

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 o'clock.

The Chairman then stated that he wished to be relieved 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—noes 70.

E. W. McGregor Mackey then offered a substitute 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 ordinance 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—ayes 65, noes 49.

It was then made the special order of Wednesday, 2 P. M. 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 acres to give all classes an opportunity to purchase.

The rules were suspended, and an effort made to call the previous question, which failed. T. J. Robertson expressed surprise at the effort to cut off debate when the delegates did not understand the question.

Delargo said he was surprised at such an insinuation against the intelligence of the convention, 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.

Beverly 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 small lots.

The special order was called, which was the report of the Finance Committee. Allen moved to amend by striking out the dog tax.

Wm. McKelvey moved to amend by having fifty cents 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 struck out. McGregor Mackey, tried to make up for the loss of the dog tax by increasing the piano tax.

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

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 P. M.

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 be a great deal more than pay the expenses of most of the delegates.

Pillsbury thought that anything the convention would do to raise the value of the State currency would only injure, because if the convention had power 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 receivable proposed to be issued would be absorbed.

into Pickens and Oconee Districts was adopted by a vote of 86 to 25. The ordinance regulating pay and mileage was taken up, and Whittimore offered a resolution to make the per diem \$8 in greenbacks instead of \$11 in State bills.

Pending the discussion of which the body adjourned. 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.

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 of police and five privates to attend the sittings of the convention and preserve the peace.

Whittimore 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.

Whittimore, Ransior and Rose, were appointed 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 committee on rules and regulations in regard to 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 Canby, 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 crop, and one-fourth 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 absence. Runion introduced a resolution providing that all the officers of the State shall be elected by the people, except the judges of the Supreme Court and the United States Senators. Referred to the Committee on Franchise and Elections.

Allen presented a petition from citizens of Pickens, relative to property sold during the war, for Confederate money, and asking that some provision be made for an equitable settlement between buyers and sellers, in such cases.

ness houses in Charleston have been indicted for the sale of packages of perfumery, or bottle of cologne, from which the stamp has 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 Courts crowded with them.

These spies and informers make a handsome living on their share of the fines imposed upon conviction, 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 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 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. We allude to the practice of giving and receiving promissory notes without being stamped at the 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 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 two 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 stamped, has in his hands a piece of paper, which is worth nothing to him at all, if his debtor is disposed to take advantage 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 carelessness or penuriousness, they do not attend to the matter, they will assuredly lose many a good debt.

Every planter in the District should keep on hand constantly for his own use, at least a dollar's worth of two cent and five cent stamps; and in buying or selling land, it is worth the trouble of coming to Orangeburg, and getting fifty cent stamps, before executing and delivering the title.

A word to the wise is sufficient. A Fraens in the Convention. On Monday last, at the close of the proceedings of the Negro Convention, a row occurred, in which the only white delegate hailing from Orangeburg immortalized himself by an assault upon Roswell T. Logan, Esq., Assistant 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.

George M. Dent, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, is a candidate for Congress in Arizona. Massachusetts educates her children at a cost of nine dollars per annum for every child within its limits.

The Colorado Legislature devotes a large portion of its time to the passage of divorce bills, every one of which Gov. Hall vetoes. Field hands are receiving eight dollars per day for their services in Raleigh.—But they are making laws (?)—not corn and cotton.

Mrs. Mary Hartly has recovered \$2700 damages 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.

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

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 whatever.

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 Washington after his election in 1861.

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 House on Friday last. The deceased was a native of Canada, and had recently joined the Conference, and had given promise of great usefulness.—Courier, 28th ult.

The invitation of the Boston Board of Trade to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the United States, to meet in general convention on the 5th of February next, has been accepted. Thirty commercial associations of seventeen cities, and favorable intimations have been received informally from others.

speaking of the ordinance introduced by Haynes of Barwell, to make a new district out of portions of Barwell, Edgefield and Orangeburg, to be called the District of "Summer," says:—"Should this ordinance ever receive the sanction of the Convention, it is to be feared that the District of Summer will become a *canoe break*."

GRAIN IN GEORGIA.—While a majority of planters in the southern and western portions of this State have become bankrupt in their attempt to raise cotton, every farmer in Northern Georgia has made money, by raising wheat and corn. One farmer in Macon, who never made any money, even before the war, on the cotton sensation, cleared \$2,000 this year by raising wheat.—Atlanta Opinion.

A dandy of twenty-six having been termed an "old bachelor," appealed to an attorney's client to decide whether he should be called "old" or not, giving his age. "Twenty-six," said the elderly gentleman, "is not how you take it. Now for a man of my age, enough; but for a goat it's rather old."

MOBILIACTY!!!—Early 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 condottieri, to assault with violence, the office of the Charleston Mercury. Precautions were taken by the military to preserve order, and the City police were put upon the alert and a force kept in readiness in case of need.—Mercury, Wed.

COPARTNERSHIP De TREVILLE & MAKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Orangeburg, S. C.

MILLINERY and Dress Making, MISS K. MAULE

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, CAROLINE A. MILHOUS

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF ORANGE PARISH, 1867

T. D. WOLFE HAS JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Choice Family Groceries, and Gibson's XXX Whiskey

FOR SALE.—The Two PLANTATIONS forming a part of the KEITH ESTATE, and known as "DARBY" and "KENNERLY" places

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED! 200 bushels Cotton Seed for sale

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, DONALD BARTON