peaceable, and their homes more quiet, when all belong to this society. It is more ancient than any other.—Its members are, many of them, well known and greatly respected.

They are very peaceable, quiet and thrifty. I heard of one man who made a thousand dollars in a year by belonging to this society;—some have made still more, some less. By belonging to this society men keep out of many troubles, difficulties, and avoid a great deal of vice and sin.—No good man ever made any objection to belonging to this society, and the best of men have always been members of the M. Y. O. B. S.

Would you like to join it? You can "Where?" Anywhere—here.—"When?" Now. Shall I tell you the full name of the M. Y. O. B. S.? Softly then—let me whisper it in your ear: it is the "Mind Your Own Business Christian." Better join it at once. *The Christian.*

SMALL MEANS. The power of money is on the whole over estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small means. The thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances.

And it will always be so. Riches are often an impediment than a stimulus to action, and in many cases they are as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing to desire. Having no special object to struggle for he finds time heavy on his hands; remains morally and mentally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

Frauds and speculations have been discovered in the management of the Southern Indiana State Prison, by a Legislative Committee of that State.

The law compelling children to attend school is working well in New Hampshire. The number of children not attending school has been diminished from 4,602 in 1872 to 4,680 in 1873, and 2,598 in 1874, a total of 44 per cent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C. Feb. 4th, 1875.

THE FREE CITIZEN is hereby designated as one of the newspapers for the publication of all legal notices, and official advertisements for the County of Orangeburg, under the Act approved February 22d, 1870, entitled "An Act to regulate the publication of all legal and public notices and all former orders of this Board in conflict with this is hereby rescinded.

H. E. HAYNE,
Sec'y of State and Sec'y of Board.

I, H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

"Complete Pictorial History of the Times"—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union—"

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the WEEKLY is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous.—"The WEEKLY maintains a positive position, expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*"

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers upon existent questions and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00

\$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10.00;

or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one for one year, \$7.00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each in one cent; three; or, Six Copies for \$10.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volume of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, for of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

FIRE!

FIRE!!

FIRE!!!

T. KOHN & BRO.,

—AT—

The Brick Store,

Are selling off their

RESCUED STOCK

Being slightly damaged by removal.

—:o:—

The Goods Must be Sold,

And are selling for whatever they will bring.

—:o:—

Rare Bargains:

We mean BUSINESS, as we need MONEY.

Theodore Kohn & Bro.

At McMASTER'S BRICK STORE.

Orangeburg, Jan. 21, 1875.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING!

I will open this morning a lot of the

Finest Teas,

ever offered in this market, consisting of

UNCOLORED JAPAN OOLONGS;

SOUCHONGS,

YOUNG HYSONS,

and

GUNPOWDERS,

And in order to cultivate a trade for these fine grades I will sell them

VERY LOW.

—

I have also received this morning another car-load of

Solomon's Fancy Flour

Fresh ground and Made especially for me from the

Finest Selected Wheat,

I have never had a complaint of

this brand of flour.

—

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Inferior KEROSENE OIL is so dangerous and so many accidents have occurred from its use, I have been induced, at the repeated solicitation of my customers, to purchase a supply of pure Oil for their use. I have just received ten barrels of

PURE WHITE KEROSENE.

Of 124 fire test. I will sell this Pure

Oil cheaper than the same grade of Oil can be sold at in this city. Families using this Oil are safe. The use of the common Oils now

FLOODING THE MARKET

is equivalent to bringing into the family destruction and death!

—

I have also received:

10 Tierces Fresh Cured Davis' Hams,

10 Boxes Cream Cheese, direct from the Dairy,

25 Firkins Goshen Butter, direct from the Dairy, which has all the freshness and flavor of the flowers.

5 Tierces of Baltimore Sugar-Cured Strips,

10 Barrels of Extra Mess Mackerel, averaging twenty ounces.

25 Sacks Laguayra Coffee, equal to Java.

50 Sacks of assorted Rio, by last Rio steamer.

With a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Fresh and Good.

—

My stock is full, with prices low and good times coming.

—

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage, and soliciting its continuance, I will do my best to merit the same.

HARDY SOLOMON,

Columbia, So. Ca.