

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.

A NOMINATION.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION AND THE BEST MAN FOR IT.

Our fellow townsman W. J. LeTreville is spoken of very generally as the person who can best fill the position of Solicitor of this (the first) Circuit. His friends propose to put him in nomination, and he is willing to serve. Mr. DeTreville is a lawyer of considerable ability and prominence, and has an extensive practice throughout the State. He is a native, is well-known and has many friends. He is able, attentive and urbane, and if elected will serve the State, the circuit and the citizens, both good and bad, with fidelity. We believe no better man could be selected, and hope that his friends will succeed.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

We deem everybody intelligent enough to understand that our last set of State officers have robbed and plundered, and lied, and lied and bribed, and been bribed to an extent unequalled in any previous history. Their recriminations of one another lead to violence, riot, bloodshed and murder; and yet again is it proposed to foist as a necessity upon this State a selection from the ranks of these same Republican robbers—who, it seems impossible to us, standing outside the Ring, can be otherwise than dishonest. Now it is the duty and should be the purpose of every son of South Carolina, and of the young men it is the stringent duty, to burst the hell-forged manacles. It is a hard row of stumps that we must walk, and the best way is to recognize this fact and lay aside your dinner table prejudices and start at the end next to you.

And first, who are the sons of South Carolina? Every man certainly who has been born and raised on her soil, whether he be white or black. There is no use attempting to shut our eyes to this fact, that every colored man is in verity a son of South Carolina, as much so as any of his white neighbors, and the more fully his white fellow-citizens realize it, the more smooth will be our task of reclaiming the State from robbery by making them our co-workers in behalf of honesty and integrity.

And how then can we make them co-workers? By not saddling them with all the Radical rascality that has been committed; but giving them credit for some honesty of purpose, and remember that their only teachers in political ethics have been a set of unprincipled, wire-pulling, carpet-bag robbers, and native time-serving turn-coats. Remember also that this Gateage was not of their own choice, but that they were forced into this position of self-defence by the first Constitutional Convention which was held by us in Charleston, after the cessation of the four years of hostilities which was adverse to us, and had enabled our enemies

to transform the black population of the State into the colored voters. These also are facts, and we know no science, political or other, that can base its hope of success on anything but efforts directed by facts; hence the quicker we recognise these truths the sooner do we put ourselves in position to take a step forward in uniting all men professedly honest, for subverting dishonesty.

Of course in trusting everybody claiming to be honest we will sometimes be deceived, but we have, for our purpose, only to deal with the personal character of those who are put forward for election, to office, and it is by no means impracticable, so far as our more immediate duty, which is the election of good county officers, to find out the character of every individual so put forward. If then, as we believe, this great political crisis be upon us of saving the State from the pall of corruption, and a combination can be made of trustworthy negroes and reliable, intelligent white men, we say unhesitatingly it should be done, and that as speedily as possible. We do not ask what his color or political party is; but simply, is he a true son of the State? is he honest? is he above being bribed? does he abhor perjury? has he intelligence enough to guard himself against the political debauchers who infest our legislative halls? If so, then our efforts should be for his election. It is a sad condition to be brought to—this depth of necessity, but this is just exactly what we conceive the crisis to be.

It is a line of defense we must establish, between all we hold dear and a system of political thievery that must inevitably lead to the destruction of us all.

The line we suggest can be held with conscientious patriotism by all the Democrats of the State and every colored man in it, while if some such step is not taken (The negroes must see it.) the prosperity of the State will be lost both to them and us, and the only parties benefitted by the present machine are those whom they send to their offices, to do what—to bribe and be bribed, share the profits and swindle the laborer and the farmer.

Why not vote for an honest negro? There are such, and unless we assist them to office they never will get there under the Radical regime. If we do get them there, it is a step against rascality, though his complexion would give a different color to the result than we would prefer. This is the only objection we can see to it, and in the present crisis it sinks into triviality. On the other hand to suppose that the colored voters of here or any elsewhere are going to turn pell mell and give us all the offices is a patent absurdity. These ideas may be unacceptable to some, but we live simply stated facts and duties that sooner or later must be universally accepted and acted upon by the Democrats (who represent the intelligence, property and honesty) of the State. If we come forward now and do it, then will we stem at its flood the tide of our misfortunes. If we do not, the crisis will have passed, and God have mercy upon the young men of the State.

[For the Orangeburg Times.]

THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD.

Mr. Editor.

From general knowledge and observation, I believe Orangeburg to be the most enterprising and prosperous inland town in the State, according to population and the number of square miles of the County. Several things contribute to confirm this opinion. First, it is the best cotton market in the State. Second, the competition of its merchants is so great, consumers can purchase their articles of merchandise, as cheap, yea, cheaper in Orangeburg than in Charleston. Third, her merchants and salesmen are live, progressive, affable gentlemen, apace with the times, and its wants and necessities. Merit should be rewarded; when laurels are won the victors should wear them. Any attempt to take away from Caesar the things which are Caesar's, should not only be exposed, but should be thwarted in its incipency.

The proposed new road from Bamberg to a point in Orangeburg County, is a scheme, devised with an eye single to

the fostering of Bamberg at the expense of Orangeburg. A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, somehow, God knows how! chartering this road. What kind of a petition went up to that body to secure this passage of the law, I do not know. I do know, however, that a great many persons who are assessed by the act to perform labor on the road knew nothing, whatever, of the existence of any such act, much less the petition, until they were summoned to work on the road. Let the manner of attaining the passage of the act be as it may, it is an act nevertheless, and in its operation, perpetrates the grossest injustice upon the citizens of Orangeburg generally, and the people of the Fork of Edisto in particular.

Who wants the road? That's the question. Answer! The citizens of Bamberg and probably three or four individuals of the Fork. Where does the new road cross the South Edisto, and what course does it describe? About two miles below Binnacker's bridge; and in its course describes the hypotenuse of a triangle, about five miles long, the altitude of which is only about two miles. If it is intended to benefit the people of the Fork at all, why does it not bisect the distance between Cannon's and Binnacker's bridges; or Binnacker's bridge road, near the North Edisto river swamp? Because to have done this, would have made the causeway on the Barnwell side of the South Edisto more difficult to construct. But there is no need of the road at all.

Should it be opened, however, it will beyond a doubt divert a considerable amount of trade from Orangeburg. At present, prices rule higher at Bamberg than at Orangeburg, but competition will reduce them. When customers from the Fork go to Bamberg and relate that they can make purchases cheaper at Orangeburg the merchants of Bamberg are certain to reduce their prices. I know from observation and experience that this is true of Graham's and I cannot see why it will not be true of Bamberg.

The whole County must be taxed; hundreds of citizens must be called out three days in each month to work on this road, for the benefit of a few individuals. Where's the justice in the case? Are not the taxes sufficiently heavy already? Does not the illcondition of the roads and bridges of the County argue against the opening of new roads and the building of bridges, which will be of advantage to only a few persons at the expense of a great many?

Judge Graham has granted an injunction, staying this work till the first day of January next. We learn that two of the commissioners of the road are circulating a petition with a view of obtaining signatures to have the injunction dissolved. We learn further that a goddly number of the signatures thus far obtained are those of old colored maumas, women, and itinerant youths whose opinions as to who the road will benefit, will be received as nought in the estimation of all sensible men. One youth upon my asking him why he signed the petition answered, "I reckon Mr. Quantlebaum wants to make some money without working for it." This was his reason for signing it. He wanted Mr. Q. "to make money without working for it." And perhaps Mr. Q.—but, honi soit qui mal y pense.

PAYSAN.

Sept 23. We publish the above as a matter of general interest and invite the perusal of our readers.—[Ed.]

As we said in our last, the arrangements for the County Fair have all been completed, and we invite of our readers a perusal of the programme which we publish in another column. The tournament, we understand, will probably be postponed until May day of next year, in order that the measure of our enjoyments may last longer. The young people will give their ardor to the success of the Fair, so that the older ones may lend their presence at the tournament.

RADICALS.

We had another pow-wow among the Rads here last Saturday, where the evidences of dissatisfaction with the county ticket, set forth by the Moses-Jamison faction, who it appears controlled the recent Convention, were loud and boisterous. The complaints seem to have been based chiefly upon the fact that some sections had been left unrepresented, while others have had more than their

share. St. Mathew's seems to have been the most highly favored section, and apparently organized a scheme of domestic carpet-baggery, by which they propose to represent the Santee and Bull Swamp sections of the County. The principal speakers seem to have been Congressman Ruiney, Trial Justice Cooke and Lawyer Knowlton. Of the three we heard only Cooke's speech entirely, and it struck us that he was only used as a cat's paw. He was allowed to make a bolting speech, thus giving the others a target to let off ammunition at. The meeting was small and discontented enough to be lively and disputations, without being large enough to be riotous.

For Senator.

James L. Jamison

For Judge of Probate.

A. B. Knowlton.

For Clerk of the Court.

George Boliver.

For Sheriff.

E. I. Cain.

For Lower House of the General Assembly.

Samuel L. Duncan.

John Dix.

J. Felder Meyers.

Henry Riley.

Abram Dannerly.

For County Commissioners.

E. T. R. Smoke.

John Robinson.

Alex Brown.

For School Commissioner.

Franklin R. McKinlay.

The above ticket is the result of two days deliberation by the Jamison—Moses faction of the Orangeburg Rads. We show it to our readers as the political pudding which they are to swallow or fight against. We recommend the latter course as decidedly their duty.

The prime objection to the ticket is that it proposes to displace Mr. Harpin Riggs, our present Sheriff, and put in office E. I. Cain, a man who is utterly incompetent. Cain is a very well disposed colored man; and in a subordinate position might be competent, but to fill the most important position, one requiring discretion, business capacity and trustworthiness, he is entirely unqualified.

Of course you will hear the usual question raised of color, but we confidently believe that the mass of colored voters in the County have intelligence enough to see that Mr. Riggs is a more competent man than Cain, and we believe that they are mentally free enough to vote for the good of the county, and choose the better man. Mr. Riggs has served long and faithfully and has a host of friends, who should not now turn back upon him.

There are other minor objections which space prevents us from more than merely referring to.

Mr. Boliver we hope will carry the whole county as also Mr. Knowlton, who is a very desirable officer.

THE NEW LAWS CONCERNING NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is a summary of the laws concerning newspaper postage just issued to postmasters:

Sec. 138. That no newspaper shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they shall be dried and enclosed in proper wrappers.

Sec. 139. That when packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a postoffice directed to one address, and the name of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for quarter in advance is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

Sec. 140. The postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or other periodical when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

Sec. 141. That the publishers of newspapers or periodicals may print or write upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber and the date when the subscription expires, and enclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto without subjecting such matter to extra postage.

Sec. 142. That any person who shall enclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail matter, not charged with letter postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail, for less than letter postage, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay five dollars, and such newspaper or periodical shall not be delivered until the postage thereon is paid at letter rates.

Sec. 158. That on newspaper and peri-

odical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely:—On publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of 1 cent for each issue; issued once a week 5 cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. An additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

Sec. 159. That on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery, not less than one-quarter nor more than one year; which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery commencing at any time, and the postmaster shall account for said postage in the quarter in which it was received.

Sec. 160. That the Postmaster General may provide, by regulations for carrying small newspapers, issued less frequently than once a week, in packages to one address from a known office or publication to regular subscribers, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces, or portion thereof.

Sec. 161. That persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received at the same rates pro rata as regular subscribers to such publication who pay quarterly in advance.

The continual changes in the postal laws of the country require persons to keep continually on the qui vive, or else to run the risk of having their correspondence quietly dumped into the dead letter office.

Under the old law the rate of postage for mail matter was three cents per half ounce for letters, and the regulation provided that in case the requisite number of stamps to pay the full postage was not attached to a letter, the postmaster at the place of destination was required to collect the remainder. For instance, if a letter which weighed one ounce only had a three cent stamp attached, it went to its destination and the remaining three cents due upon it was collected there. The law in this respect has been materially changed. Under a decision of the Post Office authorities postmasters are required to collect double the amount which remains unpaid. Double postage must of course be collected on wholly unpaid matter which may be exchanged at the office of destination. This is under the new Code, Section 152. Letter writers and business men will avoid much confusion in future by bearing in mind the new law on the subject.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENT

SHERIFF'S SALES. ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN COMMON PLEAS.

Ex parte Caroline Karick and others. By virtue of an order made in this case upon a return in Partition, I will sell on Monday, 7th October next, at the Court House, the following lands which were of Adam Karick, deceased.

1. The "Home" Tract of 113 acres bounded by lands of J. M. Crosswell, the Trust Estate of A. R. Taber, T. J. Carson and R. W. Riser.

2. The "Wiles" Tract of one hundred (100) acres bounded by lands of D. J. Zeigler, William Watt and Ann Smoke, and

3. The "Thomson" Tract of 49 acres bounded by lands of R. W. Riser, P. M. Carson and T. J. Carson.

Terms—One-third cash, (but with liberty to the purchaser to pay all cash,) the balance on a credit of one year, secured by bond (with interest from date) and mortgage made payable to the Judge of Probate. Purchaser to pay for papers and recording.

H. RIGGS, S. O. C.

Sheriff's Office, Orangeburg C. H., S. C., September 9th, 1872.

NOTICE. IN PROBATE COURT.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

Ex parte Caroline Karick and others. The creditors of Adam Karick and of his son Adam G. Karick, are required to prove their demands before me within two months from this date, 14th Sept. 1872. THAD. C. ANDREWS, Probate Judge.

Notice of Dismissal.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 20th day of October next, file my final account with the Honorable Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, as Administrator of B. M. Dantzer, and ask for Letters of Dismissal. J. P. M. FOURES, Administrator.

The market is a shade better, prices advancing 1/4 to 1/2 per lb., middle g, closing at 16 1/2. Charleston—17 1/2 to 17 1/4, etc.

Prices Current

Bacon Hams	lb	76 @
" Sides	"	12 1/2 @ 13
Lard	"	15 @
Corn	bush	1 2 @
Peas	"	1 00 @
Oats	seed	1 25 @
Flour	cwt	5 00 @ 5 7
Fodder	"	1 00 @ 1 1
Rough Rice	"	1 40 @
Butter	lb	25 @ 26
Eggs	doz	20 @ 21
Turkeys	pr	2 00 @ 2 5
Geese	"	1 00 @ 1 2
Chickens	"	20 @ 30
Bees Wax	lb	22 @
Beef	"	10 @ 11
Tallow	"	10 @

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly approved March 1, 1870, entitled "An act, providing for the general election and the manner of conducting the same, amended by an act approved March 12, 1872, an election will be held in the several counties of this State on the THIRD WEDNESDAY, being the 16th day of October, for the following State, Legislative, County and Congressional officers, to serve for the next two and four years, as provided by the State Constitution and acts of Congress of the United States, to wit: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Comptroller-General, Superintendent of Education, Adjutant and Inspector-General, members of the General Assembly, Solicitors in the several judicial circuits, and for the various county offices, together with one member of Congress to represent the State at large, and Representative in the respective Congressional District.

At the said election the following amendment to the State Constitution will be submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection, to wit:

1st. Amendment relating to change of time of holding general elections.

Strike out all of that portion of Section XI of Article 2, following the words "eighteen hundred and seventy" occurring in the fourth and fifth lines, and insert the following: "And forever thereafter, on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, in every second year, in such manner and at such places as the Legislature may provide." The manner of voting on this amendment shall be as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon, "Constitutional Amendment—Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words printed thereon, "Constitutional Amendment—No."

2d. Amendment relating to the further sense of the public debt of the State, as follows: Article XVI, "To the end that the public debt of South Carolina may not hereafter be increased without the due consideration and free consent of the people of the State, the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, endorsement or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, endorsement or loan of the credit, to the people of this State, at a general election; and unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of this State, voting on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, endorsement or loan of this credit, none shall be created or made."

The manner of voting on this amendment shall be as follows:

Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: "Constitutional Amendment, Article XVI—Yes."

Those opposed to the amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: "Constitutional Amendment, Article XVI—No."

All bar-rooms and drinking saloons shall be closed on the day of election, and any person who shall sell any intoxicating drinks on the day of election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than one month, nor more than six months.

The Commissioners and Managers of Election, and each of them, are hereby required, with strict regard to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State, touching their duty in such case, to cause such elections to be held in their respective counties on the day aforesaid, and to take all necessary steps for the holding of such elections, and for the ascertaining the persons who shall have been duly elected thereat, according to the rules, principles and provisions prescribed by the Act and Amendment thereto, aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1872, and in the Ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[L.S.] ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State.