

# Orangeburg Times.

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**THOS. W. ALBERGOTTI**  
TWO DOORS EAST OF  
J. P. HARLEY'S  
Russell Street, Orangeburg, So. Ca.,  
Has Just Received a fresh supply of  
French Candies,  
Fine Candies,  
Nuts, all sorts,  
Toys,  
China Ware,  
Large and Small Fancy Baskets,  
Raisons,  
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.  
always on hand and fresh.  
Fresh Pies constantly on hand.  
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

**SHACKLEFORD & KELLY**  
FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Agents for  
More Phillips' Ammoniated Carribben Sea

**J. S. Albergotti**  
GROCERY HOUSE  
Corner Russell Street and Rail Road  
Has in store and constantly arriving  
Groceries, which cannot be surpassed for  
quality or price. I make a specialty of  
the following goods:  
Flour,  
Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Molasses,  
Bacon and  
Hams.

**WANTED**  
Everybody to know that  
**E. EZEKIEL**  
Has JUST OPENED a Large and fine stock  
of the Latest Styles and Patterns. An unusual  
opportunity for selection.  
A complete assortment of JEWELRY,  
STUDS and BUTTONS, Engagement Rings,  
Plain, Wedding, Friendship and Seal Rings,  
Watch Chains, Ladies' Watches  
and Chains, Lockets,  
Charms, Etc.  
Elegant sets of  
BROOCHES and EARRINGS.  
English, Swiss and American WATCHES,  
Gold and Silver—every WATCH warranted.  
AMERICAN CLOCKS of every description,  
SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES to suit  
all Ages.  
Masonic, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance  
BADGES.

**REPAIRING** Promptly and Well DONE at  
E. EZEKIEL'S,  
SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH,  
Sept 4<sup>th</sup>  
**"ENTERPRISE" SALOON.**  
The citizens of Orangeburg are notified that  
J. H. WAHLERS has opened  
First class LIQUOR STORE and Drinking  
Saloon; where he will always be  
**PRESENT**  
To dispense the finest brands of ALES, WINES,  
LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c., that can be had  
in Orangeburg. DON'T  
**FOR**  
Get that the ENTERPRISE is a first-class saloon,  
conducted on the most improved plan,  
and a place where loafers are not permitted  
to congregate, and where no discussions and  
harangues are allowed. A pressing invitation  
is extended to  
**ALL**  
To call and examine my stock, before going  
elsewhere.  
J. HERMAN WAHLERS,  
Jul 16  
**Geo. S. Hacker**  
Doors Sash, Blind  
Factory  
CHARLESTON.

**THIS IS AS LARGE AND COMPLETE**  
a factory as there is in the South. All work  
manufactured at the Factory in this city. The  
only house owned and managed by a Carolina  
man in this city. Send for price list. Address  
GEO. S. HACKER,  
Postoffice Box 170, Charleston, S. C.  
Factory and Warehouses on King street opposite  
Canon street, on line of City Railway.  
Nov. 13

**POETRY.**  
**Drifting Away.**  
Drifting away—drifting away!  
Baby is leaving me every day,  
Falling far out in the transcendental sea,  
Where the bright glories of woman-life be,  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!  
Drifting away—drifting away!  
Every night twineeth a shade, less,  
Over the tangles of clustering hair,  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!  
Drifting away—drifting away!  
Steering far out on the transcendental sea,  
Where the bright glories of woman-life be,  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away!

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**  
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1872.  
The debate in the Senate yesterday  
showed very plainly where Senator  
Trumbull stands with regard to the Grant  
administration. His arraignment of the  
President for not reducing the number of  
internal revenue districts, greatly nettled  
the clique, and a general nervousness  
and desire to pitch into him was manifested,  
but it was left to thin John Sherman  
to defend his master. Senator Casserly's  
intimation that Grant's neglect of duty  
in the case was due to politics, brought  
"thin John" to his feet again, and instead  
of a hectoring tongue, he whined out a  
remonstrance against connecting the  
President's name with politics in the  
matter. Thus far, in the Senate there  
has been a studied avoidance of conflict  
with the opposition by the administration  
Senators, which when the superciliousness  
of others, and the desire to crow over the  
vanquished Liberals is taken into consideration,  
it would seem as if a peaceful  
line of policy had been agreed upon by  
the Radicals. From the indications they  
will not be able to fight the fight on that  
line very long.

The bill which passed the House yesterday,  
providing for exchanging registered  
for coupon bonds is as follows: The  
Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
to make the exchange. "Provided,  
that the expense of the issue of such  
bonds shall be paid by the owner thereof,  
under such regulations as the Secretary  
shall prescribe." The appeals made by  
Messrs. Holman & Cox to protect the  
Government and not extend the powers  
of the Secretary were unheeded. The  
bill met with general approval, but  
the attempt to confine the power of Secretary  
Boutwell in certain limits was looked  
upon as a reflection on the whole army  
of the faithful, and was scouted. This  
every measure that is passed in some  
shape or form enlarges the powers of the  
Federal officers. Whether this is the result  
of a systematic plan to gradually  
take all power from the people and centre  
it in the administration or is caused by  
the madness of the hour-radicalism, without  
previous concert, matters but little  
as the effect is precisely the same, playing  
directly into the hands of the new  
and advanced party who desire a President  
for life, a party in power and influence  
not to be despised.

**LOUISIANA IN THE SUPREME COURT.**  
Yesterday the supreme Court heard  
the arguments of Hon. Philip Phillips  
and Mr. Ogden, Attorney General of  
Louisiana, on behalf of Governor Warmouth  
of that State asking for a writ of

prohibition against Judge Durell, Mr. Phillips charged that the constitutionality  
of the act in question could not have been  
contemplated by Congress in the passage  
of the act, and it was not necessary to  
urge upon this point. I have no doubt  
that there were many Radicals who voted  
for the enforcement acts who never  
dreamed such power as exercised by  
Judge Durell, was to be given to the  
several courts, but such was the design  
of the framers of the bill and with  
its effect. Hon. Caleb Cushing, the  
administration Jackal, claimed that the  
Supreme Court had no power in the case  
as this was simply a suit between private  
parties. The recognition of Pinchback  
as the Executive of Louisiana by the  
President, gives great satisfaction to the  
Killing faction. The President claims  
that he has acted solely in obedience to  
the law in the case, and although the  
whole wrangle is one for place, the Presidential  
bro-in-law Casey after the senatorship,  
and Grant's sympathies with him,  
the blame of this condition of things is  
due to the Radical schemers who passed  
the enforcement acts, and no blame attaches  
to General Grant for acting in accordance  
with them, even if they do fit his hand  
so nicely as to elect his brother-in-law  
to the United States Senate. If General  
Grant was one of the originators of the  
enforcement laws the case is very different.

**THE SYNDICATE.**  
The Ways and Means Committee do not  
seem disposed to accept Secretary  
Boutwell's plan of negotiating the remainder  
of the new five per cent loan, and have  
decided by the advice and consent of the  
Secretary to invite such bankers as Messrs.  
Jay Cooke, Rufus Hatch, Henry Clews,  
and other leading financiers to give their  
views on the subject, after which they will  
come to some determination on the question.  
It is said that a number of German capitalists  
combined, offer to negotiate the entire  
loan if allowed a clear commission of two  
and a half per cent. If the Secretary  
finds the committee disposed to haggle  
long over the matter, he says that he will  
negotiate the loan under the existing law  
which probably means the acceptance of  
the Rothschild's offer made over a year  
ago, and never withdrawn.

**CIVIL SERVICE AGAIN.**  
The Indiana congressional delegation  
called upon the President and urged the  
name of Gen. J. S. Foster, chairman of the  
Indiana State Republican Committee for  
the mission to Switzerland. Grant  
complimented Gen. Foster, but said that  
at present there was no vacancy, and  
under the civil service rules, he could  
not make one without cause. The Indiana  
delegation did not make Judge of themselves  
as did the Pennsylvania delegation when  
their mouths were stopped with the civil  
service rules, but uttered silent prayers,  
not loud but deep, on behalf of that  
merciful monster that is nursed and cared  
so tenderly for by the President. That  
monster will breed trouble yet among  
the Radical brethren.

**A Wonderful Clock.**  
THE GREAT STRASBURG CLOCK BEATEN  
BY AN ENGLISH CLOCK.  
A clock, which, though much smaller than  
the celebrated one at Strasburg, is  
its description much more complicated.  
We see, in a glass case, a three-story  
steeply shaped clock four feet wide at  
the first story and nine feet high. The  
movement is placed in the first story on  
four delicate columns, within which swings  
the pendulum. The second story consists  
of two tower-like pieces, on the tops of  
which there are two pictures that represent  
boyhood and early manhood. A lower  
crowns the third story, the ingenious  
structure. A cock, as a symbol of  
vigilance, stands on the top, directly over  
the portal. When the clock marks the  
first quarter, the door of the left piece of  
the second story opens, and a child issues  
from the background, comes forward to a  
little bell, gives it one blow, and then  
disappears. At the second quarter a  
youth appears, strikes the bell twice,  
and disappears; at the third there comes  
a man in his prime; at the fourth we have  
a tottering old man, leaning on a staff,  
who strikes the bell four times. Each  
time the door closes of itself. When the  
hours are full, the door of the right piece  
of the second story opens, and Death, as  
a skeleton, sits in a hand, appears and  
marks the hour by striking a bell. But  
it is at the twelfth hour that we have  
the grand spectacle in the representation  
of the day of judgment. Then, when Death  
has struck three blows on the little bell,  
the cock on the top of the tower suddenly  
flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill  
tone; and, after Death hath marked the  
twelfth hour with his hammer, he crows  
again twice.

Immediately three angels, who stand as  
guardians in a central position, raise their  
trumpets with their right hand (in the  
left they hold swords), and blow a blast  
toward each of the four quarters of the  
earth. At the last blast the door of the  
tower opens, and the resurrected children  
of earth appear, while the destroying  
angel sinks out of sight. Then, suddenly,  
Christ descends, surrounded by angels.  
On his left there is an angel who holds  
the scales of justice; on his right another  
carries the Book of Life, which opens to  
show the alpha and omega—the beginning  
and the end. Christ waves his hand,  
and instantly the god among the resurrected  
are separated from the wicked, the  
former going to the right, the latter to  
the left. The Archangel Michael salutes  
the good, while on the other side stands  
the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—  
he can hardly wait for the final sentence  
of those who fall to him, but in obedience  
to the command of the central figure, he  
withdraws. The figure of Christ raises  
his hand again, with a threatening meim,  
and the accused sink down to the realms  
of his satanic majesty. Then Christ  
blesses the chosen few, who draw near to  
him. Finally we hear a cheerful chorus  
of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded  
by his angels, until he disappears  
and the portal closes.

A complete drama is here represented,  
without the aid of a human hand. The  
movements are steady, calm and noiseless,  
with the exception of the threatening  
gestures of Lucifer who darts across  
the scene with lightning rapidity. Of  
course, the peculiar action of these two  
figures is intentional on the part of the  
artist, and adds greatly to the effect.

**SOME FACTS ABOUT WHEELBORROWS.**  
A boy who, by accident, found a wheel-  
barrow, says: "If you have occasion to use a wheel-  
barrow, leave it, when you are through,  
with it, front of the house, with the  
handles to the door. A wheelbarrow  
is the most complicated thing to fall over  
on the face of the earth. A man will fall  
over one when he would never think of  
falling over anything else. It is a  
know-nothing, but it gets through falling  
over it, unless you are careful. The leg  
and the handle are the only things that  
put up in front of him, and just as he  
falls, he is in his position to congratulate  
himself, it takes a new turn and scoops  
more soil off of him, and he commences  
to evaluate, grow and lump himself to  
fresh places. A man never comes to fall  
over a wheelbarrow until it turns, com-  
pletely on its back, or heings up against  
something it cannot upset. It is the most  
offensive looking object there is, but it is  
more dangerous than a locomotive, and  
no man is secure with one unless he has  
a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting  
down on something. A wheelbarrow has  
its uses without doubt, but in its vicious  
moments it is the greatest blighting curse  
on true dignity."

Never inquire thou of the editor for  
the news, for behold it is his business at  
the appointed time to give to thee what  
he asketh.  
It is not right that thou shouldst ask  
him who is the author of an article, for it  
is his duty to keep such things unto him-  
self.  
When thou dost enter his office, take  
heed unto thyself that thou dost not look  
at what may be laying open at a concert,  
and thee not, for that is not meet in the  
sight of good breeding.  
Neither examine thou the proof sheet,  
for it is not ready to meet thine eye that  
thou mayest understand.  
Prefer thine own town-paper to any  
other, and subscribe for it immediately.  
Pay for it in advance, and it shall be  
well with thee and thine.  
Never sendest thou an article for pub-  
lication without giving the editor thy  
name, for thy name often secures pub-  
lication to worthless articles.  
Never do thou loaf about, ask ques-  
tions, or knock down the type, or the  
boys will love you like they do shade  
trees—when you leaveth.  
Thou shouldst never read the copy on  
the printer's case, or the sharp and hook-  
ed container thereof, or he may knock  
thee down.

**THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE.**—This  
is a question which has demanded and  
now demands the serious thought of every  
citizen in the State. Whither are we  
bound? What is to become of us? Year  
after year, since carpet-bagging has be-  
come the ruling power of the State, we  
are being more and more involved in  
debt. From a bonded debt of \$5,000,  
000 we have now reached a debt of \$16,  
000,000. From an annual expenditure  
of \$400,000, we have now reached the  
monthly sum of \$3,000,000.  
So the thing grows! Year after year  
our expenses are increased, and there is  
nothing to show for it. This is our great  
complaint against the Republican party.  
They are entirely too much money and  
they do not apply it to the proper objects  
of governmental care. The taxes have  
been increased two thousand per cent,  
and more still, the rascals are not happy.  
They want more.—Carolinian.

**HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AND DEATH.**—  
The Greenbrier (West, Va.) Indepen-  
dent says:  
Mrs. Wm. B. Reid, who lived near  
Frankfort, in this county, met with an  
accident on Friday morning, which re-  
sulted in her death the same evening. It  
seems that she was handling a lamp be-  
fore the fire, and in turning the chimney  
down a quantity was spilt in the fire,  
which set her clothes ablaze, burning her  
in a most painful manner, causing her  
death as above stated. She was a woman  
of rare intelligence, and a large circle  
of relatives and friends to mourn her  
timely death.