The Orangeburg News.

FIRST OUR HOMES; THEN OUR STATE; FINALLY THE NATION; THESE CONSTITUTE OUR COUNTRY.

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THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,

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jan 1 1y

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oct 25 1y

POETRY.

Punch on Train.

George Francis calls the following, in the London Punch, of February 1, "a diabolical attempt to stop an express Train by a bowl of Punch."

A TRAIN—OFF THE TRACK.

Oh, "reductio ab absurdum
Of Justice and her reign!
Who but Hibernian peelers
Had ever stopped this Train?

Would you lay your hands on Barnum,
If Barnum crossed the Main?
Why from all trains of humbug
Pick out this special Train?

E'en Ireland's wildest phrenzy
Would scorn this scatter-brain;
Not Munster at its maddest
Would light at such a Train.

When he had stumped the Union,
And couldn't stump again,
To stump benighted Britain,
Came this ill-guided Train.

Three parts Bedlamite in essence,
And one part knave in grain,
Who cares to know what "notions"
Were freight of such a Train?

Out-at-elbows tram-projector,
Kansas she-suffrage swain,
Omaha's bravest Hector,
Packed in a single Train!

He wished to be a Lion.
Have his tail and boast his Mayne,
And with both of these we've furnished
(More fools we!) high-pressure Train.

By arresting him and caging him,
As if the man was sane,
And not a wretched wind-bag,
And loose excursion Train.

We've given him the importance
Of which he was so fain,
And contrived, like brother asses,
A lion's skin for Train.

Found him matter for dispatches,
Claims, puff, and bounce insane,
In short, like willing stokers
Have got up steam for Train.

Clap oblivion's stopper on him,
And o'er his Erebus vein
Put the kindly seal of silence—
And so upset this Train.

SELECTED STORY.

The Mistaken Mother,

OR

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

"Say what you will, Mrs. Lincoln, my daughter shall never marry a mechanic—that point is settled beyond question. What right has a mechanic to seek her hand? She moves now in the best society, and I intend she shall never unite herself in marriage with any one who is not her equal, at least in rank."

"Well, they do say," replied Mrs. Lincoln, "that George Hamblin has actually offered himself to her, or is on the point of doing so, and if such be the fact, and my advice was asked in the matter, I would say, let Mary accept him by all means. She can never do better and may do worse. As to your remark about rank, if you intend to intimate that his rank is not equal to your daughter's, I must be allowed frankly to differ with you. True, George is a mechanic, but I have yet to learn that a well educated and accomplished young man like him, is any the less a gentleman, or the less entitled to be considered of the first society, for being a mechanic."

"Oh, now, you needn't talk so to me," said Mrs. Otis; "you'll never make me believe a mechanic is a gentleman, in the true acceptation of the term. There may be some who are tolerably well educated, and know how to appear tolerably respectable when thrown into good company, but there is something, to my mind, so vulgar in the idea of a mechanic, that I can never consent to any arrangement that would lead to introduce them into the first society. Least of all, shall any, with my permission, ever salute me as his mother-in-law. Pshaw! Mrs. Lincoln, the thing is preposterous."

"It doubtless appears so to you, Mrs. Otis; but your views on the subject are all wrong. You cannot have examided it in the true light, and reflected properly upon it. Pray, whom do you consider as the only persons who should compose what you call the 'first society?'"

"Why, professional men, of course, such as lawyers, doctors, ministers, &c., as well as young men of pleasure, retired merchants, and others who are living on their money without particular employment. I do not wish to be understood as saying that mechanics, farmers and the like are not respectable in their places, Mrs. Lincoln; all I ask is that they move in their proper sphere, and not intrude themselves where they do not belong."

"Yes, I understand; you prefer as an associate for yourself and daughter the polished gentleman of leisure to an honest, industrious, mechanic. And who are many of these gentlemen who are admitted into and caressed by your 'first society?' Bankrupts in property, in moral principles, and everything else except brass and bristles; creatures who would pass current for puppies everywhere (except in your 'first society';) though but for their loquacity, some might be taken for goats in breeches, or ourang-outangs from the Asiatic Islands. Against your lawyers, doctors and divines, I have nothing to say; in your language, I respect them all 'in their places.' But as distinct classes in society, neither is a whit better or more respectable than the hardy mechanics and yeomanry of the country generally. If there be any distinction, the producing classes are certainly entitled to the highest consideration."

"Well, Mrs. Lincoln, if you don't beat all! Why, your doctrines, carried out, would destroy all distinctions in society. Only think of a fashionable assembly composed of gentlemen of different learned professions, farmers, mechanics, merchants, traders, speculators, gamblers, and what not, each and all with their associates, congregated on terms of perfect equality. Wouldn't it present a nice picture?"

"But you're a little too fast," replied Mrs. Lincoln; "I am not the advocate of such equality as that, by any means. On the contrary, I wish to see what passes for the 'first society' among us purged of its impurities, and the worthy mechanic assume the rank he deserves in the world. I would have the frown of the virtuous and good forever fixed upon the unprincipled and dissolute, whatever their occupation in life. External accomplishments, either with or without wealth, should never serve as a passport to a polluted heart, into the bosom of respectable society. While honest industry should ever be recognized with a smile of commendation, and its antagonist, indolence, should find no favor whatever."

"Well, it is folly to talk to me. My mind is made up. Mary is not going to have George Hamblin nor any other mechanic. She shall live and die an old maid first."

"Very well; it is no particular concern of mine," said Mrs. Lincoln; "but we shall see whether she is herself disposed to regard his advances with favor. Indeed I have already seen enough to convince me that he has nothing to fear so far as she is concerned. It is not long since I chanced to observe them very closely engaged in conversation by themselves. It was on the occasion of Mary's last visit to her aunt. Leaning with clasped hands upon his arm, she was looking up into his face with an earnestness that at once convinced me of her devotedness to him. Let us hear what she has to say for herself."

Mary has just now returned from a short walk. Well knowing the prejudice of her mother against mechanics, she resolutely insisted that Mrs. Lincoln must have taken her cousin Lorenzo for Mr. Hamblin, as the person with whom she was promenading while at her aunt's.

At this moment the door bell rang and a gentleman was immediately conducted in the room, whom Mary recognized and introduced as Dr. Williams, a young physician from a neighboring village. Mary had met him at a party, and he called in passing, just to present his compliments, and to see that she had suffered no inconvenience from her exposure to the damp air on the night of the party.

His age was about twenty-two, his statue a little above the medium height, complexion dark—eyes and nose prominent, and his expression agreeable.

After a half hour of pleasant conversation he took his leave, not however, without receiving and accepting a very pressing invitation from Mrs. Otis, in which her daughter, of course, modestly joined to call again.

He had no sooner left the house, than Mrs. Otis embraced the occasion to draw a lively comparison between him, as one of the learned professions, and mechanics. With an air of lively satisfaction, she said:

"Show me your mechanic, Mrs. Lincoln, who is able to converse with Dr. Williams. Did you note the variety and extent of his knowledge, his happy faculty of communication and good manners. In point of everything pleasant and agreeable, nay even valuable in a gentlemen, I will place Dr. Williams, little as I have seen of him, against any dozen mechanics you can produce."

Mrs. Lincoln, not disposed to continue the controversy further, and ever willing to acknowledge merit whenever she saw it, very cheerfully concurred in the favorable opinion expressed of Dr. Williams—adding, however, that there were many mechanics fully equal to him in extent of knowledge, readiness of communication, and polish of address.

It is proper to remark here, that Augustus Otis, Esq., the husband of Lady Otis, was a gentleman of great good sense, and a lawyer of distinguished ability. Himself the son of a worthy mechanic, he was never heard to speak of mechanics in any other than terms of the greatest respect. More, had he been present, there is little risk in saying Mrs. Lincoln would have found him heartily concuring with her in support of her cause.

Dr. Williams soon became intimate at the house of Mr. Otis, who, with his lady, spared no pains in making his visits agreeable to him.

It was also quite apparent that Mary contributed her part towards the same end, with the same perfect cheerfulness and good will.

As the writer is not at liberty to disclose further what transpired in innocent and friendly intercourse between Mary and the doctor, at this point,

"Where thought meet thought, ere from the lips it start,
And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart."

Leaving this part of the picture to the imagination of the reader, we come directly to the fact. All parties joyfully assenting, the bans were duly published, and the day of marriage arrived.

Mary never looked more beautiful than on the morning of her marriage day—

"Heaven was in her eye,
In every gesture, dignity and love."

At the appointed hour, the bride and bridegroom, attended by her cousin Lorenzo and a young female associate, stepped into a carriage in readiness at the door, and hastened to await upon the minister of the parish, residing at the village about eighteen miles distant. In the meantime, a small party of friends, Mrs. Lincoln among the rest, assembled at the house of Mrs. Otis to offer their congratulations to the happy couple on their return, and tender the usual civilities on such occasions.

The minister soon performed his part of the ceremony, when husband and wife with their attendants immediately returned, and were met at the door by Mrs. Lincoln, who had volunteered to introduce the newly married couple to those waiting to greet them.

Conducting them at once into the presence of the company assembled in the drawing-room, she said:

"Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you Dr. Williams, better known as George Hamblin, the mechanic—editor, publisher and printer of the Village Chronicle—and his lady, hitherto the accomplished Miss Otis."

All eyes were fixed on Mrs. Otis, who stood half amazed, in doubt whether to credit what she had just heard as the sober reality, or whether the occasion had been seized on by Mrs. Lincoln to play off an innocent hoax at her expense. She was soon, however, convinced that the gentleman, now her son-in-law, whom she had known and so highly esteemed as "Dr. Williams," indeed was no other than plain Mr. Hamblin, the mechanic.

Collecting herself, and resolving to make the best of the somewhat awkward position in which she found herself placed, she said:

"I perceive that I have, though I trust not with your approbation," taking his hand, "been deceived both in your name and occupation. Be it so. Had I regrets to express, this is no place for them—it is now too late. With mechanics, I had associated the idea of ignorance and want of gentlemanly accomplishments. Hence my unfavorable opinion of them as a class. But in you I observed no deficiency of education, I like your apparent sincerity, I was pleased with your deportment—yes; more, I entertained the most entire confidence in your honesty and the purity of your moral principles. Why then, should I hesitate? The little deception that has been practiced I am well aware was at the instance of her who is now your wife—borne on by friends not excepting her own father, in whom she confided—is of slight moment. Only let there be no further deception—as I am sure none is intended—and I can most cheerfully forgive. Take my daughter, it is your choice—it is hers. To you, my daughter, just entering upon new and important relations in life, in the language of another let me advise you that the good wife is one who is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, she is humble and modest from reason and conviction, submissive from choice, and obedient from inclination. What she acquires by love she preserves by prudence. She makes it her delight to please her husband, being confident that everything that promotes his happiness must, in the end, contribute to her own. She always rejoices in his prosperity, and by her tenderness and good humor, lessens his cares and afflictions. Go—and may heaven bless you both."

Young Hamblin, as may well be supposed, was not free from embarrassment. Addressing Mrs. Otis, he said:

"You are correct in the opinion that I yielded with great reluctance to the little artifice which has been employed. I finally assented only on the strongest assurance from those whom I know to be your true friends, that I should be held blameless in the matter. If I have sailed into port under false colors, it was not my own inclination, but in obedience to a commanding signal from the very prize I have captured."

"All's well that ends well."

VARIOUS.

(From the Charleston Mercury.

THE NEGRO CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY 26TH.

Morning Session.—Brother Whittemore prayed. The roll was called. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Cardoza and Nash, obtained extensions of their leaves of absence, and McDaniels obtained leave of absence.

Swalls, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, made a report recommending that the resolution for a morning and evening session, be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes being called the report was adopted. Ayes 55—Noes 50. Absent 16.

Leslie moved a reconsideration.

Bishop James, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, was introduced to the assemblage, and recived with becoming respect.

Randolph, in debate, said that those members who opposed the two sessions, did not work either in committee or on the floor. Elliott called him to order, and demanded an apology.

The scene was amusing. Elliott, small, black, kinky-headed, vivacious, felt himself insulted, or pretended that he felt himself insulted by Randolph, ginger-bread coloured, large, kinky-headed, lethargic.

The chairman was in a dilemma, and submitted the delicate question to the assemblage.

He was not relieved. Forty-eight voted aye, and forty-eight voted nay.

Completely cornered, the chair decided that Randolph intended no personality, and therefore allowed him to proceed.

Ransier moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost—ayes 38, nays 60.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Randolph, huge of mouth, again offended the sensibilities of his brother nigs by charging some of them with falsehood.

Ransier called him to order.

Elliott, glad of the chance offered a resolution of censure. Randolph's evil star was in the ascendant. The resolution was passed. The chair was mild, very, in administering the required rebuke. He said the vote of the assemblage was sufficient, without further remark.

Langley offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the assemblage should have two sessions daily—one from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and the other from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Swails, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported unfavourably on a resolution that the delegates should draw no pay after March 5th.

During the discussion of this report the hour of adjournment arrived.

Afternoon Session.—The report on the resolution allowing no pay after March 5th was taken up and on motion of Wright, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Leslie, from the Audit Committee, reported several accounts, which were ordered to be paid.

Rose, from the Committee on Petitions, reported unfavourably on the petition of B. O. Hagan.

DeLarge moved that the petition be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Bowen, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended the following resolution, which was passed:

That the General Commanding this Military District be requested to issue an order applicable to the State South Carolina, authorizing any attorney, solicitor or counselor, admitted to practice in the Courts of the United States, or in any Court of Record in any State, and resident in this State, to appear and practice in all the courts of this State, and that any male person twenty-one years of age, who is a citizen of the State, and who satisfies the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, or District Court of this State, that he prossesses the requisite learning, may be licensed to practice in all of the courts of this State upon his taking the usual oath.

George Washington Solomon Dill, offered three resolutions, one making all male persons twenty-one years of age qualified voters, another vacating all State offices immediately on the ratification of the constitution, and the third providing that delegates receive pay from the day they left home until their return, allowing the same time for return that it took them to come—all referred to appropriate committees.

The first section of the report of the Judiciary Committee, was passed to its third reading, and during the discussion of the second, the hour of adjournment arrived.

THURSDAY 27TH

Runion prayed, the roll was called, and the assemblage proceeded to business.

The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Bell moved that the censure of Randolph be expunged from the minutes, but withdrew the motion at the request of Randolph, who said he was satisfied with the record.

Of course he was satisfied, for no mention was made of the fact, the development of which raised his ire yesterday, and led him into the scrape. That fact was, that although he lives in Charleston, and is therefore not entitled to mileage, he made a requisition on the sergeant-at-arms for thirty-two dollars, mileage from Orangeburg, which district he represents.

Moses renewed the motion, but on motion of Hayne it was laid on the table, and the censure of Randolph remained upon the journal for the benefit of posterity.

Leave of absence was granted to Rainey, Drime, Joiner, Crews, Harris, Webb, Middleton and Arnim.

The Chair reported that an answer had been received from Senator Howard, of Michigan, stating that he could not address the assemblage at present, but hoped to be able to do so shortly.

Rose, from the Committee on Petitions, reported favourably on the petition of one Thomas Owens to be released from disabilities. Adopted.

A report from the same committee in regard to the import duty on rice, was made the special order for Monday at 4 P. M.

Langley offered some resolutions in regard to a public school fund, which were referred to the Committee on Education.

Langley offered resolutions of thanks to Congress and Grant for supporting the constitution, which were adopted, Moses and Byas recording their votes in the negative.

Duncan, from the special committee of eight on dividing the State into Congressional districts, reported the following ordinance:

That the State shall be divided into four Congressional Districts, as follows: First district; Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon, and Nicholas. Second district; Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Barnwell. Third district; Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville and Anderson; and the fourth district; Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester and Fairfield.

Section 2. That until the next appointment by Congress, each of the said districts shall elect one member to represent this State in Congress. After such new appointment by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the State into as many Congressional Districts as we are into as many Congressional Districts entitled to members in the House of Representatives.

Section 3. At the first election under this constitution, two Representatives shall be elected at large on the State ticket, to represent the overplus of population. Should they obtain seats, they shall contine to be so elected until the new appointment after the census of 1870.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was then taken up, and, on motion of Bowen, the second section was so amended as to provide that one of the judges of the Supreme Court should go out of office every two years. It was then passed for a third reading.

On motion of Bowen, the third section was stricken out.

On motion of Bowen, the fourth section was amended that on the first election of supreme judges, the chief justice should be commissioned for six years, one of the associate justices for four years, and the other for two years. It was then passed to a third reading.

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 were passed to a third reading.

Section 9 was stricken out. Sections 10 and 11 were passed to a third reading, and during the discussion of the 12th section the hour of adjournment arrived.

Afternoon Session.—At the afternoon session sections 12 to 18, inclusive of the report of the Judiciary Committee, were passed to a third reading with but little alteration, and the assemblage adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Popular Fallacies.

That you can receive one dollar a day, spend two and get rich.

That the man who can't pay for his breakfast, can raise the money to go into a circus.

That to do a man one favor, and then refuse him another, won't make him twice as mad as if you had refused him the first.

That when a friend presents you a hound, it cost you nothing.

That when you buy on credit, knowing very well you will not pay, it is not stealing.

That the next year's taxes will be lighter.

That every one man is to die except you.

That if you have a good cause in love, war, or law, pitch in, you are bound to win.

That when you buy a horse, he will be certain to turn out as represented.

That if you always say what you think, you will win the regard of the entire community.

At a concert recently, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"