

**Orangeburg Democrat.**  
**A Paper for the People.**  
 H. G. SHERIDAN, Proprietors.  
 JAMES L. SIMS, Jr.  
 SUBSCRIPTION.  
 One Year.....\$1 50  
 Six Months.....1 00  
 Ministers of the Gospel.....1 00  
 ADVERTISING RATES.  
 First Insertion per square.....1 00  
 Each Subsequent Insertion.....50  
 Liberal contracts made for three months and longer periods.  
 All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
 \*Marriages and Notices of Deaths, not asking over one square, inserted free, and solicited.  
 \*We are not responsible for the contents of our Correspondents.  
 \*All Business Communications, Letters for Publication, and Orders for Subscriptions, as well as all Advertisements, should be addressed to  
 SHERIDAN & SIMS,  
 Orangeburg, S. C.  
 -ORANGEBURG, S. C., JUNE 4, 1880.

**Democratic State Ticket.**  
 For Governor,  
**GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD.**  
 For Lieutenant-Governor,  
**GEN. JOHN D. KENNEDY.**  
 For Secretary of State,  
**COL. R. M. SIMS.**  
 For Comptroller-General,  
**HON. J. C. COIT.**  
 For Adjutant and Inspector-General,  
**GEN. A. M. MANIGAULT.**  
 For Attorney-General,  
**GEN. LEROY F. YOUNG.**  
 For Superintendent of Education,  
**MAJ. HUGH S. THOMPSON.**  
 For State Treasurer,  
**COL. J. P. RICHARDSON.**

**Notes.**  
 -Ward, the forger who shot at two men in Court at Kingstree after his conviction, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and \$500 fine.  
 -The attention of young men racing in the future is called to Schley County, Georgia. No citizens can be induced to run for the Legislature there.

-Elliott Alle sends the New York Tribune another list of 1,000 Republicans who pledge themselves under no circumstances to vote for Grant.

-The reports of the passengers by the Azor has not deterred others from going to Africa. Last Saturday the bark Liberia left New York for Monrovia with sixty emigrants from Arkansas.

-I will tell the truth if I die for it," exclaimed a witness on the stand in North Carolina, and next minute he fell dead on the floor. This is getting to be a precarious world for truthful men.

-At the Convention of Sumter County, Alabama on Saturday, Capt. Squire Williamson was defeated for Sheriff by four votes. He immediately retired to his room and blew out his brains with a pistol.

-The South Carolina Agricultural Department has received reports from all parts of the State up to about the 10th ult. The Department reports that the stand of cotton is the finest known for many years past.

-The Nashville Advocate in reference to General Beauregard, says: "A great hero whose picture adorns the page of history, makes a pitiful figure heading a raid on the purses of idiots by means of a lottery."

-The Cincinnati Commercial is authority for the statement that Chicago and Cincinnati breweries are working day and night to make their supplies equal to the participated demands during the Presidential Conventions.

-From the following paragraph one would think there is an intention to raise tall students out in Wisconsin. An exchange paper says: "His board of education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students for three stories high."

-A drunkard fled into the woods, near Nashville, Tenn., while wild with delirium tremens, dug a grave, and was found lying in it dead. His wife was made frantic by the sight, and she loudly called upon heaven to let her die too. It happened that, on her way home, lightning struck and killed her.

-Byron's ideas on the subject of finance and education are very widely prevalent. He said once: "They say that knowledge is power. I used to think so; but now I know that they meant money; and when Socrates declared that all he knew was that he knew nothing, he merely intended to declare that he had not a dachma in the Athenian world."

-S. E. Folk, Esq., the Auditor of Newberry County, committed suicide on Sunday night, by shooting himself with a pistol. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, but it is supposed it was the result of some pecuniary trouble. As the Auditor does not have control of County funds, the embarrassment must have been of a personal nature.

-They put a torpedo in the grave of an Ohio man to prevent any body-snatchers lugging the remains away, and the two medical students who tried it will do so no more. But what now puzzles the friends of the deceased is to sort out for reburying their man from the collection of arms, legs, ribs, &c., scattered promiscuously about by that torpedo.

-It is only the petty mind that is

continually looking for slights. True greatness shows itself in ignoring or forgetting personal injuries, when meaner natures would be kept in unrest by them. The less of a man one is the more he makes of an injury or insult. The more of a man he is the less he is disturbed by what others do or say against him without cause.

-A colored man caused some excitement in New Orleans the other day by heedlessly raising the United States flag on the Custom House, Union down. "Union down," is the signal of distress. Of course, the colored man whose duty it was to raise the flag only did so so many of his race do with our boots and knives and forks. Perhaps, however, he was a wag, and after reading the debates in the Senate, thought that Kellogg's friends in the Custom House should testify their despair or grief.

-Buckley is a Texas horse thief and murderer, for whom the law officers searched long and fruitless. A man called on the Governor introduced himself as a friend of the outlaw, and said that he was prepared to buy his pardon by giving information against other criminals. The Governor was inclined to make such a bargain, and sent him to the Attorney-General, who recognized him as none other than Buckley himself. The rascal drew a long knife out of his bootleg, but was overpowered and locked up.

**Political Slavery.**  
 For more than a hundred years human slavery was practiced in this country, and the worst, that can be said of it is that human flesh was property and the human will was deprived of its natural prerogative. To balance this, the institution may be credited with a moral and religious advancement of the slave that enabled him without further preparation to take his position as a citizen and with considerable credit to himself discharge the duties of that relationship. Southern slavery, as it was contemptuously called, proved to be the best school yet tried in which to train the savage and untutored African for the responsibilities of citizenship. Such was the verdict of the North and of the Republican party itself as announced in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of immediate emancipation and investment of the new freed man with all the privileges of a citizen.

Relieved by the results of the war from this bondage, the negro found himself surrounded by a combination of circumstances as imperative and as inexorable in their requirements as the servitude he had just left. His relationship was changed but his condition remained the same. Servile slavery was exchanged for political slavery and the plantation task-master for political bosses, who came down in troops from the North and the West to take charge of the meetings and protect, ostensibly, the nation's wards from threatening dangers. His hands were free to labor or to be idle, but his will was manacled—fettered with shackles as unyielding as ever. Though it was free but political dictation was enforced at the ballot box; and, if any one happen to think best to vote differently from his orders, the political lash was cracked and the man whipped mercilessly back into line. To believe in political freedom was sufficient cause to bring the wretch to trial, and persistency in this course brought down upon one's head the anathemas of the white bosses, while the colored understrappers, male and female, filled the air with their foul imprecations.

In order to keep the negro in this pliant state, every two years a terrible fight was set up in the shape of his old servitude, and he was told to vote other than a Radical ticket would as certainly place him in the old position, while an implicit obedience to his unrelenting leaders would bring him emolument from office, luxury from the possessions of the whites and permanent control of the government. These illusions had the desired effect until 1876, when the inauguration of Democratic rule broke the spell, and the eyes of the deluded negro were opened only to see the State bosses giving leg-bail, the county bosses dodging behind the Democratic ranks, and the precinct understrappers skulking like rats in the dark corners of the country. It was indeed a second emancipation, the only genuine one the negro has yet experienced; and it is more than probable he will never again return to the same political bondage. With the increased educational facilities afforded by Democratic rule and four years of free thought, speech and action, the negro can certainly discharge his public duties more like a free man and vote as he wills without hindrance or curses from his neighbors.

-Gen. Kilpatrick thinks "the South hasn't been whipped enough." That is not surprising, as in the General's war experience, the whipping was all on the other side. Reference, Gen. Joe Wheeler.

**The State Convention.**  
 The Convention was called to order by Gen. John D. Kennedy, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, at 12 M. on Tuesday last. Col. J. H. Bion, of Fairfield, was chosen temporary Chairman and James Aldrich Secretary. Full delegations were found to be in attendance from every county with only a single exception. Col. J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville, was unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the Convention and at once entered upon the duties of that responsible position. He reminded the delegates of the past successes achieved by the party and warned them against the evils of discord and dissensions; that dangers do not lie in the way of minorities, but may be found lurking in the power of majorities. After the election of one vice-president from each Congressional district, Mr. Wm. Munro, of Union, offered a resolution that the Convention do now proceed to nominate State officers and a State Executive Committee and that the State canvass shall not be opened earlier than the first week in September next. This and other resolutions were referred to the proper committee and the convention proceeded to elect four delegates from the State at large to attend the Cincinnati Convention on the 22nd instant.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, in a very handsome and complimentary speech placed the names of Senators Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler in nomination because he thought the State of South Carolina should be heard in that Convention and did not think that two men could be found in the entire State who could come nearer expressing the desires of the whole Democracy than Senators Hampton and Butler. The roll was called and each delegate as his name was called named the four candidates that were his choice with the following results: Hampton 156 votes; Butler, 156; Maj. T. G. Barker, 103; Gen. John Bratton, 86. Alternates: Hon. J. H. Evans, 86; J. Lamb Buis, John A. Leland, and Gen. M. W. Gary.

The following delegates were then elected to represent each Congressional district at Cincinnati: First District—C. S. McCall and J. H. Earle; Alternates, James Norton and J. W. Williams. Second District—F. W. Dawson and Samuel Dibble; Alternates, W. H. Muckenfuss and A. H. Mowry. Third District—John R. Abney and B. F. Whitner; Alternates, O. T. Calhoun and Job F. Wingard. Fourth District—F. A. Connor and W. C. Cleveland; Alternates, John B. Erwin and R. N. Hemphill. Fifth District—T. J. Davis and Alfred Aldrich; Alternates, J. W. Holmes and F. T. Harroll.

Gen. James Conner on behalf of the majority of the Committee on resolutions submitted the following resolution: That the Convention do now proceed to nominate State officers and that the Executive Committee be instructed to open the State canvass at such time as in their judgment will least disturb the agricultural interests of the State. Gen. Wm. Harlee on behalf of the minority of the same committee offered the following resolution: That this Convention do recommend to the Democratic party of this State to elect delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of nominating electors for President and Vice-President of the United States and for State officers on the 10th day of August next. Mr. Harlee supported his resolution with a speech and moved at the conclusion that it be adopted as a substitute for the majority report. This motion brought the question of immediate nominations before the convention in a tangible form and a spirited debate at once ensued participated in by several delegates from different sections of the State. After all was said that could be said for and against the motion, the question was put and resulted in 86 votes for immediate nomination and 67 against it. After the vote was known there was a general expression of willingness on the part of the delegates to yield and work for the success of the ticket to be nominated. On Wednesday the Convention met again and with very commendable unanimity the following ticket of State officers was put in the field:

For Governor—Gen. Johnson Hagood.  
 For Lieutenant-Governor—Gen. J. D. Kennedy.  
 For Comptroller-General—J. C. Coit.  
 For Secretary of State—Col. R. M. Sims.  
 For Adjutant and Inspector-General—Gen. Arthur M. Manigault.  
 For Attorney-General—Gen. Leroy F. Young.  
 For Superintendent of Education—Major Hugh S. Thompson.  
 For State Treasurer—Col. J. P. Richardson.  
 The News and Courier truthfully says the men who compose this ticket

need no introduction to the people. Some of them have already most acceptably filled the positions for which they have been nominated. All of them in the past have done good and faithful service to the State. In the hands of such men the honor and the interests of South Carolina can suffer no detriment.

**The Colored Cadet.**  
 Sometime ago we took occasion to express our belief that no Southern student at West Point was guilty of the base and cowardly act of cutting the ears and tying Cadet Whitaker. The belief was founded upon the universal sympathy of the white race for the colored people, but we had no thought at the time that the result of investigation, then being had, would fix the dastardly crime upon Whitaker himself. On Saturday last the court, having the matter in hand, made up its final report which says, that there was no testimony implicating any other cadet; that his insensibility on the morning after the occurrence was only feigned; that no other than Whitaker himself had any motive in making such an assault; that he clipped his own hair, cut his own flesh and tied himself; and that the note of warning, found in his room, was written by himself and therefore he was not ignorant of the persons engaged in the affair. This is certainly an unexpected verdict, and will be most damaging to the negro race among their friends at the North, in that it lays open a characteristic of that people hitherto unknown in that section. An utter want of veracity and of sincerity and a low treachery were all brought prominently out by the testimony in the case and made clear by the report of the court. We, at the South have always understood the negro and, knowing his ignorance, his moral weakness and incapacity to maintain himself upon any high standard of honor without the aid of white friends, have sympathized with him and have been disposed to lend him help where he needed aid most. This failure of Whitaker is unfortunate because he was the only one of his color occupying such a favorable position to exhibit to the world the ability to rise from his present level to a higher plane and maintain himself there. So far as the record of this case goes, it establishes the fact that, under the most favorable circumstances, the negro is lacking in veracity, in a high sense of honor and in moral strength.

Our own opinion is that Whitaker was used as a tool by some designing politicians for the purpose of raising a hue and cry against the South in the interest of the Republican party. The "bloody shirt" and the "persecution of the poor negro" for political effect is at the bottom of the whole affair.

**The Pivotal State.**  
 A reporter of the New York Herald, in an interview with Gen. Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, represents that gentleman as saying that there is no doubt of Mr. Tilden's ability to carry his State, and gives as proof of this assertion, that Mr. Tilden polled 522,643 votes in 1876 in New York, the largest vote ever taken in the State, beating Hayes 32,500; Grant 81,000; Greeley 134,000; and Seymour 92,000. Let this be as it may the Democratic party cannot afford to nominate a man who is so universally objected to by the South, and to whom there is more or less objection by every section of the Union. Mr. Tilden is not the choice of the country and why should his friends insist on making him an issue in the Cincinnati Convention. It can serve no other end than to embarrass the party in the campaign.

**Columbia Canal.**  
 The public expectation with reference to utilizing this valuable water power has met with so many disappointments, that we are slow to entertain any new hope of its early realization; yet we are told that the prospect was never better than at this time and that work will be commenced at an early day. A board of directors have been elected with Mr. David M. Thompson and other capitalists as the controlling spirits. Sufficient water can be obtained from the Congaree at this point, and under easy control, that will afford a power great enough to make Columbia a second Lowell or Manchester. A large expenditure of money, however, is required to put the canal in proper condition and this can only be made by capitalists outside the State. It is to be hoped that success will attend the efforts of Mr. Thompson and his board and before long the hum of machinery may be heard on the Congaree.

**The Chicago Convention.**  
 While we write the Republican clans from every quarter of the United States are gathered at Chicago, and skirmishing between the two factions, Grant and anti-Grant, has commenced. The leaders, Conkling and Logan for Grant, Dennison and Foster for Sherman, and Hamlin and Chandler for Blaine, have marshalled their forces and the contest, commenced on Monday, deepens and grows more violent. The unit rule, which devolves it upon the chairman of each delegation to cast the vote of his delegation as he may be instructed by a majority of the members, is the great dividing question. Cameron, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and a strong Grant man, refuses to recognize individual delegates on a vote. An attempt was made to remove him but failed, and resulted further in admitting all Grant delegations from contested states at least until an organization could be made. This is an advantage for Grant. The opposition, however, is stubborn and becomes more determined as new difficulties arise, and may grow sufficiently strong to defeat Grant. The News and Courier, commenting on the first day's proceedings of the Convention, says: "The result of the first day's session of the Chicago Convention must be a sore disappointment to the hungry and unscrupulous crew who hang all their hopes on the nomination of Grant. Their leaders had promised them that the ex-President should win at the outset with a rush and a hurrah; but the fierce and organized opposition to the Third Term which they have encountered on all sides has compelled them to give up the brag game and to enter their 'silent man' with his less pretentious competitors in the vulgar scuffle and scramble for the prize which they had affected to believe was already as good as won. The chances now seem to be against the nomination of Grant. The wide-spread conviction which is not only felt but openly expressed, that he cannot be elected, is likely to outweigh all the fine things that his champions may be able to say in his behalf. As for Blaine, the personal opposition to him has become too hot to allow the minority who support him to gain the accessions necessary to make a majority. From present appearances, unless the Grant managers have taken advantage of the early adjournment yesterday to tap a very large sized barrel, the choice will be between Edmunds, Washburne and the sly Sherman. The odds seemingly are in favor of Edmunds, who would undoubtedly be the strongest nomination that the Republicans could make, as Grant would be the weakest."

**Senator M. C. Butler.**  
 South Carolina has just cause to be proud of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of not one more than Senator Butler, who is ever the champion of right and the bold defender of her character and policy. Like Gen. Hampton, controlled by no policy, frightened by no taunts, Senator Butler dares to do right for the sake of right, and this accounts for his determination to vote against the resolution to unseat Kellogg, of Louisiana. His speech in the Senate last week, in answer to Senator Hill, of Georgia, was equal to any effort of the kind ever made in the Senate Chamber—elevated in tone, manly in sentiment, just in its criticisms and unusually clear in argument—it was a noble defence of South Carolina, a clear justification of his conduct and a cutting rebuke to the Georgia Senator. When Mr. Hill intended his remarks as a compliment or a sneer at our State, Gen. Butler's speech was a complete answer. If a compliment, he went out of his way to give it, and if a sneer, it was out of place and the rebuke he received was none too severe. So long as Hampton and Butler represent South Carolina in the Senate and O'Connor and his worthy colleagues in the House, her honor will never need a defender or her interest a guardian.

**Let Them Alone.**  
 Never try to rob any one of his good opinion of himself. It is the most cruel thing you can do. Moreover, it is by no means doing as you would be done by. Crush a woman's self-esteem, and you make her cross-grained and snappish. Do the same to a man, and you only make him morose. You may mean to create a sweet, humble creature, but you'll never do it. The people who think best of themselves are apt to be best. Women grow pretty in believing they are so, and the qualities often crop out after one has been told she has them. It only gratifies a momentary spite to force your own unfavorable opinion of him deep into another's mind. It never did any good. Ah! if this world, was full of ugly people, and awkward people, of silly people, and vain people, know

their own deficiencies, what a sitting in sackcloth and ashes we should have? The greatest of all things that a man can possess is a satisfactory identity. If that which he calls "I" pleases him, it is well with him; otherwise, he is utterly wretched. Let your fellow-being alone; hold no truthful mirrors before his eyes, unless with a pure intention to uplift him. So may a mirror without a flaw never be prepared for you. In those things which we can not help, may we never be blind to our own shortcomings. We are neither ugly, nor awkward, nor uninteresting to ourselves, if we do not know it. A fool may have the wisdom of Solomon in his own conceit. Let him be, and do not path to the grave will be easier for him to tread; you will be worse, he no better. Let every man as much self-esteem as his conscience will allow him to cherish. It may be a pleasure to enlighten people as to their faults of mind and person, but it is certain, not a duty.

-If the Blaine men are right Grant is about as hard a citizen as the law permits to be at large, and if the Grant men don't lie Blaine ought to have been in the penitentiary long ago.

We think both Blaine men and the Grant men are not far from being wrong in their estimate of each other.

**FOR CLERK.**  
 Messrs. Editors:  
 Please announce Capt. F. M. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, a candidate for Clerk of the Court, subject to the action of the nominating Convention. It is useless to say such for Capt. Wannamaker as his services in the past are well known and we think appreciated throughout our county. Upright, honest and fully competent will merit the trust reposed in him. \*Honor to whom honor is due."  
 MARY CITIZENS  
 of Upper Orangeburg.

**THE WORKING PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.**  
 Messrs. Editors:  
 Mr. Harpo Blazs is announced as a fit candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court for Orangeburg County. He has been tried in office and was never found wanting in his duty.  
 \*THE WORKING PEOPLE.

**FOR CLERK.**  
 Messrs. Editors:  
 I hereby announce Mr. ROBERT COOPER as a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the office of Clerk of the Court. It is not necessary to say anything in his praise, or of his peculiar fitness for the office. His services to country, state and county are well-known by  
 MARY DEMOCRATS.

**FOR SHERIFF.**  
 Messrs. Editors:  
 I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff and will submit to the results of the County Democratic Convention. Very respectfully,  
 J. W. MOSELEY.  
 May 19, 1880.

**FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.**  
 Messrs. Editors:  
 Please announce MR. CHARLES B. GLOVER as a candidate for the above office. It is useless to say anything in his favor, as his ability is already displayed by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that position during his term of service. We further urge our claim in his behalf on the ground that the incumbent of that office ought to have considerable experience in the practice of law, as the office is not "ministerial," but is beyond a doubt "judicial." Any person desiring to satisfy themselves on this point can do so by referring to the Constitution of our State, "Article 4, Judicial Department, Sec. 29." Also revised Statutes, pages 572 to 578. "Title 4, Probate Court," and to the "Rules of Court." In nominating Mr. Glover through your columns, we pledge him and ourselves to abide by the decision of the Democratic County Nominating Convention. MANY VOTERS.

**Hook and Ladder Truck FOR SALE.** Strongly built, well equipped and in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply to S. A. REEVES, W. L. GLAZE, or J. L. HEIDTMAN.

**Estate Notice.**  
 ALL persons having claims against the Estate of E. Valentine Snell, of Orangeburg County, deceased, will present the same properly attested, and be subject to the said Estate will make payment to  
 JAS. F. IZLAR, Atty.,  
 or to A. D. FAIR,  
 Qualified Executor.  
 May 21, 1880—3t

**Notice to Creditors.**  
 ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Florence Glover, late of Orangeburg County, deceased, are hereby required to present and prove the same before me on or before the 10th day of July, 1880, or else they will be debarred payment.  
 THOMAS W. GLOVER,  
 Master.  
 May 21, 1880—3t

**JEWELRY**  
 AND  
**Silver Plate**  
**GOODS**  
 Just arrived in the latest styles.  
**BLACK GOODS,**  
**HAT and SHAWL PINS,**  
 and every thing else in my line.  
 Fresh supply of  
**LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEED**  
 Will be in July 1st.  
**W. F. Robinson,**  
 Watchmaker and Jeweller,  
 Russell Street, Orangeburg, S. C.  
 Jan. 16, 1880—1y

**Notice to Creditors.**  
 ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Jacob G. Keitt, late of Orangeburg County, deceased, are hereby required to present and prove the same before the undersigned as Special Master on or before the 10th day of July, 1880, or else they will be debarred payment.  
 C. B. G. OVERTON,  
 Special Master.  
 Orangeburg C. H., May 14, 1880—7t

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**  
 PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.  
 On and after May 16th, 1880, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows: (All further orders.)  
**GREENVILLE EXPRESS TRAIN,**  
 GOING EAST.  
 Leave Columbia.....7:15 p m  
 Arrive at Camden.....7:50 p m  
 Leave Orangeburg.....7:05 p m  
 Arrive at Charleston.....7:45 p m  
 \*Daily except Sundays. \*Sundays only, GOING WEST.  
 Leave Charleston at.....5:45 a m  
 Leave Orangeburg at.....5:40 a m  
 Leave Camden at.....10:30 a m  
 Arrive at Columbia.....10:30 a m  
 Way Freight and Passenger Trains.

GOING EAST  
 \* Leave Columbia.....5:40 a m  
 Arrive at Camden.....12:00 p m  
 Leave Orangeburg.....10:08 a m  
 Arrive at Charleston.....2:00 p m  
 Augusta.....3:25 p m  
 GOING WEST.  
 \* Leave Charleston.....9:00 a m  
 Leave Augusta.....7:50 a m  
 Arrive at Columbia.....8:37 p m  
 \* Passengers leaving Columbia or Charleston on these trains have to change cars at Branchville to reach Charleston at 2:00 p m or Columbia at 5:37 p m.  
 Night Express Train.  
 GOING EAST.  
 Leave Columbia.....9:30 p m  
 Leave Augusta.....12:32 a m  
 Arrive at Charleston.....6:20 a m  
 \*Passengers taking this train will have to change cars at Branchville to reach Charleston 6:20 a. m. If not in sleeper. Regular Accommodation train will arrive at 8:00 a. m.

GOING WEST.  
 Leave Charleston.....9:05 p m  
 Leave Augusta.....7:40 p m  
 Leave Orangeburg.....2:45 a m  
 Arrive at Columbia.....6:10 a m  
 New York Express.  
 GOING EAST.  
 Leave Orangeburg.....5:47 a m  
 GOING WEST.  
 Arrive at Orangeburg.....9:57 p m.

The Greenville Express and Night Express will run daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Express. Berths only \$1.50 to Charleston or Augusta. These trains make connections at Charleston with New York and Baltimore Steamers on Wednesdays and Saturdays, also with Florida Steamers on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Night Express makes connections with 7 a. m. train on S & C Railroad for Savannah and Florida points. Connections made by other trains at Augusta with trains from and to that point, also with all trains from and to Charleston. The train leaving Columbia at 9:30 p m and arriving at 6:10 a m makes close connections at Kingsville with the New York Express Trains, to which is attached a Pullman Sleeping Car, running through between Augusta and New York without change. On Saturday and Sundays, round trip tickets are sold to and from all stations at one first-class fare for the round trip good till Monday noon to return.  
 D. C. ALLEN,  
 Gen. Supt. and T. Agt.  
 JOHN B. PECK, Gen. Supt.  
 J. G. POSTELL, Agt. Orangeburg.

**SHERIDAN'S SCHOOL.**  
 A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.  
 Corps of Teachers.

**HUGO G. SHERIDAN**.....Principal,  
**Wm. L. GLAZE**.....1st Assistant,  
 In charge of 2nd Grade Room.  
**MISS E. J. MACKAY**.....2nd Assistant,  
 In charge of 1st Grade Room and Girls.

This School opens on the First Monday in September annually, and continues uninterruptedly until the last of June.  
**TERMS PER MONTH.**  
 First Grade, beginners.....\$2.00  
 Second Grade, Grammar pupils.....2.50  
 Third Grade, advanced English.....3.00  
 Latin, Greek, and German each, extra.....50  
**COURSE OF STUDY.**  
 First Grade.—Alphabet, Spelling, Rudimentary Arithmetic, Writing and First Steps in Geography.  
 Second Grade.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Second Steps in Geography, Grammar, Written Composition, Latin, Greek and German.  
 Third Grade.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic completed, Geography completed, Grammar completed, Composition, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, German and Written Composition.  
 Education is taught in each grade. Miss Mackay has charge of the girls. Students may enter at any time during the term, and are charged only from date of entrance.  
 A liberal deduction made when three or more children attend from the same family.  
 Boys and girls are prepared for the Sophomore Class in any College or for a successful business life.  
 Neatness of person, polite manners and a high sense of honor are considered of no less importance than the branches taught, and are therefore inculcated with unremitting assiduity.  
 Board may be had in good families near the school at ten and twelve dollars per month, including washing and lights.  
 Boys and girls are kept separate and no intercourse allowed.  
 A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.