

The Orangeburg News.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY

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EDWARD PERRY, Opposite Charleston Hotel.

Campsen Mills Flour, Received the First Premium.

W. W. Wannamaker, Chairman.

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Agricultural. The following is the report of the Committee on Fertilizers of Orangeburg Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Fertilizers after careful reflection and some experience, would respectfully report the following:

1st. That Peruvian Guano with Land Plaster in the proportion of one hundred and fifty pounds of guano to fifty pounds of plaster, is the best application on stiff clay lands, especially where they have been rested the previous year.

2d. That Dickson's Compound, on light sandy lands, applied at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre, is superior to any used in their experience; but it is of great importance to have vegetable matter on the land, such as would grow on sandy lands after resting for one year, by this means you secure potash on the land which makes the Dickson's Compound almost a perfect success.

3d. That Pacific Guano is also an excellent fertilizer, and with some persons has equalled the Dickson's Compound. In using any of the fertilizers, great regard should be paid to the nature of the soil.

We recommend that when planters can arrange it, they should plant one-half of their land one year and use Dickson's Compound at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre; the year afterwards to rest it, and plant the other half, applying the same quantity of the Dickson's Compound.

By thus doing, a splendid coat of weeds will be secured, which should be turned under with a two horse plough in the Fall.

By dividing the plantation into two parts, we can plant one-half one year, and the other half the next year, and this will disperse, in a great measure, with the handling of trash on the land, as the land will make a heavy coat of weeds, where the Dickson's Compound has been used the previous year.

All light sandy land wants the soil darkened, and there is no better way of doing this than by turning under a full coat of weeds, besides there is usually a great deal of potash in the weeds, so admirably adapted to Dickson's Compound.

In regard to the Carolina Phosphate, the Committee have had but little experience and would recommend them in combination with Peruvian Guano, one third guano and two thirds phosphate. There are a number of Fertilizers worthy the consideration of our planters, and we hope by next year, they will be thoroughly tested. We should by all means patronize our home made Fertilizers if they are good. No planter should plant cotton to any extent without using some Fertilizer as it has paid and will pay well if properly used.

We recommend all Fertilizers to be put six or eight inches in the ground and thoroughly mixed in the soil by a plough, by thus doing, it is placed in a measure, beyond the reach of the grasses and the plant takes it up when it most needs it.

In the preparation of lands for corn or cotton they should be broken deeply and afterwards they should be cultivated rapidly and lightly, excepting stiff clay lands, when they have been beaten down from heavy rains, under such circumstances they should be ploughed deep enough to loosen the soil.

In conclusion we would earnestly call the attention of the planters to vegetable matter upon the soil. It should be obtained in so many ways, either by resting the land or, by hauling trash, such as oak leaves or pine straw half rotted. It will act in many ways to the benefit of the land and its growing crop. In stiff clay land it will open it, admitting the rays of the sun and allowing the rains to penetrate deep, and it will hold moisture better. In Sandy lands which are too porous it will tend to make them more compact.

Fire should never be allowed to destroy the grass or weeds on land, but they should be ploughed under and allowed to rot.

W. W. WANNAMAKER, Chairman.

A young man of good standing recently proposed honorable marriage to a young lady of the West, when he received for an answer:

"Get out, you fellow! Do you think I'd sleep with a man? I'll tell your mother!"

The Remedy From Without Not From Within.

The first thing a mill-wright will ascertain is, from what center the water to turn his mill should be to come down high it will rise, and in that direction it will flow; and this known, he will put his machinery in position to make the water-power available. And so, the first inquiry for the Southern people is, whence comes our troubles, and whence, therefore, must come our remedy? Is the remedy within ourselves, or must we seek it from without? Now a moment's reflection will make it clear to us, that our troubles are inflicted upon us by the Congressional majority, now and hereafter the supreme and absolute power in the Union, and our remedy must come, therefore, from Congress, either by cancelling the present Congressional majority, or by contributing towards its overthrow, and the bringing into power another and friendly Congress, with the majority of another party. Now we are going to state an apparently contradictory proposition, and it is this: we can both best cancel the present Congressional majority, and best contribute to its overthrow by others (for we cannot overthrow it) by enjoining most thoroughly to their will, by doing exactly as they bid us do, and by voting exactly as they bid us vote. If we will only execute all of their very worst measures towards us most sincerely and thoroughly, instead of vainly carping at the orders of our masters, we may induce a remedy from without in the course of time, by causing the victors themselves to feel the weight of the sword. This, or a fixed determination to fight again upon the very first opportunity, is the common sense of the situation. The course which the South, Virginia excepted, has adopted up to this time, will, if continued, only bring to us the realization of that Stevens' vindictive prophecy, that "Congress will not get to the end of Reconstruction for twenty years." To know, says the poet Campbell, "to know, is to conquer our fate." To give point, a clear tangible point, to our homily, we a third time repeat, by way of example of what we judge best for us to do, that in South Carolina, just at present, we should swap the present Radical party here by using their thunder. We should run a black and white administration ticket for Congress, and black and white tickets for the General Assembly. And we must intend no tricks. We must do this in all sincerity, and if such a thing be possible, with enthusiasm. But whether we can do so or cannot, or not, this, of to do nothing, at all, is our policy. If we can't do it, the fuller swing the Radicals here and in every Southern State have, the sooner will the government of the United States reach the point, whatever it be, to which it is tending. We, we of the South, it is very certain, can no more stop its course than a fly on a coach wheel can stop the coach.—Fairfield Herald.

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—Men sometimes die from very singular causes. A blacksmith in Monticello, N. Y., recently put a common wooden axle in his fire to loosen the iron "humble" from its outer edge, when to his astonishment it blew up, shooting jagged splinters into his body. Death ensued. It happened thus: The broken axle had been lying out in the rain for some time, and was pretty thoroughly saturated with water. There is frequently a considerable cavity between the thimble and the end of the axle. The water had rusted the bolt screw at the head of the thimble so as to render it perfectly tight, and the swelling of the wood had produced a similar effect at the other end. When the moisture in the chamber had turned to steam, and afterward to gas in the intense heat, an explosion was the natural result.

In a school examination a lady appealed to the self-consciousness of the children, and then tried to teach them a little about their senses. They knew that they saw and heard, but it was a revelation to them that they saw with their eyes and heard with their ears. So the lady said to them:

"You have noses; what are they for?"

There was a dead silence, but at last one adventurous soul replied:

"Please ma'am—to be wiped."

A Memphis bride abandoned her husband the morning after their marriage because he refused to send breakfast up to her room.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 17, 1870. To the Members of the Medical Profession of South Carolina.

I am instructed by a resolution adopted by the South Carolina Medical Association, at its last meeting, to address a circular to the most prominent medical men in the Counties of this State, that have an County organization, and urge upon them the formation of auxiliary societies, and the appointment of delegates to the annual meeting of the association, to be held in Columbia, on the 10th of March next.

The day is long since passed when arguments were demanded to support and appeals were required to enforce the necessity for combinal and systematic efforts to advance the ends of medical science, and to promote the interests of the medical profession. To make known to you the fact that the South Carolina Medical Association is revived, is to elicit for it your hearty God-speed. That I would do more, I would impress upon you the importance of your prompt and earnest cooperation with us in our efforts to further its grand designs. The endeavor may involve sacrifices on your part, but such sacrifices are temporary and trivial when compared with the results for which we are striving. Let me then urge you to form auxiliary societies, without loss of time, and to appoint representatives who shall feel the dignity and importance of the work assigned them.

Each County is entitled to one delegate to every four of its regular members. When a County has no organized society, one delegate may be appointed by a majority of the profession in such County. Provided, there are as many as four regular practicing physicians in the County.

Each delegate should receive from the President or Secretary of the County society a certificate of appointment.

Very respectfully yours, A. N. TALLEY, President South Carolina Medical Association.

THE WAY TO INCREASE WAGES.—A great deal has been said of late on the subject of the increase of wages. It is claimed that wages are not high enough, and that laboring men are inadequately paid for their services. In some cases, this is doubtless the fact; but as a general rule, we are inclined to think that good work will yield good wages. Hence, we say, if you desire to increase the rate of wages, the first thing to do, is give more work. Good work will always command good pay. The writer of this article recently employed four laboring men—Scotchmen—who have just arrived in the State. We do not exaggerate when we say, that thus far, they perform about three times as much work as the laborers here generally do, and they do it far better. These men are worth three times as much as those, and they will get it, just so soon as their working qualities become known. Hence, we say to all—high and low—rich or poor—mentally or physically—if you want increase of pay, first increase your work.—Columbia Plain.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—In the modern system of education words, instead of things, form the great staple. This needs reform. The first thing to be taught, is a habit of correct observation and clear reflection; without these words are useless.

Education is a preparation for after life; the child is being fitted for the duties of the man for man's work and man's struggles. Yet, in too many cases, the youth goes forth to take his part in the great battle of life without any previous drilling, or drilled so badly that he is unfit for the warfare.

As education is the first concern of society, those who instruct ought to be society's best men and women. So impressed were the Athenians with this truth, that the wisest philosophers of Athens were the instructors of youth. An ignorant teacher is a shame, and a gross imposition on the public.

As there are so many among us now assuming the duties of teachers, we commend to them these remarks; and would say, strive not only to understand what the duty of a teacher is, but learn how to discharge those duties properly. Every body can teach, but few can teach well.

The editor of a contemporary tells his correspondents that "if we want any stupid items we can write them ourselves!"

COULDN'T FIND THE VERDICT.—At a recent session, of one of the courts of South Carolina, an entire negro jury was unpanneled. A case was brought before them, the witnesses examined, and the attorneys made their respective arguments.

The Judge, after laying down the law and recapitulating the testimony, gave the papers into the hands of the foreman, a rather intelligent looking darkey, with instructions as soon as they found a verdict to bring it in without fail.

Thirty minutes or more elapsed, when the jury returned, headed by the foreman, and stood before the Judge.

As the foreman appeared to hesitate, the judge inquired:

"Mr. Foreman, have you found a verdict?"

"No, Massa Judge, we habn't found 'em no how," replied the ebony jurymen.

"It's a very plain case," said the Judge. "Can't help it, Massa, couldn't see it," replied the ebony again.

"O, what grounds?" inquired the judge.

"We didn't look into the grounds, Massa Judge," replied the foreman; "de ossifer did not take us out into de grounds, but he took us into a room and locked us in, an' t'ole us when we found de verdict he would left us out. So we began to find de verdict, and search every nook, corner, crevice, an' every ting dere was in dat room, but we found no verdicts—no nuffin ob de kind dar."

A New Orleans wife left at home one evening by her husband, who had "business down town," accepted a friend's escort to the theatre. The fates decreed that her husband should occupy the next seat, with another lady, the occasion of his present business. As soon the wife made the discovery, she leaned over and whispered viciously:

"Charles, who is that huzzy you have with you?"

"Sister, to that fellow you have with you."

There was no need of further explanation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE IS A SCHOOL. For a young man who is not altogether a fool, who has had the advantages of an ordinary education, the printing office is undoubtedly a capital school for intellectual advancement. In regard to general knowledge, no class who labor for a living can approach the printer. The studious among them, if their natural gifts be not below the level of mediocrity, have equal chances with the members of the so called professions, to acquire both worldly honors and literary fame. From the days of Caxton to those of Franklin, and from his days to our own, the craft has produced eminent men in profession and every walk of life.

A printer is generally a critic, not only of language and punctuation, but of the intrinsic literary merits of whatever comes under his hand. It is impossible that he should be otherwise, since so great a part of his life is made up, as it were, of facts that enforce reflection. The labor that employs his hands gives his mind neither exercise nor care. His fingers move intuitively to the exact points requisite for the proper appointment of his work, while his mind seizes the idea sought to be conveyed by the writer whose work he is engaged on, and is only expelled therefrom after his judgment has passed sentence upon its merits.

Many a one, without knowing it, possibly owes some unknown compositor or proof reader much more reputation as a writer than he would be willing to acknowledge. If by changing of a sentence without affecting its meaning, he can give it strength or smoothness, as a good printer he asks no questions about the matter but changes it at once.

There are some printers, it is true, who can never learn the plainest rule of composition or punctuation. To such a one might we use the identical words spoken by a well known divine, speaking to a young, but particularly silly candidate for ministerial orders: "Young man, you have made a mistake; you have been called to another—the cornfield."

LABOR IS GENIUS.—When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English journalist, what his secret was, he replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." This is a secret that many never learned, and don't learn it. Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the greatest curse to a great blessing.

AMERICAN SLANG.—The utter ignorance of the English of the significance of American slang expressions, often causes some curious scenes between them and Yankee buyers in England, who seem to think that because their language generally is understood, all their American idioms will be. An expert buyer, junior partner in one of our large American firms, at a recent visit to his correspondent in an English manufacturing city, was complimented by the senior partner of the house, who insisted on personally showing goods to his American purchaser.

"There, sir," said Downs, throwing out a roll of goods, "what do you think of that?"

"O, that's played out," said the American.

"It's what?" said Bull.

"It's played, I tell you," said his customer.

"Played—ah! really—we call it plaid, h'yar in England, but this isn't plaid—plaid, you know."

"No," said the Yankee, "I don't mean plaid. I mean ter say, 't's gone up."

"Oh, no," said the Britisher, "not at all; it has not gone up—quite the contrary. We've taken off from the price."

"Over the left; it's three pence too high, us."

"No doubt of it, but our neighbors, you know, on the left are not manufacturers, you know."

"Very likely; but I don't care to be 'stuck,' when I get home."

"Really, most extraordinary. Is it dangerous in New York as the news papers say?"

"Yes, but I don't want these goods. I've got some already that will knock the spots out of 'em."

"But, my dear, there's no spots on the goods, I assure yah. They are perfect."

"Well, well; suppose we 'switch off' on these goods and try something else."

"Certainly!" and the Englishman, to the infinite amusement of the American's friend, called a clerk, with a wispy broom, and directed him to "switch off" any dust he could find, while he proceeded to show something else.

"There," said the Englishman, triumphantly spreading out another fabric; "there's the handsomest piece of goods in England, 'arf a guinea yard."

"I can't see it," said his customer.

"Can't see it! Why, you are looking straight at it. However, suppose you try the light of this window."

"No; I don't mean that," said the American. "I haven't got the stamps for such goods."

"Stamps!" no stamps required but a bill stamp, which we are happy to furnish."

This misunderstanding might have continued longer, had not one of the younger members of the house, seeing his senior's perplexity, rescued the American and "put him through" after the manner of his countrymen.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—In the Senate this morning Jilison introduced a letter from George Allen, of Camden, to him, enclosing a statement of the rates of freight on the South Carolina Railroad from Camden to Kingsville since last September to date, and the rates for the same articles over the roads from the latter place to Baltimore. He says that his statement shows that "the freight paid to the South Carolina Railroad from Camden to Kingsville during that period is more than one-third the cost upon the whole route, say six hundred and thirty-seven miles. An examination of the items will show how exorbitant are these charges, and how great is their violation of the restrictions imposed by the charter of the South Carolina Railroad Company." Shortly after this letter was introduced, Jilison submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the matter be referred to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to report a bill to regulate the tariff or rates of freight on the South Carolina Railroad.

A young lady was alighting from an omnibus, when a ribbon fell from her bonnet to the floor of the stage. "You have let your beau behind," remarked a lady passenger. "No, I haven't; he's gone a fishing," innocently exclaimed the dame.

A miserable specimen of a male man says that giving the tallo to women would not amount to much, for none of them would admit that they were old enough to vote until they were too old to take any interest in politics.