The Ordinance further goes on to declare all war bonds of the State null and void. And that General Canby be requested to advance funds by order on the State Treasury, and be reimbursed from the amount raised by this tax.

And that the President receive \$12.00 per diem, and the members \$9.00, and 20 cents mileage to and from the Convention. This Ordinance was passed to a second reading, and was made the special order for Tuesday at 12

The Chairman then stated that he wished to be releived from any delicate position in which he might be placed during the debate on the subject of pay and mileage, by explaining that when first nominated by his constituency, he had determined not to receive any compensation, on the ground that as Collector of the Port, he received a salary from the United States Government, and he did not think it right to receive a compensation from the convention at the same time either as delegate or chairman, and his determination on that subject was unaltered and unalterable.

The special order, being the ordinance to divide Pickens District, was then called, and Wright moved its indefinite postponement. L. B. Johnson called for the ayes and noes, and the call being sustained, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll,-which resulted ayes 38-nocs 79.

E. W. McGregor Mackey then offered a sub stitute for the ordinance under consideration.

T. J. Robertson offered an amendment to the substitute, which would merely consent to the division of the Pickens by the Legislature. James M. Rutland, from the Committee on the Legislative Department of the constitution explained that they were preparing a section of the constitution which would render this ordinanco and all discussion on it unnecessary.

After some further debate the amendments were lost and the question was put whether the ordinance should pass to a third reading and be engrossed. The ayes and noes were called and resulted-aves 65, noes 49,

It was then made the special order of Wed-

E. W. McGregor Mackey offered a resolution, to be incorporated in the constitution. that hereafter land be sold at sheriff sale in tracts not larger than one hundred and sixty neres' to give all classes an apportunity to purchase.

The rules were suspended, and an effort mame to call the previous question, which fail-

T. J. Robertson expressed surprise at the effort to cut off debate when the delegates did not understand the question.

DeLarge said he was surprised at such an insinuation against the intelligence of the convontion, and also at any opposition being made. He believed that all were prepared to vote, and he did not see any use to spend more time and money in its discussion.

Beverley Nash said he hoped that the resolution would pass to give the mover, McGregor Mackey, an opportunity to set himself right with his constituents. On Saturday he had voted to prevent lands from being sold at all; and now he voted to have the land sold in

There was considerable further debate, but finally the resolution was amended to read one hundred acres instead of one hundred and sixty and referred to the Legislative Committee.

Whittemore introduced a resclution to the effect that, as the convention had passed a resolution to request General Cauby to stay executions, and thus relieve the landholders of the State, that the convention now request the same officer to prevent the withholding the laborers' share of the crop on account of debts due from the laborer to the employer, and also to prevent the enforcement of claims against laborers for four months. Referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The hour of 3 P. M. having arrived the chairman declared the convention adjourned. gaiwallat diruesDAY 28TH.

The roll was called and a quorum being prescut the assemblage proceeded to business.

The minutes of the last meeting were read

and confirmed. E. W. M. Mackey rose to a personal expla-

nation, and said that he had to opologize for so far forgetting himself that he had made a personal attack on an individual in the house, but he plead as his excuse the excitement under which he labored owing to a low and scurrilous attack made upon his father in a certain dirty and indecent sheet, but while making his excuse to the convention he had no excuse to make to the low and contemptible individual whom he justly chastised.

Langley moved that McGregor Mackey's excuse be accepted. Agreed to.

Randolph, on behalf of the Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, reported that the committee, with two exceptions, were in favor of the petitioning Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State.

Lemuel Boozer, from the Committee on Miscellaneous provisions in the Constitution read a minority report.

Made the special order for Wednesday at one o'clock.

A letter of resignation was read from John K. Tgrry, of Colleton.

A telegraphic dispatch was read from the Sorgeant-at-Arms elect, declining the appoint-

On motion of N. G. Parker, the convention dispensed with the services of a Sergeant-atarms.

On motion of Chamberlain, of Berkeley, 150 copies of the journal were ordered to be printed and laid on the tables of the delegates in State bills. each day.

report of the Finance Committee.

Allen moved to amend by striking out Win. McKinlay moved to amend by hying fifty bents tax on every dog in excess of one dog to each family.

Rutland made a point that dogs were not

property, and, therefore, not liable to the tax according to the Reconstruction acts.

On a division of the house, the dog tax was drugklout TTTTHZOO HA McGregor Mackey, tried to make up for the loss of the dog tax by increasing the piano

The folly of the embryo legislator was shown by several members, and his amendment laid on

After much laughable debate on the subject of figures, to which Leslie contributed his full quota, the report was recommitted and made the special order of Wednesday at half-past 1

Jesse Craig moved that the ordinance providing for the pay and mileage of members be postponed until it was decided in what currency they were going to be paid.

T. J. Robertson hoped that the motion would not prevail, because the Finance Committee had found no means to pay the delegates than in bills receivable, and the nine dollars per diem allowed would bring seven dollars and twenty cents, and that would a great deal more than pay the expenses of most of the dele-

Pillsbury thought that anything the convention would do to raise the value of the State currency would only injure, because if the con vention had pawer to vote a pair of Gabriel's wings to each white inhabitant of this State. they would tear those wings from their sockets, and continue to plod on foot in the dust of this mundane sphere.

Robertson said the bills could not go so low as the delegate from Charleston said, because the provisional and military governments of the State acknowledge the legality of the bills, and receive them at par value, and that there is more tax due than there are bills out.

Parker said that if all the taxes due were paid by the middle of April, all the bills re coivable proposed to be issued would be ab-

Bowen objected to putting \$9 on the record, and then taking really only \$2.50. It was proposed to put \$50,000 in these bills on the market in the hands of one hundred and twentyfour people. They would depreciate beyond measure. This was a move of the speculators to get possession of these bills at a very low price, and he hoped that it would not succeed. Whatever he was to get, if it was only \$2.50, he wanted it correctly stated on the record.

Jesse S. Craig thought that the issue of these bills of the State was contrary to the provision in the United States Constitution preventing any State from issuing bills of credit

After much rambling discussion it was agreed to make the pay of delegates \$11 per day, and that of officers in proportion.

The hour of three P. M. having arrived the assemblage adjourned.

WEDNESDAY 29TH.

The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the assemblage proceeded to business The minutes of the last meeting were read

Coghlan introduced a resolution excluding he reporter of The Mercury, which was almost unanimously adopted.

The following members asked the privilege of recording their votes in the negative : F. J. Moses, Jr., L. B. Johnson, Lemuel Boozer, C. M. Olsen, S. A. Swails, W. J. Whipper, Bailey Milford, T. Hurley, John A. Hunter, J. L. Newell, Wm. Perry, C. P. Leslie, J. C. Neagle, James M. Runion.

A petition for ro-enfranchisement was read from one W. J. Nixon, of Barnwell. [Who can it be ?] gorgan all il soitane q

Corley introduced resolutions in relation to homesteads and bankruptey, which were referred to the Legislative Committee.

Arnim offered a resolution to petition Congress to lend the State \$3,000,000, which amount is the nett proceeds of the cotton tax of the State. Referred.

Chamberlain offered a resolution excluding the proprietors and editors of the Mercury, by name, and supported his resolution by speech, in which he stated that it was a measure of precaution.

J. J. Wright made a speech very much to he same effect.

The resolution was adopted, Moses voting

On motion of Parker, it was resolved to have sergeant-at-arms.

The ordinance invalidating contracts on account of slave property was read a second time. The tax ordinance was taken up and amended to read 71 cents on every \$100 of real estate, 15 cents on every \$100 of manufactured articles, 50 cents on every \$100 of buggies, carriages, &c., 15 cents on every \$100 af gross sales of merchandize, and it was then ordered to be engrossed and passed to its third read-

Duncan moved that a committee be appointed to consider applications for re-enfranchise-

Beverley Nash introduced a resolution to tax uncultivated lands one per cent. more than cultivated lands. Referred to Committe on Finance in visitationant acitagrace

A resolution was adopted authorizing the president of the assemblage to ask General Canby to send to the State Treasurer for 12,000

The special order was called, which was the into Pickens and Oconce Districts was adopted by a vote of 86 to 25.

The ordinance regulating pay and mileage was taken up, and Whittemore officed a resolution to make the per diem \$8 in greenbacks instead of \$11 in State bills. Pending the discussion of which the body

THURSDAY 30TH.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, but owing to the incorrect assertion by the printer of two petitions for divorce, the minutes were ordered to be corrected and reprinted.

djourned.

The Chairman then read for the information of the assemblage a letter from General Clitz, commanding the Post of Charleston to the Mayor of the city, requesting that officer to detail a sergeant ol police and five privates to attend the sittings of the convention and preserve the peace. The Chairman said that the letter was written without any consultation with him, and he did not like to act in the matter without the advice of the body.

Whittemore moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on General Clitz, for the purpose of inquiring his reasons for writing such a letter. Adopted.

pointed on the committee.

W. G. Whipper, moved that until the report of that committee was received no policeman be admitted on the floor. S. A. Swails made a report from the com-

mittee on rules and regulations in regard te the pay of absent members, and the form of proof of attendance in order to draw pay .-Adopted.

A communication was received from J. P M. Epping, United States Marshal, in regard to land and labor. Referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Parker moved that a copy of the tax ordinance be furnished to General Cauby, with a request that he enforce it. Adopted.

J. M. Allen, in behalf of Gentry, offered a resolution fixing the rent of lands, the lessor to receive one-third of the grain ceop, and onefourth of the cotton and tobacco crop, where the lessee furnished all the capital, and the lessor to receive one-half of all crops, where he furnished the stock and feed; any landlord receiving a greater proportion than this, to be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Several members were granted leave of ab-

Runion introduced a resolution providing that all the officers of the State shall be elected by the people, except the indues of the Supreme Court and the United States Sonators. Referred to the Committee on Franchise and

Allen presented a petition from ecitizens of war, for Confederate money, and asking that some provisions be made for an equitable settlement between buyers and sollers, in such

Moses introduced a resolution in regard to implyfying the pleadings in the courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee

Ransier introduced a resolution to the effect that although the convention would undertake to relieve the people of the State from their great distress as are necessary to secure the ter, they will assuredly lose many a good debt. pay of the members, the special object of their they will not usurp the place of the Legislature which they have the power to create. by passing laws on extraneous subjects. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The majority report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution to whom was referred the petition for the continuance of the freedman's bureau was taken up, being the first special order.

The report, which favored the petition, was finally adopted, Randolph speaking in favor and Byas contra,

The second special order being the ordinance invalidating contracts for slaves was taken up, and Rutland spoke against it. Corley read a speech on the subject.

On motion of Whittemore it was made the special order for Monday at 1 P. M.

The Next special order, the ordinance fixing pay and mileage, was taken up and altered to read "eleven dollars per day," &c., "in State bills, which have not the par value of United States currency.

The assemblage then adjourned.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

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

The Stamp Question.

It is important that our people should understand the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, as far as regards the ordinary transactions of every day business. In Charleston, a pack of government hounds have been turned loose upon the merchants of the city, and they are trailing every infractian of the Stamp Law, arising from the selling of the smallest article requiring by act of a two-cent or four-cent The ordinance dividing Pickens District stamp. Several of the mest respectable busi cover a way to get rid of it.

ness houses in Charleston have been indicted r the sale of packages of perfumery, or bottle f cologne, from which the stamp his become rubbed off, or has been otherwise accidentally removed. The detectives there are said to have reported one hundred cases of this kind in one day and the docket of the United States Courtis crowded with them. These spies and informers make a handsome living on their share of the fines imposed upon conviction, bills every one of which Gov, Hall retoes. and thus an unsuspecting people are plundered by the minions of a government, which shares with them the spoils.

It is a striking illustration of the rapid tendency of this country from republicanism to despotism,-this system of espionage. We feel confident that in a few years, no country of Europe, not even Russia, will be able to boast of a more perfect secret police, than the once free country in which we live. These revenue detectives, by an easy transformation, will become political spies; sentiments obnoxious to the party in power will become as great Whittemore, Ransier and Rose, weae ap- offences as they now consider the selling of a proprietary article without a one cent stamp and the Courts of justice will be occupied with the trial of political misdemeanors, before party juries; or, what is worse, the mandate of some grand or petty despot will consign such offenders to bastiles with a jury at all.

But it is not with a view of speculating upon the probable future arising from such a state of whatever. affairs as now exists, that we write this article. It is written with the intention of cautioning our friends against one infraction of the Revenue laws that is becoming quite common, and which bears with it its own punishment. Wo allude to the practice of giving and receiving promisary notes without being stamped at th time. A great many persons think that if the maker of a note stamps it at any future day, it is all right. This is a great mistake. If a note | Washington after his election in 1861. is not stamped upon its delivery, there is but one safe course to remedy the omission, and that is to send it to the Collector of the U. S. Internal Revenue in Charleston, and let him stamp it in his official capacity. After twelve months, this privilege ceases; so that the note. after that period, cannot be legally stamped at all, without paying to the government the penalty of fifty dollars prescribed by law. For instance, any person who holds a note given previously to 1st February, 1867, and since October, 1862, which is made ped, h. s in hi Pickens, relative to property sold during the hands a piece of paper, which is worth nothing to him at all, if his debtor is disposed to take idvantage of him, unless he pays fifty dollars to have it stamped according to law.

> Many persons in our community have such notes, and others are holding unstamped papers three, six or eight months old, which will soon be worthless to them. If from earclessness or penuriousness, they do not attend to the mat-

Every planter in the District should keep on assembling is to form a State constitution, and hand constantly for his own use, at least a dollar's worth of two cent and five cent stumps and in buying or selling land, it is worth the trouble of coming to Orangeburg, and getting fifty cent stamps, before executing and deliver-

A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Fracas in the Convention.

On Monday last, at the close of the pro peedings of the Negro Convention, a row ocsurred, in which the only white delegate hail ing from Orangeburg immortalized himself by an assault upon Roswell T. Logan, Esq., As sistant Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

It appears that the truth so plainly spoken by the Mercury, concerning the antecedents of Albert G. Mackey, the father of the plain young man, was exceedingly distasteful to them both; and in order to take revenge for the exposure, young Mackey made an attack upon Mr. Logan, in the very halls of the Convention itself, and several blows passed between them.

A more cowardly attack could not have been made but any other kind would not have been characteristic of the plain young hero. I was only in the presence of a large mob of kindred spirits, ready to back him even to bloodshed and murder, that the young hero attempted a satisfaction that he would not have dared to exact on fairer terms.

The result was that the Convention became violent mob, crying out for blood and murder. and it was only by the strenuous efforts of few of the most influential delegates, that violence was prevented. These efforts not only quieted at last the angry crowd, but they soothed the irate President, who is said to have vituperated "like a wrathy old woman." Mr. Logan behaved with the most com-

mendible self-control; and acted throughout the whole affair, as became a brave man, and a

New York Harbor has been more or less obstructed by ice for several days past, and the people of that city are at their wits' end to disItems.

George M Dent, a brother-in law of rant, is a candidate for Congress in Ar Massachusetts educates her children st of nine dollars per annum for overy child within its limits.

The Colorado Legislature devotes a large ortion of its time to the passage of divorce

Field hands are receiving eight dollars per day for their services in Raleigh .- But they are making laws (?)-not corn and cotton.

Mrs. Mary Harty has recovered \$2700 damges from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for the loss of her husband, who was run over and killed on that road in November last, near Bergen. MININ MINIT

Half a century ago, the New York Postoffice establishment was run in a single room of a private dwelling corner of Garden and William streets, by one man and a boy besides the post-

The London Review says that at this time there is no country-no matter how embarrassed or how poor-in which there is so much pressing and painful poverty, so much vice, so much misery as in England. Yet England is the richest country on the globe.

Under its present constitution Michigan pays no salary higher than one thousand dollars to any officer, except judicial, and they are prohibited from receiving any fees or perquisites

The English are terribly afraid of the Fenians. Pilot engines are sent in advance of some of the English mail trains, in consequence of information that mischief has been threatened by the brotherhood.

Allen Pinkerton, a Chicago detective, says that Timothy Webster, a native of Princeton. N. J., who was subsequently executed as a spy in Richmond, Va., was the preserver of President Lincoln's life when he was on his way to

The last new feat for a circus acrobat consists in turning a double somerset over sixteen muskets with fixed bayonets, the guns being fired at the moment of the leap.

Rev. J. P. Morris, of the South Carolina Conference, died suddenly at Darlington Court ouse on Friday last. The deceased was native of Canada, but had recently joined the Conference, and had given promise of great usefulness .- Courier, 28th lite ne borrober es

The invitation of the Boston Doard of Trade o the Poards of Trade and Chambers of Comcity in general convergion on the 5 h of Feb ruary next, has been accepted (Mei 4), Ly 11. commercial associations of seventeen cities, and favorable intimations have been received infor mally from others.

French parents, it is announced, are probileited even from naming their children what they ! will, for fear that some revolutionary character's name will be perpetuated. The name of a child must be selected from a catalogue of saints or from ancient history, and registered with the mayor of the district.

As an illustration of the destination prevailing in Mississippi, a local paper reports that eventeen Cotton planters who wished to be present at an exhibition of tableaux at one of the towns, and had no money, applied for places on the programme so as to work their way through the show.

As a striking illustration of the searcity of employment in New York at the present time. the fact may be mentioned that the superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry gives notice that he is ready to furnish employers with laborers as many as they want who will work till next spring merely for their

A Houston (Texas) newspaper gives some rather sensible advice to young men about to visit that place in search of business situations It says: "Stay away; there is no vacancies here, Stay where you are; pull off your coat, take hold of a plough. Stay away from the cities. Times are hard, 'tis true; they will never be flush unless we all learn to depend on our own resources, and work out our own sal-

In arresting Mr. Train, the British Governnent has caught an elephant. Already he makes the event a text, and numerous lively orations may be expected during the next six months. In a dispatch to the World Mr. Train says: "Have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is : Payment of Alabama claims and release of American citizens, or

A Washington letter savs : "The trial of John H. Surratt, it is known, has been fixed for the 24th of next month, but I have good reason to believe that the case will never be brought to trial. The attorneys for the defence, Messrs. Merrick and Black, are prepared for Suratt's trial at any time, and they have full confidence in their power to sustain the action of the majority of the jury at the first trial, when they were disposed to acquit the prisoner."

Such great success, it is stated, has followed the effort to recruit the Papal army, that it is reported from Rome to be in serious contemplation to make the force so large that whenever Italy finds itself at war with a neighboring power, Rome can assume the offensive and enlarge its borders- This is asserted by the journals of Naples, Austria and France vol

PITHY. The Augusta ! Constitutionalist,

speaking of the ordinance introduced by Hayne of Baruwell, to make a new district out of portions of Barnwell, Edgefield and Orangeburg, to be called the District of "Summer," says:-"Should this ordinance ever receive the sanc-tion or he Convention," it is to be feared that the District of Sumner will become a cane

GRAIN IN GEORGIA .- While a majority of planters in the southern and western Bortions of this State have become bankrapt in their attempt to raise cotton, every farmer in Northern Georgia has made money, by raising wheat and corn. One farmer in a county with this, who never made any money, even before the war, on the cotton sensation cleared \$2.000 this year by raising wheat Allowed Opinion

A dandy of twenty-six having been termed an, "old bachelor," appealed to an eliterly meas tleman to decide whether he should be called "old" or not, giving his age. "Twenty-siz," "old" or not, giving his age. said the elderly gentleman, "lessoring to how you take it. Non for a man, it to spung enough; but for a goose it's rather old as

MOBOCRACY !!!- Ecarly in the afternoon of yesterday, we were informed, through the attention of a military officer in person that military were in possession of facts. which led them to apprehend that a serious attempt, was in contemplation on the part of an armed negro mob; put forward by their? white condintors, to assaule with Tiblence, They office of the Charleston Mercury. Precontions were taken by the military to preserve order and a force kept in readings in case of need -Mercury, 31st. .. 12

COPARTNERSEE MINISTRATE INCOME. De TREVILLE & AMAKER

ATTORIGEYOU AT LAW, 200 10. 1 Orangeburg District of A worses W. J. DE TREVILLE, A. P. AMAKER.

Orangeburg C. H. Lewisville, S. C. SORRELAGE and PI VERAL SOTICES, at del-

ending our fiquere, inverse afficient entry Millinery and Dress Making. MISS K. MAULE St doi



BANKETPTCY. DMININFRATORN ROTERLA All persons indebted to the Estate of flour . Milhous will make payment, and those having ake payment, and those having at them properly attested to the CAROLINE A. MILHOU. mands will present the

feb 1 151 / 1001 1 Admint appe PINAUS NOTICE -AGI. W SESSESS having demands, unit property the same property; attested, on or before the Lie of Marchands, or they attested, on or before the Lie of March none, or will be desired asyment. All indebted must make payment before that date to M. K. Holman, or adit will be instituted against thomas (1976 Ala).

felt 1 = 31*

MARY A. FUSII, Adm. s. h.

NOTICE Will be at the following manual places to As-

sees. r ceixe lictures and tollect the times of 1867; af the times as follows: At Felders the 24th February.

At Jamisons, the 26th, February al onisang ISW At Eliotts the 27th February, At Zeiglers the 28th February.
At Bull Swamp the 29th February, and as become At Gleatons the 2d Mart !... At Browns the 3d March.

At Tylers the 4th March.
At Radlers the 5th March.
At Corbettsville the 5th March.
At Easterline the 7th March.

At Easterline the 7th March.

At Rowe's Pump the Oth March. At Cedar Grove the 10th March. At Branchville the Ilth and IIth March. And at Orangeburg the week ending 21st March, which time the Books will be closed for receiving that time, will be doubled taxed. Taxable property is such as Real Estate, Buggier, arriages, Gold and Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry. Pianes, &c., Articles Manufactured for sale, all lo-comes, Taking out Charters, Public flacks, Drays, &c. A Capitation tax of one dollar on every Male between the ages of twenty one and sixty years on every log uniters not what it may be owned by, one dollar each, which the all secrees on the lat of January, 1868. All Returns to be made to the Tax Collector of the District, or Parish in which the

property is located. No returns will be received by mail or otherwise, unless sworn to according to I will also be at Orangeburg the 11th of April to collect the balance of the General Tax not maid and falling due the 30th of June. Those failing to make payment by that time time may expect to settle with the Sheriff.

Also at the same time and place, I will solicet the First Quarterly Tax of 1868. T. D. WOLFE HAS JUST RE-Groceries, and Gibson's XXX Whiskey. Wery low for Cash.

TOR SALE ... The Two PLANTA-TIONS forming a part of the KEITT ESTATE; of and known as "DARBY" and "KENNER ET places will be sold, together with the Mules and farming of

tools. For terms apply to S. S. KEITT. Care of William Middleton, Esq. sal

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEEDE 200 bushels Cotton Seed for sale—Upland fore Staple, This produces a fibre worth 5 cents a pound more than the common Upland in Charleston markets Price \$2.00 per bushel. A ply to Messrs. Encklel & Kohn or to WILLIAM F. BARTON.

Chraelson, Kramer & Coni A DMINISTIRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Elizabeth Rickenbaker, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those holding claims against the said Estate will present them properly affected, on or before the 15th day of February next to All jan 18—t

DONALD R. BARTON,

Jan 18—t

Administrator.

The PLANTATION for firstly owned by Gen.
D. F. Jamison, and after ways by Dr. J. W. Keits, containing about 676 acres, with Dwelling House of two rooms, about two miles from drangening C. H.

For tarpus, to apply to A 11 TOS E 11

Attorneys at Law. 128