

Registration.  
HEADQUARTERS 2D. MILITARY DISTRICT,  
Charleston, S. C. May 8, 1867.  
[General Orders No. 18.]  
I. On the third Monday of July next, in  
obedience to the requirements of the Act of  
Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the Com-  
manding General will proceed and cause to be  
made a Registration of the male citizens of the  
United States, twenty-one years of age and  
above, residents of North and South Caro-  
lina, not disfranchised for participation in the  
rebellion, or for felony at common law.

II. One or more Boards of Registration,  
consisting of three discreet and qualified per-  
sons to be appointed by the Commanding Gen-  
eral, will be organized in each County or City,  
to make and complete the Registration, su-  
perintend the election to be held thereafter for  
Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitu-  
tion, and make returns to him of the votes, list  
of voters and of the persons elected as Dele-  
gates by a plurality of the votes cast at such  
election.

III. The Counties in North Carolina, and  
the Geographical Districts in South Carolina,  
will, for the purposes of registration, be divided  
into convenient Registration Precincts. In  
each Registration Precinct a Board of  
Registers will, if practicable, be organized.  
Several places will be designated in  
each Registration Precinct, where the Board  
will meet, and citizens eligible to Registration  
may go and be registered. The Board of Reg-  
istration will remain in session two days, from  
sunrise to sunset, at each place of meeting.  
On the adjournment of the Board a copy of  
the list of persons registered will be deposited  
in a suitable place within the precinct seven  
days, for public information. And thereafter  
the Board will again visit every precinct, and  
revise the list of voters, hear objections from  
citizens as to any adjudication made, and re-  
gister any person who may have been unable, by  
reason of illness or other good and sufficient  
cause to attend the first session of the Board.

IV. All persons appointed to make the said  
Registration of voters and to conduct said elec-  
tion will be required, before entering upon  
their duties, to take and subscribe the oath  
prescribed by the Act approved July 2d, 1862,  
entitled, "An Act to prescribe an oath of office."  
And if any person shall falsely take and sub-  
scribe such oath or affirmation, such person so  
offending and being duly convicted thereof,  
shall be subject to the pains, penalties and dis-  
abilities which, by law, are provided for the  
punishment of the crime of willful and corrupt  
perjury. The form of the oath is herewith  
published, as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that  
I have never voluntarily borne arms against  
the United States since I have been a citizen  
thereof; that I have voluntarily given  
aid, countenance, counsel, or encourage-  
ment to persons engaged in armed hostility  
thereto; that I have neither sought, nor ac-  
cepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions  
of any office whatever under any authority, or  
pretended authority, in hostility to the United  
States; that I have not yielded a voluntary  
support to any pretended government, author-  
ity, power or constitution within the United  
States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do  
further swear (or affirm) that to the best of  
my knowledge and ability, I will support and  
defend the Constitution of the United States,  
against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that  
I will bear true faith and allegiance to the  
same; that I take this obligation freely, with-  
out any mental reservation or purpose of eva-  
sion; that I will well and faithfully discharge  
the duties of the office on which I am about to  
enter. So help me God."

V. Members of the Board of Registration  
will be allowed as compensation four dollars a  
day for each day actually and necessarily em-  
ployed in the performance of their duties, and  
ten cents a mile for each mile traveled on duty.  
Officers of the army detailed for such duty,  
will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed  
for attendance on Courts Martial.

VI. Any citizen desiring to serve as a mem-  
ber of a Board of Registration may forward his  
application to these Headquarters, addressed to  
Captain Alexander Moore, A. D. C. No  
application will be considered unless accom-  
panied by a written recommendation signed  
by either the Provisional Governor of the  
State, a Judge of the Circuit or District Court  
of the United States, a Collector or other prin-  
cipal officer of Customs or of Internal Revenue,  
the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's  
Bureau, or the Commanding Officer of the  
Military Post within which the applicant re-  
sides; certifying the applicant to be a fit and  
proper person to receive the appointment.

VII. It is essential that every Board of  
Registration should be composed of persons of  
recognized consideration and worth, fairly re-  
presenting the population, and in whose impar-  
tiality and capacity the body of voters in the  
vicinage may have just reliance.

VIII. The boundaries of precincts for Regis-  
tration, the several places within each precinct  
where the Board of Registration will meet, the  
day or days on which the Board will meet in  
each precinct, and, also, such regulations as  
may be necessary for the government of Regis-

ters and of inspectors of Election in the dis-  
charge of their duties and to ensure the accu-  
racy and completeness of the Registration, will  
be duly published for general information.  
IX. Post commanders will report without  
delay upon the most expedient division of the  
territory within their commands into Registra-  
tion Precincts, having reference, when practi-  
cable, to existing laws and customs establish-  
ing the usual voting places, and keeping in  
view the importance of affording ample facili-  
ties for registration with the least interruption  
of the ordinary avocations of the people.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES.  
J. W. CLOUS,  
Captain 38th Infantry;  
A. D. C. and Act. Assist. Adjt. Gen.  
OFFICIAL.  
ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.  
SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defin-  
ing our own political position by means of our  
editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish  
contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the  
grave questions which now agitate the public  
mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours  
or not. A district newspaper, we consider,  
should be an index of the various shades of popu-  
lar sentiment in the section of country in which  
it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore,  
for any communications properly written, accom-  
panied by a responsible name, not personal in  
their character, nor absolutely injurious in their  
tendency.

The Days "We Live In."

It is a time of sudden political changes, and  
popular sentiment, chameleon-like, varies with  
every passing circumstance. The headlong  
rush of the American Government towards  
centralization of power, is unequalled by any-  
thing in modern history. States are becoming  
counties of a greater and more powerful State,  
composed, not of a union of sovereignties, but  
of a number of subdivisions, conveniently made  
for the administration of local affairs, but all  
subject to the will of a central government, the  
supreme power of which is located in Congress.  
The old balance of power is destroyed, which  
existed between the General Government and  
the several States of the Union; and that  
other balance existing between the different  
departments of that General Government is  
also overturned; so that the Executive and  
Judicial Departments have become mere satel-  
lites of the Legislative. Congress has become,  
like the Senate of Ancient Rome in the later  
days of that Republic, a dictatorial body, issuing  
its mandates to military governors, the praetors  
and pro-consuls of these modern times; and  
speaking with the authoritative voice of a body  
able to enforce its mandates.

With us, with who are now the objects of  
the peculiar legislation of a Congressional  
majority, it is proper we should consider well  
our situation. We no longer enjoy the hope  
of assistance from the Supreme Court, from the  
Executive, or from any other source, to rescue  
us from a second Reconstruction by the bayonet,  
under the Military and Supplemental Acts.  
This being the case, as we are compelled to ac-  
quiesce in these results; and as a Convention is  
about to be held, the proceedings of which will  
bind us, whether we participate in voting for  
delegates to it or not, is it not our part, as  
prudent men, to vote for such delegates as we  
can confide in, to represent the true interests of  
our people, and to induce as many others as  
possible to pursue the same course, rather than  
to rest supinely, and say, we will take no part  
in this matter? If a Convention of the people  
of South Carolina is to be held, Orangeburg  
should be there, properly represented; and  
those of the people of our District, who have  
exercised the right of suffrage for many years,  
and have always sent to the Councils of the  
State men of, whom no section need be ashamed,  
—those who have voted in the past, owe it as  
a duty to those who are now for the first time  
to exercise that important privilege, that they  
should give them the benefit of their experience  
in advising them how to vote, so as to main-  
tain the ancient reputation of Orangeburg un-  
impaired.

The suffrage of the citizen is not a naked  
privilege; it is a franchise coupled with a  
trust. It is a right, which, in ordinary times,  
can be exercised or not, at the discretion of  
the privileged party; but in a great crisis,  
when the most important issues are to be de-  
cided, it is a solemn duty to the State which  
no one can conscientiously evade, to take part  
in every public measure, where he can do any-  
thing to advance the true interests of the com-  
monwealth, and assist in the maintenance of  
liberty, justice and right.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the Geor-  
gia bill for want of jurisdiction, and retains  
the Mississippi bill on account of alleged  
seizures of money by Gen. Ord. They will  
decide as regards the Mississippi bill without  
further argument. The full grounds of their  
decision in the case of the Georgia bill are not  
published.

Our Charleston Letter.

CHARLESTON, May 15, 1867.  
As I informed you would probably be the  
case, the Union Republican Convention which  
assembled here last week, accomplished nothing  
advantageous to the party; in fact, it was  
rather injurious in its developments and re-  
sults. Discussions sprang up between the up-  
country and the Seaboard delegates, and be-  
sides most of the blacks felt, and many ex-  
pressed, a distrust of the disinterestedness of  
the motives and advice of their white co-ad-  
jutors.

The day after the Central Committee, em-  
bracing several whites, had been appointed, an  
effort was made to rescind the action of the  
Convention, and remodel the committee, by ex-  
punging the names of all not citizens of Afri-  
descent. The effort failed, but during the de-  
bate, which attended it, much feeling was ex-  
hibited, and the poor parasites were targets at  
which several colored orators aimed their shafts.  
The Convention adjourned Friday to re-assem-  
ble at the Capital on the 27th of July next.

The annual Convention of the South Caro-  
lina Diocese of the Episcopal Church, was also  
in session here last week. Both the clergy and  
the laity of the different Districts were largely  
in attendance, and the meeting was a pleasant  
and harmonious one. The report of the véné-  
rable and beloved Bishop Davis was singularly  
interesting, and the statistical portions indi-  
cated that his duties had not been unattended  
by considerable mental and physical labor.  
During the year past, 283 whites and 79  
blacks have been confirmed.

The Committee on Education reported that  
efforts had been and would continue to be  
made for the moral and mental training of the  
negroes, and it was hoped that several schools  
would soon be in practical and successful opera-  
tion.

Bishop Wightman of the Methodist Church  
(South), arrived here last Thursday, and re-  
mained until Tuesday. He preached Sunday  
and Monday to large congregations, and their  
rapt attention indicated that they fully ap-  
preciated the eloquence for which he has ever  
been justly admired, and whose force years  
have not impaired. The Bishop designs mak-  
ing Charleston his home, and he has perfected  
his arrangements to remove her, next winter.  
At present he is located at Greensboro', Ala-  
bama, and as no successor has yet been ap-  
pointed, still, in addition to his Episcopal du-  
ties, retains the position of Chancellor of the  
Southern University.

Friday last, the anniversary return of the  
day upon which Stonewall Jackson died, the  
ladies connected with the "Memorial Associa-  
tion" repaired to the different cemeteries in the  
city, and its suburbs, and decorated with  
wreaths and flowers the graves where sleep our  
fallen Confederates. As some had expressed  
fears that in case any public ceremonies were  
observed the military would interfere, the labor  
of love was performed privately, yet not im-  
perfectly. Every grave, however humble, was ap-  
propriately adorned; and as Memory presented  
vividly the sacred Past, and brought up the  
loved images of those who offered their lives  
on the Altar of a "Lost Cause" many a heart  
throbbled with pain and from quivering lips  
the fervent prayer was breathed "Requiescant  
in pace."

Several accidents have occurred during the  
week past from the careless handling of shells.  
The dealers in old iron have been gathering  
large numbers from the debris of Fort Sumter  
and the vicinity of the other works in the  
Harbor, and in three instances in withdrawing  
the charge explosions have taken place. Two  
of these resulted fatally; the third was harm-  
less. It is remarkable how long powder re-  
tains its explosive power, and too much care  
cannot be observed in handling war relics.

The "Kate" well known to travelers as one  
of the finest and most comfortable steamers  
plying between here and the "land of flowers"  
this morning totally destroyed by fire. At about 4 o'clock, flames were discovered issu-  
ing from both the forward and after part of  
the boat, and they spread so rapidly that she  
was turned adrift and soon after grounding on  
the marsh opposite the city, was consumed to  
the waters edge. Capt. Lockwood, her owner  
and commander, loses heavily, as she was only  
partially insured. This fire is attributed to in-  
cendiarism.

The Palmetto Base Ball Club, which during  
the winter and the spring business seasons, has  
been dormant, resumed, last Saturday, its  
weekly meetings for friendly contest. Several  
members of a North Carolina Club were pres-  
ent and engaged with our own tyros. For  
physical development no better exercise can be  
found than that required by this our National  
Game, and those in each of our towns whose  
occupations are of a sedentary character  
should combine and form Base Ball Clubs and  
devote to it a portion of their leisure time.

DELTA.

General Police of the Town.

To the Honorable, the Intendant and Wardens  
of Orangeburg.

ENTLEMEN:—To prevent so far as lies in  
our power the recurrence of an epidemic from  
malarious causes, as visited our citizens last  
summer, it is respectfully and earnestly recom-  
mended that active and stringent sanitary  
measures be now adopted to prevent said occur-  
rence.

To accomplish that end it is respectfully  
suggested:  
1. That all premises shall be thoroughly  
cleansed and relieved from all filth, at least  
once a month, during the spring and summer;  
that after cleansing, from two to three pounds  
of Chloride of Lime should be sprinkled in and  
around said premises.

2. That all weeds should be chopped down,  
and not permitted to grow in and around the  
corporate limits.

3. That all refuse lime and mortar occasioned  
by taking down of the old court house, and  
charcoal and mortar from the old jail, be  
hauled in the streets at points most needed,  
thereby preventing an accumulation of stand-  
ing water after rains.

4. That the Town Marshall be instructed to  
report all defaulters in the execution of orders  
from Town Council, subject to pains and pen-  
alties hereafter to be imposed upon them by  
your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,  
E. J. OLIVEROS, M. D.  
Chairman Board of Health.

Approved:—J. F. IZLAR, Intendant.  
Orangeburg, April 10, 1867.

EXTRACT.

ORDINANCE, To Improve the General Police of  
the Town;  
1. That a Board of Health to consist of  
three, be appointed and empowered to inspect  
the premises of all persons within the incorpo-  
ration, and to adopt such rules and regulations  
for the promotion of the health of the town, as  
they shall seem advisable and expedient.

2. That all persons are required to carry out  
the recommendations, and obey strictly the  
rules and regulations of Board of Health.

3. That any person who shall refuse or neg-  
lect to carry out the directions of the Board of  
Health will be fined the sum of Twenty Dol-  
lars (\$20) in addition to the expense incurred  
by Council in cleansing such premises.

Chloride of Lime can be had on application  
to the Intendant, or the Town Marshall, Mr.  
Z. M. Wolfe, and offal, garbage &c, put before  
the doors of each person's premises will be  
removed.

The Fidelity of Mr. Davis's Servants.

Married on Tuesday night, May 7th, at  
Fortress Monroe, Carroll Hall, by the Rev. O.  
S. Barton, Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk,  
Frederick McGinnis to Ellen Barnes.

The above deserves more than a passing  
notice. It is not often, in these days, that we  
witness such faithfulness and devotion on the  
part of servants. Both parties belonged to  
Mr. Davis's household, and have shared with  
him and his family their long protracted im-  
prisonment. They were his servants in Rich-  
mond, and have remained true and faithful to  
him through good and evil report. When, af-  
ter the evacuation of Richmond, the family  
were compelled to move Southward, Ellen  
could not be persuaded to leave them, but  
faithfully shared with them the toil and suffer-  
ing of those fearful days.

When, after Mr. Davis's capture and his re-  
moval to the Fortress, his anxious, almost dis-  
tracted wife was waiting for tidings from him  
who, by the chances of war, had been thus cru-  
elly torn from her side, Frederick, ever faith-  
ful and true, sought her, offering his services  
to go to him and help him in ministering to  
his wants. When told that the slender means  
of the fallen family would never permit such  
expenditure, his services were offered freely  
and gladly, without reward or remuneration.  
When at last, arrangements were made and  
means provided for him, and he found himself  
within the Fortress, a part of his wages were  
carefully laid aside, and have been regularly  
sent home to South Carolina to his old mistress  
(like many others, impoverished by the war),  
who, in his own words, had been as good to  
him, and whom he loved as a mother. A like  
faithfulness and liberality must be rewarded of  
Ellen.

Surely such an instance speaks for itself.  
Who does not feel that the unobtrusive faith-  
fulness and devotion of these good people are  
a noble tribute to one who will ever be regarded  
by all who knew him, with peculiar affection,  
whom his friends admire and cherish for his  
high integrity and noble bearing in public, and  
quiet gentleness and refined sympathy in private.

God bless the happy pair! May Heaven  
smile upon them and give them all the good  
things of life, which they so richly deserve.  
[Charleston Mercury.]

The Peace of Europe.

LONDON, May 9.—The representatives of  
the great powers commissioned to the Peace  
Congress in this city, re-assembled in session  
this afternoon, after the adjournment which  
took place on Tuesday, and continued over  
Wednesday. The second meeting has proved  
a success with reference to the difficult and im-  
portant subject which the plenipotentiaries  
have been called upon to treat, as between  
France and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Lux-  
embourg and Holland.

territory of the Grand Duchy will be guaran-  
teed by the great powers of Europe. The for-  
tress of Luxembourg will be evacuated by the  
Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No  
troops will be retained within the territory of  
Luxembourg except a force which may be ne-  
cessary to maintain order and preserve the  
peace.

The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the Congress by the defiant at-  
titude which the opposing powers—France and  
Prussia—maintained toward each other, com-  
bined with the knowledge which the members  
had of the great war preparations which were  
being carried on on the continent, led to a very  
speedy act on the part of the conference repre-  
sentatives.

There now remain merely the official and  
executive details of the proceedings to be set-  
tled, which will be done in due form and  
speedily. The treaty of settlement, which  
will, of course, be properly named and entitled,  
will be signed on Friday or Saturday next.

Items.

A Pennsylvania radical, who addressed the  
freedmen at Washington, a few nights ago,  
advised them to be industrious, to vote the radi-  
cal ticket, and give up all idea of confiscation,  
as the party had done about all it could for  
them.

CROWING OVER A VICTORY.—The Mays-  
ville (Kentucky) Bulletin, in honor of the re-  
cent Democratic victory in that State, heads all  
the columns on both its inside pages, with  
large cuts of roosters, a double column rooster  
leading the two columns containing the elec-  
tion news.

The operation performed on the poor little  
Prince Imperial must have been a terrible one.  
His leg was disarticulated at the knee joint—  
which means that the lower joint was removed  
from its socket—so as to enable the surgeons to  
directly reach the cause of the malady from  
which he was suffering so much.

From Mexico, conflicting reports arrive. Ac-  
cording to some, Maximilian is closely besieged  
at Queretaro, and Miramon is killed, after in-  
effectual attempts to get to his relief. Accord-  
ing to others, Maximilian is at the City of  
Mexico with a large force, and the Liberals  
have met with reverses, and Miramon is alive  
and victorious.

The New York Home Journal says: "We  
know of a wedding to come off in this city in  
the early part of June, which promises to be  
the largest and most brilliant which has oc-  
curred in New York for many years. We un-  
derstand that twenty-five hundred invitations  
will be issued to the church, and fifteen knid-  
ered to the home. The lady is called very  
beautiful, and the groom is a major-general in  
the army. The dressings, which have been im-  
ported from Paris, and the trousseau is of the  
most elegant description."

TEXAS.—Gen. Gilliam has issued an order  
forbidding ex-Confederates in Texas to sit on  
the juries. The Houston Telegraph says:  
"The truth is, trial by jury in this State, either  
in civil or criminal cases, is now in the hands  
of the blacks almost entirely. There are hard-  
ly enough white men in the State who can  
take the test oath to make a grand jury for a  
Circuit Court. More than half the blacks can-  
not honestly take it. Not only will most of  
our jurymen be blacks, but many of the blacks  
themselves are shut out."

The Mobile Times gives the details of a hor-  
rible outrage committed by negroes upon a  
family named Peters, living on Dog River, at  
a great distance from Mobile. The brutes  
broke into the house at night, beat the father  
and sons until they were insensible, outraged  
the mother and daughter—the latter a girl  
twelve years of age—stole some \$1,300 in  
gold and currency, and made their escape.  
Every effort is being made to capture the  
fiends and bring them to summary punishment.

A Washington correspondent tells a story  
which curiously illustrates the fame of An-  
drew Jackson. A citizen of Alabama, some  
thirty years ago, had issued to him a land title,  
which many years afterwards was proved to  
have been irregularly granted. The Commis-  
sioner of the Land Office wrote to the holder  
of the title to demand its return. The reply  
from an illiterate man, probably a farmer in  
moderate circumstances, did not attempt any  
legal arguments; the writer was content to  
notify the Government of the United States,  
that the name of Andrew Jackson was signed  
to the warrant. "Now tech it of you dar," he  
added.

A QUESTION OF CASTE!—On yesterday two  
showily dressed colored girls, attended by a  
black servant woman, got into the street rail-  
way cars, and upon entering, one of the girls  
ordered the "maama" to stay on the platform.  
A few minutes afterwards, the conductor ap-  
proached the "maama", and requested her to  
take a seat inside, but she declined, saying,  
"Oh Lor' bless you massa, no, missus wouldn't  
'low it." The conductor then politely infor-  
med the maama that she could not ride on the  
platform, and must take a seat inside, whereupon  
she sat down beside her chocolate colored  
sister, who appeared quite indignant that black  
folks should be allowed to ride side by side  
with "ladies."—Charleston Mercury.

THE RICHMOND RIOTS.—On the afternoon  
of the 9th. instant, whilst Captain Charters of  
the Richmond Fire Brigade, was measuring the  
distance thrown by the Delaware Company,  
he was jostled by a negro, whom he ordered  
out of the way, upon which the negro struck  
him down. In retaliation, a member of the  
Delaware Company knocked the negro down.

A policeman then arrested the negro, and, as  
he supposed, the white man who struck the  
negro. The negroes then present immediately  
commenced an attack on the police, using re-  
volvers, brickbats, &c. The mob followed the  
police to the Station House where they gather-  
ed in a large crowd, and incited each other by  
using threats and violent expressions. Two  
white men and a boy were wounded. General  
Schofield being informed of the riot, appeared  
with a detachment of troops, and after com-  
manding the negroes to disperse, (which com-  
mand was not obeyed), he ordered his detach-  
ment to clear the way, the negroes retiring at  
the point of the bayonet, threatening to destroy  
the city.

Not killed with their riotous conduct on  
the 9th. instant, they on the following Saturday  
night, attempted to rescue from the hands of  
the police, a drunken negro, who had been ar-  
rested for being boisterous. The policeman  
had not proceeded far with his prisoner, before  
the negroes surrounded him, and attempted to  
rescue the negro. Another policeman coming  
up, took the prisoner and started off with him,  
when he was assailed and knocked down. Re-  
covering his position, he drew his revolver,  
and fired on the negroes, wounding one.  
Other policemen came up, and an officer with  
a squad of soldiers, who succeeded in quelling  
the riot. Several negroes, as well as two po-  
licemen, were reported wounded. The rings  
leaders have been arrested and turned over to  
the police. The soldiers were compelled to use  
harsh means to suppress the riot, and some  
very heavy blows were inflicted on the rioters.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.—The spring  
term of Mecklenburg Superior Court was in  
session last week, Judge Gilliam presiding.  
Dave Blackwood and ——— Peoples, both col-  
ored, were found guilty of larceny:

"If our judicial authorities were allowed to  
inflict punishment according to the laws in  
force in this State for many years past, they  
should bear of less stealing and have fewer de-  
gradations of all sorts. In these latter days,  
however, a criminal must either be hanged, or  
kept in jail, as a punishment, at County ex-  
pense, while his wife and children are suffer-  
ing or starving. Which is the most barbarous  
practice; whipping a rogue whom convicted,  
and then turn him loose to work for the sup-  
port of his family, or keeping him confined in  
jail whilst his family is suffering for food?  
The law givers of the present may answer."

Hon. Jefferson Davis Released on Bail.

RICHMOND, May 13.—The United States  
Court was packed this morning and a military  
guard was stationed around it and a strong po-  
lice inside. About twenty ladies were among  
the spectators, also fifty negroes. At 10 o'clock,  
Mr. Davis was brought in and took a seat next  
to the prisoner's box with General Gordon and  
the Marshal. A servant accompanied him.  
Mr. Davis sitting by an open window remarked,  
"It is a little cold, is it not?" And he was then  
removed to a seat near his counsel in front of  
the Judge. General Burton's return to the  
writ was read and the Judge complimented  
him on obeying the laws, and relieved him of  
the custody of Mr. Davis. The Marshal im-  
mediately served a bench warrant on Mr. Davis  
to answer the Norfolk indictment. O'Conor  
spoke of Mr. Davis' long imprisonment and  
feeble health, and asked that he be bailed.  
There being no opposition upon the part of the  
prosecution who fixed the bail at \$100,000, the  
Judge announced his readiness to accept the  
bail, stating at the same time, that the respon-  
sibility of the delay in bringing Mr. Davis'  
case into court, rested upon the government,  
not upon the District Attorney. He also said  
that half of the bail should be given by per-  
sons residing in the State of Virginia. The  
sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley  
being among the first, followed by Schell, of  
New York; Jackson, of Philadelphia; and  
others. A number of gentlemen, residing in  
Virginia, offered their names as bail. Mr.  
Davis was congratulated by several friends, but  
there was no demonstration or noise of any  
kind. After giving bail to appear in the No-  
vember term of the court, he was taken in a  
coach to the Spotswood Hotel.

As Mr. Davis came out of the Court House  
and entered the carriage, after his release, there  
was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes  
outside, and about fifty of them gathered  
around the coach and shook hands with him.  
He has remained quietly in his hotel all the  
evening. He will visit Canada in a day or two  
to see his children.

The first name signed to the bail bond after  
that of Jefferson Davis is Horace Greeley,  
then Schell, of New York, and Jackson, of  
Philadelphia. A little lower down is the name  
of John Minor Botts. The Virginia residents  
who signed were prominent citizens of Rich-  
mond, merchants and lawyers. There seemed  
to be a general feeling of relief among the citi-  
zens and authorities that Mr. Davis is at last at  
liberty.

CARD

It appears that there is a Report in Circulation  
that my SCHOOL is about to be closed. The ob-  
ject of this Card is to contradict that Report. It is  
my fixed purpose to continue the School at least to  
the end of the year, if not longer. And if it should  
be necessary to leave it, then I shall feel bound to  
try and supply my place with a competent Teacher.  
A. F. DICKSON.  
May 10th, 1867.

NOTICE

I, SALLIE C. WOLFE, wife of H. Lawrence  
Wolfe, a resident of Orangeburg, S. C., and by oc-  
cupation a merchant, do hereby give notice of my  
intention after one month from this date, to trade as  
a sole trader.  
SALLIE C. WOLFE.  
May 10th, 1867.