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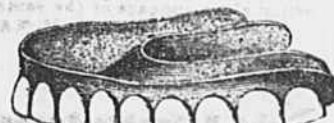
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### AN ACT AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO LEVY CERTAIN TAXES.

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 Comptroller General by, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to levy and cause to be collected a tax of five mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the State, to meet appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1872.

SEC. 2. That the Comptroller General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to levy, in addition to the general State levy hereinbefore provided for, a tax of two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in the State, for the support of public schools, which shall be collected at the same time the general State levy is collected and paid into the Treasury of the State; the same shall be the State School Fund, and shall be kept, by the State Treasurer, separate and apart from all other funds in his possession, and shall, under no circumstances, be used for other than school purposes.

SEC. 3. That the Comptroller General is hereby authorized and required to levy and cause to be collected, in addition to the levies authorized in the preceding Sections of this Act, a tax of five mills on a dollar, of all the taxable property in the State, to pay the deficiency of the year commencing November 1st, 1871.

SEC. 4. That the County Commissioners of each of the Counties are hereby authorized to levy and cause to be collected a tax not exceeding three mills on a dollar of all the taxable property in their respective Counties, except the County of Fairfield, in which the commissioners shall levy a tax of not more than one and one half (1 1/2) mills, for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1872, said tax to include the highway tax for the said year.

SEC. 5. The taxes to be collected, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, in United States currency, National Bank Notes and bills receivable of the State.

SEC. 6. That all Acts or parts of Acts, Joint Resolutions or parts of Joint Resolutions, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby, suspended for the purposes of this Act only: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall affect any Joint Resolutions, passed at the previous sessions, looking to collection of a special tax for specific purposes for any County.

SEC. 7. That the Joint Resolution "Joint Resolution authorizing and directing the State Auditor and County Commissioners to levy certain taxes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed. Approved December 20, 1872.

### AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONE THIRD OF THE SALARY AND MILEAGE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THE SALARIES OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND OTHER EXPENSES INCIDENTAL THERE TO.

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 for the payment of one third of the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees, and other incidental expenses, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to furnish each member of the respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of one third of his salary.

SEC. 3. That such certificates shall conform to the provisions of Section 23, Article 2, of the Constitution of the State, and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the Speaker of the

House of Representatives, and by the Clerk of the same, for all members of that body.

SEC. 4. That the subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly shall in like manner be furnished with pay certificates, in such amounts as shall be fixed by that branch of the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong: Provided, however, That the pay certificates for services rendered common to the two Houses, shall be signed by the President of the Senate, and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. That the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said certificates at his counter prior to any other claim or claims whatsoever, and to hold the certificates as his vouchers therefor; and he is also authorized and required to retain in the Treasury sufficient moneys from incoming taxes to meet the demands of such orders or certificates. Approved December 20, 1872.

### AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A GENERAL LICENSE LAW."

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 Act entitled "An Act to provide for a General License Law," approved March 13, A. D. 1872, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect from the first day of April, A. D. 1873. Approved December 20, 1872.

### AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNITED STATES, IN CERTAIN CASES, OF TITLES TO LANDS FOR SITES OF LIGHT STATIONS ON THE COASTS AND WATERS OF THIS STATE."

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, whenever it shall be made to appear to any one of the Circuit Courts of this State, upon the application of any authorized agent of the United States, are desirous of purchasing any tract of land and the right of way thereto, with in the limits of this State, for the erection of a light house, beacon light, rang light, buoy light, or other buildings, needed for light house purposes; and that the owner or owners of said land are unknown, non residents, or minors, or, from any other cause, are incapable of making a perfect title to said lands or in case the said owners, being residents and capable of conveying, shall, from disagreement in price, or any other cause whatever, refuse to convey the said lands to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Judge of the District Court in which the lands so designated to be purchased are situated, to order notice of the said application to be published in some newspaper nearest to where said lands lie; also in one newspaper published in the city of Columbia, once in each week, for the space of four months, which notice shall contain an accurate description of the said lands, together with the names of the owners, or supposed owners, and shall require all persons interested in the said lands to come forward, on a day to be specified in said notice, and file their objections, if any they should have, to the proposed purchase; and at the time specified in said notice, it shall be the duty of the said District Court to empanel a jury, in the manner now provided by law, to assess the value of the said lands at their fair market value, and all damage sustained by the owner of the owner of the lands so appropriated by reason of such appropriation; which amount, when so assessed, together with the entire costs of said proceedings, shall be paid into the County Treasury of the said County in which said proceedings are had; and thereupon the Sheriff of the said County, upon the production of the certificate of the Treasurer of said County that the said amount has been paid, shall execute to the United States, and deliver to their authorized agent, a

deed of the said lands, reciting the proceedings in said case, which said deed shall convey to the said United States a good and absolute title to the said lands against all persons whatsoever.

SEC. 2. That the money so paid into the County Treasury shall there remain, until ordered to be paid out by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Judge directing the money to be paid to a County Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to require of such Treasurer, a bond in double the amount of money ordered to be paid by him, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Judge. Said bonds shall be payable to the people of the State of South Carolina, for the use and benefit of such persons, severally, as are entitled to said money. Said bonds shall be executed and approved, and filed with the Clerk of said Court, before receiving said money.

SEC. 4. That, in all cases of publication of notice under this Act, the Court shall require the same proofs as in cases of publication of notices under the civil practice Act of this State.

SEC. 5. That the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina, is hereby ceded to the United States of America, over so much land as may be conveyed to the said United States in the foregoing specified manner for light house purposes: Provided, That such jurisdiction is granted upon the express condition that the State of South Carolina shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, in and over said lands, so far as that civil process, in all cases not affecting the real or personal property of the United States, and such criminal, or other process, as shall issue under the authority of the State of South Carolina, against any person or persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors, committed within the limits of the said lands, may be had; and the same shall be the same way and manner as if no jurisdiction had been hereby ceded.

SEC. 6. That all the lands and tenements which may be granted as aforesaid, to the United States, shall be and continue, so long as the same shall be used for the purpose in this Act mentioned, exonerated and discharged from all taxes and assessments, and other charges which may be imposed under the authority of the State of South Carolina. Approved January 16, 1873.

### The Cow Pea as a Fertilizer.

To The Editor—It has been a subject of surprise to me that our planters have not followed the wise and economical method adopted by the Louisiana planters in the enrichment of their lands, particularly when it can be done here at one-fourth of the expense that it cost them there. I allude to the fertilizing quality of the cow pea. It has been tried by some of our farmers near our city and it has been found better, far better, than any other kind of manure that could be used. Its fertilizing powers are adapted to cotton, corn, and every kind of vegetation. And then when you think of the ease and economy of its adaptation, without the anxiety and fear of its proving deleterious from the too free use in its application, (that attend other fertilizers,) it is astonishing that it has not been more used. There is one error the Louisiana planter labors under, it is in thinking that the clay pea is better than any other kind, and on this account the price of them has been very high. I have known eight dollars a bushel given for the clay pea, when the black pea, which has been tried under the same supervision, has proved to be more luxuriant and fertilizing than the clay; and could be bought for one dollar and fifty cents at that very time. Now, when you think that it is known that clay peas even at eight dollars a bushel were cheaper than any other kind of manure, how great, then, would be the economy to the planter in using the black pea, which can always be bought for so much less? I hope that planters will try, and I know they will see the advantage of this fertilizer, and use it more generally.

Gen. John B. Gordon made a little speech at a reception given him in Savannah, Ga., a few days ago, closing with the sentiment, "The heroic dead of both armies, who fought for principle and backed their convictions with their lives. Let both be duly honored."

### How Uncle John Won His Dog-fight.

The Douville Courier-Journal tells a story of "Uncle John," a Tennessean who was ambitious to stand at head in every department of the sporting profession. He succeeded in everything but one.

The Spartan inn-keeper had the king dog of all his tribe—a ferocious "bull" that chewed up and spit out everything that came along. Uncle John put up fifty dollars in specie on his own Tige; but if Tige had gone through a Cincinnati sausage grinder he could scarcely have looked more ragged than he did when he came out.

As went the first, so went the second, faster, till it seemed as if an unmerciful disaster had overtaken. Uncle John in the dog line at last. He traveled many weary miles in search of a dog that could whip that tavern-keeper's dog, but all to no purpose. He was losing his money fast, and worse than all he was losing his temper and patience. Faith in the motto, "Try, try again" had almost deserted him.

He went out on what he avowed was his last hunt, and was nearing Sparta on his return late one afternoon, gloomy and dejected for he hadn't found the right animal yet, when as good luck would have it, just as he got within a few miles of that inn which had been the scene of so many disgraceful defeats, he met a backwoodsman driving an ox team with a great, vicious looking wolf chained behind the wagon.

"I'll give you two dollars and a half for that critter in hard money proposed Uncle John.

"Not enough yet," said backwoods.

"Well," said Uncle John, finally, "if you will just help strap him behind my saddle and will take five dollars, it's a trade."

"If I don't whip that damed tavern-keeper's dog this time, he may take my hat for a corn basket."

As it was quite dark when they reached the inn, he cautiously unstrapped the terrible beast, and pitching him into a deserted out-house, which fortunately stood hard by, and listening him in securely, entered the hotel.

"I think I've found a dog that can chew your'n up this time," remarked Uncle John to the majordomo after passing the salutations.

"You really think you have found him at last do you?" chuckled the master of the king of dogs, and tipping a sly wink at the crowd, "Well, what do you say to letting them together in the morning?"

"All right," said Uncle John "I'm bound to be off home early in the morning, but if you will be read directly after breakfast, I won't mind giving you just one more turn, anyhow."

The rumor soon spread through the village of Sparta that a great dog fight was to come off next day at sun rise, and the whole vicinity was or the quiver. One hero explained that his dog was so vicious that he was compelled to keep him closely confined.

"Blamed," said he, "if I believe he knows his own master yet."

So it was arranged that his dog was to remain in the out-house—an old crib or barn, by the way—and that the other dog was to be unchained and turned in with him at given signal.

By daylight everybody was up and ready for the fray. The old barn in which Uncle John's dog was shut up was so dark at the hour that only his outlines—just enough to indicate that he was "a sho nuff dog"—could be detected. Bets ran high, the odds being all in favor of the great victor in so many hotly-contested fights. Uncle John staked a round hundred against a like sum of the inn-keeper's.

Time was called, the ferocious bull dog snuffed his antagonist through the cracks of the old barn growled defiance for a moment, and when unchained and the window opened, he lit in with a single bound.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, and flying fur and splutterings of distress, and cheeks all pale which but an hour ago blushed with a quart of rum, or something less. Men, women and children outside were running round that crib trying to peep in through the cracks and crevices.

Such a spluttering, spluttering, falling growling, gnashing of teeth and cater-wauling has never been heard in Sparta from that day to this. The tavern-keeper excitedly suggested that forty wolves couldn't keep more fuss than them two dogs."

Uncle John awaited the issue with the calm dignity of one conscious that he holds four aces in his hand and the fifth up his sleeve: the only cool man on the ground.

But it didn't last long. Sooner than it takes to tell it, a faint whine was heard at the window, and the shutter was thrown open, and what was left of poor bull struggled heavily on the sill and fell in a raw lump to the ground on the outside. This was the first and last time he ever turned back on an enemy; he made one or two nervous kicks, and all was over. He was in a shocking plight indeed; minus one ear, one and the greater part of his "innards," he might have passed through a thrashing machine and fared better.

Uncle John hastily snatched the wagon from the stake holder, mounted his horse and rode off in a sweeping gallop yelling at mine host, as he bade him adieu, that "whenever he had any more fit'n' dogs, to please let him know."

### Josh Billings on the Striped Snakes.

The striped snake is one of the slipperiest jobs that nature ever turned loose.

They travel on the lower side of themselves, and can slip out or sight like blowing out a candle. They were made for sun good purpose, but I never have been informed for what unless it was to have their heads smashed.

They are sed tew be innocent, but they hav got a bad reputashun, and all the innocense in the world won't kure a bad reputashun.

They liv in the gress but seldom git steep on, because they dont stay long enuff in the right place.

"I was a little boy and wore naked feet, and I was once bit by a striped snake, I was often times just a point to step on a striped snake, but it always cured me of strawberries."

If a striped snaiik got into a 10 acre lot before I did I always considered that all the strawberries in that lot belonged to the snaiik.

"Fust cum, fust sarve," was mi motto.

I'm just a afraid of snakes now as I was 50 years ago, and if I should hav tew be as old as Nebuknezzar was, and go to grass as he did, on striped snaiik would pile 50 akers of good pasture for me.

Winnin don't lut snaiiks enny more than I do, and I respakt her for this.

How on earth Eve was seduced by a snaiik iz a fust class mistery tew me and if I hadn't read it in the Bible I would bet against it.

I believe everything there is in the Bible, the things I kaint understand I believe the most.

### The Good of the Tupper Law.

One thing we desire to commend Judge Cooke for. He has addressed himself to the task of promoting temperance and good behavior among the people, by urging the enforcement in his circuit of what is known as the "Tupper law." This law requires that the vendor of ardent spirit shall have a tavern license and keep rooms and beds for travelers, and if enforced, would brak up ninety-nine out of a hundred of these shops and bar rooms, where men squander the money which should go to the support of their wives and children, and where in intoxicating and maddening drinks, health, intelligence and honor are wrecked, and the seed planted which bear the fruit of murders, violence and every foul crime known to our criminal court records.

Now, the Tupper law imposes a condition upon the vending of what Charles Lamb calls liquid damnation, for which in the absence of something better, we ought to be thankful. It amounts to prohibition in many cases and localities, and, of course, to the improvement of the condition of society where it is put into force. Some months ago, the bar rooms in Anderson were all closed under this law, and what was better, the citizens followed it up with electing to the municipal offices men who were opposed to granting licenses to sell ardent spirits within the corporate limits. Good order, sobriety, industry and peace are the consequence in that town, and a drunken man is rarely if seen in it. We perceive that the grand jury of Abbeville County pay a tribute to the zeal of Judge Cooke in prohibiting illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors, and commend the County Commissioners for refusing all licenses. They rejoice that there is not now a licensed grog shop in Abbeville County, outside of incorporated

two Counties, and borne such good fruits and met such cordial recognition, can likewise be done throughout the state, if other Judges will see their duty in the same light which Judge Cooke has seen his. If a man sets up his banner of liquor trade, let him be required to take proper care, or to have the means at hand of taking proper care of the victims to the wretched habit to which he panders, and out of which he makes a living. It is a check which we should be glad to see applied all over the country.

I never attempted to reorganize my wife but once," confessed Artomus Ward. "I shall never attempt to do it again. I'd been to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' several people's healths, and, wishin to make 'em as robust as possible, I continued drinkin' their health until my own was affected. Consakene was, I presented myself to Betsy's bedside late at nite with considerable hicker concealed about my person. I had somehow got possession of a boss whip on my way home, and rememberin' some cranky observation of Mrs. Ward's in the 'mornin', I snapped the whip putty lively, and, a very loud voice, I said: 'Betsy, you need organizin'. 'I have come, Betsy,' I continued, crackin' the whip over the bed, 'I have come to reorganize you.' I dreamed that nite that somebody laid a boss-whip across me several times, and when I woke up I found she had. I hadn't drank much of anything since, and if I ever have another reorganizin' job on hand, I shall let it out."

"Kittie's going to join our Sabbath School, she's coming with me next Sunday, ain't you Kittie?"

"Oh! I don't know, I've never been to Sabbath School—what do you have to do?"

"Why, get saved, of course—and books and albums—"

"I mean, what do you have to do—do you have to study anything?"

"Oh! it isn't like that. Its like church, you know. When you first go in you have to put your head down and pray."

"But I can't pray," says heathen Kittie, "I don't know how."

"Oh! well, do as I do. Shut your eyes and count fifty."

Chicago has married couples, who has lived together for seventy years. This is the longest record in the country for an old couple.