

The State Militia.

Adjutant-General Moise, in General Orders No. 1, calls in all State arms, munitions and equipments not held by organized bodies of State militia. They must be delivered within thirty days, or the law making it a misdemeanor for any person to retain military property of the State will be enforced. The arms, &c., may be delivered to the commanding officer of any organized regiment, battalion or company, at the State armory. Companies having State arms or munitions in their possession will, at once, report the amount and condition of such property on hand on June 10.

At the commencement of Union College, at Schenectady, New York, Wm. J. DeTreville, Jr., graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. The Wolfe Scholarship Fund is now aiding about thirty Southern students, and there are several others not drawing on any fund. South Carolina has eight representatives in the present graduating class. The applicants from various quarters for entrance are more numerous than for some years. The cost of tuition has been lowered. \$20,000 has been added to the scholarship funds. Union, under the regime of the celebrated President, Nott, commands the confidence of the whole South. It is now renewing slowly what it lost in the late difficulties of the country.

The Town Council.

Editor Orangeburg News and Times: As our present Council will soon go out of office, unless re-elected, we suggest that they publish in your paper a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Town for the past two years. The State Treasurer publishes such a statement monthly, and it is the invariable custom of other municipal bodies to do so, and we think it eminently proper.

This request is made in no spirit of fault finding, for it gives us pleasure to state, that the conduct of our Council has given great satisfaction generally to the citizens.

Let us have then, City Fathers, a statement of the sources of our income, and of the various payments made, and for what purposes made, giving both in detail.

In these days of reform we need
LIGHT.

Ice.

Editor Orangeburg News and Times:

Can you tell me why no one, unless he is sick, can buy ice in this Town, when the weather is unusually warm? I have observed that the hotter the temperature, the more difficult it is to buy ice. It is true, you can purchase a small quantity for the sick, but the merchant looks as if he is doing you a great favor by selling it at 5 cents a pound, and apparently wishes you to feel that he is inflicting on himself a great and lasting injury. It is a reproach to a Town of this size that we have no market or ice house. I am informed that there is an ice house in Beaufort and that it pays.

Is it not singular that our merchants, who are so enterprising in many other respects, have not made the experiment of keeping ice regularly for sale. We venture to say, that if it be tried fairly; if it is advertised that ice can be purchased at all times at a reasonable price, and if it is

always kept on hand, many families will purchase every day, and perhaps some of our old toppers will spend their share of cash in this way instead of buying fiery whiskey which inflames the blood. Without ice, with the thermometer at 96, how can we

KEEP COOL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ROVESVILLE, July 5, 1877.

Yesterday was the Fourth of July, and was celebrated as it has not been for years by the people of this community. The Sunday School of New Hope Church had its celebration and a picnic, and it may with truth be said that it was a gala day for New Hope. The Church was most beautifully decorated and exhibited the good taste of our noble ladies. There was a large and beautiful garland which extended from behind the altar on both sides over more than half way, coming down in arches on every window, and wound around the railing of the altar; and others hand somely arranged on the window behind the pulpit. Very pretty wreaths were hung in other parts of the church. A pretty cross nicely dressed extended from the wall over the pulpit, and on it was written no—no crown, the word cross was left out to be supplied by the cross itself. And in the aisle several yards from the altar, was a large cross, beautifully wound around with evergreen and flowers, and standing in a mound of spring moss, on which the children hung bouquets, and on the top of this cross hung a very pretty heart, made by the beautiful daughter of the superintendent. This cross added greatly to the appearance of the Church. All the garlands were made of evergreen and flowers. The school with the invited schools marched in the church singing the well known hymn, "O do not be discouraged," and were seated. The exercises opened with religious worship conducted by Mr. Berry. The Superintendent, Mr. A. M. Cox, made a few appropriate remarks to which the ministers joined with a hearty amen. Master Willie Wolfe delivered the welcome address, and reflected great credit on himself. Next was a piece of poetry by little Bertha Bowman, a little girl of three or four years old. She succeeded so well, that the whole congregation was proud of her, and could not keep from applauding her. The tower of strength was then built. It was made of large blocks, which resembled marble, and each block was put up by a Sunday school girl. On each block was written some appropriate motto, as Christ, the Foundation, Love, Forgiveness, Zeal, &c. Each one repeated a verse taken from the Bible suited to the motto on her block. The tower stood on a table covered with white and trimmed with ivy, and on the front was written in large letters, "Build on the Foundation." Over this motto stood a real beautiful arch of white trimmed with evergreen and flowers, and on it was written in German Text, "The Christians Tower of Strength." The Tower was designed by Mr. F. P. Barton. The children all did well. Our Pastor the Rev. Mr. Kaysor, addressed the children, and interested every one. The Rev. Mr. Dantzler of Orangeburg Circuit also spoke to the children. He told them numerous anecdotes, and received the strictest attention even from the smallest children. The last speech was made by the Rev. Mr. Webber, of Orangeburg Station. It was certainly a strong address to the whole audience. Not long after the exercises were over the audience were invited to partake of a dinner which was particularly good. The table was 180 feet long loaded with the best that the country affords. There were no less than ten pigs on it. Everybody ate and were stuffed and several baskets of broken food remained. Ice and Ice-Lemonade were in abundance, furnished by the generous Capt. Bowman. Everybody pronounced it the best thing of the sort ever in this part of the country.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. BOWMAN.

The old Marion Rifles have been re-organized with the following officers: J. B. White, Captain; J. J. McIntyre, 1st Lieutenant; K. Clark 2nd Lieutenant; Jas. Stackhouse, 3d Lieutenant; John Wilcox, Jr., Secretary.

Hartrauff's Telegram.

"TO GEN. GRANT, CARE OF QUEEN VICTORIA."

The True History of the Famous Dispatch—The Sender's Perplexity—How the Message Was Received—Almost a Miscarriage—The Prince of Wales' Generosity.

[New York Times.]

Yesterday morning Governor Hartrauff, of Pennsylvania, rose somewhat subsequent to the lark's usual hour, and after grasping the fact that he was in Providence, and had on the previous evening attended a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, immediately became a prey to melancholy. He remembered that he had sent a telegram to General Grant, "Care of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Buckingham Palace, London," and a terrible doubt as to whether that telegram had been properly directed made his head ache to a most painful extent. When he directed that telegram, he wanted to make sure that it would reach the ex-President, and assuming that the latter was stopping with the Queen, he had no hesitation in sending it in care of her Majesty. It was not until yesterday morning that it occurred to him that the Queen might not be at Buckingham Palace just at present. He was not at all disturbed by the assertion of one of his aides that the Queen constantly resides in the Tower of London, for he was well aware that Buckingham Palace is merely a wing added to the Tower by the late Prince Consort. What made him uneasy was the recollection that the Queen has a country seat at Balmoral, in Scotland, where she retires when Buckingham Palace is undergoing its annual cleaning. If thought he, at this very period Buckingham Palace is being scrubbed and whitewashed, and the Queen is at Balmoral, that telegram may never reach General Grant. What is worse, that box of cigars that was forwarded last Monday, directed precisely as was the telegram, may fall into the hands of the local colored ministers who whitewashes the palace, and may be smoked by that unwholesome arist and his personal friends. The more Governor Hartrauff thought over this affair the worse his head ached, and the more clearly he saw that he had been too hasty. Had he directed that telegram to "Beaconsfield, Esq." and requested him to forward it to General Grant without delay, there would have been no doubt that General Grant would have received it. As it was, the telegram might never reach the Queen, and if it did reach her, she being a woman might put it on her mantelpiece at Balmoral and entirely forget to mention it to General Grant for three or four days. Governor Hartrauff groaned aloud as this last contingency occurred to him. That a telegram which so chastely and beautifully informed General Grant that "your comrades * * * desire, through you to England's Queen, to thank England for Grant's reception," should miscarry, simply because of a mistake in the address, was a bitter thought, and as Governor Hartrauff rang for more soda water he inwardly resolved never to send another telegram after dinner.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty to relieve so excellent a man as Governor Hartrauff from his present state of painful uncertainty. Fortunately, there is no difficulty in so doing. From sources as exclusive and as authentic as those from which the Herald obtains its war telegrams, the Times has received a full account of the reception of the Governor's telegram in England, and can assure him that it is already in the ex-President's hands. At the same time that it is proper to add that had it not been for a lucky accident that telegram would never have reached its destination.

At two o'clock on Wednesday morning the Prime Minister, who, during his term of office, always occupies the second story front bedroom in Buckingham Palace in order to be handy if the Queen wakes up in the night and thinks she would like a new title, was aroused by a tremendous knocking at the front door. Hastily springing out of bed and opening the widow, he saw a boy in the uniform of the Atlantic Cable Company standing on the front step

and whistling "Rule Britannia." To the Premier's excited demand to know where the fire was, the boy coolly replied, "Telegram for your missus," whereupon Lord Beaconsfield, angrily exclaiming, "Holy Moses!" closed the widow, put on his trousers, and descending to the door, told the boy to "hand it over."

Now, a cable telegram costs a good deal. There was eight pounds four and three-pence due on Governor Hartrauff's telegram, and the boy refused to deliver it without the money. Hence it became necessary to wake the Queen. The noble Earl had to take this delicate duty upon himself, since the servants remained invisible, and it was with many misgivings that he knocked at her Majesty's door, and after informing her that a boy was waiting with a telegram for General Grant, and that he wanted eight pounds four and three-pence, meekly suggested that she should hand him the money through the crack of the door. The Queen may not be a particularly irritable woman, but it was hardly to be expected that she would get out of bed, strike a light, and hunt up her purse without betraying some little annoyance. In fact, she was extremely angry, and not only peremptorily refused to receive General Grant's telegram, but informed Lord Beaconsfield that if he ever woke her up again in the middle of the night to ask her to pay nine pounds for somebody else's telegrams, she would dismiss him without a character. "Why, even Gladstone," added the irate Queen "hasn't impudence enough to come and hammer at my door, and ask for fifteen or twenty pounds at this time of night."

After this there seemed nothing for the Premier to do but to tell the boy that no person by the name of Grant lived at that house, and to shut the door in his face. At that moment the fate of the telegram seemed sealed. The boy started to return it to the office, where it would have been endorsed, "Not found," and Governor Hartrauff would have been charged with its cost. It so happened, however, that Gen. Grant and the Prince of Wales, who had been attending a meeting of the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Jews, were on their way to the General's lodgings, and, passing Buckingham Palace, met the boy descending the front steps. The Prince stopped and questioned him, and on learning that the Queen had refused to pay for a telegram, remarked to General Grant that some day "mother would get into difficulties by refusing to pay for telegrams," and generously told the boy to give him the telegram and he would call and pay for it the next day. Meanwhile, Gen. Grant had caught sight of the address, and there upon paid the boy, opened the telegram on the spot and read it.

Thus Governor Hartrauff's telegram reached its destination, and when he reads this morning's Times he will regain his usual spirits. He is a good soldier and a good Governor, but it does not seem as if nature intended him to send telegrams to ex-Presidents in England. No man can do all things. Gov. Hartrauff ought to recognize this fact, and to concede that sending telegrams to General Grant in care of Queen Victoria is not a practice for which he is peculiarly fitted.

A JUDGE'S JOKE.—In sentencing John Johnston, convicted yesterday for grand larceny, his Honor Judge Cooke, said that he had been of late years associating with drummers, and liked them so well that he had concluded to go into the business of drumming also. His business would be to get up laborers to work on the Blue Ridge Railroad. He then asked the prisoner how long he thought it would take to complete that road. The prisoner answering that he did not know, his Honor said he thought it would take five years, and that the sentence of the court in his, the prisoner's case, was that he be confined in penitentiary at hard labor for five years.—Greenville News 3d inst.

The child cant sleep. An army of worms is eating it up. One dose of Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save its life. Only 25 cents a bottle or five for one dollar. Sold by Dr. A. C. Dukes.

Wanted—every one to be free from Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc., which can be done by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Used everywhere.

A Town Struck by Lightning.

STRANGE FREAK OF ELECTRICITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An extraordinary electric discharge occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Though several persons narrowly escaped, nobody was hurt, and the damage done was comparatively light. The shock was so general that it was for some time before it was discovered where the volume struck the earth. The residence of Mr. Whitmire, on Broad street, near the river, suffered worst—one prong of the current descending through one corner of the building, demolishing flower jars, and tearing off the weatherboarding. Mrs. Whitmire and daughter were in the upper story of the building at the time, and, strange to say, they did not feel the severity of the shock, nor did they discover the damage done and the danger they encountered until some time afterwards. The current seems to have divided, one prong plunging up the earth for twenty or thirty feet down the street, under the yard paling, completely overturning it, shooting across the street for some distance, knocking down a horse standing near and a negro woman who was walking along the street. The store of W. A. Hudson & Co., on the corner, was struck in two places, but scarcely any damage done, the outer wall being torn loose in one place. The shock extended over the whole centre of the city; a horse was knocked down in front of the Moseley House, and Col. Mosley was stunned for a moment; a man was knocked off his wagon near the Courthouse Square; Mrs. J. H. McGee, on Broad street, was thrown from a chair with a child in her arms, and several others along Main street were nearly thrown from their feet. Altogether the freak was a very strange one, and it is fortunate that no more damage was done. Its caprice is attributed to the dampness of the earth. Besides the strange lightning freak yesterday afternoon, there was a remarkable meteor at 9 o'clock last night, which startled those who saw it, and made the ladies think the end was at hand.—Greenville News July 3.

The New \$50 Gold Coin, which is to be struck from a die now in course of preparation by the officers of the government mint, will not, as has been supposed, be the first coin of that value struck in the United States. In 1851, \$50 gold coins were issued at the United States Assay Office in San Francisco. Millions of dollars of this denomination were coined and went into use, but they gradually disappeared, for the reason that they were intrinsically worth more than \$50 in gold by reason of the silver they contained in excess of the standard. Thus they came to be used for mechanical purposes, or they were sent to the mint for recoinage. One of these coins can be seen in the foreign and domestic collection at the mint in Philadelphia.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It is reported by passengers on the incoming Charleston train of last Tuesday evening, says the Columbia Register, that a little child passenger on the train, while passing from one car to another, lost her footing, fell between the coaches, and was lost in the water while the train was passing the bridge between Kingville and Fort Motte.

Orange Light Dragoons.—Attend the Anniversary Meeting of your Company on Tuesday 10th inst, at 8:30 A. M. A full attendance is requested as there will be an Election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and other business of importance.

By order of the Captain,
B. B. LEE,
Secretary.

TO RENT.
The STORE occupied at present by Dr. A. S. Hydrick. Apply to
MRS. ROSA OLIVEROS.
July 7 3m

Notice.
OFFICE OF CO. COMMISSIONERS,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY,
ORANGEBURG, July 2d 1877.
Whereas, it has come within the knowledge of the Board of the County Commissioners, that there are certain County Checks as well as July Tickets in circulation which have already been paid by former County Treasurer. Therefore be it Resolved, That the County Treasurer be notified by this Board not to pay any County Checks or July Tickets, unless the same be first examined by the Board and Endorsed by the Clerk of this Board. The Board adjourned to meet again July 16th 1877.
E. T. R. SMOAK,
Chairman of Board of Co. Com's
July 7 4t

TAX NOTICE.

**OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY,
Orangeburg, S. C., July 6th 1877.**

In accordance with An Act of the General Assembly, Entitled "An Act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1st 1876, approved June 8th 1877." Section 7 and 9 of which acts are as follows:

Sec. 7. All Taxes assessed herein shall be due and payable in two equal instalments, as follows: The first instalment shall be due and payable from the first day of July to the first day of August 1877, and the second instalment shall be due and payable from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of October 1877. Provided, that it shall be and is hereby, left to the option of any person either to pay the amount of the first instalment at the time above mentioned or to pay the whole amount at the time of the payment of the second instalment thereof. Provided further, that if any person or persons shall fail or refuse to pay his or her Taxes due under the first instalment, he, she or they shall be charged with interest thereupon from the first day of August 1877, to the time of the payment thereof at the rate of one per centum per month, and the several County Treasurers shall collect the same in the manner prescribed by law, and give receipts therefor to the several parties paying the same, in which the Real Estate paid on shall be briefly described, and the value of the personal property paid on shall be stated, together with the time such taxes are paid, and the amount of the same. Provided, nothing herein contained shall operate to prevent any taxpayer from paying the whole amount of his tax at the time the first instalment is payable.

Sec. 9. When the taxes and assessments charged against any party or property on the duplicate for the present fiscal year shall not be paid on or before the 31st day of October 1877, or when the remainder of such taxes, and assessments shall not be paid on or by the said time with interest at the rate of one per centum per month as aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, as now prescribed by law, together with a penalty of fifteen per cent on the amount so delinquent, and if the amount of such delinquent tax, assessments and penalties shall not be paid on or before the 15th November 1877, or collected by distress or otherwise the same shall be treated as delinquent taxes on such real and personal property, and shall be collected by sale of such real and personal property" on the first Monday in December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that my office will be open for the collection of Taxes on and after Monday the 9th day of July, A. D. 1877, and will remain open until the first day of August A. D. 1877.

I will receive in payment of said Taxes, Gold and Silver Coin, United States Currency, National Bank Notes, and all receipts given by the Hon. Thomas W. Glover, Agent for the Collection of the "Hampton Tax" in all cases where the same are presented.

The rate per centum will be as follows:

- 1. For general State purposes seven (7) mills on the dollar.
- 2. County purposes three (3) mills on the dollar.
- 3. For Court House (special) three and one-fourth (3 1/4) mills on the dollar.
- 4. For poll tax per capita one dollar.

Tax payers must call for the tax on each piece of property in this township where it is situate.

ROBERT COPE,
County Treasurer O. C.
July 7 1

NOTICE.

**OFFICE OF CO. COMMISSIONERS,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY,
Orangeburg, S. C., July 2d 1877.**

Notice is hereby given, that on and after this date the County Commissioners will not be responsible for any damage to any one crossing the following Bridges namely: Four Hole Swamp Bridges on Five Chop Road, Half Way Swamp Bridges on Hughes Road and Shillings Bridge over North Edisto River, until the same can be repaired.

By Order of the Board.
GEO. BOLIVER,
Clerk of Board.
July 7 3t

TAX NOTICE.

**OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY,
Orangeburg, S. C., July 5th 1877.**

Notice is hereby given that this office will be open to receive Returns of Personal Property for the fiscal year 1877, on Tuesday the 10th day of July 1877. All persons over 21 years and under 60 years of age, are required to pay a CAPITATION TAX of one Dollar. Taxpayers will carefully note any transfers of Real Estate made since June 1st 1876 to June 1st 1877. All property in the possession, or under the control of every person on the 1st day of June 1877 (not exempt from taxation) must be Returned.

J. AS. VAN TASSEL,
County Auditor.
July 7 3t