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FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

The Democratic Meeting.

Early on Friday morning last, a week ago, the Democrats commenced to make their appearance from all sides. Most of them were here by 9 o'clock A. M., and exhibited the utmost good feeling and determination. The boys on "the other side" are not Modocs, and only mean to beat the Republicans if they can. Because a man is a Democrat we do not regard him as a monster, to be shunned both night and day. Some of those fellows are mild even to effeminacy, and would not hurt a Republican for the world. They are simply "the outs," and now they want to be "the ins." Only this and nothing more.

The procession formed and met the speakers at the depot, where the Orangeburg brass band enlivened the crowd with inspiring strains of music. (We forget now whether they played any of the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign songs, or not; we think not, though.) Gen. Kennedy, Hon. M. P. O'Coner, and a great many other speakers presented themselves, and were driven to the stand in the grove near Capt. Rowe's where the speaking took place.

Captain Jas. F. Izlar, the courteous and gentlemanly chairman of the Democratic party of the County, called the vast concourse together in a few timely and appropriate remarks.

The meeting went into a permanent organization upon a proposition from Mr. S. R. Mellichamp as follows:

President, Captain Jas. F. Izlar; Vice-Presidents, Hon. T. W. Glover; W. M. Hutson, Jacob G. Keitt, Thos. H. Zimmerman, Dr. G. J. Odum, Dr. O. H. Ott, Colonel D. R. Barton, Dr. W. F. Barton, Captain John S. Moorer, Dr. R. W. Bates, Captain John S. Bowman, Dr. W. W. Wannamaker, Colonel Paul S. Feider, O. B. Riley; Secretaries, Ira T. Shumaker, Dr. W. T. C. Bates, Dr. W. S. Barton.

After Mr. Mellichamp subsided, with a good natured smile on his face, Captain Izlar again "rose to explain," and said that Malcolm I. Brownrig, Esq., would present a set of resolutions which should claim every Democrat's attention.

That gentleman, after stroking his mustaches and feeling the platform that it was not "rickety," arose and prefaced the following resolutions with a few eloquent remarks:

1. Resolved, That we, the Democratic citizens of Orangeburg County, in mass meeting assembled, cordially indorse the action of the National Democratic Convention which recently met at St. Louis—heartily approve its form of principles—ratify its nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, for the Presidency, and of Thomas A. Hendricks for the Vice-Presidency, of the United States, and pledge to them our most strenuous efforts for their election.

2. Resolved, That we also cordially indorse the action of the State Democratic Convention which met at Columbia on the 15th day of August,

1876—ratify the nominations made by that convention for State and Federal officers—and pledge to the nominees our united and earnest support.

3. Resolved, That we deprecate all violence in the approaching political contest—denounce all attempts, by whomsoever made, to bring about collisions—pledge ourselves to use all proper efforts to prevent them—to put down all designing disturbers of the public peace, and secure the quiet and peaceful use of the election franchise by all our citizens, of every class.

4. Resolved, That in the grand effort for reform which the Democratic party is now making, we deem it the duty of all good citizens, without regard to race, to unite against our common enemy, and work together, earnestly and faithfully, for success; and we pledge to our colored fellow-citizens who are now in our ranks, or who may hereafter unite with us in this glorious cause, protection against all violence and oppression from whatsoever quarter it may come.

At the conclusion of the foregoing resolutions, Samuel Dibble, Esq., with the air of a lawyer who knew his jury, stepped forward and seconded them in a manner that elicited applause.

Now came the set speeches. General Kennedy was the first speaker who made a dig at our side. He was very coquettish in the beginning, but after he got warmed up, we noticed that he was not half as tender as we took him to be. He punched around promiscuously and didn't have a single compliment for the "ins." His speech was straight out.

Mr. H. S. Thompson followed. He was more easy going, and we liked him better.

And after him came Hon. M. P. O'Conner. Well! his reputation as an orator is world wide, and as we do not desire to do an injustice even to a Democrat, we will pass by him by saying that his speech was replete with eloquence—only it was on the other side.

A colored Democrat named Hutchins spoke next.

L. S. Yourmans, Esq., concluded. He is also known, and it is not necessary for us to say that he also did well—but on the other side.

Upon the whole of it, the meeting was rather an enthusiastic rally of Democrats, and as it has always been the desire of the editor of this paper to do the opposition justice, we do not hesitate to say that Captain Jim made a first-rate showing with his clubs.

Quiet and order reigned from early morn till dewy eve. Remarkable, isn't it!

The Republican State Convention

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This body met in the hall of the House of Representatives in Columbia at 1 p. m. on the 12th inst.

Gen. Elliott, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State, called the Convention to order and commanded the Secretary to call the roll. Contesting delegations from Colleton, Orangeburg, Spartanburg and Georgetown presented themselves.

Congressman Smalls was afterwards nominated for temporary Chairman by Hamilton, of Beaufort, and S. A. Swails by M. S. Hirsch, of Williamsburg. Smalls was elected by a vote of 65 to 59. A committee was appointed to conduct Smalls to the chair, when he made a speech congratulating his party upon its unity and determination.

Jas. Kennedy was elected Secretary and Josephus Woodruff and Shewsbury assistants.

A committee of one from each county was then appointed on credentials, and the Convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Convention convened again, but the committee on credentials having asked for further time the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention met again Wednesday September 13th at 10 a. m., and shortly after adjourned to 3 p. m. to give more time to the committee on credentials. Upon re-assembling in the afternoon a permanent organization was effected by electing Robert Smalls Chairman. Committees on platform and rules were here appointed.

Senator J. J. Patterson was then called on. Some little excitement prevailed, as it was fully expected that he would make an attack on Governor Chamberlain; but to the surprise of many it was demonstrated that the hatchet had been buried during the night, and Patterson endorsed Chamberlain and pledged his support to him and the whole ticket whatever it might be. He said that President Grant had his eye on South Carolina, and intended to take care of her, and he (Patterson) would warrant that Grant would bring the strong arm of the United States Government to support and keep the Republican party in power. He was not afraid of armed Democrats, and he would warn these fire-eaters that Albany Penitentiary is big enough to hold and would hold, many of them as soon as the election was over. So far as his reported hostility to Governor Chamberlain was concerned he said he had only fallen out with him because the Democrats were praising him too much. He got suspicious of him, but was perfectly satisfied that he had cast of his new-made friends now, and he would accordingly support him. He next spoke of the report of his having patched up a friendship with Chamberlain on a compromise in which the repudiated conversion bonds figured conspicuously. He confidently asserted that the Republican party will be in power in South Carolina for ten years longer, and would have Hayes and Wheeler to take care of them. He said the whipping-post would be changed to the school-house, and colored men would soon be equal in every way to the white people of the State. They would be too smart for the Democrats to fool them as they were trying to do, Georgia was an example of a State where the negroes had no show, had no schools, and taxes were higher than when Bullock was Governor.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday the Convention re-assembled according to adjournment. Thos. Hamilton nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor. Mr. Green of Beaufort nominated T. C. Dunn. Hamilton and others spoke for Chamberlain, and Aug. Straker and others against him. At 1 o'clock in the night Chamberlain was nominated by a vote of 88. Dunn received 21 votes. R. H. Gleaves was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Trueheart, lately associate editor of the Journal of Commerce, has retired from that paper and Mt. Dill has taken his place. Of the latter gentleman Mr. Rhett says:

"Capt. Dill has had a large and valuable experience in journalism. On the Washington Union the Charleston Mercury, the New Orleans Times and the New Orleans Picayune, he served in positions of high importance, contributing largely to the success of those papers during his connection with their editorial and business departments. Captain Dill resigns the position of special agent and adjuster of losses of 'The London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company,' at New Orleans, which he has held for several years, to unite his fortunes with those of the Journal of Commerce. We congratulate ourselves and our readers on the acquisition of so competent an assistant."

The strikers are at work again on the Combahee. We trust for the interests of all parties that these outbreaks will be speedily put down. They do nobody any good; in fact, work infinite harm. Determined measures must be adopted.

Toleration the Great Need of the South.

A French king, in giving his ideal of a happy realm, said that he desired to see the day when every peasant in France should have a chicken in his pot for dinner. It was a homely but forcible way of describing an era of social order and happiness and well-rewarded labor in a land of green pastures and still waters, like Judaea, in the days of Solomon, when, in the words of the Hebrew chronicler, Israel dwelt safe ly, every man under his vine and fig-tree. For it was not the branches bending with the weight of ripened figs and purple clusters only which cheered the contented owner, but the thought of the law reigned supreme, and that there was none to make him afraid.

But neither Palestine nor France, in the days of their prosperity, ever offered so fair or wide a field for a population as Nature has given to the fifteen States recently rescued from the thralldom of slavery,—being in respect of area, an empire, and in respect of climate and products offering everything required by the physical wants of man.

It is said that this great and fertile region is not prosperous in comparison with the Northern portion of the Union, a region having no greater natural advantages. If this is the fact, it is of far greater importance for the Southern people to find out the reason of this lack of prosperity than to follow after a party leader who tickles their ears with glittering theories and sparkling rhetoric. For, whether Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden be the next President, the wants and wishes of the masses of the people will remain the same. The great multitude will still continue within the walks of private life, and of the forty-four millions of American citizens, not one in five hundred can possibly fill a public office. Still the daily question of every household will be, What shall we eat and drink, and wherewith shall we be clothed? and these natural wants, whose full gratification indicate a prosperous people, can be satisfied in that land only where peace and order are supreme and violent men dare not molest the citizen in public, or under his roof-top.

Why is the South not prosperous? Is it because that portion of the Union which lately opposed the Rebellion is hostile to her prosperity? The supposition is wholly unreasonable. A whole people do not act without a motive, and the North has no motive for desiring the degradation of the South, but, on the contrary, has the strongest reasons of natural humanity and of self-interest for desiring the thrift and increase of the South,—reasons of kindred blood, reasons of natural pride, reasons of domestic trade and exchange, reasons of natural security and revenue. It is strictly true to say that the Southern people have the hearty good-will of the North in respect to their physical and mental progress. Not an item of Southern news indicating local advancement fails to be cordially noted by the Northern newspapers irrespective of party. The grand donation of the late George Peabody, of New England, to the schools of the South, the princely gift of Vanderbilt to a Southern university, the thousands of smaller donations to Southern churches and schools from the extreme North, and the many millions of Northern capital invested in the South are a few of the more striking evidences that the North has none but the most kindly feelings towards the South and ardently desires her prosperity. It may be added that there is not a single feature of Northern enterprise and industry which Northern capital has not honestly

tried to reproduce in the South since the close of the war, despite many discouragements.

Is the South, then, not prosperous because her labor system has been overthrown? Facts speak for themselves, and the present marvellous year of plenty attests the truth of the assertion that Southern labor never worked so efficiently before. The only complaint which comes from the agricultural districts is that the planters and farmers are glutting the markets with superabundant crops.

But it may be said that, although crops are abundant in the South, her manufactories languish. On this point we have the testimony of the Georgia and Tennessee newspapers that the only cotton and iron mills in the country which have declared a dividend this year are in those States. Working up the raw material, which is supplied at their doors, the Southern mills and forges have prospered, while those of New England and Pennsylvania have languished and failed. Says the Chatauoga Times, a Democratic paper published in the great Southern iron district, "The South has to day more furnaces in blast in proportion to her number than the North has, and very few of ours are losing any money while constant losses at the North is the rule. We believe the only mill in the United States, running exclusively on railroad iron, which declared a legitimate dividend for 1875, was the Roone Iron Company's mill in this city."

The Administration has taxed Southern manufacturers with no unequal and unjust discriminations. The national laws have protected all alike, and if disaster has overtaken any enterprise, it has not proceeded from any sectional prejudice or intervention. Why, then, is the South not as prosperous as the North, and why are her rich lands sought by crowds of immigrants? The answer is easily given. Governor Hayes says in his letter of acceptance,—

"Laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and if disaster has overtaken any enterprise, it has not proceeded from any sectional prejudice or intervention. Why, then, is the South not as prosperous as the North, and why are her rich lands sought by crowds of immigrants? The answer is easily given. Governor Hayes says in his letter of acceptance,—

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It concerns the North that this great evil shall be radically reformed. It concerns the South more deeply and directly: She can change the whole aspect of the heavens by the simple breath of suffrage, at once puff dissipating the malarious vapors and damps which now overhang her sky, and letting in the sunshine of universal toleration and free speech to gladden and cheer the dwellers of every hamlet and city. Let it shine in a flood of glory, so that the citizen, unmolested and secure, can fill his pipe of peace with the staple of Kentucky and Virginia, and roam at his own sweet will from the oyster bays of the Eastern shore to the orange groves of Florida. He can do it in Maine or Massachusetts or Illinois, and why not a few miles farther south in his own country and under his own flag?

The world moves, and the South must move with it. The first step to build up the South is to destroy the dangerous faction which thrives by violence and upholds the organs of mob-law. A Republican administration will teach them that malicious persecution for opinion's sake must stop at once; that the American people are determined that Germans, British, French, Irish, Scandinavians, and Northern men shall trade, work, vote, and talk as freely as they please in every county of the South as freely as they do in New York and Ohio.

An obvious feature of this meeting was the absence of the local scalawags and carpet-baggers. They could not stand the fire, and doubtless thought providence the better part of valor.—Cor. Journal of Commerce.

The above has reference to the mass meeting held by the Democrats on yesterday a week ago. "If Orangeburg" can speak for his party, and the above is to be taken literally, it discloses a purpose which we did not hope to see. "Prudence" always keeps persons out of danger, and if you meant to have, show your "valor" if "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" had put in their appearance on that day, we are glad they staid away. But say, "Orangeburg," hadn't you better hush up your twaddle about scalawags? We think so.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association are requested to attend a meeting of the Association on Saturday September 30th, at the Fair Building at 11 o'clock A. M. Full attendance is requested as business of great importance will be submitted for your consideration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
KIRK ROBINSON,
Secretary.

sept 16 3t

Notice

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR, ORANGEBURG, S. C. September 12th 1876. To J. H. Dukes and W. P. Murphy: Take notice, that the Taxes, Costs and Penalties (together with fifty per cent on the entire amount have been paid into the County Treasury) for the redemption of the Real Estate purchased by you.

JAS. VAN TASSEL,
County Auditor.

sept 16 3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Clerks of the Boards of the various Trustees of each District will be held in my office on the 30th day of September 1876, as business of importance is to be transacted.

THOS. PHILLIPS,
Co school Com O C

September 15th 1876

sept 16 3t

Rooms of the Orangeburg County Democratic Executive Committee.

ORANGEBURG S. C. September 2nd 1876.

A Convention of the Democratic Party of the County of Orangeburg is hereby called to meet at the Fair Building in the Town of Orangeburg on Thursday the twenty-first (21st) day of September 1876, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers; and for members of the General Assembly, and to consider such other business as may be brought before it.

The Convention will be composed of Delegates to be elected by the several Democratic Clubs, upon the basis of one Delegate for every twenty-five enrolled members in each Club, and one for every fraction over twenty-five.

JAS. F. IZLAR,
Chairman.
IRA T. SHOEMAKER,
Secretary.

sept 16 1t

Sheriff's Sales.

Carlton S. McGrew vs. Jane L. Sigtler and others. For Partition.

By virtue of the Judgement herein, I will sell at Orangeburg C. H., on the First Monday in October next, the following tract of land, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Goodby's Township Orangeburg County, containing 164 acres, more or less, and bounded on the North by lands of F. L. McGrew, on the East by lands J. A. Keller, on the South by lands of Whiteman and on the West by lands of Est. Jas. A. McGrew.

Terms—One half cash, balance on a credit of one year, (with the privilege of paying 'all cash') credit portion secured by bond of purchaser bearing interest from day of sale, and a mortgage of the premises, Purchaser to pay for papers and recording.

ALSO Luther F Shuler vs. Carson E. Feiler Adm'r and others. For Foreclosure.

By virtue of this Judgment herein, I will sell at Orangeburg C. H., on the First Monday in October next, during the usual hours of sale at public auction, the following Real Estate, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land in Orangeburg County, containing 170 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Mrs. Catharin Shuler, Est., Adam Dash, Mrs. Amanda Bookhardt and the Dower tract, assigned to Mrs. Juilla S. Thompson.

ALSO The remainder of the determination of Mrs. Thompson's Dower in 51 acres assigned to her by Carson's in Dower.

Terms—One half Cash, (with the privilege of paying all cash), balance on a credit of one year, secured by bond of purchaser, bearing interest from day of sale and a mortgage of the premises, purchases to pay for papers and recording.

Sheriff's Office, Orangeburg C. H., Sept. 9th, 1876. E. I. CAIN, S. O. C. sept 16 3t

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY AT Home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.