

Items.

In Elmira, New York, a Radical Mayor was elected by 75 majority. In Troy, New York, the Democrats have carried the charter election. Judge Moody, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, on trial before the joint session of the Missouri Legislature, has been found guilty. The citizens of Boston have subscribed \$16,000 for the relief of the destitute at the South. In Tennessee, Brownlow has issued an order to organize a volunteer force to serve three years under his command, and act as military police to preserve peace and protect the people.

Admiral Raphael Semmes has assumed the position of editor-in-chief of the Memphis Democrat, and will be assisted by the former editor, Colonel L. J. Dupre.

We learn from the Knoxville Courier that Perry Durham, who has been under the sentence of death for the murder of Colonel Thos. Miller has had his punishment commuted by Governor Orr to imprisonment in the penitentiary, for life.

A colored man has been made a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. He was formerly President Lincoln's barber, and his appointment is believed to be the first instance on record of a colored man's obtaining a clerkship under the Government.

Any one, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, who has ever taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—no matter when—that advocates the Sherman Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of the Thirtieth Congress over the President's veto, is morally guilty of perjury.

A Washington dispatch says: "Surratt will doubtless prove an alibi on the night of the assassination. He was unquestionably implicated in the original conspiracy for the abduction of President Lincoln, but that was changed to an assassination plot but a few hours before the bloody deed was committed.

The New York Stock Exchange held a meeting Friday morning and passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That a donation of \$5,000 be made for the purchase of food and other necessities of life for the suffering poor of the South, and that the same be placed for that purpose in the hands of the Southern Relief Commission."

We learn from a private telegram received in this city that Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler has been confirmed as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of the South. We are also informed that General Sickles will leave Washington on the 5th for Charleston, and that he will assume command of the Second Military District, lately known as the Sovereign States of North and South Carolina.—Charleston Mercury.

The Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst says: "The negro Horace Greely suffered the extreme penalty of the law at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in the yard of the jail in this city. Besides the officials only a small number of persons were present. Greely made no confession, and died with scarcely a struggle. His body was not claimed, and was interred on yesterday afternoon. Greely was attended during his confinement by the Rev. Mr. Quigley.

We learn from the Charleston Courier that on Saturday evening a lady while walking in Laurens-street was accosted by a negro who requested her to change two dollars. She refused to comply and walked on, but was considerably alarmed when her arm was jerked and her reticule forcibly taken away. Three negro men who were together were seen to run off, but on account of the lateness of the hour no pursuit was made and they escaped with their booty.

From the Columbia Carolinian we learn that the bills receivable are somewhat firmer than they have been during the past month, owing, no doubt, to the fact that taxes are being paid, and a considerable amount has thus been withdrawn from circulation. There also appears to be less apprehension than formerly with reference to any change in our State government under the new law by which we are hereafter to be controlled.

The New York Assembly, on Wednesday, says the Express, voted down a proposition to let negroes in that State vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Yet a majority of this same New York Legislature are in favor of trusting negro suffrage upon their countrymen in the South—and not only that, but, in favor, also, of keeping them out of the Union until they consent to it.

The question of accepting the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution was submitted, at the opening of the session of the Massachusetts Legislature, to a special committee of that body. The majority of this committee report against the amendment. They say, at the outset, that "it is not enough for a Massachusetts Legislature that other States have ratified a proposed amendment.

Massachusetts can afford to stand alone upon her convictions, but she cannot afford to follow the multitude to do evil."

The bureau agents have so educated the freedmen in Texas, that they will neither work, or do anything but gather about the towns and cities in idleness. And when the vagrant laws are enforced against the nuisance they have thus been instrumental in creating, said agents immediately raise a howl over "cruelties to the poor negro" and fill the radical papers with misrepresentation and exaggeration thereon.

In Atlanta at a large public meeting, to consider the condition of the country, resolutions approving Sherman's bill and the course recommended by Governor Brown were rejected. The meeting then divided. The minority will hold a meeting to-night. The majority reorganized, and passed resolutions counseling quiet submission, characterizing the bill as harsh and unjust, and approving the noble course of President Johnson. The resolutions declare that the Southern people should not barter their honor and rights by accepting the terms of the bill, and they further recommend that the Southern Governors take steps to test the constitutionality of the bill.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

The Military Bill.

As usual, the overtures of misguided Southern men for a compromise with the Radical party have had the effect of all previous concessions on the part of the South. The hands of the fanatical and unprincipled majority in Congress, have been strengthened, and the result is the Bill which has just been passed over the Presidential veto. This measure virtually reduces the Southern States to the position of conquered provinces, and subjects us to all the rigors of martial law. The Brigadier-General who assumes command of the States of North and South Carolina, is by that law authorized to dispense with courts of justice, and establish Military Commissions and Provost Courts in their stead. He has in his hands the life, liberty and property of every citizen, denizen or resident within the limits of his military district. He is clothed with all the powers of a despot; and no Eastern Satrap ever exercised more absolute sway, than is accorded to the commander of a Federal Brigade.

Under this state of affairs, what is our destiny? We cannot read the future, but, "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we may prepare ourselves to expect the worst. The faction in Congress, powerful in their numbers, are prepared to override all Constitutional bounds, and to sacrifice all the interests of the Nation, and the Union itself upon the altar of party. If the Military system works to their satisfaction; if they find in these governors of their creation ready and willing tools for their nefarious designs, we may expect confiscation and impeachment of the President to follow in the train of these events. With such convenient courts of judicature to decide in their favor, as Military Commissions like those which murdered Mumford in New Orleans, and Mrs. Surratt in Washington, under the forms of martial law, they can accomplish all their fell designs. Upon a conquered people, powerless to resist any spoliation, deprived of all privileges except that of being taxed for the support of their conquerors, the concentrated hatred of Northern Radicals towards the South can now be let loose with impunity, and desolation and destruction ride rampant over our devoted land.

And to avert these evils, what can we do? Absolutely nothing. We can only submit with the heroic fortitude of despair. To this extremity have the results of unsuccessful war reduced a brave and noble people. But one thing all the machinery of tyranny cannot accomplish. It cannot compel us to lick the hands that smite us, or to lend any co-operation to the achievement of our degradation. It cannot make us give our consent to the investiture of freedmen with the rights of suffrage. We have dipped the proud escutcheon of Carolina in the crimson of battle, and though conquered, it is untarnished with any baser hue; we will not defile its bright colors with the sable bar sinister of an inferior race. No! rather let its whole face be blotted out, and write upon it as the motto of our desolation—VAE VICTIS.

Is Cotton King?

In the first days of our late fruitless attempt to vindicate our rights of self government, one of the many banners flaring to the breeze amid the booming of the cannon and the shouts of the enthusiastic people, bore the proud inscription—"COTTON IS KING." During the progress of the war which followed, in many a gloomy hour, a Syren hope whispered of "Foreign intervention" and repeated the words so gratifying to our self-esteem,—“COTTON IS KING." And now since the return of a military peace the same sound is buzzed about our ears, the same acclamation is borne on the

breezes of popular favor, the King Cotton is enthroned in the hearts of our people, and his snow-white favors are sought with an eager and blind devotion. And what good purpose is this court paid to the great staple of our State? In the days old, the cultivation of cotton with slave labor was an exceedingly lucrative business to our planters, and then it was with reason that the whole people turned their eyes towards the article of production as of the most vital interest to the prosperity of our State. But now, it demands the serious consideration of the agricultural community whether it is not much more important to raise the cereals in profusion than to raise cotton, and then after turning it into money, and paying commissions and expenses on it, to be compelled to take that money and buy corn from abroad, and pay freight and expenses on that also.

How much better to raise the corn at home, and in such abundance, as to always have some to spare, which can at any time be converted into ready cash. We earnestly call the attention of our readers to this subject, let them make the calculation for themselves, and they will come to the same conclusion as we have done, that CORN, though formerly KING, is now bereft of his royal power, and can no longer sustain his subjects in their allegiance, while CORN is rising into a position of imperial power. "All hail, then to the crops of golden corn! Put the seed in the soil, pray to kind Heaven for prosperous seasons, and the yellow harvest will bring smiling plenty to the land.

Washington News.

FEBRUARY 28.—In debate in the Senate Sumner accused Secretary McCulloch of falsehood in his statement of his inability to secure Revenue officers in the South who were able to take the required oath. Sherman retorted passionately, characterizing Sumner's language as not particularly gentlemanly and totally false. Chandler echoed Sumner, and indulged in epithets that were characterized by Fessenden as foul-mouthed abuse. The scene grew out of the amendment striking out the pay of Southern officers. J. D. B. DeBow, editor of De Bow's Review, died here to-day, aged forty-seven years.

MARCH 1.—The Senate took up the Colorado Bill, but failed to pass it by a veto. The consideration of the Tax Bill then resumed, and the vote on removing Cotton Tax was lost by a tie.

The House, on consideration of the Deficiency Bill, adopted a provision that no claims be considered from those who participated in the rebellion, and rejected the appropriation for the White House.

An amendment, appropriating \$50,000 to Liberia, was next offered. A proposition to withhold, until whitemen were allowed to vote created considerable merriment, when the whole matter was postponed.

The President has proclaimed Nebraska a State in the Union.

MARCH 2.—In the Senate the Bankrupt Bill passed, and was sent to the President. In the House, the veto message on the Military Bill was read, and the Bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 135 to 47.

MARCH 3.—The Tax Bill, as finally passed, fixes the Tax on Cotton at 2 1/2 cents per pound.

MARCH 4.—The Bankrupt Bill is a law. Colfax is Speaker of the House again.

[The New Congress assembled at 12 M. without members from Connecticut, California, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Tennessee. The last Congress had one hundred and eighty-four members; twenty-nine of these seats in the new Congress are vacant by reason of the States above-named not yet having held their elections. Of course the Southern States are unrepresented. It is supposed that after a session of a week or two, an adjournment will take place until the middle of May, by which time elections will have been held in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.]

MARCH 5.—It was formally announced to both Houses of Congress that the President had no communication to make. Boynton was elected chaplain of the House. Among the nominees for that position was Parson Brownlow.

The New York Herald's special says there is a delegation from South Carolina already here, conferring with the President relative to the Brigadier Bill.

Congress will push the impeachment investigation.

Alexandria negroes claim the right to vote in to-day's municipal election under Sherman's Bill. The Chronicle of this city urges them to vote, and threatens those who, by violence or mistaken apprehensions of the law, shall prevent them.

The Election Commissioners sent delegates here to consult the authorities. Cameron said in response to Seward, that if Johnson had have been a wise man he would have signed the Reconstruction Bill, and thus have gotten himself back into his old harness. He might then, perhaps, have been forgiven some wrong done during the last four months, but it was now too late to forgive him.

MARCH 6.—Sherman's and the Tenure Office bill were officially published by the State Department to-day.

In the Senate, Mr Sumner introduced a bill to guarantee a republican government that would protect loyal people of the South.

A joint resolution declaring the municipal offices of Alexandria vacant in consequence of disobedience, was passed.

In the House the Utah delegate was sworn in.

Butler and Logan favor special committee on impeachment. The Ohio delegation caucused, subject unknown. The New York delegation favored the reference of impeachment to a special committee, and favor a recess until May.

[CONTRIBUTED.] Whiffs and Whims.

No. 3. Yes, the proper study of mankind, is Man. So says Mr. Pope.—that's just what I say, too: but that creation is such a queer, paradoxical animal. Did you ever understand the unfeathered biped? As if his character could be learned—his nature biased by any rule? We hear of man through books, we see the writer's ideal of man; we stand aside,—admire,—revere—and love the standard,—model being. And thus the uninitiated look at man,—so noble and generous; so strong and yet so gentle. Come now, let us peep behind the scene, and take the scalpel with us. Yes, Squire Lee, you men are awkward: admit it, won't you? We women (though I say it, who should not)—manipulate with greater ease. We draw,—we write,—we run the gamut so frequently, that our fingers acquire celerity, and I had almost forgotten these long pantileon seams that give us ample practice, and those darned socks that demand our attention. Give us an affirmative, won't you? *Are we more awkward!* And what says the Squire,—Well, you women think so, because you are so conceited.—You don't understand Spanish and so I say—"Carissima!" Who would have thought?

The fault to which ourselves are prone, We think that others also own. Squire Lee, that paragon of a man, to say that women were conceited. *Parlez-moi; methinks the boot is on the other leg. Women conceited*—poor dilapidated mortals; as if their fathers, brothers and husbands would tolerate them in any such guise; they'd soon learn the folly of such pretension. The idea of their entertaining a notion of talent or importance beyond the listels of the kitchen. Venturing on any gift, not at the option of those lords of creation. *Prodigies! Tremvains!*

Blow your trumpet gentlemen, *toot away!* We'll hear you after while; and we'll unite. Incomparable Beings. More's the pity, there aren't more of them as honest as the Squire. I like every mother's son of them, the better for owing an err; and thus by suggesting their shortcomings, give us another insight into *Democritus's* *laughing stock*.

Who would have remembered that they were conceited, had not that taunting remark unfolded the truth. Ah! friend Lee, you must not accuse others to excuse yourself. Wonder, if I'm cross to-day;—it's excessively cold, and I will only remind you: *those who live in glass houses, need not throw stones.*

DAISY DALE.

PAIR VIEW.

Our Charleston Letter

CHARLESTON, March 6, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: As was anticipated, Sherman's Military Bill, despite the President's veto and the silent protest of the Constitution, received last Saturday, the requisite vote of both Houses of Congress, and became a law. The President will, of course, be compelled to execute its provisions, and the Southern States, to-day, theoretically military provinces, will soon practically realize in all their force, the control of the bayonet, and the horrors of an irresponsible despotism. What a sad commentary on our waning Republicanism! Ten States, seven of them occupying prominent positions in the Revolution of '76, and participating in the original formation of the Government, deprived by the fiat of an external faction, of their ancient civil rights and sovereignty, and converted into satrapies. "O Liberty! what crimes are not committed in thy name!"

The news was received here by the white population with an equanimity bordering on indifference. No one was disappointed, and besides, the discipline of the late war, and our political sufferings since its close, have developed our powers of stern endurance. The negroes, however, have exhibited no symptoms of indifference. The Radical emissaries in our midst have probably fully instilled into them an exalted appreciation of their new condition, and they more than realize the dignity of enfranchisement. Their churches have been dressed with garlands of evergreen and laurel, and to-day they convened in enthusiastic masses, as an old negro said, "to praise God for suffrage."

Of the sentiments of the whites in regard to accepting as a final antecedent of reconstruction the terms of this Act, and passing the required Constitutional Amendment, I cannot reliably inform you. I have heard some who were willing to make the concession of pride and principle, as a matter of expediency, while others with whom I have discussed "the situation," still believe in maintaining a passive demeanor. The Daily News has taken ground with the first class; the Mercury throws its influence with the opposition; the Courier is non-committal.

The proposed call for a Convention will, I suppose, soon be made, but in what shape, or from what source it will emanate, in my lack of pre-science I am unable to say—when it is made, and the issue is brought squarely before the people, the entire subject should receive the

careful, earnest and dispassioned consideration which it deserves.

There is one measure, of which, in view of political power now in the hands of the newly franchised element of our communities, I do not hesitate to declare myself an advocate. It is this: our people losing no opportunities must exert themselves to the utmost to retain or regain the entire confidence of the negroes, and thus guide their suffrage. This is policy, this is our only salvation. If pride revolts at this, pride must be sacrificed. The negro in his ignorance and inexperience, will appeal to the whites for guidance, and the question for us to answer is this: Shall we direct them, or shall the agents of the Radical party? Under our control, their exercise of suffrage will be harmless, under the direction of our enemies it will convert our South into a pandemonium, and render expatriation a necessity. (The United States troops in our State are about to be reinforced. Two regiments of colored Infantry, (the 40th and 44th,) are now on the way here. Colonel Miles, who, at Fort Sumner, as jailor of President Davis, won for himself no enviable reputation, commands the latter regiment; the name of the Colonel of the former, I have not learned. Barracks are now being constructed at the Race Course, for the accommodation of such companies as will be retained here. It is not unlikely that Orangeburg will again be afflicted with the presence and pernicious influence of the Nation's sable pet soldiers. Horace Greely, on Friday last, suffered at the gallows the just penalty of his diabolical crime in murdering one of our most esteemed citizens. The execution was of as private a nature as possible, none being permitted to enter the Jail enclosure, but those whose duties demanded their attendance. Several hundred persons, however, obeying a morbid curiosity, gathered without, and from trees and other elevations, witnessed the tragic closing of a mortal's life. Greely, I am told, met his fate with remarkable composure. Just before he was launched into eternity, he asked for water, of which he took several mouthfuls. Tidings of the loss of the Andalusia, one of the steamers on the regular mail line between this City and New York, have just been received here. She took fire off Cape Hatteras, and was completely destroyed. Twelve of those on board, including the Purser, Mr. Edward North, a popular and prominent young man of our City, are missing, and it is feared lost. This is the fourth steamer plying between Charleston and Northern Ports, which has been lost during the past four months. Dr. Duncan, of Virginia, one of the most eloquent divines of the Methodist Church South, is expected to arrive here on Saturday, and will deliver a sermon and several lectures before the Young Men's Association. Dr. D. was stationed at Richmond during the war, and is said to have been President Davis's favorite preacher. Those of your readers who have ever heard him will envy us the rich treat in store for us. The seasons seem to have halted their march, and we are retrograding into winter. Yesterday morning the weather became quite cool, and to-day fires and overcoats are pleasant companions. DELTA.

The President's Veto on the Military Bill.

The following is an abstract of the President's veto on the Military Bill, specially telegraphed to the New York Evening Post. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The reading of the President's veto of the Reconstruction bill was begun in the House at ten minutes before two o'clock this afternoon. It was listened to with respectful attention. The message opens very mildly, appealing to Congress as a patriotic body, and asserting that State Governments in the South are valid and in operation.

The President then proceeds to denounce the bill as coercive, without precedent, contrary to the Constitution and to humanity, and despotic. He argues at length against the military part of the bill, declaring that sections which impose military governments upon the States lately in rebellion would establish an absolute despotism, reducing the whole population of the South to abject and degraded slavery. He goes on to compare the condition of the Southern States, under such a law as his, with that of Hungary, Poland, and Ireland, and of the countries under the rule of the French Directory; and further declares that there is no power under the Constitution of the United States to adopt or execute such a measure as this.

The bill, he says, reduces the Southern people to a condition of vassalage, yet it has been passed in a time of peace, when all the laws of the United are enforced and obeyed. There is no foreign invasion, no domestic insurrection, therefore there can be no martial law.

He then quotes the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Mulligan case, and the minority report of Chief Justice Chase in the same case.

The United States, he says, must guaranty to all the States a Republican form of government, but this bill abolishes every vestige of such a government.

The President utters a remonstrance against Africanizing the southern part of our territory, and contends that the purpose and object of this bill is to change the entire structure and character of the State Governments. The negroes, he says, have not asked for the privilege of voting, and do not know what it means; and he adds that according to this bill the constitutional amendment has not yet abolished slavery.

He then recommends the immediate admission of loyal representatives from Southern States to seats in Congress.

At present, he says, the Southern States are denied the right of representation; and when the next Congress meets, sixteen States will be without a voice. This he urges, should induce Congress to pause in a course of legislation, which, looking solemnly to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it compromises, the law it violates, and the institutions it imperils.

TAX NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF ORANGE PARISH.

I WILL ATTEND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS, at the following places, to Assess and Receive Returns of Taxable Property, and other returns, including Capitation, as required by law: On Monday, April 1, at Felder's. Tuesday, " 2, " Four Holes. Wednesday, " 3, " Jamison's. Thursday, " 4, " Elliott's. Friday, " 5, " Zeigler's. Saturday, " 6, " Bull Swamp. Monday, " 8, " Gleaner's. Tuesday, " 9, " Brown's. Wednesday, " 10, " Tyler's. Thursday, " 11, " Corbitt's. Friday, " 12, " Corbitville. Saturday, " 13, " Easterlin's Mill. Court week, " 15 to 20th at Orangeburg. Monday, April 29, at Cedar Grove. Tuesday, " 30, " Bower's Pump. Wedly & Thursday, May 1 & 2 Branchville. I will also attend at Orangeburg daily, during the week ending May 11, when the General Tax Books will be closed, and those failing to make returns will be Double Taxed.

The following is a list of Taxable Property, Returns, &c.: Lands, Lots and Buildings, Articles manufactured in this State, return to be made by manufacturer Spirituous Liquors, made and sold, Buggies, Carriages, Gold and Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry and Pianos, Professions, Employments, &c, including Newspapers, Insurance, Express and Telegraph Companies, Photographers, Incomes from Salaries, Rents, Interests, &c., Saw, Flour and Grist Mills, Hotels, Restaurants, Butchers, Billiard Tables and Bar-rooms, Dogs, except one for each plantation or inhabited lot in Town or Village, a Capitation Tax on all Males between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, and on all Sales of Goods, Wares and Merchandise made from the 1st day of January, 1866, to 1st day of January, 1867, and from 1st day of January, 1867, to 1st day of January, 1868.

Returns of Spirituous Liquors and of Goods, Wares and Merchandise sold since 1st January, 1867, will be made for the Quarter ending with March, and paid at the expiration of each Quarter. The final Returns of the Quarterly Tax will be taken during Court Week at Orangeburg, and the Books will be closed on the 20th of April. Every Employer will make Returns of the names of all Persons that are employed by him. All Returns of Property will be made in person and under Oath, and paid in the District where the Property is located, and no returns will be received by mail, or otherwise, unless sworn to according to law. Taxes will be paid only in Gold and Silver coin, United States Treasury Notes, or notes declared to be a legal tender by the Government of the United States, or notes of National Banks, or the bills receivable of this State, or pay certificates of Jurors and Constables for attendance on the Courts.

Residents of the Town of Orangeburg are requested to make their Quarterly and General Returns on Wednesday and Thursday of Court Week, P. W. FAIREY, Assessor and Tax Collector of Orange Parish, mar 9 m 2

An Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED, BY THE INTENDANT AND Wardens of the Town of Orangeburg in Council Assembled, That hereafter any Transient Person or itinerant Salesman offering or exposing for sale, any goods, wares and merchandize, by himself or agents, within the Corporate Limits of the said Town, at Public Auction, shall be subject to a tax of three per cent, upon the Sale or trade, to be used for the benefit of the Town of Orangeburg, on or before the 1st day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the 91st year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America. JAMES P. LITTLE, Intendant. JOHN A. HAMILTON, Clerk, mar 9