

Items.

The lady of Mr. Geo. Hughes, below Bamberg, gave birth last week to four boy children, all alive and doing well.—*Barnwell Sentinel.*

The New York *Herald* has again "swung round the circle," and now nominates, as a means for "a great settlement," General U. S. Grant for President, and General R. E. Lee for Vice-President.

Francis Henry died recently at Yorkville, S. C., aged 101 years. He had never been ill until within ten days of his death, and had never taken a dose of medicine in his life.

The Louisville *Courier* announces that General N. B. Forrest is now preparing, and will soon have ready for the press, a book to be entitled "The Memoirs of Forrest's 'avalry.'"

General R. E. Lee writes to a friend in Louisiana: "I am glad to inform you that Washington College is progressing as well as could be expected. We have now three hundred and forty academic students, and twenty-five in the law class, with an able corps of teachers."

In London a large bill-posting firm has offered the English Government \$70,000 in gold a year for the privilege of using the fence around Hyde Park for advertising purposes. In America, as an evidence of the effect of advertising on the public, it is said that when a citizen of New York recently advertised for a wife, he received about eighteen hundred answers from husbands, saying he could have theirs.

At the recent Commencement of the medical College of the State of South Carolina, the degree of Doctor of medicine was conferred upon Mr. J. M. Shirer, of Fort Motta, in this District.

Bishop Soule died at Nashville on the 6th, aged eighty-eight years. He was the oldest Methodist Bishop in the United States.

Artemas Ward died at Southampton, England, on the 6th inst.

In Richmond, Va., on the 7th inst 5000 negroes met to ratify Sherman's Bill.

General Howard's official report estimates that 32,000 white and 24,000 colored need food before the next crop, and that it will require over 2,000,000 to feed them.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that resolutions have been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature declaring Sherman's Bill unconstitutional, and demanding the test of the Supreme Court.

Senate of Virginia, on the 7th inst, passed a Bill to call a Convention in May. In the House it is reported, with an amendment protesting against the constitutionality of Sherman's Bill.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The National Bankrupt Bill has become a law. It is very lengthy bill, but the following comprise its important provisions:

Section 11. Prescribes the method of availing of the act.

Any debtor, whose debts, provable under the act, amount to over three hundred dollars, may petition the District Judge of his district, stating his insolvency, his willingness to surrender his estate and a schedule under oath of his debts and his creditors, with the nature of the debt in full, and an inventory, also under oath, of his assets. Such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and the petitioner be adjudged a bankrupt. The Judge shall thereupon issue a warrant (or the Register, if there be no opposing party) directed to the United States Marshal of said district, authorizing him to publish the necessary notices, to wit: 1. That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued. 2. That all payments of debts to such debtor are forbidden. 3. That a meeting of the creditors to prove debts and choose assignees, will be held in a court of bankruptcy, not less than ninety days after the issuing of the warrant.

Section 14. Directs that the Judge (or if there is no opposing interest the Register) shall convey to the assignee or assignees the entire real and personal estate of the bankrupt, but from this assignment are excepted household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles as the assignee may indicate, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family, his uniform and arms, and any other property hereafter excepted from attachment or levy by United States laws.

Section 27. Prescribes that all creditors, who prove their debts, shall share alike, except that wages to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for services performed in the preceding six months, shall be paid in full.

Section 29. Prevents the priority of debts.

Section 27. Allows the bankrupt, after six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts or assets within sixty days, to apply for his discharge, which the court, after due notice, shall grant, if the bankrupt has honestly exhibited his condition.

Section 30. Prohibits a second bankruptcy, unless by consent of creditors—except where

the assets amount to seventy per cent. of the debts.

Section 31 to 30. Concern details, pronounce against fraud and the like.

Section 30 provides for involuntary bankruptcy, declaring that an absconding debtor, a debtor who makes assignments to defraud, against whom an unsatisfied execution for over one hundred dollars stands, who makes an assignment to give preference to special creditors, or who has suspended for fourteen days the payment of his commercial paper shall, on petition of any creditor, be adjudged a bankrupt.

The Savannah, *News and Herald* of the 4th contains the following statement of a case in the Chatham county Superior Court:

This court met yesterday, His Honor Judge Fleming presiding. The case of Tumor vs. Tucker was resumed; Messrs. Jackson, Lavton and Bassinger appearing for plaintiff; and Messrs. Hartridge, Chisolm, Levy and Lloyd for defendant. The facts attending the case are as follows:

In 1857 Tumor bought of Tucker, in South Carolina, slaves to amount of fifty thousand dollars, giving in security for the payment a mortgage on them and on lands in this State. Tumor remained in possession of the slaves until the emancipation, without having paid for them. After their freedom Tumor refused payment, on the ground that he (Tucker) having a mortgage on them was still the owner, notwithstanding Tumor's possession up to the time of their emancipation. On this issue suit was instituted. The case was ably argued by the respective counsel, who quoted largely from voluminous authorities in defence of their positions. A verdict for plaintiff was rendered by a special jury.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

The Bankrupt Law.

Almost the only wise enactment of Congress during its recent sitting, was the Bankrupt Law, an outline of which is published in our present issue. We do not propose to enter into the minutiae of the system of bankruptcy; these are of more interest to the legal, than to the general reader; but simply to state briefly what we conceive to be some of its advantages. In the first place, it furnishes a speedy and convenient mode of apportioning and exposing the various fraudulent devices of unprincipled debtors to deprive creditors of their just due; and affords a more summary and certain method of securing the payment of debts in many instances. Secondly, it affords to the honest debtor a refuge against the constant attacks of unfortunates and greedy men, who after exhausting all his present resources, hold judgments forever over his head, and paralyze all his efforts for a lifetime to support his family, or provide for his children. After giving up all his property to be divided among his creditors, with the exception of such part as he may select to a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, the bankrupt is entitled to his discharge, so that his old debts can never again come against him. His property that is delivered up is then put in the hands of an assignee, and is distributed equally among his creditors.

In this enactment, however, is to be found "the trail of the serpent," inasmuch as Registers of Bankruptcy are to be appointed, whose duties in that Court are similar to those of our Commissioners in Equity; and they are required to "swallow the iron-clad" *oath*, to take the infamous test oath, ere they enter upon their duties.

The Crisis.

A military announcement appears in the Charleston papers of Thursday last, that Sherman's Bill is law in South Carolina.

We contend that no act of the Federal Congress can make lawful what is expressly contrary to the Constitution of the United States. But how can this question be decided, in time to do us any good? It seems to us, that we must meet the issue promptly in the Courts. Let the United States District Attorney for South Carolina as the representative of the Federal Government, file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the first military officer who attempts to exercise the functions of civil officer; and let the question be brought at once before the United States District Judge, who cannot hesitate to decide that the Act of Congress is unconstitutional, and to forbid the further assumption of a lawful authority by the offender. Should the military official disobey the mandate of the United States Court, let the President be called upon, as the National Executive, to sustain the decisions of a National Tribunal of Justice; and we do not see how he can refuse to comply with such a requisition. This will have the effect of suspending military interference until a decision of the Supreme Court can be obtained in the case. The judgement of that august tribunal is our last resort, our only salvation in this dire extremity.

In Memoriam.

Prof. W. J. RIVERS, of the So. Ca., University has sent Blank Forms to the Tax Collectors throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining further particulars in regard to our comrades who fell in the recent war. We earnestly call upon all, and especially upon officers of companies, to prepare complete lists for the Tax Collectors of St. Matthews and Orange Parishes, so that every devoted son of Carolina within our limits, who sacrificed his life in her holy cause, may be enrolled among those whom History will honor, in days to come. The particulars desired, are, 1. Name in full. 2. District. 3. Rank. 4. Company. 5. Regiment and Arm of Service. 6. Date of Death. 7. Cause of Death. 8. Place of Death. 9. Age.

We will continue the list in our office, and will publish all names furnished us; as well as any inquiries of Prof. R. for further information.

We clip from the Charleston *Daily News* the following:

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.—We have received the third number of this very handsome and excellent newspaper. We are pleased to see that our young friend, Virgil C. Dibble, Esq., of this city, is the Associate Editor. The *News* is edited with taste and ability, but occasionally has a slight inclination to *mount the high horse*. The leader in last Saturday's paper betrays somewhat of a mercenary tendency. We make allowance, however, for the natural exuberance of youth.

We remember well the good old days, when, with our brother of the caustic pen, we roved through fields of classic lore; and in the gardens of *public literature* he has pointed out to our admiring gaze the beautiful flowers of thought and fancy. Among all the apposite figures of speech, used by the poet, the essayist or the orator, we do not remember any allusion to the sports of the hippodrome, similar to the italicized phrase in the above article; and we think our brother of the *Daily News* with that amazing facility he has of turning everything to some account, drew his simile from "Mike Lipman's Show," rather than from a more classic source.

We are not given to lofty equestrian exploits, have not even had anything to do with Pegasus, save in our younger days, to pluck a feather from his wings, wherewith to turn a rhyme or two (as also have most other men); consequently, we protest against being advertised as in the "Gleaner's" line.

Our Charleston Letter

CHARLESTON, MARCH 15, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: The political situation here has, during the past week, undergone a slight change. The "expedient" party has, I think, gained some recruits, and now probably numbers in its ranks a majority of our white citizens. Governor Brown's speech at Augusta, Georgia, vehemently advocating the necessity, as well as policy, of active obedience to the mandates of a fate which is inevitably, and urging his constituents to plant themselves upon this *Ultima Thule* of Radical legislation, has exerted no little influence. This has been strengthened by an editorial of the *World*, the leading Democratic journal of New York, in which, after dispassionately and philosophically considering the situation, the people of the South are invited to adopt the measures demanded by the Military Bill, and thus gain not only admission to Congress, but also the control of the newly franchised mass in our midst. In the face, however, of these two potent influences, many of the "dignity" men are still firm in their belief in the masterly inactivity" policy.

The negroes since their sudden investiture with suffrage rights have under Radical influences begun the organization of a Republican party. For this purpose, on last Wednesday night, in large numbers, they convened at the Military Hall. Several addresses of unhealthful sentiment were there delivered by orators, black and white, and a committee was appointed to prepare a platform. This meeting, I am informed, was presided over by H. Judge Moore, of this city, who, before the war, edited the *Bennettsville Sun of Temperance*, but since has been attached to the *causis editorial* of the *Leader*, a weekly devoted to promoting the assumed interests, and advocating the claims of the freedmen. The secretary of the meeting was a colored man.

On Monday night, also, one of their Union Leagues held a meeting, which was well attended. These leagues are bodies auxiliary to the party, and are designed to labor actively in fostering the growth and perpetuation of Republicanism, that is Radicalism in the South. Their proceedings are of a secret character.

To assist the party in its incipency here, a daily paper is soon to be published, its title will probably be the *Charleston Tribune*, and its political tone will be as healthy and agreeable to our white population as is that of its New York namesake, Charles A. Dana, a leading "Radical" of New York, will, I have been informed, preside over its editorial interests.

Dr. Duncan's discourses before the Young Men's Christian Association have entirely equalled the lofty standard by which, from the praises of those who heard him preach, we were prepared to judge them. Large crowds have each night waited on his ministry, and all, by their profound and enraptured attention, have

evidenced their high appreciation of his abilities as a pulpit orator. His sermon last night on "the man that made no God, his strength," for paths and power I have never heard surpassed. The Doctor returns to-morrow to his home in the "Old Dominion," carrying with him the deep rooted affection of the many strong friends he has made here.

The State Normal and High School for young ladies, opens its second half-session on Monday next. This institution was reopened on the first of January last, and has nearly one hundred pupils. It is under the charge of Rev. Henry M. Mood, well known as former President of Columbia Female College, whose abilities and long experience as a teacher thoroughly qualify him for his present position. Mr. Eaton, an agent of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, who has been visiting the Schools of the South, pronounced it the best of its kind he had seen.

The Public Schools for boys and girls is also in a very prosperous condition. It has over one thousand scholars, and under the supervision of its efficient principal, Henry Archer, Esq., fully sustains the reputation for thoroughness and discipline which it enjoyed previous to the war.

A perpetual vendor of a quack specific for all bodily infirmities and ailments, who rejects in the penultra of "Good Samaritan" has excited considerable interest and amusement. He holds forth at the corners of our streets to large crowds of the curious, and by his persuasive eloquence, victimizes many of the ignorant into purchasing his "Elixir De Vita."

Washington News.

March 7.—The Republican caucus was strong. The extreme impeachers were defeated, and the investigation re-committed to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to meet every three days until the impeachment was ready was defeated. A resolution to adjourn on Monday to May 25th, was adopted.

The tone of the caucus indicates that an undoubted attempt will be made to impeach the President.

The Senatorial caucus opposed the May adjournment to consider the impeachment. The caucus favored remaining in session for the necessary business, and then adjourn until November. Impeachment is rather deprecated. Chandler is the only one present who announced himself unequivocally in favor of it.

March 8.—In the House Mr. Stevens moved the re-organization of the Committee on Reconstruction, and asked for a suspension of the rules, but the House refused to suspend by a vote of 56 to 102, not two-thirds.

In the Senate an important and long discussion took place in reference to presenting a gold medal to Mr. Leach, and the exclusion of Leach from the committee rooms.

March 12.—A Supplemental Bill to Sherman's Reconstruction Bill was passed by the House. In the Senate it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

March 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull reported Wilson's case, and submitted for the House Supplemental Bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and all the Commanding General to delegate powers to the acting Governor.

Generals Sch field, Sickles, Thomas, Ord and Sheridan have been appointed District Commanders under Sherman's Bill. The District Headquarters of Gen. Schofield are to be at Richmond; of Gen. Sickles at Columbia; of Gen. Thomas at Montgomery; of Gen. Ord at Vicksburg; of Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans. Full powers within their respective departments have been delegated to the above named District Commanders. Gen. Pope is the named West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville.

Mr. Trumbull reported Wilson's case, a substitute for the House Supplemental Bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and allows the Commanding General to delegate powers to the acting Governor.

Military Government of the South.

The Cincinnati *Engleer*, commenting upon the passage of the Sherman Bill, says:

"The Southern people are to be placed under a military yoke. Can it be that the Northern and Western men, when they gave their votes to place such men as we see holding a majority in Congress, contemplated that they would so abuse their power? Do they realize the fact that, to keep the South subjected, a standing army of one hundred thousand men will not be sufficient? Are they prepared to endure a perpetual system of taxation, under which that of England even appears light? By this act they have converted the South into a gigantic Ireland, and an Ireland that will be more troublesome in case of any foreign interference than the Green Isle is to England, for its hate will be sold, captured, and undivided. Here is a precious *jeu de la guerre* for the Union, as hypercritical a motto as ever was invented by liars and snobs. Had such a consummation as this been foreseen, we are satisfied that not one in ten of the brave men who shouldered a musket for the preservation of an individual country, but would have been content to embrace the alternative of certain black journalists, and let the Union slide. The enslavement of a brave gallant and impulsive people, however they may have erred, will be recorded as one of the monstrosities of the age. The question is not alone whether the South will endure, for we err if the manly heart of the North is not indignant at the outrage upon its old associates of the early Revolution."

CHEAP CASH STORE
JUST OPENING
A full supply of Spring Goods consisting of all kinds.
DRESS GOODS, LADIES' SILK COVERINGS, HOISERY, PARASOLS, SILK RIBBONS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &C. &C.
Together with an extensive supply of PRINTS, LONGCLOTHS, SHEETINGS and other DOMESTIC GOODS.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Of which will be found a great variety of shades and sizes. Together with many other GOODS too numerous to mention. A call is respectfully solicited.
CORNELSON, KRAMER & CO.
march 16 1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Orangeburg District.
By virtue of sundry writs of *fi. fa.* to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Orangeburg Court House on the first Monday in April next the following property, viz:
One House and Lot in the Village of Branchville, levied on as the Property of E. H. Barsa, at the suit of E. F. Reese, Administrator.
ALSO
One Tract of Land containing two hundred acres, more or less, levied on as the Property of Calloway Strouman, at the suit of B. F. Simmons.
ALSO
One Tract of Land containing twelve hundred acres, more or less, levied on as the property of L. W. Dash, at the suit of B. F. Simmons.
ALSO
Three hundred Cross Ties, more or less and Sixteen Nicks Timber, one Grand Axe and one Meat Cutter. Levied on as the property of L. W. Dash at the suit of B. F. Simmons.
ALSO
One Tract of Land containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, levied on as the Property of Bolon Phillips, at the suit of J. P. Martin.
ALSO
On Tuesday, the 2d April next, at the House of Bolon Phillips, I will sell (5) five head of Cattle, (6) head of Hogs, one Wagon, one Cart, one Buggy and various other articles, levied on as the Property of Bolon Phillips, at the suit of J. P. Martin.
Sheriff's office, J. W. H. DUKES, S. O. D., Orangeburg C. H., March 11, 1867, 16s

Sewing Machines.
The Celebrated COMMON SENSE Sewing Machines AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$20.
THESE Machines combine all the excellencies and improve, parts of the best kinds. They can be obtained by addressing through this Postoffice R. O. SAMS, Agent for Orangeburg and Barnwell. mar 16

French Fruits, Cordials, Olive Oil, &c., Landing Ex-Brig Paul et Marie. DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX. TWENTY CASES FRUITS IN BRANDY, Assorted. Five Cases Fruits in Juice. Fifteen Cases Assorted Cordial. Ten Cases Marschotte, Annisette and Cannelle. Five Cases Curacao Holland. Five Cases Rose Water. One case Liqueur de Fois d'Or, in whole, half and quarter Cans. Four cases Petits Fruits and Cœur pigeons. Five cases French Olives and various farces. Thirty cases Superior Olive Oil, pints. Ten barrels Clarified White Wine Vinegar. Five cases Clarified White Wine Vinegar. One case Velvet Corks, in large of 4-pipe each. For sale by D. PAUL & CO., 27 Broad-street, mar 16

Ale and Porter. TWENTY CASES PILSNER BEER. QUARTS AND PINTS. Fifteen cases Bissel's Pale Ale. Pints. Fifteen cases Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale. Pints. Fifteen cases Byars' London Porter—Quarts and Pints. Ten cases Barclay, Perkins & Co's Porter—Pints, the above received by late arrivals, and for sale by mar 16 D. PAUL & CO.

Bird's Island Guano. THE FIRST CARGO EVER BROUGHT INTO this City, and will be sold this season in order to bring it into use. Professor C. U. SHEPHERD, (of the Medical College), Analysis on the Guano, can be seen at our Office. Terms—\$500 (per Long Ton) cash, or Planter's drafts on Factors payable 1st December, with Bank rates of interest. HUNT & BRO. Accommodation Wharf, mar 16—1m Charleston, S. C.

Reopening of an Old Drug Store. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has opened a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE at his Father's Old Stand, known for over twenty-five years as Burnham's Drug Store, where he has a well-selected and complete Stock of DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS and FANCY ARTICLES, which will be sold low for cash. Country orders, accompanied with cash or city acceptance, will be promptly filled. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED at all hours, day and night. E. S. BURNHAM, mar 16

Office to Rent. THE BUILDING FORMERLY USED BY the Subscriber as a Law Office, situated on Main-street, for particulars, apply next door, to Mr. D. Louis, or to SAMUEL DIBBLE, at Izlar & Dibble's, mar 9

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS IN THIS DISTRICT INDEBTED to the following Estates and Firms will call upon the undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or the demands against them will be met upon suit. Estate of Joseph Rentz, " " D. S. Tyler, " " Archibald D. Eabinet, " " W. J. A. Wolfe, " " Adam L. Smith, Late Firm of Parton & Burke, " " Ray & Bros. IZLAR & DIBBLE, Attorneys at Law, mar 14

To Rent. THE PLANTATION BELONGING TO the Estate of Jno. V. Glover, situate on Willow Swamp, Fork of Edisto, Apply to C. B. GLOVER, Orangeburg C. H., mar 9

Fresh Teas, by Last Steamer. HALF CHESTS FINEST MOYSEHYSOON TEA. Half chests finest Gunpowder Tea. Half chests Superior Oolong Tea. Half chests Choice English Breakfast Tea. Also, on HAND, a supply of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA and MOCHA COFFEES. For sale by mar 16 D. PAUL & CO.

FOR SALE. A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE WITH A beautiful view of Acres of Land attached, at the Village of Orangeburg, a short distance above the railroad Depot. Any one desiring a model FARM contiguous to a thriving Village, this splendid Residence offers every convenience. Terms easy. ALSO A fine BUILDING LOT, containing about (4) acres, between the Subscriber's Residence and the New Building of Mr. W. N. Seaville. On this Lot are several Outbuildings. Apply to G. D. REIFF, mar 16—1f

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. HAVING, AT THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES, tried our best to advance the interest of the PUBLIC of this District, by letting them have Goods on short Credit to start the World again, we are now compelled, by the Debt we owe to others, to place our Notes and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. IZLAR & DIBBLE, Attorneys, for Collection, without distinction of Parties, wherever Persons have not complied with the Terms of their Agreement. EZEKIEL & KOHN, mar 16

FOR SALE CHEAP. KEROSENE OIL STOVES, WITH COMPLETE UTENSILS, Cost \$15, for \$10. mar 16—1f CORNELSON, KRAMER & CO.

NOTICE. FOR THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION of Paper, Mache, and Silver Ware ever offered in this market, suitable for PRESENTS for all occasions, call at EZEKIEL & KOHN'S, Feb 23