THE ORANGEBURG NEWS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Post Office. SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor. VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor. CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

August 10.—It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed that the President can remove Stanton under the first, and suspend him under the second section of the Tenure of Office bill.

At one o'clock Surratt was brought into the court room and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial, beside his counsel. He came into court smiling, and seemed in good spirits, as he chatted with his counsel. Merrick made an allusion to the report that an attempt would be made at resoue, whereat the prisoner seemed much amused.

. At five minutes past one o'clock Judge Fisher resumed his seat upon the bench. The crier called the court to order. Marshal Phillips was directed to bring the jury down. By this time the room was much crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and by direction of Judge Fisher the names of the jurors were called. The clerk, addressing the jury, said:

Gentlemen of the Jury-Have you agreed upon a verdict?

Todd-We have not been able to agree. Judge Fisher-I have received the following letter from the jury

To Hon. Geo. P. Fisher-SIR-The jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first ballotted upon entering the room.-nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the court, to the country, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our members is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honour to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted: W. B. Todd. Robert Ball, J. R. Barr, Thomas Berry, George A. Bohrer, C. G. Schneider, James Y. Davis, Columbus Alexander, William McLean, Benjawin F. Morsell, B. E. Gettings, W. W.

After the letter was read, Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be discharged?

Mr. Bradley said the prisoner did not con sent, and if there was any discharge it would

be against the protest of the prisoner. Mr. Carrington said he would leave the whole matter with the court.

Judge Fisher said he had 'already received two or three no'es of a similar character to the one read; if there was any possibility of the jury agreeing, he would not object to keeping them for a reasonable time, but as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would

The jury was accordingly discharged at ten minutes past one o'clock. The jury then lef the court room. Judge Fisher then immedi-

ately read the following: I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the second day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt, for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding justice was descending from the bench, Joseph E. Bradley, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge "with" having offered him (Mr. Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial. The Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. B. that he entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood. No court can administer justice or live if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the council may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offence of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate-it cannot be overlooked nor go unpunished; as a contempt of court it is therefore, ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practicing in this

Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet and asked if the court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher-It has not, sir. Mr. Bradley-Then, sir, in the presence of the court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting-Crier, adjourn the court

Mullery, the crier-This court is now ad

Mr. Bradley-Well, then, I will say now Judge Fisher, rising to leave the bench-You can say what you please, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. Bradley-You have no authority to disthree of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher made a reply which was inaudible to our reporter, and then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons. Immediately after leaving the court room, Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car. He be complete, and we will see the full propor-

a car, and, stepping up to Fisher, handed him way to deseat the fiend is to meet the crisis the commanding General for decision. His a note. Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, opened it and began to road it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an

excited crowd had gathered It is understood that the note was a chal lenge. Several police sprang into the ear, and Officer McKinney slipped to the side of Mr. B.

and remained in that position while he remained in the car. Leaving the car, Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office; after remaining in his office a few moments, Bradley came arm in arm with his brother, Charles Bradley, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana Avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proeccdings which had just transpired. In the meantime Risher resumed his seat in the car and continued his perusal of the note. When the car moved off a number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a person encounter between the Judge and the deposed

A movement is on foot to indict Bradley for sending Judge Fisher a challenge, but it apprars Bradley simply accepted Fisher's verbal challenge offered during the dificulty which led to Bradley's debasement. The dilemma is, if Bradley is punishable for accepting, Fisher imprisonment for five years. The interest in the Surrat trial yields to the Fisher and Bradley quarrel. The jurors for conviction were Tood, Snyder, McLean and Barr.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defiing our own political position by means of our litorial columns, we will be pleased to publish ontributions from our fellow-citizens up the rave 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 pap-ular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our colomns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their

Can We Look Ahead?

There is no safe guide for our future course n the lessons of American liberty. We are not reproducing any portion of our past, but are being driven into an entirely new orbit of action, in which the teachings of experience avail us little. Let us speculate briefly upon the probable results; for in this emergency, speculation must take the place of argument.

The Reconstruction scheme of Congress is

now being put into practical operation. Registration is going on, and all classes are interested in it. To the recently enfranchised freedman, it seems the harbinger of a grand millennium, of some kind or other, vaguely but gorgeously displayed to his imagination. To the subjugated white citizen, it is a system which threatens him with practical exclusion from the concerns of government, and is therefore odious. But with this matter of likes and dislikes we have nothing now to do. We cannot effectually resist Congressional dictation : it behooves us, therefore, to see what we can accomplish under its complications. We take it for granted, in the first place, that every white citizen will register, who is allowed to do so Ou this point, we know of no difference of opinion :- all parties agree upon the necessity of this. And now, we will suppose that the first of October is come; the lists are complete, and there is a roll of voters, comprising a majority of freedmen, and at the same time, a very strong body of white citizens. The question then arises, what is the true policy for the latter class in this event? Shall we vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention"? We unhesitatingly recommend the former. Why? First, because there is no means in our power to prevent a Convention; and thererore our policy is to try and have a fair showing in its organization! Many a well-disposed freedman will vote for a ticket of practical planters. upright and good citizens who are acceptable to both white and colored voters, provided the point of Convencion is conceded: but, if we say to the same freedman "vote against a Convention," we drive him at once to the Radicals, and deprive ourselves of the only chance we have of being properly represented in the most important body of lawmakers, that will ever sit in South Carolina. Shall we be se blind to the requirements of the times, as to throw away our only hope of preserving the few rights we have remaining to us? Imagine a Convention completely Radical ;-do we not know they will adopt some measure virtually as bad as confiscation. They are pledged to day, Tuesday and Wednesday: miss me from the bar; that must be the act of the division of lands in their platform; and they only await the time when they have the power to accomplish their ends. We can now perceive only the cloven hoof behind a screen

of fair words; but let the sway of Radicalism

manfully, endeavor to put forth a ticket of reply furnished the Board to-day, affirms their delegates acceptable to the well-disposed freed- eligibility; and thus the doubts of many, who men, and at the same time to the white citizens before the war held such positions, of their abiliof the District, and then say to the freedmen ty to take the required oath, are entirely dissithat we are willing to vote with them for a pated. Convention, provided they will vote for men whom they, as well as we, can trust with their

But there is another reason why we should be in favor of a Convention. Suppose the white voters were able to carry the State, and that we successfully opposed a Convention,what then? Would not Congress increase the number of disfranchised, so as to give the freedmen the majority? Would they not pass Thad. Stevens' Confiscation Bill, as a punishment to the obstinacy of the South. Let us remember that they have no right to do this. BUT THEY HAVE THE POWER! Therefore, it is better for ourselves, that there should be a Convention; and it is our true policy to vote for it, even on this ground, to avert further severity on the part of Congress.

There is no dishonor in this course. It is yielding to a stern necessity. It is doing once more what we did, when we furled our con quered banner, and took the Oath of Allegiance to a hateful conqueror. Let us acis liable for sending. The penalty is fine and knowledge our fate now, as we did then, not for our own sakes, but on account of our wives and children, and the dear, helpless ones round us. We cannot gain anything by struggling up stream in our frail boat against the rapid and impetuous current; but if we go with it in its course, we may be able to steer our way to avoid the rocks, and perchance arrive at a safe harbor.

The Orangeburg News.

The present issue completes six months of our career. In the midst of trials and difficulties we have met with a degree of success, which is eminently encouraging. For it our patrons have our thanks; and we will endeavor ever to contribute to their entertainment and information, as they have contributed to our support.

We ask but one thing more of the people of Orangeburg District. There are many in every portion of the District, whose pens can be profitably employed on subjects of interest to us all, literary, agricultural, political or local. Whenever anything of importance happens in their neighborhoods, let them share the intelligence with their friends in other set tions, by means of the District papers. Let them give their views on the topics of the day through our columns, which are open for their communications. Let them assist in the great work of raising the intellectual standard of our people. It will be the means of infusing more life and vigor into our community; and they will have the satisfaction of being truly benefactors of the public. The pen is mighty

Our Charleston Letter.

CHARLESTON, August, 14, 1867. At length the preliminaries to the submitting of the Congressional Reconstruction Re- typify. gime to the popular vote have been practically inaugurated, and the Via Sacra (?) to the ballot-box has been opened to the newly franchised, and to those of the old suffragans who are not excluded therefrom, by reason of their political or military antecedents. Registration commenced on Monday at the several precincts in our city, and the different Boards have since been industriously and continuously occupied, in enrolling the names of those whose privilege it will be to participate in the ensuing elections. Thus far there has been considerable disparity between the number of whites and colored registered; the latter largepredominating. It is thought probable, however, by many who are qualified to judge, that the disproportion will only be temporary. The freedmen all seem anxious to have their names enrolled at once, and crowd around the several precincts in uncomfortable proximity to each other; most of the whites therefore are holding aloof until they can, without te

dious waiting, gain access to the Registrars. I stated several weeks ago, that I thought that comparatively few of our people would avail themselves of the privilege proffered them of renewing their suffrage rights. Since then there has been considerable change in opinions and intentions, and it is now very probable that most of those who can, will at least register. Their subsequent action is too uncertain even to admit of a reasonable speculation, and and tidings to the circle of entertainment. I will therefore not hazard an opinion. I append the returns thus far published; for Mon-

Whites 493. Colored - - - - - 1397. Majority of Colored -

The question was raised yesterday as to the eligibility of Notaries Public and Militia Offi- | which makes the refined in all classes. Here

Messrs. Daly and Radeliffe of Columbia, who a few weeks ago, assaulted Armstrong and Thompson, attaches of the Republican Convention, were last week brought before a Military Convention; they pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications framed against them, and were sentenced to six months imprisonment. General Sickles has approved the sentence, and designated Fort Macon, in Wilmington harbor, as the place for their incarceration. Comment is unnecessary.

Jennings, arrested last month on the charge of complicity with the "Regulators," alias "Dead Heads," was brought before the Commission heavily ironed. His trial has, however, been postponed. If convicted, he too will be made to understand and realize how much of irony there is in the paradox "military clemency."

The Board of Trade having addressed Genl. Sickles, protesting against portions of Orders Nos. 10 and 32, and urging their abrogation, he to-day responded. His reply is quite lengthy, and the first position taken by him, is that the Southern States are conquered territory, and had better acquiesce in present evils or something worse will come next.

The Hibernian Society held a meeting on Tuesday night last for the purpose of discussing the expediency of enlarging their fine Hall on Meeting Street, so as to render it suitable for theatrical entertainments. The result is that the Hall is to be enlarged by an addi tion of twenty feet in length, and is to be fitted up and arranged with a fine stage, scenery, dressing rooms, &c., and all the appliances of a first class theatre. So Charleston will be indebted to this energetic Society for a fine source of amusement next winter.

Weather rainy: times dull: but all classes of our business men hopeful of a fine trade this

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Whiffs and Whims.

Hour of Twilight-thy soft dews steal o'er the heart enticing us to kindness, to friendship and to love.

'Twas prattling Ella, listened at the door and clapped her hands when father's step was neard. Then came the struggle and the gleeful contest, who shall first descend the stairs to meet him, and with fingers intertwined around his neck be borne to where the group entire awaits our Father's coming?

Oh Twilight, is not Memory ever busiest, at hy fond return? Yes, she will sit and twine her cypress and her myrtle leaves. Her motto is Resurgem. Her wand will pierce our mask of manners, and unveil the hopes ace shrouded long ago, and buried in our hearts The lonely, the orphaned, and the homeless .to them how vivid seem those oft-recurring pictures, engraved upon their hearts, they there exist amid the buried treasure whom they

"Joy's recollection, is no longer joy,

While sorrows memory is a sorrow still." Methinks 'tis well to talk with hours gone by, and glean from all their hidden lore the real, true worth of life. When the western sunboams longer grow, and the birds are gathering in their broadlings; when hushed the village din of busy artisans; then the shadows growing darker, give us glimpses of the brightening stars,-which gleam like tapers held by nun; at evening prayer. 'Tis fitting us, when peaceful Twilight comes, to revel midst life's comferts. Thus will we note the years by daily registers, of these peculiar hours, engrossed with holiest hopes-resolves-and recollec-

"I lee thee, Twilight! for thy gleams impart Their dear, their dying influence to my heart, When o'er the harp of thought thy passing wind Awarens all the music of the mind, Andjoy and sorrow, as the spirit burns, Andhope and memory sweep the chords by turns.

By nature we are erring, selfish and wilful, and if these passions-filling all our being-act by unswayed reflex on each member of the honestead,-sad indeed were the result. Evil this would be daily propagated and strengthend. But evening comes; the happy hour of scial intercourse and thought. The loving prents now unbend from daily toil; the sons and daughters gather round, and severally, contribute their peculiar opinions, experiences

Of were these happy seasons spent In fellowship with those we loved, What sacred joy, what sweet content,-Aheaven on earth, it almost proved.

Here are fostered the little amenities of life, which clinging to each individual serve to stamptheir characters in the world. Here is imbibd that deference for feebleness and age, was followed closely by Bradley, who entered tions of the devil, even to his horns. The only cors, and the Registrars referred the, matter to are gendered sentiments of purity, truth and

religion, which tinge man with an angels' traits :- and here too, -thank God, by this faint type of confiding happiness,-do we learn to prize a heavenly home, wherein dwells, a loved and loving Father, where our dear ones -refined by carthly trials, and perfected by the plastic influence of a Saviours' love-will await,-at lifes' twilight, our coming.

"We talk of the realms of the Blest, Of freedom from sorrow and care," And oft are these glories expressed, But what must it be, to be there.

"Oh! Lord in this valley of woe, Our spirits for heaven prepare; Then shortly we also, shall know And feel what it is, to be there."

Daisy Dale. FAIR VIEW.

Items.

Two days registration in Spartanburg give white unjority of 26.

Lady Palmerston was favored with the only private visit made by the Sultan in Loudon.

There is no authority for using General Sheridan's name in connection with the War

Sheridan has dropped one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Republican from the lists tion and revising of the lists. of the enfranchised.

An English jury has decided that to be called a - liar, a - thief and a scoundrel, entitles a gentleman to \$15,000 damages.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a table showing a white registration majority of 18,358 for about one-half of the State.

A convict in the New Jersey State prison as recently fallen heir to \$300,000. He thinks he could enjoy it better outside.

Helmbold, the druggist, began with a capital of \$50. He expended \$214,000 in advertersing, and is now a millionaire.

Miss Charlotte Thompson, the actress, manges a plantation in Alabama successfully. Her cotton crop this year is said to be one of the best in the State.

It is said the French Emperor will be one or two hundred thousand dollars in debt before the Exhibition closes, in consequence of the magnificent entertainments he has so constantly given during the summer.

A Florida negro was exercising his civil right of thrashing his wife, when a neighbor interfered. Taking up a shot-gun, the wifewhipper shot at the other, but missed him and killed two of his own children.

George W. Kendall predicts that the first egro vote will be the heaviest ever counted. He thinks that the negroes will not continue to take an interest in politics after the novelty of voting has passed away.

In the Circuit Court at Baltimore, last Wednesday, two women claimed one child. The case was a puzzling one, and the child was allowed to make her choice of mother. On finding this to be her privilege she selected one, saying, "This is the mammy I want." The seene was very affecting.

CIRCULAR

People of the South.

As Corresponding Secretary of the Petersburg

Memorial Association, it becomes my duty to seek your aid in a cause which is so sacred, so precious, that we would do and suffer all things for its successful prosecution; but circumstances deny us what would be equally the pride and joy of our hearts to perform. We, therefore, come to you, oppressed with the magnitude of the work, asking your sympathy and co-operation. And what is the cause for which we plead? "Is it that we should say, come with us to crown with laurel, and celebrate in song, the victors of a righteous, noble struggle, to rejoice with them that the conflict ended, the warfare accomplished, they return with shouts of victory and glad hosannas to their happy homes, their long forsaken altars, their expectant and exulting loved ones ?" not this, not this, oh God! our hearts are in the dust, our laurels withered, our homes desolated, and our warriors return no more! "They have fought their last battle, they sleep their last sleep," and it is on their graves we place the roses of our grateful affection, and the immortelles of our undying remembrance. All along the lines of this long beleagured city can be found the little hillock which marks a hero's grave; while in distant homesteads, In every Southern State, weeping mothers mourn these loved ones, absent from their firesides, absent from the consecrated cemeteries of their fathers! Shall these 7,000 graves be neglected and uncared for ? shall they be trampled into nothingness by the very beasts of the field, and be ploughed into the soil which they died to defend? Forbid it, ye mothers, ye sires, ye maidens, of the South; forbid it, ye comrades, who battled at their sides; forbid it, ye legislators, who are jealous for the honor and integrity of your Commonwealth; forbid it, oh! God, Thou God of the fatherless, the widow,

We as an Association, offer you the pittance which the ravages and desolations of war have left us; we offer you the willing labor of our hands, and that of our noble young men who have toiled with us; we offer you a spot made ours by the patriotic generosity of our City Fathers; and we say to you, help us to take these bodies of your noble sons, reverently to lay them in honored graves, and to rear over them a proud monument worthy of our cause and their deeds. Is it not fitting that here, who the last blow was struck, where half-clad, starving men stood up so heroically amid such scenes of ter rible carnage, pressed and finally overwhelmed b legions of the foe, the admiration and wonder of the world, is it not fitting that we should thus honor their memory, and exultingly exclaim, "these are our sons," proudly committing their names to pos Our receipts outside do not exceed \$300; up to this date all the dead have received equal care; now we are making efforts to rescue from distant battle-fields the "slain of our city," which draws largely on our impoverished treasury, and unless this appeal shall be liberally responded to, the traces of Father, Husband, Son, must perish from he earth. Then, shall we lay them by the side of sons whom we are now gathering from mountain, hill-side, and valley, send them to slumber in their natal soil, or leave them where they fell? No, no! let us deny ourselves anything, everything, rather than deny to these scarred, and

maimed, and toil-worn mariyrs, the sweet repose of a consecrated grave, until the last trump shall sum.

and the friendless!

mon them to mansions prepared above. Confident that we shall not plead in vain, we leave the cause with you, awaiting your action to carry out the plans before us.

MRS. J. M. WYCHE,
Corresponding Secretary Ladies
Memorial Association, Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. Wn. T. Joynes, President, Mrs. John Miller, Treasurer, Mrs. C. Pannil, Rec'g Secretary, Executive " Mrs. J. M. WYCHE, Cor. Secretary, Mrs. David Callender, Mrs. Wm. Simpson, aug 17

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Third Presinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Easterlin's Mills, on Thursday, Friday and Sat-

day, 19th, 20th and 21st insts.

At Rories, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 22d, 28d and 24th insts.

Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th insts.

At Brown's, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 29th, 30th and 31st insts.

At Gleaton's, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

As the whole duty must be performed by the 1st of October, the Books will be closed on the 4th of September in order to comply with paragraph XIX, General Orders No. 65, Headquarters Second Mili-

> M. L. BALDWIN. Chairman of Board of Registration, Orangeburg District.

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the First Precinct, Drangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows:

At Branchville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th, 18th and 14th insts.

At Rowe's Pump, on Thursday and Friday, 15th 16th insts. At Felders', on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,

17th, 19th and 20th insts. At Bairs', (Four Holes,) on Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22d insts.

At Griffins', on Friday and Saturday, 28d and 24th

At Orangeburg C. H., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th insts. As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 14th of September, in order to comply with Paragraph XIX. General Order No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspecion and revision of the lists.

All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act or Congress, passed March 2d, .1867, "Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board for Registration.

The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 3 P.

Due notice will be given of the sittings of the Board for the final revision of lists GEO. W. STURGEON,

Chairman of Board of Registration First Precluct, Orangehurg District, aug 10

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Second Preinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and cominue its duties as follows :

12th, 13th and 14th insts. At Club Honse, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 15th, 16th and 17th insts.

Lewisville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

Fogles', on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th

It Bookharts' on Wednesday and Thursday; 21st

At Washington Seminary, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th. At Avingers, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

26th, 27th and 28th. As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 14th of September, in order to comply with Paragraph XIX, General Order No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revising of the list.

All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, "Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board for Registration.

The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 8 P.

Due notice will be given of the sittings of the Board for the final revision of lists.

GEO. H. CORNELSON. Chairman of Board of Registration Second Precinct, Orangeburg District.

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Yourth Precinct. Orangeburg District, will commence and continue ts duties as follows : At Fort Motte, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th

and 14th insts. At Knott's Mill, on Friday and Saturday, 16th and

17th insts. At Zeigler's Store, on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th insts.

At Elliotts', on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 28d

At Jamisons', on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th ingra.

At Cedar Grove, on Thursday and Friday, 28th and As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 12th of September, in order to coraply with Paragraph

XIX, General Orders No. 65, Hendquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revision of the lists. All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several

Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board of Registration. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 8 P

Due notice will be given of the sittings of the Board for the final revision of lists.

L. D. RADZINSKY, M. D. D. D. S. Chairman of Board of Registration,

Fourth Precinct, Orangeburg District.

urday, 15th, 16th and 17th inste. At Corbetsville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednes

At Salley's or Tyler's, on Monday, Tuesday and

2nd, 3rd and 4th of September,

tary District, giving ample time for public inspec-