THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

THAD. C. ANDREWS, Editor.

GEORGE BOLIVER,
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Official Paper of the State and of Orangeburg County.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

SATURDAY MARCH 6, 1875.

Volume Nine.

This is the third issue of volume nine of the ORANGEBURG NEWS. It shall be our endeavor to make the present volume interesting and instructive to the public. Preparations are now on foot to enlarge the NEWS, which will enable us to give our readers a larger amount of reading matter. We shall at all times watch the interests of the County, and keep our readers posted on all matters of a public nature. We still bespeak the continuance of that patronage which the people of this County have so liberally held out to the NEWS.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court recently decided an important point in regard to the operation of the lien law, which those engaged in agricultural pursuits will find interesting. The person giving the lien was indebted for a mule, and gave a lien upon his crop for the payment of the debt, without any advances in money or goods being made to him. The Supreme Court held, that in no wise can a mule be considered an "advance" to be "expended" upon the soil which produces the crop, as is the true intent and meaning of the statute to secure advances for agricultural purposes. The labors of a mule might very properly be considered a necessary supply for the production of a crop; but a mule, instead of being worn out and rendered useless in producing a crop, may be in much better condition and more valuable after the crop is made than before. Upon these grounds, the Supreme Court declared that the lien given was void and of no effect. It is more than probable that liens of this character have been given recently, and we call attention now to this decision, in order that none may be surprised at the end of the year, when an attempt is made to enforce the lien.

Where Rests the Blame?

The report of the Joint Special Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the funding of the bonds, under the Act known as the Consolidation Act, is a very grave paper. It is a question merely of fact. If the facts are as this report states them to be, it would seem a matter of great importance to the public interest that some cognizance of them should be taken by the Legislature. The report states that $978,500 of the $2,473,384.93, funded in bonds under this Act, have been declared, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, improperly funded. Is that so? Is the report true in this particular, and if true, is there no way to save the people from an unjust debt of nearly $1,000,000? And who is responsible for the funding of these doubtful bonds?

The report shows that a large amount of *coupons*, which have matured and been paid, and ought to have been canceled are also funded, and declares it to be a fraud on the State. It specifies the class, value and dates of these coupons, and points out four classes maturing and paid at four several dates, all of which have been funded, and which amount to the sum of $454,021. This is a large sum for the State to pay twice. Some of these have not only been paid, but paid in *gold*. Are these statements of this committee true or false, and upon whom does the responsibility fall? The committee say disorder and with very little courtesy, the responsibility rests on the Treasurer.

Valedictory.

Finding that my increasing duties as teacher and surveyor demand my undivided attention, I feel called upon to resign my position in the TIMES with this issue.

In my editorial control of the paper I have endeavored, in my feeble way, to advance those principles of pure and liberal democracy, which, in the language of Jeffersen, mean, "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion.'

As to the present popularity of these views I have never given any serious, concern; being thoroughly satisfied with their soundness and ultimate triumph.

Of course, after this issue, I will have no influence in the conduct of the paper, but I can at least indulge the hope that the chair which I now vacate may be more worthily filled.

STILES R. MELLICHAMP.

The above appeared in the last issue of the *Times*. We regret Mr. Mellichamp's severance from the editorial fraternity. Our relations with him in this connection have always been pleasant, and we [illegible] hope that his successor, whoever he may [illegible] tinue to make the *Times* a paper for the people. We wish for Mr. Mellichamp success as surveyor and teacher.

Cordozo.

In the matter of Cardoza it seems to be generally understood now that both houses will adopt an address to the Governor demanding the removal of the treasurer, under Article VII, Section 2, of the State Constitution, which is as follows:

"For any wilful neglect of duty, or any other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any executive or judicial officer on the address of two thirds of each House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That the cause or causes for which said removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and entered on the journals of each House: *And provided further*, That the officer intend to be removed shall be notified of such [illegible]

cases [illegible]
and nays, [illegible]
als of each Hou[illegible]

This address only [illegible]
thirds majority of the me[illegible]
and the only thing that can [illegible]
treasurer is that the Conservatives vo[illegible]
solidly against the address, and this is not probable, as the Conservatives seem divided in opinion.

The Great Scandal.

We have seldom smirched our columns with the proceedings of the Court in the Beecher case.

But the testimony on the Tilton side within the past few days has been of so decisive and startling a nature we would not be justified in withholding for moral and merely sentimental reasons a synopsis of the revelations made. First there was the evidence of the nurse Cary, then that of Mrs. Tilton's brother, and last that of Mrs. Moulton, wife of "The Mutual Friend." The first two related what they saw, and their veracity must be impeached successfully by the great Plymouth preacher, if he stands. The last witness tells all she knows of the foul business, gained chiefly through interviews with Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Her story of Beecher's confession, remorse and despair is a fearful piece of information, which if not shown to be false, will damn the defendant in the great trial to infamy and disgrace.

The case of Tilton from first to last has been managed with signal and masterly ability. The defence likewise has been brilliantly and laboriously conducted by the great lawyer Evarts and his associates.

Apart from the legal aspects of the case as it stands trembling, we may say, on the verge of a decision which may nevertheless be postponed some weeks, still, and aside from the affair viewed as a gigantic New York sensation, what must be the average sentiment of the intelligent and disinterested public? Never was there profounder disgust, a disgust amounting to nausea. Everybody would be rid of the fearful social nightmare. Everybody cries, 'Hold enough," and yet the legal doses of the miserable stuff are measured out to us with relentless precision and deliberation. One thing is apparent—the poisonous draughts carry their own antidote. The sickened public damns the whole set, their false morality their mock religion, their beastly living and their atrocious and long drawn out perjuries, quite as much as it derides their curious friendships, their 'tripartite covenants,' their tears of contrition their Judas kissing and general attitudinizing. A bad lot, one and all. We are thankful that they must presently burst of their own rottenness and disappear from the waters they have corrupted by their fetid and burdensome presence—dead, putrid fish gotten out of the way not a moment too soon.

Attorney General Melton, in his report to the present General Assembly, speaking of his duties and those of Solicitors, says:

"Of late years, it has become common to charge the Attorney General and the Solicitors with dereliction of duty, because of their omission to prosecute offenders against the law; and it has come to be regarded as part of their duty to discharge the offices of the detective and prosecutor, as well as those of the prosecuting attorney. Whether this is due to ignorance, or to the political malignity of those who know better, is a matter of indifference—the result is the same. Now and then, the State's Attorney has consented to be so employed, but never, so far as my reading goes, except for purposes of oppression and official prostitution. On the contrary, it belongs to this office to stand between the prosecutor on the one hand, and the offender on the other, consulting alone the demands of justice and the interests of society. It would be the same principle in kind, if not in degree, to require it of the Judge to institute the proceeding upon which he shall subsequently pass judgment, or of [illegible] to prosecute [illegible] upon to try [illegible] offices in the [illegible] firing of each [illegible] and unbiased [illegible] all of which [illegible] with the posi[illegible]

[illegible] y not be out [illegible] to the follow[illegible] last annual [illegible]

"It [illegible] e duty of the Attorney [illegible] the circuit Solicitors, to [illegible] position of prosecutor; indeed, [illegible] a position is inconsistent with the office. Nor are they called upon to discharge the offices of the detective. The State is their client, and, as other clients do, should furnish to her counsel the aids without which the advocate is always at disadvantage. The Solicitor is expected to contend with the bar without the opportunity of preparation. in many cases without knowledge of the parties involved, and with nothing of assistance except the mere recital of the offense contained in the warrant of the Trial Justice, always imperfectly and often times erroneously expressed. In the administration of justice this has always been a serious impediment, and, especi all in cases where the subject of the crime cannot take the position of prosecutor, amounts practically to a denial of justice. It is the duty of the good citizen to inform crime in his community, and to actively co-operate with the officers of the law in bringing offenders to punishment. But it is an ungrateful duty, and it is a wise proverb that 'what's everybody's business is nobody's business.' To provide in some sort against this impediment, the duties of public prosecutor might well be devolved upon one of the County officers—the Coroner, perhaps more properly than any other—who should be required to inquire into and present all offenses against the law, and at each term of the Court attend upon and assist the prosecuting attorney. It was this office, fearlessly and well performed by the Committee of Seventy, which in New York City availed to expose the crimes of the Tammany Ring and, powerful and defiant as they were, to bring the leaders to trial and conviction.

The trees are putting out. Now's the time to make love.

The Marion *Star*, speaking of Treasurer Cardoza says:

"We hope to hear no more of "Chad bands" from the *News and Courier* or from any other source, until this matter is thoroughly sifted and justice meted out to the offenders whoever they are. Why should many obscure officials we could name, be in the penitentiary or in jail for official misconduct in the matter of a few thousand dollars, and this huge swindle of near a million, if not quite, go unrebuked because the offender is State Treasurer? This is not our platform in fighting for an honest government, and we trust that our Legislature, Conservatives, Independents and Regulars, will allow no consideration to deter them from the performance of an honest duty to an oppressed, cheated and suffering people."

John Jones, state treasurer of the state of Georgia, has been invited to resign his office by a committee of the legislature, which has had a thorough examination of his books and papers, and find him totally incompetent to manage the financial affairs of the state. He has paid $155,000 of bonds already paid, and his accounts otherwise stand in an ugly shape.—*Greenville News.*

Jones is a Georgia Democrat. This should be some consolation to Cardoza who appears to be in the same bad box.

Anybody can write about the weather It requires no originality to discuss it. —*Greenville News.*

That's the reason our Greenville neighbor likes to "discuss" the subject?

Mr. John Meroney has gone to building again in Camden.

Centennial of the German Fusilier Company.

The German Fusiliers of Charleston, South Carolina, will celebrate their Centennial Anniversary on the third of May 1875, with ceremonies appropriate to so interesting an occasion.

In 1775, one hundred years ago, and before the Declaration of Independance, the German citizens of Charleston rallied to the standard of American Liberty. They organized a corps for the defence of the Colonies in the great war for freedom and rendered signal service in the establishment of self government. Their record in the Revolutionary struggle is a matter of history. Their services during that memorable contest, under General Lincoln of the Continental army, and at the sieges of Savannah and Charleston and on other battle fields are proud testimonials of their patrotism and devotion. They sealed their devotion to that cause with the blood and lives of many of their numbers.

In 8112 the German Fusiliers were again called upon to assist in the defence of the coast, and in 1836, when the bloody tomahawk of the seminole drenched the plains of Florida with the blood of its people, and the cry for succor was again wafted to the shores of Carolina, the German Fusiliers, animated by the spirit of '76, volunteered their services and aided in redeeming their sister State from the ruthless hand of the savage.

The company has through all the vicissitudes and trials of the past century preserved its organization, and is now believed to be the oldest military organization in the United States.

As early as 1792 they attached to their military feature, a society for the support of their indigent widows, orphans and destitute members. In this noble cause of charity, they have expended large sums from their own private resources; these have been shattered by the calamities of the war.

This will be, as is believed, the first military centennial celebration, in these United State. The Fusiliers desire to crown this centennial, not only by giving interest and significance to the occasion, but also by placing upon a permanent basis, a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of their deceased members; these objects would indeed be fit and grateful memorials, of this historic occasion. They therefore appeal with confidence to their fellow citizens throughout the broad expanse of this Union, whose liberties, now enjoyed, they helped to achieve. Whatever donations may be given for these purposes will be gratefully acknowledged.

H GERDTS, JNO. KLINCK,
B BOLLMANN, O F WIETERS,
D A AMME, F VON SANTEN,
WM. KNOBELOCH, JR., G RIECKE,
C BERBUSSE, C C PLENGE,
A MENKE, D MULLER,
C H HILLEN, E ROSENTHAL.

Special Committee on Centennial.

Phœnix!

GROCERY HOUSE.

J. WALLACE CANNON,

Has arisen from theflames, and takes pleasure in announcing to his CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC that he is in his NEW and LARGE STORE at his OLD STAND ready to serve ONE and ALL as in days gone by in FIRST-CLASS, FANCY and HEAVY

Groceries

HaRDWaRE

LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO,

Thanking a kind Public for their Liberal Patronage before the Fire would ask a continuance of the same with the assurance on my part of keeping UP MY STOCK to its OLD Standard and REPUTATION.

J. Wallace Cannon,

PHŒNIX GROCERY HOUSE.

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