

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 twelve months.

Marriage notices and Obituaries charged 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 serve for the next two years.

Governor—Franklin 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, colored.

Comptroller-General—Solomon L. Hoge.

Superintendent of Education—Justus K. Jilison.

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. McFinlay.

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

Napoleon the third died on the morning of the 9th of this month, at Chislehurst, from what appears to have been a thorough breaking down of his constitution. For years he has been a hopelessly diseased man, and unceasingly oppressed by the cares of a greatness which he brought upon himself.

How by his indomitable ambition he forced himself into such prominence before the world, can never cease to excite the wonder and admiration of all readers of history. Without possessing any of the eminent qualities of greatness, this man of no great talent, by taking the tide of fortune at its flood, with nerve and diplomacy, has placed himself in a position which at one time excited the fear and jealousy of every crowned head of Europe. In this position he maintained himself with such eminent credit as caused him at one time to be regarded as the man of his country. Yet, was he not a talented man, and one probably as totally wrapped up in self as any ever was. He probably did as much for France as any other man, yet was he not a patriot. He beautified and adorned, knocked down and built up Paris, made schools of arts, and cultivated the tastes which most pleased the French people, as he found them; this for the greatness of Napoleon III, but naught has he done for the greatness of France. He ruled his people with an iron rod, and the very measures he adopted for protection against enemies at home, hastened his downfall when he was assailed by enemies from abroad.

From the life of this great ordinary

man, this plebeian applicant for regal honors, one may see to what great height of renown a man without any talent, save that of biding the opportune moment, may attain through a nervous ambition. If Napoleon possessed any great qualities, they were diplomacy and nerve. Yet the former failed him more than once, and the failure of both when he was forced into the war against the Prussian alliance, caused his overthrow and exile. Napoleon was not a great ruler. Had he been such, a smash, such as did occur, could never have befallen so military and brave a nation as the French. In his downfall too, we may read the progressiveness of the age. By the superior diplomacy of the new man, Bismarck, the statesman of our age, and the communistic spirit of the present time, Napoleon found himself ensnared without and netted at home, and the penalty of his ambition was the loss of a crown.

There is no doubt that the ill health of Napoleon seriously impaired his intellect, and his nerve. Had he been a man of sound constitution, there is no telling how long he may have continued to rule the French. And yet had he not been a hypochondriac, it is very probable that he never would have been L'Empereur; for we read that the basis of his indomitable ambition, which years of misfortune, exile and jailing could not subdue, was laid in his faith in a dream or vision, or some such thing, the result no doubt of a stomach disordered by a cabbage supper or such like.

Be this as it may, Napoleon III, the fanatical imitator of his uncle, Napoleon the Great, has by judicious perseverance, under much greater trial and with less capacity than full to the lot of his prototype, attained to the supreme rule of France; and with a downfall as sudden, has ended his life in an obscurity scarcely less conspicuous.

Communication.

Editor Orangeburg Times.

Sir: In your last issue of January 9th, you would seem to imply the fact that there is gross negligence or carelessness in my office, for the simple reason that several persons have failed to get their papers regularly. You ask me to investigate. I have done so. Of the two gentlemen who complains of not getting their papers, viz: Mr. Snell and Dr. Murray, I find the following, the real facts: Mr. Snell's mail goes into a box with several others. Your paper was issued December 18th, 1872. The 25th being Christmas day, there was no paper issued from the "Times" office. This accounts for one paper, the issue which should have been published on the 1st January, 1873, was not sent from the "Times" office until the 3d inst. (Friday) Mr. Snell, it is probable, in fact, did send for his mail Wednesday or Thursday, the 1st and 2nd inst., and as no paper had been issued then, he did not get it. On Saturday some member of the "club" took out the mail, and being late when he got home it was not delivered immediately. On the following Monday, Mr. Snell complains of not having received his paper for three weeks, (from 18th December, 1872, to January 6th, 1873, lacks two days of being three weeks. His paper is now in the office for this week. In regard to Dr. Murray's paper, it has not been sent to this office for several weeks. You saw yourself that it was not in the office yesterday after the papers were distributed, so the fault evidently is with your mailing clerk. In conclusion I would here state that a great many persons send by irresponsible parties for their mail. And if it is not delivered by them, surely I should not be held responsible. It is impossible to please everybody, but whether I have done my duty as Postmaster, I leave to the public generally, who have business with my office. Respectfully, F. DeMars. January 10th, 1873. P. M.

Polar Waves Explained.

The "Nation" gives an explanation of what is known as the "November Atmospheric Wave," or the sudden annual change which we call the "cold snap." The change itself is the transfer of cold descending air from the oceans to the continents; its cause is the change in the position of the greatest relative heat. The suddenness of the change is explained as follows: Descending air is constantly increasing in capacity for mois-

ture which causes a steady disappearance of the clouds, renders haze impossible, and thus uncovers the surface to unrestricted radiation into space and night, and the reverse is true of ascending air. The proximate cause of every sudden fall of temperature is said to be the advent of a group of spots upon the sun's disc. The direction of this "atmospheric wave" is explained as follows:

The cause of the eastward motion of these semi-annual phenomena, as of all other elements of weather in the temperate zones, and of the westward movement with the tropics, will be clear only to those who understand why the water opposite our moon masses itself into a tide. Just as this water is left behind by the more rapid movement of the solid part of the earth toward the moon (because the solid part, averaged at the centre, is nearer the moon,) so the air above the torrid zone is left behind by the more rapid westerly motion of the solid earth beneath it, and thus always appears to be itself moving from the east (trade wind.) For the atmosphere rotates (by a force which is known but need not here be stated) independently of the earth, and independently one portion of another; while the earth must move altogether, and thus the surface of the torrid zone moves faster and the temperate zones slower than either would move if liquid or independent of its neighbors. The average velocity of rotation is near latitude 80, where air and earth move at equal paces. North of this latitude we may regard our prevailing westerly winds as (approximately) illustrating a more natural rate of rotation, while we are retarded by being so near the axis—approximately merely, for the enormously superior friction of solid over gas, compels the atmosphere to conform almost entirely to the velocity of the surface. All extensive atmospheric phenomena then, must in the temperate zones move from west to east (unless propagated backward, as frequently happens, but not in relation to this topic) along with the air in which they are involved. Hence a movement from an ocean to a continent will always be directed toward the continent next east of the ocean. Other causes conspire with the one above stated, but this is the most comprehensive cause.

The points made against the validity of the scrip are in brief:

- 1. That the scrip is a bill of credit within the meaning of the constitution of the United States, because "it is issued by the State, upon the credit of the State, and is designed to serve, and would serve, the ordinary purposes of money."
- 2. That it violates the constitution of the State, which expressly provides that every public debt shall be created by way of loan on bonds of denominations not less than fifty dollars.
- 3. That there has been no consideration entering to the State, inasmuch as the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, to relieve the State from her liability upon which the scrip was nominally issued, were never a liability upon the State, the conditions upon which the State granted her endorsement not having been performed.

This matter of the non-performance of the conditions by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company forms the whole gist of the argument, so far as the moral obligation of the State to indemnify the scrip-holders, which is the burden of their song, is concerned. "The scrip may be illegal," they say. It may "have been issued in violation of the constitution of the State and of the United States. Still we are bona fide holders for valuable consideration, and under faith of an act of the Assembly of the State, and ought not therefore in equity to be allowed to suffer." It was right here that the refusal of the Supreme Court to hear testimony bore particularly hard.

Up to the act of 1871, entitled an act to promote the consolidation of the Greenville and Columbia and the Blue Ridge Railroads, it was impossible to negotiate the guaranteed bonds, except at par. Such was the restriction the State had placed on its endorsement. The consolidation act repealed the condition. But the consolidation of the two roads was never effected, and therefore, as has been argued in the court, this particular act is null and void. But aside from this it was the purpose of Attorney General Melton to establish, by testimony, that even prior to the "consolidation act," the Blue Ridge Railroad Company had hypothecated all, or very nearly all, of the four million dollars of endorsed bonds for an insignificant sum, in

palpable violation of the agreement with the State, which was that they should not be disposed of except at par.

Attorney General Melton and Comptroller Hodge are fighting the scrip loyally and bravely. That they may succeed is the ardent wish of the people of the State.—Charleston Daily News.

THE FORTUNES OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Washington left an estate worth nearly \$300,000.

The Hon. Adams left a moderate fortune at his death.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. If Congress had not purchased his library at a price far above its value he would with difficulty have kept out of bankruptcy at the close of his life.

Madison saved his money and was comparatively rich. The fortune of his widow was increased by the purchase of his manuscript papers by Congress for \$30,000.

James Monroe, the sixth President, died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, near the Bowery in New York city.

John Quincy Adams, left about \$50,000, the result of industry, prudence and a small inheritance. He was methodical and economical.

Andrew Jackson left a valuable estate known as the Hermitage, about twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Van Buren died rich. His estate was estimated at nearly \$300,000.

James K. Polk left about \$150,000.

James Tyler was a bankrupt when he became President. He husbanded his means while in office, and married a rich wife, and died wealthy and in worldly fortune.

Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved \$50,000 during his term of service as President.

James Buchanan died a bachelor and left an estate valued at \$200,000.

Abraham Lincoln left about \$75,000.

President Grant was poor before the war. By a careful husbandry of his salary, and through the generous gifts of friends before he became President, his fortune is a handsome competence.

It is instructive to observe how persons have often attempted great things, and, failing to realize the things attempted, have, nevertheless, realized other successes almost as good and sometimes even better. Richard Arkwright tried to invent perpetual motion and failed, but his ventures in that direction gave him an experience that enabled him to invent the spinning machine. Frederick Bottinger tried to discover a means of converting base metals into gold, and, failing in that, effected a composition known as porcelain. The old alchemists hunted for the elixir of life and furnished the basis of chemistry. No honest and earnest effort is ever lost, even when it fails to accomplish the object aimed at.

A locust may be heard one-sixteenth of a mile; a wren, yet weighing half an ounce—and a middling sized man would be as heavy as four thousand of them—could be heard about as far. But if the voice of either bore a proportion to the mass of matter employed in its production, a man could be heard one thousand miles, favored by a brisk wind. On a vessel at sea, a few years since, when 106 miles from land, we heard distinctly the thrilling music of a band playing on shore. There must have been a peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, while the broad surface of the sea were equivalent to a great external ear to arrest and converge the aerial undulations.

At the most fashionable dancing parties in New York, this winter, the carpets will be taken up and the floors waxed. Doctors have declared that the lint which rises from linen dancing cloths is very injurious, and society has made up its mind not to breathe the napkins and table cloths in a generous form any longer.

It was a bright little urchin, who puzzled his father with this conundrum "Why is a swallow like a chimney?" Father gave it up of course. "Because it has a crooked flue," answered hopeful.

Stokes, who killed Jim Fisk, of New York has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 23th day of February.

There is soon to come off, at Blackville a grand Fancy Ball, of which due notice will be given.

LOCAL.

Mr. Kirk Rowman is authorized to accept 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. Dautler, Superintendent.

TOWN DIRECTORY.

Mayer—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 Open. Closed. Charleston 10 A. M. 1:45 P. M. Columbia 12:00 P. M. 1:15 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT ORANGEBURG.

Table with columns for PASSENGER, FREIGHT, DAY TRAINS, NIGHT TRAINS, and times for Down and Up directions.

Consignees Per Express.

F. W. Jones, E. Ezekiel, A. C. Dukes, A. L. Whitman, Moore and Wilson, T. O. Hubble, C. D. Blume, W. F. Bozard, E. J. Oliveros, B. S. Mack, S. Dibble, I. J. Martin.

Col. Bacon, of Edgefield, is making efforts to establish a race course in the vicinity of Aiken.

The weather, during the past week has been everything that could be desired, and everybody seemed to feel its genial influence.

Rev. Sidi H. Browne, of Columbia, agent for Columbia Female College, will visit Orangeburg next Saturday and Sunday in the interest of the College.

Great bargains at T. G. Vinco's. Selling off the entire stock of boots and shoes clothing, hats, etc., at cost. Call early and secure bargains.

During the last week there has been a continuous flow of parties towards the Treasurers office, settling up the expense account of running a Radical State government.

In spite of the constant press of eager tax-payers owing to the short time allowed there will be many unavoidably delinquent in this county, who suffer unless the time be extended.

The finely located lands of Col. A. D. Frederick, which were advertised in the TIMES for sale on last Monday were not sold at that time. The sale was postponed by special request. Those parties desiring the best locations within a half hour's walk of our town had better take advantage of the postponement, and call and examine these lands.

Our exchanges entertain considerable hope, that justice will be done the people of the State, and Judge Melton's writ of Mandamus against levying a tax to pay the interest on the Blue Ridge Bonds, be sustained by the Supreme Court, before whom the case has been fully argued during the past week.

Wm. Sain & Co. have just got on a fine lot of horses and mules and the horse trade is brisk. Mr. Bamberg also has just got off a fine lot of stock. We only tell our readers this so as to let them know that now is the time to let them supply themselves in this line. These gentlemen seem to find no difficulty whatever in getting rid of their stock; but rather in keeping a supply sufficient to meet the demand. Considering that we are almost entirely an agricultural community, this great demand for our chief motive power, betokens material prosperity in the field, and a substantial addition to our resources in the next crop.

We hear of several private social entertainments given during the past week. These have been the last of the Christmas and New Year's mirth. But we hope that it foreshadows a more sociable spirit throughout the year than it was our lot to experience last year. We almost feel encouraged to suggest to the young people weekly meetings of the croquet clubs and such little cultivators of gaiety and health.

We hear by telegraph that T. H. Cooke, Esq., a lawyer at this bar, has been elected to the bench of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of this State. We sincerely wish Mr. Cooke success in his new field, and that his labors in the crmine may reflect credit upon the Republican party, to whom he owes his election, and afford to the denizens of the Eight Circuit an efficient and eminent officer.

The many friends of Dr. W. E. Dudley will be pleased to hear that he has associated himself with the Rev. James Douglas as one of the principals of the Yorkville Female College.

Dr. D. is well known here. He taught here for some time, one or two years ago, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons. He will no doubt prove himself an acquisition to the Institution which he has chosen as a new field, and we wish him all success.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Greenville, S. C., January 15th. Bishop E. R. Ames will preside. The South Carolina Railroad will sell tickets to any one to go and return for one fare from the 12th to the 15th inst. The Greenville Railroad will return all free who pay full fare in going. The Charlotte & Columbia, and Spartanburg & Union Railroads will pass the members and delegates at half fare.

Rev. I. D. Durham, has accepted the call of the Orangeburg Baptist Church of this town, and entered upon the duties of pastor last Sabbath. Henceforth our Baptist friends propose to have services every week, and we hope that they will. Dr. Durham will move with his family to Duke's Hotel in a day or two.

Court is still in session. Last Thursday afternoon having disposed of criminal business, his honor Judge Graham adjourned Court over to Monday afternoon of this week, when sentences were read. But of thirteen indictments six were found "not guilty," and eight sentences read against the seven guilty ones, one of whom was found guilty of two offences. Judge Graham now holds the Common Pleas, and will probably be engaged until Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET.

Cotton closed dull at 18 1/2 to 18 1/4.

Prices Current.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Bacon Hams, Sides, Lard, Corn, Peas, Oats, Flour, Fodder, Rough Rice, Butter, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Bees Wax, Beef, Tallow.

WANTED.

A young lady of Orangeburg, who has had several years' practical experience in teaching, desires a situation in a family or school. She will also teach music. Best of references given. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

ZLAR & DIBBLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RUSSELL STREET,

Orangeburg, S. C. AS. F. IZLAR. S. DIBBLE. mch 6-17r