

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Keep the Conscience Clear.

In tender age, be wisdom's gage,
Hold naught but virtue dear,
When time dispels the mist of youth
The conscience may be clear.

The feet that quick to mischief run
Temptation's wiles ensnare,
Then ponder well, the paths begun,
And keep the conscience clear.

No vice that wears deception's guise
With virtue can compare;
Then seek the pearl of greatest price
And keep the conscience clear.

The Saviour in his wisdom taught
To place no treasure here,
Beyond this world it profits naught—
Then keep the conscience clear.

The miser's gold is worthless trash—
And only current here,
It cannot bribe the hand of death,
Or keep the conscience clear.

The poorest wretch that toils in need
If filled with godly fear,
His honest soul is true wealth indeed
Beyond the millionsaire.

He needs no transient guilty joys
To shield him from despair,
Hope springs immortal in his breast
And keeps his conscience clear.

When age comes on with all its ills
And life is in the eve,
The sweet to take a retrospect
And feel the conscience clear.

ANDREW F. WOLFE.

Cotton and the Stringency.

The advance in cotton is a healthy sign of the times. It shows the influence of the great staple in restoring the monetary condition of the country. It was almost providential that the financial crash did not occur a month or two later. Had the cotton crop been shipped and the crash come with the drafts against it in the hands of the banks and cotton houses throughout the South, this section would have been ruined—absolutely ruined. There would not have been a prominent bank that could have survived, and they would have gone under before the depositors could have made a run upon them. As it is, the North, with all its wealth, will suffer more than the South, because it has no such powerful reserve to bring into the field. At this time there never in any very considerable amount of currency among us; inasmuch as the supply has been exhausted in raising the crop and every interest is looking forward to the harvest which must command its two hundred and fifty millions of money under any circumstances. There is, it is true, great stringency in currency—for any other purpose than to buy cotton.

Those who have money are holding for that very purpose, and others who have drawn their deposits from the banks are holding it back, while those who receive it from any source are also hiding it away against the crisis. Human nature is controlled by self interest, and in such emergencies becomes much more selfish than sensible. Every man thinks that he must look out for himself, runs to the bank, pulls out his money, and buries it away in his strong box or trunk. There is no bank in the country that could stand a persistent run, because the very nature of its business requires that a large portion of its deposits should be invested in securities which cannot be realized upon in a moment. The national banks, too, are under the strictest United States law, and may be thrown into the hands of a receiver at any moment in case of its violation. All these incidents attend and increase a panic, and the trouble in a community like ours is that everybody gets scared and wants to do something, instead of keeping quiet and cool. The whole business of life is a system of reciprocal relation and mutual dependence, and, in seasons of financial trouble, the undisturbed maintenance of this normal condition is more essential than ever. The man who fills the gourd in this section is the corner stone of our whole business superstructure. He and the merchant, and the bank, and the factor, and the manufacturer, are like the hands of a clock—all moved by the same machinery and at the same time. Obstruct or defeat the harmonious working of any or either of these component parts, and you disturb the whole construction. To make a run on a bank in which you have placed your trust for years, at such a time, is to strike and injure the faithful friend who served you in difficulty. The very last hour in which to draw from your bank, both as a matter of good sense and fair dealing, is when the country is in trouble with a financial panic. However, in the South we cannot be built much, for we have the entire crop in our hands—thank God!

The Abbeville Medium is to be issued daily during the agricultural fair in that town. Enterprising.

A contemporary says that "Stray leaves from soon-coming orange blossoms flutter around in prophesy or we d, ding to be." Lot 'em float. It's none of our funeral.

The editor of the Abbeville Medium has advertised for that mother who took her daughters with her in search of the Patrons of Husbandry, although it is not the mother he wants.

Under the head of "deaths," the Abbeville Medium has the following: Dr. J. W. Gurley, the veteran and successful eye, ear and tooth doctor, left the city Monday, to be absent until the 1st of March next.

Sunset Cox is now said to be "a farmer in his sympathies." What he doesn't know about "anti-weevil wheat" is not worth knowing. Of course Samuel is a farmer. He always makes hay while the sun shines.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, EDITOR.

GEORGE BOLIVER, FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Official Paper of the State and of Orangeburg County.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1873.

Owing to the pressure of professional engagements in Court, the editor has had no time to prepare the news local column for the present week.

That duty has been ably and pleasantly discharged by Mr. J. Herman Wahler, to whom the editor returns many thanks for his timely and courteous assistance.

Holding Back Mortgaged Cotton—Is it Honest?

The prominent position which Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken holds in the agricultural societies of the State entitles him to be regarded as their representative, and gives to his views an importance which they might not otherwise possess. So long as he discourses on topics connected with the interest to which he has devoted his labors, we confess our ignorance and listen as to one speaking with authority, but when, exceeding those limits, he lectures on finance and promulgates a code of morals for his constituents, we are at liberty to question his ability, and dispute his instruction, although we never held a plough or handled a hoe.

We do not propose to discuss Mr. Aiken's peculiar views of finance as expressed in his Cokesbury letter. We would only suggest to him to inform himself upon a subject before he ventures to write upon it. In the letter which is hardly a statement in his letter, which is not an error; hardly a conclusion which is not ill-gigantically drawn from his statements. We have not time to review them all. Let one example suffice. Speaking of the circulation of the National Banks he says it is legally restricted, but "who ever examines to learn whether they issue one hundred thousand dollars or one million?" Is it possible that Mr. Aiken does not know that every bill which a National Bank issues is furnished to it from Washington, is signed by the Treasury officials at Washington, and that the amount of these bills is regulated by the amount of bonds deposited in the United States Treasury by the Bank? And did it never occur to Mr. Aiken that if his statement was correct, and the issue of bills was unrestricted, that not one of the suspension he complains of would have occurred? The banks suspended because they had no bills and could get none. Mr. Aiken's statements and his conclusions, like the famous Kilkenny cats eat each other up.

It seems also to have entirely escaped Mr. Aiken's attention that the most extensive and disastrous financial reversions have occurred when there were no national banks, when circulation was based on gold and silver, and when there was, practically, no limit to the power of issuing bills. But, as we said before, the financial views of Mr. Aiken, however original; do not interest us, that which does excite in us a feeling of alarm—and he will pardon us for saying a feeling also of indignation—is the new code of morals which he seeks to install into the planters of the State. It is but justice to Mr. Aiken to say that acquit him of all intention to do wrong; but the errors of even good men often produce incalculable mischief. We are willing to believe that Mr. Aiken does not perceive the logical consequence of his own teaching; but, disguise it for himself as he may, his remedy for the evil begins and ends in sheer dishonesty. If his instructions were reduced to practice, the agricultural interest of the State would be irretrievably landed in bankruptcy, moral and material. This we do not state too strongly let us examine the instruction. What is the advice, which Mr. Aiken gives to the planters? To hold their cotton. Admirable advice if the planter was free of debt, and his cotton free of lien,

but the planter is indebted to the factor for the very money which raised the crop, and the factor is indebted to the bank for the money loaned to the planter, and has put up, with the bank, his collateral to raise the money advanced. The factor owes the bank and the planter owes the factor, and has the cotton to pay the debt. Now what is common law and common honesty? Why, clearly, that the planter should send his cotton forward to pay the debt when it becomes due. What is the advice which Mr. Aiken gives? To hold it, and "to resist the execution of the lien by any means at hand." We give it in his own words; for nothing less can render so shocking a proposition credible. The factor, asking only that the planter should perform what he has promised, is according to Mr. Aiken, "a shy" "loek who knows no one but himself," but the planter, according to Mr. Aiken, is to be at liberty to break his promise. Whom would the planter, in such case, consider but himself? Does he not do that very thing which Mr. Aiken so indignantly condemns in Jay Cooke & Co.—suspend, "with their pockets full?"

Moral laws are general in their application; there is nothing which exempts a planter from their influence, or renders that, innocent in him, which would be culpable in a merchant. Yet Mr. Aiken's advice is, that the planter, with the means of payment in his hands, should break his promise and "resist by any means at hand"—which of course means violence—"the execution of the lien." Faith is to be broken, the law defied, violence resorted to, and the whole frame-work of society, which rests on Law and Justice, rent and shattered as by a tempest, and for what? To enable a planter to avoid the payment of his just debt. We have too high a respect for the intelligence and character of the planters of this State to believe it possible that they could be influenced by counsels so weak and vicious.

It is a little curious that Mr. Aiken seems never to have considered that if his remedy was possible, and was applied, the only result would be first to ruin the factor and then the planter. The factor would be protested by the bank, and his collaterals sold out; the planter would eventually have to pay his debt, and we fancy would find himself at a loss to raise the advances for the next crop. But it is a waste of time seriously to criticize a remedy so utterly impracticable, which begins in bad faith, ends in violence, and can have but one result, the utter ruin of every one affected by it.

To the extent of his ability and influence Mr. Aiken has made mischief. He has endeavored to array one interest against another, when a cordial union and harmony is essential to the preservation of each and the prosperity of the State. At a critical period, when confidence is needed, he has sought to sow distrust and excite suspicion. And the means suggested are as objectionable as the end. We are all mutually and reciprocally dependent, and are bound to each other for the observance of the purest good faith. Whoever, by teaching or example, breaks down our reverence for honor and honesty, or tempts us, however subtly, to evade the obligations they impose, merits the prompt rebuke of all who have at heart the character and future of the State. We have lost much, but we have not yet had to blush for the loss.

All the evils of which Mr. Aiken complains arise from the planter's want of capital. The true remedy, then, is not to add to the want of capital the want of credit, but, by punctuality and economy, to increase both. Thus, in truth, will the planter be independent; free to hold or sell as judgment dictates. It is the position he ought to occupy, and which we hope he will soon reach, for with his prosperity the interests of all are indissolubly connected; but, to be durable and beneficial, it must be the result of his own honest efforts, and not the fruit of injustice to others.—New & Courier.

Wilkie Collins wears spectacles, and he visits America for the purpose of making a spec.

An office was opened at Toby Creek, Marion County, last week, with W. H. Carey as postmaster.

In Nashville, Tenn., there is a club of rejected lovers, the members of which are said to be the happiest fellows in existence.

A citizen of Laurens County offers a bale of cotton as a standing bid to any first class circus that will visit that town.

A good article of whiskey is called "Old Velvet," and the people delight in clothing their insides with it as with a garment.

Troy, N. Y., has a baby with four teeth in its nose. That child was sent out for a reporter. Think of the amount of noising around a man could do with such a flinty organ as that!

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG, IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Fall Term, Oct. 10, 1873.

To the Hon. K. F. Graham:

The Grand Jury of the County respectfully present; that

1. They find all the Public Buildings in good repair, and have no recommendation to make on this subject, except that the pickets on the Court House fence should be secured by straps.

2. That all the County Offices to which they get access are well kept. The Treasurer's Office was locked up, and he and his Clerk both out of town, but they find from the Offices of the County Commissioners and the School Commissioner, that he has neglected to make the monthly returns required by the 12th Sec. chap. 13 of the Revised Statutes, and the 6th Sec. of the Act concerning School Funds. Many complaints were also made about his failing to pay School Orders, because not in funds. They investigated one case to see if it was not mere clamor, and found that the Treasurer in the single return made to the School Commissioner, admits having, for the Township of Branchville \$530. On this the School Commissioner says he has countersigned orders for only \$439.83, and he identified as one of the orders included in the \$439.83 one produced by Mr. E. T. Smoke, who held it for collection, and says it was presented and dishonored on the plea of no funds.

The Jury had their attention drawn to the fact that the County Commissioners had disallowed the charges of Trial Justices for more than one recognizance in each case, and the County Commissioners desired an expression from the Jury of their view. The Jury referred the matter to the Special Solicitor, who had been ordered by the Judge to assist them. He advised them that there was no law to restrict the charge to one recognizance in each case, but in their opinion there should be one, and they desire to see some restriction enacted.

4. They lastly present that the Trial Justices throughout this County are very remiss in neglecting to enforce what is commonly called the Tupper Law, as they are required to do by the 16th Section of the 80th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

WM. C. MOSS, Foreman.

OBITUARY.

DIED—Fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, on the morning of the 7th inst at Rows Pump, Mrs. FANNIE E. MEYERS, the beloved and affectionate mother of W. R. Meyer and Mrs. Ann Bowman, age seventy-five years.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Persons having claims against Joel Knotts late of Orangeburg County deceased, are required to present sworn statements of them, and those indebted to the same will make payment to

JOHN D. KNOTTS, Qualified Executor.

Oct 11 1873

Estate Sale.

In accordance with the order of Hon. Augustus B. Knowlton Probate Judge, I will sell at public auction for cash at Orangeburg Court House on Saturday the 1st, November next, three Bales of Cotton of the Estate of Joel Knotts.

JOHN D. KNOTTS, Executor.

Oct 11 1873

DANCING SCHOOL.

MONS. BERGER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Orangeburg, that having obtained a sufficient number of pupils, he will open a Dancing School on the 16th inst. Mons. B. is well known as the only professional teacher in this State; his headquarters being in Charleston, and he can give the best references here and all over the State. He teaches dancing in all its various branches, without any exceptions. Persons wishing to join the class are requested to do so at the first Lesson. For particulars apply the 14th inst, at Merrey's Hotel.

Oct. 9, 1873 34

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

On Sunday Evening September 28th. One fine Grey Mare MULE, about five years old, medium size, from my Plantation on Bull Swamp.

Any person giving information leading to the recovery will be LIBERALLY REWARDED!!

Oct. 3rd 1873

DR. THOMAS LEGARE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO THE

ROPER AND CITY HOSPITAL OF CHARLESTON,

Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the community of Orangeburg and to the Public at large.

Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 at night.

Office, Market Street, over Store of Jno. A. Hamilton.

aug 16 3m

WHAT PLEAS ES THE LADIES

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

They can be had by calling at Mrs. Oldendorff's Millinery Establishment.

J. T. SIMMONS, Canvassing Agent, Orangeburg, S. C.

June 28—3m

ORANGEBURG COUNTY FAIR, WILL OPEN OCTOBER 28, AND CONTINUE FOUR DAYS.

ADMISSION 50cts, Children under twelve half price.

GRAND TOURNAMENT, 2d DAY. Rifle-Match 3d Day

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES 4TH DAY, COMMENCING 12 M.

FULL BRASS BAND AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS EACH DAY.

For particulars apply to DIRECTORS:

W. F. BARTON, President.

F. H. W. BRIGGMANN.

L. R. BECKWITH.

SAMUEL DIBBLE.

PAUL S. FELDER.

J. L. MOORER.

J. G. WANNAMAKER.

Bricks! Bricks!! BRICKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to furnish BRICKS in any quantity. All orders will meet prompt attention.

J. C. EDWARDS, June 5 1873

Estate Sale.

By order of Probate Judge, I will continue the sale of the stock of goods of the Estate of the late LAWRENCE D. CLARK, deceased, after the custom of merchants, until the thirteenth day of October next, at that day, and from day to day thereafter, I will sell at public auction, all remaining personalty of said Estate, embracing merchandise, furniture, horses and other chattels, at the same place. Terms cash.

ROSA V. CLARK, Administratrix.

September 20 1873

Notice.—The Copartnership

existing between W. F. CAIN and C. L. HOOK, under the name of Cain & Hook is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

W. F. CAIN, O. L. HOOK, Lewisville, S. C., September, 1st, 1873.

The Business will be continued by the undersigned in his own name, who will also open close the business of the old firm.

W. F. CAIN, Sept 20 1873

DR. C. H. TABER.

LEWISVILLE, S. C., (ST. MATTHEWS P. O.)

June 5 1873

The State of South Carolina, ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, Keziah A. Rush hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Rush, late of Orangeburg County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be held at Orangeburg on the 18th day of October, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of my Court, this 20th day of September Anno Domini 1873.

AUG. B. KNOWLTON, Judge of Probate O. C.

DR. A. C. DUKES'

ORANGEBURG, S. C., DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND OILS.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal uses.

DYE-WOODS and DYE-STUFFS generally.

A full line of TOBACCO and SEGARS. Farmers and Physicians from the County will find our Stock of Medicines Complete, Warranted Genuine and of the Best Quality. Lot of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ian 11

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE LOT in the Town of Orangeburg, containing ONE ACRE, with a DWELLING, KITCHEN, STABLE and a good Well of Water. All the improvements NEW.

The above place will be sold CHEAP for cash. Call soon and get a BARGAIN. Apply to W. T. LIGHTFOOT, aug 23 3t

COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The State—Ex-Relatione } B.H. } to Perpetuate } the Perpetuate } the Perpetuate }
The State—Ex-Relatione } } } } } }
Ex parte } Application to prove }
E. A. Thomas. } } } } } }
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Application on oath having been made by E. A. Thomas to prove the past Existence, Loss and Contents of a Deed dated the 16th Jan., 1860, from this applicant to Wm. Frederick. It is ordered—

That all persons having like or opposite interest in said Deed, whether residents in this State or out of it; and who desire to do so, shall appear and cross examine the evidence produced; and introduce evidence in reply before me, at my Office at Orangeburg on the 20th day of September next.

GEO. BOLIVER, Referee. June 14th, 1873. June 21 3m

Notice of Dismissal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE month from date I will file my Final Account with the Honorable Aug. B. Knowlton, Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, and ask for Letters of Dismissal as Executrix of Daniel Zeigler.

JANK M. ZEIGLER, Executrix. Aug. 22d, 1873. aug 23 4t

Save your Taxes!

NOTICE.

OFFICE CO. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C., August 1st 1873.

F. R. MCKINLAY, County School Commissioner, Orangeburg Co., S. C., August 9 1873 3t

NOTICE

OFFICE CLERK CO., COMRS, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, ORANGEBURG, S. C., September 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT UNDER SECT. 26, A. A. 1868.

I: Compensation Audited to Members of present Board:

E. T. R. Smoak, March 21, 1873, 22 days attendance... 66 00
576 miles..... 26 80
7 days superintendence Roads and bridges..... 21 00
284 miles..... 14 21 \$130 00
John Robinson, July 21, 1873, 16 days attendance... 48 00
280 miles..... 14 80
3 days superintendence Roads and bridges..... 9 00
104 miles..... 5 20 76 20
John Robinson, March 10, 1873, 4 days attendance... 12 00
112 miles..... 5 60
2 days superintendence roads and bridges..... 6 00
40 miles..... 2 00 25 60
John Robinson, May 19, 1873, 5 days attendance... 15 00
140 miles..... 7 00
8 days superintendence roads and bridges..... 24 00
212 miles..... 10 60 56 60
John Robinson, July 7, 1873, 2 days attendance... 9 00
84 miles..... 4 20
3 days superintendence roads and bridges..... 9 00
66 miles..... 3 30 25 60
Alexander Brown, June 28, 1873, 16 days attendance... 48 00
500 miles..... 25 00
4 days superintendence roads and bridges..... 12 00
129 miles..... 6 00 91 00
Alexander Brown, June 28, 1873, 5 days attendance... 15 00
250 miles..... 12 50
6 days superintendence roads and bridges..... 18 00
126 miles..... 6 30 51 80
H. Days and mileage of Sessions of Board to date:

Number of days Board has been in Session, 26.

E. T. R. Smoak, number of miles travelled for meetings, 116 2

John Robinson, number of miles travelled for meetings, 868.

Alexander Brown, number of miles travelled for meetings, 1560.

111. Accounts audited, but not verified, none.

Certified by me, this 9 September 1873.

GEO. BOLIVER, Clerk Board of County Commissioners.

sept 27 1

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C., September 22nd 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 27th day of October 1873, for repairing Jones' Bridge over North Edisto River. Also for the repairing of Rodas' Bridge over North Edisto River. The repairs to be complete, and no decayed Timber or Lumber to be used. For particulars apply at this Office.

By order of the Board, GEO. BOLIVER, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners. Sep. 27 1873 4t

NOTICE.

The EXERCISES of Mrs. NEUFFER'S FREE SCHOOL, will be resumed on Wednesday, October 1st, 1873.

sept 27 1

100.000

Nunan Strawberry Plants, 50 cts per 100 for sale by JEFFREYS & Co., of Charleston S. C.

Orders left with Mr. J. S. Albergott will be attended to. aug 23 1873 3m

Estate of John Rickenbaker. All persons interested in the said Estate, are hereby notified that on the 24th day of September, 1873, I will file my final account in the Probate office of Orangeburg County, and will ask for letters of dismission.

CLARK C. COOPER, Adm'r of Est. John Rickenbaker. aug 23 4t

J. Wallace Cannon,

IS HAPPY TO STATE TO HIS FRIENDS and associates that he has just returned from Charleston, after having purchased a large stock of,

Fresh Groceries

WHICH HE WILL SELL AT VERY LOW prices for cash. Also on hand a full stock of LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

At prices that cannot be surpassed for cheapness. All the above goods are fresh and warranted.

Call soon and get bargains. July 19th 1873 4t

'NEW PATENT.'

DR. PATRICK'S COTTON PRESS

The undersigned Agent for Orangeburg County begs leave to call the attention of COTTON PLANTERS to the same, and would advise every one in need of a COTTON PRESS to purchase a patent at once. For CHEAPNESS, SIMPLICITY, and POWER, it has no equal.

Any one desirous of seeing the "modus operandi" of said Press, can do so by calling at the Store of J. W. Patrick & Co., Russell Street Orangeburg, C. H., S. C., where a model can be seen, or address Capt. Jeff Stokes Gen'l Agent Midway S. C. J. W. PATRICK, Agt. Orangeburg County S. C. July 26 1873 4t

E. J. OLIVEROS, M. D.,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, NON-EXPLOSIVE

LAMPS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS prepared with ACCURACY and FIDELITY, for which purpose a full and complete assortment of PURE CHEMICALS and GENUINE DRUGS will be constantly on hand.

Long experience—a successful business career of more than eight years in Orangeburg, a good knowledge of the DRUG MARKET at home and abroad, will afford a sufficient guarantee that all goods sold or dispensed at his establishments will be GENUINE and RELIABLE.