

FOR SOLICITOR.

W. J. DeTREVILLE.

Governor Hampton was threatened with pneumonia while in New York.

Humphill has gone to discussing "Christian Unity." What's the matter with him?

The murderers of young Eddings were hung in Charleston on Friday last.

Richardson, of the Columbia Register, is the most original and piquant paragraphist in the State.

It now transpires that Horace Greeley died because he was deposed from the editorship of the Tribune.

The Republican party in Mississippi has disbanded and — that's the last of it.

Augusta lost \$50,000 this season by the small water-melon crop in Richmond County, and the editors of the Chronicle and Constitutionist have gone into mourning.

Hayes is catching the devil from his party in the North. He is coming South shortly to get out of hot-water. Don't see why he should receive any comfort here. His fight with Blaine & Co. is not our funeral.

The News and Courier is a staunch friend to country newspapers. It is well that somebody is their friend, for, as a general thing, they are expected to get along without friends and without money.

During his late visit to Duc West Judge Mackey made some very happy hits in his own inimitable style. In speaking of the grand reception tendered Grant in England he said: "There is one thing of which the American people should be proud — that although Grant has dined with the Prince of Wales and Lord Newcastle, whose tables were loaded down with elegant gold and silver plate, there has as yet been no charge of larceny brought against him."

Take Notice.

At the head of our columns we place the name of W. J. DeTreville, Esq., for the Solicitorship of this Circuit. If Governor Hampton is to shoulder the responsibility of an appointment, so far as this paper is concerned, we are done.

What we want is an election. In a future issue we shall give place to the whole history of the movement of a miserable clique in Charleston against Colonel DeTreville.

The State Capitol.

The Abbeville Medium wants the Capitol removed to Charleston. We see no necessity for any such foolishness, but have, nevertheless, a lively appreciation for the spirit which prompted the Medium editors to start the question: It will breed discussion of course, and, as a consequence, advertise the excellent paper of our thorough going brothers.

Another move that is being talked about is to remove the Capitol to Columbia. Do we hear a second?

The Mayoralty.

Orangeburg is growing and the office of Mayor is not a bed of roses. Besides the responsibility, there is a good deal of work connected with the position. In view, therefore, of this fact, we suggest that the office be made elective and then the people can with some show of propriety complain of their Mayor if he neglects his duty. As it is, that officer serves at an expense and trouble to himself.

When the Legislature meets, we trust the charter will be so amended as to give our future Mayor a salary.

Our County Indebtedness.

A petition from the taxpayers of Richland County was filed with the Governor on Tuesday asking for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the past indebtedness of that County. The same law applies to this County. We published it a few issues back. Why the lethargy on the part of the people? Why talk so much about high taxation, fraudulent County papers, when by your own supineness, you allow it to go into the Treasury unchallenged. The law referred to above was enacted specially for the benefit of fault finders, and those who believed there was something rotten in Denmark. Why don't you take advantage of it? Other counties have.

To express ourselves candidly, — we believe that the matter has not been attended to because Orangeburg county is poor in material, that is, she has fewer real leaders of public sentiment than any other county in the State, and those few the people depend upon to do everything without any reward.

To Be Regretted.

It is to be deeply deplored that there is a disposition in a certain quarter to find fault with the Executive Committee, because its members deemed it unwise to call a Convention to supply nominees for the two vacancies which recently occurred in this county. We know that the Committee endeavored to do the very best it could for the people, and if an error has been committed it was one of judgment and not of the heart.

Apart from this, it seems hard to be eternally-hammered at men who have done all they could for the Democratic cause without the slightest compensation. Capt. Jas. F. Izlar especially has served his party faithfully, honestly, and at a sacrifice to himself, and we are satisfied that were he to inform the people of one half the hard work he has done in their service, they would at once rebuke the spirit which prompts them to find fault, and permit their scarce muttered anathemes to turn into blessings upon their lips. When the proper time comes the people will be informed of the conduct of their public servants. At present it is the duty of every man, and every Democratic Club favoring the present State Government, to quiet and stifle the spirit of discord which is sought to be planted in this county. Remember the Republican party is here yet, and still has its majority of 1600, waiting for a chance to take advantage of a split in the Democratic party.

Were we not anxious to see the platform of principles upon which Gov. Hampton stands fairly tested, there would not be so much concern on our part for the welfare of the Democracy of this county. There are, as a matter of fact many things that some of us do not like, but for the sake of South Carolina's weal we submit that it is highly proper just now to have every thought that is not in accord with the known policy of Governor Hampton. And in this

spirit, we respectfully decline to publish the resolutions sent us from a Democratic Club in the Fork; otherwise, they would find a place in this paper, for we have the highest respect for the gentlemen forwarding them.

The Journal of Commerce.

We can well understand the pride the Germans of Charleston felt in the establishment of the Journal of Commerce. They had long been without a medium through which they could reach the public, and in whose columns their friends and their interests were guaranteed fair play. In their municipal elections they had been ignored or abused, and it was meet and proper that they should spend their money in equipping a newspaper not at war with their hopes and ambitions. Foremost among those of the Germans who desired the publication of a free and outspoken Democratic paper in Charleston, was Capt. F. W. Wagener. Being a leading citizen and a large property holder, and having pride in his nationality, he could not do other than detest the course of the News and Courier towards his people. Hence his deep desire to found a new paper in the city by the sea; and hence his unwearied watch over the career of the Journal of Commerce.

But despite these facts; despite the large number of friends the new journal has, it fails to compare with its great rival. To be sure we say this in sorrow, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. But friends of the Journal of Commerce tell us that the Associate Press dispatches are withheld from it, and that its proprietors have to get their news through another channel. That may be so, but it is not in telegraphic intelligence alone that the "straightout" organ is deficient. All over it, on its editorial page as well as in its make-up, it lacks the elements of a first-class newspaper. The greatest and most momentous questions may pass unnoticed in its columns. Of course the fault is apparent to men, accustomed to the harness, but it is not our business to point it out.

No. Let ours be the more pleasing task of importuning its conductors to throw more light and vigor upon it. More matter! more matter is what it wants. We have had enough soup, give us the substantial now. Let us know something about the city ring — What of the frauds the Journal of Commerce was to unearth in connection with its municipal government? Surely it has not clasped hands with Cunningham and Mackey! Then, up and at 'em.

How, too, about the indictments against Tim Hurley as Treasurer and Cunningham as County Commissioner? Have they been settled to the satisfaction of the Journal of Commerce? A curious public would like to know.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

July 17th 1877.

Editor Orangeburg News and Times:

Sir:

In your latest issue appeared a communication signed A. S. Norton, and charging me with stirring up strife in the neighborhood of Poplar Township and arraying the white and black races in said vicinity against each other.

Grant me space in your columns to say, that these charges are false and malicious, and emanate from a very irresponsible person, whose only reason for such misrepresentation is his bitterness towards the negro, and the loss of the pittance of his cost in the disgraceful prosecution.

The true facts in the case are these in substance: Seven or eight days ago I was employed by Mr. Sam Lewis, a colored man, to defend him in a case before Harmon Rush Esq., a Trial Justice, in which Lewis was charged with assault and battery, against another colored man named West Jones; also to defend Peter Lawrence, charged with said offense.

On arriving at the place for trial the latter case was set for trial first, and immediately A. S. Norton, constable, began to spout law in his defence and in opposition to me in regard to the irregular manner of drawing the jury. I at once saw that if these worthy (?) officers of the law were permitted to do as they pleased that force and injustice would take the place of law and justice. I of course strenuously opposed all irregularities, and would not suffer the ignorance, the spite, the envy nor the enmity of either of them to do detriment to my client. In the case of Peter Lawrence a jury of six white men was empanelled and tried the case, and despite the most monstrous violation of all law and practice by the Trial Justice in examining the witnesses and charging the jury, the six white persons rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Does this look as if I had attempted to stir up strife or array the whites against the blacks? To the contrary, there was not a white man present who did not think that this case was unfounded and ought not to have been entertained, nor the county placed to the expense in instituting it. The next case was that of Sam'l Lewis, a respectable colored man of some wealth, and an appointed overseer of the high-way in that district. In this case a jury of six white persons was empanelled, and after the most intense exhibition of feeling against the defendant by the Trial Justice as shown in his conduct of examinations of witnesses for the State, in fact there were but two and one contradicted the other directly as to the striking, asking the witnesses the most extravagant leading questions, and at one time dared force witness to testify as he desired saying to him "I'll protect you, also," refusing to refer to the testimony for the defendant, there being six witnesses for the defence, except to make it appear as helping the prosecution, and also refusing to charge the jury with the law in point as read by the counsel for the defendant; yet these six white persons were unable to agree upon a verdict of guilty and a mistrial was rendered. How was this? More than fifty persons, black and white, will verify the statement that this worthy (?) Trial Justice, Harmon Rush, after giving the case to the jury, was afterward seen, and before a conclusion was reached by the jury, in private consultation at the door of the building in which the jury were consulting, with the foreman of the jury, and in the absence of counsel. I threatened this minister (?) of the law with presentation to our Grand Jury for official misconduct. I was then asked to hear what had already been said, and which I could not confirm being at the time absent. It was afterwards discovered that the said juror in consultation with the Trial Justice was the cause of a mistrial.

This conduct on the part of the Trial Justice was condemned by all persons, black and white, as outrageous, and the best of feeling existed between the races, each sympathizing with the poor man, Sam Lewis, who was to be tried by such a Trial Justice. It is well to state that Sam'l Lewis' offence consisted in trying to prevent West Jones the plaintiff from shooting Peter Lawrence, one of the men repairing the Highway under his charge on the day in question. The case was next set for a rehearing on Thursday 11th inst., when the aforesaid scenes, and exhibition of feeling intensified, reappeared. A jury of 5 white persons and one colored was empanelled and despite the grossest misrepresentation of the evidence for the defence by the Trial Justice who refused to permit me in my exception to his charge to the jury to give him an opportunity to correct these misstatements, nor would he rule whether he would so charge or not, on my persisting that it was his duty and my right to demand it should be done, found myself in the hands of A. S. Norton, who like a Georgia Bear took hold of me and dragged me before his honor (?) the Trial Justice, who charged me with contempt. This gross injustice towards me enraged the colored people and disgusted the white, and if I had not raised my hand in the direction of my colored friends, it is hard to conceive what would have been the end. That the insolence of Norton would have received its just merit of practical condemnation at the hands of my friends, no one who reads the facts in these cases will doubt. He owes his life to me, a life I am afraid

that no one else would have cared, black or white, to save. This disturbance being ended, the jury was given the case, and in a very few minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty." Now, my dear readers this is the head and front of my offending Judge, yet it may be well to state that it is currently reported that \$75.00 was the fine adjudged to be fixed ere the case was heard. Reform! Reform!!

Respectfully Yours,
D. A. STRAKER.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

To Hon. Thompson H. Cooke Judge Presiding Ist. Circuit:

We the Grand Jury hereby make this our presentment. We have in the short time allowed us, we endeavored to discharge our duty in examining the different offices and public buildings.

JULY.

We visited the Jail and found it well kept, the Prisoners say that they are well fed; the Jail needs painting and white washing, especially the latter; that chloride of lime be furnished as it is needed, we find that the Jail needs four (4) locks; three (3) fastenings to inside door of cells; the outside fence needs repairs; and the roof leaks badly, recommend that the above repairs be attended to, for the better security of the Prisoners.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Visited the different County offices and find the Books, Papers, Furniture &c., in good order, but believing that thorough examination is necessary and demanded and not having sufficient time we respectfully ask that a Committee be appointed to examine the Books and Bonds of the County officials and request your Honor to appoint members of the Bar to assist.

COURT HOUSE.

We find that there is no Insurance on the building and would recommend that it be attended to at once, we believe that the place is endangered by a building on the North side which was previously sold, we understand that the purchaser has not complied with the terms of the sale and recommend that it be resold, would also recommend that the old fence now in possession of Commissioner J. P. Mayes and that remaining on ground be advertised and sold, and that a new fence be placed around the Court House as soon as possible.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Are reported in general bad order especially Four Hole Bridge which is in a dangerous condition.

We find that the Sheriff has received no funds for dieting or transporting Prisoners and would recommend that his Honor direct the County Commissioners to furnish the means as soon as in funds.

LICENSES.

Would recommend that the petition of Asbury W. Wannamak et al for tavern license at Jamison's T. O., be granted upon payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.)

TRIAL JUSTICE.

We present W. A. O' Cain, Trial Justice, for official misconduct and attached papers to prove the same:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

Personally came Alfred Jones who being duly sworn, says, that at Orangeburg one Watson A. O' Cain, a Trial Justice, of said County, who in a certain proceeding on or about April 26, 1877, did, wherein a certain woman named Frances Buzzard alleged a complaint against deponent and others, for some pretended charge, and that the said proceeding was settled and deponent with the other parties paid fifteen dollars to the said woman, and the Trial Justice aforesaid did charge and take from the said woman a large part of the said money, saying his time was worth something, although there was no paper ever drawn or issued in the proceeding and the said Trial Justice had no right nor claim to charge nor take any money in the proceedings as he was not entitled to any costs in the matter at all; that afterwards the said Watson A. O' Cain a Trial Justice aforesaid did say about the Town of Orangeburg that he was the agent for the said woman and did incite personal and encourage her to bring a suit against the deponent for slander, and did thereby commit the crime of barratry in violation of the duties of his said office, and did stir up strife and lawsuits and said in the

presence of divers good citizens that the plaintiffs attorney owed him (O' Cain) twenty-five dollars and that he expected to get it out of deponent in this case; and that he could by telling certain things about aforesaid, prevent him coming into this bar. And that the said W. A. O' Cain did on another occasion extort and receive from one W. H. Bull fees for settling a case and did charge and make parties pay for a pretended divorce which he gave to them. And that W. A. Maroney, J. M. Danner, John Inabnet and Abial Lathrop Esq., and T. A. Jones M. D., are material witnesses to prove the same.

Signed, J. ALFRED JONES,
Sworn to before me this 22nd day of May 1877.

J. FELDER MEYERS,
Trial Justice.

Rec'd of John A. Maroney a note for five dollars in settlement of the case of Frances M. Buzzard, and which the said Frances agrees to withdraw all charges.

W. A. O' Cain,
Agt. of F. M. Buzzard.

Rec'd of Alfred Jones five dollars for Frances M. Buzzard as a compromise and settlement of a case proposed to be instituted against him for assault on said Frances M. Buzzard, this 26, April 1877.

W. A. O' Cain,
Agt. for F. M. Buzzard.

All of which is Respectfully submitted.

J. S. ALBERGOTTI,
Foreman.

Orangeburg, S. C., May 23d 1877,

A beautiful complexion depends upon the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's blood mixture.

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR, ORANGEBURG COUNTY. 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.

I will beat Branchville Saturday, July 21.

At Fort Motte Tuesday, July 24.

At St. Matthews Wednesday, July 25.

At Bartons Store Monday, July 30.

At J. F. Ways Store Tuesday, July 31.

At Knott's Mill Monday, August 6.

At W. L. W. Riley's Wednesday, August 8.

The office at Orangeburg will be open to the 20th day of August, after which time a penalty of 50 cts will be added to the RETURNS of all DELINQUENTS.

JAS. VAN TASSEL,
County Auditor.

July 7 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Orangeburg C. H. on the first Monday in Aug. next, for cash, all the Rights, Title and Interests of the Defendants in the following property, to wit:

All that tract of land in Orangeburg County, Pine Grove Township, containing two hundred acres more or less, and bounded on the southwest by lands of D. J. Zeigler, South by lands of Est. of Watt, N. E. by lands of F. J. Carson, and North by lands formerly of Dr. T. J. Goodwin and now claimed by J. M. Crosswell. Levied on as the property of Wm S Thompson at the suit of Jacob Meyers Sheriff's Office } J. H. LIVINGSTON
Orangeburg County } S. O. C.
July 21st 1877
July 21 3t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, In Probate Court
Ex Parte }
Jane M. Ransdale } Petition
Widow of Luther } for her
Ransdale } Homestead.
deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that Jane M. Ransdale and her minor Children, Widow and Children of Luther Ransdale deceased, have applied by Petition to me as Probate Judge for the County of Orangeburg to have their Homestead and Personal Property Exemption appraised and set off according to law out of the Estate of said deceased; and I will call on said Petition on the 20th day of August A. D. 1877.

C. B. GLOVER,
Judge of Probate,
Orangeburg County.

July 21 5t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, In Probate Court
Ex Parte }
Sarah C. Collier } Petition
Widow of W. O. Collier } for her
deceased. } Homestead.

Public notice is hereby given that Sarah C. Collier and her minor Children, Widow and Children of W. O. Collier deceased, have applied by Petition to me as Judge of Probate for the County of Orangeburg aforesaid to have their Homestead and personal property Exemption appraised and set off according to law; and that I will call on said Petition on the 20th day of August A. D. 1877.

C. B. GLOVER,
Judge of Probate,
Orangeburg County.

July 20 5t.