Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

To change Contract Advertisements, notice

must be given before Monday noon. Our friends wishing to have advertisements inserted in the TIMES, must hand them in by Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar and a half per square for the first insertion, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal terms made with those who desire to advertise for three, six or grelve months, Marriage notices and Obituaries chared for at advertising rates.

Henceforth, all Legal Advertisements, of County Interest, whether notices or others, will be published for the benefit of our readers whether they are paid for or not.

STATE OFFICERS

The following is a list of the State officers elected to sorve forthe next two

Governor-Frankliu J. Moses, Jr. Lieutenant-Governor-Richard H. Gleaves, colored.

Attorney-General-Samuel W. Melton. Secretary of State-Henry E. Hayne, colored.

State Treasurer-Francis L. Cardozo Comptroller-General-Solomon L

Superintendent of Education-Justus

K. Jillson. Adjutant General-Henry W. Purvis

colored. Member of Congress at large-R. H.

Cain. Representative from First Congression-

al District-Joseph H. Rainey. Representative from Second Congressional District-Alonzo J. Ransier.

Representative from Third Congres sional District-R. B. Elliott.

Representative from Fourth Congres sional District-Alex. S. Wallace.

Solicitor for the first Judicial Circuits: Charles W. Butts.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

S:nator-James L. Jamison. Representatives-Samuel L. Duncan-John Dix, Henry Riley, J. Felder Meyers, Abraham Dannelly.

Coroner-John L. Humbert. Sherifi-Edward I. Cain. Clerk of Court-George Boliver. Probate Judge-Augustus B. Knowl-

School Commissioner-Francis R. Mc-

Kinlay. County Commissioners-John Robertson, Edmund T. R. Smoke, Alexander Brown.

The continued blackguardism in which the Editor of the News persists, calls for an apology on our part to the public, that we should ever have committed the error of placing him on the footing of a gentleman.

This apology we now make, and it is the last notice we shall ever take of Mr Browning, unless he forces himself upon us, which he will do at his personal peril.

EDUCATION IN ARTS AND TRADES.

It is a misfortune that the old-fashioned habit of subjecting lads to the training of apprenticeship has been suffered to die out. The lack of systematic education in the practice of the industrial arts has all ready produced serious effects plaints from all classes of our employers rule rather than the exception. The younger generation of Americans seem to have forgotten that their fathers won the honors and rewards of life through dilieducation has given place to a sort of would perish. happy go lucky, scramble, in which the quickest is the luckiest. Young men joys an exemption from those evils. I plunge headlong into avocations for which they are totally unsuited by nature or by education; the useful life of the artisan is too often regarded with undisguised contempt by those who prefer to have a boun lless extent of fertile and starve in clerkships rather than to live unoccupied land, your laboring populathrough the gains of labor; country lads tion will be far more at ease than the lacome to the etties with no degree of fit boring population of the old world; and for city work, and frequently fall into while that is the ease, the Jeffersonian

cay, are chiefly recruited from abroad. be as thickly settled as old England, such as making the heirs of the deceased, they are known, as they will per Ask the owner of any one of our large printing offices, who gives employment to many men, if the printer is as well trained for his work as he should be, and the answer is the negative and why? Because the custom of apprenticing boys to that trade has fallen into disuse, chiefly through the operations of the trade-union system. Inquire of any machinist, who has hundreds of good workmen under pay, what proportion of Americans find their way to his shop among the throng of applicants for places, and his reply in excess of the negative. The same there is always plenty of grundling and foreign workmen is trained from boyhood For here the sufferers are not the rulers. to the avocation he selects to follow, and the American workman is untrained. The statistics of our manufacturing industries for the past ten years show that and knows itself to be, deeply in crest this condition of affairs has gradually ed in the security of property, and the grown worse, and the problem of the best method of retorming he evil is one which the malcontents are gently yet firmly redemands attention.

Recent discussion of the subject of technical education have therefore assumed an important aspect. We need schools for instruction in the industrial arts, open to all comers, and capable of imparting a practical knowledge of essential process; but more than all else, we need a better sons as I have just described. Through education of the young in the lessons of industry and duty. The rising generation of American youth should be so tutored that they will regard honest labor as an obligation incumbent upon them. rather than as a punishment inflicted for their sins. It is not given to every man child to walk in the way of the statesman, the orator, or the author-nor, for that matter, to become proficient as clerk or merchant; nature has created Arkwrights and Brunels and Stephensons for the practical work of the world, and but half a breakfast, or expects to have for this practical element the professions would speedily find them-elves without Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what clients or audiences. Let our boys be sort of Legislature will be chosen? On urged to select their own line of business, and when their choice is made, require them to apply all their energies to the mastery of its principles and its details, and we shall then have begun to purge the body corporate of some of the un- ing why anybody should be permitted to wholesome humors which now retard its growth and restrict its energies.

[School Journal.

TO HENRY S. RANDALL, ESQ. etc. HOLLY LODGE, Kingsten, London,) May 23, 1857.

DEAR SIR:

You are surperised to learn that I nave not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson -and I am a little surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I neves wrote a line, and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or on the hustings-the places where it is the fashion to court the populace-uttered a word indicating an opinion that that the supreme authority in a State ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head, in other words to the poorest and more igorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must sooner or later destroy liberty or civilization, or both.

In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened in France is an example. In 1848 a pure democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would in twenty years, have made France as poor and barbarous as both pleasure and information from your upon many of our trades in which skilled the France of the Carlovingians. Haplabor is needed, and there are loud com- pily the danger was averted, and now there is a silent tribune, an enslaved press. Liagainst the imperfect methods of work berty is gone, but civilization has been which have unfortunately become the saved. I have not the slightest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish, or gent labor, careful study and the skillful order and property would be saved by a adaptation of means to ends. Practical strong military government, and liberty

> You may think that your country enwill frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you

zans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and incline him to listen with eagerness to sgitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that 'one' man should have a million, while another. will be that the foreign eliment is largely cannot a full meal. In bad years here, reason is given in explanation—the a little rioting. But it matters little. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous, indeed, but select-of an educated class, of a class which is maintenance of order. Accordingly, the strained. The bad time is got over with out robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful, wages rise, and all is tranquilty and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass through three or four such seasuch seasons the United States will have to pass, in the course of the next century if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and wishes are at war; and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that you government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a sultitude of people, none of whom has had more than more than half a dinner, will choose a one side is a statesman preaching pa tience, respect for vested rights, strict ob servance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyr anny of capitalists and usurers, and askdrink champaigne, and ride in a carriage I inform you that I have begun the bu while thousands of honest folks are inwant of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend ed thut you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do thin s. which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn, and thus make the rext year not a vear of searcity, but of absolute famine. As I said before when a nation has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Na poleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your republic will be as carfully plundered and laid bare men. by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate

as much with you as with us. You will

have your Manchesters and Birming-

hams, and in those Manchesters and Bir-

Thinking thus, of course, I cannot, reckon Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind, I readily admit that his intention was good, and his abilities ecnsiderable. Odious stories have been oirculated about his private life, but I do not know on what evidence these stories rest; and I think it probable that they are fulse or monstrously exaggeratnecount of nim.

I have the honor, to be, dear sir, Your faithful servant, T. B. MACAULAY.

Interesting Case.

An interesting and important case was argued before the Supreme court, all the Judges present, yesterday. The ease was that of Richard McNamee, appellant, spondents; Finley & Youmans, appellant's attorneys; D. H. Chamberlain, Carr, for respondents. The matter was question now being as to whether a Judge | can conveniently carry. of Probate has authority to grant, on the application of the personal representative

parties to the partition, the technicality of procedure, etc., having been previously disposed of, the argument was conminghams, hundreds of thousands of artifined to the simple question before stated

Case and proceedings were cited for the purpose of showing that the authority of the Court of Equity, under the old system, was sufficient to order the sale of real estate, upon the application of an administrator, for the payment or the debts of his intestate; that this had never been questioned; that executors and administrators of estates are regarded in equity virtute officii trustees-for the creditors, devisees, legatecs, etc. It was also argued, that from the old enectments and authorities, lands are just as much subject to the course of administration of intestate estates as personal property. The question now before the court was whether the jurisdiction of the court of Equity on this subject, under the old system, has been vested by the existing constitution and laws of this State in the present Probate courts. Arguments were affirmatively submitted. It was also stated that present title to valuable property rested exclusively on the basis that the Probate Judge had authority to order the sale of real estate for the payment of debts, and that the titles so resting had met with the unhesitating approval of eminent counsel. In other words, the authority exercised by the former court of Equity has been vested in the present Probate courts, by the act of 1868, the only law of force when the present casoriginated. Contra argumen's were sub mitted at length, when the court took the matter under consideration .- Columbia

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: Having recently opened a commodious establishment for the sale of all the choicost liquors, including "lager beer," sinces of making drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober industrious and respectable to support.

I shall deal in such spirits as will excite men to riot, robbery and bloodshed, and by so doing diminish the comforts, increase the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community. I will undertake, at short notice, for a small sum, and with considerable expense on my part, to prepare inmates for the almshouse, the prison, and the gallows. I will fur nish an article warranted to increase the amount of fatal accidents, and multiply the number of distressing diseases among

I will supply a drink calculated to deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property and all of peace; which will make fathers to act like madmen; wives to be made worse than widows; children to become double orplians, to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a curse to the nation. I will obstruct the progress of religiou, define the parity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death.

And if any are so impertment as to ask why I bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my ed. I have no doubt that I shall derive honest reply is, that I have a license giv en under the laws of the commonwealth and thus I have purchased the right t ruin the character, impair the licalth shorten the lives, and destroy both the souls and bodies of men.

I know it is written: "Thou shalt not ORANGEBURG DIVISION, No. 24 kill;" that wee is pronounced upon him, that give h strong drink to his neighbor. and that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven; and I do not exagainst A. G. Waterbury and others, re- pect that I, a drunkard-maker, will share a better fate. But what can I do? I must have money even at the expense of P.q., of counsel, and Carroll, Bacon & my soul. Do you not think I offer enough in return for the money? Many before the court for the second time, the times it will be more than my customers

Particular Notice - I most af Smith; P. W. P., Bro. F. S. Dibble. metionately warn all my patrons to keep of the deceased, an order for the sale of clear of the temperance men-such as use of spiritual liquors begins to hold up evil ways; and the ranks of the skilled policy may continue to exist without real estate for the payment of debts on Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, its banner in our midst. Its champion workmen, which must be kept full in causing any fatal calamity. But the failure of personal assets to meet the members of the Temple of Honor, and in our State, the Temperance Advocate,

you to sign the pledge, save your m and with it support your family in comout of what you would spend at my es- tion of the day. tablishment, I know what they have done and what they will do. Look out for them.

My sign is the blue and red light.

LOCAL.

Mr. KIRK ROBINSON is authorized criptions to the Times.

Church Services.

Presbyterian Church -- Services at 11 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. J. D. A. Brown, Evangelist.

Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal)-Services on the 3d and 5th Sabbath of every month it 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School 91

Methodist Church-Services at 11 A. M. and 73 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.-Rev. F. Auld, Pastor.

Lutheran Church-Sabbath School at 9 Dr P. A. Dantzler, Superintendent

TOWN DIRECTORY.

Mayor-F. H. W. Briggmann. Clerk-E. J. Olive

Treasurer—Wm. Willcock. Addermen—E. J. Oliveros, Wm. Willcock. Geo. Boliver, A. Martin.

Orangeburg Mail Arrangement.

Northern, Western and Opens. Closes. Charleston 10 A. M. 1.45 P. M. 12,30 P. M. 1 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. te 5 P. M. Sunday

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT ORANGEBURG.

PASSENGER. FREIGHT. DAY TRAINS.

Down - - +12.05 P. M. Down - - - 7. 0 A. M.

Up - - - - 2.17 P. M. Up - - - 12.42 A. M.

NIGHT TRAINS

Down - - - 11.58 P. M. Down - - - 6.13 P. M.

Up - - - - 5.31 A. M.

See advertisement of bandsome dwell ng in Orangeburg for sale.

Mr. W. H. Walker at the office of the Daily Phonix, is our duly anthorized agent for the city of Columbia.

We welcome to mir exchange list new Republican paper, neat and comely in appearance, the Daily Evening Herald oubti-hed in Columbia.

There was a onesided shooting affray on Tuesday, on the streets of our otherwise quiet little town-nobody hurt. The cause, etc., we do not know, but under stand that Ezekiel was shot at by Mitchel.

Consignees Per Express.

Mrs. Harrison, P. J. Tate, J. W. Sum mers, T. C. Andrews, J. A. Wolfe, P. Gowan, J. S. Zeigler, Mrs. S. Dukes Hay & Hagood J. H. Felper.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. H. Fowles and Mr. Julius Glover, who have established a read estate agency. They are both well-known gentlemen, and advertise several pieces of property for sale in this issue.

We would call attention to the propos ed sale, published elsewhere in our columns, of Orangeburg lands. These lands are owned by Col. A. D. Freder ick, and are probably the best located lands for any purposer in or around Orangeburg. They are fine planting lanes, located on the railroad, and on the wagon road about two miles from the Court House: while the drainage is all that can be desired, and the health of the place continues throughout the year.

S. of T.

At the last meeting of this Divisions held on the evening of the 6th inst., the following officers were installed to serv for the present quarter :

W. P., Bro. James A. Williams; W. A., Bro. S. S. Walters; R. S., Bro. W A. Edwards; A. R. S., Bro. -Bro. W. P. Spencer; T., Bro. T. W. Albergotti; Chaplain, Bro, A. P. Norris; Conductor, Bro. J. M. Jackson; A. C., Bro. S. M. Rotten; J. S., Bro. R. M.

The cause of total abstinence from the order to preserve our industries from de- time will come when New England will came. The other incidental questions, all other tectotalers, by whatever name comes to us in new and pleasant garb.

The weather still appears to be undecided as to whether it shall become fair or foul-sometimes cloudy and then quite fort and respectability, thus cheating me pleasant, but neither for any great por-

> This week is Court week, and the Judge, Hon. R. F. Graham is here pro-siding, no doubt, in his usual dignified and satisfactory manner. We have been unable to go to the Court compout from the crowd in daily attendance, we presume that a motion to quash all proceedings this term on the ground of unconstitututional drawing of juries, has either failed or not been made before his Honor. The grand jury have not yet presented the Court with ingir report, waten, we nope will exhibit an improvement in the conthict of our various county offices.

WASHINGTON STATES

Last Monday being the first Monday in the year 1873, the crowd of visitors was such as we cannot remember to have scen here before. The streets were crammed, and trade, we understand, very brisk. A large amount of property changed hands by the aid of the sheriff. and a great deal in private speculation. Captain Bumberg and Messes. Sain & Co the gentlemen who supply the community so satisfactorily in stock (mal , and horses), did a splendid business, and we suppose will continue to do so during the week. This very large niule trade, an t the small number of them bought generally by the same party, indicate a very, general spread of prosperity through at our spunting befong The staller farmers; and we are spleased to notice how very many buyers are colored men, who put the money down and there, with but few exceptions, the bas well should

During Monday and Tuesday of the reek the horse men of our town and vicibity have enjoyed the really valuable privilege of Dr. Rowland's lectures upon breaking unruly and treating diseased or sick hogses. We had the pleasure of atending one of these lectures and we agree with all others whom we have heard speak about it, that his system of breaking must be thorough and fermanent, combining true philosophy in its theory and absolute lemency in its execution. The Doctor will subdue your worst horse, and very possibly turn-inft a hair of the horse in the contest, certainly never bruise him. His veterinary lecture was also very interesting; but, of course, as to his remedies we can only say, we believe them to be goid percoll

The chief rmong the troubles against which we have to contend, is theill-scentment our subscribers undergo at the hands of inefficient or igntentied ibemusters. In one or two instances it may be the fault of the subscriber allowing others to draw his | Amper! But the numerous different cases of "no paper" for consecutive weeks, shetatel beyond thepute that the fault is in the Bost office. Now, all we ask of you is what we are going to insist upon having a fair showing. Our subscribers who do not get their paper, will oblige us by writing word immediately. This list we propose to publish with the name of the post-office land the party in charge. Up to this time the Orangeburg P. O., Mr. F. Do Mars has had the greatest number of complair a made against it. Now the papers gover this office; we might say from the press no go between and why then chare we repeated complaints from men who are too intelligent to mistake about getting their paper, for which they have simply to come and ask and ought to get !" Mn. De Mars will please investigate. We want simply the mento be formished! those papers we put in the office for them.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!! HARNES HARNESS!!-At /Chapeau of Hoffron's, Charleston, S. C., you can purchase a set of home-made buggy harness at \$15 per set; double harness at \$45 and \$50. New McCleffan saddles at \$5 cach. Always -14 on hand a full line of saddler y, cart har ness, etc. Remember! If you want a good, cheap article, call on Chapein & Heffron.