

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislature-- Sessions 1870 and 1871.

An Act to Charter the Jacksonboro Ferry.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the ferry formerly known as the Jacksonboro Ferry, across the Edisto River, shall be the same as hereby established a public ferry, and vested in Thomas Grant, his heirs and assigns, for a term of seven years, with the privilege of collecting the following rates of toll, to wit: For each carriage and four horses, seventy-five cents; for each carriage and two horses, fifty cents; for each carriage and one horse, twenty-five cents; for horse and rider, fifteen cents; for each foot passenger, five cents; for each head of cattle, five cents; for each head of sheep, goats, or hogs, two cents: Provided, That he shall have the said ferry fully established and in good working within six months after the passage of this Act: And provided, further, That should the said Thomas Grant, in the exercise of the privileges conferred upon him by the foregoing charter, work damage or injury to any person using said ferry, through negligence or dereliction of duty, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit such chartered privileges. Approved March 10, 1871.

An Act to Renew the Charter of the Ferry known as Ashpoo Ferry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the charter of the Ferry across Ashpoo River, and known as "Ashpoo Ferry," be, and the same is, renewed for the term of fourteen years, and is hereby vested in Nathaniel Heyward, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for said term of fourteen years, together with all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore incorporated in said charter. Approved March 10, 1871.

Joint Resolutions Authorizing the State Librarian to Cause to be Prepared an Index to Volume XIV of the Statutes of this State.

Whereas, in binding the Statutes of South Carolina at Large, designed to form the Fourteenth Volume, it becomes necessary that an index of contents be prepared for the same; therefore, SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be compiled an index of contents of the Fourteenth volume of the Statutes of this State, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and ninety dollars. Approved December 19, 1870.

Joint Resolutions to Extend the Time for the Completion of the Port Royal Railroad.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the time for the completion of the Port Royal Railroad, and every part thereof, is hereby extended for the period of two years from the passage of this Resolution. Approved March 9, 1871.

An Act to Amend Section 22 of the Code of Procedure.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That Section 22 of an Act entitled "An Act to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of Courts in this State," be so amended as to read as follows: SECTION 22. The Circuit Courts in the Fifth Circuit shall be held as follows: 1. The Court of General Sessions at Camden, for the County of Kershaw, on the third Monday of January, April and September; and the Court of Common Pleas at Camden, for the County of Kershaw, on the first Thursday after the third Monday of January, April and September. 2. The Court of General Sessions at Columbia, for the County of Richland, on the first Monday of February, May

and October; and the Court of Common Pleas at Lexington, for the County of Lexington, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday of February, May and October.

4. The Court of General Sessions at Edgefield, for the County of Edgefield, on the first Monday of March, June and November; and the Court of Common Pleas at Edgefield, for the County of Edgefield, on the second Monday of March, June and November.

Sec. 2. Section 18 of the Act mentioned in the third Section of this Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The Court of General Sessions at Orangeburg, for the County of Orangeburg, on the first Monday of January, May and October; and the Court of Common Pleas at Orangeburg, for the County of Orangeburg, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January, May and October.

Sec. 3. That all writs and processes which shall have been made returnable to the Courts of any of the said Counties, according to the laws heretofore of force, shall be legal and valid, to all intents and purposes, for the Courts next to be held in the said Counties, respectively, according to the provisions of this Act; and all persons already summoned, or who may hereafter be summoned, to attend the Courts of any of the said Counties as jurors or witnesses, or who are now or hereafter shall be bound in recognition to appear at any of the said Courts, according to the laws heretofore of force, shall be, and are hereby, required to attend or appear at the Courts of the said Counties, respectively, next to be held, according to the provisions of this Act.

Approved March 10, 1871

An Act to Amend the Charter of the Columbia Building and Loan Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia Building and Loan Association," approved on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, be and the same is hereby, so altered and amended that the said Columbia Building and Loan Association may have power to take, purchase and hold real estate, and to sell and transfer the same, from time to time, to its members, on such terms and under such conditions, and subject to such regulations, as may be prescribed by the rules and by-laws of the said corporation: Provided, That the real estate held by said corporation shall not at any time exceed the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved February 27, 1871.

An Act to Protect the Rights of Parents, and to Prevent the Proving and Carrying from the State Persons Under the Age of twenty-one Years.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That if any person shall hire or employ any minor, or person under the age of twenty-one years, without the knowledge and consent of the parents or guardian of such minor, such person shall pay to the said parents or guardian the full value of the labor of said minor from and after notice from the parents or guardian that payment for such service shall be made to him or them, as the case may be, or be imprisoned in the County jail for a period of six months.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall procure and carry without the limits of the State any minor or person under the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of the parents or guardian of such minor, such person shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State for a period of not less than one year. Approved March 1, 1871.

Magazines, &c.

Southern Cultivator for April received. This journal is most admirably adapted to meet the practical every-day wants of the farmer. A vast number of intelligent farmers all over the South, in each number, relate their experience, offer suggestions and warn against dangers and errors they have encountered. If you have never seen it, send for a specimen copy.—Published at Athens, Ga. \$2.00 a year.

We have received the April number of the American Stock Journal, published by Messrs. N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Chester county, Pa. We look upon this publication as one of the most valuable of its kind published in the United States, and earnestly recommend it to our readers as a text book in rearing and managing stock. The subscription price is only \$1 per year, for which any one of its valuable articles may return to the subscriber many times its cost in the saving of the life or usefulness of a valuable horse, cow, or other domestic animal. Specimen copies sent free.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. J. FELDER MEYERS—EDITOR, GEORGE BOLIVER. FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

Meeting on Sales day last—Delegates to the tax Convention.

A large number of the citizens of the county met at the Court House on Monday last. Upon motion Dr. W. F. Barton was called to the chair, and Capt. John A. Hamilton chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to elect two delegates to represent the people of this county in the Convention to be held at Columbia on Tuesday, May 9th. Upon motion, the chair appointed a Committee of five to nominate delegates to the Convention. The following Committee was announced. COL. PAUL S. FELDER. COL. D. J. RUMPH. COL. GOODWYN. MALCOLM I. BROWNING Esq. DR. THOMAS H. ZIMMERMAN.

During the retirement of the Committee the meeting was addressed by Dr. A. D. Goodwyn. This old and estimable citizen entertained his audience in his clear and pleasing style, and was frequently interrupted with the applause of his hearers. The Committee upon returning, reported the following delegates. Delegates. DR. A. D. GOODWYN. COL. D. J. RUMPH. COL. A. D. FREDERICK. DR. R. N. BATES.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and urgently requested to attend the Convention. Dr. Goodwyn, and Col. Rumph in brief addresses, thanked the meeting for the compliment, and assured that as their delegates, they would endeavor to represent the interests of the County. After an address from Mr. H. P. Sheridan, upon the taxes, the meeting adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.] Mr. Editor—Cocceles scribendi, seems to be an epidemic, at this time, not only in this country, but throughout the State. Every one feels an irresistible impulse to write something on the situation. Some of the victims of this disease, have been gentlemen of great ability, and their papers have been thoughtful and able. Most of them have suggested no practical remedy for the trouble, no preventive to the impending bankruptcy, ruin, and strife. Alterations of the constitution of the State, giving only a qualified suffrage; a minority representation of the white tax payers; a tribuneship, and such as these, have been proposed as remedies for the evil. I cannot see that any of these are attainable.

The great evil is the high taxation. The tax is high because extorted by a class that pays it without having a voice as to its imposition. The remedy of giving this tax-paying class a representation, at once suggests itself to the contemplator of the situation. But is this attainable? It must be procured as a free gift from the party in power; and would he at once be a complainer of the operations of government and a relinquisher of an advantage, to which the majority is clearly entitled, and of which they have made too great and profitable a use to voluntarily resign it. This remedy then cannot be obtained. The question then is what can? The idea that the white tax-payers of this State groan under that constitutional wrong, "taxation without representation," is erroneous. They are represented by the delegates chosen at an election where they vote. To attempt the attainment of this minority representation, would be to strive for a new remedy not authorized by the great constitutional law of this republic. Its attainment, even were this possible, would be creative of disorder, and "confusion worse confounded would ensue." Assenting then, as the mind must, that all of these remedies that suggest themselves, are in the first place to be obtained as a free gift from the majority to the minority in derogation of their own constitutional right, and in the second place are at complete variance with the fundamental principles of our government, truly we are at a loss what to propose.

So great a difficulty has suggested so many remedies and resulted in this universal "desire to write," and so great is the difficulty that none of the remedies proposed are available, and now of these writers have solved the question. And yet something must be done. This taxation, so high, and thus imposed, certainly is tantamount to gradual confiscation. Who are getting richer but the tax gathering party? Who are getting poorer, but the tax payers? The same property, whose loss impoverishes the one, is, by its acquisition, through this process of tax, enriching the other. Is this to be submitted to? By the natural operation of this system, if submitted to, the property will in the end, have all changed hands. And it will have worked out its own remedy; the tax gatherers, that is, the property holders will be the tax payers. The tax payers will be the majority, and the difficulty will be solved. Now this is just the remedy! The tax payers must have the majority to vote with them. And this is to be done by conciliation of the voters who are not getting rich by our taxes, and by emigration. These are the only means by which this is to be attained, and this is the only remedy. Is it then politic or wise to propose plans of limiting colored suffrage, when the colored race is to grow it? Is it sensible to propose a change in the constitution, when that change is to injure the party who is asked to make it? So great, Mr. Editor, is the difficulty of this question, that all of the writers having failed to suggest any solution, the people of the State are about to meet in Convention in Columbia, on Tuesday next, to consider it and endeavor to solve it. I would not appear to dictate to the delegates from our County to that Convention. But I say that unless a resolution is adopted that will relieve the burden upon our people, let us have no resolutions at all. Never mind any investigation of corruption, extravagance, dishonesty, on the part of the State officials, never mind any further revelations. The party admits there are corrupt men in power. The Convention meets to consider the question of the tax. Can the people be relieved? If there is relief for them, permanent and secure, it should be resolved to obtain it peacefully if possible, but to obtain it at all hazards. Perhaps the manly, outspoken sentiments of men being gradually stripped of their property, to maintain an extravagant and corrupt government, will carry an influence, and operate as a check upon their grievances. Perhaps some abatement of the tax, some compromise can be effected which will relieve the impoverished people. Let the Convention stickle at no fair compromise nor let it hesitate at any fear, if relief can be had. This is its business. Will that Convention consider the question right, and will they succeed in its solution? Remember that Convention meets in obedience to the call of the Charleston mercantile and financial men, whose resolutions have been endorsed by most of the State press. Their resolutions recommended and even announced the repudiation of the State bonds. Many of the State papers recommend a refusal of aid and resistance to the tax. Should the Convention resolve to refuse to pay the tax, the issue will have come. Either the tax payers will be relieved and the State government unable to continue; or the bayonet will enforce the collection of the tax. A suggestion has been made public and it has come from the tax gathering party, to repudiate the State debt which is of course the reason of a heavy burden of taxation. Whether any such compromise will be effected, or whether the real issue of further payment of the tax or open and forcible resistance is to arise, we must await the action of the Convention to know. If compromise be the order of the day, let the State government, at least, consent to allow time for the payment of the tax of next fall. Yes! let the Convention demand six months' before the penalty for non-payment is enforced. This will accomplish something. But let us have no aimless resolutions nor useless investigations. Let the Convention resolve upon a plan of relief for our crushed people, whether that plan be carried out by concession or by force! The people of the State are ready, anxious to endorse and carry out any resolution that will accomplish this end. And they expect a plan to be adopted, which, whether it will prove successful or not, will secure union in the effort. These, Mr. Editor, are hasty expressions of my views upon the situation and the great question about to be discussed by the people of the State. Let us resolve upon a demand for some relief, immediate and certain, and not discuss changes in the constitutional law of the State, or a new plan of suffrage. I indulge the hope that some relief may be obtained by the action of the Convention. Yours respectfully, MALCOLM I. BROWNING.

And in this I know I utter the sentiments of a great many true and good men. Next week I will give my friends in the Fork a little more light on the situation from my stand point. LEO IN THE FORK. P. S.—There is, however, Mr. Editor, one fact connected with this Convention which almost reconciles me, and that is, there will be no carpet-baggers there!

[COMMUNICATED.] Expende Annibalem. When Hannibal had passed from the earth, and had mouldered for centuries in his mortal dust, and at a time when the mother remains of the great leader might have been balanced by the most trivial weight, the satirist, with melancholy pertinence uses the language of the above caption as an illustration of the vanity of human importance, since its inevitable ultimatum is nothingness. This terse expression of the morose philosopher, is the embodiment of all the homilies that have ever been written concerning the folly of ambition, the transitory nature of power, and the ineffable barrenness of worldly renown, in that their votaries how much-soever they may flourish for a time, fall at last, returning earth to earth and dust to dust, sharing with the lowliest of their kind, the chilly companionship of the sod.

So much by way of prelude. Now can it justly be termed a strained parallel, if carpet-bag Republicanism, the great leader in South Carolina, be likened to those to whom the sententious comment of Juvenal is applied? The arbiters of political morals, are pointing to the outrages done in the name of Republicanism, and in tones whose portent is unmistakable have said, "thou art weighed, in the balance and found wanting." Even if their course is not yet finished, these things indicated that the crack of their doom is approaching and that they must soon follow the trail of their predecessors in renown. Verily, so it seems.

The feast has been long, and has rivaled Belshazzar's in pleasure and plenty, but the ominous finger is scribbling on the wall. Let their knees smite together, and the whole herd of pouter-eyed parasites turn their eyes from heaps of ill-gotten gains, read their sentences and prepare for a speedy demise. The signs of the times are changing, the wind is shifting, and resistance to their dominion is everywhere snuffed in the tainted air. The foul breeze of staunch and corruption, are giving place to an atmosphere more congenial to honesty. Pure air is a virulent poison to carpet-bag nostrils. The vile bugs which have tumbled the filth and revelled in the cess-pools of the State Government for so long a time, can no longer live, when the foul and stifling atmosphere which gave them existence, has passed away. They must go—a journey or a funeral. May their ashes soon be weighed.

And now Mr. Editor of the News, hold on to your course. Prove yourself and those you represent, true in your professions, and the day will soon dawn. Clear out the vile roost that have made Republicanism in South Carolina a disgrace to civilization. Purge it of the jumble of thieves, devils and non-descripts who have brought such an odium upon it, that one who even tolerates it, is considered to proclaim himself a scoundrel. Villians have made it odious; honesty will make it respectable. Once this is done, to be a Republican, will cease to damn one to an ostracism from honest men Southern Republicanism has cloaked rascality, and has been a certificate of infamy long enough. Burn out the rats. Every honest man whatever his creed or color will rally with you, when he sees a hope of redeeming the State. Be enjoined again to hold on to your course. It is right. Let down your sliding keel and defy both wind and wave. The gods will favor you. Expende Annibalem, and weigh him often.

DORMIENS. PINE GROVE ACADEMY. THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL will CONTINUE without interruption, the present TERM closing June 30th. The SCHOOL is situated six miles northeast of the Village in a healthy locality, and an excellent community. Among those who have been discommoded by the Suspension of the Free Schools, such as wish to continue their Studies, have a good opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of a FIRST CLASS ACADEMY. Both the English and Classical Branches are taught. Drawing is made a Speciality, and lessons in Photography are given when desired. The best Appliances and the most Approved Methods of Instruction are used. The Terms are, in every respect, Liberal, BUT POSITIVE. Board can be had at Reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to W. A. O'GAIN, David Farners, Henry L. Rickenbaker, School Board, or to CHAS. L. EDWARDS, Principal, Orangeburg, S. C.

MEAL, GRISTS and N. C. FLOUR, fresh and always on hand. Call on W. A. MEROONEY & CO.

NUTS, RAISINS and CANDIES of the best kinds. W. A. MEROONEY & CO.

NOTICE. OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, Orangeburg, S. C., April 21, 1871. NOTICE is hereby given to TRUSTEES and TEACHERS that they are notified to CLOSE all PUBLIC SCHOOLS by the 20th of April, 1871, under their Jurisdiction. E. I. CAIN, S. C. O. C.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, at the Drug Store of Dukes & Shuler, Orangeburg, S. C. for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm, all the Druggs, Medicines and other Stock of the said firm. Terms cash. J. W. H. DUKES, Surviving Partner.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

HERRON TOWNSHIP, FORK OF THE EDISTO, May 1st, 1871.

Mr. Editor—I wonder if "Minority" as he signs himself, though I don't think he knows the meaning of the word, to judge by his article, ever read the story of "Little Breeces or a Pike County view of special Providence?" I don't think he has, and hence write it out for his benefit. Here it is—

I don't go much on religion, I never ain't had no show; But I've got a middling tight grip, sir, On the handful o' things I know. I don't pan out on the prophets And free will and that sort of thing— But I believe in God and the Angel, Ever since one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips, And my little Gabe come along— No four year old in the County Could beat him for gretty and strong. Pearl and chipper and sassy, Always ready to swear and fight— And I'd larnt him to chew tobacco, Just to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow came down like a blanket As I passed by Taggart's store; I went in for a jug of molasses And left the team at the door. They scared at something and started— I heard one little squall, And hell-to-split over the pine-woods Went team, Little Breeces and all.

Hell-to-split over the pine-woods! I was almost froze with skeer; But we roused up some terribles, And searched for 'em far and near. At last we struck horses and wagon, Snowed under a soft white mound, Upsot, dead beat—but of little Gabe No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soared on me, Of my fellow-critters' aid I just flopped down on my marrow bones, Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed. By this the torches was played out, And me and Israel Parr Went off for some wood to a sheep-fold That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed Where they shut up the lambs at night, We looked in, and seen them huddled thar, So warm and sleepy and white. And thar sat Little Breeces and chirped As peart as ever you see— "I want a chaw of tobacco And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he get thar? Angels. He could never have walked in that storm They just scooped down and let him in To wear it was safe and warm. And I think that saving a little child, And bringing him to his own, Is a darned sht better business Than loafing around The Throne!

Now, Mr. Editor, I thought "Minority" had got some of the spots washed off of him, even in "Calico Branch," and had retired, and that Cleansing a young man's character (I don't want to lay much stress.) Is a darned sht better business Than writin' slang for the Press.

This is all I have to say this week, to "Minority," Mr. Editor. Some of these days I may feel inclined to "muddy Calico Branch" for the fish that's in it; until then adieu "Minority." Now as to the CONVENTION.

I must say, Mr. Editor, that the meeting held this day to appoint delegates to a State Convention, and the result of that meeting, does not meet my views. Gentlemen of undoubted integrity have been appointed delegates—but I give it for what it is worth, that it requires something tempered with integrity to meet the wants of the people and the issues of the day. I heard it was suggested to the Committee to appoint one Republican as a delegate—it was not done. If the same feeling existed in the other Counties, not a Republican will be represented in the Convention. I did not so understand the calling of this Convention. I thought it was to represent the people irrespective of party. I am sorry to find that I was mistaken. And though no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I predict for the Convention a signal failure, if this one-sided feeling is allowed to prevail within its body. I am a Republican, Mr. Editor, and am willing to go as far as any man in defence of South Carolina and her dearest rights. Have fought and struggled through a five years' war for her independence; and am ready for another five years' fight, but it must be a fight for freedom, entire freedom, from dishonesty, misrule and anarchy, and sanctioned by the whole people of my beloved State, the poor as well as the rich; not for the purpose of simply reinstating old regimes, &c. Oh no! This matter must be handled by conservative men to accomplish desired results. No Radical Democrat, or Radical Republican ought to be heard nor give counsel. It is a delicate matter, and concerns even the babe at the breast. Open resistance to the laws—even bad and selfish laws—until all peaceable means fail and are scoffed at, cannot meet the sanction of a whole people.

As I have looked forward to the assembling of this Convention as something to accomplish great and good things for South Carolina, I earnestly deprecate its becoming a party movement.

Yours respectfully, MALCOLM I. BROWNING.

NOTICE. OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, Orangeburg, S. C., April 21, 1871. NOTICE is hereby given to TRUSTEES and TEACHERS that they are notified to CLOSE all PUBLIC SCHOOLS by the 20th of April, 1871, under their Jurisdiction. E. I. CAIN, S. C. O. C.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, at the Drug Store of Dukes & Shuler, Orangeburg, S. C. for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm, all the Druggs, Medicines and other Stock of the said firm. Terms cash. J. W. H. DUKES, Surviving Partner.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

[COMMUNICATED.] To A. B. K.

Richly from the Aolian Spring, Wake thy muse a lay to sing, Sing of the past, those days of yore, Gone, sadly gone; forever more, And as the strains in sorrow swell, And vocal of repinings tell, The plaintive chant of Philomel, Will echo from the river shore.

Cold Memnon's lyre may soulless sweep, O'er graves that know no waking sleep; But hope, though plumed on tawdry wings Adown the untried vista flings Its promise of a new-born day, Then sing some wild ecstatic lay And upward point to jasper way Where dwell eternal things. April 25th, 1871.

MARRIED.—On the evening of April 20th, 1871, by the Rev. B. A. Broedlove, Mr. WARR N. C. CULLER of Orangeburg, District of S. C., to Miss ANNA M. ROUSE of Fort Valley, Georgia.

[May their pathway in life be as bright as the beauty of the fair bride, and strewn with flowers as beautiful as those that bloom upon her cheeks.—Ed.]

TAX NOTICE. THE TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF TAXES WITHOUT THE PENALTY HAS BEEN EXTENDED until the 20th instant. FRANK S. GREENE, May 1st, 1871. County Treasurer.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG C. H., S. C. APRIL 30, 1871. The Firm of McNAMARA & JONES is this day MUTUALLY DISSOLVED by Consent of both parties. J. McNAMARA, of the said FIRM, does this day assume the COLLECTING of its ASSETS, and the PAYMENT of its DEBTS. He also returns thanks for the Patronage heretofore bestowed, and hopes his friends and customers will continue the same. J. McNAMARA, C. R. JONES.

TAX NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the CORPORATE TAX for the Town of Orangeburg, ON REAL ESTATE, being (2) TWO MILLS ON THE DOLLAR—or TWENTY CENTS ON THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, &c., &c., shall be collected at the DRUG STORE OF DR. OLIVERO from this date (April 20th), and shall continue to receive this amount, each day until the 20th May, when, the books will be closed. Defaulters shall be amenable to the Law. E. J. OLIVERO, Clerk Town Council.

C. A. CROWELL, Administrator of E. J. Rumph, and Adm'r de bonis non of John Rumph, gives notice that on the 1st of June next, he will apply to Hon. T. C. Andrews, Judge of Probate for his Final Discharge. April 29th, 1871.—20—4t

NOTICE TO PLANTERS! JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF SMOKED AND DRY SALT BACON Prices to Suit the Times CALL AT ONCE VOSSE'S GROCERY, FRESH PROVISIONS ALWAYS ON HAND.

NOTICE. OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, Orangeburg, S. C., April 21, 1871. NOTICE is hereby given to TRUSTEES and TEACHERS that they are notified to CLOSE all PUBLIC SCHOOLS by the 20th of April, 1871, under their Jurisdiction. E. I. CAIN, S. C. O. C.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, at the Drug Store of Dukes & Shuler, Orangeburg, S. C. for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm, all the Druggs, Medicines and other Stock of the said firm. Terms cash. J. W. H. DUKES, Surviving Partner.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.

NOTICE. ORANGEBURG S. C., April 1, 1871. During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Orangeburg, Mr. H. B. JOHNSON is authorized to ACT as my AGENT. T. K. SASPORTAS.