

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

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

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Items.

General Ord has re-appointed the Mayor and members of the City Council of Holly Springs, Miss., whose term had expired.

Speaker Colfax's Washington friends regard his chances for the Presidency as much improved by recent events.

The change in the cotton tax from three to two and a half cents per pound went into effect September 1st.

An abundance of coal has been discovered in Colorado, on a vein 50 miles North of Fort Union, ten feet thick, and extending 50 square miles, equal to the best Pittsburg.

The condition on which England is willing to submit the Alabama claims to a commission, is that the claims of English subjects against America for losses during the rebellion be submitted to the same commission.

General Canby, the new commander of this Military District, arrived in Charleston on the 3d inst., by the Northeastern Railroad, and took rooms at the Mills House.

"Mr. President," said a member of a school committee but West, "I rise to get up, and am not backward to come forward in the cause of education. Had it not been for education, I might have been as ignorant as yourself, Mr. President."

Secretary Seward, according to rumor, is to stay in office for the special purpose of settling the Alabama claims, for which we are to receive British Columbia, and of completing negotiations for the cession of further territory from other Powers.

Ohio and Kentucky are now united, not only by a bridge but by a horserailroad. Cars run across the great bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, starting every ten minutes.

A dispatch from Fort Hayes says the savages in that section do not wish peace and will kill the Commissioners if they can. They are driving all the buffaloes towards their villages on the Republican River.

"My dear Ellen," said a young man, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare to trust myself to speak the deep emotions of my heart; but I declare to you, my dear Ellen, that I love you most tenderly. Your smiles would shed—would shed—'Never mind the wood shed,'" said Ellen, "go on with your pretty talk."

Negro Bonds.

The following decision possesses interest to many of our readers. We clip it from the Greenville Mountaineer's account of the proceedings of the United States District Court, at that place on the 22nd ult:

Thomas R. Agnew, Assignee, vs. Simpson Bobo. This was an action on a note given for the purchase money of a negro slave sold by Mrs. Wofford to the Defendant in 1858, and warranted by her at that time to be sound and a slave for life. Note for \$1000, interest annually, due in 1860, was assigned to Plaintiff.

The defense relied upon was a failure of consideration in that the negro, warranted to be a slave for life, is still alive, but had been made free. And also upon payment—the debt being sequestered by the Government of the Confederate States as the property of an alien enemy, was paid under compulsion of that Government, while at war with the United States.

In his charge, the Judge said, substantially: The amount is small; the principle, of overwhelming importance. I should gladly have escaped from the consideration of this case. The settlement of the question, however it be settled, will carry poverty home to some one. Great investments lie in bonds and notes given for the purchase money of negroes. In these, women and children have staked their life. The question is who shall bear the loss? Poverty and hardship must come. In my opinion the hardship must be born by those who had the misfortune to be owners. It does not come within the province of this Court to adjust and equalize the burdens of the war.

Abolition grew out of the war—the position of these Southern States in the war they waged against the Government. Negroes were employed in many of the essential elements of the war; they created subsistence for the armies, erected fortifications, and, in fact, constituted the industrial basis of the great conflict. The

abolition of slavery thus became a military necessity—emanation an inevitable moral result of the war. These States could not be recognized until they should recognize what the war had effected.

It was competent for the United States to deal with slaves just as with other personal property. The owner must suffer. Who suffered when mules or horses were taken? or cotton burnt or lifted, or ships captured at sea? Who, but the owner of such property? But the laws of property, regulating the relationship of debtor and creditor, in the matter of the mules, ships or cotton, were not abrogated.

Debts or balances due on the purchase of such mules, ships or cotton, were not cancelled. The debtors were not released. Their obligations remain in force at this day. The seller never made a guarantee against the action of war. Take the case of land. A. owns a fee simple. He sells and conveys the title he got, placing the purchaser in possession of all the incidents of ownership with which he himself had been invested. If the State, in the exercise of its right of eminent domain, should take the fee for public uses, the seller makes no guarantee against the State; he is not liable for acts of the State or against confiscation of the United States. In this case, the ground of defense, failure of consideration, does not therefore appear to be made out; the warranty was in every view good at the time it was given; its subsequent failure was due to causes for which the seller of the negro was in no wise responsible.

The other ground of defense, payment by compulsion under the Sequestration Law of the Confederate Government, is equally untenable. That Government never had a legal existence, and payment of the debt under its regulations was therefore void.

Under these instructions the jury retired, and soon returned with the following verdict: "We find for the Plaintiff sixteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and five cents," the full amount, with interest.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining 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 our 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 popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

Can Militia Officers Register?

We unhesitatingly answer, Yes. The only shadow of an argument against their enjoyment of the privilege, is found in their connection with the Patrol System, which prevailed in the rural Districts in the olden time; and this argument falls through upon a moment's reflection. The last Act of Congress on the subject uses the words, "administration or a general law of the State." But the Patrol Law was not a general law of the State. It was local and particular in its effects and operation, as far as militia officers were concerned. It was only in sections outside of towns, villages and cities, that militia officers had anything whatever to do with the Patrols. All municipal corporations controlled their own police system, in their own way. So that, just in the same manner as any law, which applied only to the cities and towns in the State, would be called "particular" and "local;" so likewise any law that pertained only to agricultural sections must be called "local" also, and not "general." Why, then, is there one entire District of the State,—the District of Charleston,—where the Patrol Law had no force at all in this particular.

We will not at this time enter into a discussion of the distinction between civil and military officers. We would only refer to another reason why a militia officer should not be deprived of the privilege of registration. There were, in our State, officers of Volunteer Companies, while at war with the United States. Hon. B. F. Perry appeared for the Plaintiff. The defense was conducted by Messrs. J. P. Reed and Bobo. The case was referred to a jury and ably and fully argued by the counsel on both sides.

In his charge, the Judge said, substantially: The amount is small; the principle, of overwhelming importance. I should gladly have escaped from the consideration of this case. The settlement of the question, however it be settled, will carry poverty home to some one. Great investments lie in bonds and notes given for the purchase money of negroes. In these, women and children have staked their life. The question is who shall bear the loss? Poverty and hardship must come. In my opinion the hardship must be born by those who had the misfortune to be owners. It does not come within the province of this Court to adjust and equalize the burdens of the war. That office, tantum componere, belongs to other than a judicial tribunal.

This would take in nearly every man in the country, outside of the municipal corporations; for nearly every one has been Captain of such a squad in his turn. But this is manifestly absurd; and yet it is based on exactly the same argument, that is used to exclude militia officers.

The truth is, that militia officers are not disfranchised at all, on that account. The idea is preposterous. The matter was determined at the very beginning of registration, under the very eyes of that departing hero, the Commanding General of the Second Military District, as we find by the Charleston Mercury, which has been at much pains to bring before the public everything of interest in this connection.

Our friends, therefore, who have been militia officers before the war, have only to go before the respective Boards, and say, "We were militia officers before the war; but we wish to be registered as voters;" and we pay but a just compliment to the intelligence of the Registrars in this District, when we say that we are confident they will not be rejected.

Returns from Different Districts.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of every portion of this list; but we have carefully collected the information therein condensed, from the various Exchanges we receive from the different parts of the State. The numbers above 1000 are generally full returns; the others are but results of the first days of Registration. The indications are that there will be white majorities in nine Districts, and black majorities in twenty two. The second round, however, may produce many changes in favor of the whites. We cannot tell until further returns.

Table with 3 columns: Whites, Blacks, Total. Lists returns for various districts including Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Charleston, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, York.

Washington News.

AUGUST 29.—Grant issued the order relieving Sheridan, and assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

During the late contest the President placed himself squarely on his constitutional rights and duly carried his points. It is suggested that the following letter in which Thad. Stevens acknowledges that the President still retains the power of removal which Gen. Grant seemed inclined to deny, had much to do with the General's retrograde movement:

Lancaster, Pa., August 26, 1867.—Colonel Samuel Schoch, Columbia, Pa.—Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man, but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of District Commanders without the consent of the Senate. Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate persistently refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation, it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the constitution, which they had just repudiated, and outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation; or perhaps they had a desire to be thought gravely conservative and magnanimous.

These ideas seemed to control the action of some half dozen Senators, who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they were pleased to call "conservatism" (whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand,) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776, and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, nearly a century ago, and at present are fusing principles of freedom and reducing despotism to cinders, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without afflicting its temper. I have said above that I did not know the meaning of

the word "conservatism." I have since seen the report of a speech said to have been made by an Ohio Senator at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered a definition of that doctrine, then it to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THADDEUS STEVENS.

AUGUST 30.—A negro by the name of Langston has applied for the mission to Hayti. The President replied that there was no vacancy, but should one occur he saw no reason why his claims should not be considered. To the inquiry whether he would grant Langston another interview in a week, he replied "yes."

AUGUST 31.—Special Order No. 429, from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, is as follows: Commanders of the Military Districts, created under the act of March 2d, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

SEPT. 2.—Gen. Grant has ordered the discharge of seventy-one out of one hundred and forty clerks in the Pay Department. Nine regular Army Surgeons have died within the past three weeks.

Simon Cameron favors the impeachment of the President.

SEPT. 3.—The following proclamation has just been issued by President Johnson: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States, the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed: And whereas, By the same constitution it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby: And whereas, In and by the same constitution, the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority: And whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same: And whereas, All officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress, and the rules and articles of war incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war: And whereas, It is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President of the United States to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding the laws of the United States within any State or territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces: And whereas, Impediments and obstructions serious in their character have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement thereof of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof in disregard of the command of the President of the United States: And whereas, Reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist, that such ill advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing, or hindering in any way whatever, the faithful execution of the constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes. And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the law thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the Courts of the United States, and I call upon all good and well disposed citizens of the United States, to remember, that upon the said constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees and processes of the courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people, and I exhort everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions, by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. SEPT. 4.—The Amnesty Proclamation is expected to-morrow. The list of exceptions will be quite short.

The Cabinet, Grant and Browning absent, accorded with the President, except Seward, who feared the list of those excepted by the President from the amnesty list was imprudently exclusive.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, in session at Des Moines, recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institution according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

This resolution has been pounced upon and denounced by the Republican journals as the declaration of "copper-heads," "rebel sympathizers," etc., etc. The fun of the thing is, that the resolution is taken word for word from the Republican platform of 1860, upon which Lincoln was elected President.

OFFICIAL. ORANGEBURG MARKET—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the Rules for the government of the Market, passed at a meeting of Council, August 20, 1867.

The rent per diem for a Stall shall be 25 cents, to be collected by the Marshal.

No person or persons will be allowed to offer for sale within these corporate limits, except at the Market, any Beef, Veal, Pork or Mutton, before the hour of 12 M., under a fine of \$5. One half of fine to go to the informer.

Any person offering for sale unseasoned or diseased meats of any description shall pay a fine of \$25. Done in Council. JAS. F. IZZLAR, Intendant. J. A. HAMILTON, Clerk. sept 4-1f

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE UNCALLED FOR—Sept. 1, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Lists names like Beatty, Mabel B., Brown, Harriet, Bradford, W. R., Bradley, B. D., Cochran, Clara B., Darden, J. H. B., Dentler, Julie E., Florrie, Peter, Graves, Sallie, H., Hungerpillar, G. S., Hellenbar, Daniel, Henning, Isaac, Hooker, Miss M. A., Harby, L. B., Knight, David, Kennington, R., Parler, B. F., Rook, Amos, Reid, J. W., Reese, Jane, Sawyer, S. P., Stabler, Wm., Snider, Dr. A. M., Troutman, J. C., Wise, M. A., Zeigler, G. L.

Drop Letters must be prepaid one cent; papers 2 cents. T. C. HUBBELL, P. M.

GOLD WANTED.

AN AMOUNT OF GOLD WANTED FOR A special purpose. Apply at THIS OFFICE. sept 7

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of Nicholas Stromann, deceased, will please call in the same promptly, and all indebted will make prompt payment to the undersigned. M. K. HOLMAN, Administrator. sept 7

Orangeburg Market.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Market will be opened on SATURDAY MORNING with a full supply of BEEF, MUTTON AND PORK.

Owing to a recent Ordinance of Town Council, we will be prevented from selling as heretofore, in the streets. But arrangements have been made to deliver all bought at the market promptly at 10 o'clock. All persons are therefore respectfully invited to call early and secure their choice, which will be delivered at their house at 10 o'clock. Price of Beef—8 and 10 cents. CHAS. BULL & CO.

JACK DAISY'S

Completing to his old Customers and the Villagers generally and wishes to say that he will serve them in the Market any day with Rump Steak, Porter Steak, Sur Loin, Brisket, Chuck, Ribs, Veal Cutlets, Tripe, &c., &c. sept 7

Rope and Bagging.

PRIME SIDES, CORN, AND FLOUR. 20 COILS ROPE, 5 Rolls BAGGING, New FLOUR in Sacks and Barrels, Prime Sides, For sale low by F. E. SALINAS, Graham's Turn Out.

CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton consigned to Mr. A. J. SALINAS, Charleston, S. C. sept 7

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 25th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, will be sold the PRINTING OFFICE, PROPERTY, BUSINESS, &c., OF "The Carolina Times" NEWSPAPER, Published at Orangeburg Court House, South Carolina, or a half share therein.

Property consisting of a Washington Hand Press, No. 1. All necessary Type, Furniture, &c., for a good Country Paper. Also Job Type for Country Job Work. The Paper has a Large Circulation, and does a good Business. To be sold on account of Professional Engagements of the Proprietor. Favorable Terms given: part Cash. For particulars apply to the Office of "THE CAROLINA TIMES." sept 7-10f

To the Planters.

COTTON TIE AND IRON HOOPS FOR Baling COTTON. IRON HOOPS for Baling Cotton, being largely in use in the whole Southern Country, and being a much less price than Rope, the propriety of using them is now being brought to the attention of the Planters. Besides the difference in value, the Iron Ties are great preservers of Cotton, when baled, from fire. Every Tie is perfect and ready for immediate use. We have made arrangements to supply the "ARROW TIE," and will be prepared to fill orders promptly at the lowest Market Price. We beg that our friends in ordering, will state whether they will use Tie or Rope. E. H. RODGERS & CO., Factors and Commission Merchants. Charleston S. C. July 29

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the First Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Branchville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th, 13th and 14th insts. At Rowe's Pump, on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th insts. At Fellers', 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, 23d and 24th insts.

On 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 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 for Registration. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 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 First Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10

Registration.

The final Sessions for revising the lists of Registration for the 2d Precinct, will be held as follows: At Lewisville on Monday and Tuesday, September 2d and 3d. At Club House on Wednesday and Thursday, September 4th and 5th. At Fogle's on Friday and Saturday, September 6th and 7th. At Bookhardt's on Monday and Tuesday, September 9th and 10th. At Washington Seminary on Wednesday and Thursday, September 11th and 12th. At Avinger's on Friday and Saturday, September 13th and 14th. All qualified persons who have not yet registered are then invited to do so. GEO. H. CORNELSON, Chairman of Board of Registration Second Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Third Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Easterlin's Mills, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 15th, 16th and 17th insts. At Corbetsville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th, 20th and 21st insts. At Roties, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 22d, 23d and 24th insts. At Salley's or Tyler's, on Monday, Tuesday and 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, 2nd, 3d and 4th of September.

As the whole duty must be performed by the 1st of October, the books will be closed on the 31st 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 lists. M. L. BALDWIN, Chairman of Board of Registration, Orangeburg District. Aug 17

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Fourth Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Fort Motte, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 3d and fourth. The Board will also continue in Session: At Elliott's on Friday and Saturday, September 6th and 7th. At Jamison's on Monday and Tuesday, September 9th and 10th. At Cedar Grove on Wednesday, September 11th. At Fort Motte, on Thursday and Friday, September 12th and 13th.

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 comply with Paragraph XIX, General Order No. 65, Headquarters 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 3 P. M. The final Sessions for revising the lists will be held as follows: At Knott's Mills on Monday and Tuesday, September 16th and 17th. At Zeigler's Store on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 19th. At Elliott's, on Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st. At Jamison's on Monday and Tuesday, September 23d and 24th. At Cedar Grove on Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th and 26th. At Fort Motte on Friday and Saturday, September 27th and 28th. GEO. W. STURGEON, Chairman of Board of Registration, Fourth Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10

Medical Notice.

The Undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Orangeburg and its vicinity. The general abandonment of the Credit System, will compel them to present their bills QUARTERLY for Payment. All persons indebted at the present time, to either of the undersigned individually, are requested to make payment at an early day. THOS. A. ELLIOTT, M.D. ALEXANDER S. SALLEY, M. D. July 1st, 1867. July 6-1f

200 BUNCH'S YARN at \$2.30 a Bunch at D. LOUIS & CO'S. Agents.