

H. G. SHERIDAN, Proprietors. JAMES L. SIMS, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION. One Year \$1.50 Six Months 1.00 Ministers of the Gospel 1.00

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Marriages and Notices of Deaths, not making over one square, inserted free, and solicited.

We are not responsible for the views of our correspondents.

All Business Communications, Letters for Publication, and Orders for Subscription, as well as all Advertisements, should be addressed to

SHERIDAN & SIMS, Orangeburg, S. C.

Postoffice Hours.

Open from half-past 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from half-past 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Columbia mail closes at 10 A. M. and the Charleston mail at half-past 5 P. M.

On Tuesdays and Fridays a mail for Federalville, Vanies Ferry and Holly Hill closes at half-past 7 A. M.

On Fridays a mail for Knott's Mills, White Mills and Fishes' Store closes at half-past 2 P. M.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., JUNE 20, 1879.

Inexcusable Persistency.

During a recent visit to New York to attend the funeral services of Dr. John T. Da by, Senator Hampton uttered the following to a Tribune reporter: "If the Northern papers would try to get at the true disposition of the Southern people it would promote reconciliation. I know they have sent able correspondents through the South, many of whom I have met and whose correspondence I have read. But I do not think they have seen with impartial eyes. They have felt constrained to write to suit the politics of the papers they represented. I refer as much to the correspondents of the Democratic press as of the Republican. At least, they have mistaken the true feeling of the South. It did not attempt to secede for war, and it does not follow that, because it did not succeed in leaving the Union, it still wishes to injure it. This is the only country the Southern people now have, and they wish to make it as great and as prosperous as possible. It is indeed strange how persistent the Northern papers are, particularly Republican, in publishing letters from correspondents who are prejudiced against the South and the white race. Letters from such men as Rev. A. Webster, Bishop Haven and others of their ilk, bitter political enemies of the Southern white man, only pretended friends of the Southern black man and interested in nobody's welfare but their own success, are willingly published, eagerly read and strangely believed by the Northern people. We venture to say nine-tenths of the reports, put in circulation in their midst by such men, are absolute and palpable falsehoods, gotten up for political capital to excite the baser passions of the Northern people against the Southern whites, and with the hope that the writers may glide into some lucrative office upon the tentpest they raise. These men care but little whether the white man or the black man sinks or they swim. They can glut themselves upon the spoils from the wrecks all around them with not a single concern about the sufferers. It is equally strange that good men coming South will stop with Radical leaders rather than old friends, or even conservative Northerners living among us. By such men their hearts are poisoned and their minds prejudiced by tales manufactured for the purpose and testimony prepared for just such cases. These gentlemen retain North and corroborate the stories put in circulation by the press and thus the Northern mind makes up its judgment on the South after hearing only one side of the case. We have known Northerners to visit our section and return to their homes as they came with but little accurate information concerning Southern character. Their impressions at least, seem so unfavorable as to make them silent upon the question, whether the prevailing belief among their fellow citizens as to Southern life was correct or erroneous. If they had taken the pains to obtain their information from other sources than our opponents—political adventurers and clerical suttlers—a different course would certainly have been adopted. We admit there have been exceptions to the rule. Gentlemen have thrown

off their reserve, and, by communion with our people, ascertained the true relation existing between the two races and have given the Northern people the benefits of their investigation.

These, however, have been so few in proportion to the many letters written against us, as to make no perceptible impression upon the Northern mind. Indeed, such writers have been accused of having been bought up or otherwise unduly influenced by leading Democrats. Such willful perverseness on the part of our Northern citizens is unjust, unreasonable and manifest a disposition opposed to a correct civilization. Such a people love darkness rather than light and will not be informed because correct information must militate against their peculiar political dogmas and thereby destroy party influence over the masses.

Colored Democrats.

The opinion prevails among our colored citizens that a colored man cannot be anything else than a Republican. There is evidently considerable misapprehension as to the true political position the citizen bears to the State. In a Republican government like ours great political parties will exist in order that the opinions of one set of individuals may not become oppressive to another class. The constitution recognizes the citizen as a controlling element in the government and therefore he is entitled to his opinion as to how the government should be administered. A number of citizens entertaining the same opinion come together and organize themselves into a party the better to carry into execution their peculiar views. These opinions are not based upon the color of the skin, the race to which the citizen belongs or the section of country in which he happens to live; but they should be founded upon honest views as to the most practical method of administering the affairs of the government regardless of these accidental circumstances.

Every honest man, who has the welfare of his fellow citizen, in the aggregate, at heart, will spurn any such control over his political conduct as will force him to occupy a position his honest judgment does not approve. If a colored man, therefore, entertains views in accord with those of his white neighbors, he, to all intents and purposes, belongs to the same party. To be consistent and to maintain his political manhood, he must so declare himself and use every honest effort to secure the supremacy of his party.

We know quite a number of such colored men—men who are Democrats now and have been from the beginning of their freedom. They are honest in their opinions, and for this honesty, they have suffered at the hands of their fellow citizens of the same race.

We trust the time is near at hand when the colored people will be sufficiently educated to think for themselves, and will be bold enough to assert and to maintain their honest opinions. When this is the case, he will be respected by his fellows and applauded in a course of conduct where he is now condemned. Indeed in view of the corruption of the last dozen years and the utter failure of the Radicals to better the condition of the race, we cannot understand how an honest colored man can be other than a Democrat.

The New Bills.

Since the last veto of President Hayes, the Democrats in Congress have decided to introduce and pass new Army and Judicial Appropriation bills, sufficiently modified in their previously objectionable features to meet the views of the President. The Radicals, however, bent upon a "rule or ruin policy," have determined to oppose the passage of the bills and to secure other vetoes from the President unless they are so altered as not to interfere in the slightest degree with the control of the Executive over the army, whether it be to use it as a police force or not as he may elect.

The Judicial bill has already passed the Senate by a strict party vote which is a sure sign of a veto. So far as the South is concerned, we think very little stress should be put upon the Army bill; what we need most is the repeal of the test oath and the law allowing supervisors of elections and special marshals. The first is a disgrace to our statute book, because it makes the Court to consist only of a judge, instead of judge and jury together; the second is unnecessary and unwarranted, because the law provides the modes of elections and the managers to conduct them. These unjust provisions, however, give the control of elections to the Radical party and they mean to hold it inaugurate a revolution.

The Judge of Probate.

Editor Orangeburg Democrat:

With reference to the vacancy soon to take place in the office of the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County I ask a small space. I cannot agree with the article from "Justice." To say that there are many of the one-legged and one-armed victims of the war as fully competent to fill that position as the present incumbent is not a fact, when the legal and geographical qualifications of the parties are taken into consideration, while it may be a fact when we consider the population of the States once composing the Confederate States of America. I lay it down as an incontrovertible fact that no man is fully competent to fill the office of Judge of Probate in this State, when we consider the jurisdiction of said Court, who has not been bred to the bar. The man who has made the law a study, and who is fully acquainted with all of its theory and practice, its nice distinctions and its broad and enlarged equity, can alone discharge with intelligence, faithfulness and exact justice the duties which devolve upon the Judge of Probate.

The great mistake of our people is to worship and honor the heroes of the war. Other things being equal it may be right. But when this alone is made the test of qualification and preferment it is all wrong. To perform with faithfulness and efficiency the duties of Judge of Probate one must have made the law his study; must have put into practice the teachings of this grand science, and must have fitted himself both by study and practice, for the discharge of all the duties developing upon the high and delicate position of Judge. The rights of the people are too sacred to be delegated to those (no matter how worthy, honest and patriotic they may be) who have not been fitted and schooled for that honorable position. There is no one, I venture to say, who has a higher and more exalted reverence and admiration for the brave and devoted Confederate soldier than your correspondent. For those of them who suffered privations and wounds (in a cause just and right, but nevertheless "lost,") my whole nature is absorbed in love, respect and adoration; and in veneration and praise for their patient sufferings, their brave deeds, and their patriotic devotion to justice and right. But the rights of person, of liberty and of property demand that the laws of our State and country should not only be administered, but administered with wisdom, justice and equity, and should not be delegated to those who alone for want of education and experience in the abstruse science of the law are not qualified to defend and protect these inviolate rights of person, of liberty and of property. I therefore, say, with all due respect and admiration for the gentleman named by "Justice" for the office of Judge of Probate, that he cannot be as "fully competent as the present incumbent" who has been trained and bred to the law. Mr. Robinson is a personal friend, one whom I respect and admire, one for whom I would ordinarily work and vote, one who was fully qualified for the position he held, one who made a faithful and competent officer, and one whom I would delight to honor again for the same position.

The "maxims of the law are these, to live honestly, to hurt no one, and to give every one his due." This I have always endeavored to do. It is due the present incumbent that he should be re-nominated, he being, in my humble judgment, the best qualified man for the position in the county. Let justice be done though the heavens fall. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

St. Matthews' Academy.

MIDDLE ST. MATTHEWS, June 16th, 1879.

Editor Orangeburg Democrat: Believing that anything concerning the educational interests of our community will be welcome to you and your many intelligent readers, your correspondent asks space in your valuable columns to note the closing exercises of St. Matthews' Academy, on the 13th instant.

This institution of learning has justly acquired an enviable reputation, and has long been well and favorably known to the public. It continues an ornament, honor and blessing to the community under the efficient management of J. B. O'N Holloway, A. M., as principal, and his worthy and accomplished assistant, Miss Lizzie W. Chapman, who has charge also of the Musical department. The standard both of morals and intellect, compares favorably with the best institutions of the country, and is second to none. Students are here prepared for any of our colleges, and the rudiments of a broad liberal education are taught, by the latest and best approved methods,

thus securing a solid foundation, on which those may build who have the proper energy and ambition, but are denied the benefits of a collegiate education.

At an early hour on Friday the patrons and friends of the school assembled, and were soon brought together by the familiar school bell. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. S. T. Holman. The morning was occupied in an examination of the different classes, to the interest and delight of the audience. It would consume too much space to enter into details, and it must suffice to say that every child examined acquitted himself well, and reflected much credit upon the teachers—especially when it is remembered that there was no "drilling," or as the boys at college say, "cramping" for the occasion.

The examination was concluded, and after a short recess, the exhibition, consisting of declamations, music and recitations began. The speakers did well, and several of them exhibited elements of the true orator, which it is hoped will be successfully cultivated. The selection of music for the occasion was indeed a happy one, and gave evidence alike of talent and refined taste of the gifted instructress. This part of the programme was concluded with the popular song "Grandfather's Clock," in which the whole school united.

Then came another important feature, which was doubtless, enjoyed as much as anything else, for "Lives there a man with soul so dead, Who to himself hath never said, 'Oh! for something good to eat!' Dinner was announced, and an invitation given. And such a dinner it was, as the good ladies of St. Matthews and a few other places only that the writer knows of, can provide. Your correspondent was well cared for and entertained, for which he here makes his politest bow.

After this feast, the children enjoyed and amused themselves in various ways, seeming to recognize fully that the happiest period in a school-boy's life is "the last day at school," while their fathers and mothers grouped to discuss the graver questions of life and smiled to see their children happy.

During the afternoon the audience reassembled, and before your correspondent had time "to take in his surroundings" he was called upon for a speech. Mr. Editor, did you ever attempt to make a speech after standing at one of these big country dinners without warning or preparation? If so, you can appreciate the circumstances, and very easily imagine the result. Mr. J. R. Mack was the next victim, and responded by making some very appropriate remarks, and then excusing himself.

Rev. S. T. Hallman, who is always equal to any emergency, was next called upon, and made an excellent address. Dr. J. W. Summers, in response to the next call, gave some wholesome advice to the young, in a graceful and well timed speech. Hon. M. J. Keller, whose presence give pleasure and dignity to all occasions, was called out, and made a brief but happy response. Thus ended these pleasant and interesting exercises; and thus another bright and happy day was added to the bright past—one that will inspire many with fresh courage and zeal, as they go out again to battle with the stern realities of life, and which will serve to awaken pleasant echoes in the caverns of memory as long as life shall last.

May St. Matthews' Academy continue a bright and shining light in the community, shedding its genial rays until the last vestige of superstition and ignorance shall be banished.

Allow a few general items. This community was visited on Thursday of last week by one of the most terrific and destructive hail storms within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The main track of the storm was confined to a comparatively narrow area, but the injury to the crops and vegetation can scarcely be estimated or described. On Friday the writer visited the section on which the greatest fury was spent, and cotton fields, that were flourishing the previous day, looked, from a short distance, as though they had not been planted—nothing remained but the bare stalks—while scarcely a leaf to be seen, while corn was so tattered and mutilated that much of it seemed in a dying condition. The principal sufferers are: Capt. G. D. Rast, J. L. Rast, Esq., Capt. M. J. Keller, F. I. Gates and J. M. Moss, all of them among the largest and most successful planters of this section. The discharge of electricity during the evening was fearful. The crops that escaped injury are in fine growing condition, in this and other communities that the writer has visited, and promise an abundant harvest. The much needed rain has come; new life has

been given to the vegetable world, and our people are refreshed and encouraged in their daily pursuits. In conclusion you will be glad to know that many kind words are spoken about the Democrat, and its worth as a newspaper generally, and in particular about the recent addition of your educational column. It should stimulate the proprietors to still greater exertions, if possible, to know that their efforts are largely appreciated. IJA.

A Sad State of Affairs.

The ratio of divorce to marriage has been as follows during the last few years in four New England States: Vermont, 1 to 16; Massachusetts, 1 to 25; Rhode Island, 1 to 13; Connecticut, 1 to 10. If Maine and New Hampshire have a like divorce record, the number of couples in the New England States who make a shipwreck of matrimony is about at least eighteen hundred annually. This is certainly a sad state of affairs, and we publish it not for the purpose of exulting over our New England cousins, but simply to show that they are worse off morally than the Southern people, who, in the eyes of the average New Englander, are little better than the Hottentots. This may be civilization, but, we must confess, it is of a kind that we do not wish to see at the South.

Obituary.

Died, June 4, 1879, in Alken County, Little J. G., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Guignard, aged seven months and ten days.

"Father! it is a bitter grief for poor weak hearts to bear; Forgive us that we can't return thy loan without a tear! He was with loveliness so fraught, so filled with joy to us, We can but weep, we can but mourn, to see him lying thus; Yet stricken, sad and sorrowing, this thought has solace given, Here in a sinful world we've reared an angel form for Heaven."

Died, on Monday, June 16, 1879, of inflammation of the bowels, MARY MONTGOMERY, youngest child of Augustus B. and Emma T. Knawton, of Orangeburg, S. C., aged eighteen months. "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it."

CARRIAGE SHOP.

Market Street,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Mr. R. H. WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive and make to order

LIGHT SINGLE

AND DOUBLE SEATED

BUGGIES,

Of the best material, and finish them in first class style. Also One and Two Horse

WAGONS

put up at the shortest notice and lowest prices. Repairing neatly and strongly done. Horse Shoeing by expert Smiths. All work done at rates to suit the low price of cotton. Call and give me a trial.

R. H. WILES, Orangeburg, S. C.

June 20, 1879.

Master's Sales.

W. A. MACKAY, Auctioneer. Orangeburg County—In the Common Pleas. Rezin W. Bates, Plaintiff, vs. Robert C. Irick and George Boliver, Clerk of Court, successor of V. D. V. Jamison, Court Defendants.

By virtue of the Decree of Foreclosure made in this case, I will sell at public auction, before the Court House in the town of Orangeburg on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1879, during the usual hours for the Sheriff's Sales, the following Real Estate, to-wit:

All that plantation or tract of land containing four hundred and seventy-two (472) acres more or less, bounded on the north-east by the lands now or formerly of D. B. Bookhardt, east by the Estate lands of J. H. Dallas, south-east by E. D. and E. H. Irick's lands, south-west by lands of Estate of W. P. Reese, and north-west by H. Cogswell's lands. Terms of Sale:—One-half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser; purchaser to pay for papers and recording.

W. M. HUTSON, June 13-3 Master Orangeburg Co.

Master's Sale.

W. A. MACKAY, Auctioneer. Orangeburg County—In Common Pleas. Morris Jaraky, Assignee, vs. R. E. Clark.

By virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure made in this case, I will sell for cash by public auction before the Court House in the town of Orangeburg on the 7th day of July, 1879, during the usual hours for the Sheriff's Sales, the following real estate:

All that lot or parcel of land in the town of St. Matthews, with buildings thereon measuring on the north one hundred and fifty-one feet and bounded by lands of the South Carolina Railroad, east by a line thirty-five feet long, running parallel to South Carolina Railroad, and one hundred feet from centre thereof; bounded on the south by a line of one hundred and fifty-one feet long, separating it from lands of the said R. E. Clark, on the west by a line thirty-five feet long separating it from lands of W. P. Cain. Purchaser to pay for Title.

W. M. HUTSON, Master O. C.

To the Public.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the exclusive right to sell the justly celebrated "New Virginia Feed Cutter" in the Counties of Orangeburg and Barnwell. In this Cutter, cheapness of construction minimum of power and rapidity of execution have been fully attained. The commendations of the many who are using this Cutter render it unnecessary for us to say anything relative to its merits. We only ask a trial and feel fully confident that satisfaction will be given. For sale at the store of Mr. J. C. Pike, Orangeburg, S. C. EDWARDS & THOMPSON, June 13-3mo

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF AUGUST FISCHER, OF ORANGEBURG, S. C.

The undersigned gives notice to all concerned of his appointment as the Agent of the Creditors of Mr. AUGUST FISCHER, who executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors on May 12, 1879. All persons indebted to the said August Fischer will make payment to the undersigned forthwith, and creditors will notify him of their respective claims. J. L. HEIDTMAN, Orangeburg, S. C., June 5, 1879.

HOLMAN'S PAD.

Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. Cures by Absorption, no Nauseous Drugs to swallow nor poisons to injure. It never fails to benefit. It seldom fails to cure. Its value is attested by all. Thousands of leading citizens endorse it. We challenge any Remedy or Physician to show so large a percentage of Cures. Do you doubt? We can put you in correspondence with those who esteem it as they do health, happiness, even life—it means that to them. Circulars free. Regular Pad \$2.00, Special \$3.00, Infant \$1.50. Beware of cheap and worthless imitations. For Sale by Dr. J. G. Wannamaker, May 30-3m Orangeburg, S. C.



Henry Kohn.

LOUD Talk and brag advertisements have 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 is too often the case.)

HENRY KOHN

WHOLESALE COMMISSION HOUSE. M. DRAKE & SON, 138 Meeting St. Opposite Pavilion Hotel. BOOTS AND SHOES. Cheapest House in the South.

WE have a large and well assorted STOCK, and receive large invoices by every steamer direct from the factories in Massachusetts. Visit us when you come to the city. We can sell you anything in the BOOT and SHOE line as cheap as you can buy in Boston. Our goods the same as sold by any other wholesale house in the city, and our prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. lower. Liberal time to parties giving city acceptance. April 18-2mos

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, an d 50 pieces Bleached Long-eloth, soft finish 5, 6, and 7 cents. At 7c we offer 1 yard wide, soft finish for the needle, that can't be beat.

How Sing Home spuns

5 cents. 2 Bales 4-4 Sheeting 7 cents. 1 Bale 7-8 Shirting 6 cents. 300 pieces Checks 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. 100 pieces White Piques 6, 8 and 10 cents. White Cambrics 10 cents and up. 10 pieces White and Colored Lawns 9 c. 10 pieces French Lawns, colors warranted 15 cents. 25 pieces Colored and Black Alpaca 15, 20 and 25 cents. 10 pieces Derby's and Dame's Dress Goods 10 cents. Black Grenadines from 25 cents up. Bunting Cloth, all wool. Black Cashmeres, double width, all wool 40 cents.

HOSIERY.

2000 pair Ladies' and Children's Stockings 5 cents and up. 300 pair White and Colored Lisle Gloves 10 cents pair and up. 500 Ladies' and Gents' Collars, Linen, 5, 6 and 10 cents. J. & P. Coats' Cotton 55 cents dozen. (Trade supplied.) Ladies Serge and Foxed Gaiters Men's best full stock Brogans \$1.50. Boys Shoes from 75 cents 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 styles and prices. If you want a nice nobby suit for little money come along.

DRY GOODS

At reduced rates. The public is respectfully invited to call and see Stock and Prices. Do not miss this opportunity.

CALIFORNIA STORE

SORENTRUE & LORVEA, McMaster's Brick Building, Russell St. GRANITEVILLE C. Homeespnn 5 cents per yard.

Best Calico 5 to 6 1-4 cents per yd. Coat's Spool Cotton 5 cents per spool. Ladies & Gents Shoes 75c to \$1.25 pr. Gents Hand Made Gaiters \$4.50. Choice Coffee 8 lbs. for \$1.00. Best Sugar 12 to 13 lbs. for \$1.00. Soda 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Good Family Flour \$5.00 per barrel. Best (Baker's Jewel) \$6.50 " " Tobaccos 40 to 50 cents per pound. Double length Cigars 2 1-2 cents each. Plows, Hoes, Hatchets, Axes.

Hardware, Tinware, and every other Article kept in a first class store at prices too low to publ h.

All o Whiskeys, Brandys, Wines Ales etc., etc., of the best and purest makes at prices to suit the times. Come and see before you buy, No matter what you are offered goods at, you shall not regret your call.

Yours truly D. E. SMOAK & CO. Feb. 14-

HENRY KOHN'S

DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

Next to Cornelson's.