

Hitherto, the robbery and confiscation of our property by the vandals in power, has been done under the semblance and claim of right, as not being in direct violation of any specific provision of the Constitution. Next Monday, however, (being the "first Monday in June, 1872") the County Treasurer, Frank H. Greene, under authority of an Act passed by the last Assembly, commences a raid upon the impoverished people of our County; to the like of which no country has ever been subjected. The peace raid of June 1st, 1872, should ever be borne in mind as the boldest robbery that civilization has ever witnessed. Sherman's bummers were lambs, in their plunder, to the parties who have instituted over us this deliberate confiscation, without the semblance of Constitution by which lands to be sold by the County Treasurer for taxes due the State, are sold "beyond the power of redemption;" the State giving, or where she can bribe no accessories to her crime, confiscating to herself the property of the free citizen, in fee simple.

How men, claiming to be honest, can individually, either officially or otherwise, assist in such robbery, and still claim exemption from blame is to us inexplicable. He who is not for us is against us. It matters not whether he holds the pistol to our head or himself rifles our pockets. The band are robbers from first to last in our eyes; and we see no distinction, save that some do not let the captain robbers have all the small change that they get hold of in this political melee.

God grant that the day may not be distant, when we will be freed from the swarm of destroying locusts, who, never sated, plunder, plunder, plunder; who chatter of faithful performance of duty—faithful to whom?—to the band of thieves from whom they get their salaries.

On Wednesday last, the 22d inst., by previous appointment, our citizens were addressed on the broad subject of agriculture, by that distinguished and indefatigable son of Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.

By the kind attention of the officers of the Methodist church, the use of their building was tendered; and a large and highly respectable audience, consisting chiefly of our most substantial and enterprising farmers, with their families, greeted the speaker; who had promised to tell them "something new, and for their good"—and well did he fulfill his promise.

Col. Aiken possesses, in a high degree, the rare faculty of being able to give practical advice to his brother farmers, and urge them on to renewed efforts; and at his or n home, to carry out these precepts himself.

We say this faculty is rare, because we seldom enjoy the privilege of hearing an address upon this vitally important subject, though living in a country almost exclusively agricultural. And, besides, we have heard our grand-fathers say, that, in times gone by, those gifted sons of our State, who were wont to make agricultural addresses, (and by their honeyed words and delusive pictures of country life, cause even lawyers to be discontented with their useless lives, and long for the milk and honey of the farm!) all of them bought corn at home!

"Diversified Agriculture" was the speaker's theme; and by facts and figures well known to be correct by the intelligent farmers around him, he proved the truth of his reasoning, and urged upon them the necessity of "a new departure" from the tyrannical rule of King Cotton.

His picture of the slavery of the farmer, who devotes his entire energies to the growth of cotton, was gloomy, but forcible and eloquent. "Such farmers," said he, "are the veriest slaves or the face of the earth; serving a master who gives no rest and no food! Grudging the very

Sabbath its few hours of rest from toil, and loud in complaint that the twelve months in the year, are not thirteen! And for what? To serve their treacherous master that much longer, and then hand over their entire crops to their factors, to whom (in nine cases out of ten) it belongs."

He urged the raising of the grasses and small grain, and particularly the raising of sheep; stating that the only places where he heard about sheep-killing dogs, were those where no sheep were raised; that they were seldom heard of, where large flocks were kept.

His address, which lasted considerably over an hour, was listened to with deep interest; and, doubtless, with profit.

He concluded by urging the claims of our State Agricultural paper, the Rural Carolinian, and judging from the greenbacks collected after the speech, he must have obtained many new subscribers, and caused many old ones to renew. He also established a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry here, to be known as the "Orange Grange," which was joined by some forty or fifty of the ladies and gentlemen present. Notice was given that several other Granges would shortly be established in different parts of the County. These Granges extend over the United States, and great things are expected from them by the members, who will thus form a grand brotherhood (and sisterhood) throughout the country.

The Radically-debased readers of our cotemporary were doubtless delectated much by a scurrilous letter, over the signature of the Auditor for our County.

The drawer and signer of this Radical Declaration of Independence forgot that we live in a "so-called free" country; that if we are robbed, we have a right to say so. At any rate, it may as well be understood that we intend to go for Radicalism whenever we can; over or through its individual professors, here or elsewhere. And if, in passing the individuals, we raise the hair; so let it be. They may squirm, but it is impossible that we be insulted at any language they may make use of. Nor needs our responsibility THEIR endorsement.

One would suppose, from the lampoon, that the TIMES had accused Van Tassel of appropriating public monies to his personal use; which we did not. While calling him a radical, we excepted him from the "thief" catalogue, and charged the money as robbed for State purposes. We still think it robbery—and church robbery.

The economic-politics of our present statesmen shows well in the following record of facts, handed to us for publication:

2900 acres of estate lands in this county, were sold on February 5th, 1872, for \$425.00. Four years' taxes due, \$441.92. Balance still due the State, \$16.92.

Parties, therefore, attending the sales to commence next Monday, and with a view of aiding and abetting confiscation, are apt to be confiscated themselves, in four years; and also be in debt.

We notice in the Charleston News of the 23d inst., that A. M. Felder, of Orangeburg, is accredited as delegate from the State at large, to the Agricultural Congress now in session at St. Louis.

This is evidently a mistake. Our fellow citizen, Colonel Paul S. Eelder, an enterprising and successful planter, has gone on as delegate to this Congress, from our County Agricultural Society. This enterprising organization, we believe, is the only one in this State, that has shown such praise-worthy zeal in the cause for which it exists as to send out and pay the expenses of a delegate to St. Louis; and we would be glad (thinking it but fair) that we should get credit for the undertaking. Col. Felder is a gentleman who will make himself pleasantly received out there, and bring back plenty of information; so let it be known that he goes as delegate from the Orangeburg County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Editor.—I have just read in your interesting paper a communication upon the subject of the "new street," signed "Many Taxpayers." And as this proposed street seems to be awakening a great deal of interest among the citizens of our beautiful town, I have concluded to give my opinion, through the columns of the TIMES. I do not do so however, with a view of getting into a controversy with "Many Taxpayers," but with the single object of eliciting truth. If the reasons urged against the new street are valid, we desire to know them. And if convinced, we shall not hesitate to say so. Let us, then, examine the objections raised by "Many Taxpayers," and see if they are sufficient to stay the action of our city fathers, in regard to this project, which seems to be favored by a large majority of our good citizens.

The first reason urged is, "that we have abundant street room for any purpose, that is plenty of unoccupied land and vacant lots for improvement and building purposes waiting the urgent demand urged by the friends of the street." This is simply an assertion. Give us the facts upon which it is based. If it is true, point out the vacant lots, show us their location. For we confess we are ignorant of their whereabouts. Perhaps they are a mile or so from the Court House. On Russell-street to our certain knowledge, there are four vacant lots. The owner of one expects to build shortly. Another is in litigation. The third is a beautiful one, but who can buy it. Efforts have been made, but the figures are too high to be reached by a man of ordinary means. And the fourth cannot be bought at any price. "Knowing ones" say that the reason is, that it is a good stand for a "dry goods store." Where is the disposition to furnish building lots, by "Many Taxers?" Some of them I know have had the opportunity, but the disposition was wanting. There is certainly no chance for a residence, or a store house on Russell-street. Where then must those who desire to settle among us go? They must do one or two things. They must either go away altogether, or go about a mile from the Court House on some one of the public roads leading into the Town. Such is the "disposition" of "Many Taxpayers" furnish lots to those who will come and settle in our Town. They talk well about the practicability of this scheme for the improvement of the town, and the impracticability of that of the benefits to be derived from this thing, and the utter unprofitableness of the other, and when their interests are somewhat interfered with they can see "no good," but it is right if the sacrifices are to be made by others. By this will they judge everything. Self-interest decides the practicability or impracticability of every question. Interfere in the slightest with this, and they are opposed. The interest of the whole town, the welfare and convenience of their neighbors are questions that are not considered. And just because a scheme does not suit them and their interests, they are opposed, and we hear the cry "cui bono?" Now it is about time that men should forget the old rule, and learn to act for the very best interest of the whole community. It is hard to tell whether every scheme will prove successful, beyond a doubt. But I say let us try it. If it fails, not much harm is done. We sow with the hope of reaping the harvest in the future. This is common. Those who sit idly, can never expect to accomplish anything. The whole inducement of many Taxpayers, to those who would settle among us, amounts to about this, we are glad to receive you as citizens, but we are unwilling to make any sacrifices for you.

The second reason is, that you should "not force on a people what they do not want." As we understand it, the city fathers are not forcing upon "the people" a thing which they do not want. Who are "the people" that this project is being forced upon? The six who signed the memorial of March 30th, 1872, to the Mayor and Aldermen? Must the wishes, the interests of 1000 citizens yield to the six? The six "many tax-payers" and all the other opposers of the new street, are not "the people." They are doubtless of the people, but they are in the minority—and a woful minority at that. Go on then, ye city fathers, unless "many tax-payers" can urge some better reasons why you should not. We are satisfied that you have no selfish end in view, but that you believe it beneficial to the prosperity of our whole town, "the people," the six, "many tax-payers," and ALL—opposers and advocates.

The rough estimate of \$3,740. is the third argument urged. Well, this is rough. If this was so, I

would, at the next meeting of "many tax-payers," walk boldly up, and ask the privilege of being enrolled as one of that number. And if I failed in that, I would ask the privilege of putting my name, humble as it is, at the foot of the memorial of March 30th, 1872. But as the estimate is nearly \$3,000. over what it will take to put the street in good condition for travel, I will wait awhile. Seven hundred dollars will pay for all the material and work; and the five acres of land required, is certainly not worth over \$25 per acre. This I believe to be a true valuation. Especially when the opposition says the lands through which the street will pass, are low and unfit for building purposes. At the very highest price, then, for lands, material and work, the street cannot possibly cost over \$800.

It can be put in good traveling condition for that sum. And when I say so, I am not making an imaginary statement. I am not reckoning without my host. I have followed the Scripture rule. I sat down and calculated the costs; and am prepared to furnish the man to do the work, who has not only the means, but the ability, energy and perseverance to do it, and to do it thoroughly and to the satisfaction of the people.

I don't know much about "bluff," but it really seems to me that this estimate of \$3,740.00 was intended to "bluff" "the people." How far it will do so, I am not able to say; but I think the city fathers understand the game, and will not hesitate to put down the necessary money.

The fourth argument is, that the street will "only be traveled by those in direct route from the bridge to the depot, and vice-versa." Well, if nobody else did so, it would be beneficial to that extent. Besides, much of the heavy hauling could be turned in that direction, and thus relieve Russell Street. This would add much to the comfort of pedestrians, and save much of the money now expended in keeping Russell Street in good condition.

Again, it is said "private lots and sacred burial grounds are to be run over, for no possible good that we can see, for the present."

We object as much as any one, to interfering with grave-yards. These hallowed and sacred spots, where our dear departed ones sleep, should not be invaded. But the proposed street does not interfere with the grave of any one. What harm is done, then? None that I can see. But on the other hand, I can see where the street will be beneficial, even in this matter. We, of Orangeburg, have been too careless with regard to these sacred spots. Placed away from public gaze, they are forgotten. But when we know and feel that, day after day numbers are passing by and condemning us for our neglect, it will make us more careful, more thoughtful of our duty to those who have preceded us to the tomb; and soon flowers, sweet flowers, will take the place of the briars and noxious weeds that now encumber the ground; and instead of the Jerusalem oak Jamestown weed, hut nostrils will be greeted with the mingled aroma of the rose and the violet.

For want of sufficient time, we are compelled to hold over the remainder of the above letter, until next week.—[Ed.]

The Columbia "Carolinian" is authorized to state that Gen. J. B. Kershaw is "one of those who favor the assembling" of the State Democratic Convention.

A special telegram to the Charleston News says: "The aid to the Lunatic Asylum promised by Governor Scott, and heralded about the country, has come to naught. The superintendent to-day, on his own responsibility, borrowed enough money to carry the institution along."

AN EXPERIMENT IN CORN PLANTING.—In the year 1854 I selected the top ears of corn from stalks that produced two good ears, and continued to do so for four or five years. By that time I had a variety of corn that in almost every case produced two ears. I also improved it by selecting from stalks that ripened first, and by continuing this process for four years I had at the commencement of the war, a variety of corn that produced two ears, and ripened at least ten days earlier than when I commenced with it. Like will beget like, and it is very important that farmers select their seeds from the best of their crops. I find that all our successful wheat farmers are those who sow none but the best and purest seed.—[Southern Planter and Farmer.]

Another fatal accident occurred near Columbia, on the W., C. and A. R. R., last week.

LOCAL.

F. P. BEARD, Associate Editor.

JOB WORK—neatly executed at this office.

HAVE your cards and circulars printed at this office.

Are you going to the Fair?

The Fair! THE FAIR!! THE FAIR!!!

Subscribe something to the Elliott Fair.

The ladies are working strenuously to make the fair a success.

Theodore Kohn & Brother have just received an elegant stock of Ladies Straw hats, etc., etc.

Want of interest in our local column, this week, may be attributed to the fact that "ye local" is at the "case."

On account of difficulty in the office, the Times is 24 hours behind hand. The same must be an excuse for errors.

Gens. Hampton and Butler arrived in town yesterday, and in company with Col. A. D. Frederick, Capt. A. J. Frederick, J. H. Fowles, and others, have gone on a fishing excursion. We wish them success.

Incidents often occur in our county, of which we are not informed until some time has elapsed. If such were reported to us promptly, it would add greatly to the interest of our columns. We therefore urge our friends, in the different portions of the county, to keep us posted in regard to such matters as will be of interest to our readers. A long article is not necessary.

The second annual meeting of the "Orangeburg County Bible Society" will be held next Sabbath evening, in the Baptist church, at 8 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- Prayer.
- Hymn.
- Reading minutes of last meeting.
- Secretary's report.
- Reading the Constitution.
- Renewal of membership and singing a hymn.
- Election of officers, and new business.
- Address.
- Hymn.
- Prayer.
- Doxology and Benediction.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO WHITEN STRAW HATS.—Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun several hours; brush off when dry.

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds made of soap, and iron when damp. Cover the ribbon with a clean cloth, and pass the iron over that. If you wish to stiffen the ribbon, dip it, while drying, into gum arabic water.

SODA BISCUIT.—To one quart of sifted flour add two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar and one of soda. Sour milk to make a proper consistency for rolling it out—cut into small cakes—bake in a quick oven. Sift the soda, cream of tartar and a tea spoonful of salt into the flour; rub a piece of butter the size of a small egg in with the flour.

BALKY HORSES.—The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason, continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him.

REMEDY FOR FOUNDER.—Some fourteen years ago, in a discussion by the New York Farmer's Club, one of the members said he would not make five dollars difference in buying a horse, whether it was foundered or not, or whether the founder was old or new, because one tablepouful of alum would cure it. At all events; if the first dose did not cure the second would.

A friend informs us that he drives the worms from his cabbage by scattering wheat bran over the growing plants. There is something about the bran that is distasteful to the worms, and they leave immediately upon its being scattered upon the cabbage. He repeats the dose once or twice. The bran does not injure the cabbage.—[Exchange.]

SUBSCRIBE TO THE TIMES.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.—Sales for the week ending May 28, about 28 bales. Ordinary 19c low middling 20c; middling 21c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—Cotton—Demand moderate. Sales about 225 bales. Ordinary to middling 20@22.

RICE.—Market firm; demand limited. Sales 47 tierces, 71@81.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton quiet, 241@248.

Prices Current.

PREPARED FOR THE TIMES.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Cotton	lb	19 @	21
Bacon Hams	lb	16 @	00
" Sides	"	10 @	12
Lard	"	14 @	15
Corn	bu	90 @	1 00
Peas	"	"	1 25
Oats	"	75 @	1 00
Flour	cwt	5 60 @	5 50
Fodder	"	1 25 @	1 50
Sweet Potatoes	bu	@	75
Shad	"	50 @	7 5
Rough Rice	"	1 55 @	0 00
Butter	lb	25 @	50
Eggs	doz	@	15
Turkeys	pr	2 00 @	2 50
Geese	"	1 00 @	1 25
Chickens	"	"	20 @ 25
Bees Wax	lb	16 @	20
Beef	"	"	10 @ 12
tallow	"	"	10 @

ORANGEBURG SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held on Monday, June 3d, at Hamilton's store, immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic Meeting. Business of importance.

By order of the President.
J. A. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry executions to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder, at Orangeburg Court House, on the first MONDAY in June next, for cash, the following property viz:

One TRACT OF LAND, containing 439 acres, more or less, bounded north by B. P. Reid and John Seeger, east by estate lands of G. W. Brodie, south by John Johnson and P. Kitchens, and west by P. Kitchens. Levied on as the property of T. P. Brodie at the suit of J. W. Johnson, Administrator of Joseph Johnson.
H. RIGGS,
S. O. C.
Sheriff's Office, Orangeburg, C. H. S. C., May 15, 1872.

Auction Sales.

By F. P. BEARD, Auctioneer.

On Saturday, 25th inst., at the store formerly occupied by E. Ezekiel, I will sell,

- Furniture,
- Hardware,
- Crockery,
- Dry Goods,
- Clothing;
- Stoves and Fixtures,
- A lot of Self-sealing Preserve Jars.
- N. B.—Articles received till day of sale.

A CARD.

We have this day associated with us in the practice of Medicine, Dr. M. G. SALLEY, recently graduated in the School of Medicine, University of Maryland.

T. A. Elliott, M. D.
A. S. Salley, M. D.
Orangeburg, S. C., May 22d, 1872.

School Notice.

A School will be opened in the basement of Mr. Wannamaker's residence in Orangeburg, by Stiles R. Mellichamp, on Monday, May 20th, 1872.

TERMS:
English - - - - - \$3.00
Classics - - - - - 4.00

The surveying business will hereafter be conducted by S. R. & W. A. Mellichamp; the latter doing the field work and the former, the plotting, on Saturdays and during vacations, I will also attend to the field work.

STILES R. MELLICHAMP.
may 15-3mo

MEMBERS of the Democratic Party of

Orangeburg County are requested to meet at the Firemen's Hall, at Orangeburg, on Saturday next, the 3d day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 11th day of June, at Columbia.

- Samuel Dibble,
- J. A. Hamilton,
- Mortimer Glover,
- J. C. Pike,
- J. P. Harley,
- F. H. W. Briggmann,
- T. C. Abbergotti,
- may 22-1 Central Executive Com.

Final Notice.

All persons having claims against the late D. S. BRANDEBURG, deceased, will present them on or before the 15th of June next, legally tested, and all persons indebted to the same will make payment, on or before the above date, to the undersigned persons.

Mary S. Brandenburg,
Cathrine E. Brandenburg,
Margaret J. Brandenburg,
Ann H. Brandenburg.
Survivors.
may 15