The Orangeburg News.

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THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Our Agricultural Interests In Danger.

[From the Sumter Watchman.]

We saw, with much concern, among the proceedings of the Legislature, on the 6th instant, a notice by Wimbush, of the Senate, of a bill to repeal the act of September, 1866, which secures liens upon the growing crop, as security for advances made for supplies to carry on said crop. We were concerned, because we feared that the withdrawal of the security basis upon which such advances were made would put a stop to such advances, in the main, and just at this season when arrangements are being made for the present year's operations, disconcert, disarrange, seriously cripple and obstruct our agricultural interests—the great basis and substratum of the prosperation, prosperity and development of the country.

A letter before us, from a leading factorage house in Charleston, under date of January 7—one of enlarged liberality and conservative views—one that advanced more than $100,000 on liens the past year, and, under earnest application, was making arrangements to probably double that amount the present year—confirms our apprehensions, and puts the matter even in a more serious light than appeared to us at first thought.

We make the following extract from this letter, addressed to parties at this place:

"We saw, this morning in the dailies, a notice of a bill repealing the Lien Law of 1866. This stops all proceedings towards advances. You will please suspend all issues of liens, as we shall fill no order for advances until this question is settled in the Assembly. If this act is repealed it will nearly ruin our planting friends, and at once throw out of employment 25,000 laborers."

If the object of legislation be the public good—to foster and develop the industry and material interest of the State—then we are totally at a loss to discover the basis of argument and reasoning for the proposed action.

It is so manifest as to be apparent to every observer, that the application of the limited capital of the country, through the operations of this act, to the industry of the country, has been such as constituted it almost the prime basis of the action of the latter. A large portion of the planting interests of the State have been [illegible] in fruitless waste, and given employment, with fair earnings, to thousands of the freed people. And very many of these people, who, by industry and frugality, have been enabled, from the earnings of the previous year, to rent or purchase small parcels of land for cultivation, have secured assistance, and were now making arrangements to secure such assistance—which they could not otherwise obtain—under the provisions of this act.

We know hundreds of colored men now making arrangements to carry on their crops the present year under this lien law, who, by the inevitable results of its repeal, will find their whole basis of work in the soil for the year checkmated and their operations brought to a perfect standstill.

And so of hundreds of white farmers. And if the Legislature repeal this act it cannot otherwise result than in reducing, to a great extent, the agricultural products of the State the present year, as it will amount virtually to the withdrawal of a large amount of capital from assistance of this great central, vital interest.

If, therefore, the movement to repeal this act be designed as a blow at the landed interests of the State—to cripple and obstruct this, in order to force the sale of lands, and thus to wrest it from the hands of present owners—(and we confess we can see no other possible motive)—it must not only signally fail of its design upon this class, separately—since it will fall upon the colored as well as the white man—and can only be accomplished by putting an incubus upon the industrial interests and energies of the country generally, and inflicting a heavy loss upon the earnings of the State at large.

We call upon those in authority to pause. These are the facts of the case, disconnected from all political feeling or principle—regardless of party or race—and we trust that those who now sit in the councils of the State will not exhibit themselves so blinded and prejudiced by partisan feeling as to rush wildly into a measure like this, regardless of the common good.

Story of a Governess in England.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph vouches for the following as a true story:

"A few days ago I stood by the side of a dying girl, her age was seventeen, an this s her history: She was the youngest child in a large family. Her mother was the widow of a clerk in a city bank, who died suddenly, leaving his wife and children destitute. Her sisters went out as governesses; she remained at home until increasing want rendered it necessary for her, too, to make her own living. She found employment as a daily governess. She walked each day four miles to and from her work, and received a few shillings a week. All day long she toiled, getting no food until she reached home in the evening. Who does not remember the hot Summer of last year? Through the glare of that cloudless season this poor child starved on. The sun withered up flower and shrub and also withered the brain of the daily governess.

"Day by day her strength melted away; at last she broke down. She could go no more to the daily lesson; it was too late now to give her food, kindly smiles, or more wages. Her cry from morn to night, as she rocked to and fro, pressing her hands on her burning forehead, was, 'Mother, mother, my brain is gone.' One day she was found with one hand copying verses from the Bible, and with the other had gashed herself with a knife. It was then I first heard of the case. I advised her mother to send her to the hospital for the insane. My advice was taken. I often went to inquire after her. I found the place full of governesses, and all that kindness could do seemed to be done for them. She soon became a raving lunatic.

"One day I took two of her sisters to see her. It was their first visit to the hospital, and they brought some flowers to give the patient. They were just in time to see her die. In her cell, with an angel smile on her young face, lay the little governess. She had fought the fight of life to its bitter end, and all was over now; and with a look as though she blessed the world which killed her, her young spirit passed away to God.

"There was a *post mortem* examination. Congestion of the brain was the cause of her death—hard work, they said, the cause of the congestion. A little food, a little kind thoughtfulness on the part of those who employed her might have saved her life and the broken heart of her widowed mother.

The birds were singing gayly, the sun was shining brightly, as they laid her by her father's side in a quiet country grave. There were few mourners, but some poor children and an old cripple, whom she taught and to whom she read the Bible on Sundays—her only holidays—came some miles to see the last of the little teacher.

"Sir, in telling this story, I do not cast blame on any one, but I hope those who read it, if they employ governesses, will remember that human creatures are not mere machines; and if they see them fagged and worn, will think of the story of this poor child, whose soul now rests in a kindier world than this."

"Why, dear me, Mr. Longswallow," said a good old lady, "how can you drink a whole quart of that hard cider at a single draught?" As soon as the man could breathe again he replied: "I beg your pardon, Madam, but upon my soul it was so hard I couldn't bite it off."

"Julius, what de debble you looking ober dat newspaper for?" "Go way, fellah, guess I can read, I'se big nuff for dat." "Dat ain't nufin; a cow's big nuff to catch mice, but she can't do it."

A New Haven paper sounds this note of warning: "Beware, young man! the pearl powder now used by her is poison! One of those eager lips to that enamelled cheek may result in death most horrible. Beware-r-re."

Two women in Trenton, New Jersey, have been fined $10 each for being common scolds.

[redacted]

VERY SIEVE-ERE.—Here we read of a clever invention: A private soldier in California has invented a new method of skimming milk. He fits a fine gauze sieve to a hoop of the size of the pan. The milk is then poured into the pan so as to a little more than cover the sieve. When the cream has risen the hoop is lifted, and the cream is thus completely removed. We fear the invention is not likely to come into use in New York. The sieve would have a sinecure, for to attempt to remove cream from New York milk would be like shaving a pig for wool—*Shear* nonsense.

REPEAL OF THE TOWNSHIP ACT.—The Senate's special order for one o'clock to day was the third reading of the House bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to organize townships, and to define their powers and privileges." As soon as it was called up, Corbin moved to take up with it the bill to amend an act entitled "an act to organize townships and to define their powers and privileges." This motion caused considerable discussion, but was finally voted down and the first bill considered. Arnim, Hayne, Cain, Maxwell, and Rainey spoke in favor of the bill passing at once, arguing that the State was too sparsely settled for the act to be operative with any success; besides the expenses necessary to carry on its operations were more than the people could bear. Corbin and Wright were opposed to the passage of the bill, taking the ground that the act had not been given a fair trial. After a discussion lasting a little over an hour, the motion to read the bill the third time and have it enrolled was put and carried—Arnim, Barber, Buck, Bieman, Duncan, Foster, Hoyt, Hayes, Hayne, Johnston, Leslie, Lunney, Montgomery, Maxwell, Nash, Owens, Rainey, Reid, Rose, Rodgers, Swails, Wimbush, (24) voting in the affirmative, Corbin, Greene, Jillson and Wright (4) in the negative. Cain was not in the chamber when the vote was taken. Had he been he would have voted in the affirmative.

The Radical party of this State never never before did anything that will give more satisfaction than this. By their action the people are relieved of the taxation necessary to support a useless system which cost the State annually about one million one hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Corbin: Jillson and Wright, after the passage of the bill, gave notice that they would, on to morrow, give their reasons for voting against its passage, and wished them recorded.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.—The Legislature now proposes to appropriate one million dollars, (making twelve hundred thousand dollars in all,) for the purchase of lands to be sold on credit to the landless.

It is claimed that the State will be well secured, because it will in all cases receive as much money for interest as it pays out for interest on the money which it borrows, as well as because it will have a first lien until the lands are paid for. In the face of the facts that have come to light about the operations of the land commission up to this time, it can hardly be proved that the land bought by the State can always be resold at the cost price. And an addition of one million dollars to the State debt, however it may be glazened over, will unquestionably affect injuriously the financial credit which the Radicals profess to be so eager to maintain.

Nor can we see that the appropriation is necessary for the colored people. They who have a little money or a little credit, can buy land now of private persons, whether they be white or black. The land commission, if honestly administered, will benefit the speculator or the thriftless negro, and will in no way improve the position of the industrious poor. And there is no end to the help demanded by those who cannot help themselves, as there is no satiating the pecuniary appetite of the greedy Radical adventurer.

The colored people, if they know what is best for them; will not desire the squandering of another million dollars.

When a young man goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and esteemed; but the ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of comfort no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them and fearful are the consequences.

Little Howard came into the room where his mother had just hung up a clean curtain, and made the astute observation, "Oh, ma, the window has got on a clean shirt!"

THE COMING DEMOCRATIC LEADER.—Judge Thurman, of Ohio, who succeeded to the seat lately vacated by Mr. Wade has given indications by numerous and ready utterances of the past two days that the Democracy has at last found its Coming Man. That diminutive body in the Senate has suffered a serious loss by the defeat of Mr. Hendricks, and its leadership has hitherto been uncertain. That doubt has now been dispelled, and Judge Thurman stands forth as the most authoritative exponent of Democracy in our highest legislative body. His speeches yesterday indicated remarkable acuteness as a debator, and showed the ex-Chief Justice of Ohio, to be an accomplished parliamentary tactician. His unfailing courtesy toward his opponents, his frankness and fairness in conceeding every legitimate inference from their facts, will undoubtedly give him great personal popularity even with the Senatorial majority who recognize him as a foeman worthy of their steel.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.—John Lee has been appointed magistrate for Chester. He is a negro shoemaker, and can read but cannot write—well-behaved, but utterly incompetent.

At the Chester elections the following (white ticket!) were elected: A. H. Davega, intendent; H. Hardin, John A. Bradley, Jr., I. Heyman, G. W. Melton, wardens. Whole number of votes cast, 290.

The dwelling house of T. C. Gower, in Greenville, was burned down on Friday night. Loss, $600 or $700.

On Tuesday night, the 4th instant, an entry was made into the store of Wylie, Roddey & Whitesides, of Chester, while the inmates were at supper, and $100 in money captured from their till.

Amos Nunnery, of Chester, had a bale of cotton stolen on Sunday night, 26th December last. It was tracked two or three miles in an easterly direction from his house, but was not recovered.

On Saturday, 1st instant, Morris McMullen, colored, of Chester, was stabbed in the back at Pride's upper store by William Pride, alias William McCullough, also colored. Cause, whiskey and a dog fight.

They use elephants in India to drag the plow.

There are 26,000 British soldiers garrisoning Ireland.

The Ohio public schools taught 740,382 pupils last year.

A Glasgow clergyman is translating the Bible into Scotch.

There were sixteen persons beheaded last year in Germany.

The garroters are said to have resumed operations in New york.

The California real estate market is rendered very shaky by earthquakes.

A boarding house keeper at Keokuk, Iowa, kept a corpse in the house until the board bill was paid. She had a dead thing on it.

A theatre copyist in London has read and transcribed two thousand eight hundred plays in the last ten years, and is reported to be still living and sane.

Wisconsin claims that, if it has no mountains, it can boast of the length of its rivers, and it enumerates seventeen whose waters rise in or flow through the State, and whose aggregate length is two thousand and two hundred and forty-seven miles.

There are now upwards of fifty millions of bushels of wheat in the four States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota—which last State has fifteen millions of bushels in store. There is a little prospect of our starving as there is of that wheat being sold for a dollar a bushel.

A contrivance for consuming smoke has been invented in Pennsylvania. It consits of a box containing a fan attached to the fire box of an engine, so as to catch the smoke and drive it back into the furnace, where it is consumed. Thus a large saving of fuel is effected, and the smoke nuisance is abated.

A comical lawsuit is about to be adjudicated in Memphis. A young terrier, belonging to a white man, bit a barefooted darkey on the heel. The negro jumped and two of the pup's teeth where thereby extracted. The negro sues the white man for allowing a vicious dog to run at large. The white man files a cross bill, and sues the negro for having a heel tough enough to draw out a dog's teeth."

An Indiana young lady scornfully refused a young man's escort; whereupon he humbly asked permission "to sit on the fence and see her go by."