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VOLUME 7.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1873.

NUMER 25

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

PUBLISHED AT
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Every Saturday Morning.

BY THE
ORANGEBURG NEWS COMPANY

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AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COMMENCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Whereas, an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, approved March 1, 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for a Sinking Fund and the management of the same," did create a Sinking Fund Commission, with certain powers and duties, to dispose of certain real estate, assets and effects belonging to this State, not in actual public use, etc.; and whereas large sales have been made, and large amounts realized by the said Commissioners; and whereas the said Commissioners have failed, as by law they are required to do, to make an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the Sinking Fund, and all sales and other transactions connected therewith; therefore,

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 the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to institute, immediately upon the passage of this Act, such proceedings as will cause the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created under an Act entitled "An Act to provide for a Sinking Fund and the management of the same," approved March 1, 1870, to make a full and complete report to him of the condition of the Sinking Fund, and all sales or other transactions therewith, and all revenues derived from such sales, and how the proceeds of the same have been applied to the extinguishment of the public debt by investment in the public securities of the State.

SEC. 2. That should the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund fail or refuse a full and complete report of all their transactions in office to the Attorney General within ten days from the passage of this Act, the Attorney General is then authorized and directed to commence at once such legal process against the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as will best protect the interest of the State.

SEC. 3. That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, authorized to employ such assistance as he may need in defending the interest of the State by the prosecution of the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Approved January 25, 1873.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

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 Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of the officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State of South Carolina," be amended on line three, as follows: Strike out "seven" (7) and "five" (5), and insert "six" (6), in lieu thereof.
Approved January 25, 1873.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE BALANCE OF THE SALARY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SALARIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND THE EXPENSES INCIDENTAL THEREON.

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 for the payment of the balance of the salary of the members of the General Assembly, salaries of subordinate officers and employees, and incidental expenses, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated.
SEC. 2. That for the payment of the current printing of this session of the General Assembly, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended in accordance with an Act to provide for the publication of the Acts, Reports, Resolutions, Journals, and other papers of the General Assembly.
SEC. 3. That the Clerks of the House

of Representatives and Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to each member of their respective bodies a pay certificate for the amount of salary remaining unpaid.

SEC. 4. That the subordinate officers and employees of the General Assembly shall, in like manner, be furnished with pay certificates in such amount as shall be fixed by that branch of the General Assembly to which such officers and employees shall respectively belong: Provided, however, That the pay certificates for services rendered, common to the two Houses, shall be signed by the President of the Senate, and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. That such certificates shall conform to the provisions of Section 23, Article XI, of the Constitution of the State, and shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and attested by the Clerk of the Senate, for all members of that body, and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the Clerk of the same, for all members of that body.

SEC. 6. That the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said certificates at his counter prior to any other claim or claims whatsoever, and to hold the certificates as his vouchers therefor; and he is also authorized and directed to retain in the Treasury sufficient moneys from taxes to meet the demands of such orders and certificates.
Approved January 28, 1873.

AN ACT TO REQUIRE STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE TO QUALIFY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THEREOF.

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 from the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of each and every State and County officer elected by the people to qualify within thirty days after receiving official notification thereof; and upon the filing of such bond, and qualifying according to law, he shall enter upon the duties of said office.

SEC. 2. If any officer, elected by the people, shall fail to qualify and enter upon the duties of his office, as required by the provisions of this Act, he shall forfeit the office to which he shall have been elected, and the Governor is hereby authorized to order an election, to be held within ninety days, to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 3. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.
Approved January 29, 1873.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR OFFICERS TO QUALIFY.

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 all officers elected at the recent election, and they are hereby, allowed twenty days from the passage of this Act to qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices; and on failure to qualify within the specified time, their respective offices shall be declared vacant by the Governor.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect on and after its passage.
Approved January 29, 1873.

"Cannot something be done to prevent young ladies from being insulted on our streets at night?" asks a Cincinnati paper. There can. Just have the girl's mother tuck her into her little bed about eight o'clock in the evening, and lock the door on her.

A round-shouldered and inquisitive stranger kicked an ornamental dog on a Nelson street stoop, to see if it was solid or hollow. It was not an ornamental dog, however, but one that was there on business, and the round-shouldered and inquisitive stranger is now quarantined with an aunt.—Danbury News.

A New York man, who believes in advertising, paid a bill of \$73,000 the other day for a year's work, but it was money well spent, for the earnings resulting from that advertisement, which were divided among four persons, footed up \$65,000.

Is Duelling Really Barbarous?

We have decided to say a few words on this subject, which seems lately to have occupied so much of the time of the courts. We confess that we feel sincere regret that the framers of our new Constitution saw fit to make such stringent regulations against what, in derision, our latter day-reformers are pleased to sneer at as the "Code of Honor." It was a sad thing to be overcome in battle and forced to surrender our arms to the conqueror, but a sadder day awaits us when we shall allow the customs of our enemies to be engrained on our society, causing the civilization which was once our pride and boast, to give way to their so called higher civilization.

The civilization that will make war upon gaming at Faro Bank and Roulette, but holds in high esteem the rascal who successfully robs a corporation or ruins the unsophisticated by stock gambling and futures. The civilization that argues that female virtue that can be seduced is not worth protecting. A civilization that counsels a man when he is accused of lying to accuse back again and thus gets even. The civilization that laughs at honor and scoffs at family pride. For our part we prefer this society of former days. A society where no man could rise who lacked integrity. Where men had to pay that homage to truth which made them "assume a virtue if they had it not."

A society where a promptness to repel aggression was accompanied by a corresponding sensitiveness to the rights of others. In short, a society where the code of honor was fully recognized as the rule among gentlemen to be resorted to for the defence of character and reputation. Until men become better Christians, until the time shall come when all will love one another too well to infringe upon each others rights, the code of honor must exist in all high toned and well regulated society. We contend that it is a christian code, and just as defensible and justifiable as war. We contend that a christian minister is fully as much justified in defending his honor under the code as he would be in accepting the captaincy of a company to fight the enemies of his country. We would not fight a duel, unless the affront was of such a grave character as to rest under it would destroy our usefulness to society and the good name we desire to leave our children. The Code of Honor strictly adhered to never allows a fatal termination to a quarrel, unless under circumstances when such bad blood has been aroused as would otherwise terminate in a street fight, thus endangering the lives of others and involving the friends and relatives in a long and bloody vendetta. It is ignorance of the Code which makes men ridiculous. We can demonstrate that there is scarcely a single instance to be referred to where a duel has terminated fatally where even such a result was not the test for society under the imperfections of our humanity. We do not allude to cases where the code has been violated and death of one or both parties has been the result. We assert that when the code is fully recognized and strictly adhered to, there are very few quarrels that arise among gentlemen that cannot be settled by it. We like the code because it keeps us out of difficulties with blackguards, and we know full well that will settle any trouble or misunderstanding that may occur with gentlemen. In other words, we like it because it keeps us out of fights. It is an imperial peace-maker, and therefore we call it a Christian code. It takes a quarrel out of the hands of those who are offended and prejudiced against each other, and places it in the management of those who have but one aim, and that is peace. We assert again that the code, strictly followed, will settle nearly all difficulties, and only when it is violated do these unhappy results follow which arouse the sympathy of the community for the unfortunate, and bring down the usual outburst of prejudices against the code. Take for instance, the case which occurred in Virginia very recently. Mr. McCarty has some understanding with a much admired young lady. They meet at a ball; they dance together. A few days after a piece of poetry appears in the Enquirer. It is read and discussed at the club. Some one remarks that the poetry has a personal allusion. Mr. Mordecai denounces the author. Mr. M. Carty declares himself the author,

but does not feel called upon to say whether it has a personal allusion or not. He is challenged by Mordecai. He recognizes the Code and refuses to fight because he does not admit that Mr. Mordecai has any right to assume the quarrel. To admit it, would be to hold himself ready to fight every man in Virginia who chose to espouse the lady's cause. Here the Code actually prevented these high spirited young men from coming together. Mordecai walks into the billiard room and overhears remarks that he assumes are meant for him.— Instead of a resort to the code and requiring an explanation, which no doubt would have been given, and thus settled the difficulty, he loses his temper and gives McCarty a severe personal chastisement. Now matters had reached a point that the code was the most humane mode of settling.—Without a resort to it, a street fight would certainly have followed, and perhaps to day the fight would be still going on between their respective friends. As it is Mordecai fails, and the community sympathizes and the matter ends.

When the millennium comes and the lion lies down with the lamb, then, and not till then will men cease to quarrel.

We can't legislate sin out of the world but we can legislate away customs which are the result of our fallen nature, and have their places supplied by those which are ten times worse.

We can stop duelling to be followed by street murders. We can shut up the gambling houses of to day to have their places supplied by "skin shops" to morrow. We can close other places where vice does wear the garb of decency, to fill our streets with pitiable spectacles of depravity.

Let ministers work and pray for our regeneration, but don't try to legislate for the hearts and consciences of men. All such laws are vain and foolish, and the experience of the past has settled this fact beyond dispute.

We know that we are writing boldly, but we believe we are right and all we ask is that our readers will give what we have written calm and unprejudiced consideration.—Atlanta Herald.

Peck's Sewing Machine.

A Mr. Peck had long entertained the idea that he could invent a self acting sewing machine, and he did. He prepared a steel ribbon spring about twenty feet long, and of sufficient power to run a horse car. This he rigged on his wife's sewing machine with a lot of clockwork, and it appeared to him, when he finished the job that evening, that he had realized his hopes. If any sewing machine ever would go that one would, as he wound it up ready for use in the morning, and went to bed. At four o'clock Mrs. Peck aroused him, and told him to listen to the burglars in the house. He listened and heard a most terrific racket in the sitting-room. It appeared to him that there must be a million burglars refreshing themselves with a prize fight. So he loaded his gun, crept softly over, and peeped through a crack in the door. It was not burglars, it was Mrs. Peck's sewing machine. The peg had slipped out and that spring was having full play. It would rear the machine up on one end and charge it three or four times like a battering-ram against the glass front of the book case; then it would wheel around and suddenly tear across the room, butt up against the mantelpieces, and it would lie down and roll over the floor, and hammer the sofa, tear up the carpet, and boost the center-table and try and jam a hole through the wall, and then endeavor to leap upon the chandelier. Then as Peck entered the room, it flew at him, and tore in and out between his legs, the wheel revolving like lightning all the time, and the spring gradually unwinding. And then Peck retreated and the family all got up and got a mattress off the bed, with which they covered the machine, and sat on it for a while, but finally pushed it out of the window into the yard, where Peck piled boxes and saw barrels and slop buckets and fence palings and wagon wheels on to it to keep it still. But all night under the heat it kept up a continual buzz and snort and hum, so that one of Mr. Bird-sall's boarders fired at it sixteen times with the impression that it was eating. Peck has presented his betsey half with a new sewing machine, and he is satisfied for her to run it with her feet. He

is taking a short vacation in the duty of mechanics at present.—News.

Marriage in Judge Cooke's Court.

"As It Should Be" shall be the title of our next novel, and we shall weave the troubles, the fortunes and the afflictions of Cornelius Arnold and Sarah Samuels into the woof of our story. We all know the misery and wretchedness occasioned by untimely and improper marriages, and the too solicitous care of parents; but a father's "phiz" inopportunistly thrust in upon the scene of our pleasures and joys inspires a degree of recklessness productive of the worst consequences. The truth of the matter is, "papa" has no business snuffing about for some token of a daughter's disobedience, and, if he should get knocked down occasionally, he would learn a little caution, if not a proper sense of propriety.

Stephen Samuels had a daughter, a lovely girl, in whom he confided, and whom he loved with all a father's devotion. He had cared for her, and trusted that in the evening of life she, at least, would be left him to smooth his passage to the grave. But, alas! love is more powerful than a father's counsel, and Cornelius Arnold rose before Sarah Samuels enraptured imagination—the beau ideal of all that was beautiful, lovely and of good report. Stephen Samuels' mature charms sank into insignificance when compared with the bliss of Cornelius Arnold's companionship and the fruition of his love. Trusting in the strength of Cornelius Arnold's attachment, and reclining upon his powerful arm, Sarah bade farewell to her old home, with all its sacred and endearing associations, and conscious of the devotion that supported her through all the critical period of love and courtship, she sailed out upon an untried stream, "heart within, and God overhead."

The course of true love never runs smoothly, and the affection that a father's counsel and advice could not control was about to be rebuked by the dread thunders of the law. Stephen Samuels no longer rested upon his own resources; but summoning the dignity and power of the State of South Carolina to his aid, relentlessly pursued the disturber of his domestic peace and tranquility. The dogs of war were loosed, and in the end Cornelius Arnold stood before the Court of Sessions for Abbeville county, indicted for the high crime and misdemeanor of "abducting a woman child."

Here the matter rested for some time. Learned lawyers whetted the edged tools, they are accustomed to use in the forensic arena, and prepared for the contest of the people's rights against the encroachments of a disturber of society. The Judge looked wise, and began deliberating in his own mind the penalty he would inflict should Cornelius Arnold be proven guilty of the high crime with which he stood charged. Loafers, busy bodies and reporters thronged the corridors of the temple of justice, descending upon the probable issue of the case, and seeking for a glimpse of the cause of so much gossip. At last all were gratified. The bundle of preparation became apparent, and the Judge announced "The State vs. Cornelius Arnold."

Cel. Thomas Thomson, who represented the prisoner, rose and eloquently suggested to the Court that the case be not pressed; that he had the thing dead, and to avoid increasing the expenses attached to litigation, had prevailed upon Stephen Samuels, the father, to allow the marriage of Sarah Samuels, the daughter, to Cornelius Arnold, the pilferer, and recommended that his Honor act the part of master of ceremonies.

The Court was taken aback by this unexpected turn of things, and on Cornelius and Sarah plighting their troth, and Stephen giving his consent, Cornelius and Sarah took their stand at the bar and were made one flesh. The remarks of his Honor were well timed and appropriate—the only thing lacking, in our opinion, being a prayer for God's blessing upon the happy couple. The closing sentence of the Judge's charge to the married pair was full of good advice, and with "Go and sin no more" ringing in their ears, Cornelius Arnold and Sarah Samuels wander down the cool, shaded vale of life, one in sin and one in sympathy. Happy consummation of their dearest hopes and strongest aspirations!

"Male be your heart, hale be your addle, Long may your elbow jink and diddle, Aye! cheery through this weary riddle Of warly care."

Unit your hearts' beams kindly cuddle Your add grey hair!"
This incident of our court, as we have tersely and simply related it, possesses the beauty of truth and the fascination of romance. Occurring as it did in the midst of a dull routine of legal procedure, it stands unparalleled in the history of marriages in South Carolina. It was an interesting and novel episode, and served to quicken the wits and brighten the genius of the gentlemen of the Bar. Colonel Thomson, in this as in every thing else that he undertakes, has achieved new laurels, and stands pre-eminent as a match-maker. In his new field of labor we wish him unbounded success, and posterity will accord to him the full meed of honor and of praise that he so richly deserves.—Abbeville Medium.

A Good Time Coming.

Mark Twain takes this view of the millennium of woman's right. In that day a man shall say to his servant, "What is the matter with the baby? And where is its mother?" And the servant shall reply: "She is electioneering for Sallie Ribbons."

And such conversations as these shall transpire between ladies and servants applying for situations:
"Can you cook?"
"Yes."
"Wash?"
"Yes."
"All right."
"Who is your choice for State milliner?"
"Jane McGinnis."

"Well, you can't stamp."
And women shall talk politics instead of discussing the fashions, and men shall nurse the babies while their wives go to the polls to vote. And in that day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat the homely man of wisdom, the Governor, and the youth who waxes with exquisite grace shall be Chief of Police in preference to the man of practical sagacity and determined energy.
Every man, I take it, has a selfish side in view when he pours out eloquence in behalf of the public good in the newspaper, and such is the case with me. I do want the privileges of women extended, because my wife holds office in nineteen different female associations, and I have to do all her washing.
If you give the woman full power with men in political affairs, she will proceed to run for every office under the sun, and will finish us. She would not have time to do anything at all then, and every solitary thing would fall on me, and my family would go to destruction, for I am not qualified for a wet nurse.

Ought Girls to Court?

We have often thought (for editors never speak from experience) that a young fellow must have a good stock of assurance—nay, of downright impudence—to go through the ticklish, terrible, torturing ordeal of a regular courtship. He has not only to run the gauntlet of sneering young gentlemen, but also the gauntlet of gossiping young ladies; to be talked of, and to be the mark of watchful observations, for the whole neighborhood in which his fair one resides. Nor is this all.—If his addresses are only acceptable to one member of the family, and that member the depository of the garnered up love of a whole life, he is sure to meet the savage glances of average brothers, and is just as sure to encounter other equally flattering manifestations of paternal, maternal, or fraternal opposition. Now this is all wrong when they will be equalized; when we shall hear of young ladies paying their addresses to young gentlemen, visiting them nightly at their homes; inviting them to ride, to walk, to dance, to sing, to eat ice cream, and as soon as matters are brought to an interesting crisis, "popping" the question itself.
Ah! what a delightful thing it would be, hurriedly waiting in your mother's parlor, carefully brushed and ready to be courted. To be tenderly stared at night after night, by girl after girl, to have one's brown, rough hair occasionally smoothed, and to have one's waist delicately encompassed (of course only after the "engagement") by some of the most delicately tapering arms in the world!