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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.

PER MONTH: Classics, \$4.00 English, 3.00

THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY, REMOVED TWO DOORS EAST OF J. P. HARLEY'S

FINE CANDIES, CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS AND NUTS

WEDDING CAKE prepared with great care to suit the most fastidious tastes. The PATRONAGE of my friends and fellow-citizens is respectfully solicited.

THOS. W. ALBERGOTTI, July 16, 1872

POETRY.

Middle Age.

The sun of life has crossed the line; The summer-shine of lengthened light, Faded and failed, till where I stand 'Tis equal day and equal night.

One after one, as dwindling hours, Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away, And soon may barely leave the gleam That coldly scores a winter's day.

I am not young; I am not old; The flush of morn, the sunset calm, Paling and deepening, each to each, Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the summer fields Not yet divorced of all their green; While westerly, along the hills, Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.

Ah, middle point, where cloud and storm Make battle ground of this, my life! Where, even-matched, the night and day Wage round me their September strife.

Thow me to the threatening gale; I know when that is overpast, Among the peaceful harvest days, An Indian summer comes at last!

The Patrons of Husbandry.

NEW GRANGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The October number of the Rural Carolinian says, since our last issue, the following new Granges have been reported:

Plowden's Mill Grange, No. 65, Manning, Clarendon County; A. J. Tindall, M.; J. N. Hodge, Sec. Monticello Grange, No. 66, Monticello, Fairfield County; J. N. Davis, M.; H. M. Zealy, Sec.

Spartanburg Grange, No. 67, Spartanburg C. H.; Spartanburg County; John H. Evans, M.; O. H. Kerby, Sec. Tyger River Grange, No. 68, Spartanburg C. H.; Spartanburg County; S. C. Means, M.; S. D. Miller, Sec.

Greenville Grange, No. 70, Greenville C. H., Greenville County; Alex. McBea, M.; W. A. McDaniel, Sec. Anderson Grange, No. 71, Anderson C. H., Anderson County; J. P. Reed, M.; J. A. Hoyt, Sec.

Abbeville Grange No. 72, Abbeville C. H., Abbeville County; J. F. C. DuPre, M.; T. P. Quarles, Sec. Cooper Swamp Grange, No. —, Edisto Township, Orangeburg County (P. O. Midway, Barnwell County); Benj. Poozer, M.; S. T. Izlar, Sec.

Indiantown Grange, No. —, Indiantown, Williamsburg County; (P. O. King-stree,) Jas. McCutchen, M.; W. D. Knox, Sec.

AUSPICIOUS ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The masters and past masters of the subordinate granges of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, met at the Fair Grounds in Columbia last Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing the State Grange of South Carolina. There were, also, a number of charter members present, and those who had received the fourth degree.

Upon motion of Colonel Aiken, Mr. O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, was requested to take the chair. Secretary Kelley was escorted to the chair by Colonel Thomas, master of Columbia Grange. Master A. B. Rose was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. Kelly congratulated the meeting upon the auspicious circumstances under which it had assembled, and said that no State Grange had yet been organized upon so strong and promising a basis. Iowa had now over five hundred subordinate Granges, but it had formed its State organization with but ten, while in South Carolina about eighty Granges had been reported to him, so that he felt justified in saying that the work had opened well in this State.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Master, Thomas Taylor, Richland; overseer, A. D. Goodwyn, Orangeburg; secretary, D. Wyatt Aiken, Abbeville; treasurer, A. M. Aiken, Abbeville; lecturer, J. S. Richardson, Sumter; chaplain, Wm. Anderson, Laurens; steward, J. K. Davis, Fairfield; assistant steward, T. W.

Holloway, Newberry; gatekeeper, Drury Nunnemaker, Lexington.

After the meeting the company partook of a dinner given by the Columbia Grange in the Fair building. Over one hundred guests were assembled, and the occasion proved a very pleasant one. There were about one hundred and twenty-five delegates present on the occasion of this first Grange meeting. The following is a correct list of the masters and past masters present:

Abbeville—D. Wyatt Aiken, W. K. Bradley, A. M. Aiken, J. W. Hearst, F. A. Connor, R. S. Beckham, W. J. Henderson, J. H. Rice.

Anderson—J. P. Reed. Barnwell—C. C. Faust, E. H. Dowling.

Charleston—D. H. Jacques, A. E. Rose. Chester—Julius Mills, G. Williams, G. A. Blake, B. F. Powell, J. G. Blackstrom.

Colleton—L. A. Harper. Darlington—E. R. Melver, W. H. Evans.

Edgefield—D. C. Tompkins, Z. W. Carwile, P. J. Quattlebaum. Fairfield—T. W. Woodward, N. C. Robertson, J. K. Davis.

Georgetown—B. Alston. Kershaw—W. M. Shannon, J. J. Tramm.

Lancaster—J. H. W. Stevens, H. H. Gooch. Lexington—D. Nunnemaker. Laurens—W. Anderson.

Marion—C. D. Evans. Newberry—T. W. Holloway, W. J. White, E. Moon, H. H. Folk, L. E. Folk, J. R. Spearman.

Orangeburg—A. D. Goodwyn, W. E. Barton, I. T. Sumaker. Richland—Thomas Taylor. Spartanburg—S. C. Means.

Sumter—J. S. Richardson, J. B. Moore, W. J. Pringle, F. M. Beckham, C. R. F. Baker, W. Muldrow, W. A. Ramsey.

York—R. M. Sims, A. E. Hutchinsin. Williamsburg—James McCutchen.

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the People of the United States

The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country. In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown.

In Pennsylvania the distinguished Chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country.

In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great Commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory. In Indiana the Democrat and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing thus that a free people when aroused know their rights and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be "bought nor bullied." The moral of these results is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it. That victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assert it.

The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country.

Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be condoned by the people, and foisted on the other States, it seals the doom of freedom in America. A sad contrast it is surely, that the city in which our Republic was born, amid the anthems of a free people, should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free, unbought people of all the States, to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders.

For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot, are really on trial in the United States. From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues.

Let our friends in each of the States, catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia and in Indiana, and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box, for reform and an honest Administration of the Government.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Pres. National Dem. Com.

Judge Melton on Radical Officials.

The Solicitor having announced that he had no other bills for the Grand Jury, His Honor Judge Melton, directed them to proceed to the examination of the condition of the various county offices and their administration, and the general Police regulations of the county. In some extended remarks, he suggested to them as he had done on former occasions, that they would find that most of the evils which attended the administration of the public offices of the counties in the State, were the result of imperfect or inadequate legislation. There was nothing in the principles of the political party now in power, which encourages extravagance in the administration of public affairs, or the perversion and prostitution of official position to improper use. That such a condition existed almost everywhere in the State was not to be denied. The extravagance and loose expenditure of the public money by the officers having it in charge, was appalling to the minds of those who had to bear the burdens which such administrations imposed. But this was clearly traceable to the legislation, which, in all that was necessary to secure a proper administration of these truths was lamentably defective. Not only have there been too many offices and officers, with salaries out of all proportion to the duties required, but the laws seem to have been so framed as to encourage and protect this very extravagant and reckless administration.

The law provided none of these wholesome checks and restraints upon the control of public funds by the officer which characterized the old system, which, however defective in some respect, was far superior to the present in this. He called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that the result of these imperfect laws on the subject was that one-half the counties in the State were to-day bankrupt, and if they are not all so, the fact was due, not to any security against it which the law provides, but because in a few instances the administration of the finances has fallen into the hands of men who so far have been proof against temptations to abuse their trust; to which they are constantly exposed. Under the old system in South Carolina publicity was given at each Term of the Court, and through the public prints to the accounts of the public officers, and thus a wholesome and sufficient guard was provided against the abuses which characterize the present. It is one of the greatest evils of the times upon which we have fallen that the officers who are chosen to administer the affairs of the public, are not guarded from the temptations incident to their prosecutions by the restraint of positive provisions of the law which governs them, and the wonder is that any should be found in whom the principle of honesty is a sufficient protection against the abuse of their trusts. He was happy to know that while

this general abuse prevailed, it did not exist in Richland and Lexington; so far as he could be informed, the finances of the county were properly administered.

The remarks were further extended, and we could not but feel very well tired and conveyed a just commentary on the deplorable legislation under whose fostering influence the rogues and plunderers in public offices have so long carried on their robberies with impunity.

The Conquered Provinces.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT MANIFESTED AMONG THE PEOPLE OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Alsace, sees in the reception accorded to Prince Frederick Charles and Count Moltke evidence that the people of the annexed departments are beginning to look with less antipathy on their German conquerors, and to accommodate themselves as best they can to established facts. Last year when General Werder visited Strasburg most of the shops were closed, or black flags were displayed from the windows, while not a single genuine citizen attended the parade held in honor of the German Emperor's birth day. The people absolutely ignored Von Werder, and refused to recognize his presence among them. A little more curiosity, indeed, yet it was but little more, was shown when Marshal von Moltke visited Strasburg in the course of the summer. "As Moltke was passing through the street," says the correspondent, "I asked a townsman if that was Moltke. 'What do I care?' was the answer I received in French. How different it is now! When Prince Frederick Charles entered Metz the streets were thronged with immense multitudes, and curious spectators also crowded the windows as he passed. In Mulhouse, old and young were about when Moltke entered, and it is known that people fought for fragments of the glass out of which he drank beer. It will be replied, all this is mere curiosity. Granted. But it shows that now, in contrast to the state of things a little while ago, curiosity is stronger than rancor, and is able to overcome it."

The correspondent goes on to say that many other circumstances tend to prove that the people are giving up the policy of passive resistance. While the Bismarckian manufacturers some time ago repelled to the Government, in reference to the Rhine canal, that they wanted nothing from the Germans, not even a canal, and only wished to be let alone, German newspapers are now constantly consulted for information respecting doubtful points of law, and on this or that department of the Government. "The people are beginning to partake," the correspondent concludes, "and that gives room for hope that they will go still further."

FOOTSCAP.—The origin of the term "foolscap" has doubtless puzzled many writers who use the paper known by that name, and yet, as in many similar cases, it took its name from a very simple circumstance. Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of the Government. Among others, was the manufacture of paper. The water-mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of the article was great, and large fortunes were made by those who purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles I. to the scaffold; and by way of showing their contempt for the King, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool with his cap and bells to be substituted. It is now over 200 years since the foolscap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size, which the Parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water-mark, placed there as an indignity to Charles.

The Grand Jury now in session are using all possible means to ferret out the scoundrels that blew up the Sentinel office.—(Raleigh News.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AT CHARLOTTE. THE PRESBYTERIAN NEWSPAPER.—The Synod of North Carolina which has been in session in Charlotte the past week, after a most pleasant and harmonious session, wherein a large amount of business was transacted, adjourned, last Saturday afternoon. The attendance was unusually large; between one and two hundred members present.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Presbyterian, after several meetings held during the session of the Synod, on Sunday afternoon elected an editor of that paper, Rev. T. L. De Veaux, of Jacksonville, Florida, who we learn will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. De Veaux comes to this State highly recommended as a gentleman of superior literary attainments, a pure christian and an excellent minister.

We congratulate the press of the State upon this valuable accession, and heartily welcome him to our midst.

Long life to the Rev. Mr. De Veaux, which must and will succeed under the present able management.

Fire at Florence.

On Friday, the 13th instant, the Steam Ginning Establishment, of James Chase, at Florence, was destroyed by fire, together with 30,000 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The machinery was likewise lost. We learn that no part of the property was covered by insurance. The incendiaries seem determined to annihilate our young Darlington neighbor. The devastation of the fire had, there, within the past two years has been fearful. The citizens of that well located and enterprising town, will be compelled to adopt most rigid Police measures.—(Sumter News.)

A STRIKE CURE.—P. D. BAKER, formerly editor of the Snow Hill Herald, publishes the statement that he was permanently cured of asthma of many years standing by the use of equal parts of pulverized saltpetre and sugar burned in his room. A friend of his, who was so badly afflicted that she was obliged to rest in her chair at night, for months at a time, was also permanently cured by this simple remedy. As it will cost but a trifle and can do no injury, he recommends those afflicted with the distressing disease to try it.

PORT ROYAL RAILED.—The track of the Port Royal Railroad has been completed from Augusta City to Sand Bar Ferry, on the Savannah River. As soon as the bridge across that stream is finished, which will be in a short time, the trains will run through it. The bridge across the Savannah River, it is expected, will be completed December 1st. A cargo of 1,300 tons of iron has arrived.

The most precious of all possessions is power over yourselves; power to withstand trial; to bear suffering, to front danger; power over pleasure and pain; power to follow out convictions, however resisted by men and scorn; the power of calm reliance in scenes of darkness and storms.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—In the next North Carolina Legislature it appears that there will be sixteen colored members—four in the Senate and twelve in the House. This is a gain of one in the Senate and a loss of some dozen in the House.

The Raleigh Sentinel, a swift and fearless witness against fraud, graft and corruption in North Carolina, was blown up at midnight, Oct. 10, by a magazine of powder—the work of midnight thieves and midnight murderers.

To select natures, pick them with a pin. If they are good, they will instantly spread around the purchase.

Two flouring mills in Columbus, Ga., do an annual business of \$100,000 to \$200,000.

It cost the State of New York \$100,000 to impeach Judge Barriard.