be a model of manly honor and integrity.

and certainly commands the respect of a

large circle of friends, who unite in say-

ing that no whisper injurious to his char

acter has ever been uttered: that he is

possessed of youth, wealth, and many

amiable qualities, and that he is in al

respects "a good match" for any lady

It appears, however that Mr. and Mrs

W--did not share in this genera

opinion of young M., and, although it is

said they could give no tangible explana-

tion for doing so, they steadily discoura-

ged his attentions to their daughter and

threw every obstacle in the way of their

meeting. Opportunities for meeting

however, and even for confidential and

tete a tete converse, were not to be denied

to those whose social spheres were so

nearly identical, and their mutual affec

tion appeared to be only stimulated by

the discouragements with which the el-

ders attempted to surround it. Nearly

quired him to make a brief visit to

Europe, and being desirous of securing

that promise upon which he believed

his future happiness to depend, he made

a formal proposal of marriage to Miss W

was accepted, and then proceeded at once

to notify her father of this fact, and to

plead for his consent. The old geutle-

man received him with chilling, courtesy

listened to his little burst of rhapsody

promises of life-long fidelity and to his

request for the paternal sanction, and

then gave the applicant au ice-bath, by

saying, "No, sir; I will never consent to

your union with my daughter." After

this it was in vain that Mr. M. expostu-

lated and reasoned. The paternal mind

was fixed, and the young gentleman was

finally provoked to say, "I will not prom.

ise that we will not marry without your

consent." To this threat Mr. W replied:

My daughter will never without my

consent." The young man believed he

knew better than that, but it does not

appear that he said so. A perfect un-

derstanding of their future procee lings

appears, however, to have been establish-

ed immediately afterwards between the

young lady and her fi tuce, and the latter

soon after sailed for Europe, returning

is supposed that the young couple met

soon after his return from the old World

and last Tuesday the little coup d'etat

which they had evidently arranged with

great care, was effected. On that morn-

ing, the young lady's parents being ab-

sent on a brief visit to a watering-place

in New Jersey she began making prepa-

rations for going out as if for a casual

drive or shopping tour. The carriage

was ordered, and the lady was busy with

her toilet when her aunt, who happened

to be in the rooms, noticed and rallied

her upon the extreme care which she

was devoting to the arrangement of her

hair. Then she observed with some

surprise that, although it was in the

morning, the young lady was assuming

a very elegant and expensive silk which

she had lately had made, but she only

received the careless auswer, "Oh, one

likes to be presentable even if it be only

for a drive in the Park." Then the

young lady sailed grandly down the

stairways, entered her carriage, and.

after privately instructing the coach

man, was driven off. Late that after

noon the same carriage drove up to the

door, but containing only a messenger.

who entered the house, sent for the aunt

and handed that astonished lady a letter

from her niece, containing what Dickens

has described as "four closely written

sheets of extra superfine, wire woven

penitence." The letter was unsealed

and but vaguely addressed, and the aunt

in her anxiety, read it through. It de-

scribed the welding, which had been a

gorgeous one, in the M. paternal man-

sion, but conducted by a Unitarian cler

gyman, in the absence from the city of

the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, at whose church

the whole party were worshippers, cou-

tained whole pages of argu ..ents, excu-

ses, and appeals for forgiveness, and

finally explained that the writer was then

pleasantly settled at the B- House (on

Fifth avenue, very near Washington

square), and was "perfectly happy."

The letter dropped from the nerveless

hands of the aunt and when, later in the

afternoon, the brother and the parents of

the young lady returned home, the

scenes which followed may well be im-

NUMER 31

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# GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1873.

### VOLUME 7.

#### AN ACT TO REGULATE THE FEES OF incidental services included, five dollars; THE ORANGEBURG NEWS PROBATE JUDGER, CLERKS OF filing and entering notice of alien's

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Lot of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. COURTS, TRIAL JUSTICES, AND OTHER OFFICERS HEREIN MENTION-

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 fees which Probate Judges, Clerks of Courts, Trial Justices, and other officers herein mentioned, shall be authorized to recive in the several cases herein specified, shall be as follows: Sec. 2. Judges of Probate-For

petition for letters, &c., fifty cents; for

citation, fifty cents ; qualifying executor.

administrator, or guardian, and issuing

will in solemn form, five dollars; filing one hundred words, each figure counting and entering renunciation of executor, a word, fifteen cents; for signing and one dollar; dedimus potestatem to prove sealing each exclusion and removal, will or qualify executor, two dollars; fifty cents; for recording and copying receiving, examining and filing annual deeds, mortgages and other papers, per returns, one dol'ar; for first and final copy sheet of one hundred words, fifteen returns, each, three dollars; order for cents; for every certificate on deeds or sale of personal property, one dollar; other papers, twenty-five cents; on hearing and filing petition for guardians every appeal from Trial Justice, all and appointment, two dollars; entering services inclusive, two dollars; for entercaveat and withdrawing same, one dol | ing satisfaction on mortgage, twenty five lar; for hearing litigated case, three cents; fer recording or copying plats, of dollars, and twenty-five cents additional not more than six corners, one dollar ; for each witness examined; issuing for every corner more than six, ten summons for each witness, when not cents; for filing and recording every issued by an attorney, thirty cents; for rule or order for arbitration, fifty cents; every rule issued against defaulting for filing and recording affidavit for witness or party failing to account, two continuance when ordered by the Judge. dollars; for proceedings in partition of twenty-five cents; for granting charters real estate, five dollars, and fifty cents incorporations, three dollars. add tional on every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, for which the Oath and warrant in any criminal case. land may be sole or in case of partition fifty cents; each recognizance, fifty cents; in kind, for which it may be assessed : Provided That in to case shall the fees five cents; administering and certifying and allowances so received aggregate oath in writing, other than above, fifty more than twenty-five dollars : Provided, cents ; issuing writ of habeas corpus by further, That in cases of partition in two Justices jointly, two dellars; issuing kind no commission shall be charged; summons and copy for defendant in for appointing guardians ad litem, one civil cases, fifty cents; issuing copy for dollar; commissions on all moneys each additional defendant over one. received and paid out, two per cent on twenty cents; issuing summons to each on the first three hundred dollars, and witness in civil cases, twenty-five cents; amount; for search for each paper, ten each witness in civil cases, twenty five cents; for certificate and seal, fifty cents; cents; for giving judgment in cases not for final discharge of executor, adminis- defended, twenty five cents; for giving trator or guardian, one dollar; for pro- judgment on hearing litigated cases. ceedings in dower, inclusive of all secenty five cents; for issuing exclusion, charges, except recording, ten dollars; or removal of same, fifty cents; report for proceedings in lunacy, inclusive, of cases and taking bond to appeal, one five dollars; for recording all papers dollar and fifty cents; for issuing attach proper to be recorded, or furnishing copy of any paper in his office, per copy sheet including all notices, one dollar and of one hundred words, each figure count ing one word, fifteen cents; for all services in setting off the homestead, for proceedings in case of ejecment including the title and record of pro-

Sec. 3. Clerks of Courts-For sign for proceedings on Coroner's inquest ing and scaling sub writ, fifty cents; for the same fees as are allowed to Coroners; administering oaths, twenty five cents; for proceedings on estray of horse or for taking and filing bonds in trover, mule, one dollar; for proceedings on all attachment and other cases, one dollar; other estrays, fifty cents; for taking and for signing and scaling commission to examine witness, fifty cents; recording inheritance, two dollars; for granting plats, under order of Court, one dollar; order for special bail, one dollar; for the rule of survey, fifty cents; each official trial of any case, three dollars; for certificate under seal, fifty cents; issuing ever preliminary examination of any attachment for contempt, or other criminal case, one dollar and fifty cents; special writ, fifty cents; signing and for taking examination of witnesses in sealing writ of habere facias possessionem. fifty cents; receiving and paying over for attending and acting for the preser money officially, under three hundred dollars, one per cent., over that amount three dollars per day out of the vessels' one-half of one per cent; on bill, nolle goods and effects; for proceedings prosequi before given out, one dollar; on against vagrants and returning report bill thrown out by grand jury, or found and nolle prosequi abated, discontinued or struck off, two dollars; on bill found and verdiet by petit jury, two dollars; issuing bench warrant, one dollar issuing scire facias, one dollar; issuing each execution in sessions, one dollar signing and scaling writ of hubeus corpns, one dollar; issuing warrant or taking recognizance, or other services in the sessious, the same fees allowed to Trial Justices ; each writ of venire facias, in cluding all services incident to summoning jurors, two dollars and fifty cents ; preparing and issuing certificates for graud and petit jurors and Constables, and furnishing return to County Com missioners, for each week of every Court, five dollars ; furnishing advertisement in case of escheat, exclusive of printer's bill, and recording proceedings thereon,

ceedings, five dollars.

intention to become a citizen, one dollar; filing and recording report of alicu, one dollar; administering oath of intention, hundred words, fifteen cents; for per fifty cents; filing and entering applicaforming the duties of Sheriff, the same tion to become a citizen, and administerfees as are allowed to Sheriffs for like ing oath, one dollar; for giving certificate of citizenship, one dollar; for tak-SEC. 7. Witnesses - Witnesses in civil ing renunciation of dower or inheritance,

SEC. 4. Trial Justices of the Peace-

commitments and release, each twenty

ment retuanable to Court or Justice.

fifty cents : for filing returns of garnishee

and order thereon, twenty five cents;

three dollars; for approval of indentures

of apprenticeship or servants, one dollar;

certifying renunciation of dower or

writing, as prescribed by law, one dollar;

vation of wrecked vessels and goods.

thereof, two dollars; for qualifying

appraises in setting off the homestead.

mile for all necessary travel.

inheritance, two dollars.

and criminal cases per day, one dollar, two dollars; for official record of estray, besides mileage, at five cents per mile, going and returning: Provided, That in no case, except in does of felouies, and filing papers, one dollar; every search for a paper, ten cents; every search, with certificates, fifty cents; where witnesses for the defence are swearing Trial Justice or Constable in bound over, shall the State be liable to office, and certificate, and taking bond. pay defendant's witnesses in one dollar; recording the bonds of Trial Justices' Court shall receive fifty County officers, and certifying ta same, cents per day, and the same mileage as one dollar ; for every probate, in writing, allowed in Circuit Courts. twenty-five cents; for signing dedimus letters to same, one dollar and fifty potestatem, two dollars; for official certi-

SEC. 8. Jurors - Jurors per day, one dollar and fifty cesis, besides mileage, cents; taking bond of administrator or ficate to exemplification of record, one going and returning; Jurors in Trial guardian, one dollar; issuing warrant of dollar; on filing transcript, twenty five Justices' Courts shill receive twenty appraisement, one dollar; proving will cents; on entering judgment, fifty cents; five cents each case tried, and mileage n common form, one dollar; proving for copying papers, per copy sheet of as herein allowed to othe Jurors.

Approved February 26, 1873.

The Liquo- Interest.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching: how many of them? Sixty thousand! Sixty fall regiments, every man of which will, before twelve months shall have completed their course, lie down in the grave of a drunkard !-Every year during the past decade has witnessed the same sacrifice; and sixty regiments stand behind this army ready to take its place. It is to be recruited from our children and our children's children. "Tramp, tramp, tramp" - the ounds come to us in the echoes of the footsteps of the army just expired! tramp tramp, tramp -the earth shakes with the read of of the host now passing; tramp tramp, tramp, comes to us from the eamp of the recruits. A cat tide of life flows resistlessly to its death. What in Goe's transport was a good many such to name are they fighting for ! The privilege of pleasing an appetite, of comforming to a social usage, of filling £0,000 homes with shame and sorrow, of load ing the public with the burden of pauperism, of crowding our prison-houses. with felons, or detracting from the productive industries of the country, of ruinbreeding disease and wretchedness, of destroying both body and soul in hell before their time

The prosperity of the liquor interest, covering every department of it, depends ent rely on the maintenance of this army It cannot live without it .- It never did live without it. So long as the liquor interest maintains its present prosperous condition, it will cause America the sacrifice of 60,000 men every year. The effect is inseparable from the cause. The ost to the country of the liquor traffic is a sum so stupendous that any figures which we should dire to give would convictus of trifling. The amount of ife absolutely destroyed, the amount of industry sacrificed, the amount of bread transfermed into poison, the shame, the unavailing sorrow, the crime, the poverty, the pauperism, the brutality, the wild was e of vital and financial resources, make an aggregate so vast -- so in calculably vast, that the only wonder is that the American people do not rise as one man and declare that this curse shall exist no longer. Dilettante conventions are held on the subject of peace, by men and women who find it necessary to fiddle to keep themselves awake. A hueand erv is raised about women suffrage, as if any wrong which may be involved in woman's lack of the suffrage could be compared to wrongs attached to the liquor interest!

Does any sane woman doubt that woseventy five cents; and five cents per mon are suffering a thousand times more SEC. 5. Notaries Public-For taking from rum than from any political disadeposition and swearing witnesses, per

copy sheet, twenty five cents; for every The truth is t hat there is no question protest, two dollars; for a duplicate of before American people to day that be deposition, protest and certificate, per gins to match in importance the tempercepy sheet, one hundred words, fifteen ance question. The question of Americents; for each attendance on any per can slavery was never anything but a son to prove any matter or thing and baby by the side of this and we prophesy certifying the same, fifty cents, and five that within ten years if not within five cents additional for every faile of necess the whole country will be awake to it, ary travel in going and returning; for and divided upon it. The organizations every certificate, fifty cents; for adminis of the liquor interest, the vast funds at tering an oath, on affidavit, fifty cents; its command the universal feeling among for taking renunciation of dower or those whose busines is pitted against the national prosperity and the public mor-Sec. 6. Coroners-For every invuisi als-these are enough to show that, uption, ten dollars, and five cents per mile on one side of this matter at least, the three dollars; for advertising and giving of necessary travel in going and return present condition of things and the social notice to Managers of Elections, six ing; for each warrant issued, fifty cents; and political questions that lie in the

each body disinterred, five dollars; for great struggle, and it is preparing to some months been favorably receiving still preserving their attitude of hostil recording proceedings in each inquisi meet t. People both in this country the attention of a Mr. M-, the son tion in his book, per copy sheet of one and in Great Britain are beginning to see the enormity of this business, are beginning to realise that Christian civ ilization is actually poisoned at its fountain, and that there can be no purification of it until the source of the poison is dried up.

The country is to be sincerely congratulated on the fact that the wine interest of the United States does not promise much. Little native wine, after all our painstaking, finds its way to a gentleman's table. The California wines are a disappointment and a failare, and the Western wines are the same Neither the dry nor the sparkling Catawba takes the place of anything imported. They are not popular wines, and we congratulate the county that they never can be. The lager-beer interest is endeavoring, in convention, to separate itself from the whisky interest, claiming to be holier and more respectable than that. They are all to be lumped together. They are all opposed to sobriety, and, in the end, we shall two months ago Mr. M.'s business refind them all fighting side by side for existence against the determined indignation of a long suffering people.

A respectable English magazine re ports, as a fact encouraging moment that of the fifty thousand clergymen of the church of England as many as four chousand actually abstain from the use of spirits! So, eleven-twelfths of the clergymen of the English church consent to be dumb dogs on the temperance question! How large the proportion of wine drinking clergymen may be in this country we do not know, but we do know wine glass stops the mouth on the subject of temperance, whoever may hold it. A wine drinking clergyman is a soldier disarmed. He is not only not army. We have a good many such to carry, who ought to be ashamed of them selves, and who very soon will be Temperance laws are being passed by the various legislatures, which they must sustain, or go over, soul and body, to the liquor interest and influence. Steps are being taken on behalf of the public health, morals and prosperity, which they must approve by voice and act, or they must consent to be left behind and after ad absence of about six weeks. It left out. There can be no concession and no compromise on the part of temperance men, and no quarter to the foe. The great curse of our country and

our race must be destroyed. Meantime, the tramp, tramp, tramp ounds on, -the tramp of sixty thousand yearly victims. Some are besot ted and stupid, some are wild with hilarity and dance along the dusty way, some reel along in pitiful weakness, some wreak their mad and murderous impulses on one another, or on the helpless women and children whose destinies are united to theirs, some stop in wayside debaucheries and infamics for a moment. some go bound in chains from which they seek in vain to wrench their bleed. ing wrists, and all are poisoned in body and soul, and all are doomed to death Wherever they move, crime, poverty, shame, wretchedness and despair hover in awful shadows. There is no bright side to the picture. We forget: there is just one. The men who make this army get rich. Their children are robed in purple and fine linen, and live upon dainties. Some of them are regarded as respectable members of society, and they hold conventions to protect their interests! Still the tramp, tramp, tramp goes on, and before this article can see the light, five thousand more of our poisoned army will have hidden their shame and disgrace in the grave .-- Dr. F. G. Holland ; Scribner's.

### A Brooklyn Heights Romance.

TALE OF TRUE LOVE-PARENTAL OFPOSITION-AND FINAL HAPPINESS.

The fashionable circles of Brooklyn Heights are not a little excited over a little romance in real and high life which has reached its culminating point in a runaway marriage during the past week. One of the nabobs of that aristocratic quarter is a Mr. W-, who lives on Hicks street, near the Mansion House and who has an only daughter, who is the heroine of this little adventure. This lady, who possesses the full share of dollars; for license to an attorney, all for each commitment, twenty five cents; immediate future are apprehended. The youth and beauty that is to be looked for agined. The matter still remains as it

for each recognizance, fifty cents; for liquor interest know there is to be a in the heroine of a love story, has for is now left, with the deserted parent towards their son-in law, but with the of another wealthy patrician of the City young hero and heroine happy in their of Churches. This gentleman is said to union, and hopeful of an ultimate reconciliation with the parental powers.

#### Fighting The Worm.

The Tallahassee Floridian contains the details of some experiments recently made in that vicinity with a mixture of Paris green and flour to destroy the coty successful. The information ained in a letter from Messrs. Earle & Perkins, of that city, who, one day last week, visited the Lake plantation of Mr. Henry Winthrop, of Leon County, and witnessed the applicantion, of the mixture to a cut of five acres. The compound was one pound of Paris green to to twenty four pounds of flour, and the result is stated as follows:

At the time of the experiment, the entire cut had caterpillar in all stages. The application was made on the centre rows by dusting the poison over the top of the plant with a common sifter. In wenty four hours not a live caterpillar was to be seen. We examined the cut carefully; the top leaves were erisped; the stock and remaining leaves looking as fresh and vigorous as if the prepara tion had not been applied. On a portion of the leaves we found quite a number of dead worms, but none living, although the bottom leaves showed no signs of poison. Two feet from this stalk, and where the poison had not been applied, we found a stalk containing about fifteen caterpillars, green and black, busy eat ing the cotton; so numerous were they we counted five worms on one leut. We were told by the managers that where the poison had been applied a number of the worms had died, falling to the ground and were eaten by the chickens, yet the chickens still live on. We ex amined the cut where the poison had been applied and could find no works. which demonstrates to our satisfaction that even if they do not eat the poison, the preparation being distasteful, the worms desert the plant and seek more

healthy quarters of the W. S. S. A preparation of one pound of Pari green and twenty four pounds of flour was made and dusted in our presence over the cotton containing the worms In fifteen seconds one caterpillar leaped from the stalk and was eaten by the chichens, others crawled to the main body of the plant, working their way to the ground, while others remained in a sluggish condition, a sample of which we brought to our office and in a short time this pest was dead as Hector. We have since been told by parties who visited this cotton in the afternoon that no sign of caterpillar could de seen yet the appli cation had only been made that morning. We visited this cut the next afternoon in company with Dr. A. B. Hawkins, W. R. Wilson, Geo. Lewis, Chas. C. Pearce, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Page and a colored man from M. Pearce's place, and lexam ined the cut, and after a diligent scarch not a worm could be found. Mr. Pearoe noticed live worms on a stalk that had not received the application and dead ones on the next row where it had been applied. All of the parties left fully convinced that it was a complete success. Wednesday the first application was made, and on Friday night this cut was visited with a very heavy rain, and still the poison remained on the plant, the flour making a paste which is difficult to wash off. Mr. Pope, one of Mr. F. R. Cotten's managers, who has been experi menting, reports that after the poison had been applied the worms in the next twenty-four hours deserted this out, and none could be found. Mr. Isler, his other manager, visited this cotton, and reports about as Mr. Pope, He also stated that this cotton had put on a new growth, showing the poison did not affect the plant. Mr. Rufus Tucker, a practical planter, also tried the poison, and says it is a complete success. He had worms in a cut, made the application, and next day could find no live worms, dead ones appearing on the ground and stalk.

The election of three British beer brewers to Parliament will, doubtless, stir up the ambition of our lager bier brewers, who can do something in the way of self encourag ment by saying :

The event we must hail with a smile and sigh; For their boor has an sand our bier has \*\*