

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Items.

The registration list was closed in Augusta on the 10th inst. Total registered, 3277; whites, 1540; blacks, 1731.

On the 9th inst., in Petersburg, about two hundred negroes assembled at the cars and rescued from the sheriff of Nansemond county, a negro convicted of a felony, who was being carried to the Penitentiary at Richmond. They made the sheriff produce the keys to the handcuffs, and then made off with the prisoner. The negro was again arrested by the police of Petersburg the next morning and carried to the Penitentiary.

Ex-President Davis with his family is still residing at Montreal. His health, since his release from incarceration at Fortress Monroe, has somewhat improved, but his emaciated face and shrunken figure bears evidence to his sufferings and hardships while a prisoner. Mentally he is still a giant, and by the greatness of his conversational talent—wonderful both for his profundity of thought and chasteness of diction—impresses and astonishes all who visit him. He hopes ultimately to be able to return to his Sunny South.

J. Thano Miller, of Ohio, the President of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations recently held at Montreal, is totally blind. In spite of this terrible infirmity, he discharged the arduous duties of his position with marked ability, giving universal satisfaction. With remarkable promptness and correctness he decided points of order, and by the influence of his eloquence and happy administration of debates, preserved throughout a singular harmony, and promoted a genial good feeling among all the members. In assigning the floor to contestants for the privilege of speaking, he was governed by his ear, and would point in the direction of the speaker, whose voice first reached him, and inquiring his name introduced him to the Convention.

The New Orleans Times has a special from (Texas) giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None were bound or blindfolded, or any indignity offered them as has been reported. Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico, denied the authority of the court that sentenced him; hoped that his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico. Miramon spoke per se from a paper, the only regret he felt at dying was that should the Liberals remain in power, his children would be pointed at as the children of a traitor. Mejia made no address. Maximilian called the sergeant of the guard gave him a handful of gold, requested the favor to aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but he was not quite dead. Two soldiers were then called out and shot him in the side. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by the spectators. The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by Escobedo in the Government palace.

Washington News.

July 8.—In the House the committee of nine have prepared a bill. It places the State governments in complete subjection to the Military Commanders, whose previous acts are validated. It makes the Boards of Registrars judges of the qualifications for registration; forbids the removal of Commanders without the advice and consent of the Senate, or the sentence of a court martial; forbids civil courts whether State or Federal, from interfering with the Commander or his agents acting under his authority, and from entertaining civil or criminal proceedings against them for any act done under the laws to which this is supplementary.

In the Senate, Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill on reconstruction. The Executive was called on for a mass of information regarding Indian hostilities and Mexican affairs. The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 5, refused to take up the joint resolutions thanking Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield and Pope. Mr. Grimes thought it would be premature to pass these resolutions at this time. They were not sufficiently informed of the facts of the case to be able to judge. Formerly the thanks of Congress were only extended on extraordinary occasions, and it was considered a great compliment for any one to receive them; but if this precedent was established it would not be long before they would be tendering thanks to the Governors of the Territories, and to the Governor of our new Russian possession.

July 9.—In the Senate the Judiciary Reconstruction Bill was taken up. The day was consumed in arguing the point whether commanders should be allowed to appoint civilians to vacant State offices. The Senate adjourned without definite action.

In the House, the consideration of the Reconstruction Bill was resumed. The 6th section was slightly modified, when the Bill was passed—yeas 117, nays 40.

July 10.—In the House the time for tak-

ing evidence in the Kentucky elections was extended to December.

A Bill was introduced extending the provisions of the Homestead Act, to Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to inquire whether any American citizen had been arrested and convicted in Great Britain for words spoken in America.

Mr. Wilson stated that the Judiciary Committee had requested him to state that they were not ready to report on the impeachment question.

Mr. Boutwell offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn to October next, which elicited a warm debate, interrupted by the announcement of Mr. Dennison's death. After eulogies, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the consideration of the Judiciary Committee's Reconstruction Bill was resumed. An amendment, giving commanders power to fill vacancies by appointment of citizens or detailed soldiers, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 15.

Dennison's death was announced and eulogies pronounced. The Senate then adjourned.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 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.

The Signs of the Times.

We are still drifting. The Congress of the United States is in solemn session, gravely considering the question of Reconstruction. From present indications, they will pass another Supplementary Act on that subject, which will be in words too plain to admit of mistake in its construction. We may expect the lines to be drawn closer than before; and when this farce of becoming reipstatem in the privileges of American citizenship is played out, and we once again feel that South Carolina is a State in the Union, the people of the South will not value their newly acquired rights. The truth is, when this war ended, the most inveterate Secessionist who took the Amnesty oath, took it in good faith, expecting to keep it strictly and sacredly. But the great government of the United States has acted towards us with life-peaceful perfidy. It has held us strictly to all obligations, but on its own part, it has kept none of its promises. Preferring to govern us by the bayonet, it has never sought to attract us by conciliatory measures. These were only adopted when we had arms in our hands, and at a time when, defeated as we were, disheartened as we were, in utter despair of success as we were, we would have fought to extermination ere we would have submitted to the thought of such utter humiliation as we have since endured.

And what more is before us? Is this the end? In our opinion, far from it. The day of American liberty is fast passing away. The Constitution, a beacon light erected upon a rock, when the waves were calm as the waters of the Peaceful Ocean, has not been able to withstand the violent surges of the storm. It has gone down under the heaving billows of party, and the ship of state, with a feeble pilot at the helm, and a turbulent crew on board, is drifting wildly, a prey to winds and waves.

While this imminent peril threatens the Republic, what is being done by the people? They are split into factions by the spirit of party; they are wrangling over the spoils of office; they are plundering and robbing the government under every form of financing; and they are trying to rob and plunder each other by every means within the pale of the law. Some few bright exceptional cases may be found, but the general characteristic of the times is legalized rapine and violence. All the pure doctrines of republicanism derived from our forefathers are disregarded or perverted; all the virtues which enoble the individuals of a great commonwealth, and make patriotism, fidelity and justice as familiar as household words—those virtues are departed; all that pure love of country which should be the characteristic of the masses in a democracy, to make a popular government successful, is gone forever. How soon the government itself will collapse also, we cannot tell; but such a result seems to us inevitable. We do not believe that the American Union will exist ten years longer; and it will be the Radicals who will destroy it.

We observe that the most far-sighted among them are taking the alarm. They foresee the legitimate results of their present policy, and they are trying to introduce more moderate counsels. Take as an indication of this, the

letter of Gen. Sickles to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, published in our present issue. That letter is in fact an exposition with Congress. It says in substance to that body—"We have to game in our own hands now; let us not run matters to the ground, and make our own puns fail by carrying them to extremes." It is the voice of a shrewd, keen politician, and—no doubt, dictated to our District Commander from Washington for political effect. But such efforts will fail. Madness rules the hour; and we to the country.

Letter From General Sickles.

General Sickles has addressed the following letter to the Chairman Judiciary Committee, United States Senate:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—I have decided not to begin registration in this District until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of my registration, until—say, October or November. If I proceed now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insubordinate; if I follow his intimations, many would probably be registered not eligible according to the true interpretation of the Acts of Congress.

If it is meant that all who have held any office—Federal, State, or municipal—having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort, etc., are disfranchised, this should be expressly declared, otherwise, if left to construction, it may be held that no other officers are included than those enumerated in Article VI. of the constitution, and that even as to these, a full pardon removes the disfranchisement.

If it is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by some classification; as for example, after the word "office," add "any licensed calling or employment or profession." Otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to construction, it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a court or other judicial body.

The truth is, we have now, in operation, two distinct systems of reconstruction, originated by Congress, and engrained upon the President's plan of reconstruction. The first Congressional Amendment, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disfranchisement for office, as a punishment for rebellion, and as a safeguard for the future. That plan has been refused by the rebel States, and a second scheme of reconstruction, in which the franchise is to be left to the States, and all who can take a prescribed oath, and also enforce the disfranchisement for office, which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disfranchisement clause ceases. Hence, the true solution, I believe, is to declare, with universal suffrage, a general amnesty—meaning the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, executive, and legislative departments of the State governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South; and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs and especially those who could fill judicial stations, are disfranchised. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous perhaps to have removed many disqualified persons, especially Judges, Sheriffs and Magistrates, in the execution of the sixth section of the act of 2d March, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office. And I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers, as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority conferred upon District Commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repugnance is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalist. In truth the zeal of some of the converts outruns the discretion of many of the faithful. With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its committees, interrogated the Commanding officers of the several Districts upon the operation of the Reconstruction acts, and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Chairman Judiciary Committee, United States Senate.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]  
Debit and Credit.  
WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED AND LOST BY THE WAR.

George Francis Train, during the trip of the Pacific Excursionists, was called on for a speech. Wade had concluded his agrarian harangue, and a Senator then asked Train what were his ideas concerning the United States debt.

Mr. TRAIN—Do you want to know? Well, you shall have what you probably have never seen before—a debit and credit of the war, a profit and loss account: First. You should know that we have had a grand exhibition of fireworks, and mortgaged our farm to pay it. ("Oh!") Second. The so-called wealth of the farmer, consists in his having his soldier boy in the grave-yard and a seven-thirty in his pocket in exchange. (Sensation.)

DEBIT.

- \$3,000,000,000 of national debt—a national curse to everybody but Jay Cooke.
- \$1,000,000,000 State, city and country debt, born of the war.
- Five hundred thousand able-bodied farmers, mechanics, and other white men dead, worth \$10,000 a piece, \$5,000,000,000.
- Five hundred thousand black laborers, worth \$1000 each, \$500,000,000. (Hisses.)
- 4,000,000 of black laborers, men, women and children, that it took three generations of white civilization to utilize into profitable labor. (Applause and considerable dissent, the Radicals getting uneasy and endeavoring to stop Train's "exposition" of national affairs. Train talked them all down, made fun of their hisses, and carried his points, to the evident disgust of many present.)
- \$5,000,000 of shipping, that it took us fifty years of American industry, since Waterloo, to whiten every ocean with our commerce, completely wiped out by England's neutrality. (Applause and "Too true.")
- \$1,000,000 worth of plantations, houses, farms, factories, real estate, personal property, wasted, burned, wiped out, completely destroyed—the accumulated industry of a hundred years.
- And lastly, An amount of swearing, gaming, drunkenness, prostitution, demoralization, that cannot be enumerated by figures. This will do for the debit; and when fanaticism sleeps for a moment the nation's eyes will open, and a reaction will set in that will emancipate to my constituency, the white people of our land. (Applause and dissent.) So much for debit; what for credit? Gentlemen, I have no figures. You must be content with idea. [Here the audience getting uneasy over Train's exposure of the debt of the war, began to talk off, and vainly tried to stop him; but Train said:] Gentlemen, I have refused to speak at every station, notwithstanding the repeated requests of Train. I have applauded all your two hour banquet speeches (laughter from some of the bored.) Now you must listen, as you see my voice will reach to the bottom of the mountain. (Applause and laughter.) Besides you will see this all in print. Here is Seymour, of the New York Times; General Boynton, of the Cincinnati Gazette; Painter, of the Philadelphia Inquirer; Mrs. — of the New York Tribune; Smith, of the Cincinnati Times; Whitney, of the Chicago Republican; Rapp, of the St. Louis Dispatch; Colonel Grosvenor, of the Democracy; and Fayel, of the Republican; all taking notes; and if they show their accustomed enterprise 5,000,000 people will read these iron mountain ideas. (Applause.) But to the

CREDIT.

- The entire destruction of the rottenest institution that ever disgraced any country—the Democratic party. (Loud applause and roars of laughter at this unexpected sally.) Senator Creswell—"That is enough to balance the other side."
- The entire destruction of the party that has filled its mission and disgraced itself in its victory by striking the South while it was down, and unseemly squabbles among its leaders for the spoils. (Cries of "No," and applause from the Conservatives.) Train—"Well, if not quite dead, your July session of Congress is sure to burst it."
- The wiping out of two words which grew into ideas—secession and abolition. (Applause.)
- The fact made public that America in her grandeur could reduce one million of an army to fifty thousand, and one thousand war ships to fifty, in sixty days. (Loud cheers.)
- The publication that America possessed three million square miles of homesteads for all mankind, and had no latitude on the nation's door. (Loud Applause.)
- The startling fact demonstrated that we can hitch on a hawser to Liverpool and tow over the entire population in emigration in a single year, a dozen Hamburgs and Bremsens thrown in. (Applause.)
- The advertisement to the world that Columbus was right about the short road to India, and that America could build, while battle fields were red with blood, a great railway across this empire—(loud cheers)—making those words of mine, spoken at Omaha, the great central city, proverbial—"Paris to Pekin in thirty days!" Two ocean ferryboats and a continental railway! Passengers for China this way!" (Loud cheers.) "Yes, gentlemen, said Mr. Train, when the world discovers that I have been making money instead of making speeches, and that the grandest institutions of this or any other nation—the Credit Mobilier, the Credit Foncier, and the Pacific Railway—were organized over my table (loud cheers), they will find some better term for a man who succeeds than that

of calling him a damn fool or a lunatic. (Applause.) Instead of coming down on the excursion to lose time in picknicking, I am down here to look after my interests in this Kansas and Union Pacific Railway; to collect some \$300,000 due me, which Mr. Greeley, Mr. Perry and Mr. McPherson promise to attend to. (Applause.) When I started out in life travel was my idol—the world doubted. Then I tried knowledge; I got no praise. Then books—they ridiculed. Then languages; they sneered. Then patriotism—they cheered first, then knocked me down in Boston, shot at me in Dayton, bayoneted me in Davenport, arrested me in St. Louis, and tried to assassinate me in Alton. But in spite of this I have kept my independence and individuality. (Loud applause.) I asked the world what it wanted; it replied money. I have made it, and am now devoting myself to that, simply out of contempt for the opinions of men. No more softening of the brain, but hardening of the heart. (Laughter.) When I go into the political line I shall strike right and left, and shall ask the people whether they are willing to tax themselves \$10,000,000,000 to enrich the debt in 30 years in order to pay European bondholders and New England contractors; or will they insist on changing our \$2,500,000,000 bonds into \$2,500,000,000 of greenbacks. (Sensation.) Let the cry go forth, "Down with specie payments and up with the greenback age?" (Applause and hisses.)

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

C. Jones, J. Jones, W. A. O'Call, I. S. K. Legare, J. H. Felder, John Huffman, J. C. Edwards, O. H. Riley, B. F. Pugh, P. Taylor, E. R. Walter, W. Knotts, Jack Johns, H. D. Cook, Dr. M. Shirer. In accordance with orders received from the Superintendent, Storage will hereafter be charged on Goods remaining in the Depot for an unreasonable length of time. W. C. MEREDITH, Agent.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Regular Communication of Orangeburg Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. M. held at Masonic Hall, July 10th, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Death has again appeared among the workmen of the Temple; and we are called upon to mourn the loss of Brother HENRY ELLIS, with whom we have so often joined in the sublime labors of the Craft. Our departed Brother was endeared to us by those noble qualities of head and heart which attract man to man, brother to brother, and add to the union of brother with brother. Feeling a deep sense of bereavement under this dispensation of Divine Providence, while we bow submissive to the Grand Master of the Universe, we faintly and bravely testify to our sorrow. Deceased Brother as a man and a Mason, and record our tribute to his many virtues, and the sorrow which his death occasions to our hearts. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother HENRY ELLIS our community has lost a worthy and influential citizen, the Craft a light workman, Orangeburg Lodge No. 28, a devoted and enthusiastic member, and each of us an generous, self-sacrificing and faithful friend. That a page of our minute book be suitably inscribed to his memory. Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be sent to the widow and family of the deceased, with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy with them in this hour of their deep affliction. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Orangeburg papers. Extract from the Minutes. W. P. GLOVER, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

DIED—Monday, July 8th, 1867, at his residence in Branchville, EDWARD J. W. MYERS, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The disease of which he died was Typhoid Fever, which caused much suffering, but his suffering was borne with great patience. He was a Deacon of the Branchville Baptist Church, and one of our most useful and respected members. Although his christian life was comparatively short, yet his faith, hope and love were abiding and shone brightly. His end was that of "the perfect and upright"—peace. PASTOR.

A Card.

MISS R. S. ALBERGOTTI desires to announce to the patrons of her Seminary for Young Ladies, and to the public, that the usual scholastic exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in September next. jul 12

Attention Young America.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO ATTEND your Regular Monthly Parade on the fourth Saturday in this month. By order of the President. W. R. BULL, Secretary.

Plantation for Sale.

BY AGREEMENT AMONG the heirs and devisees of the Estate of John Houser, deceased, will be sold on Thursday, the 8th day of August next, at the Plantation itself, a valuable Tract of Land, with Dwelling and necessary Outbuildings thereon, which was the Residence of the late Mrs. Mary Houser, widow of John Houser, deceased, in which she had a life estate under his will. This Plantation consists of 650 acres, more or less, one-half cleared and under fence, the balance Well-timbered Land. It is situated about 2 miles from the State Road, 14 miles from the Road leading from Orangeburg to Sandy Run, and is on the head waters of Cay Swamp, and bounded by the lands of John Spigner, A. J. Gaskin, Wesley Houser, and Amos Rooke. This Plantation is very desirable to one wishing a healthy homestead, in an intelligent and refined section of this District. For further particulars, apply to JOHN F. RILEY, Sr., Matthews, A. J. GASKIN, Postoffice, S. C. jul 13

JUST RECEIVED FRESH WINTER TURNIP and Cabbage Seeds. EZEKIEL & ROBERTS, jun 13

TO THE Benevolent and Patriotic.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to recommend to your consideration, Lieut. Monroe H. Harman, Co. K. 20th So. Ca. Vols., Kershaw's Brigade. Lieut. Harman is from Lexington village, and early in 1861 entered the service as a private in Co. O, 1st So. Ca. Vols., commanded by Colonel Gregg, in Boham's Brigade. He went to Virginia and there remained until his regiment disbanded by the expiration of its term of service.

Shortly after he again volunteered, and was Orderedly Sergeant of Co. K. 20th So. Ca. Vols., and upon its re-organization was elected Captain, and some time after was promoted to 1st Lieut. of the same company. From the time he entered the service he was always prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and during the whole period, from that time to the present, was never in a Hospital but a few days, and never absent from his command until the disastrous battle of the 10th of October, 1861, in the Valley of Virginia, when he was in command of his company, at which time he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was retained by the enemy until about the 10th of February last, when he was paroled and arrived at his home on the 20th March, but in a condition which unfit him for any further service to the Country, and inability to assist himself. His wound was through the right eye, taking it out entirely, and the judgment of the ball under the left eye deprives him of sight. The little he had has been spent in the service of his country and destroyed by the enemy, his little property consisting of a house and lot in the village of Lexington, which gave shelter to his aged father and mother, and which was burned by Sherman's army in their passage through this District, so that he and they are not only deprived of clothing or food, but are left without even a shelter. It is hoped and believed that a grateful people will not suffer such a soldier to want the common necessities of life. His neighbors would gladly come to his assistance, but by the invasion of the enemy have been deprived of their means; hence this appeal.

Most respectfully submitted, by E. S. LEWIS, State Senator, Lexington District; John H. Counts, Representative; Wm. Fort, Representative; S. P. Wingard, Clerk of the Court; A. Eard, Ordinary; Henry A. Meetez, Com. of Equity, L. D.; W. Berly, pastor of St. Stephens, Rev. H. A. Smith, local minister; G. A. Fluk, Editor Lexington Flag. LOCUST GROVE, May 8th, 1865. We have this day solemnly examined Lieut. M. H. Harman, and find him totally incapacitated for any business whatever. His devotion to the South, patriotic and unswerving zeal, justly entitles him to the worthy consideration of a grateful people. F. S. LEWIS, M. D. JAMES JAMES, J. J. CHISOLM, M. D. SAM'L FAIR, M. D. jul 13

EUREKA CHAPTER No. 13, R. A. M.

The regular Convocation of this Chapter will be held at Orangeburg, S. C., on Saturday the 27th day of July, 1867. Candidates are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Business of importance is to be transacted. Candidates for the degrees will attend. By order of the High Priest, W. T. MCKEYEN, S. G. JAMES, Secy. jul 6

OFFICE BUREAU REFUGES.

FREEDMEN & ABANDONED LANDS, ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 4, 1867. I would hereby respectfully request the Citizens of Orangeburg District, to report to this office all unfortunate FREEDMEN, (Adult Males, Females and children, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Imbecile, or idiot, Insane, Clubfoot, Cripple,) at their earliest convenience. JOHN DAVIS, Agents. Bureau R. F. & A. L. DEY, Carolina Times please copy. jul 6

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Second District, South Carolina, CHARLESTON, June 20, 1867. The Taxes on the ANNUAL LIST for 1867, comprising taxes on Income, Bills, Tables kept for private use, Carriages, Pleas, and Gold Watches, are now due and payable. These TAXES may be paid by persons residing in Orangeburg District, to P. V. DIBBLE, Esq., at Orangeburg, S. C., on or before August 1st, 1867. Unless paid by that time, the law attaches additional amounts to the tax. FREDERICK A. SAWYER, Collector, Second District, South Carolina. jul 6

Commissioner's Sale.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT—IN EQUITY. Andrew F. Inabnit, Adm'r vs. Marcella Inabnit, et al. Bill for Injunction, Account & Relief. Pursuant to an order in this case, will be sold at Orangeburg on the first Monday in August next, the entire joint title, rights, and interest of Levi L. Inabnit, R. P. Andey, and J. W. Dautler as partners in the following property owned by them jointly, at the time of the death of the said Levi L. Inabnit, viz: One Portable Steam Saw Mill, and Grist Mill, Steam Engine and Boilers, Mill Shed and brick foundation for said Engine and boilers, located on the lands of the Estate of said Levi Inabnit—four lots, viz: One Barn and Stable, two Houses for the use of the employees at said mill, and one Blacksmith Shop, certain Blacksmith Tools, a set of Mill Tools, three Timber Carts, and Cart-Gears, two Axes, one Pump, and the right to cut and saw timber and according to the terms of certain agreements between said partners all Timber growing on the lands of said Levi Inabnit, such right as to the Timber on that portion of said lands measured to Mrs. Marcella Inabnit, Dower, and on one-third of L. L. Inabnit's interest, in a tract on Sudder's Swamp, to be subject to said Marcella Inabnit's life Estate in them. TERMS So much Cash as will pay the costs of suit—the balance on a credit until January 1st, 1868—the purchaser to give bond, bearing interest from date, payable annually, with personal security, and a Mortgage of the property, and to pay for Papers and Revenue Stamps. Commissioner's Office, P. V. DIBBLE, jun 13, 1867. jul 13