

Orangeburg Times.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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

IN ADVANCE

Vol. II.

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No. 10.

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Kirk Robinson, Agt.

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Office in Court House Square.
Feb. 20, 1873

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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
No. 52, East Bay, South of the old Post
Office, Charleston, S. C.

GENT for the sale of the Magnolia Cotton
at the Fair held at Savannah, Ga.,
with the "Magnolia" cotton. Gin ginned
the seed cotton in three minutes and forty-
five seconds, taking the premium, and also the
prize of One Hundred Dollars offered by the
Board of Trade for the best GIN. Several
have been sold this season which gin a bale an
hour. The same gin also took the premium at
the Cotton States Fair at Augusta, last October.
Feb. 13, 1873

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14

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

IS BEST, because it is perfect in its work
because it has the endorsement of so
many ladies who use it; because it is simple,
and because it can be bought complete on table
for only \$37.50.
JOHN A. HAMILTON,
Agent for H. S. S. Machine.
march 6, 1873

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19, 1872.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19, the
passenger trains on the South Carolina
Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.

Leave Charleston - 9:30 a m
Arrive at Augusta - 5:20 p m

FOR COLUMBIA.

Leave Charleston - 9:30 a m
Arrive at Columbia, - 5:20 p m

FOR CHARLESTON.

Leave Augusta - 9:00 a m
Arrive at Charleston - 4:45 p m

Leave Columbia - 9:00 a m
Arrive at Charleston - 4:45 p m

AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston - 8:30 p m
Arrive at Augusta - 7:35 a m

Leave Augusta - 6:15 p m
Arrive at Charleston - 5:50 a m

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston - 7:30 p m
Arrive at Columbia - 6:30 a m

Leave Columbia - 7:30 p m
Arrive at Charleston - 6:45 a m

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

Leave Summerville - 7:25 a m
Arrive at Charleston - 8:40 a m

Leave Charleston - 3:35 p m
Arrive at Summerville at - 4:50 p m

CAMDEN BRANCH.

Leave Camden - 7:20 a m
Arrive at Columbia - 11:55 a m

Leave Columbia - 2:10 p m
Arrive at Camden - 6:55 p m

Day and Night Trains connect at Aug-
usta with Macon and Augusta Railroad
and Georgia Railroads. This is the
quickest and most direct route, and as
comfortable and cheap as any other route
to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St.
Louis and all other points West and
Northwest.

Columbia Night Trains connect with
Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and
Day and Night Trains connect with Char-
lotte and Rock Hill.

Through Tickets on sale, via this route
to all points North!

Camden Train connects at Kingville
daily (except Sundays) with Day Passenger
Train, and runs through to Columbia
A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.
S. B. Pickens General Ticket Agent.
Sep 27

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 Carolin-
ian in this city. Send for price list. Address
GEO. S. HACKER,
Postoffice Box 170, Charleston, S. C.
Factory and Warerooms on King street oppo-
site Cannon street, on line of City Railway,
Oct. 30

TO PLANTERS!

MOLASSES, AND
DRY SALT SIDES at
LOWEST PRICES,
ALSO,

Another supply of that Cheap Tobacco,
For sale by
JOHN A. HAMILTON,
Market Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA Loan and Trust Company

CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFICE, No. 17 BROAD STREET.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,
The deposits in the savings Department of
this Company are invested as a Special Trust,
and therefore are not subject to the hazards of
banking.

In addition to this special security, deposi-
tors have the guarantee of the entire Bank Cap-
ital, which amounts to three hundred thousand
dollars (\$300,000.)

This department will enable all classes to
find a safe security for their savings, however
small; and at the same time bearing a remun-
erative interest (six per cent. compounded
quarterly.) Currency can be remitted by Ex-
press, and drafts by mail.

F. A. MITCHEL, Cashier.

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april 23, 1873

THE CHARACTER OF LEE.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THE GREAT
CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN.

A Fearless Leader.

The most interesting, perhaps, of the
articles in an unusually lively number
of the Edinburg Review is one reviewing
what is, as yet, about the best life of the
great Confederate commander, and the
best account of the war in Virginia, that
has been published, and sketching the
later career and character of General
Lee. That career was, in a military
point of view, so glorious, so full of bril-
liant achievement and of merit more solid
than striking, so grand a lesson in the
art of war and in the qualities of soldier-
ship; that character is, from every point
of view so admirable in its moral grand-
eur, its perfect simplicity, its close ap-
proach to the highest ideal of the Chris-
tian soldier and gentleman, that they
command an interest which does not fade
with the fading memory of the keen ex-
citement and often passionate sympathies
of ten years ago. In the story of the
Confederate war we read lessons of the
highest political moment and of the pro-
foundest military significance; in the
character of the Virginian leader, we
have a model of all that a hero of an en-
lightened and Christian age should be,
than which no nobler example can be
set before the youth entering on the
temptations of military life, or the
trials and perplexities of a great public
career.

We have also an historical question of
considerable importance practically solv-
ed, for all those who are not too prej-
udiced to accept a solution which does not
suit their forejudged conclusions, by the
conduct of General Lee. At the
outset of the war. No one can
read the story of the secession movement
in the documents of the time without
seeing that though slavery was the open
sore that kept the passions of North and
South in constant irritation, and afforded
occasion for the violent collisions of Kan-
sas and Harper's Ferry, which precipitated
the issue and made its decision by any
other arbitrations than that of the sword
impossible, it was not the issue itself.
Slavery had no place in the counsels
which hurried State after State out of
the Union; for slavery was the interest
of the few, and it was by the many
that secession was precipitated. The
Southern people resented Northern dicta-
tion, Northern assertions of superiority,
Northern pretensions to an exclusive
right in their territories, Northern inter-
meddling, and Northern invasions, as
the most furious of English dissenters
would resent the interposition of the Ro-
man Catholic Powers in the question of
Church Establishment in England.

When the seven Southern States had
withdrawn, the Border States, which
were most deeply concerned in the North-
ern attacks on Slavery, still clung to the
Union; Virginia, despite the piratical
invasion of her territory and the mid-
night robbery and murder passionately
sanctioned by her New England sisters,
still refused to secede; and only when
the treacherous attempt of the Federal
Government to reinforce the fort it had
promised to evacuate, and surprise Char-
leston with an armed fleet, precipitated
the reluctant sections into war, and when
Mr. Lincoln forced upon her the choice
between fighting for Southern freedom
and State rights, or Northern ascendancy
and Federal despotism, did she throw in
her lot with the Confederates. Slavery
then was not her determining motive.
Slavery made no appearance in the pri-
vate letters of the men who, one
after another went with their States. It
is a remarkable fact, that while scores of
leading Northern men denounced the
war, not a single Southerner of high
character, education and influence de-
serted the cause of the South. They uni-
versally held that their allegiance was
due to their native States; and on that
ground alone they threw up career, for
tune, fame, and placed themselves at the
disposal of those who claimed their feal-
ty. It is absurd to call such men rebels;
they were loyalists to all that they had
been taught to obey, to all the principal

recognized, up to that moment, by three
Americans in four. To General Lee the
Federal service offered everything that
ambition could desire. He was its fore-
most man, he was the favorite of General
Scott; he might have had the chief com-
mand as the price of treason to Virginia.
His feelings were divided; but as his
letters now published show, he was con-
vinced that his duty was to Virginia,
and he decided accordingly. With him
went Stonewall Jackson, the two John-
sons every Southern soldier in high or
low command. The cause so espoused,
and by such men, cannot have been what
English Ranters and Radicals call it.
Good or bad in essence, it was so strong
in apparent justice that not one man of
character and weight whose allegiance it
pretended to claim declined to support it.

Its failure had nothing to do with, its
alleged demerits. The South was crush-
ed by weight, not broken by weakness.
Three things determined the fate of the
war—the closing of her ports, the superi-
or wealth, and far above all, the over-
whelming numbers of the enemy. The
North was a corn-growing and a manu-
facturing country, and had open to her
the markets of Europe; she had unlim-
ited command of all the resources of the
civilized world. The South was subject
to the disadvantages both of an agricul-
tural and of a non-agricultural country.
She had no manufactures, and yet she
lived by manufactures and not by agri-
culture; by producing clothing, not by
producing food. Her wealth was at
once annihilated by the blockade, which
prevented her from selling her cotton,
and tobacco and sugar; her supplies
were cut off, and she had a bare sufficiency
of food, and a total want of every
other necessary of life and war. She ob-
tained powder and arms from the enemy;
clothes and blankets she had to buy
abroad. Her finances broke down at
once, for her exports were her wealth,
and exports had ceased. But, above all,
she was crushed by numbers; the North
could recruit at home four men for one,
and could hire the off-scourings of Eu-
rope. And it was this alone that decided
the issue. The Edinburg Reviewer adds
that in the essentials of military disci-
pline the Southerners were always superior
to their foes, and that if the troops of
Grant and McClellan had been tried as
Lee's were tried, they would have melted
like snow or died like rotten sheep. Lee
won almost every battle he fought, and
against odds of from two to four to one.
What destroyed him was Grant's cold,
cruel policy—which only a Yankee, a
Napoleon, or a Prussian could have delib-
erately adopted—of sacrificing men
without stint, whom he could replace,
to wear out an enemy who could not recruit.
Under different circumstances such a
process might last longer. But a general
who can afford to sacrifice three men to
kill one must always end by leaving his
enemy without soldiers; and therefore
greatly superior numbers, thus used, must
prevail in the long run. It is no longer
possible in wars between civilized nations
for prowess to prevail against numerical
odds of great weight. And this terrible
lesson a State like England would do
well to lay to heart. This, and this
alone, was the cause of the fall of the
Confederacy; this is the dark and pain-
ful moral of the Virginian campaign.
Against everything but sheer "attrition"
Lee was victorious.

Great as he was in war—and surely
no captain of any age ever accomplished
greater things against an enemy of the
same race, better armed, better provided,
and outnumbering him by two or three
to one on every battle-field—General Lee
shone greater still in disaster, defeat and
ruin. The retreat from Richmond was
a masterpiece of moral power and soldier-
ly skill; the surrender was elevated by
its circumstances and its spirit into one
of the grandest and most pathetic scenes
in history. Lee was surrounded by ten
fold numbers; all was lost; but his men
were staunch to the last, and the tempta-
tion "to ride along the lines and give the
word and end it all" was strong indeed.
He conquered it; he "did his best" for
the men who had loved and trusted him
so long, and he and his soldiers went
back to their desolate homes, the ruined
citizens of a ruined and enslaved country.

How cruelly they were wronged—how
shamefully every pledge given at every
stage of the war, on which virtually the
Confederates had surrendered, has been
violated—our readers know. The Re-
publican party clamored for a violation
of the military capitulations—for the
blood of the general who had spared in
war to punish murder by reprisals and
devastation by requisitions. General
Grant—it is his one title to honor—put
down this demand with a high hand.
But he allowed the Southern people to be
wronged, oppressed, insulted, pillaged
by negro voters and Northern adventur-
ers, as never nation was oppressed and
pillaged before. Perhaps till he became
President he had little power to prevent
it; at all events he did not try. Lee
saw all this, and yet, with a breaking
heart, he exerted himself to keep his
people quiet. He had lost fortune and
home in the war, by pillage and wanton
destruction; he was proscribed; he de-
clined to draw vengeance on his State by
taking open part in her politics; the com-
mand-in-chief of a national army con-
descended to the control of a military
school, and to a life of silence and obs-
curity. But all Southern eyes were
fixed on him, and his influence was used
to keep them calm and patient, and to
re-attach them to the Union which had
conquered and was crushing them.

Even while their wrongs and miseries
were wearing out his life he checked
every utterance of resentment, every ex-
pression of hope for a future deliv-
rance, "We are all Americans now."
He would allow no toast to the Lost
Cause, no honors to the Fallen Banner.
He bore his burden with simple, unaf-
fected, patient heroism. Other men may
have approached him in war and in
achievement; none capable of deeds like
his ever rivalled him in endurance and
submission under hopeless defeat. A
Cato would have fallen on his sword; a
Brutus might have conspired; a Hanni-
bal endured only in the hope of revenge
and retrieval. But General Lee not
only endured, but submitted, and that
without suffering his country to entertain
even the wish to renew the struggle. He
had to endure for some weary years, and
then the release came. The overwrought
nerves suddenly gave way; he sank at
once from perfect self-possession and ap-
parent health into collapse and speechless-
ness, and died as literally "of a broken
heart" as ever did despairing patriot or
defeated soldier—more truly far than
most "broken hearted" victims of private
grief. So he passed away from the coun-
try he could neither save by his sword
nor restore to happiness by his counsels,
but which he had crowned with glory in
war, and rescued in defeat from useless
struggles and deeper misery. He has
left behind him no rival in her love, no
object of equal pride and reverence. Nor
is his fame confined to the South. Where-
ever the English tongue is spoken his
name is revered and honored—a name
to which history furnishes few equal in
military renown, none in moral grandeur;
the name of one who realized in actual
life the dreams of ideal chivalry; so
great in victory that none ever surpas-
sed, so much greater in defeat that none
ever approached him; the patriot without
a thought of self, the hero without a
shade of affectation or display; the man
who would neither despair of his country
nor conspire against her conquerors;
ideal soldier and perfect citizen, a Chris-
tian without pretension, and a gentleman
without flaw.

CHIPPINGS.

—Minister Sicles has been using his
official influence in forwarding the inter-
est of foreign holders of "Erie" Stock.
The fact is denounced in strong terms by
the legislative committee of the company,
who think that the plenipotentiary
should be looking after the business for
which he is paid and not be dabbling in
stocks.
—Hurrah for Anderson! A national
bank, eight doctors, eleven lawyers, two
newspapers, (good ones, too,) a high
school, six churches, and no bar-room.
—The vomita is on the increase at
Havana.
—Brigadier General Pierson, formerly
of the C. S. A. died recently at Mem-
phis.
—Governor Baxter of Arkansas, re-

mains night and day at the capital of
Little Rock, with a force of men to
protect him against Lieutenant Governor
Smith's friends, who desire to oust
Baxter and install Smith. Radical rule of
course!

—A New York cotton house has failed
for \$250,000.

—The seconds in the duel between
Messrs. McCarty and Mordecai, have all
been arrested, under an indictment of
being accessory to Mordecai's death.

—Five Indians attacked the house of
James Harrison, near Walla Walla.—
Mr. Harrison and his daughter were
alone. He met the redskins with a
hatchet and cut down two, he was then
thrown to the floor, when his daughter
came to the rescue with an axe and end-
ed the fray, by putting them to flight.

—A case involving nearly a million of
dollars, has just been decided in the New
York Courts, after a fight of thirty years.
The fees \$165,000 earned by the able
counsel who won the suit, were paid to
Attorney J. J. King.

—A Charlestonian, Melvin M. Cohen,
Esq., has been arrested in New Orleans,
on the charge of attempting to kill Gov.
Kellogg. Mr. Cohen is a son of Dr. P.
M. Cohen.

—The popular idea that St. Michael's
steeples in Charleston, was designed by
Sir Christopher Wren, is being dispelled
by the difficulty of not finding that mas-
terpiece of architecture noted in his
works. Whoever conceived the glori-
ous outlines of the steeples, gave to Char-
leston a gem of art.

—Seven persons are held for trial on
the charge of murder, at the Inferior
Court of Charleston. All are colored.

—The late Hennessey's death has been
with horror. Nine victims have been
already dug up, every skull was crushed
with a hammer it would seem, and every
throat cut. One little girl was found as
if she had been buried alive. Twelve
suspected persons have been arrested.

—The plan of the "Bender family" was to
sit their victim in a chair over a trap
door with his back to a cloth curtain
that divided the apartment. The out-
line of the body being shadowed on the
cloth, showed the assassins where to
strike. The fatal blow once made the
body fell through the trap, and the wo-
men finished the job of cutting the throat
and rifling the corpse.

—A son of Dr. Thomas, the peace
commissioner who was murdered by the
Kludocs, says, "not the poor Kludocs, but
the rapacious, lawless, perfidious whites
are guilty of his blood." So say we; the
peace policy of the government to the
Indian made him what he is.

—The King of Ashantee has declared
war against Great Britain. A whole-
sale mode of lessening a population.

—General John C. Breckinridge will
deliver an address at Richmond, during
the next State Fair, before the Survivors
of the army of Northern Virginia.

—Another attempt to discover the
North West passage through the ice-
bound polar regions has failed.

—The noble leader, General Gordon,
meets a glorious reception everywhere in
his travels through the South, to present
the claims of the "Southern Life Associa-
tion." His unblemished reputation as a
soldier, and high character has fixed him
gratefully in a peoples' heart.

—Mr. E. G. Kramer, formerly of
Orangeburg, is advertising heavily in
the "Carroll County Times."

—Susan Eberhardt convicted of mur-
der was hung at Preston Ga. This is
the first female ever hung in Georgia.

—The Berlin University has two thou-
sand students.

—The Brewer gold mine bordering on
North Carolina lately sent seven pounds
of gold to the Charlotte mint.

—A German named Schober in a fit
of jealousy, cut the throat of the husband
of a young lady who had refused him
and then murdered her. The German
authorities compelled him to attend the
funeral of his victims, wearing upon back
a placard "Infamous Murderer." He
walked in a dress of white, and wore
chains on his limbs. He was then car-
ried to his place of execution, and at
midnight in the presence of a large crowd
his head was cut off.