

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

J. FELDER MEYERS—EDITOR,

GEORGE BOLIVER,
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1871.

Every article for the ORANGEBURG NEWS must be accompanied by the real name of the author—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer.

The Presentment of the Grand Jury.

This remarkable document we publish on the first page of the NEWS. We have not the time to dissect and analyze the whole of it. Nor have we the disposition to take direct issue with the expression of the opinions of a body that is intended to fairly represent and present all facts in their proper light.

The Grand Jury of each County is the greatest machine for the correction and rebuke of evils that was ever instituted. The Grand Jury, in order to protect certain evils desire subject to the consideration of our legislators the priority of the passage of *Acts* to the following effect:

1st. That County Commissioners be made bonded Officers; and that all connected with the Office receive certain salaries, and nothing extra.

2d. That no County Officer be permitted directly or indirectly to take part in County Contracts.

3d. That no County Officer be allowed to buy County Orders or speculate in them in any way whatsoever.

We are aware that at the last Session of the Legislature this matter was remitted so far as County Commissioners were concerned; but we think it best that the Act be extended to include all County Officers.

4th. That the Approvers of Public Bonds, be appointed among citizens who are not office-holders."

In the first place, the Grand Jury starts out with the proposition that "our government is conducted upon a cash system." Now, we disagree with the Presentment of the Grand Jury right here. And before we go any further, let it be distinctly understood that we only intend to do fair, and if any thing we shall say has the seeming of unfairness it will not be the result of a desire to misrepresent the truth. We have respect for Grand Juries. We know that they are sworn, each of them; and that if any member of such a body allows any thing like prejudice to influence his actions, that he is guilty of the grossest of sins, not only before the laws of our country, but before that higher Tribunal, before which we must all appear sooner or later. Therefore we reiterate that what we shall say will be uttered in a spirit of the utmost kindness, and in regard for the responsibility which rests upon Grand Juries.

But to this point.

The Presentment says, that "our government is conducted upon a cash system," and the Grand Jury are not so much as to say the same cash system shall not prevail in the payment of its dues.

Now, to say the least of this, it is a startling proposition! Of course so far as "the collecting of taxes is concerned" it is conducted upon a "cash system"; but what, pray, has that got to do with the disbursement of these taxes? Could the government live, for a day if it had to pay every debt it contracted upon the spot? Could the ideas of Republican liberty and freedom be upheld in the country until 1872, if there were established upon this basis? It is the merest bosh to advance any such proposition; and we must confess our utter astonishment at seeing such a startling idea come from the gentleman whom we suspect to have written the Presentment. When and where has any State been able to deal with its debts, as it would with its creditors?

Will the late Foreman of the Grand Jury inform us? Suppose, to-morrow, South Carolina were to say that she would let the machinery of the State run itself until her tax-gatherers had collected sufficient money to pay off her liabilities? and that afterwards she intended to conduct affairs upon a "cash" basis? What would be the consequence? It is plain to any man possessed of three grains of common sense, suppose any other State were to essay to do the like, would not her intelligent citizens deem the originators of such an idea as unequivocal asses? Why we would drift into anarchy in a mere trice.

But let us return immediately to the "cash system."

This seems to have been a happy thought with the Grand Jury. We suppose it was suggested by the fact that South Carolina is now under the martial law Administration. If we are wrong, we

out of the hands of her Democratic rulers! Was it nothing. Not if the comptroller's books and plain facts and figures tell the truth.

Was there ever a Grand Jury, then, who wrote so ably of the "cash system" before the changed state of affairs came about?

Let those who are familiar with the history of our country answer.

Now to another point.

After wading through a wide field of superfluous ground, of which it may be said nichts kommt heraus, the Grand Jury makes the following propositions to "our

legislators":

"The Grand Jury, in order to protect certain evils desire subject to the consideration of our legislators the priority of the passage of *Acts* to the following effect:

1st. That County Commissioners be made bonded Officers; and that all connected with the Office receive certain salaries, and nothing extra.

2d. That no County Officer be permitted directly or indirectly to take part in County Contracts.

3d. That no County Officer be allowed to buy County Orders or speculate in them in any way whatsoever.

4th. That the Approvers of Public Bonds, be appointed among citizens who are not office-holders."

The first proposition submitted, is that the "Office of County Commissioners be made bonded Officers." Now the new Constitution created the office to which we allude. That instrument does not provide that the persons elected to these positions shall give a bond. Under these circumstances, it would require that the State should call a Convention to change the Constitution. This alone will cost the tax-payers nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Though the Grand Jury says it would be economy, and we recommend that a Convention be called speedily. Let our taxpayers stand the blunt.

The next idea is to forbid the purchase of County Orders and Checks by County Officers. With this we agree, in toto. But what, pray, would some of the Jurors and School Teachers do if there were no County Officers to purchase Checks? As for us, we never have been able to buy any, even if possessed of the inclination. Here, though, we can spot men who, as soon as they get an Order, go straight way to some County Official and offer it for sale. Then, in these Officials state that they are out of funds, and are not prepared to purchase. They are told that it would be a favor to buy, and they strain their pockets, and do purchase. We don't say that any of the Grand Jury ever did such a thing. We believe not. But we do say that many who are the most loud-mouthed about County Officers buying Checks, are the foremost in their "beteenings" to have them to purchase.

How we will jump a paragraph in the extract given above, and come directly to the point.

This remarkable Presentment recommends "That the Approvers of Public Bonds, be appointed among citizens who are not office-holders." This is very good too. Let the tax-payers pay the expenses necessary to work a change in the law, so as to make it agree with the recommendations of the Grand Jury. It will cost something.

But in consequence of business calling us away, we will have to suspend this criticism for this issue. It will be continued in our next.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th Sept., 1871, by Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. LAURENCE D. CLARK and Miss V. ROSA GASKIN, All of Orangeburg County.

We wish this happy couple a long and joyous life. May their pathway, adown the untried future, be as bright and fair as the graces and beauties of the young and tender bride.

On the 21st Sept., 1871, at the Residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. D. Durham, Mr. MICHAEL WILLIS, of Barwell to Miss RACHEL MACK of this County.

On the 15th October, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. G. MACK, Mr. LEDDISH YOUNG to Miss ISA. BELLA REED, All of this County.

FOR SALE!

Now, we would like to know how much this South Carolina woman paid for her marriage and her husband.

Believe me, when I say, A. J. JACKSON

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted by Note or Account to the late firm of Dukes & Shuler will make immediate payment to Messrs. Isler & Dibble my Attorneys, or the same will be sued.

J. W. H. DUKES,
Supervisor.

Oct 21

Lost or Strayed.—A Young

HOUND SLUG, about 3 months old, black and black-spotted with a little white about the eyes, she left my place of the 12th inst. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

N. N. HAYDEN.

Oct 21

NOTICE.

OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.

August 19th, 1871.

Notice is given that the County Board

of Examiners for Orangeburg County will

hold an extra session in the Office of School

Commissioner on Tuesday, October 21, 1871,

and again on Tuesday, November 14th 1871,

and again on Tuesday November 28th 1871.

E. I. CAIN,

Chairman of Board of

Examiners for Orangeburg County.

Oct 22

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction, on salesday in November next 42 acres of Land more or less, bounded north by G. D. Keitt; east by L. C. Glover south by Joseph Fundenburg and west by J. A. K. Holman.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

Oct 21—td ANNA A. GLOVER.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Orangeburg C. H., S. C.

October 19th, 1871.

Resolved. That the streets and roads within the corporation for repairing, be let out by sections to the lowest bidder.—(THE SIDE-WALKS NOT INCLUDED)—for the space of the term of the present Council, which term will expire in September 1872. Proposals to be sealed and handed in to the Clerk by the 1st day of November, 1871—said work to be approved by Council, and payments made quarterly, as follows:

SECTION 1st. Russel or Main Street, from corner of Market street to River Bridge.

Sec. 2d. Russel Street from corner Market, to the One Mile Post on the Bellville road.

Sec. 3d. Broughton Street, from the corner of Russel to the One Mile Post below.

JO. C. ROE Esq.

Sec. 4th. Broughton Street, from the corner of Russel to One Mile Post on the Bell swamp and Columbia road.

Sec. 5th. Amelia Street.

Sec. 6th. Road leading to "Sunny side," an

Sec. 7th. Pitt's Alley.

Sec. 8th. St. John's Street.

Sec. 9th. First Street, below White-

more's Factory.

Sec. 10th. Second Street, below White-

more's Factory.

Sec. 11th. Street, running from Peter Doyle's Esq.

Sec. 12th. Road from the Rail Road, to the One Mile Post on the 5 Chon road.

Sec. 13th. Road from Russel Street to

Sec. 14th. Road north of Rail Road to Rev. J. K. Legare.

Sec. 15th. Road from Broughton Street, to Market Street, or McPherson Street.

E. J. OLIVEROS.

Oct 21

Sheriff's Sales.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

SAT. 14th, ROAD.

IN PROBATE COURT.

IN PROBATE COURT.