

To change Contract Advertisements, notice must be given before Monday noon.

Our friends wishing to have advertisements inserted in the TIMES, must hand them in by Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar and a half per square for the first insertion, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal terms made with those who desire to advertise for three, six or twelve months.

Marriage notices and Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Henceforth, all Legal Advertisements, of County Interest, whether notices or others, will be published for the benefit of our readers, whether they are paid for or not.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

We want a government without corruption; a Congress without price; and a Judiciary without politics. - B. GRATZ BROWN.

Salutatory.

In assuming the editorial charge of the TIMES, a somewhat full expression of political views may be expected; but having been called to the task almost on the eve of publication, time forbids my doing justice to the subject, and I must apologize for only such thoughts as are suggested by a momentary outlook upon the situation, and refer to the future course of the paper as the best index of its moral and political tone.

The political horizon has been so beclouded with corruption on the one hand, and complicated by the disastrous results, and varied scenes of defeat on the other, that it may appear difficult for one about to launch upon the stormy sea of politics to avoid the shoals, and breakers, which threaten on every side, and upon which so many are daily wrecked; it may appear difficult to make a safe passage through the Scylla and Charibdis of the two opposing factions; but when the baneful shafts of prejudice are thrown aside, and the rule of honesty and good will applied, every doubt and mystery is dissipated, and the path of duty opens clearly to view.

This path of duty and honor has been distinctly marked out, and sublimely illustrated by the Baltimore Convention. Was there ever an example of more exalted patriotism?

The spirit breathed by almost every member of that Convention was, "I love my party but I love my country more," and thus laying aside the standards of party in an honest effort to rescue the country from the clutches of a despotic administration, the Democratic party of the nation has nominated a life long Republican to the highest position in the gift of the American people. And in this act has the party cast any shadow upon its fair name? Has it sunk any principle? No! It has only added new lustre to its past record. It has only shown that it is able to soar far above party considerations, when the cause of humanity, and of an outraged people is at stake.

Republican papers are very flippant with the expression that Democrats stuff themselves by voting for Greeley, but it only shows how that party catches at straws to keep from sinking, for Greeley can not as an honest man accept a Democratic nomination, and receive Democratic votes, and then turn about and do

violence to Democratic principles; and when he further distinctly says, "If elected I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole people," every scruple on this head is forever banished.

When the Democratic party nominates Horace Greeley for the Presidency of the United States, it thereby abandons none of those principles of freedom and popular rights, which are found alone under the banner of a pure and unrestricted Democracy. It imbibes none of those despotic and centralizing or slave-elements of Republicanism. It still means freedom in its broadest sense.

It simply says our country is in danger, and we must combine for mutual safety. Despotism the result of centralization, has usurped the place of liberty the fires of sectional hate are kept burning by an unscrupulous party for selfish purposes; plunder, corruption and robbery is sucking out the very life-blood of the South.

In this State of things, there is neither time nor disposition to talk about party. Save the country first, and then these things can be attended to. Imagine a ship at sea, with a mutinous crew, and daily caught with fire. Is it the dictate of common sense that the men would go on with their arguments while the ship was burning? Would they not first combine in their efforts to put out the flames, and save the ship? So say we now. Let the honest men of all parties unite to put down the robbers.

The Baltimore Convention has inaugurated a glorious movement. It is the first National Reform Movement since the war.

It means peace. Not the hypocritical peace referred to by Grant when he says "Let us have peace" but real sincere and lasting peace. Peace, which, meddling not with local governments, places every American citizen under a bond of common brotherhood, and teaches men when they go to the ballot-box to enquire, not for State, party or color, but simply for honesty. It is the first national effort to bring the American people upon a common platform, in which the issue is honesty against dishonesty, and which, if successful, must infuse a wholesome spirit through the country.

The movement is now before the people. Will it be accepted, or not?

Time alone can prove whether the ill-feelings engendered by the war, will continue a barrier to reform—whether the North forgetting the confederate victories of Bull Run, Shiloh and Seven Days, and the South forgetting the disasters of Fort Donaldson, Pillow and Nashville, are mutually willing to bury the past, and live henceforth for a glorious future.

I have thus dwelt at some length upon the subject of the Baltimore Convention to show forth the spirit of patriotism and conciliation which has characterized its action; and I desire to say in conclusion that I shall be actuated by the same spirit in the conduct of this paper. Our principles are Democratic, but when the common good requires it, we shall never hesitate to lend our voice and aid to the efforts of honest Republicans to redeem the State or County.

We have thus endeavored clearly to define our position, and trust that it will be thoroughly understood.

STILES R. MELLICHAMP.

The Republican party takes great pleasure in speaking of Greeley as having an erratic or eccentric mind, and therefore unfit for an Executive, and lauds Grant as a man of great firmness of character.

Will that party please reconcile this statement with the fact of Grants having disgraced the United States by making unreasonable demands in the Alabama Claims dispute, and then backing like a scared cur at the first growl of the British lion?

Were you afraid, Ulysses, that you might not have had followers enough to maintain that name for generalship which you have acquired by thrusting legions of your poor soldiers between yourself and Lee's bayonets?

The Greenville Railroad Fraud.

The Columbia South-Carolinian says that in the report by the Comptroller of the testimony before the United States Court in the matter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, it will be seen from the testimony of C. D. Melton, Esq., that those spotted financiers, J. J. Patterson and J. L. Neagle "have already surrendered their bonds, and acknowledged that the whole arrangement was simply a scheme to divide \$300,000 of the Company among them."

Is it possible? Colored people, listen to this and let your consciences answer whether Judge Carpenter was not right, and whether the Reform party was not justified for having impeached and impeached him. Listen too to the exposures made by Orr and Corbin, men who denounced Carpenter and let your consciences answer again whether he is the most honest man of the three or if should be impeached.

Ponder well, too, whether Chamberlain, who was so intimate with Neagle and his tribe, could possibly have been sincere when he spid in substance in his speech in Chester, that if the Reform Speakers could fix one blot on the Scott Administration he could do with them.

AN ORANGEBURG LIBRARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY. Onward seems truly to be the motto of Orangeburg. It is indeed a thriving place and the spirit of improvement never flags; the carpenter's hammer is never idle; sounds of busy industry are heard in every direction. But while these signs of material progress are important and cheering, let us see that similar efforts are made for mental progress.

A year or two ago a flourishing Debating Society existed here. We now hear nothing of it. Has it given up the ghost?

If so, young men of Orangeburg, let another be started immediately, with a Library Society in connection with it for the purpose of getting up a fine library for the use of the young people of the town.

Nothing could be more useful and improving, for most of us are too poor now to buy all the books we want; but by each contributing his mite, all would be inconceivably benefited.

The suggestion is made, "It is to be hoped that the ball will be kept in motion."

The Charleston Republican says that Grant said at the commencement of the Rebellion: "I am a Democrat; I have not gone into this fight to free niggers; and if I thought such would be the result I would strip off my uniform and go home."

It is gratifying to see by this that the General understood perfectly that the true issue of the war was Secession against Union, and not slavery against freedom, as his followers try to make out for party purposes.

If he still maintains these views however, he is a bad Democrat, and far behind the times, for it is a hard matter to find a Democrat now who is not glad that the colored people are free, and would resist to the utmost any attempt to return them to slavery.

We are pleased to place upon our exchange list the IRISH WORLD, an able New York weekly. The last number contains a portrait of the Hon. M. P. O'Conner, the young Irishman of Charleston, who electrified the whole North by his eloquence in the Baltimore Convention.

Col John. Cunningham formerly of Charleston, in alluding to the Liberal movement says: "the issue does not involve governmental measures and ordinary policy. It may be classed as anism. Greeleyism means conciliation, harmony. Grantism means impetuous discordant, and selfish even military dictation.

The crops in Abbeville are looking well.

Baltimore Correspondence.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 11, 1872.

To write any other than a political letter from this city at this time would be simply absurd. It seems as if people have no right to think of anything save the great political problem solved in the National Democratic Convention, at Ford's Opera House, by which the country has been rescued from despotism and ruin. When you hear a man in reply to his butcher's question—"What part will you have?" say "Greeley;" and a lady who has been examining Dolly Vardens, astonishes the salesman by answering, "Cincinnati platform," to his query, "Do not these suit you, madam?"—it is time to conclude it may be a deliberate insult to mention a word upon any other subject than the Presidential canvass.

I would have told you of the beauties of this growing city—of its magnificent Druid Hill Park, and numerous avenues and resorts of pleasure so conspicuously brought to the notice of the visitor on the great national holiday, the 4th of July. But a mere reference to these invalids the sacred feelings of the hour. As I have said above, only one thought occupies the public mind, and only one subject is tolerated.

It was conceded on all sides long before the assembling of the national convention that the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown was a foregone conclusion, and it was also generally believed the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple, without amendment or alteration and without debate, would be adopted, and yet few were prepared for the great unanimity that manifested itself. A depressed and disappointed feeling seemed to overspread the convention and audience as Alabama led off upon the call of States with a divided vote for the platform, but a perfect storm of enthusiasm prevailed when the vote was changed to "20 yeas," and upon the next call cast her vote solidly for Greeley.

The applause that greeted New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia, whenever these States were called, was so marked as to create general remark. Only once did it fail upon the call of Pennsylvania—when she divided her vote upon the nomination for the Presidential candidate. The opposing faction made this good, however, by moving the vote unanimous. Other States were occasionally applauded, but none with the regularly bestowed upon those above mentioned. The platform was adopted, and the candidate nominated upon the first ballot, by overwhelming majorities. The chairman of the Missouri delegation in casting the vote of his State said, "Missouri would outstrip all other States in her majority for Greeley," to which Gov. Hoffman responded, before casting the seventy votes of New York, "The Empire State will roll up a greater majority for Horace Greeley than the entire combined vote of Missouri." Tennessee pledged herself to surpass either New York or Missouri.

Gov. W. D. Potter could not pledge "Carrie," and was therefore content to announce the vote of South Carolina in the briefest terms possible. Proper efforts will be made to acquaint the whole people with every fact of any importance—and it remains to be seen if the colored people South will rally to the support of their life-long friend, Horace Greeley, or will cling to the skirts of a man who never has, never can and never will do anything for them, thereby confirming the opinion of many, of their being a race perfectly devoid of gratitude.

If the colored people of the South and the white people of the North will reflect for a few moments, and lay aside the partisan spirit that has blinded and bewildered them, it will soon be discovered how very little they owe to the present occupant of the Presidential chair.—Particular stress is laid upon his having crushed the rebellion, when the truth is, the Confederate forces were so reduced at the period Grant took command, and the Federal army almost numberless, that any general in the Union army could have led to success. Even General Whipper or General Smalls, of militia fame, might have done as well as General Grant, and in all probability with far less loss of life and time.

The work of the Convention was speedily accomplished and the contest is now fairly entered upon. The will of the people has been faithfully obeyed, and they should now advance and reap a golden harvest. Politicians have stepped to the rear and the people in their majesty

stepped to the front; but let them not suppose they can now idly stand by. Success depends upon earnest continued labor.

The convention was ill inclined to listen to speech-making; but in the few minutes permitted, South Carolina's plea was heard and greeted with immense applause.

At the annual session of the National Division Sons of Temperance, held at Chicago last month, Carolina's voice was listened to with the deepest attention, and at the close of the session the palm was universally accorded her of having made the best and most effective speech, one that had great influence in changing the heavy vote for the Jackson resolution, adopted a year ago, to a four-fifths vote in favor of its repeal.

As we have already stated, the result of the National Democratic Convention was known before the body assembled.—There was no appeal necessary to secure the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, or the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Still there must be some opposition and it was desirable to pacify the as far as possible. Carolina's speech, undoubtedly the best made during the session, was opportune in promoting harmony in the convention, as well as placing our much abused and down-trodden State in a proper light before the people.

R. M. LER.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In looking over an address delivered by Capt. E. L. Hovey, at the Farmers Festival of Vermont, I find involved in the object set forth in his address, a principle that will, if successfully carried out, pave the way for a revolution in mental and soil culture, that time with its mighty effort has not as yet chronicled. An illiterate husbandry is held up with its blighting consequences, to the eyes of all. How appalling the thought! To counteract this shameful evil successfully, would seem at first view to require time measured only by the cycles of the past. But in this "Anno Lucis," when science is receiving a form if not due proportions; the quickening, fertilizing genius of man will readily adopt the regimen that will ponder most to either his necessity or comfort. To profit most by looking more closely at home, we will first glance at the condition of some of our sister nations; for instance, take Spain and her wiser sister in more progress, Mexico.—The true light of science has never dawned upon their long night of ignorance and superstition. They have ever been held spell-bound to the traditional inconveniences of the Castilian and Aztec races, till non-progress has literally become a principle. This sad picture must change. The mind must be sublimated. Its powers roused so that in the glorious sequel of progress—those beautiful sunlit regions so long veiled to the dull eye of the hewer of wood and drawer of water, will burst forth from its chrysalis of durance vile, and exhibit to the enlightened eye of the husbandman in inexhaustible sources of good to man. This much desired epoch cannot come speedily to those devoted lands! We the time-honored citizens of the United States so-called, must necessarily take the initiative step and by rapidly radiating around bear onward, constant convictions of mental and moral culture, so that regions now shrouded in the web of ignorance may readily yield to the inspiring influences it promises, and the poor laborer, who, with no other impulse than to secure food and raiment for the body; (not knowing that it is all of life merely to live) will spring forth into a new atmosphere of existence, and enjoy in common with the great and good, the precious heritage it offers. Under such view, vain would be the attempt to fix limits to the light of science. It would only betray the shallow progress we have made in wisdom. To anticipate its results would embrace thoughts as boundless as space, as fathomless as eternity!

The improvements that would be made in all the ramifications of husbandry—the better modes of culture growing out of better implements—the smoothly running Calhoun, Jackson and Gary ploughs contrasted with the nondescript horse-killers of the age. Not of Mexico or Spain alone; but here, in the far-famed sunlit land of progress, would they be as noticeable as the ignorance that now hangs like a palsying incubus upon the disk of the agricultural world!

The great moral influence that would emanate from such status of reform, would be felt and enjoyed and would be seen by every lover of his race!—With the vast panorama of fruitful results before us, why should anyone object to its wise provisions? If, under the

some development of its principle our best interests would be rendered more amiable, our farms better cultivated, our cities renovated and enlarged, who could object to become a party to the compact? If, also, under its fostering care, a better government could be maintained under the wholesome inculcation of the Constitution as it was and must be who, I would respectfully beg, can object? And yet more. If nations would accept the overtures held out by the Patrons of Husbandry, shake the hand of friendship over the foolish distinctions of the past and present, our whole land would soon become, for morality and beauty, the Garden of Eden—the Paradise.

The subjects that must necessarily come before the body will be taken up and be disposed of in the spirit in which the glorious enterprise was conceived. Then suffer the invitation that has taken the wings of the morning, to fall upon the ears of every lover of his race, land and country, to accept at once a provision that will fix forever the glorious destiny of nations—especially that of ours.

List of Letters Remaining in the Orangeburg P. O. to July 24th, 1872.

- Amanda T. Bowman, Mrs. Messrs. Hartzog & Hartzog, Riuato, Harwood, I. I. A. Messrs. Knight & Keet, Elsey Moody, Mrs. M. S. Howe, Dora Vanfield, Dr. J. C. Whetstone, Aleck Waring.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised by F. D. Mars, P. M.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. REBECCA CORBITT died at the residence of Mr. Henry T. Sibley on 24th May 1872, aged 82 years, and 5 months.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET. COTTON.—No sales for the week ending July 22. Orleans 18 1/2, middling 19, low middling 18 1/2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Demand for cotton dull. @ 21. Rice market S. C. Gold 14 1/2. New York, July 22.—Cotton dull. New Orleans, July 22.—Cotton dull; middling 19.

Prices Current.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Cotton, Bacon Hams, Sides, Lard, Corn, Peas, Oats, Flour, Fodder, Rough Rice, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Bees Wax, Beef, Tallow.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN a thickly populated neighborhood. Good dwelling, necessary outbuildings, and a new store forty feet long—on the South Edisto, two miles of New Bridge, Orangeburg side.

FOR SALE.

A Complete set (10 vols.) of Chamber's Encyclopedia, entirely new. Will be sold low. Apply at this office.

JAMES ALLAN.

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER, LING SILVER, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES AND FANCY GOODS No. 307 King Street, Charleston, S. C.

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JAS. F. IZLAR, S. DIBBLE, mch 6-1yr

BROWNING & BROWNING

Attorneys at Law, ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C.

MALCOLM L. BROWNING, A. F. BROWNING, mch 6-1yr