

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

FEBRUARY 28.—The impeachment committee hope to be able to report their articles to the House this afternoon. Proceedings in impeachment will begin on the day after the articles are presented, and the Senate will resolve itself into a court at one o'clock. A quorum of the Senate will constitute a quorum of the court. After the trial begins, the court will sit daily, and legislation will be carried on during the recesses. Final argument will be made by two on each side, the House having the opening and the closing speakers. All orders and decisions will be made by yeas and nays without debate on the part of Senators. Judge Chase will preside. The President need not appear in person. The following oath will be presented to each Senator: "In all things pertaining to the pending impeachment, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws. So help me God." The court has power to compel attendance and punish contempt, and may call on the army and navy for support. It will sit with open doors. Stanton answers the warrant for false imprisonment, and will attend to it by attorney.

FEB. 29.—The following is a summary of the charges contained in the impeachment articles now before the House:

1. The removal of Stanton with intention to violate the constitution and laws.
2. The appointment to the Secretaryship of War with like intent Lorenzo Thomas.
3. Conspiracy with Thomas and others unknown to hinder Stanton, by intimidation and threats from executing his office.
4. Conspiracy with Thomas and others to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office bill.
5. The appointment of Thomas while the Senate was in session.
6. Conspiracy with Thomas to seize the property of the United States contrary to the act of July, 1861.
7. Conspiracy with Thomas and others to eject Stanton from the War Office.
8. Sending a letter to Thomas authorizing him to take possession of the War Office.
9. Persuading General Emory to disobey the law requiring orders from the President and Secretary of War to come through the General of the armies.

The House saves the privilege of presenting other charges to sustain the impeachment, and of replying to the President's answer to the above ten charges.

Nine charges simply ring the charges on Stanton's removal. The tenth applies to Emory's interview wherein the President asked: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order except through the General-in-Chief, or Gen. Grant?" After answering "yes," Emory withdrew.

The debate on the impeachment articles will close on Monday, and they will be presented to the Senate on Tuesday. The Radical caucus elected by ballot as impeachment managers, Evans, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Williams, of Pennsylvania; and Logan, of Illinois.

MARCH 2.—House assembled at 10 o'clock. Articles were discussed and several verbal amendments were made, the seventh stricken out and at 4 o'clock they were adopted on the first reading, one hundred and twenty-six to forty. Nearly the same vote on all except the last one, which is one hundred and eight to forty-eight.

The protest signed by forty-five members was not received nor allowed to be printed. Butler, Stevens and Jenkins failed to get in new sections. The managers nominated are the same as those chosen in the caucus election. The Democrats chosen as tellers declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it. The clerk was directed to inform the Senate of these proceedings. Adjourned. In the Senate a remonstrance against the constitutionality of the Supreme Court bill and the Reconstruction bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate resumed the discussion of the procedure in impeachment, and a severe contest arose on the matter of limiting speeches. The Radicals contended that the prosecution would be restrained as well as the defence. It is noticeable that several Republicans vote frequently with the Democrats. The highest vote of the minority to-day reached twenty, which would defeat impeachment by two votes. The Senate was still in session at half-past 8 P. M., having reached the twenty-second article of procedure without material amendment. It will conclude the matter to-night. Wade does not vote nor preside during these proceedings. It is understood that counsel have abandoned the quo warranto against Stanton. Long before the machinery of that writ would bring a decision, the Senate will have closed the matter. General Thomas received his private letters

at the War Office, and then visited the President. Stanton was at the War Office all day conducting business. MARCH 3.—The rules of procedure were adopted after amendment, taking from the Chief Justice the decision in preliminary and interlocutory questions. All are referred to court, and decided without a division, unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth of the House. If Senators desire to argue such questions, the court will be cleared. The Republicans who voted against restricting the Chief Justice, were Anthony Merril, of Vermont, and Sherman, Sprague and Williams.

Bingham was selected as chairman of the impeachment managers. Stevens received the lowest vote. Stanton left the War Department for a few minutes for the first time since February 21st. A motion to suspend the rules to admit a protest against impeachment was lost. Ayes 49, nays 72.

The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles. The seventh article of the first series being out these are known as ten and eleven. They were adopted by a strict party vote. The tenth is Butler's charging the President with misdemeanors in speeches while swinging around the circle.

The eleventh is comprehensive, charging the President with saying in 1866 in Washington, that Congress was illegal and could only act so far as he choose to recognize it, and violation of two or three bills in his effort to keep Stanton out after his reasons for suspension had been overruled by the Senate. This article includes Stevens' charges, which failed yesterday. The managers were authorized to send for persons and papers. Adjourned.

MARCH 4.—Immediately after meeting Jencks proceeded to urge his article, contending that the impeachment would be incomplete without charging the criminal intent. The previous question failed of a second, and the article was lost. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, to proceed with the managers, to present the articles of impeachment to the Senate.

The Democratic members remained in their seats, while the others formed in procession and paraded to the Senate Chamber. In the Senate the Chair submitted a communication from Chase, which was referred to a Special Committee.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the impeachment managers. The managers approaching the bar, the accompanying members arranged themselves around the back seats. Colfax was seated by Wade. Bingham read the articles. Butler's article which quotes largely from the President's most stinging speeches, caused a sensation. The Chair said: "The Senate will take action," and the managers retired.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice and conduct him to the Vice-President's seat, to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Several votes indicated a determination on the part of the Senate to adhere to its rules, notwithstanding Chase's letter. Chase has written to the Senate expressing in mild and somewhat indirect terms non concurrence with some of the preliminary proceedings.

Wade presided to-day through the entire proceedings. This probably settles the question whether he will vote on the final issue.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 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 contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave 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 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.

What Next?

We do not know. The President does not know. Congress does not know. Chief Justice Chase has appeared to organize a High Court of Impeachment, and the Radicals seem prepared, both in the Senate and in the House, to push matters through, with more regard to speed than dignity. It is probable that they will act more rapidly than the Supreme Court, and will thus virtually sustain the Tenure of Office Act, and will depose the President. When they have deposed Johnson, it is difficult to say whether they will be as near having the next Presidential election in their power, as they were three weeks ago. We do not think it makes much difference to us, what is done at Washington. But there is a little law-making machine in Charleston, that is grinding out ordinances and framing a Constitution, which is going to be a source of temporary annoyance to us, unless we will act together, and bring the force of organization against its fell designs. By organization, we do not mean that we should at once adopt an active policy; but there should be a full understanding among the capitalists of the coun-

try, the landowners and the intelligent, not to give way an inch to the mongrel barbarians, who are trying to rise to the top of affairs in this day of new things. Let us organize for passive, yet obstinate resistance; and we will thus be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity for aggressive movements, when such movements can be counted on as effective. A great contest is going on, and the day may come, ere the struggle is over, when the white men of the South will turn the scale in favor of Right, and Justice, and Liberty.

The Bankrupt Act.

From the Charleston Mercury we copy the following decision which has just been rendered in an important case in Baltimore, in regard to the niche disputed point whether the bankrupt act went into operation in March or in June last, and consequently whether the requisition that a debtors' assets shall equal half his liabilities takes effect now, or not until June:

"But it is not admitted that the act did not take effect except as to the appointment of the officers created thereby and the promulgation of rules and general orders until the 1st day of June, 1868; but to the contrary it will be found that the most important rights and liabilities devolve upon parties immediately after the passage of the act; [see sections 23, 27, 29, 39, and 44]—for the right to compel a debtor into involuntary bankruptcy—the disallowance of preferences, or of a discharge to a bankrupt and the right to have him punished for a fraud upon his creditors. All these rights and disabilities accrue as well before the 1st day of June as afterwards, and are the vital points and matters of the law. I therefore conclude that the act became a law in March, and that by the 50th section there was only a suspension of the remedies, that is of petitions or other proceedings under the act, so that they should not be filed, received, or commenced before the 1st day of June afterwards, when the law should go into full operation; that is to say, should furnish all the remedial and other processes for the execution of its provisions."

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

THE NEGRO CONVENTION.

FRIDAY 28TH.

Brockenton prayed, the roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed. C. M. Wilder, Goss, Barrinton, Leslie, Clinton, W. E. Johnston, Nelson and Foster obtained leave of absence.

Petitions from the following persons to be relieved from political disabilities were referred to the Committee on Petitions: F. C. Miller, H. H. Kinard, A. McBea, A. McDaniels, S. P. Kinard, T. W. Morris, H. P. Hammett, T. E. Dudley, C. W. Dudley and H. Beattie.

Resolutions were offered by W. J. McKinlay and adopted, requiring members who obtain leave of absence to report to the assembly on their return, and to make reasonable excuse for any extension of absence under penalty of losing their per diem during unauthorized absence. Also prohibiting leave of absence to more than eight members at one time except in sickness. Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—The pay and mileage were forked over to the penitents, and also to those who were not penitents, flat pocket books assumed a more comfortable shape, and full pocket books became fuller, to say nothing of the State bills which were thrust into the pockets of coats, vests and trousers, or tied up in the corners of red Cotton handkerchiefs.

SATURDAY, 29TH.

Morning Session.—Franklin prayed, the roll was called, and the minutes of Friday read and confirmed.

The following delegates obtained leave of absence: J. W. Johnson, Robertson, Jackson, and Thomson. The report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up and the following substitute for the nineteenth section was offered by Rutland and made the special order for 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

Section 19. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall hereafter be invested with all the powers of Chancellors to hear and determine Equity causes, and the rules and practice which now govern Courts of Equity in their proceedings shall continue till changed by law. There shall be at least two annual sessions of the Court of Equity in each Judicial District in the State to be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be the duty of the Judges in Equity to file their decisions within ninety days from the day of the hearing of the causes respectively. There shall be one Commissioner in Equity for each judicial district in the State, to be elected by the people of such district, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose fees and duties shall continue the same as at the present time till changed by law.

Section 20 was passed to a third reading, only changing "district" to "county." Section 21 was passed to a third reading, with a similar amendment and another giving a right of appeal to the Supreme Courts. The ordinance for the protection of minors was taken up, and on motion of Duncan, the matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

Sections 22 to 27 of the judiciary report

were passed to a third reading without immaterial amendments.

The 28th section being under discussion the hour of adjournment arrived. Afternoon Session.—George Washington Solomou Dill paid his compliments to the Charleston Mercury for certain allusions to his personal character which were too true to be agreeable.

Moses moved a suspension of the rules to prevent Dill from wasting the time of the assembly, but the motion was lost.

Whitmore moved that unless certain subordinate officers who were absent made good excuses, others should be elected in their places. Adopted.

Section 28 of the Judiciary report, was stricken out, and sections 29 to 35 inclusive passed to a third reading without material alteration. Adjourned.

MONDAY 2D.

Morning Session.—Runion prayed, the roll was called, and the minutes of Saturday read and confirmed.

Gray obtained leave of absence, and Whipper an extension of leave.

The Committee on Franchise and Elections were requested to report to-morrow. Holmes, from a Special Committee, submitted a favourable report on the following scheme for robbing Peter to pay Paul, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday at 4 P. M.:

An Ordinance to Create a Board of Land Commissioners.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of a board, to be known and designated as Commissioners of Public Lands, of which board the Comptroller General of the State shall be a member, and to define the powers and duties of said board, and fix the compensation of the members thereof, and to provide for the current expenses thereof.

Section 2. The Commissioners of Public Lands shall have authority, under regulations provided by law, to purchase at public sales, or otherwise, improved and unimproved real estate within this State, which in the judgment of such Commissioners, shall be suitable for the purpose intended by the fourth section of this article: Provided, That the aggregate amount of purchase made in any fiscal year shall not exceed the par value of the public stock of this State created and appropriated by the General Assembly for the purpose contemplated in the fourth section of this article for such fiscal year; And provided also, That the rate at which any such purchase shall be made shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the value of the land so purchased including the improvements thereon; such valuation to be ascertained in the manner hereinafter provided for by law.

Section 3. The General Assembly shall have authority to issue to said Commissioners public stock of this State to such amount as it may deem expedient; which stock, or the proceeds thereof, the Commissioners shall have authority to apply in payment of all purchases made in accordance with the second section of this article; Provided, That such public stock shall not be negotiated at a rate less than the par value thereof.

Section 4. The said Commissioners shall have authority, under such regulations as shall be established by the General Assembly, to cause the said lands to be surveyed and laid off into suitable tracts, to be sold to actual settlers, subject to the condition that one half thereof shall be placed under cultivation within three years from the date of any such purchase; and that the purchaser thereof shall annually pay interest upon the amount of such purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of seven per cent per annum. And also all taxes imposed thereon by or under the United States or of this State; and, in addition thereto, shall in every year after the third from the date of said purchase, pay such proportion of the principal of said purchase as shall be required by the General Assembly. The titles to said land shall remain in the State until the amount of said purchase shall be paid principal and interest. But a certificate of such purchase shall be issued to the purchaser, which, subject to the condition of said purchase, shall be resigable after three years from the date thereof.

Section 5. All lands purchased by said commissioners, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, shall be and remain pledged for the redemption of the public stock issued under section 3d of this Article. But the General Assembly shall have authority, subject to such lien and pledge to make upon the faith and credit of said fund further issues of public stock; but the stock issued as last aforesaid, and the proceeds thereof shall be used exclusively for the redemption of the public debt of the State outstanding at the date of such issues and which shall not be funded.

Section 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the security of the funds in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Lands, and for the accountability of such officers; and shall require bonds to be given therefor.

Articles 5, 6, and 7, the judiciary report, relating to jurisprudence, eminent domain, and impeachments, were read by section and passed to a third reading, as far as the 8th section of the 7th article.

Section 9 was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—Runion offered a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 12th instant, which was lost. Jenks, resolution praying Congress that the import duty on rice may be retained was adopted.

Section of the report on finance and taxation was laid on the table.

Section 11 to 15 inclusive were passed to a third reading.

Section 16 and 17 were laid on the table. Section 19 was passed to a third reading. Langley introduced a 20th section providing that no debt incurred by the State in support of a rebellion should ever be paid, which was passed to a third reading under a suspension of the rules.

Sections 4 and 5 were reconsidered and amended and again passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

TUESDAY 3D.

Morning Session.—Randolph prayed, the roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday morning read and confirmed.

On motion of Parker, General Canby was requested to rob the State of the further sum of \$38,000 for defraying the expenses of the assembly.

Sections 1 and 2 of the report on miscellaneous provisions of the constitution were passed to third reading, but the vote on the 1st section was afterwards reconsidered.

The substitute for section 19 of the judiciary report, which was the special order, was indefinitely postponed.

Cardozo introduced a petition to allow settlers on lands purchased by the United States, and otherwise undisposed of, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions, with directions to report to-morrow.

Section 4 of the education report, was taken up, and pending its discussion, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Afternoon Session.—The afternoon session was spent in discussing the 4th section of the educational report without any action.

Address of President Johnson to Citizens of Baltimore.

On Tuesday last the President made the following address to a committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who waited on him in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad:

I shall not attempt in set terms and measured phrase to respond to the remarks you have made in reference to the condition of affairs at present agitating the public mind. The presentation of such kind sentiments, and the encouragement which they give, constrain me, however, to say that they afford me a gratification which words are inadequate to express. Such assurances, at this time, give strength and courage in the fierce conflict which now prevails around us. Pointing you to the past as an index to what my future conduct will be, I beg you to believe that, in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed upon me by the constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a sacrifice cannot be compared with the great object to be attained, of preserving the principles of our republic by a strict adherence to the constitution and the laws made in pursuance of its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty, let the consequences be what they may. From my advent into public life, now some years ago, until the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people. Never, however, have I, for a moment, swerved from the straight line of duty; and, standing in this presence, I can sincerely declare that as yet there has been no occasion, when having been assigned to the duty, I have abandoned my post. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the virtue of the American people, who I believe will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of their country, and save it from the destruction which now seems to threaten its ruin. My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayed them, nor do I believe that now, when the waves of passion threaten to engulf the land, they will desert or abandon one who in their cause is engaged in an earnest struggle for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the supremacy of civil authority. I again thank you gentlemen, for this encouragement, and assure you that so long as the vit current continues to warm and animate my existence, and memory holds its place this occasion will be remembered and cherished.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE UNCALLED for—March 3, 1868.

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|---|----------------------------|
| Anderson, James. | Johnson, Mrs. Lydia, col. |
| Alexander, G. A. | M. |
| Bryan, Friday, col'd. | Marron, Mrs. Ann M. |
| Bars, Mary R., for Elick Bars. | Nooner, Mrs. Mootz, Clocy. |
| Bailey & Bros. | Padget, Mrs. Martha. |
| Bennett, J. W. | Shular, Mrs. Sarah. |
| Barton, Miss Henrietta. | Slanters, J. N. |
| Bondry, Miss Barby. | Simonds, J. B. |
| Coffy, Adrianna T., care of D. W. Bars. | Shuler, R. L. |
| Cannon, Mr. H. S. | Thompson, Mrs. Rebecca. |
| Colton, Richard. | Vendavin, Jack. |
| Funches, Cezar, col'd. | Wilson, O. P. |
| Hawthorn, Capt. James. | Wanhamaker, A. D. |
| Helen, Elizabeth Mrs. | |

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

In Equity.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT. C. R. Thompson, Adm'r. vs. Wm. M. Hutson, Esq., et al. By an order in this case the creditors of Wm. B. Thomson, deceased, are required to prove their demands before me by the first of June next. Commissioners' Office, March 4, 1868. V. D. V. JAMISON, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—All the Executions for Poor Tax are in my office, and parties interested will to well to call at once and settle and save cost. J. W. H. DUKES, Sheriff.

Concert! Concert!! AT ORANGEBURG, S. C. Wednesday Evening, March 11th. AT THE OLD COLLEGE! GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH by the Choir, with other Amateurs. A CHOICE SELECTION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC! Admission 50 Cents. Children 25 Cents. Doors Open at 6 O'Clock.—Performance Commences at 7 o'clock. mar 7

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL RECEIVE DELINQUENT TAXES. Taxes, Income, Gold Watches, &c., at Lewisville, March 11th. Club House, March 17th. Greenville, March 19th. Branchville, March 19th. Coburnville, March 20th. Jordan's Mill, March 21st. Orangeburg, S. C., week ending April 11th. The penalty of 60 per centum will be added to the Principal of all parties neglecting to make returns before that date. GEO. V. STUBBS, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. mar 7

WANTED.—INFORMATION. Concerning Mr. A. B. Middleton Payne, who is represented in a book published by him, called "Reminiscences in Brazil," (his having lived near Orangeburg, about 20 years ago,) would like to know where he was when last seen from Orangeburg. Information may be left at this Office, or at the residence of Sheen, Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, (lat. 37 1/2 N. long. 7 1/2 W.) or at the residence of Geo. V. Stubbs, Orangeburg, S. C. mar 7

FINAL NOTICE.—WE REGRET the necessity which forces us to put all our Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney and Magistrate, for collection; and those of our friends who desire to have our accounts settled, are called on to do so. Without Delay. All accounts will be proceeded against in a few days, according to law. Office Days—Monday and Friday. Ordinary's Office, T. A. McMICHAEL, March 6, 1868. mar 7

COMING IN.—FRESH SUPPLY of Flour, Bacon and Sugar at the PATTERSONS' Store, Orangeburg, S. C. mar 7

ORDINARY'S NOTICE.—ADJUDICATORS, Executors and Guardians who have not made their Annual Returns, are called on to do so. Without Delay. All accounts will be proceeded against in a few days, according to law. Office Days—Monday and Friday. Ordinary's Office, T. A. McMICHAEL, March 6, 1868. mar 7

The Southern Drug Store

DR. B. M. SHULER'S IS THE PLACE TO GET FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF WHICH he has just received a full supply, and offers them to his friends and the public generally as cheap as they can be bought anywhere for the Cash. No more Credit—please do not ask for it, for I cannot give it. mar 7

LIME! LIME!

THE BEST STONE LIME AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. BOTTLED GRIET AND MEAL. Fresh Ground every week. EXTRA FINEST BLENDING LIME. PRESTON & MERRILL'S BEST FLOUR. ENGLISH CANDY SOFA. ENGLISH PICKLES AND CHOCOLATE & BLACK. JEWELL'S MUSTARD. KEROSENE AND TRAIN OIL. WHITE AND BROWN BREADING STARCH. And a general assortment of Groceries, &c. For sale at the CHEAPEST. At the Court House Store, Orangeburg, S. C. JOHN A. HANCOCK, bet 19-17

EZEKIEL BEGS TO INFORM his Old Friends that he is now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. Feb 20

NOTICE.—MR. W. W. LEGG will, for the future, give lessons in Anglo-Saxon, Modern Languages, or Law. A few Boarders will be taken at reasonable Rates, to whom instructions in English Grammar will be given by Mr. E. W. Fenn, if desired. A Singing Class will soon be formed, and regular Music School will receive the benefits of the same gratuitously. Terms \$1.50 per month. Feb 20

JUST RECEIVED

SEVERAL BALES Brown and Bleached Cotton. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Spring Calicos, New Styles. PLAIN OSNABURG, STRIPES, TICKS, ETC., ETC. Which we offer at Old Prices for Cash. Cornelson, Kramer & Co. Feb 20

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW SUPPLY OF LIQUOR. We also invite attention to our Stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. Low for Cash or Barter. The highest Market Price given for COUNTRY PRODUCE. MULLEN & DAVIS, Broughton Street. mar 9