

Terms of Subscription. One Copy one Year.....\$1 00 Six Months..... 75

Rates of Advertising. One Square 1st Insertion.....\$1 00 Each Subsequent..... 50

Notices inserted in Local Column at 20c per Line. All Subscriptions and Transient Advertisements to be paid for in Advance.

We are in no way responsible for the views or opinions of our Correspondents.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

The Situation.

The "News and Courier" says: "Feeling Hampton, we note, is reported as saying that the people of South Carolina, and of the South generally, think that the Appropriation bills, and particularly the Army bill, ought to be passed. We respect Senator Hampton's opinions, but, in this instance, we are confident he misjudges the people. There is a strong desire for quiet and rest, of course, especially in commercial centres. The people, however, have not forgotten that concessions to Republicans, and compromises of high political principle, have invariably injured the South and rebuked the benefit of the Republicans. And they know that, had such a policy as is now advised been acted on in 1876 and in 1877, Gen. Hampton would not have been elected Governor, would not have been acknowledged as Governor, and would not now represent South Carolina in the Senate of the United States."

This is very true. "The people have not forgotten that concessions to Republicans and compromises of high political principle have invariably injured" us; nor have they forgotten that, had the "News and Courier" policy been acted on in 1876, General Hampton would not have been elected Governor. In view then, of the position taken in that year by that paper in behalf of Chamberlain we think those words of upbraiding against our Representatives come with ill grace.

We do not blame the "News and Courier" for its policy, for although we hold quite different views we believe it was honest, and we know its arguments were powerful. But we do not think that our Representatives in Congress ought to be twitted with the charge of compromising principle in their present policy.

We are not of the class who regard Senator Hampton as inflexible, and we do not share our present course on account of anything he says, Senator Butler says, or anybody else says. We only reiterate what we have said all the way along. In 1876 we were down trodden and lorded over by a boasting and unscrupulous foe, and our pride and self-respect were glad to say, would not tolerate concession in any form. We inaugurated the straight-out movement and by dint of pluck and perseverance we won.

To day we are in the ascendancy. The Democratic majority in Congress can refuse appropriations and cause the wheels of government to stop, if they choose. Everybody knows this, and none better than the Republicans, who are so anxious that they should, in order that they might raise the cry of revolution, and have capital for 1880.

It is the first time that the Democrats have gained possession of the government for many years, and if in the beginning of their reign the wheels of government should stop, it matters not that Hayes' veto was the sole cause, the Democrats would be set down as the revolutionists, and no power on earth could change the verdict which Radical politicians would fix in the minds of the Northern masses.

I am in view of all that the Democrats have already done in Congress to maintain constitutional government are they called upon to place themselves in this disadvantageous position just because they can do it?

To us it seems that this very fact should give the party a consciousness of power and independence which should place it above the petty truntings of its enemies. We do not see any reason for precipitating ourselves in a position which is unprecedented in the history of the country.

There are those who underestimate the strength of the Northern Democracy. To such we point to the immense States of New York, Indiana and Ohio, at least one-half of the population of which are Democrats,

and almost as much may be said of many other Northern States.

If we estrange these powerful allies and thereby bring about a "solid North," we do exactly what the Radical leaders are seeking. We build up the Republican party and throw ourselves back just where we were three years ago. The Southern States can not elect a President nor control Congress by themselves, and unless the government at Washington, Executive, as well as Legislative, is Democratic, a "solid South" can avail us little; home rule will be in danger. The state of the stream depends upon the purity of the fountain.

In 1876 we opposed concession to the Chamberlain mania which afflicted two-thirds of South Carolina, and in like manner we would oppose any concession now. But we do not regard the action of the Democrats in Congress in the light of the "News and Courier."

The views expressed by Senators Hampton and Butler we esteem as sound. At any rate we think that they have the best opportunities of judging, and we believe that they are acting for the best interest of the party.

It is true, as is always the case, some individual speakers have in the excitement of debate, let fall injudicious expressions, but these are in no way binding upon the party. The responsibility for laymet elections rests with Hayes and the Republicans, and with this we can meet the people in 1880.

Dr. Webster's Letter in the N. Y. Tribune

We have before us some extracts from a letter written by Rev. Alonzo Webster, of Orangeburg, to the above paper upon Orangeburg affairs. Time and space forbids us just now from discussing fully the matters touched upon, but we desire to call attention to some of the salient points.

The letter opens with the following sentence: "They (the colored people) feel most keenly that they are unjustly deprived of their political rights."

Now if the colored people are deprived of their political rights, that is, the right to vote and hold office, we would ask, in the first place, how is it that B. G. Fraderick, a colored man and a Republican, represents Orangeburg County in the Legislature, having been elected by white and colored votes; and Ephraim Cummings, another colored man, is one of our County Commissioners. We wonder if Vermont, Dr. Webster's home, does any better?

Again, if the colored people are deprived of their rights in South Carolina, how is it that they have twice carried Beaufort County since the election of Hampton; and the last time the Republican nominee, Mr. Collias, takes his place in the Democratic Senate against Col. Elliott, the Democratic nominee, an old and honored citizen of Beaufort.

We don't doubt but what the Democrats have adopted the best plans they can to win if possible, but the Republicans did the same when they were in power, and even worse, for we are told that testimony was taken before the grand jury to the effect that they stuffed the ballot boxes in 1870 in our County. We know, too, that the Mackey House, in order to count Chamberlain in actually undertook the high-handed game of throwing out Edgfield and some other Democratic County.

We know, too, that the white people have shown the greatest patience and consideration towards the colored people. Ever since the war they have followed them up and actually subjected themselves to insults and indignities in order to get the opportunity to argue with them and persuade them. They would not listen to them or allow them any share in the government unless they became seceders.

But to go on Rev. Webster says: "No one thing has been more disheartening to the freedmen of this State than the apparent combination to refuse an adequate remuneration for labor. The colored people are often left without the means of securing employment, even when this is the only means they have to live."

Now this is not so. There is no combination, and never has been any, to regulate the price of labor in Orangeburg. This is a matter that is left entirely to the supply and demand. Often cotton planters bid against each other for laborers to such an extent as to render the crop unprofitable.

Nor do we believe that wages are any lower here than in New England. If we can get the statistics we will compare the wages of the New England factory girls, with those of our laborers. We feel sure that the result will be favorable to our laborers. But if Mr. Webster is so concerned about the low wages of the colored man, is he setting a better example? How much more does he pay to his laborers than Mr. Cornelson, or any other of his Democratic neighbors?

If this is so it would seem natural that the freedmen would flee from the cruel Democratic employers, and rush to Dr. Webster for good wages and kind treatment; at any rate they would never leave him to go to such employers. What are the facts?

Again Dr. Webster speaks of the freedmen falling into the hands of sharpers, and losing their land and the payments on it. This conveys the idea that the white people here are addicted to cheating them, or treating them unkindly. Of course bad men will be found every where. But it cannot be said that the Southern people are men to the freedmen. There is an attachment between the old master and his slave which will never die out. Provisions are often made for them in the wills of their masters. One case of this kind occurs to us just now; that of a lady of Fort Motte willing or granting two acres of valuable land to a faithful old family servant. Such cases are numerous. The title referred to can be found to-day in the Clerk's office for record. Land too is freely sold at reasonable prices and on long credit, and cut up to suit purchasers. Many of them are becoming land owners having paid for their land and doing well.

Again, is Dr. Webster blind to the fact that since the inauguration of Democratic rule, the colored people have exactly equal school advantages with the white people who pay nearly all the taxes; and that the schools are better than during Radicalism, and they would be better still if it were not for paying the Radical debt? We refer him to what the Boston Herald says about this.

The fact is, there would be contentment in this land, and harmony between the races were it not for agitators.

It is just such letters as these that inflame the Northern masses and keep alive the spirit of sectionalism which seems to be the Republican Shibboleth.

The Improvement and Danger.

It is impossible to compare our condition at present with what it was a few years ago without being struck with the difference. We do not mean the difference in a political point of view alone, but materially as well.

So far as politics are concerned the difference is very evident. We witness no longer swarms of office-seekers and loafers in our town or around the Court House. We have no more Radical conventions or political gambling houses, but everybody has gone to work.

Nor is this all. Our material prospects have brightened. Taxes are low, and so are the necessities of life. Our farmers are not in debt to the extent that they were. They are not using guanos or phosphates as in times past, but are looking to their own manures. A spirit of economy has taken possession of the people which will surely lead to prosperity. The bubble of speculation has been pricked, and every thing has settled upon a solid basis.

With industry and economy we believe a good time is ahead.

There is a danger however, that we should guard against. While a rest from politics is pleasant we should not fall into a state of apathy and indifference on this subject. A great deal of the prosperity of a country depends upon its government. If however, by indifference to the suffrage we allow the government to fall into bad hands we are injuring our neighbors as well as ourselves. The suffrage is a precious boon which every citizen however humble or great should exercise with fidelity and a sense of responsibility.

Indifference to it is fraught with danger to our liberties.

Free Schools.

Although we note so little appreciation among the colored people at home for the work which the Democrats are doing for all, black as well as white, it is gratifying to read the following from the Boston "Herald" in reference to our free schools:

"Bring in mind that the colored people were, and are yet, taxpayers to only a slight extent, it will be seen that the property owners of the South are entitled to great credit for the alacrity with which they have consented to the support of free schools for both races."

It was said in the days of Republican supremacy that if the Democrats obtained power they would shut up the schools against the blacks. It is now practically demonstrated and the negroes know that this is a Radical lie. While the free school system is not as perfect and thorough as we hope to have it, it is far better than under Republican rule, and every body knows that black and white share equally the advantages, regardless of the fact that the whites pay nearly all the taxes which support the schools.

The Latest from the Front

The Democratic caucus in Washington met on Tuesday and after a full and, in the main, harmonious consultation, decided to substitute for the section tacked on to the Appropriation Bill which Hayes vetoed the following:

"Section 6. That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

Two other bills were also ordered to be prepared, the full text of which we have not the space to give this week.

The above however is the most important point.

Obituary.

DEPARTED this life in Orangeburg on the 28th of May 1879, Infant Daughter of E. F. and R. C. Bubble, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Farewell our little Daisy Who was lately with us here, But she has fled this earthly scene And dwells in your bright sphere.

Too pure and beautiful for earth, We could not wish her stay Where sin and cruelty have birth, Ah! no she soared away.

And those bright eyes that looked so full Of innocence and love, Now gaze on him who said, of such, My Kingdom is above.

Unnumbered ages shall roll on, And still her little voice Shall chant the praise of Him who gave, And took her to rejoice.

Wheat Mill.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that his Wheat Mill 7 Miles North of Orangeburg, and 2 Miles from Jamison, is in good order, having one of the best stant machines, and plenty of water, and will grind any day, or night, if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. P. ANTLEY

CLAFIN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE Anniversary Exercises will commence Sunday P. M., June 8th, by a Sermon before the Students, by Rev. W. H. Dulkley, Sumter.

Examination of Classes will continue Monday and Tuesday, June 9th and 10th. Prize Declaration Monday at 7:30 P. M. Annual Meeting of Clafin Board of Trustees Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Annual Address on Tuesday Evening at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. J. B. Middleton of Marion. Commencement Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. EDWARD COOK, President.

IT IS TRUE!

That I'm selling the PUREST and FINEST GRADES of WHISKEY

For LESS MONEY than any other Store in Town.

I keep a large assortment of CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO including the only GENUINE DURHAM Smoking Tobacco sold in this Market, and the "OLD LOG CABIN," which is the Finest Brand of Chewing Tobacco ever Manufactured. Also a fine assortment of CHOICE CIGARS, including the celebrated 290, the finest 5 cent Cigar ever sold

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is crowded with choice fresh GOODS, which I am selling at incredible LOW PRICES. A Specialty made in FLOUR, which, in its whiteness and excellence cannot be surpassed.

All that is necessary to prove the truth of the above statement is to call and examine for yourselves.

sept 20 1878-mar 16

At Muller's Old Stand.

HOW HE DOES IT

PLAINTALK ABOUT DRY GOODS

AND

Things to wear Generally

Henry Kohn

LOUD Talk and Brag Advertisements are PLAYED OUT, especially if there is only a handful of TRASHY GOODS to back it, or worse yet, not to comply with the assertions made (as it too often the case)

HENRY KOHN Has just returned from NEW YORK, and purchased a LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Before the recent RISE in all kinds of COTTON FABRICS. Notwithstanding the RISE he has put PRICES DOWN to the BOTTOM NOTCH, as will be seen by the price list of a few articles.

PRICE LIST

500 pieces Prints 5, 6 and 7 cents. 100 pieces white Piques 6; 8 and 10; 100 pieces Bleached Long Cloth, soft finish, 5, 6 and 7 cents. At 7c we offer 1 yard wide, soft finish for the needle, that can't be beat. 5 bales 3-4 Yellow Shirting Home-spuns 5 cents. 2 bales 4-4 Sheeting 7 cents. 1 bale 7-8 Shirting 6 cents. 200 pieces Chees best single thread 8 and 10 cents. 20 pieces Gingham 8 and 10 cents. 10 pieces 10-4 full width Sheeting 18, 20 and 25 cents.

HOSIERY

2000 pairs Ladies and Children's J. & P. Coats' Cotton 55 cents dozen, Stockings 5 cents and up. (Trade supplied) 500 pairs white and colored Lisle Ladies' Serge and Foxed Gaiters 99 cents. 500 Ladies' and Gent's Collars, Linen Men's best Full Stock Brogans \$1.20 5 6 and 10 cents. Boy's Shoes from 75 cts pair and up.

We also have a large line of Philadelphia HAND MADE GOODS, every pair warranted.

CLOTHING

Our Spring Stock of Clothing for Children, Boys and Men is now full and complete in all STYLE and PRICES if you want a nice nobby SUIT for little money come along.

We could go on enumerating the many BARGAINS to fill this paper, but deem it unnecessary. All we ask that you come and LOOK We particularly request the LADIES to bring samples they may have from Charleston or anywhere else and we promise to Duplicate the Goods and the Price. Remember the place.

HENRY KOHN'S

DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

NEXT DOOR TO CORNELSON'S.

Read This!

ORANGEBURG COUNTY,

WILLOW TOWNSHIP,

MAY 10TH, 1879.

Mr. C. D. KORTJOHN:

DEAR SIR--Enclosed find Four Dollars and Seventy Five Cents, send me another barrel of the same Flour. It is the best for the price I have ever had; and right here I can add, that all goods I have bought from your Store have turned out just as represented. My only hope is that God may bless you in your enterprise, as there is no telling what a benefit it has been to the Farmers of this County.

Your friend

[Copy.]

No other advertisement needed.

In addition to our CHEAP STOCK we have added the new feature of a

FIVE CENT COUNTER

To our Business. Every day NEW BARGAINS will be thrown on this counter and sacrificed, but that is no business of yours or mine, as we are working under orders to sell as soon as possible to make room for other shipments.

Yours truly

C. D. KORTJOHN,

SIGN OF THE RED FLAG.