

# Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 11.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1877.

NUMBER 12

**ABIAL LATHROP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Orangeburg, S. C.  
Office in rear of Masonic Hall.  
March 3 1y.

**A Delicious Relish,**  
And very wholesome article for table,  
**ORANGE MARMALADE**  
Sold by the single pound or more,  
send a dish and try it, only 20 cts.

**Fresh Crackers**  
Every week, Nic Nacs, Fancy, Ginger, &c.

**COLGATES EXCELSIOR SOAP,**  
Three pounds for 25 cents. The best and cheapest in market, in 1 lb and 1 lb lumps.

**GOSHEN BUTTER 40 cts. per lb.**  
Pure Leaf Lard,  
Family Flour,  
Rio Coffee at 41 and 4 lbs for the \$1.  
Pure Cream Tartar,  
Soda,  
and Baking Powders.

And a full supply of  
**FAMILY SUPPLIES.**  
For sale by  
**John A. Hamilton**

**DENTISTRY.**

According to the latest improvements in the art.

**I. S. WOLFE**

Over Ezekiel's Store, is prepared to execute anything in his line.

Guaranteeing a faithful attendance to business, he respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage, which has heretofore been extended to the old firm of Snider, Wolfe & Calvert.  
All Work Guaranteed.

**FOR RENT**

The Two Story Building in the Town of Lewisville. The first story fitted up as a Store, complete in all respects. The second story arranged for a Residence.

For particulars apply to  
**GEORGE BOLIVER,**  
Aug. 5 1f

**JOHN O'GREN**

Successor of  
**ROBERT JENNY.**

Importer and Manufacturer  
OF

**HARNESS & SADDLES.**

Has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has received a heavy Stock from the North of every description which belongs to a first class Saddle Establishment. Also wish to draw particular attention to his Stock of

**LADIES RIDING SADDLES**  
and his assortment of  
**SHOES.**

Prices lower than ever.  
Good Saddles at \$3.50.

**VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.**

I am prepared to receive a few Pupils more in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Apply to  
**ANTON BERG,**  
sep 30 1f

**DENTISTRY.**

**DR. B. F. MUCKENFUSS**

Dentist Rooms over Store of Mr. Geo. H. Cornelson's.

Charges Reasonable.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG,  
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

George Boliver, as Adm'r. *Cum teste Annexo*

of David F. Zeigler deceased,  
vs  
Emma Zeigler and others.

In pursuance of an order of reference herein, made by his Honor, Jacob P. Reed, Circuit Judge, and dated 20th May, 1876, it is ordered, that the Creditors of the Estate of the late David F. Zeigler do present and establish their several and respective demands before the Referee at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on or before the third day of May, 1877, or be debarred any participation in the benefits of the decree herein.

W. F. HUTSON, Ref.  
March 27th 1877.  
mar 31 8t

**RECEIVERS NOTICE.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith, Keefe & Co. will make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having demands against said firm will present the same duly attested on or before the first day of June 1877, or they will be debarred payment.

J. WALLACE CANNON,  
Receiver.  
apr 21 4t

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER  
ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.

April 18th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a re-appointment of Trustees of the various School Districts of the said County during the month of May.

THOMAS PHILLIPS,  
Co. School Com. O. Co.

**GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S FIRST MESSAGE.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26, 1877.  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is proper that I should, before entering into a discussion of the grave questions which will come before you, give the reasons that impelled me to call the General Assembly together at a time so unusual and inconvenient to its members. I recognize and appreciate fully the great personal sacrifice demanded of the members by the call which brings them here; but the critical condition of public affairs and the welfare of the State made it imperative that I should invoke the aid of the legislative branch of the government to assist in the great work of reform before us, and I felt confident that the patriotism of those comprising this branch of the State government would inspire them to meet cheerfully all sacrifices required for the interest of the State. Your presence proves that I have not been disappointed in this hope, and I cherish the additional hope that you will forget the animosities engendered by political strife, rise superior to the petty considerations of partizanship, and, devoting yourselves with patriotic zeal to the service of your State, that you will strive earnestly to restore its lost prosperity, to revive its wasted industries, to reform all abuses in its government, and to promote peace, harmony, good-will and justice among all classes and parties. To the accomplishment of these noble aims I pledge my constant, unwearied and earnest efforts, and in this patriotic work I invoke your aid, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, not alone as members of the General Assembly, but as patriots and citizens.

The anomalous condition of affairs during the past few months, while it has entailed the necessity of convening the General Assembly, has precluded me from laying before this body such full and accurate information as is desirable, or making precise and definite recommendations on particular measures which will demand your attention. Circumstances with which you are all familiar have prevented my access to the books and records of the various departments of the State government; and hence I can neither speak authoritatively of the exact financial condition of the State, nor make such particular suggestions as, under the ordinary condition of public matters, it would have been my pleasure, no less than my duty, to have done. At present I can only call your attention in general terms to a few subjects which require immediate action on your part; and I must ask for your indulgence if I am unable to do more than to indicate the broad and comprehensive principles which, in my judgment, can give peace, stability and good government to our State. To the wisdom and patriotism of the General Assembly is committed the grave duty of bringing back to our people these inestimable blessings. The merit of success will belong to you, gentlemen, if you succeed; and to you will the responsibility attach if the hopes of your constituents are disappointed.

The first as it is the most important subject to which your attention is invited, is that of the financial condition of the State. It is needless for me to say that this condition is deplorable; for it is shown by an empty treasury and a ruined credit, by stagnation in commercial circles and depression in agricultural enterprises, by public and personal poverty as widespread as lamentable. All efforts to bring about a better state of affairs will prove unavailing until the finance of the State are put in a healthy condition and the credit of the State established on the sound and honorable footing they once occupied; but, in the meantime, there is an imperative necessity that the immediate needs of the State should be provided for, and in doing this the burden of taxation

should be made as light as possible, for the resources of our people are well-nigh exhausted, and the season of the year at which the taxes will be called for is most unfortunate.

While it is the province of the House of Representatives to fix the amount of taxes requisite to meet the demands of the State, and the time and mode of their collection, I venture to offer some suggestions on these points for the consideration of the Legislature. It is due alike to the honor and the credit of the State, as well as to its future prosperity, that there should be no question nor doubt as to our determination to meet every honest obligation of the State fairly and faithfully, but it is equally our duty to ascertain what are its honest liabilities. The suspicious which attach to a portion of the outstanding obligations of the State, and which, to a greater or less extent, affect the value of all, render it imperative that these obligations, whether funded or not, should be strictly scrutinized with a view of ascertaining which are valid and which are not. This should be a condition precedent to the payment of interest on any of the outstanding obligations of the State, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of any of the State indebtedness into the consolidation bonds authorized to be issued under the act of 1874 to reduce the volume of the public debt.

In order to effect this object in a mode satisfactory and equitable alike to the State and to the public credit, I respectfully suggest the appointment of a commission, to consist of one member from each house of the Legislature, the comptroller-general and the treasurer of the State, and three citizens of recognized financial ability, to whom the whole question of the financial condition of the State should be referred, and under whose direction a thorough and complete investigation of the funded and floating indebtedness of the State shall be made, and who shall be empowered to require a registration before them, or before such officers as may be designated, of the consolidation bonds of the State. Obligations, the validity of which shall be thus ascertained, shall be certified in such form as the commission or the Legislature may prescribe; and the coupons on such bonds alone shall be receivable for taxes. The commission should also be charged with the duty of reporting to the General Assembly, at the next regular session, the precise character of all obligations of doubtful validity, or clearly fraudulent, with the specific facts or testimony upon which their conclusions are based.

As all the records and books showing the amount of consolidation bonds now outstanding with the nature of the securities on which they were issued, have been withheld by the late officials I am unable to state, with any degree of accuracy, what portion of the public debt has been converted into consolidation bonds, and what portion remains to be funded. But from the best sources of information before me I estimate the amount yet to be funded as about \$3,000,000 which, at the rate established for funding, will require the issue of one million five hundred thousand dollars of consolidation bonds. Under the act of 1873, these bonds bear date of January 1st, 1874, and the annual tax provided by the act for the payment of interest on the entire consolidated debt has been regularly levied every year, and the amount unexpended for interest should be in the treasury to meet the past due coupons of these bonds as soon as issued.

I have no reason however to believe that there is any such unexpended balance available for this purpose, and if the conversion of the debt into consolidation bonds continues as provided by the existing act, it will be necessary to provide by legislation for these arrears of interest. I suggest for your consideration the propriety of funding these arrears up to the time of conversion in new bonds, pay-

able at such time and under such conditions as in your judgment shall be equitable to the State and its creditors.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the necessity of reducing the expenses of every department of the government to the most economical state consistent with the dignity and security of the State. You will find many offices which are not only expensive but useless; and others which, while necessary, can be well filled for compensation much less than is now paid. It is, I am sure, only necessary to invite your attention to this subject to secure your wise and cordial cooperation in lightening the burdens which have so greatly oppressed the energy and industry of our people. But after the most rigid reduction, the expenses of government, funds for the common schools, and to meet the interest on the public debt, must be provided; and this can only be done by a tax on the real and personal property of the citizens. It is one of our gravest difficulties that we have come into control of the government after the period at which taxes can most easily be paid. Ours is essentially an agricultural community. Our products are harvested in the latter part of the year and sold in the earlier, and the rule which has always obtained of calling for the taxes in January and February had its origin, not in the arbitrary will of the Legislature, but was the natural outgrowth of an agricultural system.

The late political struggle has been protracted until the proceeds of the past year's crop have been exhausted, and the present crop is not sufficiently advanced to enable the farmer to realize anything upon it. Every available dollar of cash, or of credit, is the control of the farmer is already applied to the growing crop and the farmer is unable to pay it an early day would seriously embarrass not only the agricultural, but every other interest of the State. The money is not in the country. It could only be raised from loans to the farmer by bankers or merchants, and it is questionable if it could be raised even in this way. It is, therefore, incumbent upon you, while reducing the tax to its minimum, to arrange for its collection at such times, and in such manner, as will lighten the burden of the people as much as possible. A portion of the tax absolutely necessary could be called for in June, and the residue, which should be the larger portion, in October, when the proceeds of a part, at least, of the crop will be available for the payment of taxes.

By the resolutions of the House of Representatives, adopted at the last session, I was authorized to call for a contribution not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the amount of taxes levied last year. Under this authority a call for a voluntary contribution of one-tenth of the amount of the last tax was issued, and was responded to with an alacrity and a patriotic zeal most honorable to our people. As an evidence of their confidence in my administration, the response was as gratifying as it was unprecedented. With a view to the proper care and disbursement of this fund I directed that amounts collected should be placed in the hands of Gen. Johnson Hagood requesting him to serve as acting comptroller-general and treasury, and no appropriation has been made except upon his check countersigned by myself. His devotion to this work, his activity and his great financial ability have proved of incalculable assistance to me. The net receipts from contribution and from office fees amounted to \$135,859 48, and the disbursements, as will appear by the books of Gen. Hagood's office, on account of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the State, and for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government amount to \$76,661 09, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$59,178 39. By the report of the late treasurer, dated October 31, 1876, there were in the treasury at the time \$258,020 37, but what portion

of this amount is now on hand I am not aware. The use of these funds has been enjoined by the courts, and the officials in whose charge they are will, doubtless, account to the Legislature for them. In addition to the funds named, the phosphate royalty should yield from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and there will then be quite a large amount at the command of the Legislature, sufficient, I hope, to meet the demands of the State until a portion of the taxes is collected. While on the subject of the finances, I beg to call your notice to the Bills of the Bank of the State, for this question presents a difficult problem. There is a widespread belief that a considerable amount of these bills will be found missing from the treasury, having been reissued in place of being cancelled or destroyed. It is well therefore at this juncture to consider whether, or not, these bills should be receivable in payment of taxes. Before receiving them for the taxes, the most rigid investigation should be had, with the view of ascertaining the amount for which the State is clearly liable and what portion is tainted with fraud, in order that a suitable provision may be made, at the next session of the Legislature for the redemption of the former, and for the protection of the State against the latter.

The penal, charitable and educational institutions of the State demand, and doubtless will receive your careful consideration and your fostering care. Every dictate of enlightened humanity, every precept of sound policy, require that these institutions should be well regulated, properly supported and ably managed. But this should be done with a strict regard to economy. They should be made self-supporting, as far as possible, and I trust that some system may be devised by the Legislature, which, while placing the public institutions of the State on a secure basis, will relieve the people of a large portion of the heavy expense their maintenance now demands. With proper legislation, the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary could be made profitable, and I ask your attention to this subject. The management of this institution under the present superintendent seems to me to be judicious, and he can, without doubt, give such valuable information as would tend to work out much needed reforms. The charitable institutions will likewise, I hope, receive at your hands the attention to which they are entitled. Reforms looking to a reduction of the expenses of supporting these charities can be made without impairing their usefulness, and without forgetting the claims that the unfortunate inmates of these institutions have upon the charity of the State.

In reference to the Lunatic Asylum, I recommended the election or appointment of a board of regents, composed of citizens of this county, the members of which are not to receive any compensation for their services. Motives of humanity will prompt worthy and competent men to undertake this praiseworthy duty, and they will find an ample reward in its discharge. The expenses of this institution as of the Penitentiary have been materially reduced within the last few months, and, in accomplishing this end, the superintendent has given me his ready and efficient assistance. The two or three charitable institutions which have been supported since December by the funds placed in my hands are the institute for the deaf and dumb, and the orphan home for colored children. As the latter is a State charity, I felt it to be my duty to supply its wants until suitable provision could be made for it by the Legislature; but I regard the outlay for its maintenance as unnecessarily large. It should be reorganized, so as to make it conform to the straitened condition of our finances, as far as this can be done without defeating the objects of its creation, which in themselves are praiseworthy.

Of the condition of University I am unable to speak advisably as no com-

munication from the authorities of that institution, and no call for assistance, have been received by myself until within the last few days when the chairman of the faculty handed me his report, which I herewith transmit. While I fully recognize the importance of keeping up this institution, I am forced to the conclusion that the benefits it bestows, under the present system, are not commensurate with the expense it entails. To bring it up to a proper standard, it must undergo a complete reorganization, and I earnestly ask your attention to this subject as of vital consequence.

Such action can be taken at present as may be necessary to meet the immediate wants of the University, and subsequent legislation can, after mature deliberation, place the institution on the high ground it once occupied.

Akin to this subject is that of free schools. I earnestly ask that you will use every effort to establish such a system as will place the means of education within the reach of all classes in the State. The present system as it has been administered is a mere mockery, under which the children have been imperfectly taught, the teachers have been swindled out of their pay, and the money of the people has been squandered. There have been honorable exceptions to this rule but they are rare. I have now before me "teachers' pay certificate" to which the board of school trustees, consisting of three members, have each affixed his "cross mark" as his signature. As this paper is a striking illustration of the new system of public education inaugurated in the State, and is, besides a literary curiosity well worth preserving, it is transmitted for inspection. While such a disgraceful condition of things is to be allowed to exist, we shall have no right to expect the world of education to prosper. The time may be too limited at the session to enable you to perfect a system which will meet the requirements of our whole people; but such legislation can be had as will secure to the teachers fair compensation for services already rendered, and will carry on public instruction until next regular session. We are bound alike by every consideration of true statesmanship and of good faith to keep up in the State such a system of free schools as will place within the reach of every child, the poorest as well as the richest, black as well as white the means of acquiring an honest and honorable education, and to this end I shall most cordially second any effort on the part of the Legislature.

In conclusion, I shall look with confident hope to your aid, in carrying out the reforms and fulfilling the pledges to which we are solemnly committed. A great work, the greatest to which a patriotic people can be called, is before us, and a heavy responsibility rests upon us. We have to create anew a State which can of right demand and take the proud and honorable position she once held in the great sisterhood of this great Republic. We have to restore her credit, to bring back her good name, to develop her boundless resources, to heal her wounds, to secure equal and exact justice to all her children, to establish and maintain the supremacy of law, to diffuse the blessings of education, and to strive to bind all classes of both races in the bonds of peace, fraternity and piety. I trust that we shall devote ourselves to the attainment of these high aims, and pray that God may, in His wisdom and His mercy, speedily crown our efforts with success.

WADE HAMPTON,  
Governor.

A European war on a large scale threatens. Look out for low price for cotton and high prices for provisions, and act accordingly. The position of no farmer will be safe, who does not raise provisions for home supply the present season.

A shipwrecked sailor waiting for a sail is like a business man sitting at home nursing a cough or cold. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured.