State Taxes.

NUMER 26

VOLUME 7.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1873.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

PUBLISHED AT ORANGEBURG Every Saturday Morning.

BY THE ORANGEBURG NEWS COMPANY

. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Copy for one year \$2.00

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Co. venient to the Greenville and Charleston
Rain and the Business portion of
the City. Rate of Transient
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Der Day.
Ragular Boarders receive. 4 at Reasonable

amend are the second to be a second DECREEK REWING MACECIE

House of Representatives of the State ber; and the Court of Common Pleas, of South Carolina, now met and sitting at Winnsboro, for the County of Fair in General Assembly, and by the field, on the first Wednesday after the

THEREIN MENTIONED."

authority of the same. That Section 2 renew and amend the charters of certain of May and November. towns and villages therein mentioned. be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out, on the 5th line, the words "on the 4th Monday in March, 1871," Monday of April, 1873."

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT REQUIRING A BOND FROM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE DUTIES OF THEIR OFFICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now wet and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the County Com missioners shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, be, and they are hereby, required to give a bond for the use use of their respective Counties, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars conditioned upon the faithful and im partial performance of their office : Provided. That the Commissioners of Charleston County shall furnish a bond. hereinbefore provided, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars each; and the County Commissioners of the Counties dollars each, as hereinbefore provided Provided, further, That this Act shall not be in force until on and after the next general election of County Com

missioners. hereby repeated.

Approved January 29, 1873.

EIGHTY-THREE OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF SOTH CAROLINA.

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 he authority of the same, That Section five, Section six and Section seven, of Statutes of South Carolina, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT TO FIX THE TIME FOR THE HOLDING OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES HEREIN MENTIONED.

Senate and House of Representatives of of General Sessions and common Pleas. the State of South Carolina, now met in the Counties above named, be, and and sitting in General Assembly, and the same are hereby, made returnable to by the authority of the same, That from the courts held in pursuance of the proand after the passage of this Act, the Circuit Courts in the Sixth Circuit as if they had been issued or taken in shall be held as follows:

1. The Court of General Sessions, at Chester, for the County of Chester, on the first Monday of January, and on thereto, be, and the same are hereby, the third Monday of March and Sep- repealed. tember; and the Court of Common Pleas, at Chester, for the County of Chester, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January, and on the first Wednesday after the third Houday in March and September.

2. The Court of General Sessions, at Yorkville, for the County of York, on the second Monday of January, and on the first Monday of April and October ; and the Court of Common Pleas, at Yorkville, for the County of York, on the first Wednesday after the second Monday of January, and on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of April and October.

3. The Court of General Sessions, at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on the third Monday of January, April akound it was maken habiness come on and October; and the Court of Common some waist blaces, ain't it?"

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITL. Pleas, at Lancaster, for the County of ED "AN ACT TO GRANT, RENEW Lancaste, on the first Hednesday after AND AMEND THE CHARTERS OF the third Monday of January, April and October. CERTAIN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

4. The Court of General Sessions, at Winusboro, for the County of Fairfield, on the fourth Menday of January, and Be it enacted by the Senate and on the first Monday of May and Novemfourth Monday of January, and on the of an Act entitled "An Act to grant, first Wednesday after the first Monday

SEC. 2. In the Second Circuit, the Court of General Sessions at Aiken, for the County of Aiken, the first Monday of January, May and September; and and insert the words "on the fourth the Court of Common Pleas, at Aiken, for the County of Aiken, on the first Wednesday after the second Monday of January, May and September.

SEC. 3. In the Third Circuit, the Court of General Sessions shall be held at Kingstree, for the County of Williams burg, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of January, May and October; and the Court of Common Pleas shall be held at Kingstree, for the County of Williamsburg, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday after he fourth Monday of January, May

2. The Court of General sessions, at Conwayboro, for the County of Horry, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of February, June and October; and the Court of Common Pleas, at each, with three good and sufficient Conwayboro, for the County of Horry, surcties, to be approved by the Clerk of on the first Wednesday after the fourth Court of their respective Counties, Monday of February, June and October Sec. 4. The Circuit Courts in the

Seventh Circuit shall be held at follows: 1 The Court of General Sessions, at Newberry, for the Count; of Newberry, on the third Monday of January, May and November; and the Court of Com mon Pleas, at Newberry, for the County of Beaufort, Barnwell and Richland of Newberry, on the first Wednesday shall furnish a bond of five thousand after the third Monday of January, May

2. The Court of Ocneral Sessions, at Laurensville, for the County of Laurens, or the third Monday of February and June, and the first Monday after Sec. 2. That all Acts or parts of the fourth Monday in November; and Acts inconsistent with this Act, are the court of common Pleas, at Laurensville, for the County of Laurens, on the

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS FIVE. Wednesday after the first Monday after believe it will be a great impetus will the fourth Monday in November. Unionville, for the county of Union, on to her material wealth and prosperity .-

the third Mondoy of March, June and Angusta Chronicle and Sentinel September; and the court of common Pleas, at Unionville, for the County of Union, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday of March, June and September.

4. The court of General Sessions, at Spartanburg, for the county of Spartan Chapter eighty-three, of the General burg, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and July, and on the third Monday in October; and the court of common Pleas, at Spartau burg, for the county of Spartanburg, on the first Wednesday after the first Mon day after the fourth Monday in March and July, and on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in October.

SEC. 5. That all write, summons, recognizances and other processes, of it." Section 1. Be it enacted by the whatever kink, returnable to the courts visious of this Act, in the same manner reference thereto.

Sec. 6. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, or repugnant

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 4, 1873 The foregoing Act having been pre ented to the Governor of this State for his approval, and not having been approved or returned by him to that banch of the General Assembly in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the constitution, has become a law without his approval

(Signed) H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

"Vhen a feller makes his arm around his gal, und she was liken dot pooty well, dhen don vas Shkribture, on

Starthern will be

Manufacturing in Augusta.

Already the advantages to be reaped by the city from the enlargement of the canal are becoming manifest. For some ime past rumors of the formation of a large company, having in view the utilization of a portion of the vast water power to be created by the enlargement, have been in circulation. Last evening we obtained from an authoritative source the following particulars in regard to the matter. .

About the middle of March last Mr. J. J. Gregg, a well known citizen of this place, long prominently connected with cotton manufacturing interests, met in Boston an English capitalist, whom he induced to come out to this city for the purpose of investigating a projected land scheme connected with manufacturing as a basis. The capital ist, after reaching the city and looking into the matter, was so well satisfied that he proposed that if a company with a capital of \$100,000 were formed he would take stock to the amount of \$32 000, calculating to use a portion of the capital in laying out streets and con structing sewers. No difficulty was experienced in forming the company. everal of the most prominent citizens of Augusta making up the required amount above the \$32,000. The capitalist reurned to England, and, as an evidence that he meant business, immediately remitted thirty two thousand dollars to the company in Augusta. The company at once went to work to purchase land near the city and contiguous to the canal, and now owns a very large tract adjoining or in the vicinity of the canal. The company has pretty nearly comple ted its purchases.

The English capitalist referred to, as aducement for citizens here to join in a manufacturing enterprise to be establish ed on the Augusta canal, stated that he would head a subscription list in Eng. land with £11 000 (\$55,000) to organ ize a company for the purpose of building on said canal a factory of 25,000 spindles, and use his influence to get up a company with a capital of \$1,000,000 with that view. Mr J. J Grogg will seave for England this morning to perfeet the scheme in concert with the capitalist. He is sanguine of success first Wednesday after the third Mouday from prominent English capitalists 11 of February and June, and on the first the scheme is perfected, as we trust and . be given to the manufacturing interests 3 The court of General Sessions, at of Augusta, and a large addition made

Fudkins Makes A Trade.

Fud-kins thought himself a sharp way when he was working for himself. Auction Room, and saw a wlanut side board which pleased him. He had promised his wife that she should have one. This would not only auswer every purpose, but it was really an elegant affair, and every way as good as new. He asked Whitney the price of it.

"I think that is sold, Mr. Fudgkins Or at least, a party has the refusal of

"Then it is not really sold?" asked Mr. Fudgkins.

"No .- not sold" "If not sold," broke in Fudgkins, do you ask for it?"

"The party I spoke of has the refusal of it for fifty dollars."

"I'll give you sixty," said Fudgkins, who had that very morning priced one exactly like it at Whitewood & Beach at eighty five dollars. Whitney shook his head He didn't

hink it would be hardly fair.

"Why not?" demanded Fudgkins 'A trade's a trade. I suppose you have this thing here to sell. Ten dollars is and mind. You led me to drink. something. When t'other man comes, tell him you had a customer you had entirely forgotten. Goodness gracious ! he can't want the article very bad, if he didn't know whether or not to take it at that price. Come-what you say?"

The ten dellars extra appeared to be tempting. At all events, Whitney finally told him he might have it; and the bargain was concluded and the money

"I thought, I'd fetch him !" whispered Fudgkins to a friend at his elbow. "We're all a little too sharp in behalf of Number Que to stick at triffes."

Meantime Whitney had opened one of the doors of the sideboard and was removing a card which had been tacked upon the inside thereof.

"Eh?" cried Fudgkins, as he saw it -"What's that ?"

"It is the card of the lady who had engaged the sideboard, sir," replied Mr.

"Mercy on me !-Sold !-That's my

Called to Preach.

The late Elder John Smith, of Ken ucky, who died recently at an advanced age, was one of the most eccentric with south of the Ohio river. He was famil iarly known throughout Kentucky as Raccoon Smith. While still in the Baptist ministry, and attending the annual meetings of that body, a tall lank green specimen of humanity presented himself before the Association as candidate for the ministry. He was regarded as not being of entirely sound mind, and labored under the hallucination that he was especially "called to preach," and kept constantly importunating the Association to give him the necessary license. In addition to his particularly unbalanced mind, young Mecks was the possessor of as huge and family. ungainly a pair of feet as ever trod in shoe leather. Tired of his importunities, and not being disposed to grant the license, the Association handed him over to Smith, with instructions to make an end of the case, and between them took place the following conversa-

Smith-"So, Brother Meeks, you think you have a special call to

Meeks-"Yes, the Lord has called me to the work, but the Association refused me the license." Smith-"How do you know you are

Meeks-"Know it! I feel it in my

heart. I want my license." Smith -"Do you believe in the Bible, Brother Mecks ?"

Meeks-"Certainly I do-every word

. Smith - If I can prove by the Bible that you are not called to preach, will himself to a beautiful lady present, "I as he has received great encourgement you to satisfied to drop the matter and would say; " not further importune the Association

New Testament at Romans x, 15, and business, which is daily on the increase. in a grave tone read, - "How beautiful | Of all the ladies of my acquaintance I are the feet of them who preach the gospel of peace," &c. Then glancing at Meeks large feet remarked : "You see, Brother Meeks that the feet of the preacher are beautiful. You sir have man. He was good at a trade, and his the most monstrous ugly feet of any man surprise of all presentconscience was not apt to stand in his in the State of Kentucky; ther fore b, this Bible, it is clear that you have not He happened one day at Whitney's been especially called!" As Smith finished his remarks the Association went off into a paroxysm of laughter. and Meeks really concluded that he had not been "called," bolted from the meet ing house and never after anmoyed the Association for a license

A Scene From Lile.

A young man entered the bar room of village tayern, and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord; "you have had too much already. You have had why may I not have a chance? What delirium tremens ouce, and I can not sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a comple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him; "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospects. Now at the age of twenty eight, I am a wreck, body this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I will soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me, and let me die, and the world be rid of me but, for heav en's sake sell no more to them !" The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed "God helping me, that is the lest drop I | federate. The incident touched all wno will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.—National Temperance erosity of the Celtic hearts that prompt. there," said Mrs. Nojoker. On investi

Colored Good Templars.

Dudley, of New Berne, delivered an address in the church at Warnersville, on the subject of Temperance. His re. marks were practical, straight forward and replete with common sense. The meeting was not a large none, not more than one hundred and twenty five being present. Mr. Dudley's address, to our notion, was in a better vein than those the colored people have had the oppor tunity, as a general thing, to listen to. The main idea was that his people should save their earnings and invest the profits arising from their labor, in land .-He said that in this way, where land is so cheap, many colored people, in a short time, by industry and economy, could become lauded proprietors. It was evident they could not do this so long as they squandered their means in buying intoxicating drinks. We sincerely hope the advice will be taken and acted upon. There is too much disposition on the part of the colored people to flock to the towns. Many proprietors in the country would be glad to dispose of their lands in small parcels, for cash. A f.w acres well cultivated. will afford a support for an ordinary

On Wednesday night, Mr. Dudley After his address, Thursday night, he held another meeting, taking in more members, so that the society now numbers about two hundred. He has or ganized societies in New Berne, Kinston, Wilson, Raleigh and Fayetteville. The movement among the colored people is fast assuming importance, and the good results promise to be incalculable .- New North State (Greensboro, N. C.)

An Extraordinary Courtship.

A few nights back a party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a dec laration of love when a gentleman remarked that if he ever had an opportu nity to offer himself he would do it in collected and business like man-

For instance," said he addressing

two years in looking for a wife. I am Brother Meeks assented to this and in the receipt of a clear income of two admire you the most. Indeed, to speak plainly, I love you and would most gladly make you my partner for life?"

"You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss --- , to the

"Not at all :" said he, "I am entirely

"Then I refer to my father !" said the

"Bravo?" exclaimed the gentla-

"Well, I de-clare!" exclaimed the ladies, in one united chorus.

The lady and gentleman were married "Wasn't that," asks the narrator, "a

modest way of coming to the point, and a lady like method of taking a man at his word ?" Well, as Charles Lamb would say

'It wasn't anything else." A TOUCHING INCIDENT .- We make the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the Irish Americans

of Chicago, on decoration day : When the grave of a soldier was ap proached, the column halted, the name of the occupant was read by Colonel Stewart, and the companies presented arms. Occasionally, where one was needed, a bouquet was deposited. A little mound, which was pointed out as the resting place of a Confederate cap In tain-a prisoner who died at Camp Douglas, was decorated with nothing but fresh, green grass. The spectators thought it would be past in silence, but when abreast of it, the command, "Halt !" was heard. The usual salutation of respect having been given, several soldiers stepped from the ranks, drew from the muzzles of their muskets the bouquets intended for a comrade's grave.

and generously planted them in the sod

which covered the remains of the Cop.

Last Thursday evening, Hon. E. R. AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been lately rendered by Judge Graham which has an impor tant bearing upon the question as to who is liable for the payment of taxes upon real proporty that may have been sold. The circumstances of the case as follows: D. B. Gilliland, Esq., referee, sold and conveyed, under order of court, a lot of land to B. D. Lazarus on the 23d of July, 1872. Mr. Asher D. Cohen, solicitor for Mr. Lazarus, the purchaser, claimed that the law making July 1 the day when returns of property for taxation are called for, had changed the day whereon the ownership fixed the liability for taxes as between seller and purchaser, and that the estate of Gadsden, for which thereferce had sold being the owner on the 1st July, 1872, should make return of this property for the taxes of 1872 and should pay them when called for by the treasurer. The attorneys for the executors of Gadsden (Messrs. Simonton and Barker) contended that the A. A. 1788, which is as follows has not been repealed, and is still of force, viz: "And all taxes on real or personal property which shall be sold and conveyed on the said first day of October next, and after the aforesaid organized a Lodge of Good Templars. first day of October in each and every year thereafter, shall be returned and paid by the seller thereof, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." They also claimed that neither the changes of the day when the fiscal year begins and ends, nor the change of day when returns of property are called for, can, by implication, change this positive statuory enactment. Judge Graham ruled that, in the face of posi tive enactment, the construction of brokers and others based upon analogy and upon the theory of repeal by implication could not prevail and that until the act of 1788 above cited is actually repealed. the seller who sells and conveys before the 1st of October, although after July

Scene in a Nevada Court.

the 1st of is not liable for the taxes of

The deference usually accorded to Miss S-, I have been engaged judicial dignitaries in the older section of the country was not conspicuous in the early days of Nevada, judging from a scene which occurred in one of the lively little towns in that region, related, to us by one of the pillars of the Nevada bar. On one occasion, court having been formally opened, counsel in the first case called took exceptions to the rulings of the court on a certain point and a dispute arose. -

"If the court please, I wish to refer to this book a mouent," picking up a law "No use referring to any book: I've

decided that pint," responded the "But, your honor-" the sta sta "No, I don's want to hear anything further on the subject; I tell you I've

de sided the pint." "It tells you you are wrong," retorted

"I am right," reiterated the court. "I say you ain't" persisted the coun "Crier !" yelled the Judge, "I adjours

this court ten minutes." And jumping from the bench, he pitched into the counsel, and after a lively little fight placed him in hors du combat, after which business was resum

ed. But soon another misunderstanding arose. "Crier," said the court, "we will adjourn this time for tweaty minutes." And he was about taking off his cost, when the counsel said : "Never mind, Judge, keep your seat. The pint is decided. My thumb's out of jint and I've

sprained my shoulder." The court resumed her ermine.

A Detroit negro prisoner, on his way o the penetentiary for larceny, was asked what he thought of his trial. He said, "When dat lawyer dat 'tended ma made his speech, I made shuah I goin to take my old hat and walk rifths. out of dat co't room; but when the other lawyer got up and commenced talking, I knew I was de biggest rascal on top of de earf."

"When I put my foot down, I'll have witnessed it, and proved the noble gen. you to un'togstand that there's something gation it was found to be a No. 11 shoe

the said to be print to make any one to the said whiteful schedule off he and the state of the second se

no of sits bend knowned drops from an