

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY.

To change Contract Advertisements, notice must be given before Monday noon.

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 twelve months.

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 serve for the next two years:

- Governor—Franklin J. Moses, Jr.
Lieutenant-Governor—Richard H. Graves, colored.
Attorney-General—Samuel W. Melton.
Secretary of State—Henry E. Hayne, colored.
State Treasurer—Francis L. Cardozo, colored.
Comptroller-General—Solomon L. Hoge.
Superintendent of Education—Justus K. Jillson.
Adjutant General—Henry W. Purvis, colored.
Member of Congress at large—R. H. Cain.
Representative from First Congressional District—Joseph H. Rainey.
Representative from Second Congressional District—Alonzo J. Ransier.
Representative from Third Congressional District—R. B. Elliott.
Representative from Fourth Congressional District—Alex. S. Wallace.
Solicitor for the first Judicial Circuits—Charles W. Butts.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

- Senator—James L. Jamison.
Representatives—Samuel L. Duncan, John Dix, Henry Riley, J. Felder Meyers, Abraham Dannelly.
Coroner—John L. Humbert.
Sheriff—Edward I. Cain.
Clerk of Court—George Boliver.
Probate Judge—Augustus B. Knowlton.
School Commissioner—Francis R. McKinlay.
County Commissioners—John R. Herbertson, 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 upon many of our trades in which skilled labor is needed, and there are loud complaints from all classes of our employers against the imperfect methods of work which have unfortunately become the rule rather than the exception.

They are chiefly recruited from abroad. 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.

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 education of the young in the lessons of industry and duty.

[School Journal.]

TO HENRY S. RANDALL, ESQ. etc. HOLLY LODGE, Kingston, London, } May 23, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson—and I am a little surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never 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 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 ignorant part of society.

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.

You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from those evils. I will 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 have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world; and while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity.

be as thickly settled as old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchester and Birmingham, and in those Manchester and Birmingham, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test.

Thinking thus, of course, I cannot reckon Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind, I readily admit that his intention was good, and his abilities considerable. Odious stories have been circulated about his private life, but I do not know on what evidence these stories rest; and I think it probable that they are false or monstrously exaggerated. I have no doubt that I shall derive both pleasure and information from your account of him.

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 case was that of Richard McNamee, appellant, against A. G. Waterbury and others, respondents; Finley & Youmans, appellant's attorneys; D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., of counsel, and Carroll, Bacon & Carr, for respondents. The matter was before the court for the second time, the question now being as to whether a Judge of Probate has authority to grant, on the application of the personal representative of the deceased, an order for the sale of real estate for the payment of debts on the failure of personal assets to meet the same. The other incidental questions,

such as making the heirs of the deceased parties to the partition, the technicality of procedure, etc., having been previously disposed of, the argument was confined 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 of 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, legatees, etc. It was also argued, that from the old enactments 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 reiting 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 originated. Contra arguments were submitted at length, when the court took the matter under consideration.—Columbia Union.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: Having recently opened a commodious establishment for the sale of all the choicest liquors, including "lager beer," I inform you that I have begun the business 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 furnish an article warranted to increase the amount of fatal accidents, and multiply the number of distressing diseases among men.

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 orphans, to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a curse to the nation. I will obstruct the progress of religion, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death.

And if any are so impertinent as to ask why I bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is, that I have a license given under the laws of the commonwealth, and thus I have purchased the right to ruin the character, impair the health, shorten the lives, and destroy both the souls and bodies of men.

I know it is written: "Thou shalt not kill;" that wee is pronounced upon him, that giveth strong drink to his neighbor, and that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven; and I do not expect that I, a drunkard-maker, will share a better fate. But what can I do? I must have money even at the expense of my soul. Do you not think I offer enough in return for the money? Many times it will be more than my customers can conveniently carry.

Particular Notice.—I most affectionately warn all my patrons to keep clear of the temperance men—such as Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, members of the Temple of Honor, and all other teetotalers, by whatever name

they are known, as they will persuade you to sign the pledge, save your money, and with it support your family in comfort and respectability, thus cheating me out of what you would spend at my establishment. 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 to collect and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions to the Times.

Church Services.

Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.—Sabbath School at 9 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 at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M.

Methodist Church—Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.—Rev. F. Auld, Pastor.

Lutheran Church—Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Dr. P. A. Dantzer, Superintendent.

TOWN DIRECTORY.

Mayor—F. H. W. Briggmann. Clerk—E. J. Oliveros. Treasurer—Wm. Willcock. Aldermen—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. Columbia 12.30 P. M. 1 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT ORANGEBURG.

PASSENGER. FREIGHT. DAY TRAINS. DAY TRAINS. Down 12.05 P. M. Down 7.00 A. M. Up 2.17 P. M. Up 12.42 A. M. NIGHT TRAINS. NIGHT TRAINS. Down 11.58 P. M. Down 6.15 P. M. Up 2.00 A. M. Up 5.31 A. M.

See advertisement of handsome dwelling in Orangeburg for sale.

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

We welcome to our exchange list a new Republican paper, neat and comely in appearance, the Daily Evening Herald, published in Columbia.

There was a one-sided shooting affray on Tuesday, on the streets of our otherwise quiet little town—nobody hurt. The cause, etc., we do not know, but understand that Ezekiel was shot at by Mitchell.

Consignees Per Express. Mrs. Harrison, P. J. Tate, J. W. Summers, T. C. Andrews, J. A. Wolfe, P. Gowan, J. S. Zeigler, Mrs. S. Duke's Hay & Haggood J. H. Felper.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Jas. H. Fowles and Mr. Julius Glover, who have established a real 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 proposed sale, published elsewhere in our columns, of Orangeburg lands. These lands are owned by Col. A. D. Frederick, and are probably the best located lands for any purpose 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.

ORANGEBURG DIVISION, No. 24, S. OF T.

At the last meeting of this Division held on the evening of the 6th inst., the following officers were installed to serve 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. —; F. S., 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. Smith; P. W. P., Bro. F. S. Dibble.

The cause of total abstinence from the use of spiritual liquors begins to hold up its banner in our midst. Its champion in our State, the Temperance Advocate, 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 pleasant, but neither for any great portion of the day.

This week is Court week, and the Judge, Hon. R. F. Graham, is here presiding, no doubt, in his usual dignified and satisfactory manner. We have been unable to go to the Court room, but from the crowd in daily attendance, we presume that a motion to quash all proceedings (this term) on the ground of unconstitutionality drawing of justices, has either failed or not been made, before his Honor. The grand jury have not yet presented the Court with their reports, which, we hope will exhibit an improvement in the conduct of our various county offices.

Last Monday being the first Monday in the year 1872, the crowd of visitors was such as we cannot remember to have seen 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 Bamberg and Messrs. Bain & Co. the gentlemen who supply the community so satisfactorily in stock (and horses), did a splendid business, and we suppose will continue to do so during the week. This very large mule trade, and the small number of them bought generally by the same party, indicate a very general spread of prosperity through out our country among the smaller farmers; and we are pleased to notice how very many buyers are colored men, who put the money down and take, with but few exceptions.

During Monday and Tuesday of the week the horse men of our town and vicinity have enjoyed the really valuable privilege of Dr. Rowland's lectures upon breaking and treating diseased or sick horses. We wish to express our attending 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 permanent, combining true philosophy in its theory and absolute leniency in its execution. The Doctor will subdue your worst horse, and very possibly turn out a bar of the horse in the gutter—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 good.

The chief among the troubles against which we have to contend, is the ill-treatment our subscribers undergo at the hands of inefficient or impatient postmasters. In one or two instances it may be the fault of the subscriber allowing others to draw his paper. But the numerous different cases of "no paper" for consecutive weeks, indicate beyond dispute that the fault is in the post office. Now, all we ask of you is, what are you 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 is proposed to publish with the name of the post office and the party in charge. Up to this time the Orangeburg P. O., Mr. F. De Mars has had the greatest number of complaints made against it. Now the paper goes to this office, we might say from the press—no go between—and why then have 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? Mr. De Mars will please investigate. We want simply the men to be furnished with those papers we put in the office for them.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!! HARNESS! HARNESS!!—At Chapman & Heffron'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 McClellan saddles at \$5 each. Always on hand a full line of saddle y, cart harness, etc. Remember! If you want a good, cheap article, call on Chapman & Heffron. dec 4-3m