

THAD. C. ANDREWS, Editor. MALCOLM I. BROWNING, Associate J. FELDER MEYERS, Associate.

The Township Officers.

For the information of our readers we have prepared a synopsis of the duties of the recently elected officers of the different Townships in the County, which may be obtained in their arrangement and construction of their duties as prescribed in the Act of September 20th, 1868.

By the Act, the inhabitants of every township are declared to be a body politic, and corporate, and may exercise all the rights and privileges of corporations. They may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend suits at law, appointing necessary agents or attorneys in their behalf. They may hold real estate, and convey the same, may hold personal estate and convey the same, for the good of the inhabitants, and may hold real and personal estate in trust for the support of schools &c., may make contracts for their corporate property. At legal meetings they may grant and vote money for the support of town schools, for road work, for burial grounds, and for necessary liabilities therein.

The officers are well known; their several duties we give below:

SELECTION. To call the annual meeting of the Township on the second Tuesday in April, and other meetings at such times as they deem proper. Call for meetings must be warrants from a majority of the Selectmen, directed to the Constable and expressing the time and place of the meeting and the subjects to be then acted on.

Selectmen must qualify before entering upon their duties, under a penalty; they shall be overseers of the poor; they shall write out alphabetical lists of all qualified voters in the Township and post the same in two public places, ten days before town or general elections; must be in session within forty-eight hours next preceding each election, to correct the list of voters and to receive evidence as to qualifications of persons claiming right to vote; such a session shall be held one hour before the opening of meeting on day of election, and notices of these shall be appended. Selectmen shall have a general supervision of the concerns of the township not committed to any particular office, to be duly performed. Selectmen may at any time appoint policemen with the powers of Constables, except power of serving civil process. Selectmen shall obtain a list from the County Auditor of persons and taxable property in their Townships, and in pursuance of vote of Township at its last annual meeting make out before the 15th of January each year and deliver to County Treasurer a tax bill for collection of town taxes. The Selectmen shall audit and at their discretion allow, claims against Treasurer for sums so allowed, and shall keep a record of all accounts and orders, and shall present to the annual town-meeting a general statement of the property and financial affairs of the township.

The Selectmen shall make out, and present to the annual town meeting, estimates of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the year ensuing and of the rate of taxation to raise the same, shall, ever year, previous to the 13th of January, assess a tax of 18 cents on every hundred dollars of the lists of the township, to be paid in money or labor, at the option of the tax-payer, and laid out in repairing highways and bridges; and shall, at the same time, hand over to the Surveyor a tax bill, with the amount of each person's tax annexed to his name, accompanied by a warrant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, authorizing the Surveyor to collect the same; the Selectmen shall deliver these tax bills to the Surveyors and take their receipt for the same.

For the manner of working the road or paying this tax see the Act, Sec. 47. The Selectmen shall divide their townships into a sufficient number of highway districts, to be convenient for repairing the highways. The Selectmen shall receive for services performed under this Act one dollar and fifty cents per day.

SURVEYORS. The Surveyors shall, after receiving their tax bills and warrants proceed to give notice to the several persons liable to taxes of the amount of their taxes, and of the time and place in which, and teams and tools with which, they are required to pay the tax in labor. As to the manner of serving this notice, see Sec. 51 of the Act. All persons working in payment of this tax shall be subject to the direction of the Surveyor, as to the time and place of working out the same. On any extraordinary occasion, and where any bridge or highway is destroyed or obstructed so as to require immediate labor, the Surveyor shall forthwith cause the damage to be repaired or the obstruction removed by calling upon the inhabitants of the district for aid, by hiring other laborers or employing other means, and in such case six hours notice shall be sufficient. If upon such occasion any Surveyor shall neglect to employ means to repair the highway or bridge, for the space of twelve hours after applied to, he shall forfeit and pay to the Selectmen, the sum of ten dollars, unless he show cause for his neglect, and if any person liable to payment of this tax in labor, shall neglect to obey the instructions of the Surveyor for six hours after he is called upon he shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars. The surveyor shall lay out as he shall think beneficial, in making and repairing highways, all moneys collected by him in his tax bill, or otherwise received for that purpose; he shall keep regular accounts of his receipts and expenditures, and of labor performed by persons, over December of each year. In case of failure to discharge his duties, Surveyors may be proceeded against as in the case of delinquent County Treasurers or Tax Collectors. If any person receive damage in person or property through want of repair of highway or bridge, he may recover in an action of tort of the Township, the amount of damage sustained; and the Surveyor shall be responsible to the town for any damages sustained by the town through fault of non-discharge of his duty. (Sec. 48.) Surveyors shall receive fifteen cents per hour for time necessarily employed in discharging his duties. CLERK. At town meetings the Clerk shall preside during the election of the Moderator. He shall record all votes passed at the meetings of the Township; shall administer and record oath of office to all town officers who appear before him for that purpose. The Clerk shall receive for every attendance on any town meeting, one dollar and fifty cents, and for his records the fees allowed to the Register of Mesne Conveyance. CONSTABLE. Constables or other persons designated to summon the inhabitants to a town meeting, annual or special, shall serve the same by posting said summons in at least three public places fourteen days before the time appointed for such meeting. It is the duty of Constables to execute all warrants committed to them by the Clerk or Selectmen. The Act provides for no pay to Constables, but exempts all persons from serving as Constable more than once in seven years. MODERATOR. At every town meeting, a Moderator shall be chosen. During his election the Clerk, or in his absence, one of the Selectmen shall preside. Moderators shall preside at the meeting; may in open meeting, administer oath of office to Township officers chosen thereat, shall regulate business of meeting, decide questions of order, and announce the results of all votes; shall preserve order at meetings, and may have disorderly persons removed by the Constable and confined until after the meeting. Persons thus disorderly and refusing to withdraw shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars. Moderators infringing upon the rights of votes or violating the purity of the ballot-box, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars. These are brief and imperfect sketches of the duties belonging to the Township Officers, created by the Act of the Leg-

islature. We have prepared them with the hope that such a synopsis would be of assistance to those lately elected to fill these offices. The duties and the plan are both new and complicated, and it will require time and a gradual acquaintance with the Act for the thorough understanding of the one and the successful operation of the other.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Mr. Editor:—In the returns of the recent Township elections, I notice among those from Goodbyes Hole, my name upon what is termed the "Union Ticket." If you mean by this, as I suppose you must, merely a union of citizens of all parties for the public welfare, I am perfectly satisfied and would say nothing to have it changed; but as there may be some doubt as to its true signification, I must trespass upon your space in a short explanation in regard to myself. I know that it is not a matter any public importance, but as a private citizen I would prefer not to be misrepresented.

If any harmonizing party is to be raised in this State, I think the term "Conservative" by far the most acceptable. This however is a digression from the subject.

To place the matter referred to in its true light, I will simply chronicle the proceedings of our nomination meeting.

On Saturday, June 12th, pursuant to public notice, the citizens of the Township, both white and colored, assembled at Felders Store. By request, Mr. J. H. Felder took the chair, and in a very clear and appropriate speech, explained the object of the meeting. He thought that much good may arise from the new Township system, if properly conducted, and therefore urged upon all the importance of laying aside prejudice and party spirit, and of selecting the best men to office. He dwelt with considerable earnestness upon the importance of harmony and good feeling being cultivated by all classes, and begged his hearers to remember that this was a matter which concerned our home interests alone, and he hoped that the idea of party or politics would be entirely dismissed from their minds.

For the purpose of carrying out these views, and with the express understanding that we were gathered together as citizens, free from all party restraints, it was moved that a committee of ten, composed of five white and five colored be appointed to nominate officers for Goodbyes Township. The committee reported, and among others, put in nomination Mr. Felder's name and mine.

I am sorry, however, to record here that the colored people did not exhibit that appreciation of the example of compromise and concession held forth to them by the white people on this occasion, which I expected. They objected to several names on the regularly nominated ticket, and informally substituted others, known to be totally incompetent. When remonstrated with about this, their leaders indicated plainly that they were instructed to have only so many white men on the ticket, as were absolutely necessary to do all the business. Poor deluded creatures! Can we blame them for anything they do, when white men, who should be their instructors, through a wicked love of gain, will thus incite them to a spirit of opposition and folly.

You will see by the above account that no party was considered at all, and so I wish it understood. The fact is, I regard the existence of party as a great evil. It tends to destroy freedom of thought and action among individuals. Of course, like many other evils, it is among us, and when great issues arise, we are almost obliged to take sides, upon the principle, that of two evils we must choose the least. When such alternatives come to be decided I shall as heretofore, endeavor to go on the side of honesty and intelligence. I regard that man though, who pins his name to any party, and votes for it invariably, merely because it is his party, as having renounced his freedom and self-respect. I hope, Mr. Editor, that the plans for public education will soon go into operation, so that our colored people may, in time, become intelligent voters, and when they go to the polls to vote for a candidate, they will not ask, as they now do, whether he is a Radical, but whether he is the most competent morally and intellectually. Respectfully, STILES R. MELLICHAMP.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., June 24, On the 14th the election of officers of this Township came off. The Democrats, a few days preceding the election day, nominated a ticket, and none of them being present at the nomination, they became indignant, and declared their names should not be made fun of in such a manner. Sensible men these. They saw the inevitableness of the defeat of a Democratic ticket, and therefore showed more wisdom, by refusing to run, than the men did who made up the ticket.

The Republicans nominated their candidates the Saturday before the 14th, three whites and three colored. This ticket was carried through without a dissenting vote.

The officers elected are as follows:—Burns D. Myers, Clerk; A. S. Dukes, E. T. R. Smoaks and P. Berry, Selectmen, George Baxter, Surveyor; Andrew Pinekey, Constable.

TEA.—It is but a few days since the first consignment of tea was received in Cincinnati, and the following from the Gazette of that city will give an idea of what our Western neighbors think of the tea received from the antipodes via San Francisco: "The flavor of teas received by this quick route when compared with those by the six months' circuit of the Horn, is as the smell of new-mown hay is to the lifeless odor of the baled hay of commerce. The aroma of a cup of this tea, which but a few weeks ago was delicately sealed up by tawny hands, steeped the senses in a kaleidoscopic vision of the gorgeousness of the Flowery Land, and makes one feel as if China were our next door neighbor, and the Chinaman a man and a brother."

USE OF LEMONS.—Hall's Journal of Health says: When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the tongue, one of the best "coolers," internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some fine loaf sugar, work it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from the lower points.

Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner, with a most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two taken thus at tea-time, as an entire substitute for the ordinary "supper" of summer, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep, and an awakening of rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper "relish" and "cake" and berries or peaches and cream.

The Tax Assessment. We expected that fault would be found with the action of the State Board of Equalization, but we did not expect such senseless statements as have appeared in some of the country papers. Orangeburg and Marion counties seem to be suffering most execrably from the action of the Board. We propose stating a few facts relative to the assessment and the law under which it was made.

The property of the State, as returned by the County Auditors and equalized by the County Boards were as follows: Real Property, \$76,125,025. Personal Property, 38,828,446. Total, \$114,953,471. It is admitted, we believe, by the Charleston News that the property of the State, if fairly assessed, should reach \$200,000,000. The State Board of Equalization agreed with the News, and raised the assessment of the Real Property of the State \$49,046,963, distributing it among the various counties after a full consideration of the return made by each county.

As a sample of the assessment made in the counties generally, take the case of Orangeburg: Here is a county right through the centre of which runs the Edisto river, and which contains some of the best lands in the State. And yet this county returned 129,347 acres of arable land at a valuation of \$221,879—making an average of \$1.71-100 per acre for the best lands in the county. On the face of it this is an absurdity. The meadow and pasture lands in the same county are returned at an average of \$1.25 per acre, and the wood lands at a average of \$1 per acre. From a letter in the News of May 18th, dated Columbia, we take the following: "I learn from an intelligent farmer that lands in the upper portion of St. Matthews' Parish (Orangeburg county) have appreciated 33 1/2 per cent in value since 1867, and that owners don't care to sell

even on these terms." By reference to a pamphlet (Supplement No. 1) of the Commissioner of Emigration for 1867 one may get some idea of the valuation of lands in Orangeburg county at that time. No. 50 from the Commissioner's Register is Mr. L. W. Dash, who offers "twelve hundred acres, sixteen miles from Orangeburg C. H., for five dollars per acre in cash, or five dollars and fifty cents half cash, remainder in one year." No. 59, Mrs. Susan Keitt, of Orangeburg, offers "to lease for a term of five or eight years, a plantation of 3,500 acres, 1,800 acres of which are cleared, reserving one hundred acres for a homestead, at ten thousand dollars per year in gold." No. 74, Mr. S. G. Jamison offers 500 acres, 300 cleared, three miles from Orangeburg C. H., at five thousand dollars." No. 75, L. A. Wright, of Bamberg, offers "a lot of land in Orangeburg county, at ten dollars per acre, cut up to suit purchasers, or at six dollars per acre cash for the whole, or eight dollars per acre on time of one or two years well secured." We might quote further, but this suffice to show that if lands in Orangeburg county have appreciated 33 1/2 per cent since 1867, and no one doubts that they have done so, then even with the addition of 300 per cent by the State Board, they are still much below their full value.

Now let us see how it is with Marion County, which is suffering terribly at the hands of "the tools of the degraded and disgraceful Ring at Columbia, which calls itself the Government of South Carolina." The best lands of Marion county, as returned by the County Auditor and the County Board of Equalization, averaged \$3.27-100 per acre; its meadow lands \$1.98, and its wood lands \$1.67 per acre.

From the pamphlet cited above we take the following: "No. 51, Mr. R. B. Braddy, of Little Rock, Marion, offers 450 acres, including buildings, at \$5,000; also 600 acres of unimproved land at \$5 per acre." These lands, of course, comprise improved and unimproved, good and bad lands. A still better way of getting at the valuation of Marion county will be to compare it with the adjoining county of Darlington.

The arable lands of Darlington county were returned at an average of \$6.83-100 per acre; meadow lands \$6, and wood lands \$4.38 100 per acre. Surely no other statement is needed to show that the State Board did Marion no injustice as compared with its neighbor. The charge is made that the State Board acted without authority in raising the assessment. Those who make this charge, if they believe what they say, are entirely ignorant of the law. The State Board has just as grave and responsible a duty to perform in the assessment of property as the District Assessors have. If the latter neglect or fail from whatever cause to perform their duty, it is the duty of the County Board to correct their errors. If the County Board fails, then the State Board must act; and its action is a legitimate part of the assessment, and cannot be set aside or disobeyed. It does not follow by any means that there has been in Marion or in any other county a wholesale system of perjury; but there certainly has been great incompetency on the part of Assessors. Nor does it follow that the tax payer is without a remedy; if there is in Marion or Orangeburg counties a tax-payer whose property has been put above its true value, let him send his statement to that effect to the State Auditor, and we have no doubt that the remedy will be applied. But denunciation, coarse abuse, absurd threats of non-payment of taxes, are equally certain will accomplish nothing.

Another consideration we would urge upon the people of South Carolina. The State has a debt now of over six millions. If her taxable property is allowed to remain at \$115,000,000, what will be the fate of her bonds? What security will the bondholder feel, that with such a basis for taxation she will be able to meet her interest? If there has been extravagance on the part of the present State government we have no defence to offer, but it should be borne in mind that one-fourth of the amount to be raised by taxation is to be used in paying back interest on the debt incurred in building the new State House; and another fourth is for other past due interest. The present administration is certainly not responsible for that debt.

In conclusion, we simply say the State Board have done what they deemed right, and what we deem right. The assessment of the Board will stand, and the taxes levied in accordance with it will be collected.—S. C. Republican.

A fellow in New Orleans, affected with mania a potu, conceived the idea that he was a goose, and procuring straw for a nest and brickbats for eggs, pretended to "set" on the latter. His mother interferred. "Why don't you see I'm setting?" "But, Oliver, you ain't a goose!" the mother replied. "I ain't?" "No. You are my poor, dear son." "I know better?" "Why yes, you are. Those are not eggs—they are brickbats!" "Don't I know? Didn't I lay 'em, and I mean to hatch 'em or die!"

A SOLEMN FACT AND WARNING.—At Timmonsville, last Sunday, during Divine service in the Methodist Church, just as the congregation was singing the last lines of the last hymn, Mrs. Powers, wife of Thomas Powers, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Wm. Broekington, fell from her seat with an infant in her arms. Her lady friends went to her relief at once, and found that life had ceased with her. The infant lives—but the mother is in the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, the Pastor, had just closed an impressive sermon on the frailty of human life—the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time of its approach, as is that of the thief in the night.

We learn that there was no unusual excitement. The facts are, as we state them, from an eye-witness. We are rejoiced to add that Mr. Powers was an exemplary member of the Church.

May God have mercy on all, and when the time comes may our lamps be trimmed and found burning.—Darlington Democrat, 15th inst.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE CONDUCTS ITS BUSINESS ON THE PURELY MUTUAL ALL CASH PLAN. "PAY AS YOU GO" is the safe rule in LIFE ASSURANCE as in every else. Its NEW BUSINESS in the year 1868 exceeded that of any "CHECK," "NOTE" or "MIXED" COMPANY by upwards of Twelve Millions. ALL PROFITS divided among the Policy Holders annually. INCOME..... 6,000,000.00 ASSETS..... 10,000,000.00 The EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY offers to the Public all the REAL ADVANTAGE which can with safety be conceded by any Company. N. AUSTIN BULL, Local Agent. June 26—apl 3—4f

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, COLUMBIA, June 15, 1869.

The attention of the citizens of the State is respectfully invited to the annexed extracts from an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, and which they should be read, and their cordial co-operation with the officers charged with the execution of the law is earnestly requested.

The enumeration of the inhabitants is to furnish a basis for the apportionment of representatives to the next General Assembly, in accordance with section 1 of Article 11 of the Constitution, and the necessity for its correctness will commend itself to citizens of all political views. In connection with this work the statistics of the agricultural productions of last year will be taken, and it is eminently desirable that they should be taken, and also reported, and intelligently as circumstances will permit, as it is expected that they will furnish valuable data in the future agricultural history of the State.

HENRY SPARNICK, Commissioner. An Act to provide for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the State.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each and every person appointed to take the census by virtue of this Act to call personally on the head or some member of each family in the County, or portion of County, for which he or they shall have been appointed, and obtain from such head of a family or member thereof, as aforesaid, the number of persons contained in such family, and such other information as may be required and directed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. SEC. 4. That each head or member of a family shall, when summoned thereto by the persons appointed under this Act to take the census at his, her or its residence or place of business, make, oath or affirmation, that the enumeration of all persons of whom his or her family is composed, and also report such other information to said census takers as may be required by law; and the persons so appointed to take the census are hereby authorized to administer such oaths; and upon the failure of any person to make such returns or reports when required, he or she shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. June 26 2w

LIGHT HOUSE BURNING FLUID.—THIS FLUID will not EXPLODE, and is therefore more reliable than Kerosene, and is equal in Brilliance. It is not trying to the eyes. It does not SOIL the HANDS. Entirely free from GRASE. Does not GREASE the CLOTHING. Can be BURNED in the KEROSENE LAMP by using the new Burners. BEST and most RELIABLE FLUID now in use. SUPERIOR in every respect to Kerosene. Before presenting it to the Public I have given it a thorough test, and ask the Public to do the same. For sale by KIRK ROBINSON, Agent for Orangeburg County. June 26 1y apl 17

Notice of Dismissal.

ESTATE OF WARREN A. SHULER. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL who have claims against the Estate of Warren A. Shuler, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated, to the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, for a FINAL DISCHARGE from Administration (with the will annexed) of the Estate of Warren A. Shuler, deceased. VIRGINIA B. SHULER, Adm'r cum test. ancto. June 26 5c

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

Whereas, W. F. Hutson, Esq., hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Hair, late of Orangeburg County, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear, before me, at a Court of Probate for the said County to be holden at Orangeburg, on the 6th day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my Hand and the Seal of Court, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1869, and in the ninety-third year of American Independence. THAD. C. ANDREWS, Judge of Probate. June 26—2t

Look Out for Bargains.

AUCTION SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at Auction, on the fourth Saturday in June instant, (and on every succeeding Saturday until the whole Stock shall be disposed of,) at the Store at Fe'derville, formerly used by J. H. Felder & Co., the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, now held in said Store under an Indenture in Equity. Terms cash. THOMAS COLLIER, Receiver. June 5 8

FINAL NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against the Estate of Mary Poo, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, to the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, before the 5th day of July, 1869, or they will be barred payment, and all persons indebted will make payment immediately to J. F. BARNETT, Administrator. June 12—3t

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, PROBATE COURT.

Ex parte D. A. Melver Administrator of the Estate of A. E. and A. A. Smoaks. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT D. A. Melver will, on the 24th day of July next, apply for his final discharge as Administrator of the Estate of A. E. and A. A. Smoaks, deceased. THAD. C. ANDREWS, Judge of Probate. June 26—4t

NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 16 of an act entitled "An act providing for the assessment and taxation of property," approved the 16th day of September A. D. 1868, notice is hereby given that the total rate per centum levied for State purposes for the year 1868 is 7 1/2 mills; and for County purposes the total rate levied is 8 mills, making a total for all purposes for the year 1868 15 1/2 mills on the dollar. JNO. D. MOUST, County Treasurer. June 12,—3t

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *fi. fa.* me directed I will sell to the highest bidder, at Orangeburg Court House, on the first Monday in July next, for cash the following property, viz: One tract of land lying in the Fork of the Edisto River containing 760 acres more or less. Levied on as the property of Jacob Cooner at the suit of Edward H. Hays. ALSO One tract of land lying on the Old State Road, containing more or less, bounded by lands of Haigler, Sheridan and Dantler. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Meldred Dantler at the suit of Isadora A. Rast. ALSO On Tuesday after salesday next, the following personal property, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 bay Horse, Plantation Tools, Cook and Calf, 3 Bee Gums, contents of Smoke House and Dairy, 11 head Hogs, Levied on as the property of S. B. Parlor at the suit of D. Louis & Co. ALSO On 1st Monday, (salesday of July,) at the residence of J. C. Fanning, the following personal property, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, 1 Mule, Ox and Cart, 11 head Hogs, 6 head Cattle, 16 Goats, 8 Sheep, Blacksmith Tools, 1 Mare and 3 Bee Gums. Levied on as the property of J. C. Fanning at the suit of James D. Cleeckley Executor of L. E. Cooner. ALSO On Tuesday after salesday, July, 1869, at the residence of H. B. Argoe, the following personal property, viz: 1 Cow and Calf, Yearlings, 7 head Hogs, 1 Horse and Wagon, 1 Buggy, lot of Farming Tools, 1 Sugar Mill and Mill, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Levied on as the property of H. B. Argoe at the suit of John S. Phillips. June 19 1d

ALSO

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Orangeburg County, PROBATE COURT.

Notice to Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Trustees, &c. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL those having Returns to make to this Office, and who having failed to make them for the year 1868, that the same must be made by the first day of July prox., or the penalty of the law will be enforced. THAD. C. ANDREWS, Judge of Probate. June 12—3t

E. J. Oliveros, M. D.

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST. INVITES THE ATTENTION of the Public to his splendid and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Paints, Oils and Garden Seeds, &c., Queen's Delight, Rosadalis, Radway's Medicines, Catholicon Uterino, Sarsaparilla, Hair Vigor, Hostetter's Bitters, Hall's Hair Renewer, Plantation Bitters, Mrs. Chevalier Hair Wash, Carolina Bitters, Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer. Remember that DR. OLIVEROS' DRUG STORE is the place where you can save your Money! Money!! MONEY!!! E. J. OLIVEROS, M. D., Druggist and Pharmaceutist, may 2, 60—1y Orangeburg C. H., S. C.

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