

The Orangeburg News.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ADVERTISING SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

NUMBER 43

The Governor's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

In transmitting my annual message to the General Assembly, I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the gratifying evidences of material progress and improvement surrounding us and the general indications of the prevalence of peace and harmony within the State. Health and prosperity have generally prevailed during the past year; the year has borne a most bounteous harvest, and I am happy to say that, with but few exceptions, personal and political animosities, the eradication of which is necessarily the work of time, are being gradually eradicated, and a very general desire is manifested, especially among the more thoughtful and responsible, to obliterate all animosities, and by co-operation, and harmony, to manifest the power of a united people, in a united purpose to give their State prominence and themselves respectability.

The following statement exhibits the indebtedness and assets of the State on October 31st, 1870:

Funded debt of the State, October 31st, 1870, \$7,665,908 98 Assets held by the State on that date, \$2,290,700. Leaving a balance of \$5,375,208 98.

THE SINKING FUND.

From a report of the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, it will be found that, of the unrecouped property of the State, there has been disposed of 21,698 shares of Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per share, amounting to fifty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; two hundred and forty shares of South Carolina and Western Railroad stock, at forty-five dollars per share, amounting to ten thousand eight hundred dollars; building materials in the State-house yard, three thousand and four hundred dollars and seventy cents; real estate, (four acres on Archibald Hill, and one acre on New Street, in the city of Stateburg), amounting to one hundred and sixty-five dollars; four thousand shares of Cherok and Coalfields Railroad Company stock, at three dollars and seventy-five cents per share, thirteen thousand dollars. Amount realized, ninety-five thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

Expenses: For one hundred thousand and South Carolina bonds, eighty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; for commissions, advertisements, &c., eight hundred and fifty-five dollars; total, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents; balance on hand, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy cents.

The report of the secretary of State presents an epitome of the labors of his department for the current year, and gives a fully idea of the amount of labor transacted in the executive departments. In addition to the usual amount of work, the secretary in his present report has prepared a careful compilation of all the election returns, in tabular form, presenting the names of all the parties voted for, and the number of votes they received.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The report of the commissioners of the penitentiary presents the affairs of the institution in a highly favorable aspect, and it is fully borne out by the annual report of the superintendent, which accompanies it. Since his last annual report, the superintendent has received the institution two hundred and eight persons. The number of inmates at the date was two hundred and ninety-five. Whole number during the year, five hundred and seventy-five, of which number there have been discharged by expiration of sentence twenty-three; pardons two hundred and five; died, twenty-two;

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I submit for your consideration the report of the regents of the Lunatic Asylum, accompanied by the annual reports of the superintendent and of the treasurer of the institution. The report of the superintendent shows that the number of patients was two hundred and thirty-two, to which was added ninety, making a total of three hundred and twenty-two under treatment during the year. Of this number thirty have been discharged, cured; sixteen have been removed; thirty-one have died, and four have escaped, leaving in the institution, at this date, two hundred and forty-four patients, of whom one hundred and twelve are males, and one hundred and thirty-two are females. The treasurer's statement shows that during the year the receipts and disbursements were as follows: Collections, forty-one thousand and two dollars and fifty-two cents, appropriations, seventeen thousand five hundred and five dollars. Total, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents. Disbursements: By deficit in last annual report, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-one cents; supplies, forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-nine cents; salaries and wages, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-two and sixty-nine cents; repairs and improvements, two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; balance deposited, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents. Total, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents. Liabilities for supplies, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars; salaries and wages, three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents; total, fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. Assets due by county commissioners, twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-six cents; pay of patients regarded good three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-three cents; State appropriations to January 1st, 1871, six thousand and twenty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents; extension and repairs, ten thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty cents. Total, forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty cents. The board of regents in transmitting the report of the superintendent and of the treasurer of the institution, accompany them by two important recommendations, viz: First, that the beneficiaries should be maintained by the State instead of the several counties; and, second, the extension of the present new building so as to enable us to abandon the inferior quarters used for patients. With regard to the first recommendation, it has my thorough concurrence. The effect of the present system is to throw the entire expense of supporting the Asylum on a portion of the counties, while a considerable number is largely in arrears of their payments as will be seen by the table accompanying the treasurer's report. By apportioning the amount of the tax on the respective counties to the number of beneficiaries accommodated at the Asylum, and collecting it with the general tax, a more equitable system will be reached, and the Asylum saved from several embarrassments to which it is now liable. With regard to the proposed extension of the Asylum, for which an appropriation of forty thousand dollars is asked, I think its propriety as well as expediency are matters of considerable doubt. It will be recollected that for more than twenty years the suitability of the present locality has been a matter of discussion, while the want of adaptability of

the institution. The report of Dr. Ensor shows that at the commencement of the year the number of patients was two hundred and thirty-two, to which was added ninety, making a total of three hundred and twenty-two under treatment during the year. Of this number thirty have been discharged, cured; sixteen have been removed; thirty-one have died, and four have escaped, leaving in the institution, at this date, two hundred and forty-four patients, of whom one hundred and twelve are males, and one hundred and thirty-two are females. The treasurer's statement shows that during the year the receipts and disbursements were as follows: Collections, forty-one thousand and two dollars and fifty-two cents, appropriations, seventeen thousand five hundred and five dollars. Total, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents. Disbursements: By deficit in last annual report, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-one cents; supplies, forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-nine cents; salaries and wages, fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-two and sixty-nine cents; repairs and improvements, two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents; balance deposited, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents. Total, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents. Liabilities for supplies, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars; salaries and wages, three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents; total, fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. Assets due by county commissioners, twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-six cents; pay of patients regarded good three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-three cents; State appropriations to January 1st, 1871, six thousand and twenty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents; extension and repairs, ten thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty cents. Total, forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty cents. The board of regents in transmitting the report of the superintendent and of the treasurer of the institution, accompany them by two important recommendations, viz: First, that the beneficiaries should be maintained by the State instead of the several counties; and, second, the extension of the present new building so as to enable us to abandon the inferior quarters used for patients. With regard to the first recommendation, it has my thorough concurrence. The effect of the present system is to throw the entire expense of supporting the Asylum on a portion of the counties, while a considerable number is largely in arrears of their payments as will be seen by the table accompanying the treasurer's report. By apportioning the amount of the tax on the respective counties to the number of beneficiaries accommodated at the Asylum, and collecting it with the general tax, a more equitable system will be reached, and the Asylum saved from several embarrassments to which it is now liable. With regard to the proposed extension of the Asylum, for which an appropriation of forty thousand dollars is asked, I think its propriety as well as expediency are matters of considerable doubt. It will be recollected that for more than twenty years the suitability of the present locality has been a matter of discussion, while the want of adaptability of

QUARANTINE.

The annual report of Dr. Robert Leiby, health officer of the Port of Charleston, will be found highly interesting and satisfactory, as exemplifying beyond all cavil the important fact that with an attentive and vigilant quarantine officer the City of Charleston, may be considered perfectly free from the visits of tropical epidemics, which have occasionally desolated her streets and paralyzed her commerce. Her exemption from pestilential diseases, her general salubrity, her accessibility at all seasons, with her other signal advantages and facilities, present a brilliant future to Charleston, which, if properly improved, cannot fail to place her at the head of Southern seaports. Dr. Leiby, in his report makes a number of suggestions and recommendations which are deservedly entitled to the highest respect, and are recommended to your favorable consideration.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The report of the commissioner of agricultural statistics contains much valuable information in relation to the soil and production of the State, embracing the various crops and modes of cultivation, the value of the numerous fertilizers, the culture of fruits and of the grape, and the formation of roads. I recommend that a liberal appropriation be made to be distributed in premiums as prizes for excellence in agriculture and the mechanic arts among the several counties, and the State fair at Columbia, with the understanding that an equal amount, from private sources, be raised for the same purpose by the State fair and county fairs respectively.

Attention is called to the elaborate and suggestive report of Professor Charles U. Shepard, Jr., inspector of game and fisheries. It presents in a most forcible and practical manner the importance of this new field of enterprise and industry, its rapid growth and probable extension. In this connection your attention may be usefully given to the law of last session granting to certain parties therein named, the right to dig and mine in the navigable streams of the State for phosphate. The receipts thus far to the State from that company have been nineteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars. In my judgment, further legislation is imperatively required to protect the interest of the State in this matter. It is believed that with a moderately efficient administration of the affairs of this valuable property, a sum may be realized to the treasury sufficient to pay the interest on the debt of the State or its equivalent. The constitution provides for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and that only the proceeds of mines and mining claims shall be assessed. The inquiry may be suggested whether the present mode of assessing the phosphate lands is the most advantageous to the State and equitable to the taxpayer, and whether some change is not demanded.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

Was undoubtedly one of the wisest and most beneficent projects of the State, but from the outset which has been brought upon it by charges freely made of speculation and personal purposes in its administration, the results have not been commensurate with the sagacity and philanthropy of its objects. About six hundred thousand dollars have been expended, and thousands of acres of land have been purchased, but up to this time, only a comparatively small portion of the land has been sold to actual settlers, and the tardiness of the commission should be a subject of investigation by the Legislature. This investigation should be thorough and searching, by intelligent and honest men, who should examine fairly and fearlessly into alleged abuses which have excited widespread comment and denunciation. Desiring to investigate these alleged abuses myself, I applied to an eminent law firm in this city, it was informed that owing to the imperfect legislation which characterized the act, my power over the matter was very limited and questionable. Whatever abuses have characterized this agency and paralyzed its usefulness, are mainly traceable to its organization, by which its authority was delegated to live commissioners, and by its divided responsibility, in constituting any three of them whose assent was obtained, either individually or in the aggregate, a quorum to decide all questions brought before them. I will make no recommendation upon the subject of modifying the provisions, but would respectfully ask that the Executive be relieved from his share of the control and responsibility of the management of its affairs, of which he is entitled, under the law, to one-fifth, while, in public estimation, he is held responsible for all the faults and abuses connected with its entire supervision. He would take the liberty, however, of suggesting the com-

missioner from politics, and restricting him to the direction of its legitimate operations. Your attention is called to the fact that from the money already received from the land sold, as well as those which are to be sold hereafter, there is no provision made for its safe-keeping other than the personal responsibility of the commissioner, who has them under his exclusive charge. Provision should also be made for their deposit in some safe and responsible institution, or they should be used for the purpose of the redemption of the bonds issued for the purchase of lands.

STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the librarian witnesses his indefatigable zeal and industry in the discharge of his duties and the preservation of the property entrusted in him.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

For information in this department, I will respectfully refer you to his very full and complete report, and call your attention to the importance of his recommendations.

EDUCATION.

For the operations of the State superintendent of education, during the year, I refer you to the report of that officer.

MILITIA.

The report of the adjutant and inspector general is referred to for the operations and proceedings of the military department of the State during the year.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY.

The report of the chief constable presents a full and satisfactory account of the proceedings and expenditures of the body under his control during the past year. Captain Hubbard, in the discharge of his responsible and unpleasant duties, has acquitted himself creditably and efficiently. Strong hopes were entertained that after the expiration of the late heated political contest, it would have been deemed advisable to dispense entirely with the services of this force, and orders had been given looking to the discontinuance of the force; but, since recently in the Counties of Laurens, Union, Spartanburg and Newberry, in which outrages were perpetrated, and vain lives sacrificed, have compelled the postponement of that desirable result. Recent indications, however, encourage the hope that the postponement will be but temporary, and that the police duties of the State will soon revert to the local authorities. Up to this time, no arrests have been made of the authors and participants in the recent murders and outrages, and having thus long waited on the local authorities in vain, active measures are now in progress for the arrest of the criminals.

TRIAL JUSTICES.

Owing to the existing prejudices and the difficulties of obtaining impartial decisions in litigated cases, the Executive has unfortunately been thrown almost exclusively upon the members of one political party for his choice of trial justices, and in many cases persons with no requisite qualifications have been recommended. It is very important that this evil should be corrected, and we may reasonably hope that in future a wider field may be opened to select from among such of our citizens as are distinguished for their intelligence, impartiality and love of justice. In a prompt, equitable and economical administration of the laws depend much of the peace and harmony of the community by the obliteration of causes of discord and the establishment of friendly relations between individuals. But essential modifications are necessary in the existing administration of justice. Complaints are prevalent that in many cases a spirit of litigation is promoted and stimulated with a view solely to personal acquisition, and it is asserted that not only individuals appearing before these magistrates are charged extravagant fees, but there is too much reason to believe that in many cases the costs have been not only charged to the parties, but in addition have been charged and collected from the State. A correction of the abuses is loudly demanded. There should be also an essential modification of the amount of costs permitted to be charged, and the State thoroughly protected against the abuses of unprincipled men holding these positions. The extravagance of the costs at present, in many instances a denial of justice, as in most of the cases taken before these minor courts they are greater in amount than the sum in litigation. The powers and the duty of the magistrate should be well defined, and the severe penalties imposed for their violation. None should be held more rigidly accountable to the law than those who are chosen to administer it. I would here remark that I must necessarily depend very much upon the members of the Legislature for the character and fitness of trial justices, and I am disposed to consider education as an essential element among them. This would not only be proper in itself, but would afford an additional stimulus to its acquisition. By making a knowledge of the elementary branches an indispensable requisite to appointments to office, a higher grade of service would be secured as well as a more efficient performance of it.

generally condemned building, by expending a large additional amount of money on it, and thus perpetuate the institution in its present local locality, or to make the necessary investigation as to whether a more suitable location could not be selected, where ample grounds could be secured, and suitable buildings erected for a moderate sum in addition to the price obtained for the present premises. I commend the subject to your careful and deliberate investigation.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

I would direct your attention to the laws defining the powers and duties of county commissioners, and their perversions and abuses. From the frequent complaints against some of the boards, it would be imagined that they were devoted more to private acquisition than the faithful discharge of public trust. In neighboring States the office of county commissioner is looked upon more as an honorary station, bestowed as a mark of confidence and trust in the judgment and business capacity of the individual, rather than as a position of pecuniary emolument, and except in the neighborhood of large cities, the compensation is but trivial, seldom amounting to more than from fifty to a hundred dollars per annum. Stringent laws are required for the prevention and punishment of abuses, which will restrict expenditures within legitimate bounds, forbid all participation, direct or indirect, in contracts for which proposals should be invariably advertised, restricting the amount of county orders issued, constituting the county auditor the permanent clerk of the board, by whom all orders should be signed and issued.

TRUST DEPOSITS.

Since the Bank of the State ceased operations, there has been no suitable means of security depositing funds held by the courts. It is of great importance that provision should be made by law for the security of such funds, both for the preservation of a pure administration of that important branch of judicial jurisdiction, and for the protection of suitors. Places of security should be indicated and provision made for the deposit of adequate pledges from parties authorized by law to become custodians of such funds; and means should be provided for increasing such securities from time to time, so as to afford sufficient protection to all amounts so deposited; and the control over such deposits while in the hands of such depositories, should be further secured by allowing to the courts summary remedies against them, to the same extent as if they were the regularly appointed receivers of the courts.

JURIES.

The attention of the last General Assembly was called to the necessity of a change in the system of selecting juries. As at present conducted, it is liable to be, and is, perverted to great abuse, on account of the character of the persons placed upon them. It is highly important that the jury box should be placed beyond the reach of political influence, or prostituted to the purposes of men who are themselves guilty of crime. It should be filled with our best and most reliable citizens. The appointment of a commissioner of juries has been tried in some of our sister States, and has been found to work admirably.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In view of the frequent expenditures for furnishing the public buildings, and the irresponsibility of the mode in which public money is disbursed therefor, I would recommend the designation of some officer who should have a supervision of the public buildings and grounds, and of all expenditures for their furniture and improvement.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

I regret to inform you that but little progress has been recently made upon the Blue Ridge Railroad. The liberal policy pursued by the Legislature was obstructed by parties prompted by personal aggrandizement and political prejudices entering into combination to throw obstacles in the way of negotiating the bonds, which prevent their sale at the time, and before these difficulties were overcome the war in Europe intervened and rendered their sale impracticable. I have no recommendations to make on the subject, as all the laws necessary are in existence, and will therefore refer you to the annual report of the president of the road for all the necessary information to an understanding of the details. It is extremely unfortunate that personal ambition or political rancor should be permitted to delay or interfere with the progress and completion of a work of such vital transcendent importance to the prosperity of the State and its chief commercial city.

EMIGRATION AND LABOR.

While I am willing and anxious by all legitimate means to encourage and promote emigration to this State of all peoples who are homogeneous in customs and usages with our own that are willing to labor, as well as those who will bring into it skill and capital, I cannot forego the expression of my opinion that the passage and enforcement of stringent laws for the protection of life and property and the free and unrestricted expression of political opinions is all that is necessary to accomplish that purpose in a State that presents so many attractions and advantages to the emigrant and capitalist as ours.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There has been much discussion upon the alleged scarcity of labor, and a variety of schemes has been suggested for its alleviation, but thus far without practical result. The importation of foreigners, either Christian or Pagan, can work an inconsiderable influence, as these are as keenly alive to the facilities of improving their condition as the native

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Attention is called to the necessity of a cheap and speedy remedy by which the owners of property may express themselves of it by a summary judicial process. While honest poverty is deserving of our sympathy, and entitled to all legitimate protection, yet there is too much reason to believe that there are cases in which the law is perverted, which, by these extreme results, compel landlords to enhance their rents and militate against the interests of the public at large.

APPRENTICES.

The attention of the last General Assembly was called to the necessity and importance of a law to regulate and define the relations and obligations of employer and apprentice. An intelligent and industrious workman has within himself the elements of independence and respectability. His art is his capital of which he cannot be divested. His labor is always and everywhere in demand. As illustrating the effect of idleness as the source of crime, it is stated in the report of the prison association lately issued, that of fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-six prisoners confined in the penitentiaries of this State, in 1870, more than ten thousand of that number, or over seventy per cent, had never learned a trade. This pragmatic fact conveys a lesson of profound interest to those who have in charge the training of boys and girls for the active duties of life. In framing such a law as is suggested, the utmost justice should be provided that the apprentice be protected from cruelty and injustice, and that he should receive an adequate amount of education.

PRESERVATION OF GAME AND PROPAGATION OF FISH.

Many of the States of the Union have enacted laws for the preservation of game by the prohibition of killing them during the breeding season. As the want of indiscriminate shooting of birds and game animals during the breeding season must result gradually in their extinction, and to the encouragement and multiplication of myriads of destructive insects, to the great injury and destruction of vegetation and the crops, I would call your attention to the matter as worthy of your consideration. In this connection I would also recommend the protection and encouragement of artificial fish-breeding, by protecting the owners of fish ponds from trespasses and depredations. A law was passed by the last General Assembly, authorizing the appointment of eight fish commissioners—one for each judicial circuit—and defining the duties thereof. These appointments were not made for the following reasons: It was found that competent men could not be procured for the salary authorized to be paid, and no greater results would have been attained by the selection of incompetent men than without any. It was thought best to leave the whole subject for additional legislation, in the hope that it would conform to the practices prevailing in those States which have had most experience and success in fish culture, by appointing one person experienced in the business, and known as fish commissioner. Mr. Seth Greene, who has been so prominently connected with the artificial propagation of migratory fish, has been during the past summer employed by the State of New York in restocking the Hudson River with shad, and has been hatching from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand daily. He states, in a published communication, that he can satisfy any person with common sense that all the rivers on the coast can be stocked with shad so as to make them equally plentiful with the olden time.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

A letter has been received from the Hon. M. W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, in relation to the national cemeteries at Benafort, Florence and Charleston requesting that the Legislature of this State may pass an act in conformity with a list of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to establish and national protect cemeteries."

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, FROM HON. W. B. SHAW, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, THAT AN APPROPRIATION WAS MADE JULY 26th, 1868, OF FIFTEEN

[Continued on Second Page.]

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Notice of Dismissal of Guardians, Administrators, Executors, &c., \$9 00
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AUGUSTUS R. KNOWLTON,
CHARLES S. BULL.
Mr. Knowlton will be at Lewisville EVERY SATURDAY, and at Fort Motte on the 2d and 4th FRIDAYS of every month.
July 25

COOKE & COOKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.
WILL attend to BUSINESS in any of the STATE and the U. S. COURTS for the District of South Carolina.
T. H. COOKE,
T. H. COOKE, Trial Justice, will ATTEND PROMPTLY to all BUSINESS entrusted to his care.
June 25

SEABROOK, BROWNING,
AND
MEYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ORANGEBURG, S. C., So. Co.
J. B. SEABROOK,
Acting Solicitor 1st Circuit.
W. COLEMAN & BROWNING,
J. FELDER MEYERS,
Trial Justice.
May 14

F. M. WANNAMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL be at ORANGEBURG, on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays.
At LEWISVILLE on the other days of the week.
Feb 12

IZLAR & DIBBLE,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.
SARCEL DIBBLE,
SARCEL DIBBLE,
Feb 25

W. L. W. RILEY,
TRIAL JUSTICE,
Residence in Fork of Edisto,
ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED will be promptly and carefully attended to.
July 23

M. K. HOLMAN,
TRIAL JUSTICE,
Will be at LEWISVILLE every FRIDAY,
at FORT MOTTE 4th THURSDAY,
and at SNIDER'S STORE 1st SATURDAY in every month.
Sept 17

NOTICE.
The Subscriber respectfully informs CITIZENS of Orangeburg, County that has on hand and for sale, all the CHOICEST VARIETIES of GRAPES, FREE from ROTS. Also the best Collection of Choice PEARS, APPLES, PEARS, ROSE TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.
A. JOURDAN, Poplar Club,
St. Matthews, S. C.
Sept 10

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A SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE SCREW PRESS,
And the CHEAPEST in the MARKET.
Having purchased the right to sell above PRESS for the Counties of Orangeburg and Barnwell, it affords us pleasure to recommend and offer them to OUR FARMERS.
Is furnished complete, at SHORT NOTICE, for the Moderate Price of \$50.
THE PRESS being worked by hand can be used in the Linn Room.
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