

G. W. WHITEHEAD,
Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., AUGUST 20, 1874.

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Our friends wishing to have advertisements inserted in the *TIMES*, must hand them in by Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

We are in no way responsible for the views or opinions of our Correspondents.

BLACK AS USUAL:

An old dodge among pirates was to run a strip of canvas over the portholes of their craft, thereby giving the vessel an appearance to the incautious of being an honest merchantman. Once in range of her guns the mask was removed and the scull and crossbones of the buccaner undeceived the unwary. Our people are quite as gullible as they were four years ago when the reformers on treetops, housetops, and barrel head tops, cried out reform, reform; and not a few to-day are weak enough to believe that Chamberlain may be a little fitter for Governor than was Moses. The idea seems to be; get out the old score of pirates, and let a new set come in. We disapprove of any such change. If thieves must be in, let the old hands remain; they may (as an old conductor on a Western road once said) "have enough of the fancy, while a new one will be obliged to help himself." No the programme will not suit; Eight long years this people have waited for reform, until it is a trite saying even among the less extreme radicals, that the stealing will never stop so long as there is anything to steal. The Governor is publicly branded as a thief and liar by his clan; the clan are arraigned as thieves and liars by the Governor; and amid this disgusting reeking OLLA PODRIDA of modern government, the people remain passive, and scarcely write under the yoke. The radicals are in for a new grab, more huge than before. Dare they you ask; yes they dare; while we say aye; in our supineness. What is to be done; Do your duty, every taxpayer should be enrolled in the tax union, and every tax union should be a censor over every precinct, and every officer from the middle-headed school trustee, to the amiable proficient designing Governor elect, or Governor expectant should be watched, and if he steals, or winks at stealing, have him arrested, as you would the poor negro who breaks your corn house, and with more propriety send him to jail.

The enemies of the South, are the enemies of law, of order, and of the country generally. In playing upon the string of radicalism, which in its abnormal state is excess, extravagance, and license, they are making music for the harpies, who with the affected virtue of self abnegation, gather around the body of the State politic to swarm over it as vultures over their prey. With the genesis of radicalism (politely called repulicanism) began the exodus of every element of decency. Office is used for blackmail; position an auction mart; law a mockery, and justice a hideous mask. Now the putrescent carcase is exuding so intolerable a stench, that some of the vultures are fleeing the bones of the carcase, and spreading their wings for a flight to re-form. In all the virtuous asseverations of public men since 1867 there has been but one prominent feature, that an unprejudiced eye could infallibly detect, in their motives "We rise though all else sinks." A balloon tied with a rope, and the rope held by the crowd below would typify in its oscillating capers a demagogue at best; But a radical office holder (speaking abstractly) is the balloon turned loose, and the collapse that ensues is owing to the aerial castaway and not to the element which it is unfit to navigate. Public life demands pure men, strong men, and noble men. Office must force the man from his retirement to its unpromising reward. He that sacrifices all to get office, may see behind the office a compensation that patriotism spurns, and virtue decries as contemptible. The motives and laws that emanate from the party, and force the colored people to hold to radicalism in spite of a conviction that they are holding to wrong, must drive the white population to prepare such offsets and safe guards as will save them from injury. Hence the "white leagues" forming in Louisiana and elsewhere to protect white men from being ruled out of the walks of honest

labor. One fact is patent the negro is familiarly patted for an office; and kicked up the fist occasion that offers. He is exalted as the modern Phoenician to open up grand avenues of civilization for the future; and will soon find himself on the expanse of disappointment, with a friendless future, and a darkening night of increasing troubles.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR.—In the midst of a political excitement, when our white citizens are being stirred up by the hope of better times and the negroes abandoning the fields for radical mass meetings, may I be pardoned for an effort to call the attention away from these scenes to a subject more tangible and of equal importance, perhaps, to the prosperity of the country. I propose to give you one or two articles touching the farming interest, and to state some facts deduced from the experience of a few practical and successful men.

It was my good fortune last week to accompany the crop committee of Washington Grange on their visits to the farms of Mr. Thomas Collier, Dr. J. W. Summers Mr. J. M. Moss and Dr. J. A. Keller, and never was the time more profitably or pleasantly spent. Being the "fat man" of the party, your correspondent had his doubts and fears as to his ability of doing full justice each day to a walk of from two to five miles over cotton and corn fields under a July sun; but, whether it was the watermelons—the best he ever saw, or the grapes,—the most delicious, or the cotton and corn—good in every instance, or the conversation—instructive and often full of wit and pleasant, or the anticipated Granger's dinner, he knows not; but the "fat man," coat off and sweating profusely, found himself out ahead in the journey every time, which proves conclusively the fallacy of the old proverb, "a lean dog for a long chase." Should you ever feel disposed, Mr. Editor, to leave the Sanctum for a short recreation in the country, let me commend you to these planters for instruction, to their wives for good dinners and to this committee for exercise. This last does its work well, and especially so to its satisfaction at the dinner table. This advice will not be appreciated until you take it. Permit me here, before passing on, to suggest to the other Grangers of our county the propriety of appointing a similar committee. The advantages are immense not only for gathering statistics and imparting information, but for giving an impetus to the social feature of the order. Listening to the conversation of these gentlemen with the committee, I learned a fact which the world, hitherto and justly, has been loath to admit, that is the subject of agriculture is rapidly assuming the proportions of a science. Success, remunerative success, on the part of the farmer, requires as much knowledge of speculative principles as a chemist does to resolve his compounds into their simple elements, or the philosopher in dealing with his abstract truths, or the jurist in law. Indeed so numerous and fixed are the principles in this science that eminence should be as promptly accorded in the one case as in the other; and the man who makes a discovery which establishes a law in this department of learning, should be considered as much a public benefactor and friend to science as Franklin in fixing the laws of electricity, or Newton, the laws of gravitation. The experience of these and other successful planters teaches that no man need expect distinction in agriculture unless he is willing to combat and explode the preconceived notions and prejudices which have based the judgment of men for ages. Like Mr. Dickson, he must by natural force of mind wring from the public a verdict that will establish his reputation as one of the most eminent planters of the South.

Formerly agriculture was purely an art and men were content to sow, hoe and plow with little or no aim beyond the actual supply of the necessary food and clothing of life, advancing only a degree beyond the rudeness of savage life. There may have been, and I suppose are, a few laudable exceptions yet we are obliged to admit that success was due more to chance than to knowledge of theory. Practice was opposed to theory. Now the advancement of civilization and the more general diffusion of knowledge have increased the wants of the world and forced the planter, at least, to labor with more definite aims to meet the new requirements. His own per-

sonal wants have, by force of circumstances, been merged into those of the general public; hence to meet the constantly accumulating demands, it becomes necessary to apply himself assiduously to the study of soil, nature of plants and modes of cultivation of soil, that he may know whether the elements of fertility exist in sufficient quantities and in the chemical and physical condition to be appropriated by the plants; of the nature of plants, that he may understand their qualities, and their adaptation to different soils; and lastly of modes of cultivation, that after he understands the soil and nature of plants, he may know what mode to adopt so as to get the largest yield for the labor to be expended. Here we see that in some one of these particulars, and perhaps in all, a knowledge of the principles of chemistry and physics is absolutely necessary to successful farming. This knowledge must be obtained either by a long and experienced course of experiments, or by direct tuition in agricultural colleges. He, therefore, who wishes for eminent success, must realize the fact that agriculture is a science involving not a few fixed laws of its own but the cardinal principle of every other science; all of which he must master by mental labor and apply in daily practice. To this end we must educate our sons because the wants of the world the progress of the age and our own well-being demand it of us.

So much Mr. Editor for agriculture as a science; my next will embrace the facts deduced from the experience of these gentlemen.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.]

CAW CAW TOWNSHIP, Aug. 13, 1874.

Pursuant to the notice of special meeting by School Trustees of School District No. 11, the qualified voters, numbering 104, white and colored, assembled at the Caw Caw schoolhouse O. B. Riley was requested to act as temporary chairman. Mr. Riley disclosed the object of the meeting, stated that the next business in order was the election of a permanent chairman and secretary, which resulted in the election of O. B. Riley as chairman, and A. H. Wolfe as Secretary. It was moved by Dr. J. A. J. Hilderbrand and seconded by P. M. Houser, that the four (4) mill tax levied by the school district on the 27th day of June last, be repealed, which was adopted. It was then moved by P. M. Houser and seconded by L. A. Zugler that a tax of two (2) mills be levied on the real and personal property of Caw Caw township for educational purposes, which was adopted. Upon motion of Dr. J. A. J. Hilderbrand, it was resolved that the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Orangeburg papers. There being no further business the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. H. WOLFE,
Secretary.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.]

Tax Unions.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Aug. 14, 1874.

A Tax Union, known as Robert Swamp Tax Union, was organized on the 12th instant with the following officers:
President, Dr. J. D. Cleckly,
Vice-President, W. A. Easterlin,
Treasurer, E. J. Smoke,
Secretary, C. C. McMillan.

ZION TOWNSHIP, Aug. 14, 1874.

On Saturday 14th, Zions Township organized its Tax Union with the following officers:
President, C. M. McMichael,
Vice-President, B. H. Barton,
Treasurer, Dr. J. C. Holman,
Secretary A. W. Tharin.
Executive Committee—D. Smoak, Wm. Joyner, Jeremiah Riley, S. P. Smoak and Lewis Smoak.
The next meeting to be held on the Saturday before the third Sunday in September, at the three o'clock P. M.

COW CASTLE TOWNSHIP, Aug. 15, 1874.

A meeting of the taxpayers of Cow Castle township, held August the 15th organized a Tax Union to known as the Cow Castle Tax Union of Orangeburg County. The following officers were elected:
President, D. L. Connor,
Vice-President, Jacob Whetsel,
Treasurer, John Whetsel,
Secretary, J. F. Jackson,
Executive Committee—W. T. Patrick, M. E. Bair and J. D. Rickenbaker.

The Governor has appointed F. R. McKinlay, A. B. Knowlton and R. R. Duncan, Commissioners of Election for Orangeburg county.

Constitution of Orange Township Tax Union.

Whereas the enormous taxation imposed upon property in South Carolina threatens to reduce both proprietors, and laborers, to ruin, the undersigned taxpayers of Orange Township, with a view to co-operation with their fellow taxpayers of the County, and State, in efforts for relief, hereby agree to form a Tax Union for said Township, and adopt the following Constitution:

1. This Union shall be called the Orange Township Tax Union.
2. The objects of this Union are: the reduction of taxation within proper limits; and the promotion of an honest and economical administration of State and County affairs.
3. The officers of this Union shall be: a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and Executive Committee of five members, including the President and Vice President, who shall be members EX OFFICIO. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified.
4. All Taxpayers of this Township without distinction of party or race, who are friendly to the objects of this Union, are eligible to membership.
5. Applications for membership must be made in writing—be addressed to the Union—be signed by the applicant, or by his authority, and give his full name and address. They shall be submitted to the Executive Committee who may report thereon at any meeting of the Union, and a majority of the members present shall be sufficient to elect.
6. Regular meetings of this Union shall be held monthly at such time and place as shall be fixed by vote. Extra meetings may be held upon the call of the Executive Committee.
7. Each member shall pay to the Treasurer an initiation fee of fifty cents and also such uniform percentage not exceeding two per cent on his general tax for State and County purposes, as may be called for by the Executive Committee with the approval of the Union; and such percentage shall be declared and collected before the first day of—of each year.
8. There shall be prepared and kept by the Secretary, open to the inspection of members—
First, A full Roster of the names of the members of this Union, stating the place of residence of each.
Second, A full Record of the names of all taxpayers in Orange Township. The Secretary shall also prepare, and send to the Executive Committee of the County Union for the County, a Duplicate copy of said Roster and Record.
9. This Union shall appoint Delegates to represent it in the County Union for Orangeburg County, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers Convention.
10. This Constitution may be amended by the vote of two thirds of the members of this Union, subject to the ratification of the State Union, or by a vote of the State Union subject to the ratification of two thirds of the County Unions.

THE SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD.

NATURE'S HIGHWAY ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS.

Light Grades, Easy Curves, No Tunneling.

Let it be Built Speedily.

A link in the Air Line Road between the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Charleston, seventy-four (74) miles long, with less than twenty (20) miles of heavy work.

Shorter than any line from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to either of these cities, and many hundred miles nearer to these centres of Western Trade than any existing line to Charleston.

The road that promises to make Charleston the market for the trade of the Great Northwest, the West Indies, South America and Europe; also an important emigrant station.

ECONOMICAL IN CONSTRUCTION SAFE IN MANAGEMENT AND PROFITABLE IN RESULTS.

An important enterprise for the development of South Carolina.
Shares Fifty Dollars (50) each, payable in ten (10) instalments.
Every citizen of this State should own at least one share.

Charleston with her magnificent Harbor and genial climate; her immense undeveloped back country, containing a fertile soil, fine pasture grounds and inexhaustible water power; her contiguity to the West Indies and South America, and her unparalleled European ocean course, is destined, upon the completion of this important Trunk Line, to emerge from her prostrated condition and become what nature has intended she should be, the great commercial metropolis of the Southern Section of the United States.

LIMIT OF STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

The following clause in the charter is published for the information of subscribers:
Sec. 4. "That no stockholder of said company shall be held liable for the debts, contracts or acts of said corporation beyond the amounts actually subscribed to the Capital Stock of said Company by such stockholder.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Williams, B. Bollmann, Alva Gage, Theodore D. Jervey, Theodore G. Barker, John S. Fairly, Gabriel Cannon, John H. Evans, T. B. Jeter, D. R. Duncan, James E. Black, John S. Wiley.

Principal Office and address, 25 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.
C. G. MEMMINGER, President.
A. C. KAUFMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, July 16, 3m.

FOR THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR

Lowest prices go to Store of

JOHN A. HAMILTON.

M. MICHAEL & BLUME,
PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

And continue to keep the same on hand for Sale, Cheap for cash.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Having lately been Replenished, we are offering a better Article for Less Money than ever before. FLOUR, BACON, LARD &c, A Specialties.

DYR GOODS and CLOTHING,
AT AND BELOW COST.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS on Hand.

The following fine brands of SEGARS, such as "La Florida," "Ixon," genuine "Figaro's," Tobaccos of every grade on hand. A fresh supply of Lager Beer, tapped 2nd ready for use.

THIS IS THE TIME AND PLACE

TO BUY ANYTHING YOU WISH IN THE GROCERY LINE SUCH AS: Flour Bacon, Prepared Ham, Lard, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee &c, & AT THE:

ENTERPRISE GROCERY STORE,

And in rear of the Grocery, is the

ENTERPRISE SALOON,

WHICH is kept full of the finest grades of LIQUORS; SEGARS &c., which will be sold to suit the purchaser. Call and see for yourself.

March 25 1874 A. FISCHER.

ENTERPRISE CLUB ROOMS,

DEMARS & WOLFE,

PROPRIETORS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF LIQUORS AND SEGARS, AND SIT 1 Receiving every day the Patronage of the Public,

WHO come in there to pass a pleasant hour, by playing a social game of Billiards on their newly fitted tables. If you want anything

In the Liquor Line

GO to the Enterprise Club Rooms, for you will find in it everything:

SEGARS of the following popular brands
IMPERIAL REGALIA, LONG TOM, GOLDEN EAGLE, LA ROSE,
PERCY SEMPLE, LA NOMEA, SWRET HOME, HENRY CLAY
Jan. 1 1874.

J. S. ALBERGOTTI,

CORNER RUSSELL-STREET AND RAIL ROAD AVENUE

HAS a full Stock of everything in the GROCERY line and Receiving daily to his already Full Stock Fair Dealing and low prices is the motto of this House. Just Received a lot of Prepared Ham, Dried Beef, BACON, SIDES, SHOLDERS, HAMS, STRIPS, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR Molasses, Syrup, &c., at reduced prices. Call and be convinced.

ORDERS Promptly Filled and Delivered Free of Charge.

FOR SALE

1 Platform SCALE, in good Order, Capacity 1000 pounds.
Feb. 19 1874

GEORGE H. CORNELSON,

BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS and THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL THAT HE IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

SPRING STOCK,

And that the same will be ready in a few days for inspection. It comprises all the latest novelties in all the different branches of

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY.

GLASS, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE,

ALSO

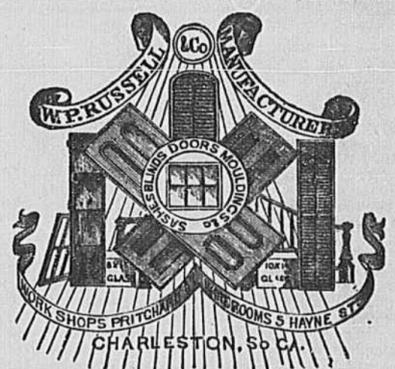
A nice Assortment ready made Clothing.

THE same having been bought with an EYE to the Wants and Necessities of my Customers under the present Hard Times, I am enabled to give everybody Full va

the Money and full Satisfaction, Inviting an early Inspection, I remain Respectfully Yours,

May 14,—1874 GEO. H. CORNELSON.

W. P. RUSSELL & CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
P. O. BOX 197.



Doors, Sash & Blind Factory,
Moulding and Planing Mill.
Established 1861.

MANUFACTURERS OF BUILDING MATERIAL GENERALLY

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boards,
Mouldings for Building Purposes, in Great Variety.

NEWELS, HAND-RAILS, BALLUSTERS, WOOD-TURNING and SCROLL SAWING.

GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL WORK made as cheap at this establishment as can be made in the United States. We have on hand the largest stock of the above, South of the city of Baltimore, all of which we guarantee will give entire satisfaction to all who want good, substantial work. The subscribers are the only practical mechanics—Sash-Blind and Door Makers—by trade, carrying on the business in the city of Charleston, and can refer to gentlemen all over this State, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida, as to the character of their work for the past twenty years. NOTICE—On account of the manner in which we box up our work, and our own assumption of the risk of Breakage of Glass with ordinary handling, our goods are shipped over threads, in this State at HALF RATES, which is a great saving to the purchaser of our work.
May 21, W. P. RUSSELL & CO., Charleston, S. C.