

Orangeburg Times

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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.
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 undivided 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
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THOS. W. ALBERGOTTI,
TWO DOORS EAST OF
J. P. HARLEY'S

Russell Street, Orangeburg, So. Cal.,
Has Just Received a fresh supply of
French Candies,
Fine Candies,
Nuts, all sorts,
Toys,
China Ware,
Large and Small Fancy Baskets,
Raisins,
Pickles, &c. &c.

Also Fresh Bread always on hand, and supplied to regular customers every day at their doors.

In my cake department you will find
Fruit Cakes,
Fancy Cakes,
Gingers, &c.,
Fine Bridal Presents,
Weddings supplied with all kinds of
Cakes and Confectionaries at the shortest notice.

The above goods cannot be excelled in quality and price.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.
July 16, 1872 23

POETRY.

If We Knew.

If we knew the woe and heart-ache,
Waiting for us, down the road;
If our lips could taste the worm road,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste to-day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be;
Would we wait with such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?
If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow,
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the joint of rosy fingers
Vex us then, as they do now?
Ah! these little ice-cold fingers
How they point our memory back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewed along our backward track:
How these little hands remind us
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses
For our reaping, by and by.

[Chester Reporter.]

To the Citizens of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21, 1872.

For the information of the public and for the purpose of protecting the taxpayers of this State against a scheme which has been gotten up by certain State officials, by which certain men are to make a large amount of money by defrauding the people, I wish to address to you a few words. A little more than one year ago I was supported to the position of Auditor of State, and since that time I have endeavored to do my duty in that connection to the best of my ability. How far I have succeeded remains for the people to decide. The first action, which, out of my regular course of duties, I deem it incumbent upon me to take, was the prevention of the circulation of the Blue Ridge scrip. This, I was repeatedly told by the Governor, some one was going to do; but after waiting until almost too late, I learned that the action of the Governor was simply for the purpose of forcing John J. Patterson, the President of the company, to pay certain claims which he held against the road, in the shape of a note of the company, which he procured in a way not likely to add to the reputation of an honest man. Waiting, as I have heretofore said, until almost too late, for some one to take this matter into the courts, I finally instituted the necessary proceedings, with the sanction of the Governor. After proceedings had been commenced and the usual necessary inducements been offered his Excellency, an effort was made by himself and others interested, to induce me to withdraw the suit. Ten thousand dollars in cash was offered me by one party the day that the case came into court; and an indirect offer of \$25,000 in scrip was subsequently made by another party, in case I would consent to withdraw the suit. This, I, of course, refused; and the matter has been a bone of contention between us ever since.

An effort was made soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, and continued for some two or three months, to induce me to levy a special tax to pay the interest upon the entire bonded debt of the State, legal and illegal, to be collected immediately. This I refused, although an inducement of \$20,000 in cash was offered me, to either levy the tax or resign my position for the purpose of allowing Dr. Neagle to make the levy; and, at the same time, I was informed that Governor Scott had promised Dr. Neagle to remove me, in case I refused to make the levy. I again declined to comply with their wishes.

Now, a second effort has been made to force me to levy a tax to pay the interest upon the fraudulent debt of the State, and to include a levy of three mills upon the dollar to redeem \$450,000 of the Blue Ridge scrip—one quarter of the entire issue—which has, by decision of his Honor Judge A. J. Willard, of the Supreme Court, been decided unconstitutional and invalid.

Now, while I deem it the duty of every good citizen to pay all just and lawful

taxes, I do not consider it his duty to pay every tax that may be imposed by unscrupulous men, who chance to be in power. Nor do I consider it the duty of any officer who, through the force of circumstances, happens to be the appointee of such men, to blindly follow their dictation, without regard to right or wrong. So thinking, and acting as I consider it the duty of a good officer and an honest man, I have again refused to comply with their wishes; and I have this day received an order removing me from office. It is but just to myself to add, that I was informed by his Excellency the Governor that I might retain the office, provided I would make the levy. His Excellency, while insisting upon the levy of these taxes, informed me that he knew the money, if collected, would not be applied to the purpose for which it was levied, but that that was none of our business; that it was our duty to levy the tax; and he based his argument upon the ground that many outstanding claims were now held against the State, (of which he is the possessor to the amount of \$40,000, as he himself informed me,) and that the Treasurer would have no funds to pay them. His' own argument was, that he had publicly pledged his word to Henry Clews & Co. that the tax would be levied, and that should it not be, he would stand before the people in the light of inconsistency.

This scheme is, as I have said, no new movement; but while Auditor of the State I succeeded in preventing its consummation. Being no longer in such position, I am powerless to protect your interests, and I now leave it to you to say, shall this plot be carried out, and shall we be subjected to pay this enormous tax, amounting to twenty mills for State, and, in this County, five and one-half mills for County—two and one-half times the tax of last year? or will you unite in a determined effort to prevent the continuance of the frauds which have impoverished the people and disgraced the State? To bring such an effort to a successful issue, I pledge for my own part my most hearty co-operation.

EDWIN F. GARY,
Late State Auditor.

Greeley and Brown.

THE LIBERAL ELECTORAL TICKET FOR
SOUTH CAROLINA—AN ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

To the People of South Carolina:

On the 5th of November the people of South Carolina, in common with the people of all the United States will be called upon to elect a President and Vice President to serve for the ensuing four years.

The course that has been pursued by the present administration has been a subversive of all local self-government, and hostile to the rights and liberties of the citizen, as to have excited the greatest apprehension for the safety of our free institutions, and has aroused the intelligent and Conservative masses of the nation to a united and determined effort to secure, if possible, the government from the hands of its present audacious and unscrupulous rulers, and bring it back to its constitutional bearings.

More than this—so alarming and wide spread has been the growth of corruption in high places as to have tainted all the fountains of public justice, and so reckless the use of public instrumentalities by public officials as to undermine every principle of honor and honesty in the breasts of the people, and prepare the way for the rapid and almost sure decay of all public virtue.

To arrest the spread of these evil and dangerous tendencies, and to save to the people the substance as well as form of a constitutional republic, the citizens of all classes and parties have organized a holy firm, indestructible alliance in behalf of purity in government and sympathy and reconciliation between sections.

Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, chosen as the standard bearers of this cause, have been hailed with patriotic enthusiasm by the friends of law, order and well regulated liberty throughout the entire land. The principles which have been emblazoned upon our banner in the hopeful words of our illustrious candidate cannot die, but must and will survive even defeat, if defeat were possible.

South Carolina, recognizing this as the only movement in the present crisis, calculated to overthrow a monstrous centralization, and to secure to the present generation the blessings of a just and free government, has, through a convention of her people, recorded her adhesion and pledged her support to the movement.

While we are not permitted to speak the language of assured victory to our people in this State, it is nevertheless, our solemn duty to adjure them by their enlightened love of country and their devotion to its institutions, to summon to their aid that highest fortitude in man, of fidelity to principles even in the midst of disaster, and rallying around our colors, give to our candidates a manly, a generous and a united support.

Animated by the foregoing sentiments, and profoundly sensible of the responsibility devolved upon them, and to insure the action which is recommended, the State Central Executive Committees of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties, after a joint conference, have determined, under the auspices of the undersigned representing this State in the National Executive Committee, of the two parties, to present to the People of South Carolina and invoke their suffrages for the following ticket of electors:

- State at Large—M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston; W. H. Wallace, of Union; S. A. Pearce, of Richland.
- First District—W. W. Walker, of Georgetown.
- Second District—Johnson Hagood, of Barwell.
- Third District—Simon Fair, of Newberry.
- Fourth District—W. R. Roberts, of Fairfield.

Thos. Y. Simons,
National Dem. Executive Com.
S. A. Pearce,
National Lib. Rep. Executive Com.

Patrons of Husbandry.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19, 1872.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Master of the State Grange, and in accordance with the following resolution adopted at the meeting of the Masters, Past Masters and Deputies of Patrons of Husbandry, held at Columbia, October 9th, 1872, to wit:

"That the Master be requested to appoint one Deputy in each County to organize Subordinate Granges, and that he assign them their counties to operate in."

- I hereby appoint the following named gentlemen Deputies:
- F. A. Connor, Cokesbury Grange, Abbeville County.
- James A. Hoyt, Anderson Grange, Anderson County.
- J. W. Ogilvie, Allendale Grange, Barwell County.
- L. A. Harper, Beaufort County.
- A. B. Rose, Ashley Grange, Charleston County.
- Julius Mills, Fishing Creek Grange, Chester County.
- S. G. Godfrey, Cheraw Grange, Chesterfield County.
- J. S. Richardson, Clarendon County.
- L. A. Harper, St. George Grange, Colleton County.
- E. R. Melyor, Darlington Grange, Darlington County.
- D. C. Tompkins, Meeting St. Grange, Edgefield County.
- T. W. Woodward, Wimsboro' Grange, Fairfield County.
- Ben. Alston, Winyah Grange, Georgetown County.
- C. N. Donaldson, Greenville Grange, Greenville County.
- T. E. Dudley, Henry County.
- Wm. N. Shannon, Wateree Grange, Kershaw County.

- H. W. Stevens, Waxhaw Grange, Lancaster County.
- Wm. Anderson, Laurens Grange, Laurens County.
- Wm. L. Shuler, Fork Grange Lexington County.
- T. E. Dudley, Aiken Grange, Marlboro' County.
- C. D. Evans, Marion Grange, Marion County.
- Frank Moore, New Chapel Grange, Newberry County.
- D. Wyatt Aiken, Oconee County.
- W. F. Barton, Orangeburg Grange, Orangeburg County.
- D. Wyatt Aiken, Pickens County.
- C. O. Marshall, Columbia Grange, Richland County.
- John H. Evans, Sparta Grange, Sparta Grange, Sparta Grange.
- John S. Richardson, Sumter Grange, Sumter County.
- G. D. Peake, Fairfield Grange, Union County.
- Jas. M. Catechon, Indiantown Grange, Williamsburg County.
- E. M. Law, York Grange, York County.

The War in Arkansas.

Our latest advices from the seat of war about Osceola, Arkansas, are up to one o'clock yesterday morning, at which time the packet from St. Louis left the landing, having lain there several hours taking on goods, plunder and people, who are removing their property and families to a more settled locality. The citizens were still under arms and in apprehension of an attack by reinforcements for Fitzpatrick from over the Crittenden County border. The jail was crowded with prisoners, captured along the different roads south of the town by the parties who pursued the Fitzpatrick gang. Several had been brought in wounded, and of these, all save one had been sent to their old homes, to be cared for by their friends. The wounded fellow in jail is said to have been a very bad man, who had contributed largely toward inciting the blacks to insurrection and engendering prejudices against the whites.

A number of Missouri people, who came in to assist the citizens, have returned, and those remaining in the town are now quiet and orderly, but determined to defend themselves should hostile demonstrations be made. They have placed themselves under the orders of the Sheriff, whom they obey implicitly, and the opinion expressed that there will be no more trouble, unless a raid is attempted by bad influences from Crittenden County.

The country bordering along the river, below Osceola, is in a state of fermenting excitement, and all sorts of wild rumors are current regarding skirmishes, battles, preparations for war in adjacent neighborhoods, and a squad of citizens have been scouring the country for several days, capturing the blacks who served under Fitzpatrick, whom found with arms in their hands. All of the latter who have been captured are neck and penitent, and declare they will not again be caught in such company. Several claimed to have been pressed into the gang. Reports are current that a number of the blacks were shot and killed while being pursued after Fitzpatrick fled. The latter narrowly escaped capture on Thursday last, having been chased so closely that he left his horse, one of the finest in the country, and his gun, a splendid Henry rifle, in the hands of his captors. Fitzpatrick crossed in a skiff at Pecan Point over to the Tennessee shore, in company with two of his black brothers, on Friday last, and on Sunday he was in the city. Sunday he went over to Marion to confer with the county officials and others of his political friends. Sunday night he is known to have been in caucus with a number of persons, and several armed bands of blacks were prowling around Marion, and had expressed a desire to move northward towards Mississippi County. All they desired was leaders, and word was sent them to meet at eight o'clock yesterday morning on Gibbs' farm, just back of Bartley's landing, four miles south of the Crittenden County line and some twelve above this city, where Fitzpatrick said his forces should rendezvous, and would fix their all right. Hardin, the present Sheriff of Crittenden county told some citizens the

other day that Fitzpatrick should not have a man to cross the line towards Osceola; but being both unprincipled and unscrupulous, he is likely to change his mind if it should suit his views to do so, and if he could serve a purpose there. His brother, Pete Hardin, is a candidate for County Clerk of Mississippi county, although he has always lived in Crittenden, and it might be a card in his favor to induce further insurrection, to have the militia ordered to the country. As the steamer Celeste came down the river night before last, she failed at 9 p. m., near Kugler's landing, just above Pecan Point, and thirty miles below Osceola. The negro was the only person in sight, and she rounded to, to find more than twenty-five armed blacks, who demanded passage down the river. The captain threatened to turn his hot water hose on the party, and they scampered over the bluff into the woods, out of sight, in very great hurry. At Simpson's landing, in Bond 35, the Celeste was hailed near midnight on Sunday by a squad of white men, who demanded that the boat should return twenty-five miles up the river to Nodena, where a fight was going on. They were finally dissuaded from such a course, and became convinced that the reported fight was a fraud, everything being quiet about that locality as the Celeste came by.

The Celeste has on board a couple of vicious, war-like looking muskets, in hip top order for shooting folks, which were picked up in the road near Cottonwood Point, fifty miles below Osceola, where they had been cast away by some of Fitzpatrick's blacks when closely pursued by the white citizens. The captain of the steamer, gave his receipt to deliver the weapons safely to Colonel Davies, who is the present commander of the citizens at Osceola, under orders of the acting Sheriff of the county.

As an illustration of the way things are managed over in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, and the means used to engender ill feeling between the blacks and whites, the following incident is related: Some three weeks ago Lewis, who is a candidate for Sheriff in Crittenden, visited one of the plantations near Bradley's Landing to make a speech. The farm hands left their work and collected to listen to his harangue. He argued that a black man should not vote the same way that white landowners did. Their interests were antagonistic, he said, and the landlords were all trying to get control of the government of the State and county so as to disfranchise the blacks, stop them from voting, and perhaps take their liberty from them. For this reason he desired to secure their influence, their votes, and then the office of Sheriff, being their friends first, last and all the time. This talk caused the farm owner a gentleman from North Alabama, who only purchased a plantation over there within the last few years) to make a milk in opposition, though it was the first political effort of his life. The planter told his workmen that Lewis was either an ignorant who did not know of what he talked, or he was a bad man, who willfully misstated the facts. He told the negroes that the American constitution had confirmed their freedom forever, as it had also enfranchised them, and the State of Arkansas could no more tamper with or prevent them from exercising their rights of freedom than they could move the world. Lewis came and asked their votes to make him Sheriff and keep him from work, make himself rich and engender ill feeling and trouble and torments. If he followed the plough and worked the fields as those did to whom he talked and of whom he asked votes he could grow rich by labor, as they were trying to do who asked an office from hard work. This talk placed a new complexion on the face of things. The benighted darkeys were edified and at once voted thanks to their employer for the information he imparted. And this course of speaking positions is driving good people from the country, for several planters declare their determination to sell out and leave in preference to living surrounded by strife, trouble and turmoil all their days.