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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

Political Honesty.

So far as the general government is concerned, the election in 1880 will be one of the most important events in its entire history—an event pregnant with interest to every portion of our territory; and one to which the South, from this time forth, will look forward with increasing apprehension; and when passed the retrospect will be filled either with pride for the victory achieved, or humiliation at the defeat suffered.

Upon one side hang the success of Anglo-Saxon civilization, State and national pride, Anglican liberty and American self-government, advancement in the arts and sciences, and material and general prosperity throughout our entire borders; upon the other, concentration of power at Washington, and vested in the hands of the man-on-horseback, the support of a large and expensive standing army to bolster up and enforce the supreme power, to support Northern bond holders and capitalists, to suppress expression of opinions adverse to the supreme will, to place the States of the South again under the blighting rule of carpet-baggers, and to force an innocent, inexperienced, uneducated race of our citizens to be willing or unwilling tools of a despotism we loathe and they, in time to come, will despise.

The Democrats must be prepared for any and every emergency, come from what quarter it may; they must put forth every effort to establish the political principles again upon which the past success of the government was based, and upon which its future prosperity will depend.

Let the frauds, which stained the hands of the Republican party and disgraced the government they administered, be exposed and held up in full view of the civilized world. If Hayes and Grant have been guilty or in any way implicated, show them up in their true light; if Sherman has stained his fair name by base actions, produce the proof in an undoubted form before the eyes of the public; and if the immaculate Matthews or any other Republican leader has been tampering with unclean things, unearth and exhibit them before the gaze of our astonished country.

No better means can be employed, or a more effective weapon used than a complete exposition of the corruption and fraud of the Republican leaders to the honest rank and file of that party, who by their votes placed them in positions of honor and trust. Honest men will not countenance such baseness or longer support principles so fruitful of evil, no more than prudent men will risk their lives upon a rotten boat in a turbulent sea.

Emperor William.

Two attempts to murder Emperor William of Germany, have been made in quick succession. The first but a few weeks ago, failed of its purpose, and the would be assassin was condemned in the strongest terms for having failed, by those with whom he associated.—Hoedel should never be forgiven. The second attempt, made only a few days ago, was more successful in its results. The Emperor was painfully wounded in the face, shoulder and arms; but it is thought the wounds will not prove fatal.

The only experience the American people ever had in crimes of this sort, was the assassination of President Lincoln in 1864; and a thrill of horror was felt throughout our country in consequence of the dastardly act. The taking of his life proved to be an unfortunate affair for our unhappy country. Europe has been more familiar with such crimes; wherever insurrection exists, there are always attempts to kill the King or Emperor with the aim of destroying these systems of govern-

ment, and erecting upon their ruins the Republican form.

Dr. Noblegen, who shot the Emperor, is a Socialist of some repute, and, no doubt, a teacher of political dogmas that have affected the whole of Europe for years. These have found their way to America and have poisoned a large portion of the working class at the North and elsewhere. They believe it a crime to be rich, and a virtue to destroy the possessors of wealth and power. This dogma exemplified itself plainly in the Pennsylvania riots last year, when, to oppose railroad capitalist, law was put at defiance, the most terrible crimes perpetrated and untold suffering entailed upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Such men have the will, and need only the opportunity, to lift their hands against the government itself. Let Democracy have an eye on the Socialist of America.

[For the Orangeburg Times.]  
FORK OF THE EPISTOS,  
May 26th 1878.

Editor Orangeburg Times:

DEAR SIR—As a Convention of the Democracy of the County will doubtless be called at an early day to take into consideration matters of vital interest to the party, I can conceive of no business more important, or even so important to be disposed of as that of selecting the proper men to represent us in the next Legislature. It is true we have already the names of good and worthy gentlemen mentioned in connection with this honorable and responsible position—men who, no doubt, would reflect credit upon themselves and the county they represent at Columbia. But, Mr. Editor, at this very peculiar and momentous juncture of our political career, several very essential qualifications must belong to one man, and those qualifications, in a very high degree, developed, if our public interest suffer no detriment. I am one of those who believe in, and try to adhere, to the old maxim, "that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office," and should be rejoiced to see our educated and aspiring old and young men, adhering to this principle; but, alas, for us, we too often see the opposite to this time honored maxim practiced in almost every department of public life; and they would have you believe, too, that nothing but the overwhelming and irresistible influence of friends could have induced them to allow their names used in connection with public office. You, no doubt, have seen the same working before to day, Mr. Editor, and at the same time, what an air of reluctance they can assume. One can scarcely make his appearance in public any more, particularly at the Court House, without being subjected to annoyance by these office-seekers. Perhaps you have hardly reached your crowd before you are met by one of these would be candidates. Of course, he approaches you with a placid smile sporting all over his countenance, an extended hand to give you for salutation, and language expressing his exalted appreciation of the precious opportunity you have allowed him by meeting with you. He inquires after the health of the family, as a matter of course, hopes the crops are promising, and then delivers himself something after this manner: "My very dear old friend, you have no idea how much rejoiced I am glad to meet with you, I have always regarded you as one of my best, my warmest friends; one upon whom I could rely implicitly, not only in matters involving friendship, but when counsel was needed, good advice required, have always felt, and frequently told my wife, that there was no one throughout my extensive acquaintance, I would sooner go to than yourself. You must know, my friend, I have a confidence in your unerring judgment that never wanes or wavers. With these feelings for you, I desire, with your permission, to acquaint you with a few facts touching my public interest, obtain your views upon them, and govern myself accordingly. For weeks, yea I may say for months past, almost every day, the mails have brought me letters from different portions of the county, some asking my permission to allow my name used for legislative honors; while others say they have from previous intimate acquaintance with me taken the liberty, without my knowledge, of announcing my name as a candidate; and already in several, in fact as they had interviewed, to tell them, without a

moments hesitation, they would support me. Only yesterday, I received four letters from Lewisville, five from Branchville, three from Rowesville, and Heaven knows how many from the Fork, besides, have had dozen committees to wait upon me in the past ten days; all urging my acceptance of the nomination. Two of the committees say they bear instructions from their clubs to the effect that they will accept no denial. Since I have been in town to-day, no less than eighteen men have approached me on the subject, some with tears in their eyes, some upon bended knees, some almost in sackcloth and ashes, and some so overcome with apprehensions of refusal from me, as to give away in their limbs while stating their mission and fall headlong, sobbing mournfully. But I have not yet told you all. I witnessed only an hour ago, a circumstance that demonstrated to my mind conclusively, that the people in one portion of the county, at least, were determined that I should represent them. As I was passing Fischer's, I saw a lady beckon me please to stop a moment, as she had been looking all over town for me without success, and was advised to take a stand at that point as the most salient one to capture the party she was in search of; also that she was told I made it a rule to transact business at that house every hour through the day when in town at the same time handing me a letter which proved to be from one of the St. Matthews clubs. Well, I see from this document that that club has passed resolutions that from the 4th of July next until the campaign is over, not less than ten men at a time shall canvass different sections of the county in my behalf, to be relieved by other ten men every week. The letter states moreover, that it is needless for me to offer objections, as public sentiment is so strong in my favor as to overwhelm every opposition to me. The letter even goes further, and says the enthusiasm is not confined to the male portion of the community alone, but the females have likewise become enthusiastic, and as a means of reconciliation, had to be allowed the honor of bearing the resolutions above alluded to, to your humble servant, and here pledge themselves, should the right of franchise ever be allowed their gender, one hundred and twenty votes from their number, should be cast in my favor at the first election thereafter. Now, my friend, after what I have said to you in reference to the solicitations received, how can I frame an excuse to refuse? I can see not one single way of escape for me. Still, if it does not meet with your better judgment, that I should become a candidate, you may be sure that I will yield without a murmur." Pray tell me, Mr. Editor, what is left for you to do but endorse the man. There is no other way than fall in the current of public opinion and help float this popular man to the capitol. This thing of committees forcing men to accept office contrary to their own inclination is a blazing fabrication of ones imagination nine instances out of ten. And I do sincerely hope the day is not far distant when we will have better regulations for nominating and electing men to office. When the people will be allowed their voice in the selection of men for office, and when this bootlicking annoyance, to which we are so often subjected by those seeking office, and incapable of filling them, will be a thing of the past. Almost every man has a preference for some certain man or men to represent him in every department of county or State, I along with them, and wish I but had language to convey my idea of the style of man intellectually, politically, morally, financially, etc., we should have just now. Perhaps, after man, my last qualifying word should have been my first, for really, our government is so crippled, and its representatives so corrupt, that until we get a man financially, so circumstanced as to be above want, our country is not likely to grow rapidly in a pecuniary point of view. We need, just now, a man of means, and one who has, by his own energy, industry and economy, made his wealth. A man who knows how to take care of what he has made, and when necessary, how to apply it to meet his own wants and the wants of those he represents. We need a man who is quite familiar with the necessities of his constituents, and one who has heart liberal enough, a mind cultivated enough,

and an arm strong enough to labor for those who have made him their choice.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, we have a Mordecai in the town of Orangeburg whom the people would delight to honor; a man possessing in an eminent degree, the qualifications above enumerated, and a thousand other virtues which he is ready and willing to bestow upon his people should he be the choice of the Convention. The gentleman I allude to is Mr. Geo. H. Cornelison. We need but mention his name. His qualifications and unimpeachable character will command him to the people every where.

BETWEEN THE RIVERS.

[For the Orangeburg Times.]

SANTEE, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

June 3rd, 1878.

Mr. Editor:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead" to the beauties Nature displays with lavish hand in every part of our "sweet sunny South," as to be unwilling occasionally to hie him away to some rural retreat afar from the care and burden of his daily walks, and there, to pass a restful day of calm enjoyment beneath the free blue sky amidst the cool recesses of our forests primeval? If there is such a person, I beg to be excused from an introduction. It seems to be a provincial custom here, to devote the forties day after Easter to the divinities who preside over wood and stream, which interpreted literally, means, to devote our best endeavors to spend a pleasant day in the woods, by a stream if possible, and obtain, if not the favor of these deities, the more appreciable one of a picnic dinner. Be that as it may, last Thursday beheld many persons en route for a landing on Santee River which has the reputation of having been a favorite resort for picnics nearly forty years ago. Then, however, they were conducted differently from the present method, for, one or two large planters gave a feast, and invited everybody else without the now indispensable basket as a ticket of admission to the festivities. Wealth and pride, worth and fashion, youth and beauty, were assembled in those prosperous days of yore; not only from the fine old district of Orangeburg, but from

Santee and Clarendon came many representatives of aristocratic society, and even regions more remote sent numerous happy hearts "over the river" to participate in the delights of those social gatherings. But, ah, me! "it ain't like it used to be," and we must be content to merely imitate those *ante-bellum* scenes.

The place selected for our picnic, is eminently adapted for such purposes, as overshadowing oaks of great size and beauty effectually vanish the heat of day, inviting roads walled with green, entice the idle strollers to follow the windings of the river and penetrate the nooks and glens of the deep old forest, while a very picturesque appearance is presented at an ancient mill-seat where a solemn silence broods over the tall trees robed in their drapery of long gray moss, undisturbed by the low, continuous murmur beneath where—"The blue waters rise and fall. In sleepy sunshine mantling all."

as they gurgle down the broken declivity. A steep embankment obstructs the view of the river, but on descending to the base of this bluff, an imposing scene is presented. The river makes several graceful curves—the sky, the green banks, the silent flow, the broad expanse, and the historic associations dear to every child of Carolina's soil,—nothing is wanting but the dark tint of the Edisto to make it perfectly enchanting; unfortunately, though, for the harmony of thought and scene, the remark of a disappointed tourist is applicable here, it being true of this stream as he affirmed in more expressive than elegant phraseology, of "the beautiful blue Danube, that it is a dirty, yellow, muddy fraud."

I beg your pardon for descending to this anti-climax, but the association of ideas is as ungovernable with me, as little boys' appetites at picnics. That suggests another idea. When writing Edisto, I thought of the past, the Orangeburg Times, News, Tax-Payer, and all papers that ever wore that prefix, and I did wish most heartily that some of you would find a new name for your papers. One designated thus has been sufficient to proclaim the right of our County seat to such honors, and the majority of readers would be pleased to see a

more euphonious name bestowed upon their weekly visitors. While searching for newspapers to take to the picnic (observe the connection), a precious fragment was discovered rejoicing in the title, "Edisto Clarion," which was published here years ago, and it seemed a pleasant fancy to me for this ancient Clarion once more to sound its notes throughout the land, drowning with the musical echoes of the past, the discord of the present times. If I have intruded upon the privileges of the editorial sanctum, assumed the prerogative of dictator, or uttered a sentiment infringing upon the freedom of the press, I humbly beg pardon of the editors, that august class of persons, and will never be guilty of the same again, unless, indeed, I should edit a rival newspaper some day; and I will also, make no further digression, but finish the picnic.

Every body knows the programme for the morning at such places: The gentlemen stand in groups and discuss the political and agricultural prospects; the old ladies sit with folded hands, but busy tongues, and observant glances, waiting until their turn on the stage comes, and which is the most important, too, for they are as indispensable as the baskets they manipulate so dexterously, and I would not care to attend a picnic if these two blessings were absent. I hope they enjoy it, for they ought to, as they deserve the lion's share of the dinner and the fun for they make it so pleasant for other people; the younger parties generally find it agreeable to guard the buggies, and go out on exploring expeditions. I suppose they find it, or they would not take the trouble, but the only substantial result such quiet observers as I saw, were a few wild flowers, wreaths of moss, and samples of beautiful resin, clear as glass, from a distillery near; what they did with that, I do not pretend to know, made fruit probably, though I heard one gentleman say he preferred it to tobacco; I would like to see it smoked.

After the principal event of the day was over, feeling at peace with the whole world, all settled down into the serene enjoyment of each other's company so that conversation was likewise the order of the afternoon. Some vainly looked for the boat, which was expected to take them for a ride, and the bateaux were found to be a substitute not the most desirable; however, some of the young ladies were so courageous as to venture out, and very pleasing sight it was, too, to see their bright forms outlined against the clear sky, or the background afforded by the luxuriant growth of the shores, while the dusky woods presented an agreeable contrast to the long gleams of light that divided the shadows on the water. Why is it most people dislike to be the first that leave? I guess it is because their departure may be a signal for the rest, or else they hate to go and leave the others to a possible, or probable enjoyment they cannot share. Nevertheless, as our picnic ended, we were counseled with the prospect of a steam-boat excursion two weeks hence, and, also, on the glorious fourth of next month, when the obliging Captain will receive excursionists at Pinckney's Landing in the morning, take them down to Wright's Bluff, and return in the afternoon. So this, then, is a decided advantage the Santee folks have over those of Edisto, whom we pity when we reflect that the steam-boat excursion will, in all probability, be far pleasanter than the picnic.

VIDETTE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Several Colored Young Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town will give a Concert and Tableaux at Fischer's Hall on Monday Evening the 10th instant, in aid of building the new A. M. E. Church at the foot of Market Street.

The enterprise is praiseworthy, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price of Admission, 15 Cents.

June 8 11

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NOTICE.

At the Fair of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held this coming Fall, the following Premiums will be awarded for Field Crops to wit:

For the largest yield of Cotton on one acre, other than a negro quarter or horse lot, \$10 00.

For the next largest yield of Cotton on one acre, other than a negro quarter or horse lot, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Corn on five acres upland, other than a negro quarter or horse lot, not less than thirty bushels per acre, \$10 00.

For the largest yield of Corn on five acres of swamp and reclaimed lands, not less than fifty bushels per acre, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Pea Vine Hay on one acre, not less than 3000 lbs., one sample, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Wheat on two acres, one bushel and three sheaves as a sample, not less than thirty bushels, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Rye on one acre, one bushel and three sheaves as a sample, not less than fifteen bushels, \$2 00.

For the largest yield of Oats on one acre, one bushel and three sheaves as a sample, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Peas on one acre, not less than fifteen bushels, one bushel as a sample, \$3 00.

For the largest and best yield of Sugar Cane Syrup, upon one quarter acre, not less than forty gallons, one gallon as a sample, \$5 00.

For the largest and best yield of Sorghum Syrup upon one quarter acre, not less than twenty gallons, with one gall as a sample, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Sweet Potatoes on one half acre, not less than one hundred bushels, one bushel as a sample, \$5 00.

For the largest yield of Turnips on one quarter acre, not less than ten bushels, one bushel as a sample, \$3 00.

For the largest yield of Pindars on one quarter acre, not less than one peck, \$2 00.

There will also be a premium awarded for the best Essay written on farming.

J. L. HEIDTMAN,

See and Treas. O. A. and M. A.

June 8 5m

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BY C. B. GLOVER, Esquire, Probate Judge.