

Orangeburg Times.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

"ON WE MOVE INDISSOLUBLY FIRMS GOD AND NATURE BID THE SAME."

Vol. II.

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THE ORANGEBURG TIMES

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 In- sertion	12 In- sertion	24 In- sertion	48 In- sertion
1 square, - -	1 50	6 00	10 00	12 00
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28, 1872. On and after SUNDAY, June 29, the passenger trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA. Leave Charleston 6:00 a m. Arrive at Augusta 1:45 p m.

FOR COLUMBIA. Leave Charleston 6:00 a m. Arrive at Columbia 1:50 p m.

FOR CHARLESTON. Leave Augusta 5:30 a m. Arrive at Charleston 1:10 p m. Leave Columbia 5:20 a m. Arrive at Charleston 1:10 p m.

AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.) Leave Charleston 8:10 p m. Arrive at Augusta 7:15 a m. Leave Augusta 6:15 p m. Arrive at Charleston 5:35 a m.

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.) Leave Charleston 7:10 p m. Arrive at Columbia 6:15 a m. Leave Columbia 7:15 p m. Arrive at Charleston 6:15 a m.

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN. Leave Summerville 7:35 a m. Arrive at Charleston 8:30 a m. Leave Charleston 3:35 p m. Arrive at Summerville at 4:40 p m.

CAMDEN BRANCH. Leave Camden 3:55 a m. Arrive at Columbia 8:30 a m. Leave Columbia 10:40 a m. Arrive at Camden 3:25 p m.

Day and Night Trains connect at Augusta with Macon and Augusta Railroad and Georgia Railroads. This is the quickest and most direct route, and as comfortable and cheap as any other route to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and all other points West and Northwest.

Columbia Night Trains connect with Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and Day and Night Trains connect with Charlotte Road.

Through Tickets on sale, via this route to all points North.

Camden Train connects at Kingville daily (except Sundays) with Day Passenger Train, and runs through to Columbia.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President. S. B. Pickens General Ticket Agent. Sep 27

DR. THOMAS LEGARE, LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL AND CITY HOSPITAL OF CHARLESTON, OFFERS his professional services to the community of Orangeburg and to the public at large.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 at night.

Office, Market Street, over store of Jno. A. Hamilton. Aug. 14 1873 26 6m

MOSES M. BROWN, BARBER. MARKET STREET, ORANGEBURG, S. C., (NEXT DOOR TO STRAUS & STREET'S MILL.)

HAVING permanently located in the town, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. Every effort will be used to give satisfaction. June 18, 1873 18 1y

REEDER & DAVIS, COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ADGER'S WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 10, 1873.

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

IS BEST, Because it is perfect in its work. Because it has the endorsement of so many ladies who use it; because it is simple, and because it can be bought complete on table for only \$37.00.

JOHN A. HAMILTON, Agent for H. S. S. Machine. march 6, 1873

Haigler's Academy.

The exercises of this School will be resumed on Monday September 1st 1873.

TERMS PER MONTH: Beginners - \$2.00. Advanced Scholars - 3.00. Latin and Greek 50c extra, each. Board per school week \$3.50. 12-month 12.00. HUGO G. SHERIDAN Teacher.

W. J. DeTreville.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at Court House Square, Orangeburg, S. C. me13-1yr

IZLAR & DIBBLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RUSSELL STREET, Orangeburg, S. C. JAS. F. IZLAR. S. DIBBLE. me6-1yr

DR. H. BAER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGIST, 131 Meeting Street, Charleston, So. Ca.

DR. BAER keeps a complete assortment of everything that belongs to his branch of business; and makes a specialty of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, for ladies or gentlemen. Also Magneto-Electric Batteries, Homoeopathic Medicines, and Medicine Chests for Physicians or Families.

He is proprietor of numerous valuable remedies, and agent for many more. He cordially invites orders from his country friends. april 16, 1873 8 6m

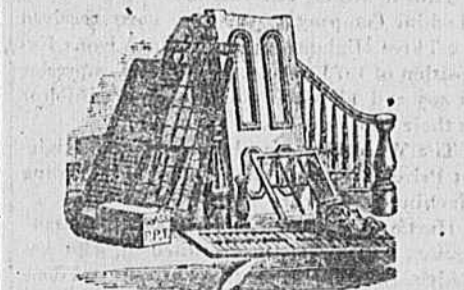
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Doors Sash, Blind Factory CHARLESTON.

THIS IS A LARGE AND COMPLETE, factory as there is in the South. All work manufactured at the Factory in this city. The only house owned and managed by a Carolinian in this city. Send for price list. Address GEO. S. HACKER, Postoffice Box 170, Charleston, S. C.

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AN ACT TO REMEDY AND SUPPLY THE LOSS OF PUBLIC RECORDS, AND TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SETTLEMENTS AND OTHER PAPERS, LOST BY FIRE AT ABBEVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That any party to a record, plaintiff, defendant, assignee, or any person having an interest in any judgment, or agricultural lien, the record of which has been destroyed by fire at Abbeville, on the 19th January and 17th November, 1872, shall have the right to supply the same in the following manner:

SEC. 2. That the party desiring to supply such record may, upon notice of not less than twenty days, served personally upon the other parties in interest in such record, make application to the clerk of the Court for leave to substitute a new record, which application shall contain, as nearly as possible, a statement of the names of the parties, the amount of the debt, the entry of said judgment and execution, the names of the attorneys of record, with such other particulars as the applicant may deem proper to his case; all which shall be verified by the affidavit of the applicant, or his or her agent or attorney, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

SEC. 3. That upon failure of the party or parties, served as aforesaid, to answer such application, in writing, to be filed in the clerk's office within twenty days thereafter, exclusive of the day of service, the clerk of the Court shall docket judgment for the party filing said application.

SEC. 4. That if the party or parties, served with notice as above, file with the clerk of the Court, within twenty days after such service, excluding the day of service, an answer to the application, denying, upon oath, the applicant's right to the relief sought, with a statement of the grounds why such application should not be granted, the jurisdiction of the clerk of the Court shall cease, and he shall refer the application, answer, and any accompanying papers, to a commissioner, for whose appointment provision is hereafter made.

SEC. 5. That said commissioner shall take, in writing, all the testimony introduced by one or both parties, according to law; shall hear and decide the matter in controversy, report his decision in writing, and, with it, return all the papers to the Court of common Pleas. From the decision of the commissioner an appeal may be taken to the Court by the party or parties dissatisfied therewith, as in case of an appeal from the decision of Referee appointed under the Code. If there be no appeal, the clerk of the Court, shall docket judgment according to the report and decision of the commissioner.

SEC. 6. In every case in which the defendant or defendants in any burned judgment or decree shall be absent from and without the limits of this State, in lieu of the service required by this Act it shall be sufficient to publish, in a newspaper of Abbeville County one month's notice of such application, and, if the absentee's residence is known, a copy of the paper containing the publication shall be mailed to his or her address: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent such absent defendant or defendants, within two years after the publication of the notice in this Section provided, from moving the Court, upon a proper showing, to set aside such judgment or decree.

SEC. 7. The County commissioners for Abbeville County shall, forthwith, furnish the clerk of said County with a book or books of proper size, suitably ruled and securely bound, to be labelled "Abstract of Burnt Judgments and Decrees," in which the said clerk shall enter an abstract of every such judgment and decree, a new record of which shall be so ordered to be substituted, setting out, in distinct and appropriate columns, as near as possible, the names of all the original parties, plaintiffs' and

defendants' attorneys, the date of the signing of the judgment or filing of the decree, the amount of the recovery, the sum bearing interest, and the date from which the interest began to run, the balance actually due at the date of the destruction, the date of the entry of the original process, the last process issued for the execution of such judgment, and the costs due thereon. And such entries shall, without other or further record, be good and sufficient in law for all purposes for which the original record itself could have been used, and of equal authority therewith in all respects.

SEC. 8. In any case provided for in this Act, if the applicant, or, in case of his death, his personal representative, shall make oath, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, that a discovery from the party or parties respondent is the only means by which such lost or destroyed record or document can be established, and also of the former existence and of the loss and destruction of such record or other document, he may, if the respondent, or either of them, if more than one be living, and be within the limits of the State, call upon such respondent to answer, on oath, as to the former existence of such record or other document, and as to its contents, character and description, and also as to the amount due thereon. And in case such respondent, after at least ten days' personal notice, (if he be within the County when such proceeding is had, and twenty days if he is not,) shall fail to answer, upon oath, the interrogatories so propounded, such failure to answer, (unless satisfactorily explained or accounted for,) shall be taken and considered as an admission by such respondent of the truth of the facts stated and set forth in the applicant's affidavit: Provided, That such admission shall only affect the party so failing to answer as aforesaid, and his legal representatives. If such respondent shall deny, on oath, the former existence of such record or other document, so attempted to be set up, or shall deny, on oath, that there is anything due thereon to such applicant, or his legal representatives, or shall deny any other material fact alleged in the applicant's affidavit, the answer of the respondent, together with the affidavit of the applicant, shall be considered as evidence in the case, and shall, with such other testimony as the parties on both sides may offer, be submitted to the Court: Provided, That no costs shall be taxed against the respondent for the interrogatories which may be propounded to him under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. That the commissioners of the County shall provide a book or books for the clerk of the Court, in which the said clerk shall record an abstract of all the deeds, conveyances, mortgages, settlements, liens, and other instruments in writing heretofore recorded, and required by law to be recorded, which abstract shall contain a statement of the names of the parties, a brief statement of the property mentioned in the deed or other instrument, the date of the paper, the time when the registry was made, and the certificate of such registry shall be entered anew on said paper. And the said deeds, conveyances, mortgages, settlements, liens, and other instruments in writing, shall be recorded as above provided for within six months from the ratification of this Act, otherwise they shall not prevail as liens against subsequent creditors or purchasers for a valuable consideration without notice.

SEC. 10. That in case any deed, conveyance, settlement, mortgage, Agricultural lien, or other instrument in writing, shall have been duly recorded, and, after registry, redelivered to the owner thereof, and the same shall have been mislaid, lost or destroyed whilst in possession of the owner, or in case of any deed, conveyance, mortgage, settlement, agricultural lien, or other instrument in writing requiring registry, shall have been delivered to the Register with such intent, and shall have been burned whilst in the office of the Register of Meuse conveyance, and before redelivery to the owner thereof, an

abstract of all such deeds, conveyances, mortgages, settlements, agricultural liens, and other instruments in writing, shall be provided, as in the case of judgments, as aforesaid, and recorded by the clerk in the book books, as ordered in the preceding Section of this Act.

SEC. 11. That nothing herein contained shall prevent any one from establishing, on the trial of any cause, any lost or burnt paper, according to the rules of evidence now existing.

SEC. 12. That the Judge of the Eighth Judicial circuit shall have power to appoint a person, who shall be called a commissioner, to hear and decide all questions to be referred to him, as required under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. The County commissioners are authorized and required to employ the service of a competent person to arrange properly, in the new office of the Probate Judge of said County, all the records of the late Court of Equity which properly belong to the Probate Court, and which were saved in a mixed and disorderly condition from the late fire in Abbeville.

SEC. 14. That in cases where records are altogether destroyed or burned, the execution excepted, the execution shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the burned or lost record.

SEC. 15. That by the substitution and removal of judgments and papers, as provided by this Act, no party shall have any other or greater right than would have existed had the judgment and conveyance, mortgage, settlement, lien, or other instrument in writing, never been burned, mislaid, lost or destroyed.

Approved February 27, 1873.

How to Turn Out.

The duke of Wellington always slept on an iron camp bedstead eighteen inches wide. "When a man wants to turn over," he said, "it is time for him to turn out." The Emperor Nicholas did the same. Mr. Owen says: "The principle is well enough; but I think the detail is wrong. Sleep itself is far too important to be made uncomfortable. My old friend Rossiter fixed his alarm so that, at the foredoomed moment, the bed clothes were dragged from the bed, and Rossiter lay shivering. I have myself somewhere the drawings and specifications for a patent (which I never applied for) which arranges a set of cams and wheelwork under the bedstead, which, at the moment appointed, lift the pillow end six feet, and deliver the sleeper on his feet on the now horizontal foot board. He is not apt to sleep long after that. Rossiter found another contrivance which worked better. The alarm clock struck a match, which lighted the lamp, which boiled the water for Rossiter's shaving. If Rossiter stayed in bed too long, the water boiled over upon his razor and clean shirt, and the prayer book his mother gave him, and Coleridge's autograph, and his open pocket book, and all the other precious things he could put in a basin underneath when he went to bed, so he had to get up before that moment came.—OLD AND NEW.

The Colored People

At the South, it appears from the following table, are not increasing as rapidly as before the war:

Alabama.—The negro population increased from 1840 to 1850, 37 per cent., from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.

Arkansas.—The negro population increased from 1840 to 1850, 238 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 187 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 10 per cent.

Florida.—From 1830 to 1840, 54 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 47 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 48 per cent.

Georgia.—From 1830 to 1850, 33 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 21 per cent.

North Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 18 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 14 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 9 per cent.

South Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 30 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, only 13,000, being about 4 per cent.

Kentucky.—From 1840 to 1850, 30 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 16 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, a diminution of about 14,000, or some 7 per cent. decrease.

Mississippi.—From 1840 to 1850, 70 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, an increase of less than 5,000, being about 1 1/2 per cent.

The Fire of 1861. The "Boston Commercial Bulletin" relates a flaming story of a Hero who claims to have set fire to Charleston in 1861. His object was revenge for having been arrested on suspicion of being a spy. To create a HERO out of an arch devil, may suit the Bulletin, but if eternal justice is supreme, his fire will be hotter than the flames that left 2000 people homeless and in utter ruin. We remember that appalling night. The whisper was, it might have been the work of a yankee emissary. Be it so; his fate even at the hands of his countrymen should have been instant death. Boston, Chicago, and other northern Cities have burned since then. Our comments have been those of sympathy. We leave exultation over misfortune to the cowardly and malicious.

Curious Suicide at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—A very curious suicide took place in Allegheny last evening. A young man named Albert Sang, a painter by trade, came here some two months ago from New York. He worked quite steadily until a week ago when he took to drinking. Last evening he sat in his room looking out on the railroad track. Just before six o'clock, the mail train came along, when Sang rushed out of the house and threw himself in front of the train which passed over him. His head was terribly crushed and death was almost instantaneous.

A man named J. G. Andrews, was arrested here yesterday for forgery. Several checks for small amounts were found on him. The remains of the two young men drowned in the Allegheny river have not been identified. From their strong resemblance it is supposed they are brothers.

Odd Sayings

Lazy men are always the most positive. They are too lazy to inform themselves, and too lazy to change their minds. A man will defend his weak spots a great deal more sharply than he will his strong ones. If men were stubborn just in proportion as they were right, stubbornness would take her seat among the virtues, but men are generally stubborn just in proportion as they are ignorant and wrong.

We have professors who teach the art of talking correctly; why can't we have some who will teach the art of listening patiently? Slanders travel on the wind, and where they come from and where they go, none of us seem to know.

A dispatch from Chicago says that a very large meeting of the farmers of Iroquois, Ill., was held at Gilman a few days ago. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting renouncing all former political affiliation, rebuking class legislation, favoring a revenue tariff calling for the abolition of the national banking system, and for the assessment of railroad property for taxation at its cash value. They pledged themselves never to vote for any man who voted for the back salary or accepted any back pay, and stigmatized the action of the President in signing a bill that put \$100,000 in his own pocket as an exhibition of morbid avarice unparalleled in American history.

A disastrous fire at Havana has left 2,500 families without homes, and destroyed about \$5,000,000 in property.