

Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 10.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

NUMBER 38

School & Kindergarten

The Exercises of the SCHOOL conducted by Rev. J. B. HASKELL and Sisters, will be resumed, at their Residence on Russell St., on Monday 4th September.

Monthly Terms.

English Course (Primary and Intermediate), \$2.00.
Academic Course, \$3.00
Kindergarten, \$1.00
German, French, Latin and Greek Extra each, 50c.
Elements of Music and Drawing with Calligraphies, will be taught Free
The undersigned is prepared to organize and teach Classes of Young Men or Ladies the usual collegiate branches, Classics Mathematics &c., as well as Stenography or Short Hand Private lessons in Instrumental music will be given when desired.
J. BACHMAN HASKELL.

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

REMOVED TO THE REAR

A. FISHER'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, Barber.

WANTED.

Good BEEVES and SHEEP in good condition, for which full market price will be paid. Apply to
M. ALBRECHT.
may 13

DENTISTRY.

According to the latest improvements in the art.

WOLF & CALVERT

Over Wilson's Store, are prepared to execute anything in their line. Guaranteeing a faithful attendance to business, they respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage, which has heretofore been extended to the old firm of Fisher, Wolfe & Calvert.
All Work Guaranteed.

SOLENT.

The Store House on the Corner of Euseb and Market Street, formerly occupied by J. W. Mosely. There is no better business stand in Orangeburg. Fortness apply to
T. C. ANDREWS.
Orangeburg S. C.

KING'S MOUNTAIN MILITARY SCHOOL.

COL. ASBURY COWARD
Principal
A full corps of able Professors.
Complete outfit of Arms, apparatus etc. for thorough mental and physical training. Location noted for healthfulness and possessing rail road and telegraph facilities. See Illustrated Catalogue apply to Principal.
dec 11 1875

NOTICE.

The fast trotting thorough-bred Stallion
MAMBRINO TRUSTEE
will stand for the Fall season at my stables.
PEDIGREE.

MAMBRINO TRUSTEE, by Mambrino Medley, he by Old Mambrino Chief; Mambrino Medley's first dam by Young Medley, a fine race mare, second dam by Stanley; third dam by Trustee; fourth dam by Speculator.
Mambrino Trustee's first dam Jenny Denney, by Holcomb; first dam by Lady Woodford, by Sir William Woodford; he by Woodford; first dam by Bertrand.
Mambrino Trustee was bred by George W. Ogden, Wrights Station, Kentucky Central Rail Road, Bourbon County, Kentucky. He is five years old, and has not had much handling but what had showed splendid action. He trotted on the Columbia track last fall at the rate of 2:45.

THAD. C. ANDREWS

Orangeburg Livery and sale stables.
P. S. Board for a few mares can be had at my stables
aug 19

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 300 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Platform of the Republican Party of South Carolina.

1. The republican party of the state of South Carolina, in convention assembled, believing that the principles of equal civil and political rights are vital to the interests of good government, and that they can only be enforced by the party which has engrafted them upon the state and national constitutions, hereby reaffirms its confidence in the national republican party by pledging firm adherence to the platform adopted by the Cincinnati convention in this the one hundredth year of American independence.

2. We hereby pledge our undivided support to the standard bearers of that party, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, whose unblemished and statesmanlike record in the past is sufficient assurance that all reform lying within the province of their respective offices will be earnestly prosecuted and the national government wisely and economically administered, with due regard to the rights and interests of the whole American people.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Grant, so honestly and economically conducted as to exalt the nation in the estimation of the world and advance its faith and credit. We recognize in the soldier statesman and president a firm, devoted lover of American liberty, a stern unflinching champion and protector of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his deeds in war, in peace, in all that makes our country great—though the youngest of the nations, yet the equal of all.

3. That in presenting to the people of South Carolina our nominees for the high offices of the state for the coming two years, we believe we should make plain and unmistakable the aims and principles to which we stand pledged, in the event of their election, not in glittering generalities, but in specific and substantial articles.

4. We declare our abhorrence and repudiation of all forms of violence, intimidation or fear in the conduct of elections, or for political purposes, and denounce the same as a crime against the liberty of American citizens as well as the common rights of humanity; and, while we insist upon and will jealously guard the right of every citizen freely to choose his political party, and deny the unfounded charge that the republican party countenances any interference with the democratic ticket; we protest against and denounce the practice now inaugurated by the democratic party in this state of attending republican meetings and by show of force and other forms of intimidation of disturbing such meetings or taking part therein without the consent or invitation of the party calling them.

5. We pledge ourselves thorough reform in all departments of the state government; where abuses shall be found to exist, and, as an earnest of the same, declare our purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the State the following specific reforms as amendments to the State constitution.

1. That the present adjustment of the bonded debt of the State shall be inviolable.
2. That the general assembly shall meet only once in every two years, and that the length of no session thereof shall exceed seventy days.
3. That the number of sessions of courts of general sessions and common pleas shall be reduced to two annually in each county, with power reserved to the judges to call special sessions when necessary.
4. That the veto power of the governor shall be so modified as to allow of the disapproval of a part without effect upon the rest of an act.
5. That agricultural interests shall be relieved from burdensome taxation by more equitable distribution

of taxes and by the inauguration of a system of licenses fixed upon fair principles.

6. That no public funds shall ever be used for the support of sectarian institutions.

7. That the enormous evil of local and special legislation shall be prohibited whenever private interests can be protected under general laws.

8. And inasmuch as the system of free schools was created in the State by the Republican party, and should be especially fostered and protected by it, we pledge ourselves to the support of the amendment to the State constitution, now before the people, establishing a permanent tax for the support of free schools, and preventing the removal of school funds from the counties where raised.

9. We pledge ourselves and the nominees of the Republican party of this State to the securing of the following purposes by legislative enactment.

1. The further and lowest reduction of salaries of all public servants consistent with the necessities of government.

2. The reduction of fees and costs, especially of attorneys in civil cases, and the amendment of the laws governing the settlement of estates in such manner as to secure a more economical administration and settlement of small estates.

3. The immediate repeal of the agricultural lien law.

4. Public printing to be reduced at least one-third of the present appropriation.

5. Convict labor to be utilized under such laws as shall secure humane treatment, and the support of convicts without needless expense to the State.

6. The annual appropriations for public institutions to be economically made and properly expended.

7. The number of trial justices to be reduced throughout the State, and each justice to be assigned to specific territory, with moderate salaries to cover costs of criminal business, adjusted in proportion to population.

8. Recognizing the enormous expense of fencing farms, and the severity of timber in some sections of the State, we feel it to be necessary that practical relief be afforded to the people of the State, and we pledge ourselves to secure such legislation upon the subjects as will give to the electors of each county the right to regulate this question for themselves.

9. That whereas in some of the upper counties of the State certain evil disposed persons have induced many citizens to disregard and violate the revenue laws of the United States, by representing them to be oppressive, and in violation of the rights of the citizen, and it is apparent from the action of the national democratic house of representatives that the revenue tax will be continued, we therefore earnestly recommend that his Excellency, the President of the United States, do grant a general amnesty and pardon for all violations previous to this time. And the senators are hereby instructed, and the representatives in congress are requested, to urge this action without delay.

10. We charge the democratic party with perversion of all truth and history; with opposition to all the interests of the masses; with fostering class preferences and discriminations; with a denial of rights to those who do not accept their political dogmas; with constant and persistent antagonism to the principles of justice and humanity; with a resistance to the manifest will of the people and spirit of the age; with a determination to make slavery national and liberty sectional; with a purpose to rend the union in twain to perpetuate human bondage; with plunging the nation into a fratricidal war; with deluging the land in blood and filling it with sorrow and distress; with burdening the people with a debt that makes a higher taxation necessary and continuous; with opposition to the reconstruction of the States they had violently forced into confederacy; with

resistance to the passage and ratification of the amendments to the constitution of the United States made necessary by the results of the war, which clothed the humblest in the nation with citizenship and placed in his hands the power of protecting it; with a purpose to reopen sectional prejudices and animosities, to make "the war a failure," reconstruction "void" and the amendments to the constitution nullities; with deception, misrepresentation, extravagance in the conduct of government, dishonesty in the disbursement of the public funds and an abuse of the public confidence with fraud in the management of elections; with intimidations of electors; with atrocities during political campaigns unheard of in civilized communities; with assassinations and murders of those whose only offending was a steadfast adherence to the principles of the republican party; with threatenings of violence and death against those who advocate the perpetuity of the republican party; with armed preparation and hostile intent in the States of the South, intending by such a formidable array to frighten or force Republicans into a support of their party and partisans, or to remain away from the polls; with dissembling to the North by assurances of an acceptance of the results of the war, a desire for reconciliation and brotherly relations, when they are only thirsting for the opportunity to secure what they have lost to the ascendancy of the national democratic party to power and thus inflict upon the nation further evils and embarrassments; with nominating national and State officers known for their antagonism to all the Republican party has accomplished.

10. Reiterating our reliance in the justice of our cause and the truth of the principles underlying our national platform, and of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution of the United States, pointing with gratification to the many important reforms established by the Republican party of our State during the last few years, we invoke the guidance and blessing of divine Providence upon our standard bearers and upon the whole people of South Carolina. And we the members of the Republican party, in convention assembled, do hereby earnestly pledge ourselves to an uncompromising support of its nominees, with the firm hope and the solemn determination to guard our rights, protect our friends and elect our candidates.

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An Ingenious Plea.

A soldier, by the name of Richard Lee, was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow, Scotland, for playing cards during divine service. The account of it is thus given:

Sergeant commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the parson had read the prayers he took the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither Bible nor common prayer book, but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him. He looked first at one card and then at another. The sergeant saw him and said:

"Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over the constable took Richard a prisoner and brought him before the mayor.

"Well, what have you brought the soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you more than ever man was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have no Bible or common prayer book; I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions."

Then spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace.

"When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God."

"When I see the deuce it reminds me of Father and Son."

"When I see the three it reminds me of Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

"When I see the four it reminds me of the four evangelists that preached Matthew, Mark, Luke and John."

"When I see the five it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed the lamps. There were ten, but five were wise and five were foolish and were shut out."

"When I see the six it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth."

"When I see the seven it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work He had made and hallowed it."

"When I see the eight it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world—viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives."

"When I see the nine it reminds me of the ten lepers that were cleansed by our Savior. There were nine out of the ten who never returned thanks."

"When I see the ten it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tables of stone."

"When I see the king it reminds me of the great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty."

"When I see the queen it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boys' apparel, for King Solomon told her that boys and girls which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash; the girls washed to the elbows and the boys to the wrists, so he told by that."

"Well," said the mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"What is that?"

"The knave," said the mayor.

"I will give your honor a description of that, too, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"Well," said the soldier, "the greatest knave I know of is the constable who brought me here."

"I don't know," said the mayor, "if he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots in a pack of cards I find 365—as many as there are days in the year."

"When I count the number of cards in a pack I find there are fifty-two—the number of weeks in a year; and I find four suits—the number of weeks in a month."

"I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in a year; and, on counting the number of tricks, I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter."

"So you see, sir, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac and common prayer book."

"Is a Paint Mule a Hoss?"

Nothing is more remarkable, says the San Antonio Herald, than the facility with which the colored population become acquainted with the forms of law, and the practical management of a case in court. There was a striking illustration of this fact in the recorder's court, recently.

The prisoner was accused of riding across one of the bridges in a gait faster than a walk, and the proof was that he gallop a paint mule over Houston street bridge. He managed his own case.

His honor said: "I think I'll have to fine you, Johnsing."

"May I ax yer a few questions?"

"You may."

"Isn't thar a sign over dat bridge, warning people how dey must ride?"

"There is, and that makes you all the more guilty."

"It does, does it? Now, Mr. Recorder, is dat sign what I has to go by. Is dat de law?"

"It is."

"Well, den, dat sign reads: 'Walk your horse or you'll be fined.' Don't it—don't it, boss?"

"It does, Johnsing."

"Well, the proof is, I was gallopin' a paint mule, wasn't it, boss?"

"Yes, I believe so," replied his honor, beginning.

"Now, if your honor is willing to admit dat a paint mule ain't no hoss, I'll rest de case heah, because you see de law is I shall walk my hoss, and as it was a paint mule, dat is fatal to de indictment. You is a lawyer, and you ought to know dem pints most as well as myself."

Recorder—"Ahem! for the purpose of this suit, Johnsing, I'll regard that paint mule as a hoss."

Prisoner—"Your honor will please note my 'ception. I jess want to make one more pint. Allowin' for the sake of argument, dat a paint mule is a hoss, de sign reads: 'Walk your hoss.' Now I has de witnesses heah in court to prove dat paint mule hoss was not my hoss at all. De law says walk your hoss."

Recorder—"I'll fine you ten dollars, Johnsing."

And as Johnsing was conducted to the lockup he expressed great sympathy for the taxpayers, as he intended to bring a suit for \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment.

He is now, however, at work on the streets.

A few days before the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, when free to speak its honest belief, the Cincinnati Enquirer said of him: "It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt Administration the country has ever known."

GOLDEN WORDS.—"Until every question arising out of the rebellion relating to the integrity of the nation and to human rights has been settled, and settled rightly, no man ought to be trusted with power in this country who, during the struggle for the nation's life, was unfaithful to the Union and liberty."—Rutherford B. Hayes, in a speech in 1867.

"I would prefer to go into this war, if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it."—Rutherford B. Hayes in 1861.