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"ON WE MOVE INDISSOLUBLY FIRM; GOD AND NATURE BID THE SAME."

IN ADVANCE

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AUCTION SALES,

BY F. P. BEARD.
On MONDAY, October 16th, at 10 o'clock, A.
M., I will sell at my auction room, one door
east of McMaster's,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
A lot of Fancy Goods and Notions,
Part Bargains may be expected.
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July 16, 1872 23 3m

ORANGEBURG ACADEMY.

The undersigned have this day formed a Partnership for the purpose of uniting their separate Schools into one, under the name of the
ORANGEBURG ACADEMY.
Having individually enjoyed a liberal patronage at the hands of the Community, together they beg a continuance of it to them under the present arrangement, promising unabated energy and industry together with the further advantage of being enabled, under the changed circumstances, to devote themselves more exclusively each to his own particular branches.
Terms payable as heretofore, at the end of each month.

PER MONTH:

Classics, - - - \$4.00
English, - - - 3.00
Next term will commence on the first Monday in (being the second day of) September next.
Board can be obtained, in private families, at very moderate rates.

JAS. S. HEYWARD

STILES R. MELLICHAMP,

POETRY.

In Church.

BY JOHN HAY.

I never may know the peace that sleeps
In the light serene of your kindly eyes,
As true as the sentinel-star that keeps
His circling trust in the boreal skies.
Unknown to me is the faith they speak,
And strange the flush of their silent prayer,
And the sacred joy that climbs your cheek
To hang its fluttering signals there.

As the star-beams light on the tossing brine
And mellow the surge of its wild unrest,
Your eyes in their tender pity shine
To light the gloom of my doubting breast.
And hope springs forth at their earnest gleams
As a flower that grows from the sun-kissed sod,
And I love their light as a beacon that beams
To draw me trustingly up to God.

fever I stand by the Jasper sea,
Whose bright waves dash in their awful
pride,
The mingled strain of my thanks shall be
That you have lived and that Christ has died.
By the life-stream gushing the Eden-flowers
I will walk with, on under shadowless skies,
And on forever through amaranth bowers
I will follow the light of your guiding eyes.

A Sea Fight on The Stage.

A French correspondent of the Orchestra gives some details of the working of the wonderful scene in the Galette drama of "La Fils de la Nuit." We are told the stage is entirely cleared, and three long lines of rails are laid down—one coming straight down from the back towards the footlights, and another from the left wing, while the last traverses the stage at the first grooves. The big vessel, mounted complete upon a platform furnished with rollers, remains till wanted at the extreme back of the stage, and is pushed down the rails and turned to the left ready to enter. The painted cloth, representing the ocean, is then laid down, and the first row of "waves" take their place. They are little boys, who, armed with semi-circular canes, creep under the canvas, and, pushing their covering, imitate the movement of the sea. There are fifty of these useful aids in all; the second row being composed of fullgrown men on their knees, and the last and most stormy undulations of the main are formed by the movements of auxiliaries who stand erect. The electric light plays upon the tops of the waves, and the brig appears. It soon reaches the middle of the scene, where a turn-table is fixed, supported by the robust shoulders of twenty-five men, who, by moving up and down in measure, imitate the rolling and pitching of a ship in a gale of wind. The attacking boats now come along the horizontal line of rails, and the vessel is boarded and taken after a hot hand-to-hand fight.

When the piece was first produced some years ago Mr. Fechter was playing in Paris, and his presence of mind averted a contretemps. The cloth representing the sea gave way in one part, and the head and bust of one of the "waves," who, for the sake of coolness, had dived himself of his upper garments, came through, and remained fully exposed to the gaze of the audience. Mr. Fechter, who represented the pirate captain, and was supposed to command on deck, did not lose his presence of mind, but immediately cried out, "A man overboard!" Aided by the crew the amazed super was hauled on board, amid the applause of the gratified spectators, who fancied that this rescue from a watery grave formed part of the play.

Seventy Pairs of Hands.

The variety and number of needles made in these days are wonderful,—the surgeon, tailor, harnessmaker, bookbinder, felt-worker, saddler, glover, embroiderer, and housewife, each wanting needles of all shapes and sizes and lengths; and, when you think that each needle has to pass through seventy pairs of hands before it is finished and ready for use, you see what pains is taken to reach excellence in a very small thing.

Seventy pairs of hands to make a

needle! and each pair necessary to make the needle perfect. If only one pair refused to do their part, the whole would be a failure; not a needle would be right. You see it is pains-taking in little things and in small parts which leads to excellence and success. We are apt to slight bits of work, thinking it is a matter of no account. But it is not so. The details of a plan must be faithfully carried out in order to make the plan a success. If the parts of a work are all well done, the whole will be complete, and only then.

And it is just so in making and moulding character. It must be well done in parts, faithfully finished in bits, in order to make a complete and beautiful whole.

Scenes at the Communist Executions.

A correspondent in Paris sends the following account of an event which was announced by cable a few days since:

The names of the men were Lolive, aged 33 years, found guilty of complicity in the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, and condemned to death on the 25th of May last; Deuville, a man of some 31 years, sentenced on the 19th of June last for assassinating the Comte de Beaufort; and Deschamps, 34 years of age, who on the 18th of May, was ordered to be shot for killing a soldier.

Lolive was the wretch who, when the Archbishop of Paris lifted up his hands to bless his assassins, exclaimed: "Hullo! Here is mine!" discharging his musket as he spoke on the intrepid prelate. Lolive boasted of his ferocity down to his death. Deschamps tortured a young infantry soldier who became separated from his comrades and fell into the insurgents' hands the 27th of May—the eve of the suppression of the insurrection. After this young soldier had been tortured sufficiently, Deschamps shot him. Deuville was one of the platoon who tortured and assassinated M. de Beaufort, an officer of the National Guard during the siege, and who was guilty of no crime but of having an aristocratic name. Deuville shot M. de Beaufort and transfixed him with his bayonet.

As usual in such cases, the time fixed for their execution was not made known to them till the very morning of the event had arrived, and, as a consequence, the unfortunate men exhibited considerable surprise when awakened from their sleep and informed their hour had come. They soon recovered self-possession, however, and spent their last few minutes in prison in partaking of coffee and writing letters to their friends. Deschamps smoked a pipe till he had arrived at the post at which he was to stand for execution, when it was taken from him by order of an official. Although deadly pale the men all walked with a firm step, and resolutely faced the three pickets of soldiers detailed to do their duty as executioners. Some difficulty being experienced in binding Lolive to the post, he observed with great coolness that the trouble taken was really thrown away, as he needed nothing of the kind. Just before the word was given the troops to fire, Deschamps, in a clear ring voice, shouted out twice, "Vive la Republique democratique et sociale—a bas les traitres!" Deuville cried, "Vive la Commune!" Lolive said nothing.—Very soon the tearing sound caused by a discharge of musketry was heard, and the three bodies were seen shrunk up side by side—Deuville writhing spasmodically for a few seconds, and receiving the coup de grace. It was five minutes past six when the troops began marching past with bands playing. Although the morning was exceptionally fine, there were but few spectators of the strange scene, the police rigorously refusing civilians access to the ground.

NEWS.

A scientific experiment was made by medical students upon the body of John Barclay, who was hung last Friday, near Columbus, Ohio, which so nearly produced genuine vitality again as to act as a warning to the authorities to interdict such treatment of corpses if it is deemed

advisable that the extreme penalty of law should remain executed. The victim gave his consent, before being taken to the scaffold, to have his remains used for the benefit of medical science, and they were removed from the coffin to the operating table. The pupils of the eyes were found to be dilated, and the face discolored. The body was stripped of its clothing, and thirty-seven minutes after death the students began operations. The electrical instrument used was one of the most powerful known, consisting of six cups of Bunsen's battery attached to Ritch's induction coil of the largest size. It was operated by Professor Mendenhall, an eminent electrician, while Professor Wormly and Professors Holderman and Denig conducted the experiment. Two currents of electricity were used—one placed at the lower extremity of the body, and the other drawn along the arm, neck, face and breast. The effect was wonderful; the eyes opened, the face drew up as if in pain, the mouth jerked to one side, the arm raised as if to strike, and the fist clenched. The limbs also raised, and the toes and fingers worked, and once the body almost turned to one side. The arms were next laid bare and a current of electricity introduced. The whole system seemed to respond, and the movements of the body were at times violent. The action of the galvanic current continued to be applied to different parts of the body, which responded as before, and only when five hours and thirty-five minutes had elapsed after his death did the treatment fail to have visible effect.

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association, Mrs. J. T. Darby, Miss LaBorde, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, and Miss I. D. Martin, encouraged by the success of the Bazaar last year, and yielding to the urgent request of a great number of persons, take pleasure in announcing that they will open the "Monument Restaurant" at the Fair grounds on the first day of the Fair and will not close until after the distribution of prizes.

The Restaurant is entirely under the control of the Board of Directors of the Association, and the Executive Committee is appointed from their number.

Lunches will be served from 11 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m.

Contributions of meat and poultry, as well as of money, are solicited, and may be sent to either of the ladies composing the Executive Committee.

A suit of great importance to builders has been decided in the New York Court of common pleas. A brick mason agreed to build a house and charge \$6 per thousand for laying the brick. When he came to measure the brick he measured all the openings, windows, doors, &c., as solid work, making his bill \$2000 larger than it would have been had he only measured the solid wall. The man for whom the work was done refused to pay this \$2000, and the mason brought suit to force the payment, pleading the custom of brickmasons in his favor. The court decided that he had no legal right to charge for laying brick that were never laid. This decision is important to builders and contractors, as other State courts would be likely to follow the decision and precedent set by the New York court.

The acquittal of Laura Fair by a San Francisco jury, points a moral terribly significant for the times and adorns with hideous malevolence one of the darkest tales in all the annals of crime. That a jury of men some of whom are supposed to be heads of families, should so solemnly give their sanctions to lawless inroads upon the peace of the domestic circle by a base beauty and should pronounce her slaying her victim in the presence of his wife, no murder, shows the weakness of human nature and the degeneracy of our system of judicial trials. It virtually offers, says the Wilmington Star, a premium for blood-curdled prostitution. It saps the social system, confounds and confuses justice with license, blunts the public conscience and degrades our civilization. Against such monstrous

perversions of justice and morals, the indignation of the press all over the land ought to be raised.—Aiken Journal.

A Louisville Delegate Out for Greeley.

Mr. Samuel Clem, an old citizen of Indiana and a life-long Democrat, and one of the two delegates from the Ninth Congressional District of that State to the Louisville Convention, has returned from that city and publishes this card.

"I went to Louisville as a delegate, honestly believing that the convention was called for the furtherance of sound Democratic principles. Intercourse with the managers of that affair at Louisville has satisfied me that it was instigated and managed by men wholly for selfish purposes, and to secure the re-election of General Grant."

Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr.

The New Orleans Times of Friday, says the Picayune announces and accession to its editorial corps in the person of Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., late of South Carolina. Mr. Rhett was long connected with the Charleston Mercury, and has had an instructive journalistic experience, which will prove valuable in his new position. We welcome him to New Orleans, and expect to find in him an effective co-laborer in the work of reform. D. C. Jenkins, Esq., still retains his position on the Pic as associate editor

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., October 1.

The notorious Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, who has been hiding from the hounds of justice for the last year in Newberry, was arrested here last night on a charge of forgery. The warrant was based upon an affidavit made by W. J. Hinton, of Atlanta, whose name appears as one of the sureties to Blodgett's bond as treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Georgia Railroad. Hinton's property in Georgia has been attached under proceedings against Blodgett, and it is to save himself that he has been trying to get hold of Blodgett.

United States Jurors.

The following is a list of grand and petit jurors that have been drawn for the next term of the United States Circuit Court, which is opened in Columbia by Judge Bond on the fourth Monday in November:

GRAND JURORS.

F. M. Smart, Ridgeway; Wm. Meyers, W. O. Lavin, R. H. Wiles, Orangeburg; James M. Lavin, John Bristow, Bennettsville; Wm. H. Marshall, Cheraw; James Barrill, Sumter; Edward T. Carter, Camden; R. G. Holmes, Beaufort; Jackson Smith, Darlington; J. G. Cole, Beaufort; R. S. Fletcher, J. H. Albers, Jacob Mills; S. H. Hare, R. F. Deref, Joseph Samson, Charleston; Barney Burton, Union.

PETIT JURORS.

Henry Wilson, Cheraw; James E. Crossland, Greenland P. O.; Archy Green, Gadsden P. O.; Wm. M. Morris, Calhoun Mills; S. M. Brown and W. R. H. Hampton, Charleston; W. L. Dennis, Eishopville; J. F. Hendricks, Lexington; Henry Mack, Sumter; Wm. McKenna, Lancaster; Isaac Hoffman, Beaver Dam; James Just, Aiken; Virgil Johnson, Camden; Edward Marshall, Cheraw; A. Hudson, Lancaster; Addison Walker, Chester; Louis Redfern, Oro; Thomas Johnson, Mayesville; Lawrence E. Walker, Anderson; Thomas Brown, Darlington; Washington Ashe, Bennettsville; Amos Ashbrooks, Lancaster; Benjamin Welsh, Graham's Crossroads; Nelson C. Davis, Yorkville; Cain Everidge, Abbeville; John Y. Marks, P. S. Fiddle and George Mittag, Lancaster; John C. Fitzsimmons and Sancha Davis, Columbia; George M. Griffin, Bennettsville.

Muscular Expression.

In an admirable chapter on the relations of the mind to the body, Professor Maudsley says: Those who would de-

grade the body in order, as they imagine, to exalt the mind, should consider more deeply than they do the importance of our muscular expression of feeling. The manifold shades and kinds of expression which the lips present, their gibes, gambols and flashes of merriment; the quick language of a quivering nostril; the varied waves and ripples of emotion which play on the human countenance, with the spasms of passion that disfigure it—all which we take such pains to embody in art, are simply effects of muscular action. When the eye is turned upward in rapt devotion, in the ecstasy of supplication, it is for the same reason as it is rolled upward in fainting, in sleep, in the agony of death; it is an involuntary act of the oblique muscles when the straight muscles cease to act on the eye-ball. We perceive, then, in the study of muscular action the reason why man looks up to heaven in prayer, and why he has placed there the power "whence cometh his help." A simple property of the body, as Sir Charles Bell observes—the fact that the eye in supplication takes what is its natural position when not acted on by the will—has influenced our conceptions of heaven, our religious observances, and the habitual expression of our highest feelings.

Nuts for the Moslems to Crack.

Is it true that honest John Patterson was active in lobbying the so-called regular Republican Convention for the nomination of Moses?

Is it true that said honest John is largely interested in the \$1,800,000 of Blue Ridge Rail Road scrip?

Is it true that the injunction of Judge Willard alone prevents that scrip from becoming the chief currency in circulation in South Carolina, receivable for taxes and all other dues?

Is it true that a motion is pending in the Supreme Court to set aside said injunction, upon the hearing of which motion the Governor elect will have the appointment of a Judge in the place of Mr. Justice Willard?

Finally, is it further true that the aforesaid honest John left for the North the other day in fine spirits, saying that Moses would be elected and his Blue Ridge scrip would be "all right?"—Camden Journal.

It is not anticipated in official circles that the award made by the Geneva tribunal will not be paid before the expiration of twelve months from the time of its announcement, this being the treaty limit. The money will be paid to the department of State, and as there is now no law concerning the disposal of it, legislation by Congress becomes necessary for that purpose.

Some Good News at Last.

OFFICE, S. C. LUNATIC ASYLUM,
(Charleston, October 7.)

Captain F. W. Dawson:
MY DEAR SIR—It may be well, in order to appease the anxiety of the friends of the Asylum, to let them know through the News that I have succeeded in making arrangements whereby the Institution will be amply supplied with provisions and all medical supplies for the balance of the year. No one need now feel any anxiety. Our trouble is over for this year at least.

Yours truly,

J. F. Esson,
Superintendent, &c.

Death of Secretary Seward.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 10.
William H. Seward, the veteran politician, statesman and traveller, died at his residence in this city this afternoon.

A Judge, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him, remarked, "There is a great rogue at the end of this stick," the man replied, "at which end, my lord?"

Ninety-three plantations in Alabama have been damaged \$1,000,000, by recent floods.