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

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July 16, 1872 23 tf

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Situated in "the Town of Orangeburg on the
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POETRY.

what of That.

Tired? well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the
breeze?
Come, rouse thee; work while it is called to-day
Forward, arise, go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! and what of that?
Some must be lonely; 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall—
To blend another life into its own:
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark! well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet,
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one Summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go get thee to thy task. Conquer or die!
It must be learned; learn it, then, patiently.

No help! nay, 'tis not so;
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children's cry;
He's near thee wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And he will guide thee, light thee, help thee
home.

HOPE.

Again I sat before the grate, and as I
watched the glowing embers, I read the
history of a life struggle there. A woman
knelt, and with clasped hands and
quivering lips, sent up her soul cry to
Heaven. Loving, but unloved; trusting,
cringing, but deserted, was the record
that I read upon those agonized features.
She must have help to bear this great
sorrow, and, in her anguish of spirit, she
flies to the All-loving, the All-merciful,
for aid. Long she knelt, and prayed,
with straining eyes, and uplifted hands.

Then a glimmering light was seen, and
a bright, shining form stood beside her.
It was the bright, glad angel of Hope.
With a soft, caressing touch, she laid her
hand upon the bowed head, and lifted it
up. She spoke words of encouragement,
that cheered the failing heart, and with
a firm, steady hand, she pointed cheerfully
and hopefully into the future. The cry
grew calmer, and then ceased, and she
arose, with the light of hope shining
in her clear, dark eyes, that had been so
dimmed with tears.

"I will hope," she murmured; "I must
hope."

Days, weeks and months went by, and
still the angel walked by her side, cheer-
ing her when sad, sustaining her when
weak, ever pointing bravely into the
future. Often the time seemed long, and
the bitter tear drops fell. Often her
heart grew faint, and her courage almost
failed, but the good angel did not desert
her. Every morning was cheered with
the sweet hope, that before another set-
ting sun, the dear wish of her heart
would be realized, and the beloved one
return; and through the dark hours of
each night, she listened anxiously for the
footsteps that came not.

Years came and went, and still she
hoped and prayed, watched and waited.
Will her bright hopes ever be realized?
The scene changed, and again I saw
her standing in the shadows, but not
alone. Joy and love sparkled in her soft,
dark eyes, and made her face beautiful,
as she laid her hand in that of the wan-
derer, with perfect faith and trust.—
Years had not quenched her love, or the
dark waters of coldness and neglect
overwhelmed it; and with heart knit to
heart, and hand clasped in hand, they
went out together into the future.

As they passed from sight a glow of
radiant brightness seems to linger where
their feet had rested, and in that light I
saw another vision revealed.

A vision of years to come—of two
hearts made patient, and strong, and
brave, by the weary waiting, the sorrow
and repentance, each serving the other
with a self-sacrificing devotion.

The work of the angel was accomplish-
ed. The long, weary waiting had
seemed shorter for her presence.—Hope
had now become a glad reality; and,
with

"A rustling, as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of lessening light,
So passed the vision, sound, and sight.

"But round me, like a silver bell
Rung down the listening sky to tell
Of holy help, a sweet voice fell.

"Still hope, and wait, 'tis said; 'the rod
Must fall; the wine press must be trod,
But all is possible with God.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1872.

The Jenkenses of the local press here
have been overhauling the military Major
Domos of the White House, regarding
the writing of the Presidential message,
and the public are informed that none
but special visitors will be received by the
President while he is engaged on the
message which, as usual, will take about
ten days, devoting two hours each day to
the work, making in all about twenty
hours. The impression sought to be con-
veyed is, that Grant writes the message,
and does the job quietly. From the dic-
tion, and the matter contained in them,
he might well be the author, and in the
time specified, but competent judges con-
tend that a fist other than his is easily
recognized in them. Well, if he will only
turn over a new political leaf as some
sanguine reformers say he will, and
secure the backing of his friends in Con-
gress to carry out what he is going to
promise, there will be a general joy over
his conversion, but with the experience
of the past, one cannot be hopeful of his
future.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President will find that his civil
service reform will not bring him that
peace which he so dearly loves. The
politicians see their patronage about to
slip from their grasp, and Ulysses will
find them about his ears like a swarm of
bees shortly, for what they lose is in-
directly gained to him, which was the
purpose of the policy. The negro Fred.
Douglass in his paper, the New Era,
pitched into the civil service reform and
says that the board of broken down
school masters, who are to examine the
applicants for office in readin', ritin', and
rithmatic, will give the office to the one
who passes the best examination, though
he be a noisy Democrat, or a pardoned
rebel. That is how the civil service re-
form works in practice. The Republi-
can here endorses the views expressed by
the Era, that it is advisable to exclude
rebels and Democrats, and to this end
the civil service rules should be so chang-
ed as to confine its workings exclusively
to the faithful, which it thinks General
Grant intends shall be the case. All this
will not alter the case as it now stands of
a struggle between the President and the
Senators and members of Congress for
power, which will create lively times be-
fore it is over.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The proposition to extend the session
over a couple of the spring months by re-
enacting the law of 1867, which pro-
vides that each new Congress meet on
March 4th, meets with almost unanimous
favor from those members of Congress
who have already arrived here. There
are eighty-three bills which along with
other legislation can scarcely receive the
attention of Congress by the 4th of
March, as there will be considerable time
lost by the holiday recess. The consid-
eration of matters arising out of the Wash-
ington Treaty will consume a great deal
of time.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS

In Congress we expect to be maligned
by their former political friends on every
available occasion. The Radical jour-
nals here are gloating over the avowed
purpose of General Banks and Governor
Blair to resign their chairmanships on
the meeting of Congress. No doubt "back-
seats" will be assigned all those Republi-
cans who left the Grant ranks. Senator
Trumbull denies the statement that he
intends to resign his seat in the Senate
and will wait his displacement from the
head of the Judiciary Committee, which
he, of course, expects to lose on the re-

organization of the Senate committees.
The Senator says that Mr. Washburne
is not a candidate for the Illinois United
States Senatorship, and that Governor
Oglesby is the one who will succeed him
in the Senate. He believes that Mr.
Greely's defeat was not owing to any
lack of zeal on the part of the Democratic
leaders but of apathy among the rank
and file.

A LABEL SUIT.

Yesterday General Allen Rutherford
commenced suit against Colonel John W.
Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, for
libel. Forney charged Rutherford with
being engaged in the North Carolina and
Pennsylvania election frauds, and has re-
fused to make retraction after having
twice been requested to do so. The dam-
ages are laid at ten thousand dollars.
Rather a ticklish experiment for an ac-
tive Radical politician, under Cameron's
orders, to try to prove that he has a re-
putation for honesty.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The name of Horace Maynard will be
presented for the Speakership of the next
Congress. It is hardly probable that he
or any one can command strength enough
to beat Blaine who is quite popular with
the majority of the Radical members.

THE FREE ZONE.

The commission appointed to investi-
gate the outrages committed on the Rio
Grande will give their report to the Pres-
ident to-day. The cause of all these
troubles is the establishment of the "Free
Zone" by Mexico, and to all the appeals
of President Grant to Mexico to remove
the causes of these outrages, nothing has
been done but promises to restrain the
lawless invasions from that Republic.
The President will recommend legislation
by Congress to remedy the matter.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The President proposes advocating an
increase of compensation to heads of De-
partments and bureaus, and to all officials
holding responsible positions and requir-
ing ability to fill them and will recom-
mend in his message an increase of salaries
equal at least to the rate of compensa-
tion paid to private parties. The Presi-
dent contends that true economy demands
this in governmental service. There is
no doubt that small salaries is false
economy in either public or private
service. There are to my certain knowl-
edge very few officials here who receive
sufficient pay to enable them to support
a family respectably, and those whose
position force them to entertain, do so
from their private means if they are
honest, and from their pickings if sharp.

THE FISHERIES.

The legislation relative to the fisheries
and the report of the commission to ad-
judicate the claims in that which were
awarded in gross at Geneva, is now being
prepared at the State Department and
will be given to the committees on Foreign
Affairs soon as Congress assembles.

A WRONG IMPRESSION

Prevails in regard to the tenure of office
of Cabinet Ministers. It being held by
prominent officials here that Cabinet
officers are not required to tender their
resignation at the end of the Presidential
term, nor is the President obliged to re-
appoint if he wishes to retain his advisers.

Dre-sing and Diplomacy.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of September
9 says:
Ladies and others who take an interest
in variations of costumes will pick up
some useful hints by studying the pro-
ceedings of the three Emperors at Berlin.
Seldom, indeed, have three sisters in one
family displayed such ingenuity in this
respect as that exhibited by their maj-
esties at the great court dinner served in
the White Hall on Saturday evening.
The Emperor of Austria, says the tele-
gram, wore a Russian uniform and a
Prussian order, the Emperor Alexander
a Prussian uniform and an Austrian
order, and the Emperor William an
Austrian uniform with the Russian order
of St. Andrew. No two emperors, it will
be observed, were dressed alike and all

three had dipped into each others ward-
robe. Probably we shall next hear of
the Emperor of Austria in a Prussian
uniform with a Russian order, the Em-
peror Alexander in an Austrian uniform
with a Prussian order, and the Emperor
William in a Russian uniform with an
Austrian order. It would require a
fatiguing amount of arithmetical knowl-
edge to calculate the various changes
their Majesties will be able to ring on
the common wardrobes they have thus
pleasantly established, but we may take
it for granted that this interchange of
clothing augurs well for the peace of
Europe; at all events, it is quite impos-
sible that war could be declared until
each Emperor had retired to his own
dressing-room and put on his proper habi-
liments. A sudden appeal to arms
when the Emperors were dressed in the
wrong uniforms would lead to such serious
complications that even Prince Bism-
mark himself would shrink from creat-
ing the conflagration.

How Kings and Queens Have Died.

Queen Victoria completed her fifty-third
year, May 24, as 1819 was her birth year.
She can hardly be called old, though she
has entered upon the decline of life—and
in England they do not count fifty-three
as so advanced a time, as we count it.
English sovereigns till later times, were
no long-lived persons, and passed away
rapidly; thanks to hard living, hard rid-
ing, hard eating, hard fighting, barbed
arrows, sharp axes, pointed daggers, and
red hot pokers. William I, died from a
saddle-pommel being driven upon his big
stomach—or, perhaps we should say, from
his big stomach having been driven
against a saddle-pommel. William II,
it is supposed, from Walter Tyrrel's
arrow. Henry I from much grief and
more lamprays. Stephen from the lilac
passion—which is a fine name for ex-
treme colic. Henry II from fever, brought
on by rage. Richard I by the arrow of
Bertrand de Gournon. John, from eat-
ing too many peaches, and washing them
down with too much new ale—though
peaches never hurt any one yet, and you
can't eat too many of 'em, save that they
are so confounded costly; and had John
joined the total abstinence society, and
kept the pledge, he might have lived
fifty years longer, to be anything but a
blessing to his subjects, particularly the
Jews, to whom he was dentist in ordinary.
Henry III went off from a sort of fever.
Edward I (Longshanks) from dysentery
and general weakness, which made it
impossible to use his long legs either in
walking or riding. Edward II was killed
with a hot poker. Edward III expired
from a general decline, at the grand cli-
maxteric. Richard II's head came into
collision with Sir Piere Exton's axe, and
so was clouted beyond repair. One au-
thority says he died in Scotland, having
escaped from his English prison. Henry
IV died of white leprosy and black care.
Henry V was killed by dysentery, after
escaping the dangers of Azincourt.
Henry VI is supposed to have been
killed—some say that the Duke of Glou-
cester (who made himself Richard III)
tickled him to death with his dagger—
and others that he died of frenzy, on
hearing some bad news, which was the
more strange because he had seldom
heard anything else during his life. Ed-
ward V is said to have been smothered
by his uncle Richard, who had pressing
occasion for his throne—but the story
rests on slender evidence. Richard III
died by the sword, on Bosworth field.
Henry VII was worn out by anxiety and
trouble. Henry VIII died from exces-
sive fat. Edward VI died young, from
debility. Mary I from dropsy. Eliza-
beth from care, uneasiness, jealousy,
and perplexity. James I from tertian-
ague and mental mortification. Charles I
met with a fatal accident; the edge of
Gregory Brandon's sharp broad axe fell
upon him between the head and should-
ers, just at the moment he had placed his
throat on a dull block. Charles II died
from apoplexy; and so did his brother
James II. Mary II from small-pox;
and her consort and co-king, William III,

from a complication of complaints, which
the stumbling of his horse, whereby his
collar bone was broken, brought to a
crisis. Anne died from apoplexy, or from
some similar complaint, brought on by
indigestion, as she was a very gross liver,
and to a surfeit of black cherries has been
assigned the occasion of her dissolution.
George I died in a fit, in his carriage,
while on his way to his beloved Hanover,
and George II died even as suddenly, of
a fit in his closet. George III's death
was from old age, and a general decline
of all the powers.

George IV's death was immediately
occasioned by congestion of the lungs,
but he had been much troubled by gout
and dropsy, and by other complaints.
William IV died from ossification of the
heart.

Kings are very human, and their sove-
reignty cannot keep off sickness, nor their
dignity hedge out death.

Fixed Ideas.

IN THE MIND OF MAN.—That he is
over-worked. That his constitution re-
quires stimulants. That, if he had them,
he could at this moment invest a few
hundreds to the greatest advantage. That
smoking is good for his nerves, his wor-
ries, his literary pursuits, his toothache,
&c. That he could reform the army, do
away with the income tax, manage the
railways better, and make a large fortune
by keeping a hotel. That he knows a
good glass of wine. That he could make
a heap of money if he were to go to Ham-
burg. That medicine is all humbug.
That he could preach as good a sermon
himself. That he could soon pick up his
French if he went abroad. That he must
win on this year's Derby.

IN THE MIND OF WOMAN.—That she
has nothing fit to put on. That things
ought to be bought, because they are
cheap. That there is company in the
kitchen. That she is not allowed suffi-
cient money for house-keeping. That she
never goes out anywhere. That her best
black silk is getting awfully shabby.
That she requires a change about the
month of August. That her allowance
is too small. That she never looks fit to
be seen. That cook drinks. That there
is somebody in the house. That Mrs.
Orpington is dreadfully gone off, or dread-
fully made up, or not so very good-look-
ing, after all.—Punch.

"I GOTTS NUFF MIT SUEH FOOLISH-
NESS."—It is pleasant to become a parent;
twice as pleasant, perhaps, to be blessed
with twins; but when it comes to triplets,
we are a little dubious. Now, there
dwells in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, a
worthy German, who a few years ago was
presented by his wife to a son. Hans said
to her:

"F'atrine, dat ish goot."
A couple of years later, the good wo-
man placed before his astonished gaze a
bouncing pair of twins.

"Vell," said Hans, "dat vash pette-
r ash der oder time; I drinks more as ten
glass peer on dat."

But the good woman next time gave
birth to triplets, and that made him
"spoke mit his mout shust a liddle."

"Mein Gott, Katrine! yat ish de mat-
ter on you? Petteer you stop dis pizness
'fore der come more ash a village full. I
gotts nuff mit such foolishness!"

No later returns have been received.

What is taking a man's name in vain?
Our devil answers the question thusly:
"Forging a man's name to a note, and
then obtaining nothing on the note."
"Kerrect."

A Lowell girl claims that she won her
husband by a stratagem. He fell in the
river, she grabbed him, and when he
came to the surface he was very much
excited and proposed marriage.

Turin, Italy, is headquarters for old
women, there being eighty in that city
over a century old.

Never have a wooden leg made of oak,
because oak is apt to produce a corn.

A Turre Haute girl exclaimed, when
she saw a Thomas Co. elevate his back:
"Oh! wouldn't he make a lovely bustle?"