

# Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 10.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1876.

NUMBER 7

## FRANK COE'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Having been appointed Sole Agent for this State for the sale of the above old and well known FERTILIZER, we shall always keep a full supply on hand. Orders entrusted to our care shall meet with prompt attention.

The merits of this Fertilizer are too well known and appreciated to require a more extended notice. We will only state that each consignment is subject to the severest analysis, and that the original standard is fully maintained. Dr. H. PINCKNEY is our travelling Agent, and all communications to us through him shall have every care and dispatch.

PINCKNEY BROTHERS,  
3 Commercial Wharf, Charleston, S. C.  
Feb 12 3m

## CHARLES S. BULL

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
U. S. COMMISSIONER  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Orangeburg, S. C.  
Oct 23 1f

## A CARD.

Dr. J. G. WANNAMAKER is in possession of the Receipts and Prescription Books of the late Dr. E. J. Oliveros. All persons desiring to get any of the above Preparations or Renewal of Prescriptions can do so by calling on

Dr. WANNAMAKER,  
At his Drug Store.  
aug 21—3m

## GEO. S. SHIRER,

Commission Merchant,  
DEALER IN  
GR CEREALS, FINE WINES, &c.  
Agent for Barton's Planter, Avery's Plows, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.  
At New Brick Store next to Duke's Drug Store.  
sept 25—6m

## DENTISTRY.

DR. B. J. MUCK, D.D.S.  
Having entirely Recovered from his Sickness, can be found at his OFFICE over Capt. J. A. Hamilton's Store, where he will be glad to SEE his FRIENDS and the Public.

## CHEAP GUANO.

\$10 PER TON.  
This GUANO was offered at the close of last season. Some 200 tons sold on its own merits as a permanent fertilizer. As far as heard from the results of its application have been favorable. To close the balance of the cargo, I offer it at \$10 per ton cash, put up in new bags of 200 pounds.  
J. N. JOHNSON,  
68 East Bay, 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Jan 8 3m.

## The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

## NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excess of earthy or lime sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well-defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may with a certainty be cured by THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivaled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustules, Pimples, Tetter, Fever, Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, Scoury, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blisters, Glandular Swellings, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

## BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most powerful Alternative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia and Meiancholia

Sold by all Druggists, and will be sent by express to all parts of the country by addressing the proprietor, G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D., 143 Court Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted free of charge either personally or by mail. Send 25 cents and get a copy of his Book on Nervous Diseases.

aug 14 1875 1y

## An Important Decision.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the Homestead Building and Loan Association vs. J. A. Enslow, in which it was held that a party could not claim a Homestead exemption as against a mortgage:

SUPREME COURT—NOVEMBER TERM—1875.

*Homestead Building and Loan Association, vs. J. A. Enslow, Respondent, and C. B. L. Association, et al. Appellants—Opinion—Willard, A. J.*

The defendant Enslow, the head of a family, residing within this State, mortgaged in 1871 the premises on which he resided with his family. The premises appear to be such as might be considered a family homestead within the sense of the Constitution allowing exemption from certain process, as against premises so held and occupied. These premises have been sold under a decree foreclosing such mortgage, and a portion of the purchase money arising from such sale is held under a decree of the Circuit Court ascertaining that the defendant Enslow is entitled to the same in right of his claim to homestead exemption as against his mortgage of said premises.

The appeal is from that decree, and alleges that the homestead right cannot be asserted as against the mortgage made by Enslow.

There is no doubt but that Enslow could make a valid mortgage. A homestead had never been actually set apart.

The homestead provisions do not in terms prevent the owner of lands from mortgaging them. Such an intent cannot be enforced as against the common law right of dominion unless it is found to be essential to the operation of the homestead provisions as it regards the specific object of these provisions.

All that the Constitution seeks to accomplish is to prevent premises so held and occupied from being subjected to process for the purpose of enforcing obligations of a certain character. Art. 2, Sec. 32.

The right of dominion of the owner of lands, including the power to lien or incumber, is not, either directly or indirectly, the subject of this provision. The whole force of the constitutional provision is expended in preventing interference in certain cases with that provision.

The Statutes, in pursuance of this clause of the Constitution, do not enlarge the nature or operation of the homestead provision of the Constitution. Whether the Legislature had not the right to extend the measure of relief afforded to the heads of families by the section above cited, under a mere general grant of Legislative authority conferred by Sec. 20, 1st of the Constitution, need not be considered at this time, for no such exercise of authority beyond the terms of Sec. 32, Art. 2, has been attempted.

The Statutes (Gen. Statutes 474) merely provides specific means for accomplishing that which constituted the end and purpose of the constitution as contained in Sec. 32, Art. 2.

Had the mortgage obtained possession of the mortgaged premises otherwise than by proceedings for their sale, either under authority conferred by law or the contract of the parties, on the mortgagee, no question under the Constitution affecting the rightfulness of that possession could have arisen.

It remains then, only, to consider whether a judicial sale for the foreclosure of the mortgage is embraced under this description "attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued from any court" contained in Sec. 32, Art. 2.

The portion of that section involved in the present construction is as follows: "The family homestead of the head of each family residing in this State, such homestead consisting of dwelling house, out buildings and lands appurtenant, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, and yearly product thereof, shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued from any court."

It is obvious that process issued to enforce a judgment or decree for the payment of money, and which may be enforced against the whole estate of the judgment debtor is here intended. To extend the sense of the Constitution as demanded by the respondent Enslow would be equivalent to holding that no judgment nor order of any Court could bind such a homestead so as to disturb the possession of the occupant. This is manifestly beyond the intention of the Constitution.

It is noticeable that the exemption conferred by the Constitution is not limited in terms to the head of a family holding premises, occupied as a family homestead, by rightful title. Nor can this be regarded as an intentional omission, if the object of the

Constitution was merely to shield the possession of the family homestead against creditors having only a general right to subject the lands of their debtors to their judgments; for as against judgment creditors at large there is as much reason for protecting a homestead held by a defective title as one held by good title. But the whole sense of the Constitution would have to be changed, if we are to suppose that no judgment or order of any Court could become the means of ousting the possession of the head of the family, for that construction would necessarily include a judgment recovered by one having good title to the premises against one holding under a defective title.

If we attempt to meet this difficulty by interpolating words in the Constitution, confining the right of exemption to cases where the person claiming such exemption holds by rightful title, then we disturb the provisions and deprive them of their obvious fitness, as they stand, to provide protection against judgment creditors having no other right to the land than that arising from the operation of process issued to enforce a money judgment or decree.

The view just presented is conformable to what was said by the Court in *Shelton vs. Nason* (2 S. C. 238.)

The sale for foreclosure was not forbidden by the Constitution as it regards the homestead in question, and the mortgagor has no right to claim any part of the proceeds of sale, by reason of the alleged occupation of the mortgaged premises as a family homestead.

The judgment below must be modified accordingly.

The opinion concurred in by Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justice Wright.

## Romance of a Ring.

Some time ago a wealthy young gentleman of Washington was engaged to be married to a beautiful belle of Morgantown, of this State, and a brilliant society wedding was looked forward to by the friends of both parties, particularly the young lady intimates of the prospective bride. But the course of true love was true to the proverb about true love in general, and about a month ago the engagement was broken off, low or why does not concern this story, though the whole affair may possibly be rudely dragged before the public by unromantic lawyers, and for no fault—less carelessness is a crime—of either of the parties. Of course, her engagement broken, the young lady quickly sent back her ring, and the quickest way she could think of was by mail, so by mail it went—that is, it started from Morgantown, but never reached Washington. The gentleman made no inquiries about it, and but for a train of events that couldn't possibly have been arranged by chance, might have gone on thinking that his former fiancée was mercenary enough to hold on to the magnificent ring that had been a token of her loyalty to him. But the mysterious destiny that shapes our ends ordered it otherwise. A few weeks ago one of the Morgantown young lady's friends saw the ring on the hand of a lady in the same town, who was not acquainted with the first named, and consequently did not know the ring nor its history. Investigation was at once begun, and a few days' time and very little trouble traced the ring to a clerk in the Fairmont post office, who, it is alleged, had stolen it from the mail, loaned it to a gentleman friend at Mannington, who made it do duty as an engagement ring for his fiancée in Morgantown! The Fairmont post-office clerk was arrested by the government officials and will be tried in the United States District Court at Parkersburg some time during this month. To the trial of the post-office clerk will be summoned the young lady who "sent back the ring," and possibly all parties connected with it, including the Mannington gentleman and his fiancée. Should the question of the ownership of the ring come up, it will prove a knotty one. To whom does or did the ring belong at the time of its loss? The case will be an interesting one at all events, and highly so if it should be necessary to prove the ownership of the alleged stolen property.—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

Be cheerful, contented and light-hearted. Always remember that there are others whose troubles are greater than yours. In the family circle show the sunny side of your nature. Don't go around complaining, miserable and unhappy. It is too much like the uncomfortable custom of the ancient Egyptians, who never gave a feast without a skeleton in full view, that they might not forget their mortality.

Capital punishment—Hanging on the neck of a pretty girl.

## A Shower of Flesh.

DESCRIPTION OF A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10, 1876.—On Friday last a most remarkable phenomenon occurred at a point in Bath county, Ky., two miles from Mud Lick Springs. At the time, two p. m., the heavens were bright, the sun was shining, and only a few floating clouds were visible. Suddenly there appeared a light cloud over the farm of Mr. Crouch, which seemed descending upon the earth. It hung overhead a few brief moments and then flakes of something white fell to earth. The fall continued ten minutes. Men and women then went out and examined the flakes, and discovered them to be flesh, resembling mutton. When picked up they quivered. A space 200 by 100 yards in extent was covered, and a number of trees, fences, &c., were also full of the strange substance. Stains like those produced by blood in its secondary condition marked spots where the flakes had touched.

Droves of chickens and hogs swarmed around the place and ate the flesh with great gusto. The inhabitants for miles around came for several days after and collected specimens. Hundreds are willing to testify by affidavit to the truth of the entire matter.

Professor J. Lawrence Smith, a scientist, says the substance is of an animal nature. When the flakes fell they were from the size of a pea to that of a human finger, and an eighth of an inch in thickness, and of the color of flesh. They have since assumed a dull red and white hue, and are somewhat withered. A butcher ate one flake and pronounced it very palatable, but was unable to say what kind of an animal the flesh came from. The inhabitants of the locality where the phenomenon occurred approached the flesh with superstitious awe, and at first would not touch it.

"Mamma" said a thoughtful youngster the other day, "how old shall I be on my birthday?" "Six, my son, if you live." "Well, suppose I don't live, can't I go right on having birthdays like George Washington?" "There are some older boys who would like to have their birthdays 'go right on.'"

## A FLORAL FAIR

OF THE

ORANGEBURG AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

Will be held at Orangeburg in the Building May the 9th 1876, at which time Premiums will be awarded to successful competitors as follows:

For the largest and best collection of Green House Plants by one person.

For the second best collection of the above.

For the best collection of Zonale Geraniums.

For the best collection of Pelargoniums.

For the best collection of Roses (cut flowers.)

For the best collection of Asters.

For the best collection of Fuchsias.

For the best collection of AZALEAS.

For the best collection of Pansies.

For the best collection of Native Wild flowers—arranged.

For the best collection of Vegetables, by one person.

For the second best collection of the above.

Premiums will not be awarded unless there be a fair competition.

For further particulars apply to

KIRK ROBINSON,  
Secretary.  
mar 11 2m

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY AT

Home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO.,

New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

mar 11 1876 1y

COMING—I will have on Wednesday next, sixteen of the finest HORSES ever offered for sale in this market. Also ten or twelve No. 1. MULES. Now is the time for buyers to give me a call. Terms moderate.

mar 11 EDWARD F. SLATER. 1f

ESTRAY SALE—The following Cattle having been delivered to me as estray, will be sold at Joseph Johnson's place, Middle Township, at public outcry, on the usual terms, on 26th day of April next. One Black, Brindle Cow and Calf, One Black Cow, One Red Heifer, One Red Bull, Yearling. Said estrays can be seen at Joseph Johnson's place.

J. P. M. FOURES,  
Trial Justice.  
feb 26 2m

## NOTICE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of Business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers \$200 00.

Dealers, retail liquor \$25 00.

Dealers, wholesale liquor \$100 00.

Dealers, in malt liquors, wholesale \$50 00.

Dealers in malt liquors, retail \$20 00.

Dealers in leaf tobacco \$25 00.

Retail dealers in leaf tobacco \$500 00.

And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco \$5 00.

Manufacturers of stills \$50 00. And for each still manufactured \$20 00. And for each worm manufactured \$20 00.

Manufacturers of tobacco \$10 00.

Manufacturers of cigars \$10 00.

Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals) \$50 00.

Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals) \$25 00.

Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal) \$15 00.

Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance) \$10 00.

Brewers of less than 500 hundred barrels \$50 00.

Brewers of 500 barrels or more \$100 00.

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to A. J. HANSSER, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, those in Orangeburg and Barnwell Counties to P. V. DIBBLE, Deputy Collector at Orangeburg, S. C., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.

D. D. BRATT,  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
Office of Internal Revenue, Washington,  
D. C. February 1, 1876.  
mar 25 4t

## Encourage Home People

AND HOME ENTERPRISE

GEORGES HACKER

Charleston, S. C.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS

The only DOOR, SASH and BLIND

Factory owned and managed by a Carolinian in this City. All work guaranteed.

Terms Cash.

Always on hand a large Stock of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, Serrail and Turned Work of every description.

Glass, White Leads, and Builders' Hardware, Dressed Lumber and Flooring delivered in any part of this State.

jan 22 1y

## Notice of Dissolution.

The limited Partnership entered into on the Thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1875, by Joab W. Moseley, as general Partner and Sarah E. Tolin, as special Partner, trading under the firm name of Joab W. Moseley. The certificate whereof is recorded in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance for Orangeburg County aforesaid in Book No. 14, pages 45, 452, 453, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and notice of this dissolution has been duly filed and recorded in the said office.

Orangeburg, S. C., Feb. 18th 1876.

J. W. MOSELEY,  
SARAH E. TOLIN,  
3m

## DENTISTRY.

OPERATIVE

AND MECHANICAL.

BY

A. M. Snider, L. S. WOLFE

& T. J. Calvert.

Office open at all times.

ARTHUR H. LEWIN

DERMATOLOGIST AND PRACTICAL

HAIR CUTTER,

If you want a good and easy Shave or an Artistic Hair Cut or a delightful Shampoo, go to

ARTHUR H. LEWIN'S

Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 3 Law Range opposite Court House Square.

Special attention paid to Children Hair Cutting. Extra Rooms for Ladies.

sept 1 1875 1y

## REMOVED TO THE REAR

OF

A. FISCHER'S STORE

Where I am prepared to serve the Public at the shortest notice in my line of business.

Thanking the Citizens for their liberal patronage in the past, I beg a continuance of the same in the future.

MOSES M. BROWN, Barbar.

## KINGS MOUNTAIN MILITARY SCHOOL.

Established 1855

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