

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY.

To change Contract Advertisements, notices 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 six or twelve months. Marriage notices and Obituaries not exceeding one square, inserted free.

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.

SUBSCRIBERS: Will have their papers regularly mailed. Send us new names, build up our paper, and let every household in the County be a supporter of our enterprise.

ADVERTISERS: Will find it especially to their interest to give us their cards. A conspicuous notice will attend each advertisement. To build up the interests of our merchants is the aim of the "Times."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND SOUTHERN HISTORY.
At the late Historical Convention held in Virginia, with a view to prepare for the writing of a Southern History, the President of the late Confederate States, Hon. Jefferson Davis was invited to address the convention. The result is a cry of denunciation from many journals of the North, and ominous head-shakings from some at the South; that so imprudent and ill-timed a speech should have been made by Mr. Davis. What was the gist of his remarks, which excites so much comment? He said "we had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, and that he yet had hope for the South, as he had never yet seen a RECONSTRUCTED woman of the South, and that the children of such would grow up to maintain the principles for which their fathers had fought." He is sneered at as a "fail-safe" and should be "retired" from the scene of his defeat. President Davis may have made blunders, he was human, and mistakes are common to all, even the greatest—but whatever were the causes that contributed to the defeat of our hopes, no one heart was more earnest and devoted with all its gush of patriotic zeal than that of Jefferson Davis to vindicate the cause of "Southern Rights." Alexander tarried too long at Babylon; Caesar crossed the Rubicon—Napoleon would have been the Emperor—here were instances of greatness, conquered by considerations of self. It was the fault of Mr. Davis never to learn that he was dealing with treachery, and his defensive policy enervated his resources, when an aggressive warfare might have whipped a peace, which he vainly hoped would be couched in being able to guard (as he had hoped) the boundaries of his country. His misapprehension of a foe who was more artful than brave, was a fault into which he fell not singly. If he was a failure, so was the cause he led; so were the rivers of sacred blood a waste; so were the efforts of Jackson, Gregg, Johnson, and the noble dead an abortion. So was the cause of liberty a cause of sin and folly—because it failed.

The world's estimate of everything is predicated upon its success. Fortunately for the argument of truth, success seldom goes hand in hand with the right. President Davis was part and parcel of his country, and the shroud of mourning that falls over his country's grave, covers not only his cause, but the cause of millions, dead and living. To some, a mess of pottage is a fair price for a birth-right. To him the tinsel of office is a mockery, where that office is not used for the benefit of the governed. Why this morbid sensitiveness? Is the

South expected to applaud the measures of reconstruction, when those measures are not only departing from its bosom, but the South was not promised, not the standing cause of a tyrant that permitted a man to remain under foot, to prop the interest of a degrading dominant party. If this be the best boon of peace, it were better that no measures had been accepted.

The surrender of General Lee was a surrender of physical force. Those motives, hopes and prayers that led his immortal heroes to count danger as a cross compared to duty, were never surrendered, and God willing never will be. We expect that the North should wish him to be "retired." It required the help of the world to accomplish, what the North confessed her inability to do, namely, to conquer the South. Yet in retiring his flag from the contest, it found a place in the bosoms of the Southern people, where, with the ever living lessons of true liberty, it will live till called forth to the conflict of future years, or until obliterated under the wreck of freedom's temple. Mr. Davis was invited by Southern patriots to address the Convention with regard to a Southern History. The truth of its claims are amply vindicated in his arrest, as a felon, to be tried and executed, agreeably to the clamors of Northern journals. Like Peter he demanded "to be treated as a King." Like convicted aggressors, they dared not test the constitutionality of their own question. He was liberated, and is to-day the living representative of constitutional liberty. He has seen the treachery of his foes; who has not? He has scorned the pretensions they make to the best government; who has not? And shall we be base enough to applaud what we must condemn? He and our history are linked by a destiny of eternal splendor.

The only truthful narrative of that fell drama must be written by the Southern pen. The mere narration of events, beginning with December, 1860, and ending with May, 1865, would only befit the pages of some sensational work, if the motives which led to that sanguinary struggle were expunged therefrom. The North has her history (and to our shame the works of the partizan Quakers are in our schools) we allow them their version, may we not be permitted to have ours. Though brilliant beyond parallel, as at Cold Harbor, where Gen. R. E. Lee, with less than 50,000 men routed the boasted Grant, with a loss of over a 120,000; in killed, wounded and prisoners. Though grand in defeat, as at Appomattox, where 8,000 sick and starving Confederates bore their starry cross for the last time, to confront 229,000 Federals. Though attesting an endurance under privations, a bravery under despair, a faith even in defeat, this history would be vain if the years of battling at Washington were ignored where Southern Statesmen fought in debate to avert the very event of war they saw in the future. The pretext of slavery was the result of Yankee cupidity. The South was forced by law into owning slaves, to give employment to yankee ships and yankee seamen. This is a part of history. The encroachments of the rights of States—the diffusion of incendiary documents and abolitionists, to incite the servile class to murder helpless women and children. The John Brown raid into Virginia; the election of Lincoln, is for history. The base treachery concerning Fort Sumter, and the attempt to charge the war upon the South is all for history. The cowardly refusal to exchange prisoners, thereby causing untold death and suffering. The destruction of fields, barns and cities is for history. Let the history begin in a noble birth in '76, and end in '65; and may the frontispiece be embellished with Jefferson Davis as President, and Lee, Jackson, Johnson and other such worthies as the splendid cluster of irreproachable defenders of principles ennobling history.

Sombody asks why it is that theaters are seldom if ever struck by lightning, the solution of which conundrum is that every orchestra has a conductor,

COMMUNICATED.
THE TIMES:—I have noticed a communication in your paper concerning the "Only Subscriber" which I am compelled to answer. Therefore commenced making an effort for giving an impartial account of the Teachers and Scholars mentioned in the *Times* S. S. Celebration which took place on the 24th of July, 1873. I am extremely obliged to the Only Subscriber for the compliment which was paid; I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting your correspondent sometime, so as to have the opportunity of raising my voice, and make a public and general bow to any brains will permit me to do so. I will confess that I have never read Lord Chesterfield in quietude, but I always act according to my common sense and judgment in anything I undertake. If the "Only Subscriber" was living off the village I would take pleasure in going to get information and knowledge. I will promise to sell my Beaver for five dollars, so as to get one month's schooling from the "Only Subscriber." I believe I could learn all that could be taught, if that time, provided I would get 3 weeks and 8 days holiday.
Very respectfully,
J. BELTON O'BETTERSON.

Important Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Orangeburg County to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a Cotton Factory, the following officers were elected, viz:
JOHN L. MOORE, Chairman,
JULIUS GLOVER, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Fowler, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the chairman, to report, at an adjourned meeting to be called on Saturday next, upon the feasibility of establishing a Cotton Factory at some point in this County.

In pursuance of the above resolution the following committee was appointed viz: James H. Fowler, Harpin Riggs, L. R. Beckwith; J. O. Stroman, J. H. Hydrik. On motion of Mr. Vince it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Orangeburg "News" and "Times."

On Motion meeting adjourned.
JOHN L. MOORE, Chairman,
JULIUS GLOVER, Secretary.
Orangeburg, Sept. 1st 1873.

The American King.
The wealth and power of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is assuming appalling proportions. The great consolidated railway line from the West to the Northern seaport, which he controls, is represented on the New York Stock Exchange by sureties equal to \$215,000,000, and its gross income last year was not less than \$45,000,000—more than the whole income of the United States Government a few years ago. In commenting upon this fact Harper's Weekly remarks:

It is impossible to contemplate this vast aggregation of money power and commercial control in the hands of one man without feeling concern for the result. Neither military, nor political, nor commercial supremacy can be pushed beyond certain limits without danger. It would seem as though the limit in this case had been reached. Yet not content with the mastery of 2150 miles of railway, involving in a large degree the control of the internal trade of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, it is well understood that in October next, at the annual election of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Commodore will enter into possession of that great property likewise, with its sixty or seventy thousand miles of wires, its forty millions of capital, and its eight or nine millions of revenue. When this occurs, not only will the commerce of the four chief States of the North be subject to Mr. Vanderbilt—under such feeble restrictions as legislatures impose, he will control an aggregate vote of laborers, clerks and officers under him that will give him the most undisputed power in the land. His dietum will be supreme to the interest of any community he may wish to oppose in interest, or control in their vote.

Profitable Farming.—There are too many men who put their all into a single venture, and if that fail are utterly used up. There is perhaps no business wherein "two strings to one's bow" are so important as in farming. Other pursuits have certain rules which have been founded on experience, and which the shrewd man of business can take advantage of with an almost assured certainty of success. But we can not do this. We can not tell what will happen to our crops. Sometimes it will be over-dry,

sometimes over-wet; sometimes we are plagued with swarms of insects; at other times we are afflicted with blights and molds. Against all these things we do not get the slightest hint. But we have lost the most interesting and profitable of the value of carrying our produce. Trouble never strikes every thing alike. Some will succeed. But, independently of all this, the young farmer should never be cast down by misfortune. It is here where so many fall. We knew one, once, who had made by city work some \$8,000. He had originally been brought up on a farm, and had always made up his mind to return to it as soon as he had accumulated enough to warrant him in making a start. But he put away two thousand dollars, and invested only six in the farm and stock. It so happened that the next two years found him in terrible losses; but they brought experience, and he fell back on his small reserve and this, with new experience, gave him a new and good start. It is not so long ago, but he now considers himself worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, and is one of the most ardent advocates of the proposition that farming will pay.—Germantown Telegraph.

(ADVERTISEMENT)
At a meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Orangeburg, in favor of an Independent Municipal Ticket for the approaching Election, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An attempt was made last night by a designing person to interfere, with a tumultuous party, with our peaceable and lawful deliberations, with the "avowed purpose" to his partisans, of provoking a riot, if necessary to accomplish his designs; and whereas, his impetuous enterprises, though fortified by whiskey, and apparently strengthened by the accession of outsiders, not Citizens of our Town, signally failed, in consequence of the dignified action of our Chairman, seconded by the resolute forbearance of those legitimately present at the meeting;

And whereas, We desire to set plainly to the public this correct version of the affair, in order that blame may attach where it belongs, and not elsewhere. Be it

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly exonerate the great mass of our respectable colored fellow-citizens, from connection or sympathy with the tumultuous attempt of last night, and are satisfied from our harmonious associations in municipal affairs in the past and present—that they will be found on the side of good order and decorum.

NOTICE.
OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C., August 28th, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of County Commissioners of said County will meet at this Office on the FIRST TUESDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873, at which time the CLAIMS against the COUNTY will be CREDITED.

All persons are hereby notified to hand in their CLAIMS to the Clerk of said Board on or before the FIRST THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873, otherwise said Claims will not be Audited at said Annual Meeting.
By order of the Board,
E. T. B. SMOAK,
Chairman.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
LINA,
Notice to Teachers.
OFFICE CO. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.,
The COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS for Orangeburg County, will meet at this Office on Monday, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue in Session for eight (8) days, during which time all persons desirous of Teaching in the Free Common Schools of this County, (excepting those holding unexpired Certificates,) will present themselves before said Board for examination.

By order of the Board,
F. R. MCKINLAY,
Chairman.

CO. UNTY OF ORANGEBURG.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The State—Ex Relation
The Solicitor of the South—vs—Perpetual Bond—of Estimation.
The party—Application to prove
E. A. Thomas, Last Deed.

Application on oath having been made by E. A. Thomas to prove the past Existence, Loss and Contents of a Deed dated the 16 Jan., 1850, from this applicant to Wm. Frederick. It is ordered:
That all persons having like or opposite interests in said Deed, whether residing in this State or out of it, and who desire to do so, shall appear and cross examine the evidence produced, and introduce evidence in reply before me, at the Office at Orangeburg on the 20th day of September next.
June 14th, 1873.
GEO. BOLIVER, Clerk.

Spring Arrivals AT MCNAMARAS.
Great reduction in price of Spring Goods, bought in the last ten days.

If you want to get the best and cheapest ready-made Spring clothing, go to **MCNAMARAS.**
If you want good Sugar, 8 lbs for \$1 go to **MCNAMARAS.**
If you want Gentlemen's Cassimeres, Clothing, Tweeds, Meltons, Drab's, etc., all of the best quality, and the largest stock in town, and at low prices, 60c to 75c go to **MCNAMARAS.**
If you want good Brown Homespun, one yard wide, at 12c cents, go to **MCNAMARAS.**

If you want Ladies dress goods, cheap and stylish, go to **MCNAMARAS.**
If you want to buy cheap for cash, go to **MCNAMARAS.**
If you want Ladies and children's shoes of the best quality and at low prices, go to **MCNAMARAS.**

Being thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
J. MCNAMARA.
April 23, 1873.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOOD THINGS.
BOXES OF FRUIT CACAO, BROWN HILL Lemon and Milk Biscuit, RICE, POTATO, CASE of Original Devil'd Ham, a great refresh for the sick.
1 CASE of Lemon Sugar.
FRESH Salmon and Lobster, Sea Foam and Hensford Baking Powder, BEST FAMILY FLOUR, SUGARS and COFFEE,
For sale CHEAP for Cash, by
JOHN A. HAMILTON
May 29, 1873.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CO. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C., August 24th 1873.
TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES,
The attention of School Trustees is hereby directed to the following Extract from Chapter XXXIX Sec. 6. Gen. Stat. State S. C.:
"They shall make or cause to be made, once in two years in each School Dist. by the first day of September, an enumeration of all the children within the age of 6 and 16 years, resident within each School Dist., distinguishing between male and female, white and colored, and the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall return to the County School Commissioner a duplicate copy of the same."
And in case the enumeration of the Scholastic population is not made as provided for in this Chapter, by that time, the County Board of School Examiners is authorized to appoint new Trustees for said School District &c.
In accordance with the above you are hereby required to forward to this office said report without delay.
F. R. MCKINLAY,
County School Commissioner,
Orangeburg Co., S. C.,
August 9 1873.

The State of South Carolina.
ORANGEBURG COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.
By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq.,
Judge of Probate in said County.
WHEREAS, Olin L. Strook hath applied for us for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Gabriel Strook, late of Orangeburg County, deceased.
There are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at Orangeburg on the 30th day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand and the Seal of my Court, this 7th day of August Anno Domini 1873.
AUG. B. KNOWLTON,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate O. C.

ELECTION NOTICE.
ORANGEBURG, S. C.,
August 29th, 1873.
The ELECTION for a MAYOR and four (4) ALDERMEN of the Town of Orangeburg will be held at the TRUCK HOUSE of the Independent Elliott Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, on TUESDAY the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1873. The Polls will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and will be closed at 6 o'clock P. M. when the vote will be counted, and the election declared, and notice given to the persons elected.
The following Managers are appointed to conduct the Election:
MATTHEW ALBRECHT,
WILLIAM E. MOMICHAEL,
CYSAR HOLMES.
The Registration Books will be open in charge of the Managers at the same place from 6 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 5th, 6th, and 8th days of September, for the purpose of the Registration of voters.
By order of the Town Council,
E. J. OLIVEROS, Clerk.
Aug. 30

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.
IT THAT THE WORKING men of this community buy their Groceries from **J. S. Albergott's Store**
Corner Russell Street and Rail Road Avenue.

ANSWER!
BECAUSE they have found out that his goods are CHEAP and FRESH, which enables them to get as much for ONE DOLLAR as they get for two at other stores.
Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Goods delivered, free of charge.
Jan. 1, 1873.

TURNIP SEED!
FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF **Landreth & Co.,**
Of the following descriptions:
FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, AMBER GLOBE, JARRE GLOBE, POMERANIAN GLOBE, YEL. LOW RUT BAGA, &c., &c., &c.
to be had from **E. EZEKIEL,**
Chestnut Street, Charleston, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH.
Members of the Agricultural Society will be supplied with Rufa Baga Seed as usual.
Watches and Jewelry repaired.
March 13, 1873.

SHEDDEN POUND SASHES AND BLINDS.
L. H. HALL & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers,
225, 223, East Bay Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

This cut is "tered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873, by L. H. HALL & CO. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

COTTON GINS.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR the celebrated Price-Maker Taylor Gin, of which he has sold 25 in this county. Also, the Neblett & Goodrich Gin, highly recommended by Col. D. W. Aiken and others.

RUBBER BELTING
furnished at Agents' prices.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
The recent test of Fire-Proof Safes by the English Government proved the superiority of Alum Filling. No other Safes filled with Alum and Plaster-of-Paris.

MARVIN & CO.
265 Broadway, N. Y.
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

BRICKS
BRICKS!!!
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to furnish BRICKS in any quantity. All orders will meet prompt attention.
J. C. EDWARDS,
may 1