

# Orangeburg Times.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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

IN ADVANCE

Vol. II.

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873.

No. 35.

**THE ORANGEBURG TIMES**  
Is published every  
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ORANGEBURG, C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA  
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**ORANGEBURG TIMES COMPANY.**  
**Kirk Robinson, Agt.**

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SPACE.	1 In- sertion	12 In- sertions	24 In- sertions	48 In- sertions
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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 - 6:45 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 so 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.  
Oswell Reeder. Zimmerman Davis.  
Sept. 10, 1873 30 3m

## 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 1f

## 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 - \$1.50  
" " month - 12.00  
HUGO G. SHERIDAN  
Teacher

## W. J. DeTreville,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Office at Court House Square,  
Orangeburg, S. C.  
mch13-1yr

## IZLAR & DIBBLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
RUSSELL STREET,  
Orangeburg, S. C.  
Jas. F. IZLAR. S. DIBBLE.  
mch 6-1yr

## DR. H. BAER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**DRUGGIST,**

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

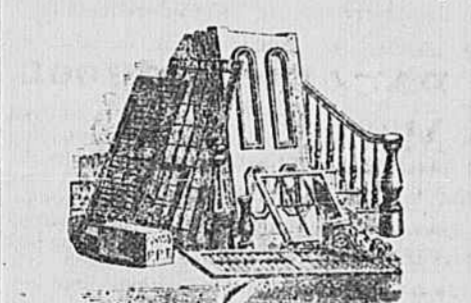
## Geo. S. Hacker

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.  
Factory and Warerooms on King street opposite Cannon street, on line of City Railway,  
Oct. 30 1y

## SASHES AND BLINDS,



Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Fixtures, Builders' Furnishing Hardware, Drain Pipe, Floor Tiles, Wire Guards, Terra Cotta Ware, Marble and Slate Mantle Pieces.

Window Glass a Specialty.

White-Pine Lumber for Sale.  
Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application, by  
P. P. TOALE,  
No. 29 Hayne and 33 Pinckney street,  
oct 1-1y Charleston, S. C.

## WANTED.

We will give men and women  
**BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY**

from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment, or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.  
Address  
J. LATHAM & CO.,  
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
Sept. 4, 1873 20 6t

## JOINT RESOLUTION TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES OF PRINTING ORDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF 1870-'71, AND 1871-'72.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved 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 the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of printing claims of the Republican Printing Company, for work ordered by the General Assembly at the sessions of 1870-'71 and 1871-'72.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of outstanding claims for the publication of the laws in the various newspapers of the State.

SEC. 3. That the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of an Act approved January 13, 1871, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions, Journals and other papers of the General Assembly."  
Approved December 21, 1872

## JOINT RESOLUTION TO ALLOW E. W. BRADY, OF ORANGEBURG COUNTY, TO REDEEM CERTAIN FORFEITED LANDS.

Be it resolved 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 E. W. Brady, of the County of Orangeburg, he, and his heirs, all and singular, certain lands formerly owned by him in said County, consisting of sixty (60) acres, more or less, which have become forfeited to the State by virtue of the non-payment of taxes, and the want of bidders at the sale of the same, on condition that he shall pay over to the County Treasurer of Orangeburg County all taxes, penalties and costs which are due upon the same, after which the County Auditor shall expunge the said lands from the forfeited land record of Orangeburg County.  
Approved February 27, 1873.

## JOINT RESOLUTION TO ALLOW M. DOLIN, OF ORANGEBURG COUNTY, TO REDEEM CERTAIN FORFEITED LANDS.

Be it resolved 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 M. Dolin, of the County of Orangeburg, be, and he is hereby, allowed to redeem certain lands formerly owned by him in said County, consisting of one hundred and fifty (150) acres, more or less, which have become forfeited to the State by virtue of the non-payment of taxes, and the want of bidders at the sale of the same, on condition that he shall pay over to the County Treasurer of Orangeburg County, all taxes, penalties and costs which are due upon the same, after which the County Auditor shall expunge the said lands from the forfeited land record of the County of Orangeburg.  
Approved February 27, 1873.

## BODY IDENTIFIED.—

The body found near the river by Magnolia Cemetery on Monday, with the head and legs severed from the trunk, has been identified as that of a German, name unknown, who was seen at the Four Mile House a week previous to the shocking discovery. The bottle in which he purchased some whiskey; the change given him by the bartender; the portmanteau he had, were all found near the spot where he lay. The supposition is that he got intoxicated, fell into the river, was drowned, floated ashore and was dismembered by the birds of prey and beasts.—News & Courier.

## THE "SHODDY REPUBLIC."

A Remarkable Article From Henry Ward Beecher's Paper.

WHAT THE NATION HAS LOST BY THE DISPLACEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN ELEMENT FROM POLITICAL LIFE—A LAMENT FOR THE DEPARTED DIGNITY OF AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP.

The steady transformation of our Republic into a ring public may be ascribed, in no small degree, to the displacement of an element in the body politic which was never appreciated at its true value in the better days of our national virtue. It was then decried and almost hated by the New England, and nearly the whole Northern, mind. The same mind now seems to think that the suppression of that element has been a triumph for the cause of freedom, truth and purity. Indeed, its entire extinction is regarded as a consummation devoutly to be wished. This sentiment has become so prevalent that it may subject one to the charge of disloyalty to regret an influence which wrought so powerfully in shaping the character of the republic in its first and best years has been displaced by another more popular.—"Down with the aristocracy!" is the watchword of the social Democracy, both in England and America; and the same cry is passing through other countries. This cry does not mean down with men who have made themselves richer than the hereditary aristocracy by sweating out vast fortunes from the toil and industry of a single generation, but down with historical or old families of the country, who have retained in their possession estates purchased centuries ago at a bidding of two or three acres, and to which each century added an increased value. Down with men who have come to large estates by this slow process of accretion, and have not jumped into great wealth by speculation in stocks, or by trading or manufacturing enterprise like the great majority of rich people.

Now, the worst sin of a landed or hereditary aristocracy, in popular estimation, is their esprit de corps, or that pride of order which leads them to feel it derogatory to their dignity to engage personally in trade or in those business enterprises which other men of wealth pursue. Then this feeling becomes additionally obnoxious by stimulating what they call a "high sense of honor," a kind of horror or contempt for small and mean acts and ways of life and thought, for a trafficking spirit and habit of mind, and for the everlasting talk about the irrepressible dollar. It is these pretensions, this carriage and pose of mind and life, more than their absolute wealth, that renders an aristocracy of this order so repugnant to the popular mind, especially in America. For there is no country in the world where men compass sea, land and fire with more avidity for the aristocracy of abstract wealth than among us. Our railroad kings and merchant princes, stockjobbers and other potentates in our moneyed world, constitute an aristocracy as rich in dollars as the nobility and gentry of England, and these enjoy a public estimation and exert an influence which fire thousands with the ambition to attain the same position by the same or more questionable means. Thus an aristocracy of sheer wealth, however acquired, short of absolute crime, is the most popular order in American society. And the more this aristocracy retains and exhibits the spirit of what the French call *bourgeoisie*, the more popular and influential it becomes, because it remains in affinity, and on the same level of thought and purpose, with the great multitude of money-seekers.

Now, to a thoughtful, observant mind, nothing can be more evident and more disquieting than the fact that this kind of aristocratic *bourgeoisie* has come to the front as a ruling power in this country. It is a moneyed aristocracy that thinks, plans and acts in the fullest spirit of *bourgeoisie*, without any pretension to that high sense of honor or punctilious *esprit de corps* which governs the department of an hereditary or landed gentry. And it is a hard thing to say or believe, but an honest mind must believe it true, that this *bour-*

geoisie regime only came into power at the suppression of that Southern aristocracy which we so energetically denounced when it existed in the full strength of its influence. Scarcely anything was or could be more distasteful or even hateful to us than the carriage, sentiment and self arrogated position of that proud and pretentious aristocracy which adopted the spirit and deportment of the English nobility and gentry. But one who looks back over the history of the country from its birth as a nation must now see and own that the influence of this Southern aristocracy was an element of immense value in shaping the character of our public men and political life. The existence of many things is only realized by their temporary absence. For nearly ten years the South as a political power has been withdrawn from the Union. It has been ruled, repressed and stifled in its old character and influence by the worst kind of carpet-bagging *bourgeoisie*. During this demoralizing regime, it has been shorn of all the locks of its power on the national government and public men of the country. It has not sent to Washington a single representative of its old historical families, no Calhoun, nor Clay, nor Benton, nor Berrien. None of its old names have answered to the roll-call in either house at the capitol. None of its old chivalry, its high sense of honor, has been represented by the newly imported men who have pretended to answer for the South. The spirit which she boasted, and which we denounced, has ceased to act upon the political morality of the nation. Perhaps the whole Northern mind rejoices at this emancipation. We are now showing the world, and proving to ourselves, what we are doing and can do without the influence of a Southern aristocracy, as we called it.

Yes, we have shown to the world and to ourselves what we can do as a nation without the influence of the Southern mind; without the pretentious chivalry and "high sense of honor," and contempt of small and crooked ways which the "first families of Virginia" and other Southern States boasted of. We have shown what the trade spirit, unchecked by the influence of such chivalry, can do when it pervades the entire nation, dominating national and State legislation, and touching with its golden wand the highest court of justice in the land. We have seen how this great republic has been transmuted into a ring public, while the South has been reduced to a political nonentity; what a concentric series of rings, what "wheels within a wheel," as in the prophet's vision, have been produced from the centre to the circumference of the Union.

Look at the succession of these rings: first, the "primary meeting" ring, or the village caucus of half a dozen politicians making up their "slate" around a grocer's rack of onions or dried apples.— Follow the series of political rings from that primary meeting of free and independent citizens up through the State conventions to the Congressional caucus and lobby at Washington. Then take the corporation rings, and follow them from the centre to the circumference of their power. Do the same with land rings, gold rings, wheat rings, traffic and transportation rings, and tariff rings.— Look at the great railway rings, that touch with their perimeters either ocean; at the Credits Mobilier they organize, the legislation they control, and the legislators they demoralize and smirch with the pitch of dishonest transactions. See what men in the highest places of trust have sold and soiled the characters the public have given them by hastening to be rich by treachery or fraud. See how the fine gold of political and commercial probity have been dimmed by these transactions, and the suspicions they engender. What the French mean by *bourgeoisie*, we express by *shoddy*; and no word in our language has a more uniformly accepted meaning than this of recent coinage. We all know what *shoddy* means in textile fabrics. But never did it fill such a place or play such a part in a soldier's coat as it does in our paper money, in our paper characters on 'Change, and in the paper moralities which the last few years have witnessed.

It may seem disloyal to our republican institutions to say it, but when it is said,

let the candid reader, see if he can improve it; what this country most needs at the present juncture is the element that has been displaced by the political ostracism of the South. I do not say we need a Southern aristocracy, but we need one which shall resemble and exercise some of its best characteristics, and such we need imperatively, North and South, East and West. We need a class with as fine an *esprit de corps*, with as high sense of honor and personal and family dignity as England ever produced or the South claimed to possess. We want such men as the Jeffersons, Madisons, Lowndes, Pinckneys, Calhouns, Clays and Bentons, and other statesmen whom the South has contributed to the structure and glory of the nation, whether they come from one side of Mason & Dickson's line or the other. We want men who shall walk through the lobbies of Congress and "wear the flower of a blameless life," and of a blameless thought, though each hall and every step were beset with the gift-bearing Greek of corrupting rings seeking to place their gold "where it should do most good." You may call such a class an aristocracy, or by any opprobrious name, but it is a class we most need in every section of the Union to stand as a bulwark against the overflow of *shoddy*, which threatens to throw down the political probity, and purity of our national life and character.

An interesting interview has lately taken place between Mr. Semmes, of the Alabama, and a Reporter of the "New York Herald," who, however, failed to extract from that gentleman any decided expression of opinion on political affairs. On the reporter introducing himself and asking the favor of a few minutes' conversation, Mr. Semmes "straightened himself up," and in a dignified manner replied:

"I am nothing but a plain citizen, practicing law in Alabama; I have nothing to say that could interest anybody politically; I have nothing to do with the politics of our State, and I wish to have nothing to do with politics whatever."

"But, Admiral," rejoined the reporter meekly, "it is not politics so much that I wish to ask you about. I merely wish to ascertain your opinion as to the destiny of the country—whether it is going to remain a Republic, or will it be converted into an empire?"

Semmes.—"That, sir, remains to be seen. It is very uncertain what the destiny of the country will be."  
Reporter.—"You have doubtless seen the discussion in the newspapers on the subject of Csesarism?"

Semmes.—"Yes, sir, I have."  
Reporter.—"Do you think General Grant will be elected to a third term?"

Semmes.—"I have no doubt that, if General Grant wishes it, he can be elected to a third term, contrary as it is to the precedents of the country."  
Reporter.—"In that event, do you believe it would be a march to Empire?"

Semmes.—"That I am unable to say. It is as I said before, uncertain, and lies hidden in the womb of the future, and only to be decided by events."  
As the Admiral said this, he turned rather abruptly, ended the conversation, and walked off with his hands behind his back, his umbrella dangling from them, and the "patch of bald at the crown of his head plainly visible under the leaf of his elevated *chauffeur*."  
A SCANDALOUS SCENE IN COURT.— Ex-Sheriff Mackey and County Solicitor Buttz had a sharp passage of words yesterday in the Criminal Court. The ex-sheriff told the Solicitor very bluntly while arguing a case that he ought to be in the penitentiary, where he had been sentenced to go, but whence he had managed to escape. The solicitor retorted by telling the ex-sheriff that he would slap his face were he not in the courtroom; whereupon the ex-Sheriff invited him to step out of the door and execute his threats. These thrusts created a stir, and for awhile it was thought that a difficulty might ensue, but up to last night the public peace had not been broken with either digits or derringer. It was rumored, however, that there had been a brief collision at the corner of Market and Meeting streets.—"News & Courier."