

# Orangeburg Times.

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ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

No. 36.

## THE ORANGEBURG TIMES

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## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28, 1872. On and after SUNDAY, June 29, the passenger trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

Table of train schedules for August, Columbia, and Summerville branches, listing departure and arrival times.

Day and Night Trains connect at Augusta 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 Charlotte Road. 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

## DR. THOMAS LEGARE,

LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL AND CITY HOSPITAL OF CHARLESTON, OFFERS his professional services to the community of Orangeburg and to the public at large. OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 at night. Office, Market Street, over store of Jno. A. Hamilton. aug. 14 1873 26 6m

## MOSES M. BROWN, BARBER.

MARKET STREET, ORANGEBURG, S. C., (NEXT DOOR TO STRAUS & STREET'S MILL.) HAVING permanently located in the town, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. Every effort will be used to give satisfaction. June 18, 1873 18 1y

## OFFICIAL.



### PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 9, 1873.

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of this State, it is required that "The General Assembly shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year;" And whereas, it is by law provided that the Comptroller-General shall on or before the 15th day of November annually, give notice to the County Auditors of the rates per centum of taxation authorized by law to be levied for the various State purposes; And whereas the General Assembly at its last session omitted to provide for such annual tax, for the fiscal year to commence on the first day of November next, by reason whereof the Comptroller-General is unable to give notice to the County Auditors of such annual tax, at the time such notice is by law required to be given;

And whereas, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the Comptroller-General is required to levy a rate per centum of taxes to pay the interest upon certain classes of bonds, which are a part of the public debt of the State, and to give notice of such levy to the County Auditor on or before the 15th day of November next; And whereas, it is deemed important to the welfare of the State, in view of this decision of the Supreme Court, that the General Assembly should take into immediate consideration the condition of the public debt of the State, and should so provide as that whatever taxes are levied to pay the interest thereon shall be levied at the same time as that at which the general State levy is required to be made;

And whereas, the facts above recited present an extraordinary occasion, which, in the judgment of the Executive, makes it necessary to convene the General Assembly at a day earlier than the period provided for the regular annual session thereof.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin J. Moses, Jr., Governor of the State of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 16, Article III of the Constitution of the State, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding and directing the Honorable, the Senators and members of the General Assembly to attend in their respective Legislative Chambers on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF THIS MONTH, AT TWELVE M., there to take into consideration the various matters hereinbefore recited, and also such other matters as in their wise and discreet judgment may require attention at this time.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia, this ninth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and in the ninety-eighth year of American Independence.

By the Governor: FRANKLIN J. MOSES, JR. H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State. oct. 18 1873 11

IZLAR & DIBBLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RUSSELL STREET, Orangeburg, S. C.

JAS. F. IZLAR, mech 6-1yr. S. DIBBLE.

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 Carolinian in this city. Send for price list. Address GEO. S. HACKER, Postoffice Box 170, Charleston, S. C. Factory and Warerooms on King street opposite Cannon street, on line of City Railway, Oct. 30 1y

## 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 \$37.00. JOHN A. HAMILTON, Agent for H. S. S. Machine. march 6, 1873 1f

## THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Will be held at Orangeburg, from Tuesday, Oct. 23, to Friday, Oct. 31, embracing four days.

The following are the Superintendents and Judging Committees, nominated by the Board of Directors:

(B.) Samples of Crops. Sup't, Morgan J. Keller. Committee, S. M. Fairley, J. G. Keitt, David Gleaton.

(C.) Garden and Orchard. Sup't, W. W. Culler. Committee, J. T. Shoemaker, Adam Smoke, W. C. Hane.

(D.) Household. Sup't, James Stokes. Committee, Dr. J. O. Keller, Dr. N. C. Whetstone, H. H. Jennings.

(E.) Sweetmeats, &c. Sup't, C. J. Strowman. Committee: Mrs. Caroline Riley, Mrs. John W. Sellers, Mrs. Robt. Jenney, W. J. Snider, Geo. S. Shirer, H. L. Rickenbacker.

(F.) Plain Needle-Work. Sup't: Dr. J. H. O'Carin. Committee: Mrs. Henry Livingston, Mrs. Ellen K. Moore, James Stokes.

(G.) Fancy Needle-Work. Sup't: F. J. Felder. Committee: Mrs. Susan Albergotti, Miss Annie Stokes, Miss Dora Lartigue, Mrs. A. W. Tharin, Mrs. A. D. Frederick, Mrs. David Houser.

(H.) Manufactures No. 1. Sup't: H. Riggs. Committee: Porter Pearson, Joseph Strauss, John L. Bizard.

(J.) Manufactures No. 2. Sup't: John S. Bowmann. Committee: Richard Evans, J. S. C. Huffman, P. W. Fairley.

(K.) Horses and Mules. Sup't: W. T. Muller. Committee: J. W. Dantzer, H. F. Salley, Dr. O. H. Ott.

(L.) Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Sup't: R. H. Riley. Committee: D. W. Snell, Col. J. C. Edwards, O. B. Riley.

(M.) Poultry. Sup't, Dr. J. C. Holman. Committee, Dr. W. S. Barton, A. J. Frederick, J. D. Trazevant.

(N.) Fine Arts And Miscellaneous. Sup't, T. A. Jeffords. Committee, Hon. T. W. Glovers Pr. E. J. Oliveros, Col. A. D. Goodwyn.

(O.) Floriculture. Sup't, T. C. Hubble. Committee, Mrs. E. J. Arther, Mrs. D. C. Rowe, Mrs. T. B. Whaley.

(P.) Amusements. Sup't, Philip Kohn. Committee, J. B. O. Betterson, P. G. Cannon, L. H. Wannamaker.

(Q.) Ploughing. Sup't, David Fiesner. Committee; Dr. J. D. Cleskly, Henry Funderburk, Abram S. Dukes.

Superintendents are requested to attend on Monday, Oct. 27, at the Fair Grounds, at which time entries will be received.

Members of Committees will please attend on Wednesday, Oct. 29, for awarding premiums.

Special tickets of Admission will be issued to Superintendents for the entire Fair, and to members of Committees for Wednesday.

Special Tickets for Exhibitors, to be obtained when articles are entered for the whole term of the Fair; One Dollar.

Admission to Fair 50cts. Children under Twelve years of age, 25cts. Family Tickets at Reduced rates. No Season Tickets except to Exhibitors.

For further particulars apply to any of the undersigned Board of Directors.

WILLIAM F. BARTON, President. JOHN L. MOORER, L. R. BECKWITH, F. H. W. BRIGGMANN, PAUL S. FELDER, J. G. WANNAMAKER, SAMUEL DIBBLE.

## Texas Correspondence. HICKORY HILL, TEXAS, October 7th, 1873.

ORANGEBURG TIMES:—Enclosed find \$2.00 for another year's subscription, as I see by a 1/4 on the margin of wrapper which reminds me that my subscription is out. Orangeburg District was once my home, but now I live in the Lone Star State where I have been since 1855.

Well do I recollect the cold frosty morning in Feb. that I bade good bye to the friends and acquaintances of my school-days in the old village, and took my course westward with an old friend as far as Blackville, where I took the cars for Montgomery, Ala., thence by steambot to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Red River to Shreveport, La., then stage, ox wagon and foot, to within 1 1/2 miles to where I now reside.

Three years after I came to Texas, I bought the place I am now living on, improved it, and notwithstanding the war and a few Texas drouths, I have succeeded in making a good living, and have gathered around me enough to satisfy me that if those young men in South Carolina (and I know there are a good many of them) could be induced to come out to Texas, and use even ordinary industry, they would, in a few years, be comparatively independent and prosperous. Texas offers inducements to every class of immigration, and of every profession. We have rich lands, both timbered and prairie. Towns and cities springing up all over the State, and Railroads being constructed now more rapidly than in any other Southern State, and will soon be connected with the other States by several Railroads. We have a majority of white people in this State, and the most of them are Democrats, and we will soon get clear of the last vestige of Republicanism in this State. We have 50,000 majority in the State, and at the next election, on the 2d December next, we will rid ourselves of Radicals, carpet-baggers, scoundrels, thieves, rascals and defaulters. This is a white man's State, a poor man's State, a young man's State; and here I would say, that girls stand the best chance to get married out here of any place I know. As this is a growing and prosperous State, everything partakes of that disposition, and all are moving on together in a happy style to that great destination that seems to await the people of this State. There is one thing that mar our happiness, however; I mean those of us from the old Palmetto State, and there are a good many of us out here—and that is, the sorrow we feel when we think of our old State being ruled by negroes, thieves, Radicals and rascals, and some of them, too, to the manor born; poor South Carolina is ruined, manacled, trodden down in the dust, bound hand and foot, and strangled by the grasp of the oppressor and desecrated. When I think of my happy boyhood days, and view the State of affairs that exist there now, I turn away with a heavy, sorrowful heart, and deeply sympathize with all the good people in my native State. How much better off would a great many of the white people be, if they would come out to Texas, where there is a plenty of good rich land, good health, fit beef, a plenty of deer, turkey, fish, and a plenty of everything that makes man happy and comfortable, and above all, a good State government, good laws, and the banner State of the South and South West. Democratic to the core. Young and old men think of these things and come along, there is plenty for you to do here. You can get into employment anywhere at good wages, say from 12 to 25 dollars gold per month, owing to the business you may follow. I know you hate to leave our old State, but she cannot help you now, and the time has come when you must look to your own interest, and my word for it, there is no better place or country to make a good living, and perhaps a fortune, if you will use the necessary exertions than Texas.

H. J. AVINGER.

Religious liberty appears to exist in theory rather than in practice in Turkey, and the Syrians complain that in this respect they are worse off than the Egyptians, who are allowed privileges denied to themselves. For instance, a Tract on

Truth was lately published in Beyrout and its circulation was at once forbidden, and yet it is allowed circulation in Egypt.

In Damascus there is a Medjlis-of-Ma-arif, a Moslem Court of Inquisition, which includes most of the young Ulama of the city. They have a president, secretary, inspectors, &c. Their duty is to prevent the circulation of books and doctrines contrary to the received opinions—in fact, to make an Index Expurgatorio. Mahmoud Effendi Hamza, the finest scholar and gentleman in Damascus, refused the presidency, which has lately been resigned by Mahmoud el Tibe-el-Furedz. The society, however, is very active, and the correspondent of the Levant Herald at Damascus complains that some of its inspectors have already examined all the Arabic books possessed by him. In Egypt books circulate freely, bearing to the people the results of modern research; while in Damascus, the most ancient of cities, the inhabitants glory in the dignity of dullness, and occasionally grow excited over discoveries 500 years old. It would be interesting to observe the effect on London of a similar Court of Inquisition to that which exists at Damascus. A hint of its consequence is given in the pastoral of the Roman Catholic Bishops, who tell their flocks that much of the literature of the times is unfit to be in their homes. We are supposing, however, that all classes were represented in this Court. In this case the institution would, no doubt, but a veto on the circulation of many interesting novels that now engross the attention of the youth of this country to the exclusion of weightier matters. The circulating libraries would close their shutters, and society be duller, but wiser, than it is at present.

The Bible contains 7,963,463 letters; 775,692 words; 31,173 verses; 1,197 chapters, and 66 books. The word Lord occurs 1855 times. The word reverend occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter j. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verse of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The conduct of England toward criminals could be copied by America with profit. Some time since four of our fellow-citizens, unable to get an honest living in New York, sped to Europe, and laid plans by which they hoped to open the Bank of England as easily as a man may open an oyster and extract the surprised bivalve. All went well until they were caught. No New York lawyers were present to defend them, and no New York jury to decide on their case. Justice was even-handed, and the sentence was imprisonment for life. They know that in England the words "for life," do not mean, as here, until they are dead." Well, there are other speculators in bank stock and coin whom we could easily spare to English justice and English prisons.

A Struggle with a Devil-Fish. Mr. Chas. H. Brainerd, of Boston, in writing to the Scientific American about specimens of the devil fish, relates this interesting incident: The strength which these creatures possess is almost beyond comprehension, as is evinced by what took place when my pet was captured. He had seized hold of a submarine diver, at work in the wreck of a sunken steamer off the coast of Florida. The man was a powerful Irishman, who claimed to weigh three hundred pounds. His size and build fully verified his statement, and to use his own language, "the baste landed on top of my shoulders and pinned my arms tight. I felt my armor and myself being cracked into a jelly."

It seems that he was just about being brought to the surface, else the monster would have killed him, for he was suffering to from the terrible embrace that he could move no part of himself. When dragged on to the raft from which he had descended, and finally released, he had fainted. The men on the raft seized the fish by one of its wriggling arms and tried to pull it off, but could not break the power of a single one of the suckers. The fish was only removed by being dealt a heavy blow across the back cutting into the stomach. This sack stood stiffly up above the eyes, while the eyes stood out like lobsters' eyes and gleamed like fire. The monster is, all in all, one of the most frightful apparitions it could be the fate of man to meet. It fulfills in every particular the horrible features attributed to it in Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." Notwithstanding the severity with which the able Frenchman has been criticised for "creating a non-descript with his weird imagination," the truth must be granted that his "non-descript" has an actual existence, as is evidenced by the specimens in Brighton and Hamburg, as well as my own.

CAN A MARRIED WOMAN BE A BANKRUPT?—This much disputed question has recently received adjudication in Indiana by Judge Gresham, of the United States District Court, at Evansville. The case was a proceeding in bankruptcy brought by Hays, Gibbons & Co., of St. Louis, against Rachel Goodman, a married woman. The petition charged that Mrs. Goodman was the wife of Morris Goodman, and that for several years she had been engaged in business in her own name in Evansville, Indiana, that she was indebted to them in the sum of \$487 27, and had committed an act of bankruptcy. The court ruled that in accordance with the statutes of the State a married woman cannot engage in any kind of business on her own account unless she have separate property. The earnings of a wife not possessed of separate means go to the husband, and under such circumstances she cannot be adjudged a bankrupt.

News Items. —Manning has abolished the "hog law" and the people are happier. Was it that hogs were shut in, or shut out that made them so jubilant. —In Memphis there were 600 cases of yellow fever under treatment at one time, during last week. —The trial of marahal Bazaine is being pressed to prove that he was leagued with the Prussians to surrender Metz. —The Beaufort Republican will appear next as the Port Royal Commercial. —California will raise 1,000 bales of cotton this year. The staple is of excellent quality as it commands twenty cents per pound. —A negro named Dan'l De'Saussure (who had been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, for the crime of rape upon a child, and was afterwards turned out by the authorities in Columbia) has again committed the crime of rape upon a mulatto girl, and being threatened by his victim with prosecution, he settled the business by severing her head almost entirely from the body. He is in jail. He will be tried, will be ordered to the penitentiary, and will be turned out in time to vote. —Dr Adam Smith before the Society of Arts in London recommends the use of hot tea after a hearty meal. —Darlington boasts of a Glorious County fair. The Weed Sewing machine ran there by a steam attachment. —An important clue has been obtained to the Nathan murder. —Anderson is to have a Fair, also a grand tournament and a ball, on the 31st. —The Laurensville Herald says a negro picked 354 pounds of cotton in one day. We have some about here who can beat that at night. There's no telling how much they do pick. —The "Orphans' Friend" published at Spartanburg, is a sprightly weekly published in the interest of the Carolina Orphans Home.