

Northern Humanity.

The responsibilities of the duties of human life are always modified by the circumstances which surround men—the state of society and the light which they have to guide them in their performance. The ruler the former and the more obscure the latter, the more excusable are the irregularities and the less of crime in human conduct; on the other hand the more refined and cultivated the former and the more generally diffused the latter, the less excusable and the greater criminality of human conduct. Judging from these modifying conditions of our actions we are led to conclude that people to be greatest both as individuals and public benefactors who do the largest portion of public good according to the state of society in which they may be called upon to act. In the rude ages when light was but scantily distributed, every principle of genuine virtue perverted, and the human mind locked up in ignorance, the most superstitious man was the greatest. Among barbarians where neither law nor society is recognized, and virtue and morality are unknown, the most cruel savage who wields the heaviest tomahawk, or counts his noble deeds of daring by the greatest number of innocent scalps, and whose savage heart delights most in the shrieks of the dying or the stench of the dead, is the greatest. So in a land of freedom and an age characterized by light and action—an age of science and art, of civil and religious liberty, of popular education, and of common and general improvement, that man is greatest, who, as a scholar, subdues the elements and makes them subservient to human will; or as a citizen, plans and executes the best scheme to diminish crime and benefit civil society; as an educator transforms the rude aslilar in the brain of the child to the magnificent genius to direct States and bless his kind; or as a religionist, enthrones virtue in the hearts of men and thus exalts his being and makes him answer to the great purposes of his creation.

Such an age is the nineteenth century and such a land is essentially the United States of America. What are we to say, in the light of these propositions, of Northern Humanity, when her education yields such a brute as A. Webster, a Professor at Philadelphia, who murders Parkman, and, to hide his savage crime, cuts the flesh from the bones and burns it; of its religion, which tolerates Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, lauds the man and magnifies imaginary virtues to obscure the enormity of his guilt; of its statesmanship, which conceives and executes the Reconstruction Acts in the South whereby the intelligence of eight millions of American citizens is put under the domination of the ignorance of four million African slaves for political purposes—to perpetuate the power of a party, which without it is a failure; of its civilization, which hangs Benjamin Hunter in Camden, N. J., when in the act of dying—not only hangs him, but, in their brutal haste to execute the murderous act, the officers of the law seize the rope to which the weight is attached, pulling hard draw the body several feet in the air and there hold it until strangulation ends the unconscious man's life; and of its humanity, when society can brook the brutality of these and other crimes without making a single successful effort to prevent them.

The enormity of any one of these crimes is enough to damn an age; but their multiplication assigns the people, though educated and professedly refined, among whom they are perpetrated, the highest position for savage brutality in human society. The question naturally arises: Who is to blame? Is the cause to be found in any one element of their society, of education, of religion, or of the climate? Is it not the result of a corrupt body, some of the limbs of which are healthy and sound though the body be diseased; or is it the mature fruit of a corrupt tree? Were such crimes committed at the South and particularly in South Carolina, a hundred news mongers or political capital gatherers of the Northern press would weave together as many fabrics of shoddy morality and false humanity to poison the heart of every good thinking mind in New England against the people of the South; yet, the brutality in Benjamin Hunter's hanging finds expression only in a highly colored article of the New York Sun and other sheets to pardon a vicious taste rather than condemnatory of the act. Who does not therefore fear for Southern humanity when such a corrupt element has been engrafted upon it as that represented by the thousand carpet-baggers and political emissaries who were busily engaged for eight or ten years sowing the seeds of Northern humanity in our Southern soil. Already we see its fruit among us in the absolute impossibility of bringing corrupt Radical officials to justice, in the willingness of our people to forget and forgive the crimes of those who used every effort to slander and to plunder our citizens and to bring ruin upon our society, and in the doubtful propriety, to say the least of it, in many of our leading Democrats of pandering to leading Radicals because of their support or of a questionable past connection with them. Such is the case in many of our counties to-day notwithstanding the monuments of Radical trickery are everywhere about us and express their guilt as plainly as the hand writing upon the wall. To keep our citizens pure, all the elements which make up a correct civil society must be fostered and cultivated by our people. Our schools must be taught and the chairs in colleges filled by our own educated young men that our youth, both white and colored, may be properly instructed and such elements cultivated as will give them a just conception of the relation they sustain to the State and to one another.

Before the war Presidential Electors were elected by the General Assembly of this State, so likewise were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges and chiefs of State Departments, and never did a State enjoy a better government, or was blessed with officers of a higher order of talent and purity of character than South Carolina. Since the war the election of these officers has been submitted to the people, and with the change has been introduced a thousand and one evils to corrupt society and so vitiate the political life of our people. Not the least among them is the electioneering trickery which divides our citizens and keeps them divided, and which brings them in contact with the most corrupting influences known in the catalogue of political crime: deception, persecution, slander, bribery and even vulgarity. Familiarity with which can not but corrupt the purest character. We do not desire to be charged with the imputation of foggism but confess we would rejoice to see the good and time-honored modes of ante-bellum days re-instituted here, Alabama has in part adopted them and shows her wisdom in doing it, not so much in freeing herself from Federal influence on election occasions, but in seeking to protect her citizens from the corrupting influences incident to exciting general elections. In this State the Constitution provides otherwise, but every consideration of policy as well as principle points out the necessity of amendments to that instrument, and the quicker these be made, the better for the honor of the State, the purity of her citizens and the prosperity of both.

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The Teller Committee. WASHINGTON, January 19.—Senators McDonald and Randolph left Washington to-night for Charleston, S. C., where they will replace Senators Garland and Bailey upon the Teller Committee, which has been investigating alleged election frauds in Louisiana for ten days past. The two Senators first mentioned expect to meet the majority of the sub-committee in Charleston on Tuesday. The South Carolina inquiry will probably not occupy more than two week's time at the most. The Democratic State Committee of South Carolina, in anticipation of a visit from the Teller Committee, has paved the way for the fullest investigation of the recent elections. The names and addresses of persons of both political parties in charge of the polling places where disturbances are alleged to have occurred and names of citizens of the highest respectability who witnessed the scenes at the polls will be given the committee and all that will be necessary to ascertain the truth of the general charges made by the President and Blaine will be to issue subpoenas. Senator McDonald in his possession the names of some witnesses furnished by Senators Thurman and Butler, who will be subpoenaed to testify.—New York World.

Reply to Farmer. Editors Orangeburg Democrat: The writer, a farmer, whose article appeared in the DEMOCRAT of January 3d, is mistaken as to the conclusions arrived at by the Agricultural Society at their meeting on December 23d, 1878. I claim to be a member of that body, and will say that we did not counsel, as your correspondent said, to raise stock and provisions to pay debts and to plant a side crop of cotton, but we did advise the farmer (if mistaken I wish to be corrected by some brother member) to raise plentifully everything needed for the real comfort and subsistence of their families and benefit of their places, and then to make all the cotton possible to pay debts. Now, Mr. Farmer, you have the conclusion of the Society, as I understood it, in a nut-shell. I find it not so difficult to know what to do to run a place successfully, as to know how to do it with the proper will, energy and tact to carry it out. This last is the most important as well as most difficult part. Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you my views—why the advice of the Society is good and the manner in which it may be carried out, more or less successfully on a large, as well as a small scale. It is good because every article produced whether for profit or consumption is low down and on a firm foundation. Money and speculation are lower, and all we have to do in debt or out of debt, is to narrow down our habits and frugal wants to the times, and always make before we spend or speculate. It can be carried out because I know instances, both on a small and a large scale, where it has been done with success even with all the past extravagance hanging around them; yet, at the same time, I admit there are more failures than successes but the fault lies in the management. Your correspondent does not seem to trust the Society in carrying out its counsels. We do not pretend to hold up to the country that we always work to the best advantage; I can cite the writer, however, to many men both out and in this society, known to him, who have succeeded, but because one succeeds and two fails he condemns all as failures. The point, Mr. Editor, is not so much to make, but to use what is made to advantage. Allow me to go back to '66 when we were left bankrupt by the war with every thing in confusion. From that period to '77 we struggled under the most infamous and destructive government on earth, yet we see thousands of money and other values have passed through our people's hands and to-day, in 1879, the whole cry is poverty, want and inability to pay debts. What is the cause of this state of things except,

simply, a waste of our time, a waste of labor and indulgences in social extravagance that blinded our senses and prevented us from laying up for a rainy day. We cannot bring back the past, I will bluntly say, therefore it was our own fault—our want of a proper management. Debts were contracted when cotton was high and the money wasted. Some, yes many up to this time have not paid up and now cry out because cotton is down to 7 or 8 cents per pound: "We cannot pay debts." What strange inconsistency, I can take a bale of cotton at 8 cents per pound and buy more than when it sold at 16 cents. If one has the will, the energy and manages properly, I say a moderate debt can be paid. I will suppose, or suggest, as an instance, a family of a working man with wife and three or four children paying a tax on real estate and personal property, and plantation necessities worth \$1,000 or \$1,500, who has a debt of \$500 hanging over him. He wants to pay the interest, \$100 on the principal, his taxes and support the family in a healthy, not extravagant, condition. Extravagance heretofore has swallowed up the earning that should have gone to the payment of debts. To do this, he should immediately do away with all luxuries, cut loose from all time killing and extravagant company outside of social neighborly business, simply because the interest of his family is dearer to him than anything else. He should hire three hands beside himself at \$60 each and utilize his and their time to advantage, because time lost is money thrown away. Like the slow dripping of water, it wears that away which can never be replaced. The proper employment of time is the more necessary because careless and speculative management brings on accidents that generally cause expense and often destroy the profits. With this precaution, judicious management, hard work and ordinary lands and seasons, he should make twenty bales of cotton, four hundred pounds each, 250 bushels of corn, 60 of oats, peas, rice, chuffas, potatoes, fodder and turnips in proportion. This, I say would be an average crop. Now, Mr. Editor, let us see if he can clear expenses and meet his payments: On the debit side he has. Labor.....\$180 00 Manure.....100 00 Family Expenses.....125 00 Wagon and Tools.....30 00 Picking Cotton.....25 00 Total.....\$460 00 On the credit side. Twenty Bales Cotton.....\$ 640 00 Turnips, potatoes and butter.....20 00 Total made.....\$660 00 Expenses.....\$460 00 Clear Profits.....\$200 00 This amount of clear profits will more than meet his payments. Now, Mr. Editor, another great advantage such a man would have, is the sympathy of the whole community, because every effort of his shows a willingness and promptness to pay up. But how, some will say, if he has no horse or real estate of his own. Why, then he must rent and manage the same way. He must exercise greater patience and perseverance, economize more closely and time will work him right 4 times out of 6. "A Farmer" does not seem to have much faith in our Society carrying out its advice. He imagines every one is in the same fix, and that may be, but he knows that does not justify him in his inconsistency. He writes as a member but I don't think, if a paying member, he attends often enough to reap the benefits, and therefore has gotten himself into trouble with cotton down. If I know "A Farmer" and I think I do, he should not to-day complain of one dollar's debt. He got in and stayed in by not managing as I have directed after it was made. He finds now there is no other chance but to make save and pay out, and will plant a both-side crop—right and left—to make sure work. I trust he will succeed and be able soon to enjoy the pleasures of cash trade. Our people have become accustomed to liens and advances, and have lost sight of the pleasure of a cash trade. A MEMBER OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I like a good rainy day," said an idle boy, "too rainy to go to school, and just rainy enough to go fishing." A Justice of the Peace at Red Wing Minnesota, had to knock a culprit down with a chair to get him quiet to try him. Mr. Flogg says he was knocked almost that the other day by suddenly reflecting that nearly all the pretty girls are but incipient mothers-in-law.

Special Notice. Any person who will get us up a Club of Ten Cash Subscribers at 1.50 per annum will receive THE DEMOCRAT one year free. Go to work at once, and secure your Club. We know you can do it if you but half try. Send to this office for specimen copies, which will be furnished on application.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2d of January, 1879, by the Rev. W. G. Mack, Mr. John Robinson to Miss Arabella North, all of Orangeburg County, S. C.

On the 13th of January, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. G. Mack, Mr. Joseph Harley to Miss Anne Reed, all of Orangeburg County, S. C.

Obituary.

Died in Orangeburg County, S. C., January 10, 1879, Vava G., second daughter of D. C. and A. C. Stoudenmire, in her ninety year.

Only three days before her death Vava met and mingled in childish glee with her young friends and companions at school, and shared in the happy days and joys, which are peculiar to the young, but suddenly she ceased to come among us, "turned and sought her couch to lie down and die."

"Taught by pious parents from her infancy to "do good and eschew evil," she exhibited, in a marked degree, many noble traits, which go to make up true character; prominent among which were integrity of purpose, gentleness of disposition, and kindness toward those with whom she associated. Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious, in calling one to die, who promised so much. Yet we bow in submission and remember that "it is over, in childhood to give back the spirit to its maker, ere the heart has grown familiar with the paths of sin, and sown to garner up its bitter fruit." To the afflicted parents there comes the consoling recollection that "She is not dead, but sleepeth."

"Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest! Whose waking is supremely blest; No fear—no woe shall dim that hour That manifest the Savior's power." Pine Grove, Jan. 14, 1879. IRA.

MULES! MULES!

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22,

FORTY HEAD OF MULES. The best ever brought to this market. Jan 24-2 B. FRANK SLATER. Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the 8th day of February, 1879, at ten o'clock (being the second Saturday) for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve as such for the year commencing on the second Saturday in February, 1880, and for such other and further business as may be brought before the meeting. N. B.—All Shareholders are requested to be present. J. L. HEIDTMAN, Sec. and Treas. O. A. and M. A. January 24-3

Notice of Dismission.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that he will file his final account as Committee of Rachel Canale, deceased, with the Hon. Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, on the 24th day of February next, and ask for letters of dismission. J. W. CASTIN, Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ORANGEBURG COUNTY. THE LAKE OR HOLLOW BRIDGES (about sixteen in number) at the Bamberg Crossing on South Edisto River, will be let out, to be built, to the lowest bidder, on the 18th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., at the bridge by the County Commissioners. By order of the Board. Jan 24-4t T. R. MALONE, Clerk.

Notice of Dismission.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will file his final account as Guardian of P. D. Tilley, D. E. Tilley and M. S. Tilley, with the Honorable Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County on the 17th day of February, 1879, and ask for Letters Dismission. J. B. LIVINGSTON, Guardian. Jan 17-td

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

28 TOWN LOTS, on Sunny Side, will be sold at Private or Public Sale on or before next Saturday, first Monday in February. Plot of the lots can be seen at Meroney's Hotel, and any information furnished to parties wishing to purchase. Terms reasonable. W. A. MCKENNEY, Auctioneer. Jan 17-3

Notice.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, ORANGEBURG, S. C., Jan. 17, 1879.

THE Trustees of the Public Schools of this County are hereby ordered to close the Schools in their several Districts on the 1st of February, 1879, unless otherwise specially instructed from this office. D. L. CONNOR, School Commissioner O. C. Jan 17-2

A. R. KNOWLTON. A. LATHROP. Attorneys and Counsellors, ORANGEBURG, S. C. Dec-13-tf

Notice to Delegates to the State Grange.

THE next annual meeting of the State Grange will be held in Charleston, S. C., commencing on Tuesday the 4th of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full delegation is desired. D. W. CROOK, Sec'y Pomona Grange No. 17. Jan 17, 1879.

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The Teller Committee. WASHINGTON, January 19.—Senators McDonald and Randolph left Washington to-night for Charleston, S. C., where they will replace Senators Garland and Bailey upon the Teller Committee, which has been investigating alleged election frauds in Louisiana for ten days past. The two Senators first mentioned expect to meet the majority of the sub-committee in Charleston on Tuesday. The South Carolina inquiry will probably not occupy more than two week's time at the most. The Democratic State Committee of South Carolina, in anticipation of a visit from the Teller Committee, has paved the way for the fullest investigation of the recent elections. The names and addresses of persons of both political parties in charge of the polling places where disturbances are alleged to have occurred and names of citizens of the highest respectability who witnessed the scenes at the polls will be given the committee and all that will be necessary to ascertain the truth of the general charges made by the President and Blaine will be to issue subpoenas. Senator McDonald in his possession the names of some witnesses furnished by Senators Thurman and Butler, who will be subpoenaed to testify.—New York World.

Reply to Farmer. Editors Orangeburg Democrat: The writer, a farmer, whose article appeared in the DEMOCRAT of January 3d, is mistaken as to the conclusions arrived at by the Agricultural Society at their meeting on December 23d, 1878. I claim to be a member of that body, and will say that we did not counsel, as your correspondent said, to raise stock and provisions to pay debts and to plant a side crop of cotton, but we did advise the farmer (if mistaken I wish to be corrected by some brother member) to raise plentifully everything needed for the real comfort and subsistence of their families and benefit of their places, and then to make all the cotton possible to pay debts. Now, Mr. Farmer, you have the conclusion of the Society, as I understood it, in a nut-shell. I find it not so difficult to know what to do to run a place successfully, as to know how to do it with the proper will, energy and tact to carry it out. This last is the most important as well as most difficult part. Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you my views—why the advice of the Society is good and the manner in which it may be carried out, more or less successfully on a large, as well as a small scale. It is good because every article produced whether for profit or consumption is low down and on a firm foundation. Money and speculation are lower, and all we have to do in debt or out of debt, is to narrow down our habits and frugal wants to the times, and always make before we spend or speculate. It can be carried out because I know instances, both on a small and a large scale, where it has been done with success even with all the past extravagance hanging around them; yet, at the same time, I admit there are more failures than successes but the fault lies in the management. Your correspondent does not seem to trust the Society in carrying out its counsels. We do not pretend to hold up to the country that we always work to the best advantage; I can cite the writer, however, to many men both out and in this society, known to him, who have succeeded, but because one succeeds and two fails he condemns all as failures. The point, Mr. Editor, is not so much to make, but to use what is made to advantage. Allow me to go back to '66 when we were left bankrupt by the war with every thing in confusion. From that period to '77 we struggled under the most infamous and destructive government on earth, yet we see thousands of money and other values have passed through our people's hands and to-day, in 1879, the whole cry is poverty, want and inability to pay debts. What is the cause of this state of things except,

simply, a waste of our time, a waste of labor and indulgences in social extravagance that blinded our senses and prevented us from laying up for a rainy day. We cannot bring back the past, I will bluntly say, therefore it was our own fault—our want of a proper management. Debts were contracted when cotton was high and the money wasted. Some, yes many up to this time have not paid up and now cry out because cotton is down to 7 or 8 cents per pound: "We cannot pay debts." What strange inconsistency, I can take a bale of cotton at 8 cents per pound and buy more than when it sold at 16 cents. If one has the will, the energy and manages properly, I say a moderate debt can be paid. I will suppose, or suggest, as an instance, a family of a working man with wife and three or four children paying a tax on real estate and personal property, and plantation necessities worth \$1,000 or \$1,500, who has a debt of \$500 hanging over him. He wants to pay the interest, \$100 on the principal, his taxes and support the family in a healthy, not extravagant, condition. Extravagance heretofore has swallowed up the earning that should have gone to the payment of debts. To do this, he should immediately do away with all luxuries, cut loose from all time killing and extravagant company outside of social neighborly business, simply because the interest of his family is dearer to him than anything else. He should hire three hands beside himself at \$60 each and utilize his and their time to advantage, because time lost is money thrown away. Like the slow dripping of water, it wears that away which can never be replaced. The proper employment of time is the more necessary because careless and speculative management brings on accidents that generally cause expense and often destroy the profits. With this precaution, judicious management, hard work and ordinary lands and seasons, he should make twenty bales of cotton, four hundred pounds each, 250 bushels of corn, 60 of oats, peas, rice, chuffas, potatoes, fodder and turnips in proportion. This, I say would be an average crop. Now, Mr. Editor, let us see if he can clear expenses and meet his payments: On the debit side he has. Labor.....\$180 00 Manure.....100 00 Family Expenses.....125 00 Wagon and Tools.....30 00 Picking Cotton.....25 00 Total.....\$460 00 On the credit side. Twenty Bales Cotton.....\$ 640 00 Turnips, potatoes and butter.....20 00 Total made.....\$660 00 Expenses.....\$460 00 Clear Profits.....\$200 00 This amount of clear profits will more than meet his payments. Now, Mr. Editor, another great advantage such a man would have, is the sympathy of the whole community, because every effort of his shows a willingness and promptness to pay up. But how, some will say, if he has no horse or real estate of his own. Why, then he must rent and manage the same way. He must exercise greater patience and perseverance, economize more closely and time will work him right 4 times out of 6. "A Farmer" does not seem to have much faith in our Society carrying out its advice. He imagines every one is in the same fix, and that may be, but he knows that does not justify him in his inconsistency. He writes as a member but I don't think, if a paying member, he attends often enough to reap the benefits, and therefore has gotten himself into trouble with cotton down. If I know "A Farmer" and I think I do, he should not to-day complain of one dollar's debt. He got in and stayed in by not managing as I have directed after it was made. He finds now there is no other chance but to make save and pay out, and will plant a both-side crop—right and left—to make sure work. I trust he will succeed and be able soon to enjoy the pleasures of cash trade. Our people have become accustomed to liens and advances, and have lost sight of the pleasure of a cash trade. A MEMBER OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Notice. Any person who will get us up a Club of Ten Cash Subscribers at 1.50 per annum will receive THE DEMOCRAT one year free. Go to work at once, and secure your Club. We know you can do it if you but half try. Send to this office for specimen copies, which will be furnished on application.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2d of January, 1879, by the Rev. W. G. Mack, Mr. John Robinson to Miss Arabella North, all of Orangeburg County, S. C.

On the 13th of January, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. G. Mack, Mr. Joseph Harley to Miss Anne Reed, all of Orangeburg County, S. C.

Obituary.

Died in Orangeburg County, S. C., January 10, 1879, Vava G., second daughter of D. C. and A. C. Stoudenmire, in her ninety year.

Only three days before her death Vava met and mingled in childish glee with her young friends and companions at school, and shared in the happy days and joys, which are peculiar to the young, but suddenly she ceased to come among us, "turned and sought her couch to lie down and die."

"Taught by pious parents from her infancy to "do good and eschew evil," she exhibited, in a marked degree, many noble traits, which go to make up true character; prominent among which were integrity of purpose, gentleness of disposition, and kindness toward those with whom she associated. Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious, in calling one to die, who promised so much. Yet we bow in submission and remember that "it is over, in childhood to give back the spirit to its maker, ere the heart has grown familiar with the paths of sin, and sown to garner up its bitter fruit." To the afflicted parents there comes the consoling recollection that "She is not dead, but sleepeth."

"Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest! Whose waking is supremely blest; No fear—no woe shall dim that hour That manifest the Savior's power." Pine Grove, Jan. 14, 1879. IRA.

MULES! MULES!

ARRIVED WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22,

FORTY HEAD OF MULES. The best ever brought to this market. Jan 24-2 B. FRANK SLATER. Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the 8th day of February, 1879, at ten o'clock (being the second Saturday) for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve as such for the year commencing on the second Saturday in February, 1880, and for such other and further business as may be brought before the meeting. N. B.—All Shareholders are requested to be present. J. L. HEIDTMAN, Sec. and Treas. O. A. and M. A. January 24-3

Notice of Dismission.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that he will file his final account as Committee of Rachel Canale, deceased, with the Hon. Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, on the 24th day of February next, and ask for letters of dismission. J. W. CASTIN, Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE