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

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

JANUARY 11.—Noon—It is understood that in yesterday's executive session a motion by Democrats, to consider the Stanton case in open session, was defeated, and that Mr. Doolittle asked that, as General Howard's report had been published, the minority report might be published also. Permission was refused.

The House Committee on Reconstruction this afternoon agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, declaring that there are no civil governments in the lately rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal, either by the Executive or judicial authorities of the United States. In order to secure the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the General of the Army is authorized to remove all officers now employed, and appoint others for the performance of all acts required by those statutes, to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil governments, under a Republican form, and be restored to their political power in the Union. The General of the army is also empowered to remove all civil officers and appoint others in their places. So much of the Reconstruction Acts as authorizes the President to detail the Military Commanders and remove others is repealed.

The bill declares that it is unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms, the military of those provisional governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States. The bill further declares that the interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and that the party guilty thereof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. The bill repeals all parts of the Reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions. Mr. Stevens voted against the bill in Committee of the Whole, asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

JAN. 13.—In the Senate a bill, in amendment of the constitution, to provide a tribunal that might adjudicate differences between government and the States was taken up, but the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

In the House, under Monday's regular call, bills were introduced for establishing a Bureau for the relief of freedmen—for defending the benignant rights of the United States—for requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to pronounce a law unconstitutional—for the adoption of a new tariff as soon as possible—for constructing a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Paducah—for the funding of the national debt—for protecting American citizens abroad, and for declaring the fourteenth article (Howard's constitutional amendment). The Speaker submitted a communication from the War Department asking transportation for certain provisions to the South. The rules were suspended by a vote of 116 to 44 for the introduction of the additional reconstruction bill telegraphed on Saturday. The bill will be debated to-morrow and Wednesday, when the vote will be taken, the minority pledging itself to make no debating motions. The rules were suspended and a bill introduced and passed, making five judges a quorum of the Supreme Court, and requiring two-thirds of a full bench to make valid any action that infringed, directly or indirectly, the laws of Congress, and, in the event of the decision of any District Court, which might affect in any way the constitutionality or validity of laws providing that such decision shall be certified to the Supreme Court, and unless two-thirds of a full bench concur, that such decision shall be reversed. Vote 116 to 39. The House then adjourned.

After the vote on bill to reorganize the rules of the Supreme Court in the House to-day, Garfield moved a suspension of the rules that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one Major-General; the one last commissioned in the grade before the 1st of January, 1868, viz: Hancock. After decided intimation on the part of Brooks, Randall and others, that they would resort to fillibustering in order to prevent the passage of the bill, Garfield then withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday. The Senate to-day, after an Executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring the reasons of the President for the removal of Stanton from the War Department insufficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was, yeas thirty-five, nays 6. The Senate then ordered certified copies of the resolution to be sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

JAN. 14.—Certified copies of the action taken by the Senate in regard to Stanton's suspension have been furnished the President, Grant and Stanton. Grant and Stanton had a conference late last night, and met again this morning at the War Office. Grant afterwards left the office, while Stanton remained and received calls from the various officers of departments, but up to noon had not formally resumed business. The President has as yet taken no action in the premises.

Stanton issued an order this afternoon to the employees of the War Department that he had again taken possession of the portfolio of the war office. Stanton drew nearly $2000 from the pay office being his salary during suspension.

It is understood that the President in no way recognizes Stanton, and it is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over Grant. Nothing definite is known, but the feeling is quite feverish.

JAN. 16.—Persons having affairs pending at the War Department at the War Department say that no business has been done there during the past two days.

It is confidently stated that if the President should adopt aggressive measures, a Bill, which is already prepared, reorganizing the War Department, and defining its powers and duties, will be immediately pushed through.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

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, communications from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours of not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of political 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.

The Crisis.

There are various exciting rumors afloat about the actions of the President, Grant, Congress, and Stanton. We are not sensationists, yet we recognize the fact that a great crisis is at hand, a momentous period in the nation's history. Congress has reinstated Stanton in the War office, and has gagged the Supreme Court, so as to make its own Acts absolute, in spite of the judicial and executive departments of the Government.

We await the issue with anxiety. Two days of suspense have passed, during which no business has been transacted at the War office. The President has not recognized Stanton as Secretary of War, though Grant has given up to him the portfolio. This deadlock cannot last; somebody must give way.

Meantime, we have heard from a source we consider reliable, that the telegraph office in Charleston is under military control; and this is rumored to be by order of the President through General Grant. The New York *Herald* of the 14th, in its Washington dispatches, (which are always sensational) says that stupendous events will happen in a few days.

We cannot foretell the result. Whatever it be, it matters little to us: we cannot be hurt much more than we have been already. We are not actors, but lookers-on.

Gen. Meade's State Treasurer in Georgia found an empty Treasury. It is surprising how "riches take to themselves wings, and fly away."

Correspondence between Judge Aldrich and General Canby.

BARNWELL, S. C., Dec. 27, 1867.

Sir:—I have been informed that Mr. Hood the Treasurer of the State, has been instructed by you not to pay my salary after the 31st of October.

When I received your special order No. 183, suspending me, I did not suppose you intended to deprive me of the property in my office. It never occurred to me that, because I could not conscientiously carry out your General Orders as to juries, I was to be punished by being deprived of the salary, which in the impoverished state of the country, is the only means left to me for the support of my family.

I trust it is only necessary to bring to your notice the fact that the judge has a property in his office, and that, during his suspension, he cannot be legally deprived of its emoluments.

As I have no idea that your purpose is to inflict a personal injury on one who, I trust, has shown himself as zealous and honest in the discharge of his duties as you have in the discharge of yours, I therefore respectfully submit this question to your more mature consideration, in the hope that, upon investigating the legal proposition, you will see you have unintentionally done me an injustice.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
A. P. ALDRICH,
Law Judge of South Carolina.
Major-General CANBY, Commanding District.

HEADQ'RS. 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., Jan. 4th, 1868.

A. P. Aldrich, Esq., Barnwell C. H., S. C.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in relation to the salary claimed by you, as judge of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and to state, in reply that, as your action involved a serious delay in the administration of justice, and imposed upon the State, in its impoverished condition, additional expenses for the maintenance of prisoners, and for holding special terms of the courts in several of the districts in the Southern Circuit, I did not consider it proper or just to add to those burdens, by authorizing compensation to be made for services that were not rendered.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
BD. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

BARNWELL, January 7, 1868.

Sir:—I reply immediately to your note of the 4th January, just received.

I did not expect, and did not ask, that you, as Military Commander, would consider the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. But I did expect that you would point to the clause in those Acts which empowered you to suspend me from the performance of the duties of my office, and then to deprive me of my property in that office, by ordering the State Treasurer to withhold the salary which the State contracted to pay me when I was commissioned one of her judges. You will remember that I am still a Judge of South Carolina. You have not ventured to remove me yet, and if you had, you cannot deprive me of my office. You cannot point to any authority in the Acts, but excuse your injustice and usurpation by saying "that as your action involved a serious delay in the administration of justice, and imposed upon the State, in its impoverished condition, additional expenses for the maintenance of prisoners, and for holding special terms of the courts in several of the districts in the Southern Circuit, I did not consider it proper or just to add to those burdens by authorizing compensation for services that were not rendered."

I indignantly repel this slander. I was in the actual performance of my duties, under the laws of the State of South Carolina, that had conferred on me my judicial office, and to whom alone, I am accountable. When you, by a high-handed usurpation of authority, not conferred on you by any law of Congress, or article of war, suspended me in the very effort, I was making to administer Justice to a suffering people. What juries was to be administered by such juries as you had directed to be drawn? You know or should have known, that your order as to juries, was not authorized by any Act of Congress. You know or should have known that juries, selected as you directed, presented the most serious impediment to the administration of justice. You know or should have known, that my oath of office prevented me from carrying out your order—and yet as a mere partisan, without considering the dignity of my position, the character of my beloved State, or the responsibility of your own station, in the very wantonness of power, you put upon me an indignity which was unworthy of the great government you represent, and I must add, appears to me now to be not only resentful, but unmanly. LET YOUR MASTERS OF THE OLD ARMY JUDGE.

As a conscientious judge and a man of honor, I could not carry out your order without violating my oath of office. I said so frankly. You suspended me. I yielded without a murmur, and now, because I have a conscience, that will not permit me as I think, to violate my oath of office, with high-handed tyranny, you not only deprive me of the dignity of that office, but rob me of its support, and then insultingly tell me that my action has involved a serious delay in the administration of justice," forgetting that it was your own unauthorized and officious interference with the laws of the State, that placed the first and only impediment in the way of justice. With what consistency can you talk about the "impoverished condition" of the State, when only on the 3d December last, you issued General Orders No. 139, assessing a tax for the very salary you have directed the Treasurer to withhold, and did actually make an appropriation for its payment? How does it help the people of an impoverished State, to wring taxes out of them, which you afterwards direct to be locked up in the treasury?

Why trouble yourself about State burdens, when the people (I mean white people, taxpayers), with singular unanimity approve my course, and sustain me under my present trials?

No Sir, I am not deceived, nor is the country, by this mere subterfuge. You cover this bold and bad attempt, to destroy the independence of the judiciary, at the same time, that you make your effort to break down the great bulwark of liberty—THE TRIAL BY JURY—with a flimsy veil.

I commend you to the perusal of General Hancock's Special Order No. 203, to show you what a patriotic officer can do, whose desire is to heal the wounds of a prostrate and bleeding country.

But I do not complain. My only purpose now is to repel your unjust and cruel aspersion, and to put on record my protest against your monstrous tyranny.

I will leave my native State to-morrow, in deep sorrow and despondency, to seek a support for my wife and children, in hospitable Georgia, where I am assured of a hearty welcome. Thank God, in my temporary exile—for I am coming back when you go—I will be sustained by the consciousness of having done my duty, and the full confidence that the people, the great judges in this case, will soon do justice to you and to me.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. ALDRICH,
Law Judge of South Carolina.
Major-General CANBY, Commanding Military District.

Order Removing the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia.

HEAD'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
ATLANTA, January 13, 1867.

[*General Orders No. 3.*]

I. Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer, of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to co-operate with the Major-General Commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

II. By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary Reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia; Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-Third Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia; Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, Ordinance Corps United States Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

III. The above named officers will proceed, without delay, to Milledgeville, Georgia, and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these Headquarters.

By order of Major-General MEADE:
(Signed) R. C. DISNER, A. A. G.

At 10½ A. M., this order was read to the convention amid applause at section I.

[From the Charleston Mercury.

THE NEGRO CONVENTION.

TUESDAY 14TH.

According to announcement, the great ringed, streaked and striped convention, called together to provide a new Constitution for the once great State of South Carolina, assembled in, and thereby desecrated, the Charleston Club House, a building erected by a society of Charleston gentlemen, for the enjoyment of each other's company in the pursuit of pleasure.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, T. Hurley, white, delegate from Berkeley District, called the convention to order, and requested the spectators to withdraw without the bar—except the representatives of the press, who were requested to press themselves around the tables prepared for them. The plain delegate from Berkely thus brought the convention to order, and established an indisputable claim to be regarded as the funny man or harlequin of the body.

Thomas J. Robertson, white, delegate from Richland, was then unanimously chosen temporary chairman, and W. J. McKinley, of Orangeburg, requested to act as secretary pro tem.

The secretary pro tem. then read the order for the assembling of the convention and called the list of delegates.

B. F. Whittemore, white, delegate from Darlington, then moved that a committee be appointed on permanent organization, whose duty it would be to report the names of suitable persons to fill the offices of the convention.

This motion gave rise to great discussion.

It was finally agreed that the chair should appoint a committee on certificates of identification, who should report who were entitled to seats in the convention.

B. Odell Duncan, white, delegate from Newberry, wished the whole matter postponed until Thursday at 12 o'clock, to give time for the members to become acquainted with each other, and form correct opinions as to who were fit persons to act as officers of the convention. He was of opinion that a great deal of the success and influence of the body would depend upon the administration of the president of the convention, and he wanted ample time given to the members to make a wise choice.

L. E. Langley, delegate from Beaufort, but a woolly-headed negro from the North, here suggested that the convention was not in a condition to organize, as there was no telling whether the members who answered their names were the real members or not, and he thought that the members ought to be identified in some way. This led to more protraced discussion, during which a great variety of opinions were expressed, and a number of motions made and amendments offered.

This committee having retired, it was moved that the convention take a recess for twenty minutes. This was voted down amid much laughter as if it was very funny. There being nothing else to do, a member suggested that the chairman pro tem. entertain the convention with a speech during the absence of the committee. The chairman not consenting to this pastime, various suggestions were made for different members to speak, but none accepted. The proceedings at this stage were characterized by some irregularity and great want of dignity?

The secretary pro tem., evidently desirous of preventing the convention from exposing itself to further ridicule, moved that the convention take a recess for three quarters of an hour, and for the information of the ignorant, he explained that three quarters of an hour meant forty-five minutes. This motion was also voted down amid shouts of laughter, as if it was the extreme of wit, to keep the members in the room.

At length, to the great relief of those wishing to leave the hall, a messenger from the Committee on Credentials appeared, and informed the chairman that the Committee wished the presence of all the members in the committee room, except the chairman and secretary pro tem.

This created an actual, though not formal, recess of about half an hour, after which the Committee and other members returning and resuming their seats, B. Odell Duncan, as chairman of the committee, made a verbal report that the members present were qualified, and had been furnished with certificates of identity and that like certificates would be furnished to other delegates on their arrival.

Several motions of adjournment were then made, and successively voted down.

As soon as breathing space was allowed, F. L. Cardoza, delegate from Charleston, moved that a committee, consisting of one delegate from each district, to be elected by the delegation, should be appointed to nominate suitable officers for a permanent organization. This motion was adopted, and the convention, after a little more discussion, and voting, and calling to order, adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY 15TH.

After some discussion as to members not having certificates of indentification, the hall keeper was appointed doorkeeper until a permanent organization.

The body then went into an informal ballot for President.

A recess of fifteen minutes was moved and carried to allow the delegates to prepare their ballots at the close of the recess, the ballots were cast, and on being counted the result was as follows: A. G. Mackey, white delegate from Charleston, seventy-four votes; B. F. Whittemore, delegate from Darlington, thirty-seven votes; Thomas J. Robertson, white, delegate from Richland, and temporary chairman, one vote; James M. Rutland, white, delegate from Fairfield, one vote.

On motion of Gilbert Pillsbury, white, delegate from Charleston, the election of Mackey was declared unanimous.

E. F. Rinsier, a light colored delegate from Charleston, then moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the newly elected chairman and invite him to take his seat as president of the convention.

The permanent chairman, on taking his seat, addressed the convention in a speech in which he took occasion to define his position on certain important questions which were likely to be brought before the body.

Night Session.—The first business in order was the election of sergeant at arms. After two ballots E. Conway was duly elected to this office.

On motion of W. J. Whipper it was resolved that, when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 10 A. M.

R. C. DeLarge gave notice that on to-morrow he would move to reconsider the motion electing Conway sergeant-at-arms.

Peter Miller was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms. Sam Dickson was elected doorkeeper.

John Fitzsimmons was then elected assistant doorkeeper, and, without proceeding further in the organization, the convention adjourned.

TO RENT.—THE PLANTATION known as the Chisolm Place, about 6 miles below the Village of Orangeburg, adjoining Dr. Barton. Apply to G. D. KEITT, Agt.
jan 18 4t

NOTICE TO DEBTORS IN ORANGEBURG, BARNWELL and LEXINGTON DISTRICTS.—All persons indebted to me by Note or otherwise, are hereby notified that all claims unsettled on the first of February next, will be placed in Attorneys' hands for Collection.
jan 11 8t JOHN C. KENNERLY.

WILLIAM BLANDFORD, MY Apprentice by Indenture from the Orphans House, ran away from me on the 3d inst., without cause. I hereby forewarn all persons from Harboring him; and I will give a suitable reward for notice of his whereabouts, or for his recovery.
MADISON P. WAY.
jan 11—2t St. Matthews, S. C.

MULES FOR SALE ON TIME.—To arrive early at Orangeburg C. H., on the 16th inst., from Kentucky, eighty head of fine Mules, that I will sell for one-third cash, the remainder on a credit of nine months—the purchaser giving a Lien on the premises for the balance. Persons living at a distance wishing to purchase will please write to me.
jan 11—3t

CARD.
THE FIRM OF H. B. JEFFERS & CO. WAS Dissolved on the 4th inst. The FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued by Wm. H. & Thos. A. Jeffers. The style of the Firm being
WM. H. JEFFERS & CO.
Consignments of Cotton solicited. Prompt returns will be made, and our usual attention paid to the interests of our friends.
WM. H. JEFFERS & CO.
Charleston, S. C.
Refer to JOHN A. HAMILTON, Orangeburg, S. C.
jan 11 6m

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO, PACIFIC, or any of the other Manures will be sold by the Ton or smaller quantity, at Charleston prices, adding a small commission.

Seed Rye and Oats.
Also a small lot of selected

Seed Potatoes.
Best prices allowed for ROUGH RICE, PEAS and PRODUCE.
Main Court Market Street.
oct 19—1y JOHN A. HAMILTON.

In Equity,
ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.
F. M. Pooser, Adm'r. } Bill to Marshall Assets
vs. } for
Ann Larr, et. al. } Injunction and Relief.
By order of the Court, the creditors of John Larr, deceased, are required to present their demands before me, within three months from date hereof.
Commissioner's Office, Orangeburg, C. H., Jan. 1, 1868. } V. D. T. JAMISON, Commissioner.
jan 18—3m xii

ESTABLISHED 1802.
Charleston Courier for 1868.
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY
BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO.
Daily Paper $8.00 per Annum.
Tri-Weekly Paper $4.00 per Annum.
The war closed with a large indebtedness on the part of our former subscribers, some of whom have proffered us payment. To others we have presented no claim, amid the losses and misfortunes by which they have been surrounded, having been spared the necessity of doing so by the very generous, prompt, and hearty support we have uniformly received. We are able to wait for the advent of better times, confidently asserting that when prosperity returns to the land they will cheerfully meet their obligations. To all such we gordially extend an invitation to renew their subscriptions.
jan 11 1t

Schedule South Carolina Rail Road.
Columbia Day Passenger Train.
Leave Charleston ..... 7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Branchville ..... 9:10 "
Arrive at Columbia ..... 1:10 P. M.
Leave Columbia ..... 10 A. M.
Arrive at Branchville ..... 2:45 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston ..... 7:05 "
Night Express Train from Charleston to Columbia.
Leave Charleston ..... 5:40 P. M.
Arrive at Branchville ..... 10:30 "
Arrive at Columbia ..... 5 A. M.
Leave Columbia ..... 3 P. M.
Arrive at Branchville ..... 9:45 "
Arrive at Charleston ..... 8:20 "
dec 21—tf A. PAYNE, General Superintendent.

LAW BLANKS,
FOR SALE, AT 75 CTS PER QUIRE:
WRITS,
COPY WRITS,
FI. FAS. IN ASSO.
FI. FAS. IN DEBT.
SUPPENAS and RESPONDENDUM in EQUITY,
AT 1.50 PER QUIRE:
DECLARATIONS ON SEALED NOTE,
PAYEE & MAKER.
ORANGEBURG NEWS OFFICE.
sept 28

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.

In the District Court.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 104, from Headquarters Second Military District, the Magistrates of the District of Orangeburg will make a report on the 15th and last days of each month to this Court, of all Commitments made by them during the preceeding half month, specifying date of Commitment, names of Prisoners and the Offences for which they were committed; said Magistrates shall also forward to the Clerk of this Court, all recognizances and other papers, connected with the proceedings against the Prisoners aforesaid, which may be in their possession at the date of making the reports herein ordered.

By order of the Court.
F. ROBINSON,
January 8, 1868. Clerk District Court.
jan 11 tf

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Orangeburg District.

By P. A. McMICHAEL, Esq., Ordinary.

Whereas, Caroline A. Millions, widow, hath made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of Henry W. Millions, dec.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said Henry W. Millions, dec'd, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Orangeburg C. H. on the 21st day of January inst., after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 6th day of Jan., Anno Domini, 1868.
P. A. McMICHAEL,
jan 18—2t O. O. D.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Orangeburg District. } Citation.

By P. A. McMICHAEL, Esq., Ordinary.

Whereas, Charlotte Heath and F. J. Bauck, have made suit to me to grant them Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Francis B. Heath, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Francis B. Heath, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Orangeburg Court House on 27th day of January instant after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand this 11th day of January, Anno Domini, 1868.
P. A. McMICHAEL,
jan 18—4t O. O. D.