

Washington News.

APRIL 11.—The Georgia petition is signed by Black, Brent, Cowan and O'Connor, with the certificate of the Governor of Georgia attached. It prays an injunction against Stanton, Grant and Pope. The proceedings of the Court to-morrow are looked for with intense anxiety.

Charles O'Connor, in the Supreme Court, to-day, asked leave to hand to the Clerk a copy of the petition of the State of Georgia, which to-morrow he intends to ask leave to file; the Court said that he could do so.

Attorney-General Stansberry said that this petition differed from that of Mississippi, in the fact that the President was made a party to the injunction, and he further stated that Stanton in behalf of the military authority, had requested him to take entire control of the defence. The court was requested but declined to take any order as to the arrangement for arguing this question. It is probable, however, that the motion to file two petitions will be jointly argued.

A resolution was passed in the Senate, calling on the President for any legal opinion officially given him regarding the Tenure of Office Bill.

Resolutions fixing the day for adjournment, occasioned characteristic debate, and developed the fact, that the Senate is willing to divide affairs, half Radicals and half Democrats; but the President is firm in his determination to adhere to his friends. In reply to the argument that unless the President yielded during the recess, placing persons in office objectionable to the Senate, he should be put out of the way in July. Mr. Fessenden replied that the President, equally with the Senate, was part of the Government, and might, with equal propriety, threaten to put the Senate out of the way, unless it accepted his measures. The whole question of adjournment was indefinitely postponed.

It is understood that the President has legal advice of his right, the Senate failing to confirm nominations, to fill offices vacated previously to the passage of the Tenure of Office Bill.

APRIL 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day the motion was made to file the Mississippi Injunction bill.

The Chief Justice said that the motion to file a bill was usually granted as a matter of course, but that if it was suggested that the bill contained matter scandalous or unfit to come before the court, the court examined it or referred it to a master. In the present case the Attorney-General objected to the bill as containing matter unfit to be brought before the court, and that was the only point that could then be considered. Upon that point the court would accordingly first hear the Attorney-General.

Mr. O'Connor announced that he and his associates were in attendance in case it should be decided to argue both bills. The Attorney-General said that the Georgia bill lacked the point upon which he proposed to oppose the filing of the Mississippi bill. The Mississippi bill was, in a legal sense, scandalous, as it proposed making the President a defendant before the court. Judge Sharkey said that he had amended the bill to proceed against the President, as a citizen of Tennessee. The Attorney-General read a portion of the bill, claiming that it was manifestly against the President as President. He alluded to the somewhat similar process issued against Mr. Jefferson in the Burr trial. Mr. Jefferson did not obey or even notice the process. He said, that as an officer, he (the Attorney-General), should advise the President to disregard the subpoena; and he proceeded to explain the effect of this course if the Court should persist and the President remain firm. The Court, to maintain its dignity, would have to imprison the President for contempt. He maintained that the President equally with the Kings of England, was exempt from proceedings of this kind. He could only be brought before the bar of the Senate after impeachment. Courts could punish the President for acts committed while President, but the President was beyond their jurisdiction as long as he occupied the Presidential chair.

He also maintained that the action was against the United States Government as much as though the government were named. He announced that he appeared at the request of the President, who, when the Military bills passed over his veto, said that, in his estimation, there was but one duty resting upon him, and that was faithfully to carry out and execute those laws.

The Hon. R. J. Walker followed in reply to the Attorney-General, and the court took the matter under advisement.

APRIL 13.—The Supreme Court took motion for leave to file the Georgia bill for consideration without argument.

Chase said if the Court wished to hear the argument he would notify counsel.

There was an interesting argument in the Senate yesterday on adjournment. The point was made that a special session, called by the President, cannot legally adjourn without his consent—it would be dispersion. The difficulty lies in keeping a quorum together, without which the Senate cannot work nor adjourn sine die. If a quorum is present Tuesday the

session will probably be prolonged; if not, the Chairman will adjourn the Senate under yesterday's action.

Several Radical Senators announced were they President they would persist, like Johnson, in nominating friends and supporters.

Senate is making serious inquiry as to the premature publication of occurrences in executive session.

APRIL 15.—A Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury Says: The Supreme Court has unanimously decided not to receive the Mississippi injunction bill, on the ground that it has no jurisdiction where an application is made for an injunction against the President of the United States. As the Georgia bill of injunction did not make the President a party defendant, the Attorney-General offered no objection to the petition being filed, which was accordingly done, and the case was set to be argued on Thursday, April 18.

APRIL 15.—The subpenas issued by the Supreme Court yesterday read as follows:

THE STATE OF GEORGIA, COMPLAINANT, VS. EDWIN M. STANTON, ULYSSES S. GRANT AND JOHN POPE, DEFENDANTS.

The President of the United States to Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, Greeting:—For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, holding jurisdiction in Equity, you are hereby commanded, that laying all other matters aside and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear before the Supreme Court, holding jurisdiction in Equity, on the first Monday in December next, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, being the present seat of the National Government of the United States, to answer unto the Bill of complaint of the State of Georgia in the said Court exhibited against you. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness:  
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,  
Chief Justice, &c.

Among the documents sent to the Senate to-day, was one from the President in reply to a resolution, showing that none of the heads of the Department as charged, had given any construction to the Tenure of Office Act. The Solicitor of the Treasury, however, in reply to an inquiry from the Secretary, expressed himself to the effect that the Chief Deputies of Custom Houses could be removed in order to procure suitable persons to discharge the duties of Collectors of Customs, in case of vacancy, until the letter office could be filled in the prescribed mode.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

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.

Court Week.

The Spring Term of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, has been in session during the entire week. His Honor FRANKLIN J. MOSES is the presiding Judge; and upon this, his first judicial visit to Orangeburg, he has already acquired the affections and highest regards of our people. With all the dignity which becomes the Bench, with all the varied store of legal learning which fits him to the impartial arbiter of the keen disputes of counsel, he is, withal, a practical man, not viewing the affairs of every day life at a professional distance, but dealing with them hand to hand, as the history of the times. In his charge to the Grand Jury, which was singularly interesting and impressive, His Honor adverted to the distressed pecuniary and political situation of our people, advised earnestly that every one not disfranchised by the recent Congressional legislation should exercise his rights of suffrage in the reconstruction of the State Government; and that all classes of the people of both colors, should work harmoniously together in achieving this end. That those who had formerly been masters, to whom their slaves had been accustomed to look for guidance and control, should accept the situation in good faith, and by their continued kindness to their late bondsmen, protect them from becoming the misguided dupes of strangers, in the exercise of the important civil rights they have just acquired. We wish that every citizen of the District had been present to hear this eloquent charge.

Upon the first day of the Court, the military order of Gen. Sickles, which will be found elsewhere in our columns, was received in the Charleston papers; it was read in open Court, and his Honor announced that in accordance with its provisions, causes of action arising during the recent war would be continued by the Court.

We have only time and space to add the names of the criminal cases tried:

State vs. Allen Dravely.—Horsestealing. GUILTY.

State vs. Accabee Felder (colored).—Burglary and Larceny. GUILTY of petit larceny.

State vs. Juliana and Margaret Easterlin, (colored).—Arson. NOT GUILTY.

The Criminal Docket was small, but the Civil Dockets, are so heavy that, notwithstanding the order of Gen. Sickles, the business of the Court will be by no means completed during the week, although, owing to the facility with which his Honor despatches business, a very large number of cases have been already disposed of.

Our Charleston Letter

CHARLESTON, April 17, 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—Superficially there is, in regard to political matters here, a complete stagnation; but only superficially. The Radical agents and exponents are quietly but energetically laboring for the accomplishment of their nefarious ends, and I much fear that their efforts will be far from futile. Night and day, by specious and attractive arguments; by gilded promises; by fair means and foul, the negroes are being thoroughly prepared to espouse and adhere to the tenets of the Union Republican Party. An officer, holding high position in the Freedman's Bureau, stated at a dinner party a few evenings since, that he knew that our adversaries were awake and active, and that the negroes were being organized under their auspices with fearful rapidity; he added that unless the conservative elements of our population exert themselves, the result of the ensuing elections was beyond doubtful speculation, and urged his auditors to be "up and doing." I am entirely convinced of the truthfulness of his statement, and as thoroughly persuaded of the correctness of the policy which he advised. We must shake off our apathy; we must bury our pride; our influence with the colored people must be regained and exerted, and that of our mortal opponents neutralized or destroyed, or our political doom is fixed. The results of the universal suffrage experiment is of vital importance to us. If the Radicals carry our State and the Convention, which will certainly be held, shall adopt a Constitution in accordance with their principles, the black wing of ruin will forever overshadow us and many may well envy Poland her political annihilation.

The test question brought before the Supreme Court by the States of Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, will, it is generally imagined here, accomplish nothing for us. Indeed most of the people regard the step as an unfortunate one. They have no hopes that the Court will declare the unconstitutionality of a deliberately adopted measure of the Legislative Power of the country, and if it should, many fear that the trials and difficulties, and humiliation of our situation will be augmented, not dissipated. Congress, backed by a majority of the people of the North, is determined to dictate their own terms of reconstruction. The only avenue, most of our citizens think; by which we may return to our former position in the Union, is walled in by the Constitutional Amendment. Once back in the Union, we may, perhaps, recover some, at least, of our rights; out of it, we never can.

General Wagner, Commissioner of Immigration, has prepared his report on the natural resources and powers of the State, and the inducements which can be offered to immigrants, and last evening a large meeting of foreigners ratified and endorsed it. It was ably and truthfully written, and will be extensively circulated in Europe by sub-agents of the Bureau. The prospects of general war in the Continent will doubtless stimulate emigration, and, if we can attract a large proportion of those coming to the United States, our condition will be much ameliorated.

The United States Circuit Court and the State District Court are both in session here. The former is presided over by Judge Geo. S. Bryan; the latter by Judge Logan. Both have full dockets and many of the legal fraternity have continual employment. The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions will begin its Spring Term on Monday next. As General Sickles' Stay Law has much reduced the length of the Civil Docket, his Honor the presiding Judge will not have cause to complain of an arduous session.

The Street Cars have not been interfered with by the negroes since their attack on the 1st inst. The trial of the rioters by the military, is still in progress, and I imagine that the other ambitious freedmen will not repeat their experiment until it is decided. If they are convicted and punished there will be no further attempt made to infringe the Company's regulations—at least for several months; if they are discharged, you may expect to hear of other efforts made by them, to assert their assumed rights and privileges as social, as well as political equals of the whites.

The weather has at last become seasonable and the bright skies and genial rays of the sun are pleasing indications of the final departure of grim winter. DELTA

Headquarters' Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12th, 1867. [CIRCULAR.]

In reply to several communications addressed to these Headquarters, in reference to the proceedings of the civil authorities of South Carolina in the collection of taxes, the following letter of instruction from His Excellency the Governor, to the Comptroller-General, is published for the information of all concerned: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C., COLUMBIA, 13th February, 1867.

Hon. S. L. Leaphart, Comptroller-General:

SIR: Upon conference with several of the Tax Collectors, as well as the Attorney-General I am satisfied that the enforcements of the Acts of the General Assembly, according to their technical import, will be very oppressive to the poor who are unable to pay their taxes and have no property, and who, in such contingency, are required to be arrested and confined in jail until they do pay the execution; and it will impose a ruinous burthen on the State to pay for detaining all who may be arrested.

When once placed in jail, there is no power to release the delinquent until the Legislature meets. In the present straitened condition of the finances of the State it must be avoided, and you are hereby directed to issue a notice to the Sheriffs of the several Districts, instructing them not to arrest and put in jail any delinquent in a tax execution, unless such Sheriff, upon inquiry, shall be satisfied that he or she is fraudulently concealing property, or withholding money belonging to him or her; and that in every case where he believes the delinquent is unable, for want of means, to pay, that the execution shall be so endorsed, and no proceedings further taken upon it.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, yours, &c., JAMES L. ORR, Governor

The instructions of the Governor will be carefully observed by Sheriffs and all other officers. Sheriffs or other officers charged with the execution of process for the collection of taxes, will be required to report to the Commanding Officer of the Post in which their duties are performed, the names of all parties imprisoned for the non-payment of taxes, the amount of tax due, and the amount of costs and fees, together with the evidence showing that he or she is fraudulently concealing property or withholding money belonging to him or her.

Post Commanders will see that the requirements of this Circular are observed.

By Command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUS,  
Captain 38th Infantry,  
A. D. C. & Adj. Asst. Adj. Genl.  
Official: J. W. CLOUS, Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters' Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 11th, 1867. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.]

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced; They will continue in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avowes of industry, enterprise, and the organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial and determination of such questions, may be adopted.

II. Judgments or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 19th of Dec. 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the

written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence, his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is removing, or intends fraudulently to remove, his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money, accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

IV. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant; and in the application of the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina, respectively, to determine that question, shall be adopted.

V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal, or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be in lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the crop.

VII. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant; and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employment, of the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, to parent or parents and child or children. In other cases, the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, to the value of one hundred dollars. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States, declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina. And all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters or to the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

IX. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such, without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture, or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as "Foreign Attachment;" but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with, except in the execution of a judgment or final decree, in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions *ex contractu*, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions *ex delicto*, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded, and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu*, shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

XI. In criminal proceedings, the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same. *Provided*: That upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or any criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapon, proof that the party carried or concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory or other cor-

poral punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the provisional government in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; or larceny, when the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to relieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional Governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this order, or any law of the provisional governments of North or South Carolina, operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend, as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By Command of Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUS,  
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry,  
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.  
Official: J. W. CLOUS, Aid-de-Camp.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad Remaining in the Depot to Date.

D. A. W., R. H. Riggs, H. L. Smoak, W. Chavis, H. D. Cook, W. Brantley, J. F. Witt, S. McElroy, G. B. Salley, J. H. Felder, R. W. Bates, W. T. McKewen, [B.] T. H. Legare, J. A. Quattlebaum, A. W. Miller.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—By the Rev. E. A. Austin, at the residence of W. Walker, on the 14th inst., Mr. ELLIOTT MASON, of Barnwell District, to Miss ISABELLA KEADLE, of this District.

MARRIED—By the Rev. E. A. Austin, at his residence, on the 14th inst., Mr. J. W. MARTIN, late of Washington County, Texas, to Miss JULIA A. CROUT, of this District.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen in different parts of the District will please make known to the undersigned all cases of destitution in their neighborhood, and thereby aid in the effort to supply the destitute with food.

I. S. K. LEGARE, } Committee,  
F. H. W. BRIGGMANN, }  
J. A. HAMILTON, }

apl 18

11

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Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c.

25 BUS. BALTIMORE EXTRA FLOUR, Some thing very cheap. 25 lbs. Fine Ohio Super Flour 2000 lbs. Prime Shoulders 2000 do do Sides 1000 Bush. White Corn. For sale by T. A. JEFFORDS & Co., Main Street, apr 13-21