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ORANGEBURG, S. C., APRIL 4, 1870.

State Rights.

The discussion, which is now going on in the Congress of the United States, reminds one very forcibly of the difference between the American idea of sovereignty as it existed before the war and that which exists now. When this government was first instituted all powers were considered as belonging to the State except those delegated to the General Government. Absolute sovereignty then resided in the State and was known by the general term of State Rights. On the other hand all powers now belong to the General Government except those granted by the constitution of the United States. Absolute sovereignty now resides in the General Government and is being generally known by the term Centralism. If this last, conceived at a time of great political corruption, is to be the established theory of our government, it is yet to be seen whether it will work out for our people a larger liberty or a greater material prosperity than three-quarters of a century anterior to the war, when all interference, on the part of the general government, in State matters, was forbidden by the constitution.

It is generally admitted that the result of the late war destroyed the theory of State sovereignty, and the discussion, at the present time in Congress and by the press on the matter of allowing supervisors of elections to be appointed by the General Government, if it ends in admitting the right to such appointment, will considerably abridge the rights yet conceived to belong to the State. Such a decision would ultimately originate the question, whether the old Union of States was converted into a Federation whose will is final even in the States? Heretofore the doctrine of State Rights, absolute State sovereignty, was a check to the power of the General Government, and so long as the one was admitted the other could not become a usurping power. Destroy, however, this check and there remains nothing to prevent the very centralism which the originators of the government endeavored to prevent. State Sovereignty with abridged rights was the result of the war, and the cardinal right remaining was the non-interference by the General Government in the conduct of elections in any way whatever. Let this be taken away, and there then remains nothing but a constitutional government, and the States can exercise no right that conflicts with the constitution of the United States. A centralism will thus be consummated.

Such seems to us to be the issue before the country, than which none have ever been more momentous since the foundation of the government. Upon these issues the Democratic party, which has always been the party of State sovereignty, should stand squarely and stubbornly. Her statesmen, standing firmly upon principle, should deny the right of the General Government to interfere in any way whatever with the election held within the States or with any other right left the States at the close of the war. Every law, passed by the Republicans since the abridging the rights of the States, should be repealed. The government should be returned near as possible by the Democratic party to its original status with the decisions of the war accepted and in good faith. Such are the principles for which we should uncompromisingly contend. Nothing short of this will save State Sovereignty; and defeat here will result in the establishment of a principle that will allow the General Government to usurp unlimited power whenever occasion demands it.

Chamberlain.

By recent accounts from Columbia we learn that the case of the State vs. Leslie Parker and Chamberlain was called and on motion of ex-Judge Melton was continued till the next term of the court. This motion was made in behalf of Chamberlain on the grounds that he had given bond, that the other defendants had not been arrested and that the ex-Governor, because of personal and domestic rearrangements, has not had time to prepare his defense.

We have no objection to the courts of South Carolina showing all the clemency possible whenever it is merited, indeed this virtue is an element of justice, but with due deference to the court it strikes us that three years is time sufficient to meet all the ends of mercy or to satisfy every prompting of humanity. Further postponement is scarcely justified by the circumstances of this case. What if Chamberlain's son was ill, if one after another of his family was seriously indisposed, or if he, himself, was sick? Is any one of these conditions, or even all of them sufficient reason to close the doors of a court room, or to stay the prosecution of a case even if that case involved the conviction of such a criminal as D. H. Chamberlain? The best citizen of our county would scarcely dare hope for such clemency before a court of justice, if he were to be tried for a crime of one-half the enormity of that for which this Radical ex-Governor is to be tried. Yet for the sake of the tender feelings of a man who is charged with defrauding the citizens of a whole State out of millions of dollars, and aiding other officials to grow rich off the taxes of an oppressed people, and of bringing this people to the very verge of a bloody revolution, the dignity of a court would concur in a motion to extend such a sickly clemency to such an arch criminal. Chamberlain while perpetrating the crimes for which he ought to be convicted had no sympathy for South Carolina and cared but little if his action reduced every one of her citizens to the most abject poverty. His only aim was to obtain a position of power and to use that power for the purpose of gratifying an inordinate ambition. Plunder and spoil, by himself and his co-adjutors, was a means and he used it regardless of their consequences on the people he would rule. Under such circumstances to plead humanity is to abuse mercy; and a further postponement after three or four years of conscious guilt, is to create, in the minds of the people, a disposition to look upon the trial as a ridiculous farce. The ends of justice demand that Mr. Chamberlain be brought to a speedy trial and if convicted to be punished to the full extent of the law.

A Laudable Repentance.

In an editorial note by the Anderson Intelligencer, it is reported that F. L. Cardozo, the convicted ex-State Treasurer, has returned to Columbia, surrounded himself to the sheriff and now lodges in jail under sentence of three years imprisonment for swindling the State while in office. This is the first instance, we believe, where a laudable repentance has driven a Radical official to atone for his crimes by voluntarily undergoing the sentence of a court. So unaccountable is such a course of conduct that one is disposed to attribute it not to repentance for conscious guilt, but to a stroke of policy to subserve some Radical or political end. It is a pity, however, that others equally guilty with Cardozo, but not convicted, would heed the teachings of the old maxim, "An open confession is good for the soul" and give such information as will put them in a position to expiate their crimes within the walls of a penitentiary.

There are yet a few such characters in almost every county who, instead of manifesting a sorrow for crime, hold in precious memory the fat days of Radicalism when to steal was commendable and to be honest was base. Such persons are among our people for no good and only abide their time to show the cloven foot. While they are tacitly the white, giving expression to no opinion but affect an interest in the general welfare, the occasion is only wanted for them to enter again upon a career of crime. Such men, if they could, would wrest the government from the control of the Democratic party and turn our citizens over to the tender mercies of educated treachery backed by a vicious ignorance. Amid the general rejoicing, therefore, over the redemption of our State from the rule of such men, our people should not relax their hold upon their life purpose or abate one iota in their efforts to bring these guilty men to trial, conviction and to punishment. Deliverance from Radicalism, though accomplished, is not yet perpetuated;

and the country, though redeemed, is not yet free from influences that may develop, in themselves in 1880, an opposition that will destroy the work of the past and entail upon our citizens years of greater oppression even than that they have already endured.

Congress.

The speeches made on the army appropriation bill during last Tuesday and Wednesday indicate considerable sectional as well as party feeling, and we may expect some very lively reading before the debate is through. Both parties are evidently firm in their intentions to carry their respective programmes. We hope, however, for the sake of decency and the dignity of the American Republic that the criminations and recriminations will not be indulged in by the statesmen on the Democratic side of the House. Let this cowardly method of word-warfare be left to the Republicans if they choose so to indulge. Notwithstanding the many revolutionary measures introduced and consummated by the Republicans during the last eighteen years of the government, they dare to bring the cry of "Revolution" against Democracy. Such taunts may possibly lead our statesmen astray and cause them to throw back the base charge in the face of their accusers, but we hope the Democrats will stand firmly upon principle and fight these issues out. Upon them hang so much of importance to our constitutional government that pandering to sectional feeling ought scarcely to be tolerated. The four objectionable measures, troops at the polls, test oath, supervisors and deputy marshals, which constitute the corner stones of Centralism ought to be knocked out. Short of this Democracy ought not to stop and more than this is not necessary. The Democratic majority in both branches of Congress insures the passage of the bills with the repeal of these measures attached; but whether President Hayes will be controlled by the party lash sufficiently far to veto them, is by no means a decided question. If he does, then the consequences of whatever results will rest upon him. The weight of this responsibility, we think, will cause him to ponder well before he acts, knowing, as he must do, that the future of the government hangs upon the stroke of his pen.

The Black Plague.

We clip the following from an exchange. If this be true and there is no reason to doubt it, and the disease proves to be the Black Plague, it will be a most fearful scourge upon our country. To prevent the terrible consequences of such a visitation every precautionary measure should be instituted at once and in every section of the country. Entire towns were depopulated last year in Europe and a similar calamity, so fatal to the best interest of our people, should be stayed if possible.

"The Mississippi papers state that a fatal disease has broken out in the counties bordering the Alabama line, which is pronounced by the physicians as the 'black measles,' and by the negroes as the 'black plague.' It is represented to be very contagious and unusually fatal, not a single case having thus far recovered. The disease is also reported to be rapidly extending into Alabama, and the papers along the border demand that a commission of the most prominent and experienced physicians of both States be instantly appointed to examine into the character of this disease, and provide some means of checking it.

Letter from Rowsville.

Rowsville, S. C., March 29. Editors Orangeburg Democrat: In trying to write you a communication about matters and events in our vicinity and local doings, I have been struck with the extreme dearth of news; nothing new seems to engage the attention of our people but making another crop, and if appearances go for any thing a good one will be made. In riding around and going to and fro through the neighborhood I have noticed greater preparations than any year since the war. You see new and strong fences on every hand; land ploughed, deep and thoroughly broken, men with the coats off hard at work, and anon you hear the old familiar sound, gee, haw, you mule, and the lively whistling and songs of the ploughman, and together with the fine spring weather, things are looking decidedly prosperous. May we not hope that the results of all this may be the lifting off of many a burden of debt from the shoulders of those who have too long borne them. So mote it be. Your correspondent was present at the wedding of the daughter of one of our most respected neighbors on

Wednesday night of last week. She was carried off by one of Virginia's gallant sons. The occasion was one of the most pleasant in his experience. Guanos are being used to a considerable extent here, but a larger quantity of home made manures are used than usually. The oats crops that were planted early in the fall look exceedingly well, but those planted late are very poor and very bad stands. Our Sunday School did not suspend during winter and is now in fine working order. The Superintendent deserves well our praise. Our preacher serves us well and faithfully, and on the occasion of his last appointment gave us an able and edifying sermon on the parable of "The Sower." COUNTRYMAN.

Green Manuring.

Editors Orangeburg Democrat: I infer that the advantages of the system of green manuring is not understood by the farmers of Orangeburg County, from the fact of its not being practiced. I consider it the quickest and most economical method of restoring our worn-out lands. I have practiced it on a small scale the last few years with the best results. Green manuring furnishes humus to our soil. Humus is the decomposition of vegetable matter, and all practical farmers know that when there is enough of humus in the soil all fertilizers pay. That the crops do not suffer from rust or droughts not half as soon as when the land is destitute of it. Sandy lands abounding in humus will hold moisture and ammonia equally as well as clay soil. We can judge of its presence by the color it imparts to the soil. That dark brown sediment in the alley of the rows after a shower of rain is what is called humus. Organic matter or vegetable matter. To prove to you the value of green manures I will give you the experiment of Dr. Penleton. He took 400 pounds of weeds growing around his place. Half he burnt and applied the ashes to cotton. Half he applied green, covering well. Result: The green manure made 450 pounds of seed cotton per acre; the ashes 330 pounds more than the natural land. He says, if I remember correctly, that the plant food contained in these weeds could not have produced so much of them; that much was due to the acids generated by the weeds. I will write more on this subject when I get to consider the Pea as a fertilizer. I consider this an important subject, and would advise my friends to follow my example, which I will give in full when the Pea is discussed. In my next I will write on cotton seed. J. C. II. Fork Editor, S. C.

Miss Maria L. Eve, a young lady of Augusta, Ga., who has recently acquired some literary reputation, was awarded the prize of \$100 offered in Mobile for a poem expressive of Southern gratitude to the North for its magnificent liberality last year during the yellow fever epidemic.

WANTED.

BY A LADY of several years' experience, a situation as teacher of the English branches in a school or family. The best references given and satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars address THE ORANGEBURG DEMOCRAT. April 4

HOME

ENTERPRISE.

REV. S. T. HALLMAN is prepared to FRAME PICTURES of all sizes in the newest style of the art, and at lowest rates for cash, that can be done elsewhere in the county. Picture Hangings also furnished on the most liberal terms. All parties desiring work done in the above line would do well to give him a call at his house in Lyon's Township, or at Dr. S. A. Reeves. Satisfaction guaranteed. April 3-3mos

Notice of Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MALCOLM I. BROWNING. A. F. BROWNING. Orangeburg, S. C., March 15, 1870.

Malcolm I. Browning

Will continue the Practice of Law as usual. Office opposite Court House. April 3

Co-partnership Notice.

The Undersigned having entered into a co-partnership, will practice Medicine in Lyons and Pine Grove Townships, where we offer our professional services to the public, and guarantee our most careful attention. THOMAS K. KELLER, M. D. WALTER WOLFE, M. D. St. Matthews P. O., S. C., Apr 4, 1870.

The State of South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY—IN PROBATE COURT.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been filed by Mrs. NARCISSE J. SMITH, widow of Wm. H. Smith, deceased, for the assignment of his estate to her, as executrix of his will, and estate in said claim on or before the 25th day of April next, I will proceed to assign said Homestead. C. B. GLOVER, Judge of Probate O. C. Mar 28-4

Notice.

The undersigned will apply to the Hon. Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County on the 25th day of April next for Letters Dismissory as Administratrix of Estate of Wm. H. Smith, deceased. NARCISSE J. SMITH, Administratrix. March 28-5t

Eureka Chapter, No. 13.

R. A. M.

The Regular Monthly Convocation of this Chapter will be held at Masonic Hall on Friday Evening, April 4, 1870, at half past 7 o'clock. Companions will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the M. E. H. P. J. M. BRUNSON, Secretary. March 28

For Sale.

FOR SALE TWO PRIME MILK COWS, with young calves, in good condition and gentle. This is an excellent chance to secure a Cow that will give milk and butter for an ordinary family. Both Cows are in Orangeburg and may be seen by calling on me at Mr. J. C. Pike's store. J. C. EDWARDS. March 28

Notice.

Is hereby given that a certain claim has been approved by me in favor of M. K. Wilkinson, amount \$26, approved January 4, 1870, which mistake has the wrong number. The person who now holds the claim will please present it at my office that I may correct the mistake and register the same. D. L. CONNOR, School Commissioner O. C. Mar 21

Notice of Dismissal.

All concerned will take notice that in one month from date I will file my final account as Guardian of GEORGE M. CLARK in the Probate Court for Orangeburg County, and will apply for my discharge. D. L. CONNOR, Guardian of Geo. M. Clark. March 21, 1870-4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ORANGEBURG COUNTY. In the Common Pleas.

Watson A. O' Cain, John A. O' Cain, Administrators of Jacob H. O' Cain, against Valantine Pittman and others, creditors of Jacob H. O' Cain, Lavinia Hamel and others.

Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above entitled case, at January Term 1870, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Estate of Jacob H. O' Cain, who have not already presented and proved their demands, to present and prove them before me, by the first day of May, 1870. W. M. HUTSON, Master. MASTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1870 o-a-m-3t.

Master's Sales.

W. A. MAURAT, Auctioneer. State of South Carolina—County of Orangeburg—In the Common Pleas.

By virtue of a Decretal Order of Foreclosure and Sale and Decretal Order of the court below stated respectively, I will sell by public auction, before the Court House, in the town of Orangeburg, on the First Monday in April, 1870, during the legal hours for Sheriff's sales, the several Tracts, Lots and Parcels of Land below described, all situate in the County of Orangeburg and State aforesaid, viz: By virtue of a Judgment Order of Foreclosure and Sale in the case of Nareissa Gardner vs. C. E. Fanning; all that Tract of Land situate in the County of Orangeburg and State aforesaid, containing eighty-one (81) acres, more or less, and bounded on the East by Land of N. A. Hiddel and John C. Fanning; and on the West by Lands of Martha E. Gardner, and known as a part of the Estate Lands of the late Martha Gardner, represented on a Plat thereof by L. G. Inabinet, D. S. Terms of Sale: Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

Also,

By virtue of a Decretal Order in the case of Mary E. Dukes, wife of Wm. W. Dukes, against John M. Myers, the husband and Augusta, Lewis, Sophia and Frederick Myers, the children of William Myers, deceased, and Wm. W. Dukes, as executor of the Will of Sophia Myers, deceased: All that Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the county and State aforesaid, containing one hundred and ninety-two (192) acres, more or less, and bounded on the North by lands of Daniel Dantzier, on the East by lands of Middleton Dantzier and Anderson Dantzier; on the South by lands of Samuel Hutto, and on the West by lands of L. E. Myers. Terms of Sale: Cash; purchaser to pay for papers.

Also,

By virtue of a Judgment Order of Foreclosure and Sale in the case of Morgan J. Keller, Executor, and Frances E. Keller, Executrix of Joseph A. Keller, against James Van Tassel, Patrick Doyle and C. R. Jones, Administrators of J. McNamee, and at the risk of the former purchaser: All that Lot or Parcel of Land, situate in the town of Orangeburg, in the County and State aforesaid, on the Northern side of Russell-street, fronting on said street forty (40) feet, and running back from the old front line on said street one hundred and three (103) feet and bounded on the North by William Mrs. Bertha Hut; on the Southeast by said street, and other sides by lands formerly of W. A. Merooney.

Terms of Sale.

Cash, or for one-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, secured by bond of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale, and a mortgage of the premises, as plaintiff's counsel may elect. Purchaser to pay for papers and recording of both title and mortgage, in case of sale on credit.

Also,

By virtue of a Decretal Order in the case of Elizabeth B. Myers, formerly Elizabeth B. Barner, as administratrix decedente annex, of James H. Moor, deceased, against Mary E. Moor, James W. Moor, Jacob B. Moor, Ella J. Moor, wife of John Moor, Irene E. Shuler, wife of Samuel Shuler, Pelham Moore, Henry and Norman William Hutto and J. P. Wells, the following lands, excepting such portions thereof as shall be assigned to Mary E. Moor for her dower, viz: 1. All that Plantation or Tract of Land containing one thousand and seventy-nine (1079) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands now or formerly of M. Dantzier, S. P. Wells, L. E. Myers, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Myers, Franklin Shuler, O'Bryan Shuler, Wm. Hutto and Frank Rast.

2. All that other Tract or Parcel of Land, containing sixty-six (66) acres, more or less, and bounded by estate lands of Dr. Lewis Dantzier and lands of John Moor and M. Dantzier.

3. All that other Piece, Parcel or Tract of Land, containing ninety-seven (97) acres more or less, and bounded by lands of John Moor, Jacob Moor, and estate lands of Dr. Lewis Dantzier, and estate lands of Dr. Lewis Dantzier, and estate lands of Dr. Lewis Dantzier, and estate lands of Dr. Lewis Dantzier.

Terms of Sale.

Cash; purchaser to pay for papers.

W. M. HUTSON, Master.

Master's Office, March 20, 1870.

ADVERTISE a large and varied stock of Goods, consisting in part of

- Sugar, Tea, Soap, Tinware, Lemons, Butter Nuts, Coffee, Spice, Spools, Stone ware, Oranges, Coconut Nuts, Bacon, Ginger, Washing Soda, Glassware, Apples, Peas, Flour, Pepper, Lye, Crockery ware, Cabbages, Almonds, Lard, Nutmegs, Potash, Wooden ware, Confectionery, Currants, Hams, Copperas, Starch, Sifters, Candy, Fruits.

In fact the largest and best variety of Fancy and Staple Groceries kept in Orangeburg, at prices Ten to Twenty per cent less than any house in town.

I mean just what I say, I'll sell for less than any one, Or give my goods away.

A. B. WALKER, Leader of Low Prices. Orangeburg, April 4, 1870.

J. C. PIKE.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF New and Desirable Goods AT JNO. C. PIKE'S STORE.

MY STOCK COMPRISES Dry Goods and Groceries IN GREAT VARIETY.

The Dry Goods embrace Ladies and Mens Dress Goods, White and Colored Cotton Goods, Prints, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps.

To suit all classes. Also full lines of GROCERIES AND TOBACCOS.

And in fact everything to be found in a first class store.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, promising to sell everything at the lowest possible price. The highest market price paid for

Cotton, Corn, Peas, Rice, &c. And all other Country Produce. A call solicited. No trouble to show goods.

JOHN C. PIKE, Orangeburg, S. C., Mar 28-4t Corner Church and Russell Streets.

AUGUST FISCHER'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION

House. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

AT PANIC PRICES. FRUITS of all kinds, also a fresh lot of GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest. Just received a fresh lot of SEED POTATOES AND SEED OATS.

The Sample Room In rear of the store, is the place to get the choicest Wines, Whiskies, Brandy, Beer, Ales, and in fact anything in that line. Call and see for yourselves. Feb 14

Notice.

The undersigned will file his final account as Guardian of Mary A. Fogle, Ella E. Fogle, Olivia F. Fogle and Cornelia H. Fogle on the 21st of April next, with the Hon. Judge of Probate of Orangeburg County; and ask for Letters Dismissory. F. F. FELDER, Guardian. March 21-5

BUYCK & CO. DEALERS

IN PLANTATION GOODS, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, St. Matthews S. C.

We respectfully call the attention of the farmers to our general stock of GOODS and solicit a call whenever they visit St. Matthews. A full and fresh stock constantly in store.

Oct 3rd J. A. BARDIN & BRO. PINCKNEY'S LANDING, on SANTEE, NEAR VANOES FERRY. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE—OF FEELS for sale a full and complete stock of Groceries, Hardware, Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks, and a full line of Dry Goods of all descriptions for Ladies' use, also—A full line of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liqueurs, Segars and Cigars, &c., &c.

Brick! Brick! Mrs. M. R. TREADWELL would respectfully announce to the citizens of Orangeburg County, and the public generally, that she has opened a BRICK YARD, where rates can be purchased first class Brick at lower rates than from HAMBURG or AUGUSTA. Apply to MRS. M. R. TREADWELL, At the Brick Yard. Or to A. FISCHER, at his store Aug 30