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[WRITTEN FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]
Lines to *****
BY JOANNES.

Nay, frown not, sweet one, if in loving
I ruple a ringlet or two;
Those lips not made for reproving,
But formed by the graces to woo!
This hand—and I swear it is faultless
As the Angel of Beauty's above—
This hand, by this heart, should be taught
To shield them to cares in love.

Your scruples are childish my darling,
Your fears unbending such love,
When pleasure before us is sparkling,
And Venus invites us to love.
Why shrink from partaking a joy so sweet,
Our love, unrestrained, would bestow,
Why let Prudence our pleasures defeat
And inspire our bosoms with wo?

Euphrosies, the innocent blisses
Of loving should not be denied;
What is purer, or sweeter, than kisses?
What so heartless and chilling as pride?
Then away with the chilly impostor,
The chill of cold Fashion's decree,
In our bosoms love only will cheerish
And its queen, my sweet one, shall be thee.

[WRITTEN FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
OR
HOW ARTHUR AINSTON GOT HIS WIFE.

BY JOANNES.

CHAPTER II.

After the termination of the interview between Arthur and Eliza, in which the former was told to *Hope*, he slowly wended his way back to the hotel.

Here he seated himself before a large window, and began to think over what had transpired.

His intention had resulted far more favorably to his hopes than he expected. Instead of being driven hopelessly from the presence of his heart's idol, the contrary assurance was given him.

"Oh!" he exclaimed to himself, "that my father had not written for me. How sweet it would be to remain near Eliza, now that I am made to hope! But I will not disobey his command. I will go home; but I vow him to-night that not many days shall pass ere I am by her side again. I will tell father of the dear, loved creature, and how I love her, and I know he will not be so unreasonable as to forbid me from indulging a passion for one so like an angel. Oh! God, that she was mine to-night that I might return home happy, blest.

A rap at the door roused Arthur from his soliloquy.

He got up and opened it, and found that the applicants for admission were the friends whom he had met that morning and invited to his room that night.

He pointed them to seats, and then resumed his by the window again.

But anxious to learn how Arthur's in-

terview with Eliza had terminated, his friends commenced a regular systematic quizzing.

"How did she receive you? What did she say? and how did she act?" were among the questions that were propounded to Arthur without giving him a chance to reply.

"Promise that you will keep inviolable the secret," returned Arthur, "and I will tell you all."

"We promise," exclaimed the two friends.

Here Arthur related what transpired at the interview, and disclosed the hope which Eliza's conduct towards him had engendered in his bosom.

"If," said he, "I had received no encouragement from the girl, despite my love for her, an oblivion of herself might have been possible. My vanity would have felt insulted, and I could have welcomed the hour that took me away from her.

But now that she has encouraged me, and I am inspired with a bright and glorious hope of winning her heart, I could not if I would, hush the whisperings of the mighty passion that now sits enthroned in my heart for her and that bids me persevere. Some folks call her proud and unfeeling, but such an imputation is a libel upon her nature. She is not unfeeling. Because her heart cannot be touched by every one that chances to meet her, and is foolish enough to become crazed about her, that is no reason why she should be denominated heartless. She is too noble to worship every sound and compliment that love sick swains may see fit to pay her. The girl's nature is altogether different. She is all heart. But to win her esteem one must not go at it in the manner that generally finds acceptance with vulgar backwoods girls. Such things are repulsive to her fine sensitive nature."

"You approached her in the style approved by professionals, then," interrupted one of Arthur's friends, who in the most serious matters, would always find a place to slip his jokes and irony in.

"If you mean in the style of 'professional love-makers,' I answer you in the negative," responded Arthur; "but if you allude to the manner in which 'professional gentlemen ever approach young ladies, you are correct. But let that go. I say the girl has a warm heart, and I believe that I have made my impression upon it. Now, fellows, to be candid, I am going away to-night, and if you will, you can be of service to me after I am gone. I am really in love with Miss Eliza, and as I believe there will be many obstacles that will have to be met and combatted, before I will be permitted to visit her, and cultivate the esteem she has for me, I desire you promise to do a certain thing for me."

"You have that," the two friends responded.

"Then," resumed Arthur, "I want you to find out how Miss Eliza's father relates the idea of my visiting her in his absence. He is not in the city you know. I have an idea that he will not like it so well. Indeed, I know he will not, because I have often heard that he would insult any gentleman who dared to show Eliza the slightest attention. You know it is reported that he is deviled in marrying Eliza to Claudius Henry, the parents of the two having set their heads together for that purpose years ago. Hence, I imagine that he will be no little chagrined when he finds out that there is a probability of his suicidal plan of disposing of his daughter being thwarted. Of course the news of my visit to her will be spread all over the city before to-morrow night this time. I want you to catch every significant remark that is made, and write to me. And by all means don't forget to tell me what Claudius Henry says. He will be sure to repair to her as soon as he hears that I have been on a visit to her house, and had an

interview in the parlor with her. Now don't—"

At this moment rap, rap, was heard at the door, and Arthur was interrupted from carrying his remarks any further.

He got up, opened the door, and to his infinite surprise, as well as that of his friends, Claudius Henry stood erect before him.

"Good evening sir," said Arthur; "won't you walk in?"

"No thank you. This is Mr. Ainston I presume."

"It is," replied Arthur.

"Then I have business with you, sir. Will you please to walk down stairs with me?"

Here our hero caught the eyes of his two friends whose expression seemed to say "don't go."

But Arthur Ainston was a man who had no physical fears, and excusing himself from his friends, he turned to Henry and said, "I am at your service, sir."

"Come on," uttered Henry.

After arriving at the bottom of the steps, our hero stopped and said—

"If your business is of a nature that will admit of an adjustment here, you will oblige me by making the purport of your visit known."

"It cannot be settled here," sternly replied Henry.

"Then you must wait until I run upstairs and excuse myself from my company for a longer time than I did just now. I will join you again in a few moments and be prepared to follow you," said Arthur.

"I will wait," gruffly replied the mysterious visitor.

Arthur was in his room in a few moments.

Here he hastily told his friends the conduct and demands of Henry.

One of them feared that his visit boded evil to Arthur, but he could not be made to believe it.

you can do it here as well as further on. I am at your pleasure."

Arthur uttered these words in a firm and determined manner.

Henry turned and looked our hero keenly in the face, apparently undecided what to say.

"I am waiting, Mr. Henry," said Arthur. "And I demand a clear explanation of your conduct. If I have offended you in any way, I am certainly able and willing to give you satisfaction. But you might ask for it as a gentleman."

"It is," replied Arthur.

Here our hero's eyes sparkled with anger. He seemed to have discovered that his mysterious companion designed playing some sordidly prank upon him, and heard the sharpness of his last remarks.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.]
OFFICIAL.
Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature-- Sessions 1870 and 1871.

An Act to Provide for the Constitution and Retail of Public Highways.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That immediately after the passage of this act, the county commissioners of the several counties shall divide their counties into highway districts, each district to contain not less than ten miles of public highways, not more than forty miles, to be convenient for repairing highways, and may, from time to time, alter the same; and they shall appoint for each highway district a surveyor of highways to superintend the repair of the highways, and to make a correct list of the highways in his district, and to take charge of and keep in repair, at all times, the highways in his district. Said surveyor of highways shall be removable at pleasure; he shall be responsible to the county for any damages which may be sustained within his district, through fault or neglect in the discharge of his duty. Said surveyor of highways shall give bond to the county, with good and sufficient sureties, to be proved by the county commissioners, in double the amount of money to be expended in his district, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of keeping in repair highways and bridges, the county commissioners of each county shall, on or previous to the first day of January, assess a tax of eighteen cents, if so much be necessary, on every hundred dollars of the lists of the county, to be paid in money or labor at the option of the taxpayer, and laid out in repairing highways and bridges; and they shall annually, on or before the said first day of January, make out a tax bill for each surveyor of highways, containing the amount of the tax to be laid out by him in his district, with the amount of each person's tax annexed to his name, accompanied with a warrant, signed by the chairman of the board, authorizing such surveyor to collect such tax; and they shall deliver the several tax bills to the respective surveyors, and take their receipt for the same.

SEC. 3. The surveyors of the several highway districts, after receiving their several tax bills and warrants, shall proceed to give notice to the several persons liable to pay taxes, and of the time and place in which, and the times, carriages and tools with which they are required to pay their taxes in labor; but no person shall be liable to furnish any team, carriage or tool of which he is not owner, except hoes, shovels or spades. Such notice may be given to all persons resident in the highway district, either personally or by written notice left at their usual residence; to non-residents by a written notice left with or at the residence of their tenants, agents, or persons having the care of their property; all of which notices shall be at least three days, and, in case of persons residing out of the highway district, at least ten days before the time appointed for them to commence their work; and if such non-residents shall have no tenant or agent in the town, notice may be posted up in some public or conspicuous place in the district; and the surveyors shall make and keep a minute of the

time and manner in which the notice shall be given.

SEC. 4. Any person, after he has commenced working in payment of his highway tax, and the place where his taxes shall be paid and laid out in labor.

SEC. 5. That at least three-quarters of the highway tax in any highway district, payable in labor, shall be collected and laid out between the 15th day of January and the first day of May, and the remainder between the first day of August and the first day of October, in each year, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. On any extraordinary occasion, when any bridge or highway shall be destroyed or impaired so as to require immediate repairs, or should be obstructed so as to require immediate labor to remove the obstruction, it shall be the duty of the surveyor, forthwith, to cause the highway or bridge to be repaired, or the obstruction removed; and he may, for that purpose, call upon and notify any inhabitants of the district to afford him the necessary aid, or may hire other laborers, or employ other means to open or repair the highways and bridges; and in such case, the notice shall be deemed sufficient to any person owning taxes, payable in the district, in order to make him liable for neglect to pay his taxes in money, if such notice shall be given six hours previous to the time when he is required to appear and labor. If any person shall, in such case, perform labor more than sufficient to pay the taxes due from him, or, if a person not indebted for taxes shall perform labor, the amount of such labor, or the balance, may be accredited to such person towards his highway tax the succeeding year.

SEC. 7. If, on any such occasion as specified in the preceding section, and surveyor shall, for the space of twelve hours after application made to him for that purpose by any citizen residing in his district, neglect to call upon the inhabitants of his district, or use the proper means to repair or open the highway or bridge which may be out of repair or obstructed, he shall forfeit and pay to the county commissioners of the county, to be expended in repairing highways in such district, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be collected in the name of the county, unless such surveyor shall show sufficient reason for such neglect.

SEC. 8. If, in any such case, any inhabitant of the district whose name shall be on the tax bill of such district, whether any tax shall be due from him or not, shall, for the space of six hours after being called on or notified by the surveyor for that purpose, without sufficient reason, neglect to turn out and assist in repairing or opening such highway or bridge, as he shall be required, he shall forfeit and pay to the county the sum of three dollars, to be collected and expended as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 9. If any person against whom a surveyor shall have a tax bill, payable in labor, shall neglect, after being notified, as provided in this act, to work out his tax, he shall be liable to pay his tax in money; and the surveyor shall proceed to collect the same, and shall have all the power the county treasurer has by law to collect state and county taxes; and he shall proceed in the same manner in the collection, and shall use the same fees.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of each surveyor of highways to lay out, in such manner as he may think beneficial in making and repairing highways in his district, all moneys collected by him in his tax bill, or receive in any other way for that purpose.

SEC. 11. Each surveyor shall keep full and regular accounts of all labor performed, and all moneys received and expended in his district, out of the labor that may have been performed by any persons over and above their taxes, and make return of his accounts to the county commissioners, annually, in the month of November. And it shall be the duty of each surveyor of highways to pay over to the county commissioners of the county any moneys which may remain in his hands unexpended; and any moneys which may be so received from the surveyor shall be paid over by the county commissioners to the succeeding surveyor, to be expended in the same district. And when any persons shall have overpaid their taxes, in labor or otherwise, the balance shall be accredited to such persons on their taxes for the suc-

ceeding year. When any surveyor of highways shall resign or be removed from office, he shall also make such return to the county commissioners as required in this section, and turn over all moneys, books and papers pertaining to his office to the county commissioners, or to his successor in office, as they may direct.

SEC. 12. If any surveyor shall have failed to collect the taxes contained in his tax bill, as required by law, or if he shall fail to pay over any moneys which he may have collected and not expended, the county commissioners shall proceed against him upon his official bond.

SEC. 13. If any person receive or suffer bodily injury, or damage in his property, through a defect or want of repair or sufficient railing in or upon a highway, causeway or bridge, he may recover, in an action, of the county by law obliged to repair the same, the amount of damage sustained thereby, if such county had reasonable notice of the defect, want of repair, or of insufficient railing, or if the same had existed for the space of twenty-four hours previous to the occurrence of the injury or damage; but no such damage shall be recovered by a person whose carriage and load thereon exceeds the weight of six tons.

SEC. 14. If, before the entry of an action provided for in the preceding section, the county commissioners tender to the plaintiff the amount which he would be entitled to recover, together with all legal costs, and the plaintiff does not accept the same, and does not recover upon his trial more than the sum so tendered the defendant shall recover costs.

SEC. 15. If a county neglect to repair any of the highways or bridges which, by law, it is obliged to keep in repair, or neglect to make the same safe and convenient, such county shall be liable to indictment and fine, as the fine imposed in such case shall be certified to the county commissioners by the clerk of the court, and they shall proceed to collect the same from the surveyor or surveyors of the highway district or districts charged by this act with the duty of superintending and repairing said highway or highways in repair; the sum, when collected, shall be laid out in the repair of highways and bridges in the county.

SEC. 16. Each person who shall furnish work on the highways in payment of his highway tax assessed by the county commissioners, shall be allowed, for a good hand, at the rate of ten cents for each hour. It shall be the duty of the highway surveyor of the district to make such allowance for the use of teams, carriages and tools, as shall be equitable and just.

SEC. 17. That all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be liable, annually, to perform on the public labor, under the direction of the highway surveyor of their district: Provided, That if any person, being warned to work upon the highways, shall pay to the highway surveyor, in the district in which he may reside, the sum of one dollar per day for each day required, the same shall be received in lieu of such labor, and shall be applied by the said highway surveyor to the construction and repair of the highways and roads in the district. And should any person refuse to work on the highways and roads or to pay the fine imposed as a penalty for refusing to work upon the highways and roads, according to the direction of said commissioners, the said person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, punished by imprisonment in the county jail for the same, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 18. Each highway surveyor provided for in this act shall receive fifteen cents per hour for the time necessarily employed in discharging the duties required by this act: Provided, That he shall not receive exceeding fifty dollars per annum, except in extraordinary cases, when the county commissioners may, in their discretion, allow a greater sum, and, in no event, more than seventy-five dollars.

SEC. 19. The county commissioners shall, for the year 1881, levy no tax under this act but that provided for in section 57, but shall set apart a portion of the tax heretofore authorized to be raised for county purposes, and have the same laid out and expended under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1871.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act Establishing a Line Beyond which the Wharves shall not be Extended in the City of Charleston, and for other purposes," ratified the 21st day of December, A. E. 1836.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the line established by section 1 of an act entitled "an act establishing a line beyond which the wharves shall not be extended in the city of Charleston, and for other purposes," ratified the 21st day of December, A. D. 1836, be extended to the blue line, lettered B. C. D. E. E. as marked and laid down on a plat of the wharves on the eastern boundary of the city of Charleston by Louis D. Larbot, City Engineer, dated the 6th day of January, A. D. 1871.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the City Council of Charleston to cause the aforesaid plat, with the line marked out by the City Engineer aforesaid, to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and also, in the office of the Register of Mease Conveyance for Charleston County, within six months after the passage of this act.

Approved March 9, 1871.
An act to amend an act entitled "an act to define the Criminal Jurisdiction of Trial Justices," approved March 1, 1871.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, Whenever a Trial Justice, or Justice of the Peace shall be charged with an offence above the grade of a misdemeanor, such Trial Justice, or Justice of the Peace shall be authorized to select any citizen or citizens of the county to execute the same, upon his endorsement upon the said warrant; that, in his judgment, the selection of such person or persons will be conducive to the certain and speedy execution of the said warrant; and the person or persons so selected shall have all the powers now, or hereafter, conferred by law upon any Constable within this State.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons selected in the manner provided for in Section 1 of this act shall be required forthwith to proceed to execute the said warrant, and upon his willfully, negligently or carelessly failing to make the arrest, or permitting the party to escape after arrest, he or they shall be punished, upon conviction, on indictment, by fine and imprisonment in the County Jail, in the discretion of the Judge before whom the indictment may be tried; said imprisonment not to be less than six months.

Approved March 9, 1871.
Joint Resolutions to Authorize the State Librarian to Purchase Certain Volumes of State Reports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Librarian of the State Legislative Assembly, such be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, for the use of the library, such volumes of State reports, both of law and equity, as will complete one whole set of the same, including the necessary digests, and that five hundred dollars be appropriated for the payment thereof, if so much be necessary.

Approved March 1, 1871.
Joint Resolutions Ordering that the Hon. James L. Orr, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, be Allowed Extra Compensation for Holding Extra Courts.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Hon. James L. Orr, Judge of the Eighth judicial circuit, be allowed an extra compensation of eight hundred (800) dollars, for holding extra courts thirteen weeks in the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens and Spartanburg, which said counties were not included in his circuit.

Approved March 1, 1871.

Approved March 9, 1871.

Approved March 1, 1871.

Approved March 1, 1871.

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